



Cue Gold Operations

CPS 8087/4 Amendment: Supporting Document

25 March 2026

Company	Big Bell Gold Operations Pty Ltd (100% owned by Westgold Resources Ltd) ACN 090 642 809
Mining Area	Cue Gold Operations; Big Bell, Cuddingwarra and Day Dawn
Company Contact Details	Registered office: Level 13, 200 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000 Postal: PO Box 7068, Cloisters Square WA 6850 Phone: 9462 3400

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1. INTRODUCTION

Big Bell Gold Operations Pty Ltd (BBGO), a wholly owned subsidiary of Westgold Resources Ltd (Westgold), owns and operates Cue Gold Operations (CGO) consisting of the Day Dawn, Big Bell, Cuddingwarra and Tuckabianna Projects. As the current Permit Holder of CPS8087/3, BBGO are approved to clear up to 319 hectares (ha) of native vegetation within the Purpose Permit Envelope (PPE) of approximately 5,215 ha encompassing the Big Bell, Cuddingwarra and Day Dawn Projects until expiry on 7 September 2028. No changes are requested to the current PPE.

BBGO requests an additional 278 ha of permitted native vegetation clearing (for a total permitted area of clearing of 597 ha) and a five (5) year extension to permit life of existing CPS8087/3 to 7 September 2033. The additional clearing and extension to permit life is to facilitate future mining activities including further development of existing mining operations, new open pit operations and supporting infrastructure for all associated mining activities.

All correspondence should be forwarded by post or email to the contact details in Table 1.

Table 1: Contact Details

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General Manager - CGO	Superintendent Environmental	Principal Environmental Approvals
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1.1 Project History

A total of 228.15 ha of the approved 319 ha has been cleared to date as reported in the Annual Clearing Report 2024/25 (Appendix B). BBGO has maintained compliance with all conditions under CPS8087/3 and have 90.85 ha of approved native vegetation clearing remaining. A summary of previous clearing is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Record of CPS 8087/3 Clearing Activities

Annual period	Area (ha)
2018/19	8.92
2019/20	8.32
2020/21	79.24
2021/22	72.13
2022/23	40.31
2023/24	18.81
2024/25	0.42
Total	228.15
Permitted clearing area under CPS 8087/3	319
Total area permitted for further clearing under CPS 8087/3	90.85

1.2 Location, Tenure and Site Layout Plans

The CPS8087/3 PPE consists of Big Bell, Cuddingwarra and Day Dawn Project tenements listed in Table 3. An overview of the PPE is depicted below in Figure 1 to Figure 4.

Table 3: Details of Mining Tenure Listed on CPS 8087/3

Tenement	Holder	Expiry
L20/21	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	17/04/2029
L20/40	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	26/10/2028
M20/17	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	04/11/2026
M20/21	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	28/08/2027
M20/22	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	28/08/2027
M20/78	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	13/01/2030
M20/99	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	18/02/2030
M20/102	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	26/07/2030
M20/103	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	18/05/2030
M20/104	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	18/05/2030
M20/171	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	28/06/2031
M20/192	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	10/09/2032
M20/218	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	01/04/2034
M20/252	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	15/12/2034
M20/256	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	17/05/2035
M20/297	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	16/05/2041
M20/299	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	26/02/2038
M20/301	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	26/02/2038
M20/332	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	12/03/2026
M20/354	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	15/06/2041
M20/456	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	12/03/2036
M21/7	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	30/09/2027
M21/14	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	05/06/2028
M21/44	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	02/08/2031
M21/49	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	02/03/2031
M21/65	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	24/10/2033
M21/75	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	01/09/2033
M21/89	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	21/09/2037
M21/96	BIG BELL GOLD OPERATIONS PTY LTD	16/09/2035



Figure 1: CPS 8087/3 Permit Boundary



Figure 2: Big Bell Project CPS 8087/3



Figure 3: Cuddingwarra Project CPS 8087/3

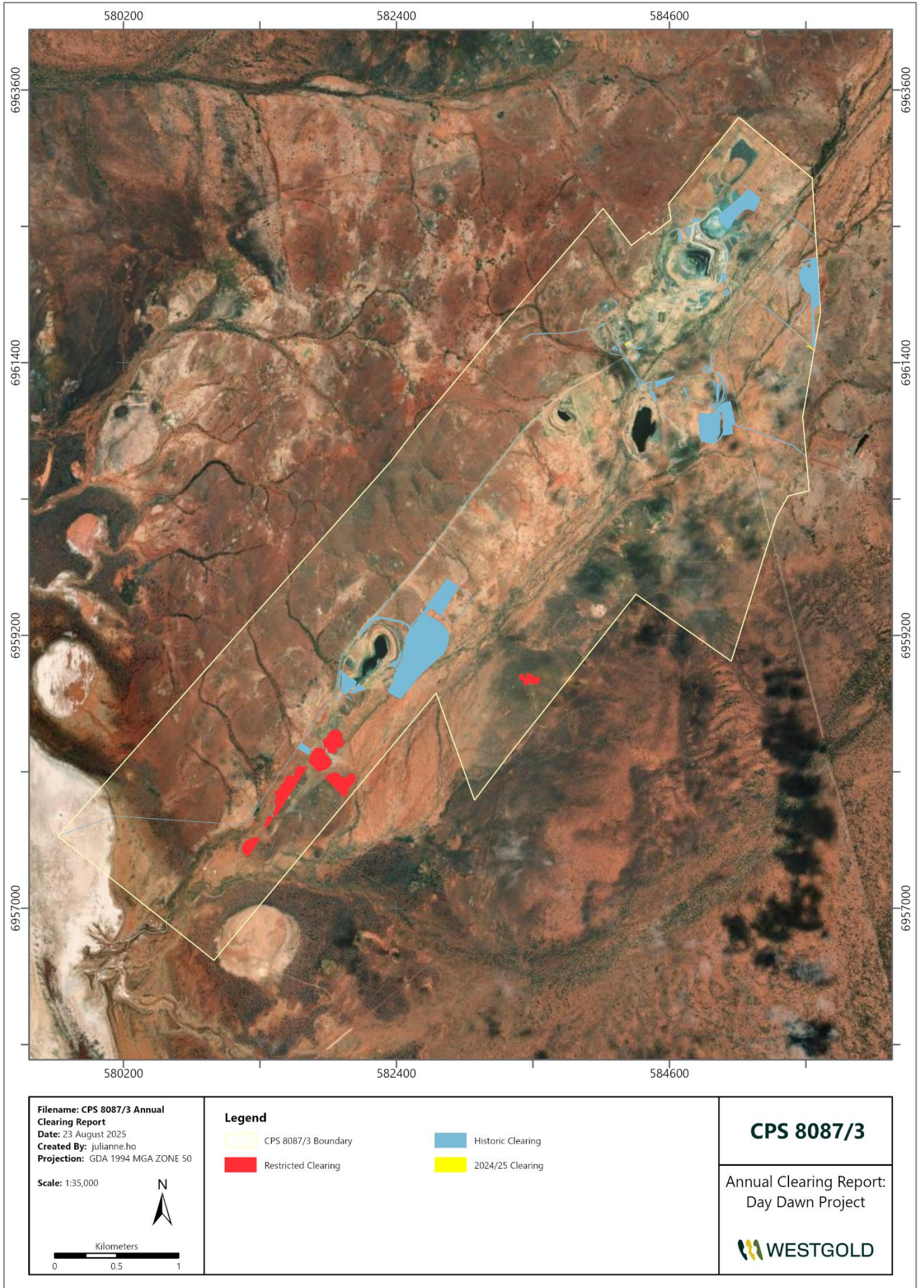


Figure 4: Day Dawn Project CPS 8087/3

1.3 Climate

Cue Gold Operations is situated in the Murchison Region of Western Australia. The climate of the region is described as arid with hot, dry summers and temperate winters. Rainfall exhibits a bimodal distribution with winter and summer peaks (BoM, 2025).

