



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 8009/2
Permit Holder:	BHP Iron Ore Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 8 June 2018 – 30 November 2028

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of constructing and maintaining communications infrastructure and associated activities.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Great Northern Highway Road Reserve 11431984, Port Hedland
Lot 580 on Deposited Plan 409062, Port Hedland, and
Lot 9008 on Deposited Plan 404824. Port Hedland

3. Area of Clearing

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

4. Application

The permit allows the permit holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors, and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purpose of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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:

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

6. Weed control

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.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

7. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to the Permit, in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- a) The location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA20), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- b) The date that the area was cleared;
- c) The size of the area cleared (in hectares);
- d) The purpose for which clearing was undertaken;
- e) Actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5 of the permit; and
- f) Actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with condition 6 of this Permit.

8. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 7 of this permit when requested by the *CEO* or *Delegated Officer*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 1 have the meanings defined.

Table 1: 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.
Delegated officer	The person appointed by the CEO to administer the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> ;

Term	Definition
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.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
fill	Material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;
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.
weeds	means any plant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

J. Burton

 Jessica Burton

A/MANAGER

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

30 May 2023

Schedule 1

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

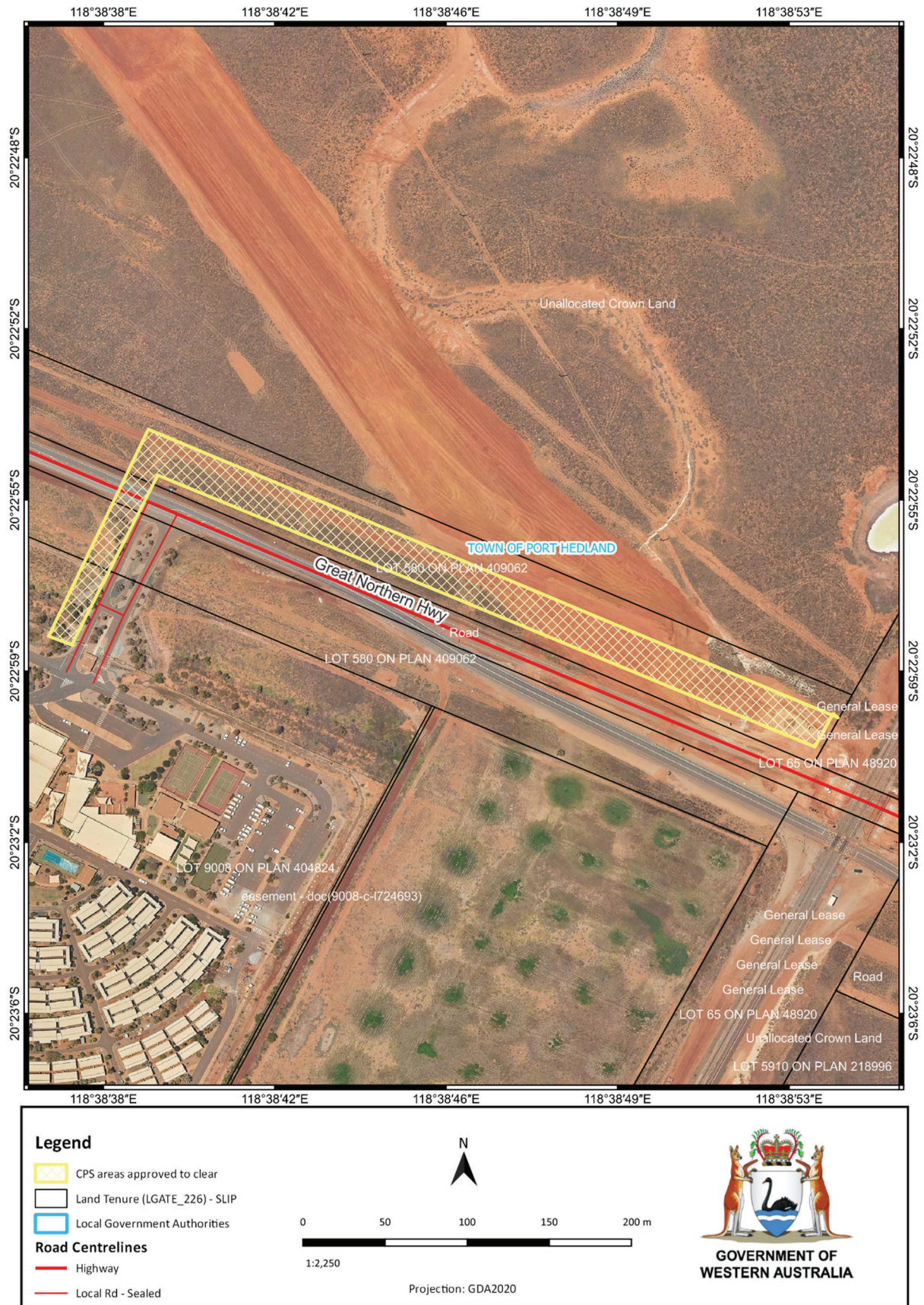


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 8009/2
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	BHP Iron Ore Pty Ltd
Application received:	30 March 2023
Application area:	0.5 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Constructing and maintaining communications infrastructure and associated activities
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Property:	Great Northern Highway Road reserve (PIN 11431984) Lot 580 on Deposited Plan 409062 Lot 9008 on Deposited Plan 404824
Location (LGA area/s):	Town of Port Hedland
Localities (suburb/s):	Port Hedland

1.2. Description of clearing activities

This amendment is to extend the duration of clearing permit CPS 8009/1 (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). CPS 8009/1 allowed for the clearing of 0.5 hectares of native vegetation to facilitate the construction and maintenance of communications infrastructure and associated activities. The entire clearing permit footprint sought under CPS 8009/2 remains unchanged and is 0.5 hectares. The applicant advised that no clearing has been undertaken under CPS 8009/1, since the commencement of the permit in 2018 (BHP, 2023).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	30 May 2023
Decision area:	0.5 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 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix C), relevant datasets (see Appendix H.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix D), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment has not changed since the assessment for CPS 8009/1. The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed extension of the duration of clearing permit CPS 8009/1 is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

