GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11591/1
Permit Holder:	Zephyr Energy Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 25 September 2026 to 25 September 2036

ADVICE NOTE
In regard to Condition 11 of this Permit, it is noted a total of 3.06 hectares of the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1 within Lot 3739 on Deposited Plan 207069, Badgingarra (the *Offset Site*), will be attributed to offset the significant residual impacts of this project. The remaining vegetated balance (30.29 hectares) may be used as a banked offset for other projects, if the environmental values of the *Offset Site* are commensurate with the vegetation being impacted. The *Offset Site* contains significant remnant vegetation and foraging values for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) in addition to other environmental values.

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 road upgrades.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 4296 on Deposited Plan 27708, Badgingarra, Hill River
Lot 4280 on Deposited Plan 27708, Badgingarra

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.49 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 25 September 2031.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

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

(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.

6. 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.

7. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent *native vegetation* to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

8. Wind erosion management

The permit holder must commence road upgrades no later than three (3) months after undertaking the authorised clearing activities to reduce the potential for wind erosion.

9. Flora management

The Permit Holder must:

(a) engage an *environmental specialist* prior to undertaking any *clearing* of *native vegetation* to demarcate all *threatened flora* and *priority flora* within the area cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1 as identified by Emerge Associates (2026);

(b) ensure that no clearing of *threatened flora* and/or *priority flora* as identified by Emerge Associates (2026) occurs within the area cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

10. Revegetation and Rehabilitation (temporary works)

The permit holder must:

(a) Retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by *clearing* authorised under this permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared,

(b) At an optimal time within twelve (12) months following clearing authorised under this permit, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area(s) that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this permit (*temporary works*) by laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 9(a) on the cleared areas(s); and

(c) undertake *weed* control activities on an 'as needed' basis to reduce *weed* cover within the cleared areas to no greater than the *weed* cover within the surrounding five metres of uncleared land.

11. Offset – Lot 3739 on Plan 207069

Within 12 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this permit, the Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* evidence of setting aside the *Offset Site* for the protection and management of vegetation in perpetuity.

12. Vegetation management – fencing

The permit holder must:

(a) Within 12 months of clearing, ensure that a fence is constructed along the perimeter of the *Offset Site*;

(i) Fences should allow for the movement of wildlife by being raised 15 centimetres from the ground.

(ii) Within one month of installing the above fence, the permit holder must notify the *CEO* in writing that the fencing has been completed.

(iii) The permit holder must inspect the fence constructed in accordance with Condition 12 (a) of this permit every 12 months for the duration of this permit to ensure the fence is protecting adjacent native vegetation by excluding pathway users and vehicles.

(iv) Where the permit holder identifies that the fence in accordance with Condition 12(a) of this permit is not protecting adjacent vegetation by excluding users and vehicles, the permit holder must repair the fence.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

13. 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	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and in accordance with condition 6; (g) actions taken to minimise impacts on fauna in accordance with condition 7 of this permit; and (h) actions taken to minimise soil erosion in accordance with condition 8 of this permit.
2.	In relation to flora management pursuant to condition 9	(a) the name and location of each *threatened flora* and/or *priority flora* species, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (b) actions taken to demarcate each *threatened flora* and/or *priority flora* species recorded; and (c) Actions taken to avoid and minimise direct and indirect impacts of the clearing on threatened flora and/or priority flora species.
3.	In relation to the revegetation and rehabilitation of areas temporarily cleared pursuant to condition 10	(a) Size of the area revegetated and rehabilitated; (b) The date(s) on which the area revegetation and rehabilitation was undertaken; (c) The boundaries of the area revegetated and rehabilitated (recorded digitally as a shapefile); (d) Description of the vegetation and rehabilitation activities undertaken, including actions taken to implement hygiene protocols and weed control; (e) A copy of the monitoring report; (f) Any remedial actions required to be undertaken.

14. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:

(i) the records required under condition 13 of this permit; and

(ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no clearing authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the CEO on or before 31 December of each calendar year.

(c) The permit holder must provide to the CEO, no later than 90 calendar days prior to the expiry date of this permit, a written report of records required under condition 13, where these records have not already been provided under condition 14(a).