The most relevant weather station is Meekatharra Airport weather station (station number 007045) located approximately 110 km northeast of Cue as the Cue Weather Station ceased recording temperature in 1985. Key statistics for Meekatharra are summarized below with climate data for temperature, rainfall and wind in Figure 5 to Figure 8.

- Mean maximum temperatures (BoM, 2025) range from 38.4°C in January to 19.3°C in July. The highest temperature recorded is 47.1°C on 8 January 2013, the lowest minimum temperature recorded was -0.2°C on 2 July 1950;
- Rainfall at Meekatharra averages 233.0 mm each year (BoM, 2025). Months with the highest rainfall generally occur during March and June, influenced by large scale weather systems during the winter and southward movement of tropical cyclones in summer;
- The calculated annual evaporation rate of 3,750 mm exceeds the mean average rainfall in all months; and
- Average hourly wind speeds at Meekatharra Airport show significant seasonal variation, with the windier part of the year between September through to March. The region experiences seasonal variation of average hourly wind speeds (WeatherSpark, 2025). Meekatharra airport mostly experiences hot strong easterly winds.

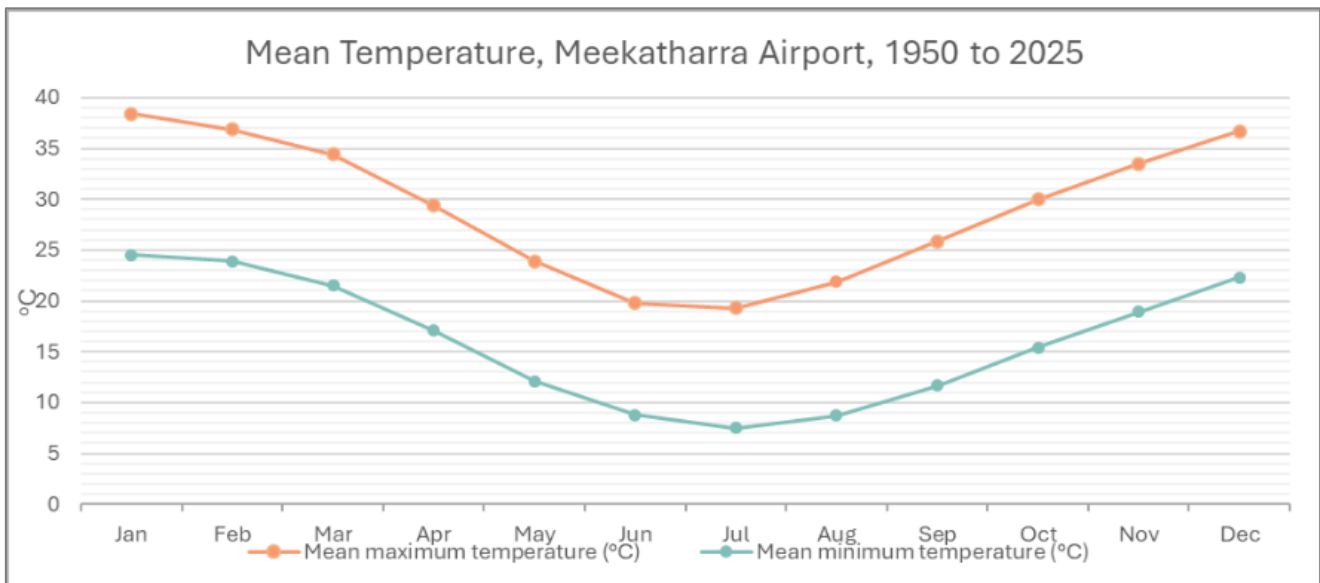


Figure 5: Meekatharra Airport Mean Temperature Data (1950–2025) (BoM, 2025)

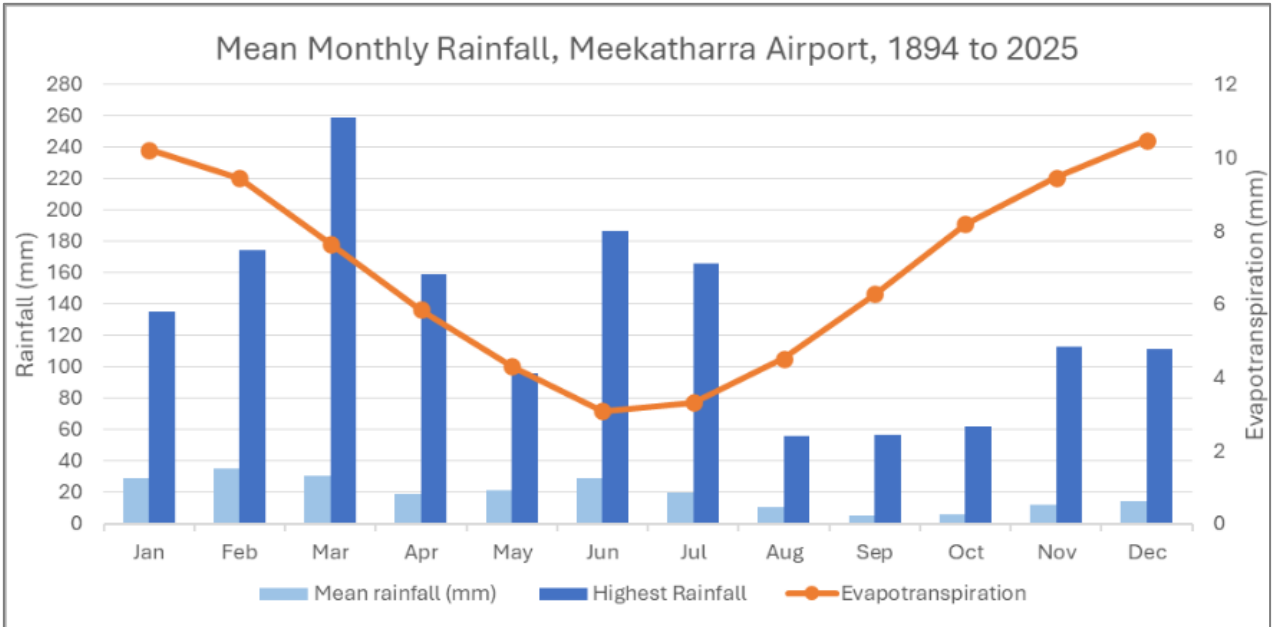


Figure 6: Meekatharra Airport Average Monthly Rainfall Data (1894–2025) (BoM, 2025)

