



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 9279/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	From 19 July 2021 to 19 July 2026

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

### **PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED**

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

The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation for the purpose of improving the sightlines when travelling south on Great Northern Highway on approach to the Oasis Newman Operations turn off.

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

Lot 300 on Deposited Plan 44340, Newman

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

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.53 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

### **PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS**

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

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

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

## 5. Weed management

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

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

## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### 6. Records that must be kept

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

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

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li><li>(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</li><li>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</li><li>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and</li><li>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; and</li><li>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds in accordance with condition 5.</li></ol>

### 7. Reporting

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

## DEFINITIONS

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

**Table 2: Definitions**

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
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	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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 – (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.

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## END OF CONDITIONS



**Meenu Vitarana**  
**A/MANAGER**  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

25 June 2021

# Schedule 1

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

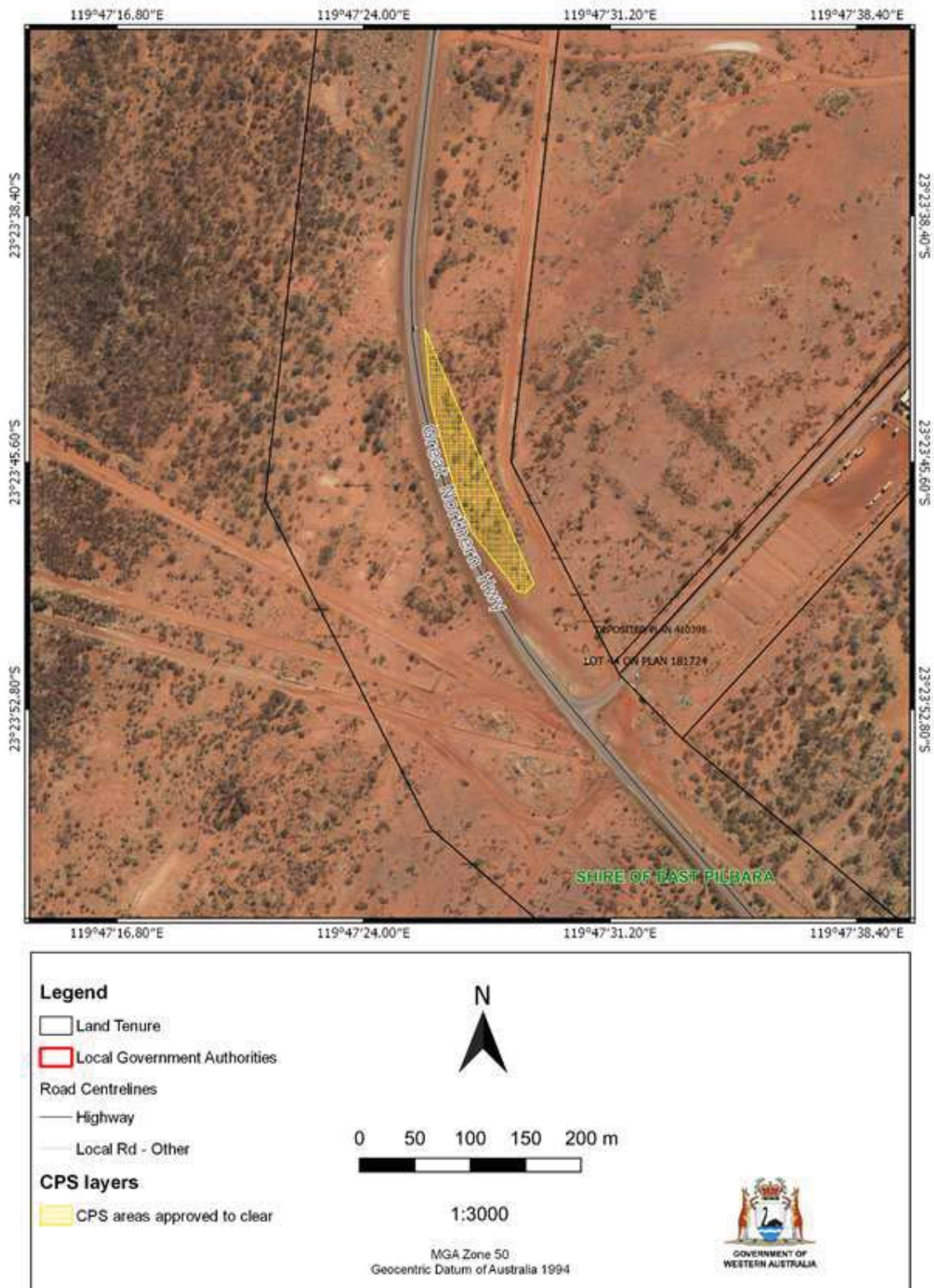


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1 Application details and outcome