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 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 *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
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 *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
Direct seeding	Means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desires plant species.
Environmental specialist	Means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit, or who is approved by the *CEO* as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
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.
Offset	Means a direct offset as described in the Government of Western Australia, WA Environmental Offsets Policy, September 2011.
Offset site	Means the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1 of this Permit nominated to offset the significant residual impacts of the clearing authorised under this permit.
Optimal time	Means the period from September to November
Planting	Means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
Priority flora	means those plant taxa described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the *Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Threatened and Priority Flora List for Western Australia* (as amended)
Regenerate/regenerated/ Regeneration	Means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing mulch.
revegetate/revegetated revegetation	Means re-establishment of a cover of local provenance native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural *regeneration, direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
rehabilitate/	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order

Term	Definition
rehabilitated/rehabilitation	to improve the ecological function of that area.
Temporary works	Means access tracks, spoil areas, side tracks, site offices, storage areas, laydown areas, extraction sites, camps, project surveys, pre-construction activities, and similar works associated with a project activity that are temporary in nature.
Threatened flora	means a threatened flora as defined in: (a) the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* section 5(1); or (b) the Commonwealth Environment Act section 528.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

REFERENCES

Emerge Associates. (2026). *Detailed Flora and vegetation Assessment; Parron Wind Farm Development Support.* Received on 13 May 2026. DWER ref: DWERDT1322106.

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Juraj Galba
MANAGER
GREEN ENERGY APPROVALS