1.5. Site map

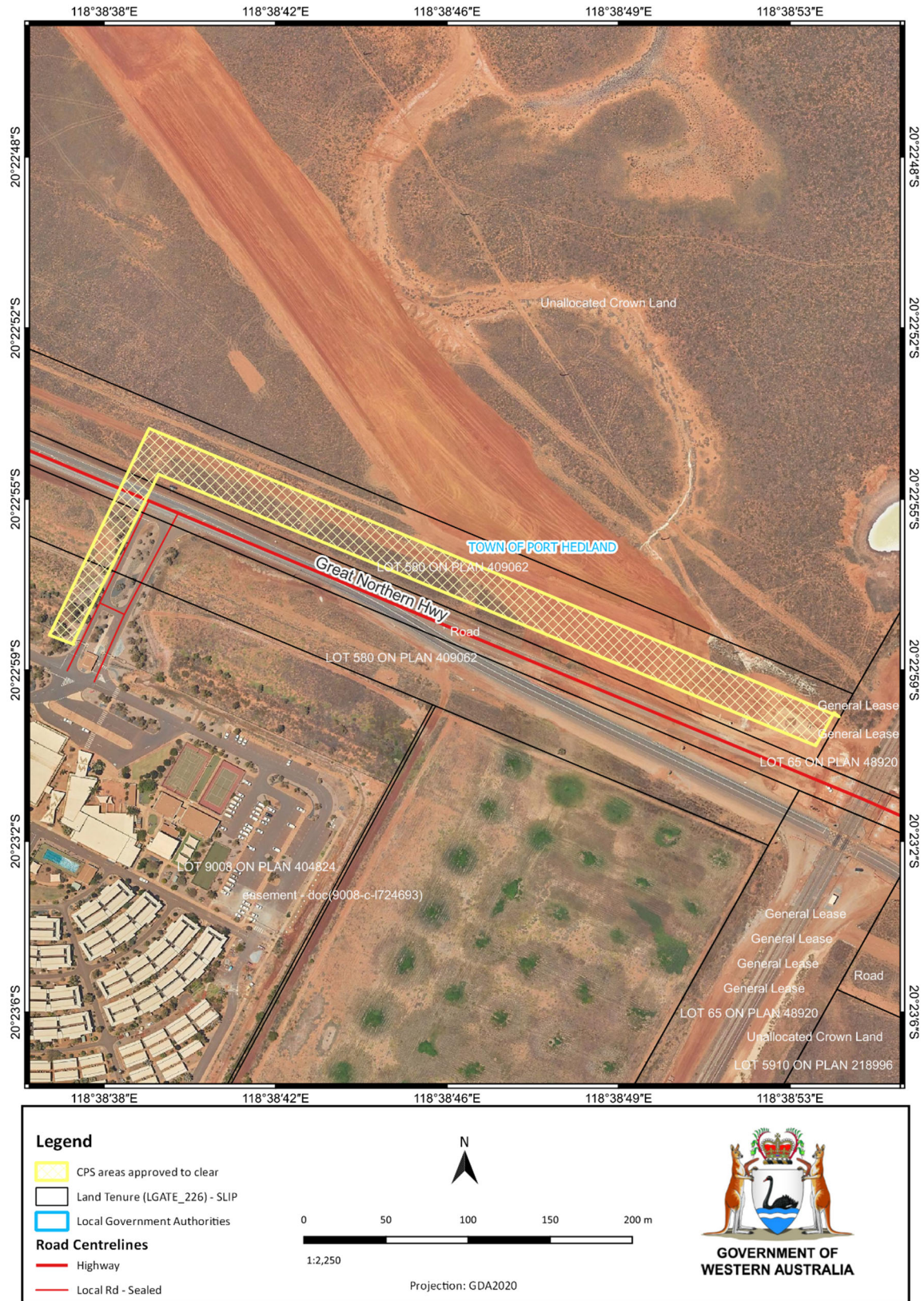


Figure 1 Map of the application area

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

2 Legislative context

The legislative context used within this amendment is unchanged from Clearing Permit CPS 8009/1 and can be found in the Decision Report prepared for Clearing Permit 8009/1.

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (See Appendix C) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource 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 8009/1 except for potential risks to biological values (fauna and flora). The considerations of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.1.1. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing Principles (b)

Assessment

A review of current environmental information in accordance with available databases revealed 66 conservation significant fauna species recorded within the local area (50 km radius from the centre of the application area). In forming a view on the likelihood of each species occurring within the application area, the following was considered:

- The preferred habitat and vegetation types of the species,
- Their recorded proximity to the application area, and
- The total number of records within the local area (See Appendix C.3).

Spatial data indicates the vegetation is in a very poor condition (Trudgen, 1991).

Of the fauna species within the local area, two species had the potential to occur within the application area based on preferred habitat:

- *Dasyercus blythi* (Brush-tailed mulgara)
- *Macrotis lagotis* (Greater Bilby)

Brush-tailed mulgara

The brush-tailed mulgara is a muscular carnivorous marsupial with short round ears and short tapering tails. They have a light reddish-brown colouring on the top and a whitish coat below. The brush-tailed mulgara occurs in Australia's arid centre. Mulgaras take shelter in burrows during the day and come out at night to hunt (Shark Bay, 2023). They primarily occur in mature hammock grasslands of spinifex, especially *Triodia sp.* The application area does contain habitat for the brush-tailed mulgara, however, given the small size and very poor condition of the application area, it is unlikely to represent significant habitat for this species.

Greater bilby

The greater bilby is a medium-sized marsupial recognised for its rabbit-like ears. Bilbies are solitary, nocturnal animals, burrowing under the ground during the day and emerging at night to forage. This species is found in arid and semi-arid areas of Australia, inhabiting tussock grasslands and hummock grasslands (DBCA, 2020). The application area does contain habitat for the greater bilby, however, given the small size and very poor condition of the application area, it is unlikely to represent significant habitat for this species.