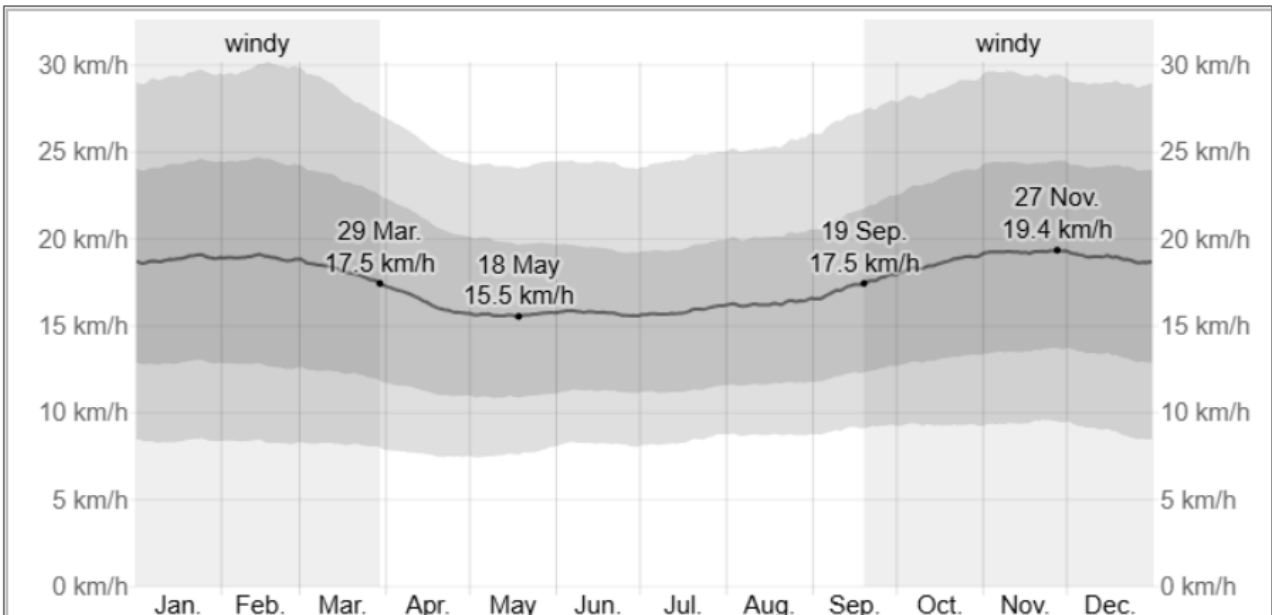


Figure 7: Meekatharra Airport Average Wind Speed (WeatherSpark, 2025)

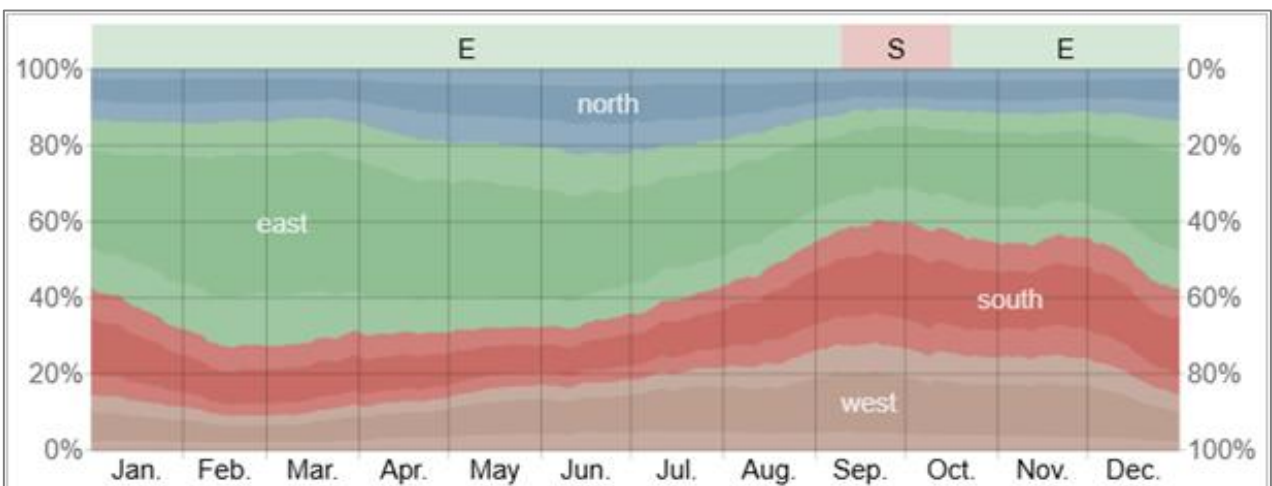


Figure 8: Meekatharra Airport Average Wind Direction (WeatherSpark, 2025)

2. BIODIVERSITY SURVEY FINDINGS

BBGO commissioned Animal Plant Mineral Pty Ltd (APM) in 2025 to undertake a vegetation, flora and fauna desktop survey across the entire PPE of CPS 8087/3 which was completed on 18 February 2026 (APM, 2026). The desktop survey covered a Study Area of a total of 5,218 ha assessed across three mining areas; Cuddingwarra (2,669 ha), Day Dawn (1,596 ha) Big Bell (794 ha) and proposed transport and pipeline corridors east and southeast of the Big Bell mining area (159 ha).

Past biological surveys used to support the original CPS 8087/1 clearing permit application and subsequent amendments were undertaken between 2012 to 2019 which assessed the PPE throughout different operational timelines and planned mining activities. The coverage of each previous survey is depicted in Figure 9.

As many of the previous biological surveys were undertaken to target specific biological sensitivities within a smaller portion of the PPE, the purpose of this desktop survey was to collate the findings of all past biological surveys and undertake a comprehensive confirmatory assessment of the entirety of the PPE using records from current State and Federal databases.

As a result, some findings and recommendations listed in the APM (2026) desktop survey have identified potential biological sensitivities within the PPE that have been previously assessed by DMPE during preceding amendments and renewals (CPS 8087/1 to 8087/3). This is noted in the Clearing Principles Assessment in Table 5. The most recent assessments and decisions made by DMPE across the PPE for CPS 8087/3 are included as Appendix E.

BBGO have further committed to undertaking a reconnaissance flora survey and basic fauna survey in April – May 2026 as informed by the findings of the desktop study to map vegetation assemblages and fauna habitats which will assist with determining the likelihood of any biological sensitivities and conservation significant species being present. The reconnaissance flora survey and basic fauna survey will target areas where BBGO are proposed to undertake disturbance to facilitate the expansion of these new mining activities.

Section 2.1 to 0 contains a summary of the findings from the APM (2026) desktop survey.