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

2 September 2026

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

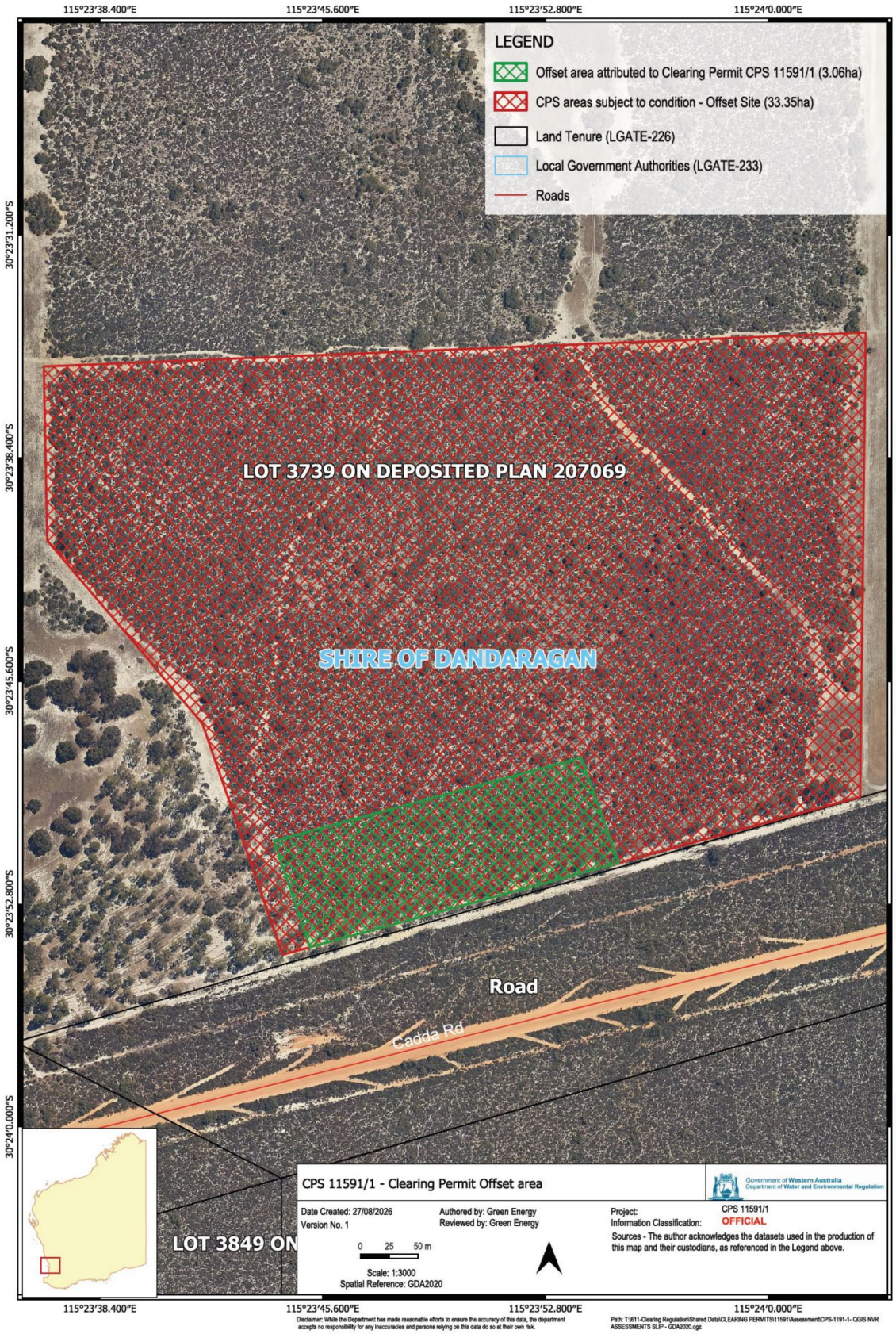


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the *Offset area* cross-hatched red within which Condition 11 and Condition 12 apply. The area cross hatched green indicates the 3.06-hectare area attributed to offset the significant residual impacts of the clearing authorised under this permit.

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11591/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Zephyr Energy Pty Ltd
Application received:	12 May 2026
Application area:	0.49 hectares of native vegetation within a 0.73 hectare clearing footprint
Purpose of clearing:	Road upgrades
Method of clearing:	Mechanical clearing
Property:	Lot 4296 on Deposited Plan 27708 Lot 4280 on Deposited Plan 27708
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Dandaragan
Localities (suburb/s):	Badgingarra Hill River

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared occurs across three separate areas (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The application is to mechanically clear and trim native vegetation for the purpose of road widening. The area proposed to be cleared is within a continuous vegetation strip (exceeding 20-kilometres) alongside the road edge at the intersection of Brand Highway and Cowalla road.

The proposed clearing forms part of the transportation corridor that will allow for the safe transportation of wind turbine generators (WTG) components comprised of blades and tower components to the Project Area (Parron Wind Farm), located approximately five kilometres east from the area proposed to be cleared. Approximately, 0.4 hectares of native vegetation is proposed to be temporarily cleared, of which 0.33 hectares of native vegetation is to be mechanically cleared and 0.07 hectares of native vegetation that exceeds a height of 3.5 metres is proposed to be trimmed. The remaining 0.09 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be cleared is required to facilitate the installation of pavement and hardstands areas associated with road widening works. These areas are intended to remain as permanent infrastructure and will not be revegetated.

The development of the Park Wind Farm is consistent with the State Government's decision for delivery of renewable energy generation pertinent to the Western Australia's aspiration to achieve net zero emission by 2050. Parron Wind Farm will also contribute towards the State Government's decarbonisation goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and its commitment to retire state-owned coal power stations by 2030.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	2 September 2026
Decision area:	0.49 hectares of native vegetation within a 0.73 hectare clearing footprint, 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 following,

- Site characteristics (see Appendix C),
- Relevant datasets (see Appendix I.1),
- The findings of the following flora, fauna and vegetation surveys (see Appendix F), in particular:
    - *Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Parron Wind Farm Development Support (Emerge* associates, 2026a); and
    - *Basic Fauna and Targeted Bird and Bat Assessment, Parron Wind Farm Development Support* (Emerge Associates, 2026b)
- The avoidance and mitigation actions implemented by the applicant (See Section 3.1)
- The clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix D); and
- Relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the proposal is primarily driven by compliance with Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA) standard and engineering design of the upgraded intersection (Emerge Associates, 2026c). In addition, the proposal will support the development of Parron Wind Farm which aligns with the State's objectives to develop cleaner, more diverse and affordable electricity network in Western Australia and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the region, representing actions towards the State and Federal Government's targets of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

Noting the above, the assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in the following impacts:

- The loss of 0.42 hectares of native vegetation representative of significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*)
- The removal of remnant vegetation that may be used as a refuge and corridor for movement of conservation significant fauna within an extensively cleared landscape,
- The loss of 0.42 hectares of native vegetation considered significant within an extensively cleared landscape,
- The potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values and; and
- Potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

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 majority of the impacts associated with the proposed clearing can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

However, the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing will result in the following significant residual impacts (SRI's):

- The loss of up to 0.42 hectares of significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo; and
- The loss of up to 0.42 hectares of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape.

