

Tuesday, 16 September 2025

Our Ref: A25.036-MEM-NVCR_2_FINAL



(08) 6162 8980

PO Box 437, Leederville, WA 6903

enquiries@westenv.com.au

Name: [REDACTED]

Project No.: A25.036

Company: Fiveight

Enquiries [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Minderoo Station – Supporting Document to Native Vegetation Clearing Referral

Project Background

Western Environmental Approvals Pty Ltd (WEPL) presents the following letter report to support a Native Vegetation Clearing Referral (NVCR) for proposed clearing of native vegetation at Minderoo Station (the Site; Figure 1). The clearing is required to facilitate construction of one (1) solar array with associated Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and establish appropriate asset protection zones (APZ).

A Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) was prepared by WEPL in July 2025, which identified that native vegetation is required to be cleared for the renewables infrastructure, including for appropriate bushfire mitigation measures (APZs) to be implemented. The total extent of proposed native vegetation removal is 2.2 ha (Figure 2).

A site visit was undertaken by WEPL 26th of February 2025 to undertake the bushfire assessment that supported the BMP. Whilst the assessment did not meet the requirements of a flora and vegetation survey, sufficient vegetation information was collected within the Site to describe the broad vegetation type and condition.

Scope of Work

This letter provides the following:

- Description of flora and vegetation values within the Site based on information collected during the site visit in February 2025 and from desktop information.
- Assessment of the vegetation proposed to be removed in accordance with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Native Vegetation Clearing Referral guidelines. (DWER, 2021a).
- Brief assessment against the ten clearing principles as outlined in Schedule 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act) and Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004.

Methodology

A review of the data collected during the site visit, and a desktop assessment was completed to outline the environmental values present within the Site.

Desktop Assessment

The following publicly available information sources were reviewed:

- Department of Biodiversity, Attractions and Biodiversity (DBCA) Danjoo database: Biodiversity Data Repository (DBCA, 2024).
- Database records within the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST), which is managed by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Waters (DCCEEW).
- State-managed datasets available via DataWA which provide information such as soils and geology, topography, wetlands and watercourses, land capability, and vegetation associations.

Flora and Vegetation

Vegetation types were delineated from photographs by estimating the cover of dominant and characteristic species of each stratum based on NVIS, recorded at Level V (NVIS Technical Working Group, 2017). The vegetation condition was inferred using the Vegetation Condition Scale for the appropriate bioregion as per the Flora and Vegetation Technical Guidance (EPA, 2016).

Results

Desktop Assessment

From the database searches undertaken, the following environmental values were identified:

- The Danjoo database search did not identify any conservation significant flora or fauna recorded within a 50 km buffer from the Site.
- No conservation significant flora species or ecological communities were recognised to occur within a 50 km radius as identified in the PMST database search.
- A total of 18 conservation significant fauna species, including 14 birds, three mammals and one reptile were identified in the PMST search to occur within 50 km of the Site (excluding marine species). A likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken and is provided as Appendix A. One conservation significant fauna species was considered to have high likelihood of occurring within the Site, the Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*), which is listed as Vulnerable under State and Commonwealth legislation.



Site visit

The information collected during the bushfire assessment undertaken by WEPL in 2025 was reviewed to broadly identify environmental values present within the Site. Key findings from that assessment are described in the following subsections.

Flora and Vegetation

The Site has been an operating cattle station since 1878, which has resulted in the significantly disturbed vegetation present. The vegetation present within the Site is considered to be in Degraded condition due to the lack of intact native vegetation. See Plate 1 to Plate 4 for images representative of the vegetation within the Site. One vegetation type was present within the Site, described as:

- *Eucalyptus leucophloia* isolated clumps of trees over *Acacia* sp. sparse shrubland over **Cenchrus ciliaris* open grassland and *Boerhavia ?coccinea* and *Portulaca oleracea* open forbland.

The vegetation present does not represent any Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (TEC or PEC).



Plate 1: Northwest corner facing eastern direction



Plate 2: Northwest corner facing southern direction



Plate 3: Northeastern corner facing southwest direction



Plate 4: Eastern boundary facing northeast direction

Fauna

The fauna habitat present within the identified vegetation type did not represent important habitat for any conservation significant fauna species.

For possibly occurring conservation listed fauna species, habitat types are assessed as either core, supporting or non-significant habitat. As per *Commonwealth Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* “core” habitat is defined as that critical to the survival of the species and considered to contain denning/ breeding sites, primary foraging areas and refuge from drought, fire and other stresses (DotE, 2013). “Supporting” habitat is defined as that which is likely used for foraging and dispersing/ connective purposes but is not essential habitat for the continuation of a local population. “Non-significant” habitat is that which would be used only very infrequently for foraging or dispersing.