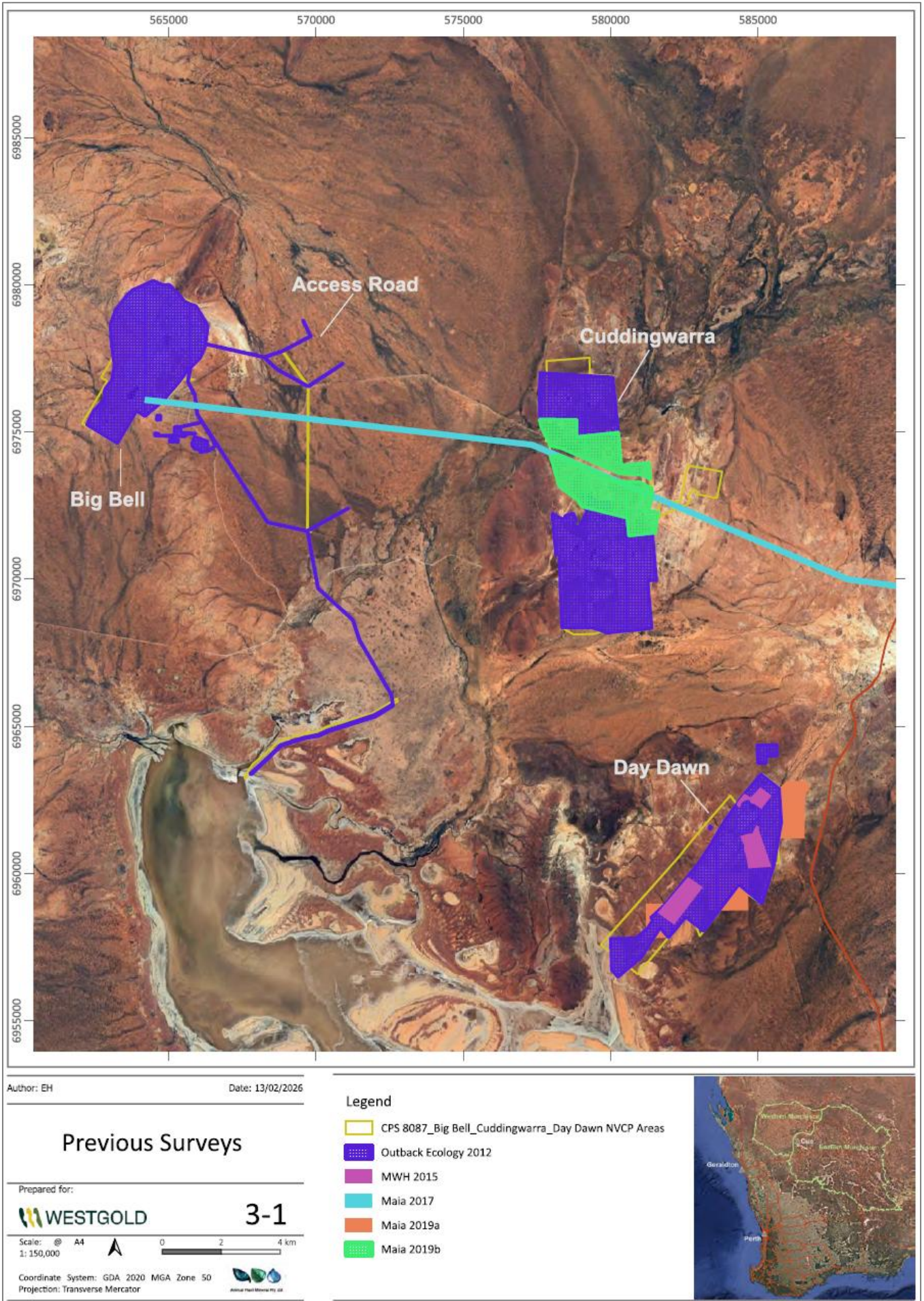


Figure 9: CPS 8087/3 Previous Surveys

2.1 Vegetation

There are no Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) are known to occur within the Study Areas.

Vegetation mapping and a database search found three Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) intersecting the Study Area:

1. The Taincrow Calcrete groundwater drainage: Priority One (P1) Ecological Community that intersects the Cuddingwarra Project
2. The Lake Austin Calcrete Assemblage: P1 Ecological community that intersects the Big Bell Project
3. Austin Land System: P3 Ecological Community that intersects the Day Dawn and Cuddingwarra Projects

Given the conservation of the Lake Austin Calcrete and Taincrow Calcrete PECs is a result of unique invertebrate assemblages identified in the groundwater calcretes, the removal of native vegetation is unlikely to significantly impact on the biological values of these two PECs as previously assessed in amendment application for CPS 8087/3. Therefore, the requested increase in 278 ha of approved vegetation clearing is not expected to pose any additional risk to the biological values of the two PECs.

The Austin Land System PEC requires conservation of its saline stony plains with low rises and drainage foci supporting low halophytic shrublands with scattered mulga. The desktop study classified 8.6 % (1693.3 ha) of the Study Area to contain vegetation assemblages and land units reflecting the Austin Land System PEC. However, given 86.9 % (19,646 ha) of the Austin Land System PEC remains undisturbed in the surrounding East Murchison region, the PEC is well represented regionally and widespread outside the Study Area. Therefore, the impact of any proposed clearing of the remaining PEC vegetation within the PPE will be negligible on both a local and regional scale.

Vegetation associations within and nearby the Study Areas have over 80% pre-European Vegetation extent remaining. Conservation significance ranking of vegetation associations occurring within the Study Areas are of 'Least Concern', however vegetation type 2081, present in the northern half of the Big Bell Study Area, has a low extent in the East Murchison sub-region, being more widely distributed in the Western Murchison, and association 313 is endemic to the Murchison bioregion. The proportion of remaining East Murchinson extent within the Study Area is 1 to 4% of the 2081 and 313 vegetation types respectively. Clearing of these vegetation types within the Study Area would not lead to an unacceptable reduction in the number of occurrences or extent within the East Murchison sub-region.

Native vegetation growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland is significant for supporting environmental processes. Ephemeral watercourses occur in the Study Area and host native vegetation. No wetlands are known to occur; however, some areas were identified by Outback Ecology (2012) as retaining surface water following significant rainfall. These features are generally protected under standard conditions issued in NVCPs.