Having considered the environmental impacts outlined above, the applicant's implementation of the mitigation hierarchy and planning and other matters, the Delegated Officer determined that it was appropriate to grant the clearing permit subject to an adequate environmental offset being provided by the applicant, consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014), to counterbalance the SRI's associated with the proposed clearing (See Section 4).

Given the above, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- Avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds,
- Works to commence within three (3) months after undertaking the authorised clearing activities to reduce the potential for wind erosion,
- Undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity,
- Flora management to minimise impacts to *Hensmania stoniella*,
- Revegetation and rehabilitation of areas temporarily cleared for road widening works,
- Implement a fence around the offset site to protect its environmental values; and
- Conserve and protect in perpetuity 3.06 hectares of foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo of which 1.42 hectares must represent significant remnant vegetation.



Figure 1: Map of the application area. The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas 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.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

Relevant policies considered during the assessment include:

- *Environmental Offsets Policy* (2011)

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)
- *Environmental Offsets Guidelines* (August 2014)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant (Emerge Associates, 2026c) advised the following avoidance, and mitigation measures have been considered and applied to the planning and design of the transportation route:

- Limiting clearing to the minimum area required for road widening, intersection upgrades, and safe transport of turbine components
- Retaining vegetation wherever practicable within trimming zones
- Restricting trimming to trees over 3.5 metres that may interfere with transport, thereby protecting tree health and structural integrity,
- Incorporating buffers around trees requiring trimming to confine incidental disturbance to the immediate vicinity,
- The preparation of an implementation of a construction environmental management plan (CEMP),
- Utilising existing roads to prevent additional vegetation disturbance,
- Identification of tree/vegetation retention areas on engineering drawings and delineation of tree protection zones (TPZ). These will be identified as ‘no go zones’. No access, clearing, or storage of machinery or equipment will be permitted within TPZs.
- Implementation of hygiene protocols during the clearing and construction process to minimise introduction/spread of weeds and plant pathogens. This will include:
    - Vehicles, machinery, and personnel to be free of mud/soil and plant material upon entering the site. Inspections to be completed prior to works commencing.
    - Minimising clearing and earthworks during wet conditions,
    - Using landscaping species not identified as weeds
- Where topsoil is removed and stockpiled during clearing, this will be reinstated across temporary construction clearing areas with the seedbank supporting regeneration.

The Delegated officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

After consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures, it was determined that an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impacts for the loss of 0.42 hectares of foraging habitat for Carnaby’s cockatoo, and for the loss of 0.42 hectares of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape, was necessary. In accordance with the Government of Western Australia’s Environmental Offsets Policy and Environmental Offsets

Guidelines, the significant residual impact has been addressed through the conditioning of environmental offset requirements on the permit. The nature and suitability of the offset provided are summarised in Section 4.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

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

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix D) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna, adjacent flora and vegetation), significant remnant vegetation, and land and water resources. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Biological values (Biodiversity, flora and TEC) - Clearing Principles (a, c and d)

Assessment

Biodiversity

The applicant commissioned a range of flora, fauna, vegetation and targeted Black Cockatoo surveys across the application area and surrounding locality (See Appendix F). The desktop assessment identified the application area to represent a high level of biological diversity, forming part of a continuous roadside vegetation corridor that contributes to the broader ecological linkage network within the local area and supporting conservation significant fauna species present within the local area. Furthermore, the application area comprises of multiple vegetation associations representative of significant remnant vegetation (less than 30% of the original extent remaining) within an extensively cleared landscape. The impacts associated with the proposed clearing on these environmental values are discussed in further detail under section 3.2.3.

The flora and vegetation assessment survey (Emerge Associates, 2026a) recorded a single conservation significant flora species within the application area, while the desktop assessment identified the application area to provide suitable habitat for 18 conservation significant flora species. The impacts associated with the proposed clearing on conservation significant flora is discussed further below. The basic fauna and targeted black cockatoo assessment survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) identified the application area provides significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo. The desktop assessment also determined the application area provides suitable habitat for multiple conservation significant fauna species recorded within the local area. The impacts associated with the proposed clearing on native vegetation representative of foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo and conservation significant fauna species are discussed in further detail under section 3.2.2.