One conservation significant fauna species had a high likelihood of occurring within the Site, *Falco hypoleucos* (Grey falcon). See Appendix A for likelihood of occurrence assessment. The grey falcon is likely to fly over the Site on occasion and may use the sheds adjacent to the Site to perch on. The Site may provide dispersing habitat for the species but given the absence of suitable nesting habitat (tallest tree along watercourses) the vegetation does not represent core or supporting, i.e. significant, habitat for the species.

Additionally, more mobile species such as quoll, may traverse the area on occasion. However, given the scale and extent of the works and absence of key habitat features (such as rocky areas for denning purposes with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal), the Site is not considered to comprise core or supporting habitat for these species.

Assessment of Consistency with Referral Guidelines

An assessment of the proposed clearing against the criteria described in the DWER (2021a) *Guideline: Native vegetation clearing referrals* is presented in Table 1.

The proposed clearing is considered to meet all four criteria.

Table 1: Assessment Against Referral Guidelines

Criterion	Assessment of Consistency
Criterion 1: the area proposed to be cleared is small relative to the total remaining vegetation.	The Site is located within the Carnarvon IBRA region and contains 2.2 ha of vegetation representative of the Cape Yannare Plain (589) vegetation association. The extent of proposed clearing is well below the 10 ha threshold for which a clearing permit is considered necessary, as detailed in DWER (2021). There is more than 99% remaining of the estimated pre-European extent of this vegetation association within the Carnarvon region. Additionally, there is approximately 31,681.1 ha (99.3%) of native vegetation within 10 km of the Site. This is above the 30% threshold and indicates that the Site is not within an area that has been subject to intensive clearing. Vegetation within the Site therefore represents 0.003% of the association and approximately 99% of the remaining native vegetation within a 10 km radius.

Criterion	Assessment of Consistency
	Based on the information above, the proposed clearing is consistent with this Criterion.
Criterion 2: there are no known or likely significant environmental values within the area.	There are no significant environmental values within or in close proximity to the Site. As detailed in the Flora and Vegetation section, the vegetation type (described as <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> isolated clumps of trees over <i>Acacia</i> sp. sparse shrubland over *<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> open grassland and <i>Boerhavia ?coccinea</i> and <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> open forbland) is abundant in the surrounding area, and vegetation within the Site is in Degraded condition. No wetlands or watercourses are present. Further, there are no recorded conservation significant flora or ecological communities within the Site, and it does not comprise significant habitat for any conservation significant fauna. Based on the information above, the proposed clearing is consistent with this Criterion.
Criterion 3: the state of scientific knowledge of native vegetation within the region is adequate.	The Site has been part of an operational station since 1878 and data providing information of environmental characteristics (including records of flora, fauna, and ecological communities) are available within the surrounding area. This, combined with the Site visit undertaken on 26th of February 2025, provide adequate information to base this assessment on. Therefore, the proposed clearing is consistent with this Criterion.
Criterion 4: conditions will not be required to manage environmental impacts.	Conditions are not considered to be necessary to manage environmental impacts due to the small scale of clearing, that no temporary clearing or revegetation is proposed, and that clearing and construction will be undertaken to minimise environmental impacts. Mitigation measures that will be implemented to minimise environmental impacts includes, but is not limited to: • Pre-clearing walkthrough. • Clearly delineating clearing boundaries to avoid incidental impacts. • Equipment laydown/storage and vehicle movement is restricted to cleared areas. • Directional and seasonal clearing to minimise risk of fauna death or injury. • Trenches and excavations are to remain open for an extended period to ensure any fauna have adequate egress. • Standard weed hygiene measures will be implemented for the duration of construction to minimise weed spreading. Therefore, the proposed clearing is consistent with this Criterion.



Outcome of Assessment Against the Ten Clearing Principles

The proposed clearing within the Site is not at variance with any of the clearing principles.

An assessment of the potential clearing of native vegetation against the Ten Native Vegetation Clearing Principles contained in Schedule 5 of the EP Act is provided in Table 2.