Conclusion

Based on the size and condition of the proposed clearing area, it is unlikely that the application area provides significant habitat for fauna of conservation significance.

Conditions

No fauna management conditions required.

3.1.2. Biological values (flora) - Clearing Principles (c)

According to available databases, 15 conservation significant flora species have been recorded in the local area. In forming a view on the likelihood of each species occurring within the application area

Assessment

Of the flora species within the local area, two priority listed species had the potential to occur within the application area based on preferred vegetation type:

- *Heliotropium muticum* (P3)
- *Tephrosia rosea* var. Port Hedland (P1)

Both species listed above are considered possible to occur within the application area due to both species having a preferred vegetation type of hummock grasslands including *Triodia* sp. as found within the application area. However, given the very poor condition of the application area, it is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for these species.

Conclusion

Based on the condition of the proposed clearing, it is unlikely that the application area provides significant habitat for threatened and priority flora.

Conditions

No flora management conditions required.

3.2. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Contaminated Sites

DWER's Contaminated Sites Branch (CS) advised that Lot 9008 on Deposited Plan 404824, Port Hedland were reported as a possibly contaminated – investigation required site under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* (CS Act) on 15 June 2017 (DWER, 2023a). It was reported that there was soil and groundwater contaminated in the cleared area near the existing site infrastructure. CS advised that isolated occurrences of ACM within shallow soils have also been identified at several locations. CS advised that a site management plan (dated October 2021) for the site demonstrates that the asbestos contamination is not suspected in the area subject to clearing. Based on the information above, CS advised it does not appear the proposed clearing would interfere with any contaminated sites-related remediation of the site and does not have any objections to the clearing proposal (DWER, 2023a).

RIWI Act

DWER's North West Region (NWR) branch notes that the proposed clearing occurs within the Pilbara groundwater and surface water areas and is subject to licensing requirements under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI). NWR advised that if the Permit Holder intends to use groundwater or surface water for any purpose, they will need to apply for a 5C license to take water, and a 26D license if water supply bores are needed. Given the above information, NWR advised that the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the quantity or water quality of water resources, provided clearing activities are undertaken with the advice above, and all other relevant approvals and planning requirements (DWER, 2023b).

The remaining assessment against the planning instruments is unchanged and can be found in the Decision Report prepared for Clearing Permit CPS 8009/1.

End

Appendix C. Site characteristics

C.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is a isolated patch of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by highly cleared parcels. The proposed clearing area is a small, isolated remnant in a highly cleared landscape.
Ecological linkage	No mapped ecological linkages within the application area
Conservation areas	No mapped conservation areas within the application area
Vegetation description	Spatial data indicates the mapped vegetation type is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beard 647, which is described as [Hummock grassland with scattered shrubs or mallee <i>Triodia</i> spp. <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Grevillea</i> spp. <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp] (Shepherd et al, 2001)
Vegetation condition	Spatial data indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in very poor (Trudgen, 1991) condition, described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species. The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	Port Hedland has a hot arid climate, subject to the influence of tropical cyclones. Annual rainfall averages 311.5 mm, although this has large variations due to cyclones.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as 281Ua - Broad sandy plains, pebbly plains and drainage tracts supporting hard and soft spinifex hummock grasslands with scattered acacia shrubs.
Land degradation risk	There are no mapped land degradation risks within the application area
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that one minor, non-perennial watercourses transect the area proposed to be cleared (Object ID:4344).
Hydrogeography	The application area falls within the Pilbara Surface Water Area and the Pilbara Groundwater Area as proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act). The application area is not subject to an area protected under the <i>Country Water Supply Act 1917</i> or a Public Drinking Water Source Area. The groundwater salinity level (Total Dissolved Solids) is mapped as 1000-3000 milligrams per litre.
Flora	The desktop assessment identified 15 conservation specific flora taxa within the local area which comprises of one threatened flora and 14 priority flora taxa. The nearest record is of <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland, located approximately 350 metres from the application area.
Ecological communities	No conservation significant ecological communities are mapped over the application area. The closest mapped TEC is the Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains which is mapped approximately 98 kilometres south-west of the application area.
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified 66 conservation significant fauna species within the local area which comprises of 52 migratory birds. The closest record is of <i>Calidris acuminata</i> (Sharp-tailed sandpiper), <i>Calidris melanotos</i> (Pectoral Sandpiper), <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> (Red-necked stint), and <i>Calidris subminuta</i> (Long-toes Stint) all recorded approximately 1.1 kilometres from the application area. The most frequently occurring species within the local area was <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> (Broad-billed sandpiper) with 6030 records.