Flora

According to available databases a total of 130 conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area (20-kilometre radius), including 17 Threatened flora species and 113 Priority flora species. The nearest conservation significant flora species is *Grevillea rudis* (Priority 4), recorded approximately 30 metres west of the application area. According to available databases, there is a population of 42 mature plants representative of the species that are well established within the roadside verge on both sides of Cowalla road adjacent to the application area. Given the Priority 4 species' close proximity and the presence of suitable habitat, vegetation and soil type, there is a high likelihood of occurrence for the Grevillea rudis to occur within the application area. Taking into consideration the following:

- The record of the *Grevillea rudis* species is historical having been recorded in 2008,
- The Priority four flora species is known from 69 records with over 500 individuals and a wide distribution range of 130 kilometres North-South and 358 kilometres East-West,
- the species is not mapped to within the application area,
- the Flora and Vegetation Assessment Survey (Emerge Associates, 2026a) commissioned by Zephyr Energy Pty Ltd. did not identify the species to be present within the application area;

it is unlikely the proposed clearing will have a direct impact on the species. The proposed clearing may result in indirect impacts to *Grevillea rudis*, including the risk and potential to spread or introduce weeds and other pathogens. However, these risks can be adequately managed and mitigated through the stringent weed management conditions imposed on this permit.

According to the Flora and Vegetation Assessment Survey (Emerge Associates, 2026a) 23 conservation significant flora species were recorded within the survey area. A likelihood of occurrence assessment determined the application area provides suitable habitat, vegetation communities and soil types for 18 conservation significant flora species

(Emerge Associates, 2026a). A desktop assessment determined these species were unlikely to occur within the application area for the following reasons:

- Nine conservation significant flora species were identified as historical records dating between 1965 and 1994, and are known from abundant and widespread populations, between 19 and 49 records documented across their respective ranges,
- Eight conservation significant flora species (excluding *Grevillea rudis*) were recorded in 2023 from when the flora and vegetation survey (Emerge Associates, 2026a) was undertaken and occur a considerable distance from the application area (with the exception of *Grevillea rudis*) ranging from approximately 5.5 kilometres to 15.7 kilometres,
- A majority of the conservation significant flora species (excluding *Grevillea rudis* and *Hensmania stoniella*) have not been recorded within or part of vegetation communities that are contiguous with the application area,

Taking the above into consideration, alongside the limited extent of the proposed clearing and the applicant's avoidance and mitigation measures, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a direct or significant impact on the conservation status of any identified conservation significant flora species.

Hensmania stoniella (P3)

The Flora and Vegetation Assessment Survey (Emerge Associates, 2026a) identified an individual of Priority Three (3) flora species, *Hensmania stoniella* within the application area. *H. stoniella* is described as a tufted, stilt rooted perennial herb that grows between 0.1 to 0.2 metres high and features yellow-cream white flowers, with a flowering period between September and November. The species is known to grow in habitat comprised of white, grey or lateritic sand, often winter-wet but has been recorded on ridges and dry sand (WA Herbarium, 1998-).

The species is known from 46 records across the Geraldton Sandplains and Swan Coastal Plain IBRA regions, with a distribution range of approximately 173 kilometres North-South and 92 kilometres East-West (WA Herbarium, 1998-). According to available databases there are eight records of *Hensmania stoniella* within the local area (20-kilometre radius). The latest and nearest record of the species was recorded in 2021 within Badgingarra National Park approximately 2.5 kilometres south from the application area. The survey (Emerge Associates, 2026a) identified an additional six (including the individual recorded within the application area) individuals across the survey area. Given the considerable distance between application area and the Priority Three species recorded within the local area (20-kilometre radius), it is unlikely the recorded individuals will be impacted by the proposed clearing.

Furthermore, the individual *Hensmania stoniella* species was recorded within the 0.07-hectare portion of the application area, whereby vegetation above a height of 3.5 metres will be trimmed (Emerge associates, 2026a). The Priority Three species does not grow to a height that exceeds 3.5 metres and is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed clearing. In addition, the individual is representative of 1.9% of the total population and impacts associated with the proposed clearing are unlikely to have a significant impact on the *Hensmania stoniella* species on the local, regional or conservation level.