Table 2: Assessment Against the Ten Clearing Principles

Assessment Results	Data Source/Tools for Assessment	Conclusion
Principle (a) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.		
The Site occurs within the Carnarvon Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), located approximately 39.8 kilometres (km) south-west of the Onslow Town, within the Shire of Ashburton. The Site does not contain a high diversity of native flora species. The vegetation condition is Degraded and the vegetation comprise of sparse <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> woodland mixed with limited native vegetation and high cover of Buffel grass. The Site is mapped Cape Yannare Coastal Plain (589) vegetation association which is well represented with over 99% of the pre-European extent is remaining on a state, regional and local scale. From database searches, no Threatened or Priority flora or ecological community have been recorded within the Site previously. The vegetation present was not representative of a known TEC or PEC. The low native flora species diversity and Degraded vegetation condition within the Site does not indicate high levels of biodiversity, and therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle.	• WEPL (2025). • PMST Database search (DCCEEW, 2022). • DBCA Danjoo Database search (DBCA, 2024). • Australia's Bioregions (DCCEEW, 2021). • GoWA (2019). • Pre-European Vegetation dataset (DPIRD-006).	Unlikely to be at variance.
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		
Due to the degraded condition of the vegetation and the sparse nature of the vegetation present, the Site has limited value to native fauna, including threatened or priority species. From the database searches undertaken, it was found that the habitat present within the Site is not a significant habitat for any conservation significant fauna species. One aerial species, grey falcon listed as Vulnerable under State and Federal legislation, was considered to have medium likelihood of occurring within the Site as the species may on occasion fly over the Site or perch on human made structures in the vicinity. The Site itself does not provide significant habitat for the species, and the clearing will not impact the availability of suitable habitat for the species. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle.	• WEPL (2025). • PMST Database search (DCCEEW, 2022). • DBCA Danjoo Database search (DBCA, 2024).	Unlikely to be at variance

Assessment Results				Data Source/Tools for Assessment	Conclusion
Principle (c) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora					
No Threatened or Priority flora was identified in the database search to occur within 50 km of the Site. The area of native vegetation proposed to be impacted is 2.2 ha, all of which is in Degraded condition. The vegetation present is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for Threatened or Priority flora species. The proposed clearing is therefore unlikely to be at variance with this principle.				- PMST Database search (DCCEEW, 2022). - DBCA Danjoo Database search (DBCA, 2024).	Unlikely to be at variance
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					
The native vegetation within the Site is not representative of any TEC and no TEC is expected to occur. No TEC was identified in the database search to occur within 50 km of the Site. The native vegetation present within the Site does not comprise whole or part of, nor is it likely to be necessary for the maintenance of a TEC. Consequently, the proposed clearing is not at variance with this principle.				WEPL (2025)	Not at variance
Principle (e) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been significantly cleared					
The Site is not within a constrained area (Carnarvon). The high-level vegetation association in this area has been mapped by Beard (1990) as the Cape Yannare Coastal Plain (589) vegetation association. It is described as a mosaic of short bunch grassland - savanna / grass plain and hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft spinifex (GoWA, 2019). The extent of this vegetation association remaining at the state, regional and local scale is over 99% as displayed below.				- Beard (1990). - GoWA (2019). - Pre-European Vegetation dataset (DPIRD-006).	Not at variance.
Vegetation Association	% Remaining Western Australia	% Remaining Carnarvon IBRA Region	% Remaining Shire of Ashburton		
Cape Yannare Coastal Plain (589)	99.38	99.66	99.71		
Due to the Degraded condition of the Site and the low native species diversity, it is considered that the vegetation is not representative of an intact native vegetation occurrence. The proposed clearing is therefore not at variance with this principle.					

Assessment Results	Data Source/Tools for Assessment	Conclusion
Principle (f) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or a wetland		
There is no watercourse mapped within the Site. The closest drainage line is Ashburton River located 415 m southwest from the Site. There are no nationally significant wetlands within a 15 km radius of the Site. Within the proposed clearing area, native vegetation in 'Degraded' condition is not growing in association with a watercourse or wetland. Additionally, the degraded nature of the native vegetation is not an intact representation of riparian vegetation extant. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.	- Hydrography (DWER-031) - Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DBCA-045)	Not at variance.
Principle (g) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation		
The Site is situated on the 203 Nanyarra system (DPIRD-027), which is characterised by sandplains and alluvial plains (with some floodplains). Red deep sands with red/brown non-cracking clays and red deep sandy duplexes and some hard cracking clays (Tille, 2006). The potential clearing will expose a small area to the potential for short-term water erosion may occur during the wet season (January to June) due to heavy rainfall. The proposed clearing is mapped as sandy soils which may result in a minor wind erosion within the locality. Given the small area of proposed clearing and the nature of soils within the Site, it is unlikely that appreciable land degradation will occur and therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this clearing principle.	- Australian Bureau of Meteorology (2023). - Soil Landscape Mapping Best Available dataset (DPIRD-027). - Tille (2006).	Unlikely to be at variance.
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		
The Site is not located within a Conservation Reserve or Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA). Considering the nearest ESA is located more than 25 km from the Site and nearest conservation area is 32 km away, the proposed clearing is not at variance with this principle.	- Environmentally Sensitive Areas dataset (DWER-046). - DBCA Legislated lands and Waters (DBCA-011). - Aerial photographs.	Not at variance.