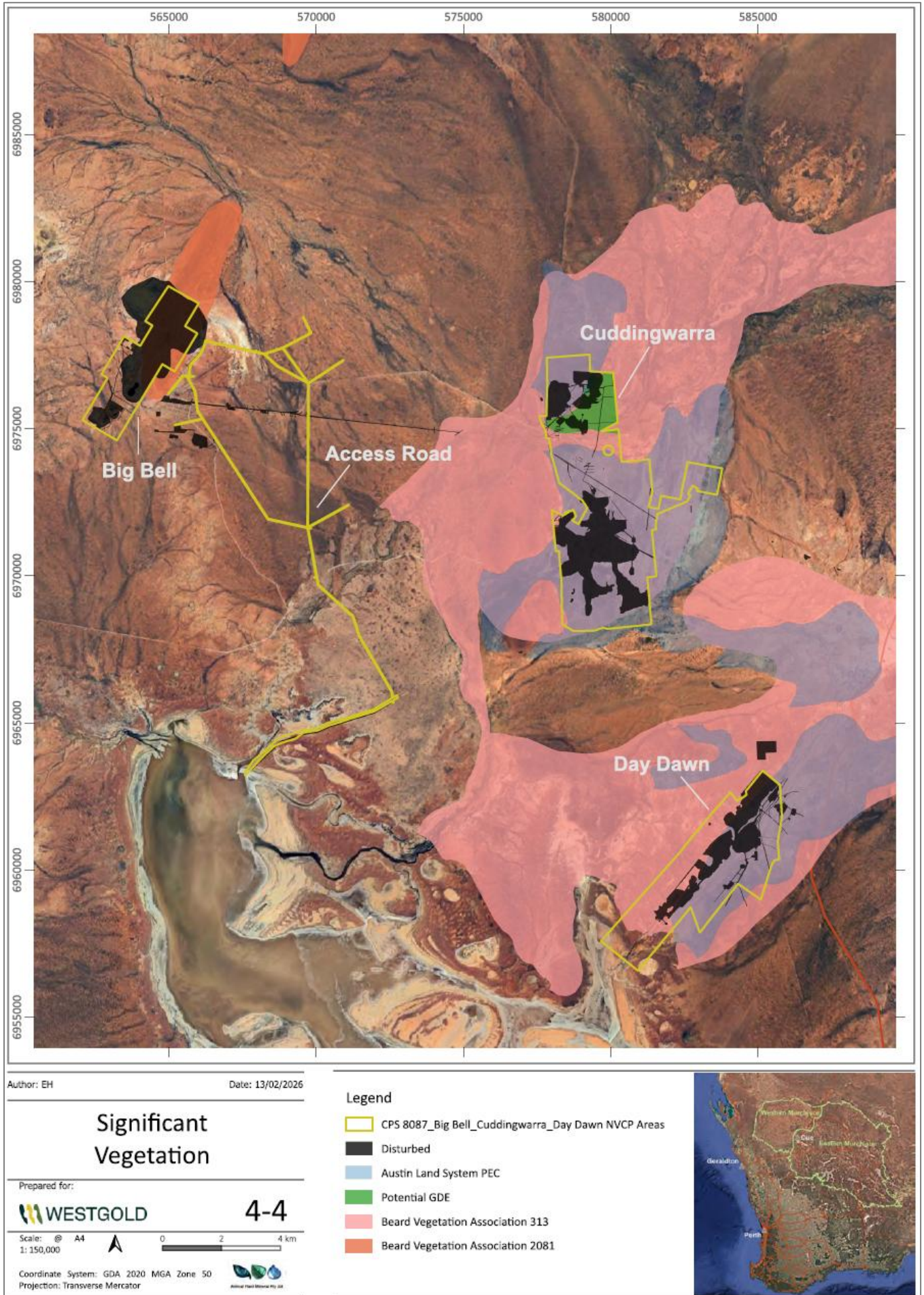


Figure 10: CPS 8087/3 Vegetation

2.2 Flora

The DBCA database returned zero records of Threatened or Priority flora species within the Study Area. A review of previous literature found two P3 flora species known to be present within the Study Area, one P1 species is likely to be present based on recent local records and presence of suitable habitat, and nine Priority species have been identified as possibly occurring based on records being distant from suitable habitat assemblages within the Study Areas, historical records and degraded suitable habitats due to land degradation. Verification of these suitable habitats is recommended and is expected to be undertaken in April – May 2026 as outlined in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Likelihood of Conservation Significant Flora Species Occurring within Study Area

Flora Species	Conservation Status (BC Act)	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Ptilotus beardii</i>	P3	Present - Recorded in previous survey
<i>Ptilotus luteolus</i>	P3	Present - Recorded in previous survey
<i>Hibiscus sp. Belele</i> (D.W. Goodall 3417)	P3	Possible - Verification of suitable habitat required
<i>Hemigenia tysonii</i>	P3	Possible - Verification of suitable habitat required
<i>Angianthus microcephalus</i>	P2	Possible - Verification of suitable habitat required
<i>Ptilotus sp. Cue</i> (P.Armstrong PA16/362)	P1	Possible - Verification of suitable habitat required
<i>Hibiscus krichauffianus</i>	P1	Likely - Suitable habitat present, no records of the species existing in the Study Area
<i>Eremophila glabra subsp. Lake Austin</i> (P.J. Curry and P.Hennig 367)	P1	Possible - Verification of suitable habitat required
<i>Dicrastylis sp. Cue</i> (A.A. Mitchell 764)	P1	Possible - Verification of suitable habitat required
<i>Angianthus uniflorus</i>	P1	Possible - Verification of suitable habitat required
<i>Minuria sp. Murchison</i> (T.Lowrey 1713)	P1	Possible - Verification of suitable habitat required
<i>Eremophila rostrata subsp. Rostrata</i>	CR	Possible - Verification of suitable habitat required

The desktop study reviewed numerous flora taxa from previous surveys undertaken within the PPE that were considered at the time of survey to be range extensions. Distributions of these species have been re-assessed, and all species are now known from at least one other record in the East Murchison sub region and therefore are no longer significant extensions of the known range.

P3 flora species; *Ptilotus beardii* and *Ptilotus luteolus* that were previously recorded within the PPE have records across the East Murchison region. Several of which are located within and neighbouring nature reserves providing a higher condition of vegetation for the habitat of the two priority flora species compared to the vegetation mapped within the PPE. Therefore, the potential loss of *Ptilotus beardii* and *Ptilotus luteolus* species within the PPE will unlikely affect the conservation of the two species on a local and regional scale.

2.3 Introduced Flora

The desktop study returned 17 records of introduced flora species occurring within a 30 km radius of the Study Area, 16 of which are categorised as S11-Permitted under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act), while one species – *Opuntia Stricta* (Prickly Pear) is a Declared Pest and listed as a WONS. Most of the weed species identified from the database occur close to the center of the Shire of Cue in public and historically disturbed areas, when compared to the broader mining region.

BBGO undertake quarterly targeted weed spraying across all sites to control the presence and growth of weed in compliance with the Weed Control condition on CPS8087/3. BBGO have an internal 'Weed and Seed' inspection sheet that requires all machinery arriving on-site to be cleaned thoroughly and inspected for weeds to minimise the spread and introduction of weeds to the local area.