To manage and mitigate the risks and impacts associated with the proposed clearing on the individual Priority three species, stringent flora management conditions will be imposed on the Permit which include having the applicant demarcate the individual *Hensmania stoniella* species ahead of clearing activities and ensuring that no clearing of the individual occurs for the duration of the proposed clearing activities and to report on actions taken to avoid and minimise any potential direct and indirect impacts of the proposed clearing.

No other Threatened or Priority flora species were identified within the application area.

A1.2 Threatened Ecological Community

According to available databases, no Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) or Priority Ecological Community (PEC) patches were recorded within the application area or the local area (20-kilometre radius). The nearest TEC/PEC patch is approximately 23 kilometres North-East from the application area.

According to the Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment Survey Report (Emerge Associates, 2026a) the vegetation community mapped within the application area, EtBaBmBc, shares some floristic similarity to the 'Leseur-Coomallo' floristic community that is associated with the A1.2 Threatened Ecological Community (A1.2 TEC). Several similar characteristic species of the TEC was recorded within the vegetation type EtBaBmBc mapped within the application area including;

- *Hakea obliqua, Stirlingia latifolia, Allocasuarina humilis, Calothamnus sanguineus, Hibbertia hypercoides, Hypocalymma xanthopetalum* and *Schoenus subflavus*

These species are common and widespread across sandy habitats of the Geraldton Sandplains region and are not primarily diagnostic of the TEC A1.2. The A1.2 TEC is currently known from a single, highly localised 4-hectare occurrence within Lesueur National Park, located approximately 28.2 kilometres North-West from the application area. Extensive regional surveys have identified Hakea obliqua-dominated heath across multiple reserves, including Badgingarra National Park; no additional occurrences of the A1.2 TEC has been documented, indicating that the TEC is floristically distinct from other Hakea obliqua heath communities and is likely restricted to the Mount Lesueur area (Emerge Associates, 2026a).

While the EtBaBmBc vegetation recorded within the application area shares several floristic characteristics with A1.2 TEC, it lacks the unique floristic distinctiveness and restricted geographic context of the TEC and therefore is not considered representative of the Lesueur Coomallo Floristic Community A1.2 TEC (Emerge Associates, 2026a). Taking into consideration the above, it is unlikely the proposed clearing will have an impact on the A1.2 TEC.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the application area comprises of high biodiversity values, and the proposed clearing will have indirect impacts to Priority Four *Grevillea rudis* and Priority Three *Hensmania stoniella*. It is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing can be managed through the stringent weed management and flora management conditions imposed on this permit.

Conditions
To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- Condition 6 – Weed management
- Condition 9 – Flora management requiring demarcation of the identified individuals of T or P flora (Emerge, 2026a) and their avoidance.

3.2.2. Biological values (Fauna) - Clearing Principles (b)

Assessment

According to available databases, 15 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area (20-kilometre radius); no conservation significant fauna species were recorded within the application area for the duration of the field survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b). Noting the findings of the basic fauna and targeted Black Cockatoo survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b), the habitat requirements for fauna, distribution of potentially occurring species, the mapped vegetation types and vegetation condition within the application area, the application area may comprise suitable habitat for the following conservation significant fauna species:

- Pacific swift, *Apus pacific*us (OS)
- Peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus* (OS)
- Woollybush bee, *Hylaeus globuliferus* (P3)
- Mt Lesueur Shield-backed trapdoor spider, *Idiosoma gardneri* (P2)
- Western brush wallaby, *Notamacropus Irma* (P4)
- Black striped snake, *Neelaps calonotos* (P3)
- Carnaby's cockatoo, *Zanda latirostris* (EN)

Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*)

The Fork-tailed Swift is a migratory bird species protected under an international migratory bird protection agreement. It is known to be a highly mobile, aerial species with an extensive home range, known to primarily occur over inland plains and a variety of open habitat including, riparian woodlands, low scrub, heathland, cliffs, beaches, coastal sand plains and developed areas such as towns, urban areas and cities (Emerge Associates, 2026b) (DCCEEW, 2024). Although the Fork-tailed Swift does not breed in Australia, the species is known to migrate to Australia during the non-breeding season to forage. The species is insectivorous and feeds predominately on airborne insects, including small bees, wasps, termites and months (DCCEEW, 2024).