Assessment Results	Data Source/Tools for Assessment	Conclusion
Principle (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		
There is no watercourse, wetland or Public Drinking Water Source Area mapped within the Site. The closest drainage line is Ashburton River located 415 m southwest from the Site. The vegetation values within the Site does not represent the attribute, function and values consistent of riparian vegetation. There are no natural or manmade waterways or drains within the Site that has the potential of flooding. Given the previous clearing for station activities that already surrounds the Site, the additional clearing of 2.2 ha native vegetation is unlikely to result in significant changes to the water table and there for the Proposed Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle.	• Hydrography (DWER-031) • Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)	Unlikely to be at variance.
Principle (j) - Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.		
There is no watercourse mapped within the Site. The closest drainage line is Ashburton River located 415 m southwest from the Site. <i>A Guide to the Assessment of Applications to Clear Native Vegetation</i> (DWER, 2014) states the following for Principle (j): "Consideration of this principle may require extensive modelling of the whole catchment and should only be considered for large clearing projects. For smaller applications, clearing should not cause waterlogging (localised flooding)." Given the small extent of native vegetation clearing proposed within the Site, the clearing is unlikely to increase or exacerbate the incidence of waterlogging or localised flooding. The proposed clearing is therefore unlikely to be at variance with this principle.	• Emerge Associates (2023) • Soil Landscape Mapping Best Available dataset (DPIRD-027). • A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DWER,2014).	Unlikely to be at variance.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the assessment above, the proposed clearing is consistent with the DWER (2021) Guideline: Native vegetation clearing referrals, and not at variance with any of the Ten Clearing Principles. Therefore, the proposed clearing is considered to have a very low environmental impact.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Schedule - Statement of Limitations. Should you have any queries regarding the above, please contact the undersigned on (08) 6162 8980.

References

Schedule

- Statement of Limitation

Figures

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Clearing Footprint

Appendices

- Appendix A: PMST Desktop Assessment and Likelihood of Occurrence



REFERENCES

Beard, J. S. (1976). *Vegetation Survey of Western Australia. Western Australia 1: 1 000 000 Vegetation Series*. Department of Geography, University of Western Australia.

Bureau of Meteorology. (2025). *Monthly Climate Data Statistics*. Retrieved from <https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data>.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW). (2021). *Australia's bioregions (IBRA)*. Retrieved from <https://www.environment.gov.au/land/nrs/science/ibra>.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). (2022). *Protected Matters Search Tool*. Canberra, Australia. Retrieved on 04 August 2025 from <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool>

Department of the Environment (DotE). (2013). *Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1*. Canberra, Australia.

Department of Environment Regulation. (2014). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation - Under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Retrieved https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf.

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD). (2019a). *Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006)*. Retrieved on 06 August 2025 from <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/pre-european-dpird-006>.

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD). (2019b). *Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)*. Retrieved on 12 August 2025 from <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/public-drinking-water-source-areas>.

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD). (2022). *Soil Landscape Mapping-Best Available (DPIRD-027)*. Retrieved on 06 August 2025 from <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/soil-landscape-mapping-best-available>.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). (2018). *Hydrography, Linear (Hierarchy) (DWER-031)*. Retrieved on 06 August 2025 from <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/hydrography-linear-hierarchy>.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). (2021a). *Guideline – Native vegetation clearing referrals*.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). (2021b). *Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)*. Retrieved on 06 August 2025 from <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/clearing-regulations-environmentally-sensitive-areas-dwer-046>.

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). (2016). *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*.



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, Perth. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>.

NVIS Technical Working Group. (2017). *Australian Vegetation Attribute Manual Version 7.0*. Commonwealth of Australia.

Tille, P., J. (2006). *Soil-landscapes of Western Australia's rangelands and arid interior*. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Western Australia, Perth. Report 313. <https://library.dpir.wa.gov.au/rmtr/295>.



SCHEDULE Statement of Limitation

Statement of Limitations

Copyright Statement

© Western Environmental Approvals Pty Ltd (WEPL). All rights reserved. No part of this work may be produced in any material form or communicated by any means without the permission of the copyright owner. The unauthorised copying or reproduction of this report or any of its contents is prohibited.

Scope of Services

This environmental report ("this report") has been prepared for the sole benefit and exclusive use of the Client for the purpose for which it was prepared in accordance with the agreement between the Client and WEPL ("the Agreement"). However, in addressing the requirements of the Contaminated Sites Act 2003, an Accredited Contaminated Sites Auditor may be engaged by the Client to undertake review of this report, prior to its submission to the DWER. The report shall be made available and can be relied upon for the purposes of the Contaminated Sites Act.