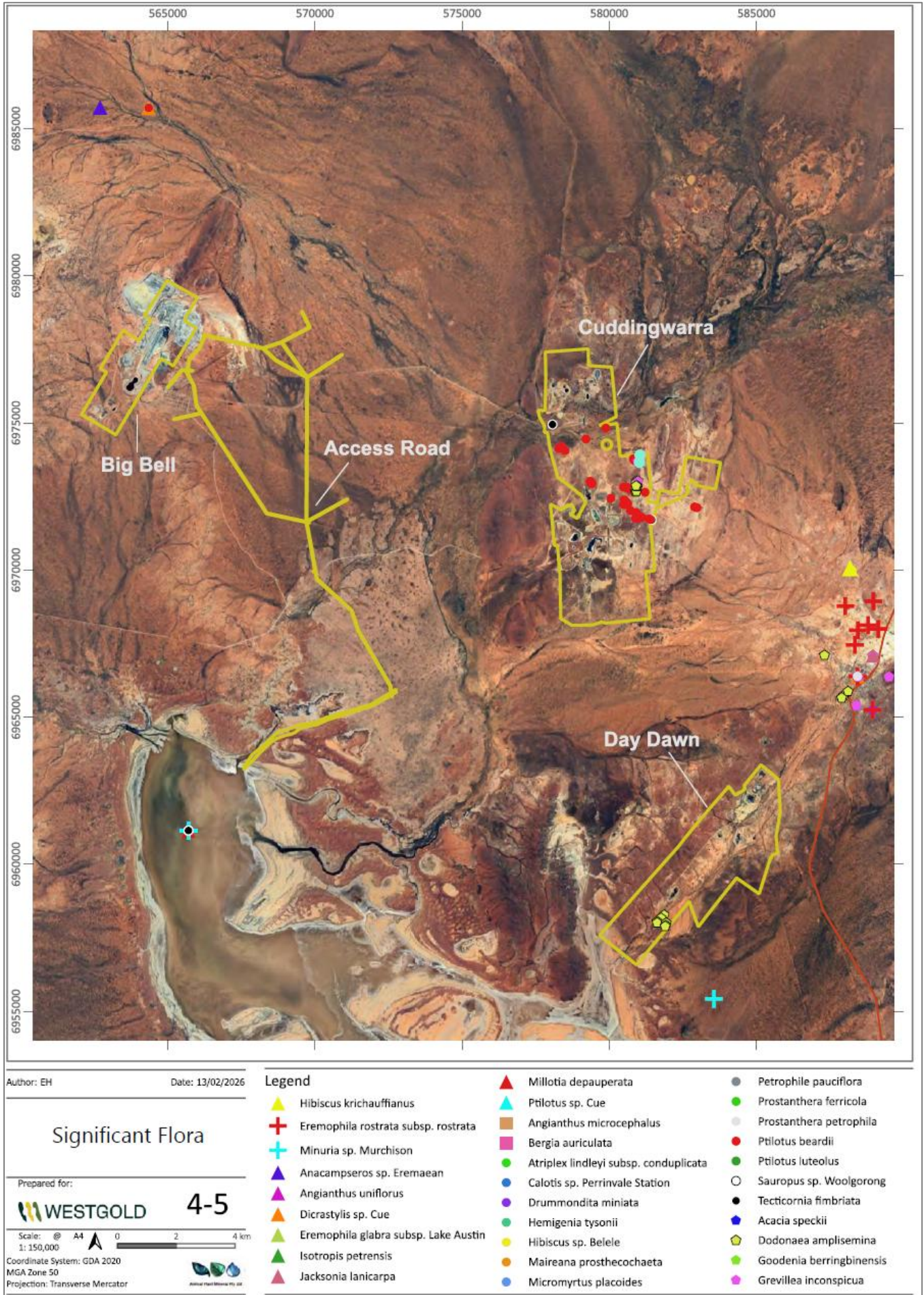


Figure 11: CPS 8087/3 Nearby Significant Flora

2.4 Fauna

A DBCA database search and literature review contained zero records of Threatened or Priority fauna species within the Study Area. The DBCA search identified four Threatened species, two Priority species, 12 migratory bird species and one Other Specifically Protected (OS) species within a 30 km buffer of the Study Area as depicted in Figure 13. An assessment of potential significant fauna occurrence is included in Table 5-2 of Appendix C.

Broad fauna habitat mapping as provided by past surveys (Figure 12) have identified drainage lines and quartz outcrops habitats as significant fauna habitats for Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) and Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*) respectively. As a result, the original Permit CPS8087/1 contained a 'Fauna Management' condition requiring pre-clearance surveys for the two species prior to undertaking any clearing. Coupled with the ongoing pre-clearance surveys, BBGO commissioned a targeted search for Malleefowl Mounds and Western Spiny-tailed Skink habitat (MWH, 2015).

The targeted search concluded the chenopod shrubland and stony rise habitats were too open to provide adequate cover or provide adequate leaf litter for Malleefowl mound building. The drainage line habitats - although made up of denser vegetation than the surrounds, was too limited in the landscape to provide suitable habitat for Malleefowl. Similarly, the identified quartz outcrops were not considered suitable for the Murchison form of the Western Spiny-tailed Skink due to the rocks found within the stony rises too small in diameter (6 – 20 cm) to provide suitable cover for the species. No presence of the two conservation significant species was recorded during the targeted search.

Therefore, despite the identified quartz outcrops and drainage line habitats having potential conservation significance, the findings of both the pre-clearance surveys and targeted search for the Malleefowl Mounds and Western Spiny-tailed Skink habitation provided adequate evidence that the two conservation significant species are unlikely to occur within the PPE and suitable habitat was not present within the identified quartz outcrops and drainage line habitats.

Migratory shorebirds, including species listed as Threatened under the EPBC and BC Acts, are likely to occur in Lake Austin at some time. Occurrence within the lake would be transitory and during the non-breeding season. Due to the size of the lake and the infrequency with which it fills, the occurrence of these species within the Day Dawn and Access Road Study Areas is expected to be extremely rare.

Lake Annean to the north of the study area is a wetland of national significance due to the more regular occurrence of surface water and the increased habitat suitability this holds for wading birds. Loss of any habitat value within the salt lake area of Day Dawn and Access Road Study Areas would have a negligible impact on the overall habitat quality and availability of Lake Austin. Survey for migratory shorebirds is unlikely to provide any meaningful outcomes for environmental impact assessment, as detection is rare and therefore lack of detection does not imply absence.