C.2. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix H.1), and biological survey information (ENV Australia, 2011a), impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)
<i>Heliotropium muticum</i>	P3	Y	Y	Y	3.02	34
<i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland	P1	Y	Y	Y	0.35	20

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

C.3. Fauna analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix H.1), and biological survey information (ENV Australia, 2011b), impacts to the following conservation significant fauna required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)
<i>Dasyercus blythi</i> (Brush-tailed mulgara)	P4	Y	Y	2.26	289
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i> (Greater Bilby)	VU	Y	Y	2.80	40

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

Appendix D. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared contains habitat for conservation significant fauna and flora species, however, the vegetation in the application area is degraded, therefore the vegetation is not considered to contain a high level of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><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."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared may contain habitat for conservation significant fauna recorded within the local area. However, given the degraded condition of the vegetation and location adjacent to existing infrastructure, it is not considered likely for the application area to contain significant habitat for fauna.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</p>

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the degraded condition of the vegetation, it is not considered for the application area to contain suitable habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. No conservation significant flora was recorded in the survey provided (ENV Australia, 2011a).</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p><i>Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.</i></p>
<p><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></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	<p>No</p>
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<p><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></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The extent of the mapped vegetation is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><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></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	<p>No</p>
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<p><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></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area intersects a non-perineal watercourse, which runs in a northerly direction and is perpendicular to the proposed clearing area. Advice was sought from DWER’s Northwest Region (NWR) against the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act) and NWR determined no impacts to water resources are likely to occur from the proposed clearing (DWER, 2023b).</p>	<p>At variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><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></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils are not susceptible to causing land degradation. Noting the extent and location of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	<p>No</p>

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (i)</u>: “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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>Given no significant water courses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Sources Areas are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	No
<p><u>Principle (j)</u>: “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>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 flooding.</p> <p>Given no significant water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(As per CPS 8009/1)</p>	No

Appendix E. 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 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.

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or ‘parkland cleared’ with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix H. Sources of information

H.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from 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

BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd (BHP) (2018) *Clearing permit decision report CPS 8009/1*, (DWER Ref: A1670592).

BHP Iron Ore Pty Ltd (BHP) (223) *Clearing permit amendment application CPS 8009/2. Received 20 March 2023* (DWER Ref: DWERDT753003).

- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2020) *Bilby*. Parks and Wildlife Service. <https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/threatened-animals/bilby>. Accessed (3 May 2023)
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (Science and Planning) (2023a). *Contaminated Sites Act 2003 advice for clearing permit application CPS 8009/2*, received 27 April 2023 (DWER Ref: DWERDT773657).
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (Regulatory Services – Water) (2023b) *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 advice for clearing permit application CPS 8009/2*, received 1 May 2023 (DWER Ref: DWERDT772072).
- ENV Australia (2011a). Port Hedland Regional Flora and Vegetation Assessment. Unpublished report prepared for BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd. DWER Ref. A1666393.
- ENV Australia (2011b). Port Hedland Regional Fauna Assessment. Unpublished report prepared for BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd. DWER Ref. A1666395.
- Shark Bay. (2023) *Brush-tailed mulgara Fact Sheet*. Shark Bay World Heritage. <https://cdn-sharkbaywa.pressidium.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Brush-tailed-mulgara.pdf> (Accessed 3 May 2023)
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) *Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status*. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- 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.