WEPL disclaims any and all liability with respect to any use of or reliance upon this report for any other purpose whatsoever.

In particular, it should be noted that this report is based on a scope of services defined by the Client, and is limited by budgetary and time constraints, the information supplied by the Client (and its agents) and, in some circumstances, access and/or site disturbance constraints.

The scope of services did not include any assessment of the title to or ownership of the properties, buildings and structures referred to in this report, or the application or interpretation of laws in the jurisdiction in which those properties, buildings and structures are located.

Reliance on Data

In preparing this report, WEPL has relied on data, surveys, analyses, designs, plans and other information provided by the Client (or its agents), other individuals and organisations ("the data").

Except as otherwise stated in this report, WEPL has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. WEPL does not represent or warrant that the data is true or accurate, and disclaims any and all responsibility or liability with respect to the use of the data.

To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in this report ("conclusions") are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data.

WEPL does not accept any responsibility or liability for any incorrect or inaccurate conclusions should any data be incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to WEPL.



The conclusions must also be considered in light of the agreed scope of services (including any constraints or limitation therein) and the methods used to carry out those services, both of which are as stated or referred to in this report.

Environmental Conclusions

In accordance with the scope of services, WEPL has conducted environmental field monitoring and/or testing in the preparation of this report. The nature and extent of monitoring and/or testing conducted is described in this report.

On all sites, varying degrees of non-uniformity of vertical and horizontal conditions in media (soil, water, air, waste or other media as described in the report) are encountered. Hence no monitoring, common testing or sampling technique can eliminate the possibility that monitoring or testing results/samples are not totally representative of media conditions encountered. The conclusions are based on the data and the environmental field monitoring and/or testing actually undertaken, and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of preparing this report, including the presence or otherwise of contaminants or emissions. It should be recognised that site conditions, including the extent and concentration of contaminants, can change.

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of services, the monitoring, testing, sampling and preparation of this report have been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted practices and using a degree of skill and care ordinarily exercised by reputable environmental consultants under similar circumstances. To the maximum extent permitted by law, no other warranty, express or implied, is made.

Report for Benefit of Client

This report is confidential. Neither the whole nor any part of this report, or any copy or extract thereof, may be disclosed or otherwise made available to any third party without the prior written approval of WEPL.

WEPL accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report, by any person or organisation who is not a party to the Agreement. Reliance on this report by any person who is not a party to the Agreement is expressly prohibited. Any representation in this report is made only to the parties to the Agreement.

WEPL assumes no responsibility and disclaims any and all liability to any other person or organisation for or in relation to any matter dealt with or conclusions expressed in this report, or for any loss or damage suffered by any other person or organisation arising from matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in this report (including without limitation matters arising from any negligent act or omission of WEPL or for any loss or damage suffered by any other party using or relying on the matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in this report, even if WEPL has been advised of the possibility of such use or reliance).

Other parties should not rely on this report or the accuracy or completeness of any conclusions contained in this report, and should make their own enquiries and obtain independent advice in relation to such matters.



If an Auditor is engaged by the Client to undertake review of this report, it shall be made available subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement between the Client and WEPL and the caveats in this statement.

Other Limitations

This report is intended to be read in its entirety, and sections or parts of this report should therefore not be read and relied on out of context.

WEPL will not be liable to update or revise this report to take into account any events or circumstances or facts becoming apparent after the date of this report.