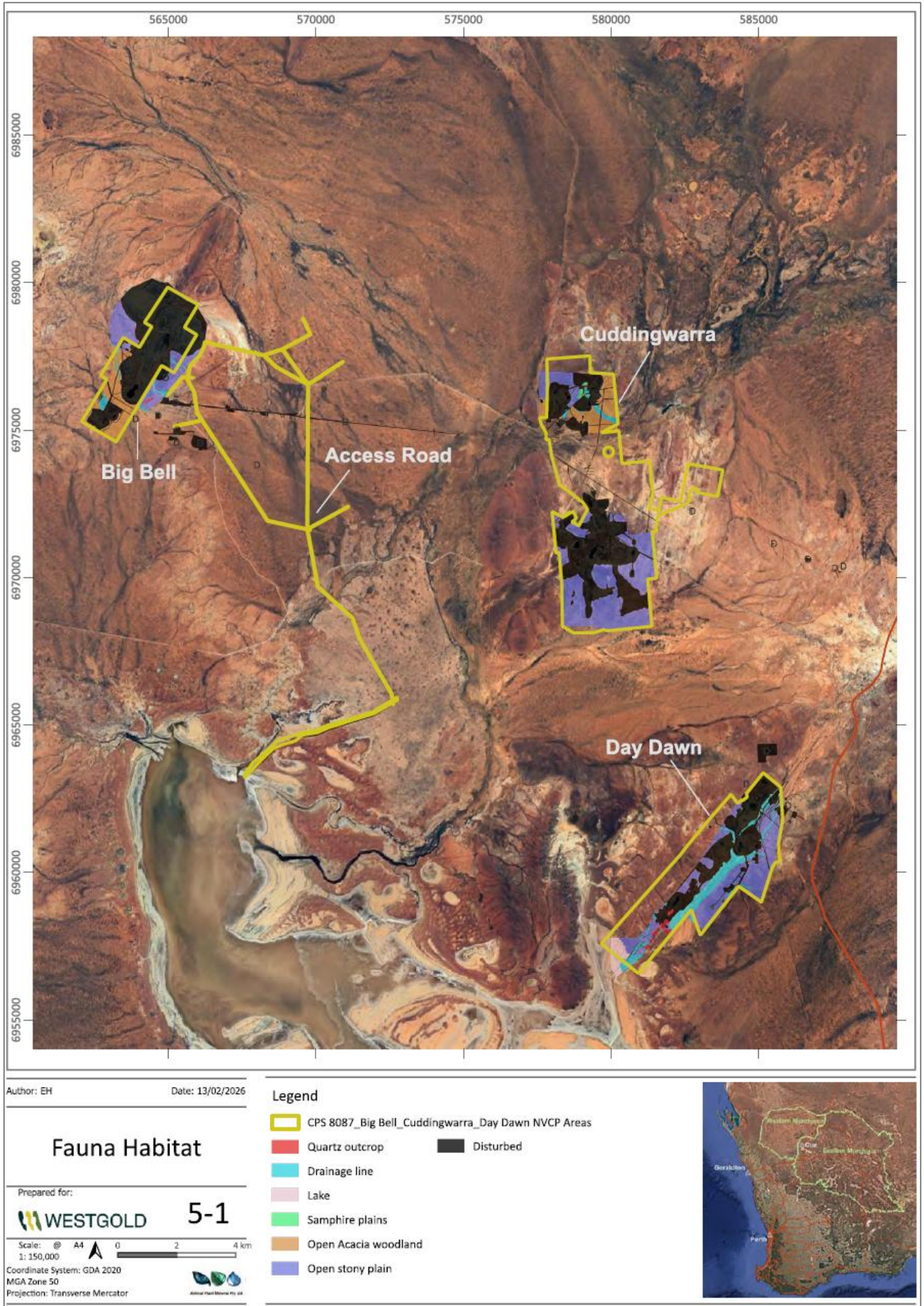


Figure 12: CPS 8087/3 Fauna Habitat

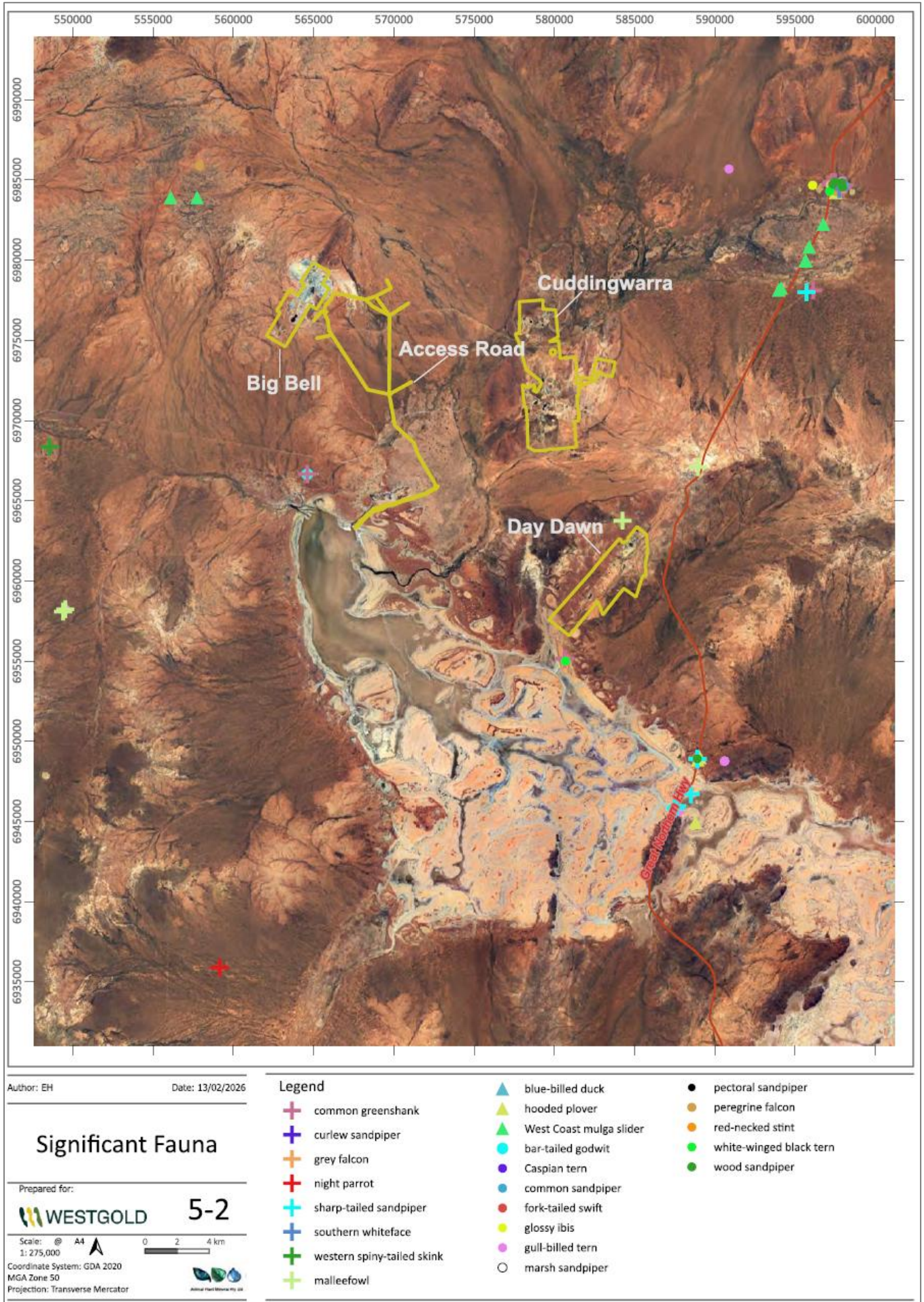


Figure 13: CPS 8087/3 Significant Fauna

3. CLEARING PRINCIPLES

An assessment of the requested amendments to CPS8087/4 against the ten clearing principles outlined in Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) is provided in Table 5. This assessment demonstrates that the requested additional 278 ha of native vegetation clearing and five (5) year extension of Permit Life will not be at variance with the clearing principles.