### 1.1. Permit application details

<b>Permit number:</b>	CPS 9279/1
<b>Permit type:</b>	Purpose permit
<b>Applicant name:</b>	Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd
<b>Application received:</b>	5 May 2021
<b>Application area:</b>	0.53 hectares of native vegetation
<b>Purpose of clearing:</b>	To improve sightline for the turn into Oasis Newman Operations
<b>Method of clearing:</b>	Mechanical removal
<b>Property:</b>	Lot 300 on Deposited Plan 44340
<b>Location (LGA area/s):</b>	Shire of East Pilbara
<b>Localities (suburb/s):</b>	Newman

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a single contiguous area (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The application is to clear trees and shrubs that are impacting sightlines around a bend in the road when heading south on Great Northern Highway. The area to be cleared is an approximate 240-metre strip on the eastern side of the road.

### 1.3. Decision on application

<b>Decision:</b>	Granted
<b>Decision date:</b>	25 June 2021
<b>Decision area:</b>	0.53 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

### 1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit 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 A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing to improve sightlines around the bend when heading south on Great Northern Highway and approaching the turn off into Oasis Newman.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.



After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid and minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds

### 1.5. Site map

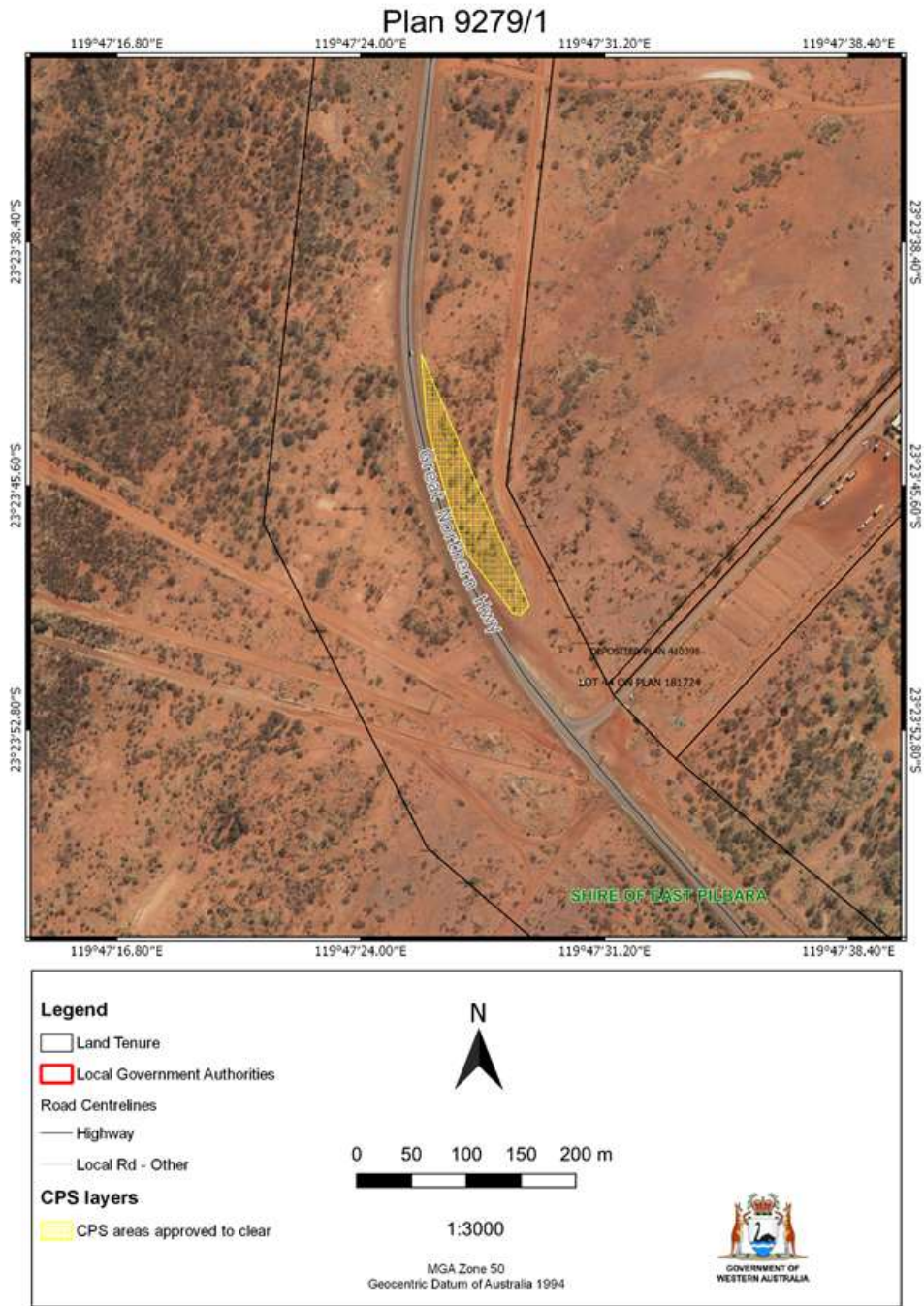


Figure 1 Map of the application area

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

## 2 Legislative context

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

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

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

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

## 3 Detailed assessment of application

### 3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

A development approval for the wider development requires the clearing for improved sightlines along Great Northern Highway, as recommended by Main Roads WA. It is recommended that clearing is minimised where possible while still providing sightlines on the highway.

### 3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimize and weed management conditions.

### 3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- Development approval under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (issued by the Shire of East Pilbara).

A Development Approval for the wider development for Oasis Newman was granted by the Shire of East Pilbara on 26 February 2021 (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021). The Shire of East Pilbara was sent a direct interest email and invited to comment on the proposed clearing within 14 days. The shire did not provide any comments.

Main Roads WA has provided authority to access and undertake clearing within the road reserve.

The application area is within the Newman Water Reserve (Priority 1) Public Drinking Water Supply Area (PDWSA), but given that the clearing is relatively minor, no impacts are anticipated to the PDWSA.