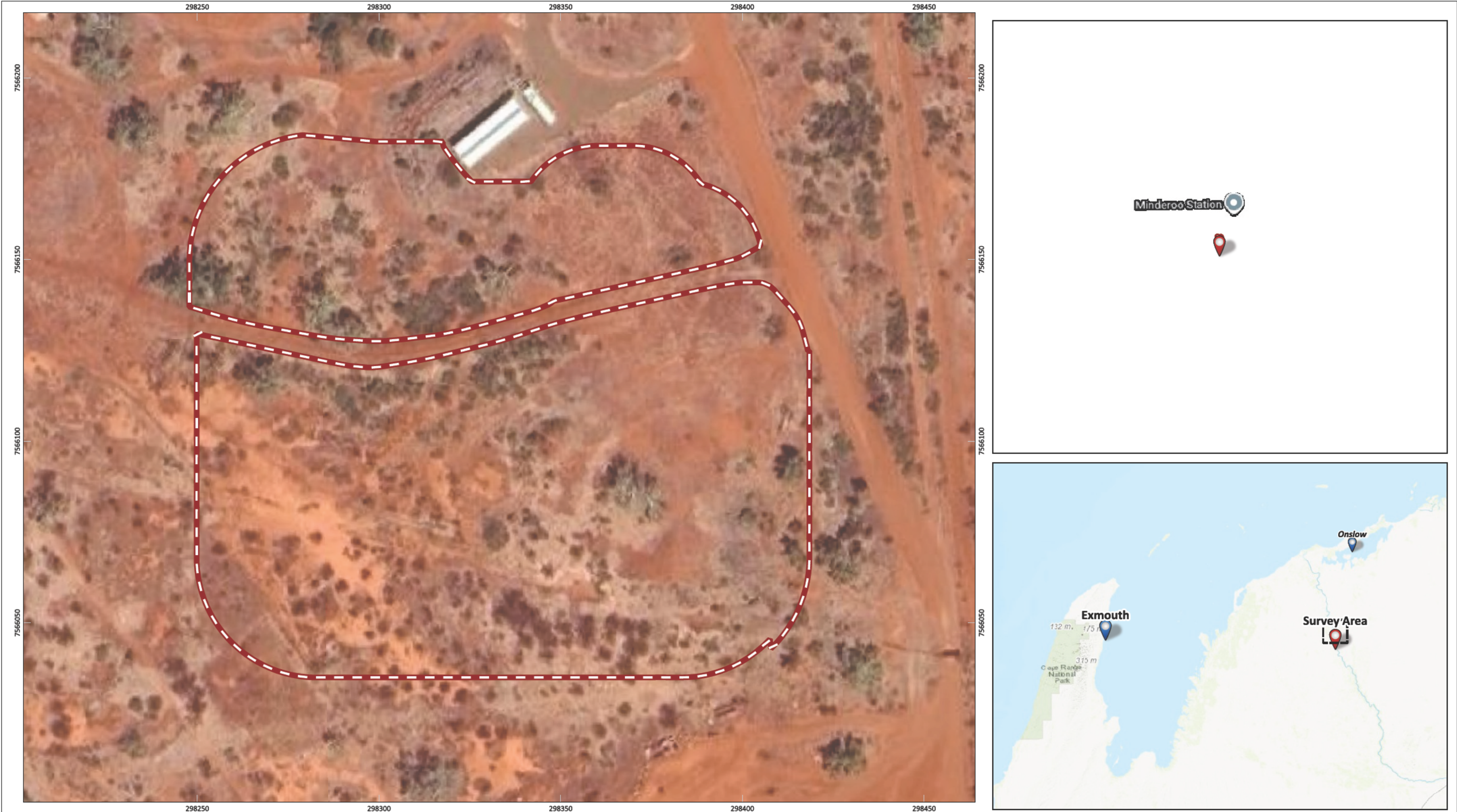


Figure 1: Site Location

015304560 m SCALE 1:1,000 SHEET SIZE A3 COLOUR	PROJECT/REPORT NAME Biological Report and an Assessment Against the 10 Clearing Principles Minderoo Station CLIENT Fiveight PROJECT NUMBER A25.036 VERSION 0 DRAWN BY / REVIEWED BY JP/LT DATE 16/9/2025	Legend Project Area Cadastre (No Attributes) (LGATE-001)	<table><tr><th>No</th><th>Description</th><th>Drawn</th><th>Approved</th><th>Date</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>Original issue</td><td>JP</td><td>LT</td><td>16/9/2025</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> NOTES: Cadastral boundary (LGATE-002). Base map ESRI Topo. Townsites (LGATE-248).	No	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date	A	Original issue	JP	LT	16/9/2025																																														WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL Western Environmental Pty Ltd 08 6244 2310 enquiries@western.com.au Level 3/25 Prowse St, West Perth WA 6005 western.com.au
No	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date																																																							
A	Original issue	JP	LT	16/9/2025																																																							