Table 5: Assessment Against Clearing Principles

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
<p>Principle (a): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.</p>	<p>A current database search identified zero records of any conservation significant flora and fauna species within the PPE. Furthermore, the PPE lacks the suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna while many of the possibly occurring conservation significant flora species requires further verification of suitable habitat.</p> <p>Two of the three PECs identified within the PPE are due to invertebrate assemblages identified in the groundwater calcretes which are highly unlikely to be affected by the clearing of native vegetation. The Austin Land System PEC is widespread across the Murchison bioregion and therefore well-represented outside the PPE, the PEC is considered to only be of Moderate conservation value.</p> <p>No change in assessment from CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix E).</p>	<p><i>Not likely to be at variance</i></p> <p>The PPE does not contain a high level of biological diversity and any possibly significant diversity is well-represented regionally outside of the PPE.</p> <p>All biological diversity within the PPE has been assessed and approved within the previous amendment application. Given the PPE remains the same, an increased amount of approved clearing and extension of permit life is unlikely to pose any additional risk to the biological diversity within the PPE.</p>
<p>Principle (b): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.</p>	<p>Two significant fauna habitats were previously identified within the PPE; quartz outcrop and drainage lines as suitable habitat for significant fauna species; Malleefowl and Western Spiny-tailed Skink.</p> <p>Following the granting of original CPS8087/1 permit, BBGO commissioned a Targeted Search for Malleefowl Mounds and Western Spiny-tailed Skink Habitat (MWH, 2015). The targeted search found no presence of the two species and concluded the identified habitats were unsuitable.</p> <p>Coupled with the pre-clearance surveys that were undertaken in compliance with the 'Fauna Management' condition placed on permit CPS8087/1, adequate evidence was provided to ensure the identified quartz outcrops and drainage lines were absent of suitable Malleefowl and Western Spiny-tailed Skink habitat.</p>	<p><i>Not likely to be at variance</i></p> <p>All significant vegetation that has been identified as a possible habitat for conservation significant fauna species within the PPE have been adequately surveyed and concluded as being unsuitable habitat within the local context and no presence of conservation species recorded.</p> <p>All significant fauna habitats within the PPE have been assessed and approved within the previous amendment application. Given the PPE remains the same, an increased amount of approved clearing and extension of permit life is not expected to significantly impact any fauna habitats of high value and is unlikely to pose risk to conservation significant fauna species within the PPE.</p>

	No change in assessment from CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix E).	
Principle (c): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”.	The DBCA database and literature review returned zero records of Threatened flora species within the PPE. No change in assessment from CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix E).	Not likely to be at variance The PPE does not contain any records of Threatened flora species occurring, and given the PPE is not subject to change, an increased amount of approved clearing and extension of permit life will not pose any risk to the existence of any Threatened flora species.
Principle (d): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.	There are no known TECs located within a 20 km radius of the PPE. Flora and vegetation surveys of the PPE and local area did not identify any vegetation representative of a TEC. No change in assessment from CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix E).	Not at variance An amendment for an increased amount of approved clearing and extension of permit life will not affect any TECs, or habitat necessary for the maintenance of threatened ecological communities.
Principle (e): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.	The PPE falls within the Murchison Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA). Approximately 99% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Central Ranges Bioregion The PPE is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations; 18, 39, 125, 240, 268, 313, 1127 and 2081. These vegetation associations have not been extensively cleared as over 90% of the pre-European extent of these vegetation association remain uncleared at a state and bioregional level. No change in assessment from CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix E).	Not at variance An amendment for an increase of 278 ha allocation of approved clearing and extension of permit life will not affect the status of any of the vegetation associations identified within the PPE on a state or bioregional level.
Principle (f): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a	Multiple minor non-perennial drainage lines pass through the PPE. Approximately 18.9% of the vegetation within the PPE was identified to be growing in or association with the non-perennial drainage lines. In order to minimise the potential impacts to the riparian vegetation from clearing activities, a vegetation management condition is currently	At variance As stated in the CPS 8087/3 Annual Clearing Reports submitted to DMPE, BBGO have complied with the vegetation management condition placed on the permit and taken all practical measures to avoid clearing riparian vegetation and maintaining surface water flow.

<p>watercourse or wetland.</p>	<p>implemented on CPS8087/3 requiring BBGO to avoid clearing riparian vegetation where practicable and maintain existing surface flow.</p> <p>No change in assessment from CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix E).</p>	<p>Given BBGO's on-going compliance with CPS 8087/3 conditions and no change to the PPE, an amendment for an increased amount of approved clearing and extension of permit life is not expected to significantly impact riparian vegetation in the local area. This condition also adequately minimises and manages the clearing of vegetation growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse.</p>
<p>Principle (g): Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.</p>	<p>The mapped land systems within the application area; Austin, Carnegie, Challenge, Gabanintha, Jundee, Mileura, Norie and Yanganoo are all moderately susceptible to erosion when vegetation conditions are degraded due to previous grazing or mining activities.</p> <p>As a precautionary action, a staged clearing condition is currently listed on CPS 8087/3 which will manage the potential impacts of land degradation caused by native vegetation clearing.</p> <p>No change in assessment from CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix E).</p>	<p>May be at variance</p> <p>As stated in the CPS 8087/3 Annual Clearing Reports submitted to DMPE, clearing activities have only been undertaken to facilitate mineral production activities which have been undertaken within three months the clearing has been completed. This condition will continue to adequately minimise and manage any potential appreciable land degradation caused by clearing activities.</p> <p>Given BBGO's on-going compliance with the staged clearing condition on CPS 8087/3, BBGO has assessed that the proposed amendment for an increase of 278 ha of approved clearing and extension of permit life is not expected to cause a significant land degradation with the mapped land systems within the PPE.</p>
<p>Principle (h): Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.</p>	<p>The PPE is not located within any conservation areas. The nearest conservation area is Lakeside Conservation Park, located approximately 11 km south of the Day Dawn project area. Given the distance to Lakeside Conservation Park, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have an impact on the environmental values of any conservation areas.</p> <p>No change in assessment from CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix E).</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>Given the PPE is not within any conservation areas and the significant distance to Lakeside Conservation Park, the amendment for an increase of 278 ha of approved clearing and extension of permit life is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of any nearby conservation areas.</p>
<p>Principle (i): Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to</p>	<p>The PPE does not intersect with any permanent or perennial rivers or water bodies. Therefore, clearing activities are unlikely to impact the quality of surface water entering and exiting the PPE.</p> <p>The closest Public Drinking Water Source is the Cue Water Reserve (P1), located approximately 5 km east of the Day Dawn project area. Therefore, the</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>The vegetation within the PPE are not part of a permanent or perennial water body. Similarly, given the distance of the PPE from the Cue Water Reserve and the protection measures in place, the amendment for an increase of 278 ha of approved clearing and</p>

<p>cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.</p>	<p>PPE lies outside the implementation of the Water Source Protection Plan developed for the Cue Water Reserve.</p> <p>Changed from 'May be at variance' in CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix E) to 'Not likely to be at variance'.</p>	<p>extension of permit life is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.</p>
<p>Principle (j): Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.</p>	<p>Given no permanent watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the PPE and the average annual evaporation (3,750 mm) is higher than the average annual rainfall (233 mm), the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.</p> <p>No change in assessment from CPS 8087/3 Decision Report (Appendix F).</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance.</p> <p>BBGO have a Surface Water Management Plan across CGO detailing site-specific requirements for the management of surface water as informed by the regional hydrology. Therefore, all proposed native vegetation clearing will be undertaken with surface water management recommendations to minimise the risk of causing or exacerbating the incident of flooding.</p> <p>Given the flood measures BBGO implement across the PPE, an amendment for an increase of 278 ha of approved clearing and extension of permit life is unlikely to cause or exacerbate the incidence of flooding.</p>

4. REFERENCES

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