According to the survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) the Fork-tailed swift was not recorded to be present within the survey area or application area for the duration of the field survey. According to available databases, there is only one record of the species, recorded in 2000 approximately 11 kilometres North-East from the application area. The

species may opportunistically fly over or forage within the application area for short periods of time as part of its broader home range; however, the species is unlikely to perch, roost or breed within the application area (Emerge Associates, 2026b). Any occurrence of the species is expected to be limited to the air space above the application area and largely independent from the terrestrial habitat present (Emerge Associates, 2026b). Given the above, the application area is unlikely to provide significant foraging habitat for the Fork-tailed Swift species, and therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact to the species.

Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

The Peregrin falcon is an avian raptor species, recognised as being of special conservation interest in Western Australia. The species has a broad distribution range throughout Australia, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas, and occupies a wide range of habitats including rainforests, arid regions, coastal environments and alpine areas (Australian Museum, 2021). Despite its adaptability, the Peregrine falcon typically favours elevated nesting and hunting locations, commonly nesting on rocky ledges, steep cliff faces and gorges along coastlines, rives and ranges. The species may also occur in woodlands and forests containing tall trees in close proximity to watercourses or lakes and has increasingly adapted to urban environments, where it nests on ledges, pylons and spires of tall buildings (Australian Museum, 2021). The Peregrine falcon generally hunts above vegetation canopy, whereby medium-sized birds such as Galahs and Rock Doves, form a significant component of their diet (Australian Museum, 2021).

According to the survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) the Peregrine falcon was not recorded to be present within the survey area or application area for the duration of the field survey. According to available databases, there is only one record of the species, recorded in 2010 approximately 15 kilometres North-West from the application area. While the application area may provide suitable foraging habitat for the species, it is unlikely to support nesting or breeding habitat due to the absence of tall trees in close proximity to a permanent water source and lack of other preferred nesting features. Given the species highly mobile nature, extensive distribution and broad habitat tolerance, any occurrence within the application area would most likely be transient. Given the above, the application area is unlikely to provide significant forging habitat for the Peregrine falcon and therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on the species.

Woollybush bee *(Hylaeus globuliferus*)

The Woollybush bee is a Priority Three conservation significant invertebrate species endemic to Western Australia. Very little known is known about the species' ecology, distribution or habitat requirements. According to available databases, there are only 27 known records for the species, with a broad distribution range extending approximately 650 kilometres North-South and 411 kilometres East-West along the Western Australian coastline, predominately within sandplain and plateau habitat types (Emerge Associates, 2026b).

According to the survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) the Woollybush bee was not recorded to be present within the survey area or application area for the duration of the field survey. According to available databases, the nearest record for the Woollybush bee comprises of two records from 1996, approximately 26-kilometres East of the application area, outside of the local area (20-kilometre radius). According to the survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) the species is understood to utilise and pollinate a range of native flowering shrub species, particularly members of the Proteaceae and Fabaceae families including Adenanthos spp., Banksia spp., Jacksonia spp. And Grevillea spp.

The flora and vegetation survey (Emerge Associates, 2026a) recorded several of these potential foraging plants to be present within the survey area and application area. While the application area may provide suitable foraging habitat for the Woollybush bee, given the absence of recent records for the species within the local area, the limited number of records statewide and the considerable distance to the nearest record, it is unlikely for the Woollybush bee species to be present within the application area. Therefore, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on the species.

Mt Lesueur shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma gardneri)*

The Mt Lesueur shield-backed trapdoor spider is a Priority two conservation significant invertebrate species endemic to Western Australia and known to occur within the Geraldton Sandplains bioregion (Rix et al., 2018). The species is known from a single record within the heathland habitat on Mount Lesueur in Lesueur National Park (Rix et al., 2018). Similar to other species within the *Idiosoma* genus, the Mt Lesueur shield-backed trapdoor spider is associated with complex microhabitats in heathlands and Banksia woodlands and is characterised by limited dispersal capability and a highly restricted distribution (Rix et al. 2018).