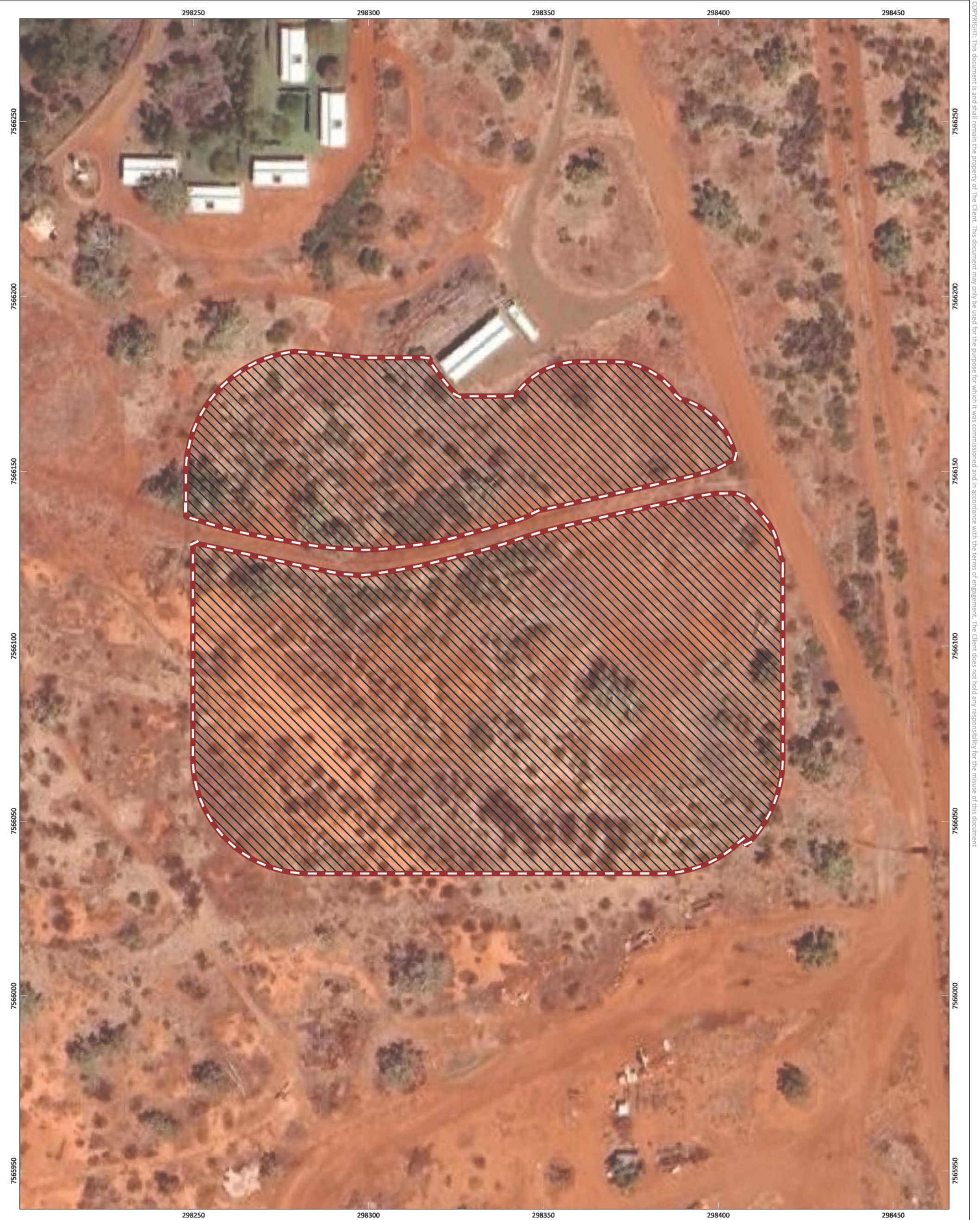


Figure 2: Clearing Extent

 0 10 20 30 m		PROJECT/REPORT NAME Biological Report and an Assessment Against the 10 Clearing Principles Minderoo Station		Legend  Project Area  Clearing Extent		<table><thead><tr><th>No</th><th>Description</th><th>Drawn</th><th>Approved</th><th>Date</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>A</td><td>Original issue</td><td>JP</td><td>LT</td><td>16/9/2025</td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td colspan="5">NOTES: Cadastral boundary (LGATE-002). Label corresponds to the vegetation association number.</td></tr></tbody></table>		No	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date	A	Original issue	JP	LT	16/9/2025																					NOTES: Cadastral boundary (LGATE-002). Label corresponds to the vegetation association number.					 WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL Western Environmental Pty Ltd 08 6244 2310 enquiries@westernv.com.au Level 3/25 Prowse St, West Perth WA 6005 westernv.com.au	
No	Description	Drawn	Approved			Date																																						
A	Original issue	JP	LT			16/9/2025																																						
NOTES: Cadastral boundary (LGATE-002). Label corresponds to the vegetation association number.																																												
SCALE 1:1,000		SHEET SIZE A3 COLOUR		CLIENT Fiveight																																								
COORDINATE REFERENCE SYSTEM GDA2020 / MGA zone 50		PROJECT NUMBER A25.036		VERSION 0																																								
DATA SOURCE Google Maps		DRAWN BY / REVIEWED BY JP/LT		DATE 16/9/2025																																								