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

**End**

## Appendix A. Site characteristics

### A.1 Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The area proposed to be cleared is a 0.53 hectare isolated patch of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is adjacent to Great Northern Highway road reserve. The proposed clearing area is part of a large area of vegetation.</p> <p>Spatial data indicates the local area (50-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 99.1 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	<p>The application area is within an environmentally sensitive area, identified by a buffer to the threatened ecological community (TEC), Ethel Gorge stygobiont community, with the mapped occurrence of the TEC within 600 metres of the application area.</p>
Conservation areas	<p>There are no conservation areas within the local area.</p>
Vegetation description	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of mulga shrublands and spinifex or tussock grassland. Representative photos are available in 0.</p> <p>This is consistent with the Kumarina Hills System mapped vegetation type(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Augustus) Beard 29, which is described as Sparse low woodland; mulga, discontinuous in scattered groups (Shepherd et al, 2001)</li> </ul> <p>The mapped vegetation type/s retain approximately 99.92 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Poor (Trudgen, 1991) condition, described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Areas immediately adjacent to Great Northern Highway is in Very Poor (Trudgen, 1991) condition, described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.</p>
Soil description	<p>The soil is mapped as 290Sp - Spearhole System, described as gently undulating gravelly hardpan plains and dissected slopes supporting groved mulga shrublands and hard spinifex.</p> <p>285Ei - Elimunna System - Stony plains on basalt supporting sparse acacia and cassia shrublands and patchy tussock grasslands.</p>
Land degradation risk	<p><b>Elimunna System</b></p> <p>Wind Erosion – Low</p> <p>Salinity hazard – the topsoil EC range mostly saline infrequently low to moderately saline</p>



Characteristic	Details
	Waterlogging and Inundation risk – moderate to high risk particularly after heavy showers on drainage plains. Water erosion hazard – moderate to high for drainage plains. <b>Spearhole System</b> Wind erosion - Low Water erosion hazard – moderate Salinity hazard – Top soil and subsoil salinity range is non-saline Inundation / flooding risk – Moderate on low lying plains
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the Fortescue river flows 540 metres to the south east of the application area.
Hydrogeography	RIWI – Pilbara Surface water area and Pilbara groundwater area, land degradation data not available.
Flora	There are 31 Flora records in the local area (50 kilometre radius). The nearest record is approximately 12 kilometres from the application area.
Ecological communities	A Threatened Ecological Community, the Ethel Gorge stygobiont community is within 600 metres of the application area.
Fauna	349 fauna records of conservation significance within the local area and a known <i>Macrotis lagotis</i> (Bilby) record within 1 kilometre of the application area

## Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<b>Environmental value: biological values</b>		
<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 is not likely to contain locally significant flora, fauna, habitats or assemblages of plants. The application area is within 550 metres of a mapped threatened ecological community; the ethel gorge aquifer however the clearing within the application area is not likely to impact the biodiversity of this underground aquifer.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<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> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain foraging, roosting, breeding, critical, significant habitat for conservation significant fauna.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Based on the vegetation condition and the flora records within 50 kilometres, the area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<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 contain a threatened ecological community within the local area (10 kilometres). Ethel Gorge Aquifer Stygobiont Community is classified as Endangered it is found within the Fortescue river underground water system, surrounding the application to the west and to the north.</p> <p>Stygofauna are aquatic animals living in groundwater, there are both invertebrate and vertebrate subterranean species, however invertebrates predominate (EPA, 2016). Examples of invertebrate groups with subterranean representatives in Western Australia include crustaceans, insects, arachnids, myriapods, chilipods, worms and gastropod snails. Stygofauna communities are often dominated by crustaceans (EPA, 2016). Stygofauna play a significant role in maintaining water quality, by acting as a natural filter; they regulate the material in the groundwater and keep the water flowing by maintaining space between soil particles (EPA, 2016). Changes in water levels, contamination of groundwater and compaction pose threats to this endangered community.</p> <p>Many of these Stygofauna species are endemic to the Pilbara and are not found anywhere else in the world, however the clearing of native vegetation in the application area is unlikely to cause any direct impacts to this community as the removal of the shallow rooted vegetation that exists in this area is unlikely to impact the hydrology.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</b>		
<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 native vegetation in the local area 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>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<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 absence of conservation areas within the local area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: land and water resources</b>		
<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 Fortescue river is recorded within 500 metres of the application area, however due to the shallow rooted vegetation present in the application area the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<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 topography of the site is of low relief (520-530m above sea level), rainfall and evapotranspiration rates are both 300mm which suggests there is a low risk of waterlogging.</p> <p>Heavy rainfall events during the wet season may lead to temporary water-logging due to the flat topography and characteristics of the mapped soils. As the surrounding area is of similar topography, the proposed clearing may lead to water erosion during rainfall events. However noting this is typical for the surrounding landscape, the proposed clearing is not likely to significantly contribute to water erosion.</p>	May be at variance	No
<p><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></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>the clearing of 0.53 hectares of vegetation is unlikely to have a direct impact on groundwater in the proposed clearing area given the majority of existing vegetation is shallow rooted grass and shrub species and clearing is not likely to impact the level or quality of the groundwater.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><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></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The rainfall and evapotranspiration levels are both 300 mm, this suggests there is minimal risk of waterlogging for most of the year. The topography of the area being relatively flat, and the low permeability of soils could lead temporary water logging after heavy rainfall events during the wet season.</p> <p>Considering the poor condition of the vegetation and the shallow root systems combined with the infrequency of rainfall events, the clearing is unlikely to cause or exacerbate flooding.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

## 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.

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.

Condition	Description
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 D. Photographs of the vegetation



*Figure 1: Facing north from edge of oasis driveway (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*





*Figure 2: Facing south from approximately 100 metres north of Oasis driveway (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*



*Figure 3: Facing south 150 metres north of Oasis driveway (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*





*Figure 4: Facing south 200 metres north of Oasis driveway (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*



*Figure 5: Facing south 250 metres north of Oasis driveway (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*





*Figure 6: Facing south 350 metres north of Oasis driveway (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*





*Figure 7: Shrubs and trees in the application area (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*





*Figure 8: Tree in the application area (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*



*Figure 9: Shrubs in the application area (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*





*Figure 10: Shrubs in the application area (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*



*Figure 11: Shrubs in the application area (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*





*Figure 12: Shrubs in the application area (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*



*Figure 13: Shrubs in the application area (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*





*Figure 14: Shrubs in the application area (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*



*Figure 15: Facing north towards the application area from the Oasis driveway (Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd, 2021)*

## Appendix E. Sources of information

### E.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- 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

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)

### E.2. References



- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). *NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development*. Government of Western Australia. URL: <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/> (accessed 30 May 2021).
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016). *Technical Guidance - Technical Guidance – Subterranean fauna survey*. Available from: [https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies\\_and\\_Guidance/Technical%20Guidance-Subterranean%20fauna-Dec2016.pdf](https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/Technical%20Guidance-Subterranean%20fauna-Dec2016.pdf)
- Government of Western Australia (2019) *2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of March 2019*. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth, <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca>
- Government of Western Australia. (2019) *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report)*. Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68) *Atlas of Australian Soils*, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd (2021) *Clearing permit application CPS 9279/1*, received 5 May 2021 (DWER Ref: DWERDT448010).
- Oasis Newman Operations Pty Ltd (2021b) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 9279/1*, received 7 May 2021 (DWER Ref: A2004429).
- 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.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 09 June 2021)