APPENDIX A PMST Desktop Assessment and Likelihood of Occurrence

Scientific Name	Common name	Habitat Description	Conservation Status (EPBC)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification
Aves					
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	The Grey Falcon is a wide roaming species and prefers habitats such as lightly treed inland plains, gibber deserts, sand ridges, pastoral lands, timbered watercourses. They are seldom in the driest deserts.	VU	High	The Site is within the occurrence distribution, species may fly over or perch on human made structures.
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew	Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, often with beds of seagrass, on sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, mangrove swamps, bays, harbours and lagoons.	CR, MI	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	This species prefer habitats such as tidal mudflats, saltmarsh, salt fields, fresh, brackish or saline wetlands and sewerage ponds. Lagoons, mangroves, beaches, rocky shores, lakes, dams, floodwaters. This species breeds on offshore marine islands.	CR, MI	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Occurs in sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass.	EN, MI	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains.	EN	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit,	In Western Australia it is widespread around the coast, from Eyre to Derby, mainly in coastal habitats such as large	EN	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.

Scientific Name	Common name	Habitat Description	Conservation Status (EPBC)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification
	Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit	intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays.			
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	This species occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia. Riverine forests are also used frequently. The Red Goshawk nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within one km of permanent water.	EN	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	Night Parrot	Night Parrots are thought to roost and nest in clumps of dense vegetation, primarily old and large spinifex (<i>Triodia</i>) clumps, but sometimes other vegetation types are used. Nocturnal feeding occurs in nearby floodplains or other low-lying areas supporting diverse assemblages of native grasses and herbs.	EN	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	Inhabits sheltered coastal environments including lagoons, estuaries, river mouths and deltas, lakes, bays, harbours and inlets, especially those with exposed sandbanks or sand-pits and also occur on exposed ocean beaches.	VU, MI	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands with inundated emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or low vegetation. Including lagoons, swamps, pools near the coast, dams, waterholes, swamps, salt pans and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They use flooded paddocks, sedgelands, and ephemeral wetlands but leave when dried.	VU, MI	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.

Scientific Name	Common name	Habitat Description	Conservation Status (EPBC)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	The species is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats. They mainly occur on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks, as well as sandy estuarine lagoons. The species does not breed in Australia.	VU, MI	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	Intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours; sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs. They are occasionally seen on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast, such as lakes, lagoons, pools and pans, and recorded on sewage ponds and saltworks, but rarely use freshwater swamps. They rarely use inland lakes or swamps. The species does not breed in Australia.	VU, MI	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	Fairy Terns utilise a variety of habitats including offshore, estuarine or lacustrine (lake) islands, wetlands, beaches and spits	VU	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	The Asian dowitcher is only a regular visitor to coastal areas between Broome and Port Headland and the Port McArthur tidal wetlands in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Elsewhere, the species' occurrence is sporadic and rare, typically only appearing along the northern and eastern Australian coastline.	VU, MI	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.

Scientific Name	Common name	Habitat Description	Conservation Status (EPBC)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification
Mammals					
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu]	Northern Quoll occupy a diverse range of habitats including rocky areas, eucalypt forest, woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert. Habitat generally encompasses some form of rocky area for denning purposes with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal. Dens are made in rock crevices, tree holes or occasionally termite mounds. In the Pilbara region, the species appears to prefer the Rocklea, Macroy and Robe land systems. The Northern Quoll has also been recorded in other land systems which comprise sandstone and dolomite hills and ridges, shrublands, sandy plains, clay plans and tussock grasslands and coastal fringes including dunes islands and beaches.	EN	Low	May traverse the area but the habitat within the Site is not important to the species.
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	The Ghost Bat is patchily distributed across the northern half of Australia. This species requires undisturbed roost sites which are often complex and contain multiple entrances; it has been known to utilise old abandoned mine shafts.	VU	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.
<i>Rhinonicteris aurantia</i> (Pilbara form)	Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat	Occurs in the Kimberley, Northern Territory and Queensland by the Great Sandy Desert. The species relies on underground roosts supporting warm, high humidity microclimates. Only relatively deep, complex caves and disused underground mines contain such conditions.	VU	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.

Scientific Name	Common name	Habitat Description	Conservation Status (EPBC)	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification
Reptiles					
<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>	Pilbara Olive Python	Pilbara Olive Python habitat includes escarpments, gorges and water holes in the ranges of the Pilbara region (Wilson & Swan 2008). Individuals are usually recorded in close proximity to water and rock outcrops that attract suitably sized prey species (Pearson, 2003).	VU	Low	Suitable habitat not present within the Site.