According to the survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) the Mt Lesueur shield-backed trapdoor spider was not recorded to be present within the survey area or application area for the duration of the field survey. The nearest and only record of the species was collected in 1989 approximately 33-kilometres North-West from the application area. Given the above, although the application provides suitable habitat for the species, given the considerable distance to the only record, as well as, the species poor dispersal ability and highly localised distribution, it is unlikely for the Mt Lesueur shield-backed trapdoor spider to occur within the application area. The proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on the species.

Western brush wallaby (*Notamacropus Irma)*

The Western brush wallaby is a Priority four conservation significant fauna species endemic to Western Australia. According to the survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) the Western brush wallaby is known to inhabit dry sclerophyll forests, Banksia woodlands and shrubland, typically favouring dense low vegetation that provides dense cover. According to available databases, the species is known from over 9302 records and has a broad distribution range of approximately 726-kilometres North-South and 690-kilometres East-West. According to the survey (Emerge associates, 2026b) the Western brush wallaby was not recorded to be present within the survey area or application area for the duration of the field survey. According to available databases, the nearest record of the Western brush wallaby was collected in 2015 approximately 16 kilometres South from the application area. Taking into consideration the above, although the application area may provide suitable foraging habitat, considering the application area lacks dense vegetation cover preferred by the species, the considerable distance from the nearest record of the species, as well as, the survey findings, the likelihood of occurrence for the species within the application area is unlikely and therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on the species.

Black striped snake (*Neelaps calonotos*)

The Black striped snake is a Priority three conservation significant reptile species endemic to South-West region of Western Australia (ALA, 2024). The species is known to inhabit Banksia and Eucalypt woodlands, heathlands, sandplains and dunes along the coastline of Western Australia (Gaikhorst et al., 2018). The Black striped snake is a nocturnal burrowing species that typically shelters in loose sandy substrates during the day and emerges at night to forage on small sand-dwelling fauna including worm lizards (ALA, 2024).

According to available databases the species is known from 177 records with a distribution range that extends from 390-kilometres North-South and 167-kilometres East-West. According to the survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) the Black striped snake was not recorded to be present within the survey area or application area for the duration of the field survey. According to available databases the nearest record of the Black striped snake was collected in 2012 approximately 28-kilometres South-West from the application area.

Taking into consideration the above, the application area may provide suitable foraging habitat for the Black striped snake. However, given the considerable distance to the nearest known record, the historical nature of that record and the absence of the species during the field survey, the likelihood of occurrence for the Black striped snake within the application area is unlikely and therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on the species.

Carnaby's Black Cockatoos

Carnaby's cockatoo relies on three key types of habitat; foraging, breeding and night roosting. All areas of breeding habitat are critical to black cockatoos, as are the associated foraging areas in close proximity to breeding and night roosting habitat (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE), 2022). Black cockatoos forage in native shrubland, kwongan heathland and woodland on seeds, flowers and nectar of native proteaceous plant species (Banksia spp., Hakea spp. and Grevillea spp.), as well as Callistemon spp. and Marri (DAWE, 2022). They generally forage up to 12 kilometres from their nesting site during the breeding season and in areas up to 20 kilometres from night roosting sites during the non-breeding period (DAWE, 2022). Night roosting occurs generally in or near riparian environments or natural and artificial permanent water sources, where any tall trees may be suitable, but particularly Flat-topped Yate, Salmon Gum, Wandoo, Marri, Karri, Blackbutt and Tuart (DAWE, 2022). Nesting occurs in the hollows of live and dead trees of Eucalyptus spp., particularly Salmon Gum, Wandoo, Tuart, Jarrah, Flooded Gum, York Gum, Powderbark, Karri and Marri (DAWE, 2022). Breeding habitat includes trees of these species with either a suitable nest hollow currently present or have a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow, which is considered to be 500 millimetres for most tree species (DAWE, 2022).

According to available databases and Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b), the application area occurs within the Carnaby's cockatoo feeding and breeding distribution range, and five roosting sites, 49 confirmed breeding sites and 13 potential breeding sites have been recorded within the local area

(20-kilometre radius). According to available databases, the nearest confirmed breeding site is approximately 13-kilometres South-East, while the nearest roosting site is approximately 4-kilometres South-East from the application area; the nearest record of the Carnaby's cockatoo is approximately 0.9-kilometres South from the application area.

The survey (Emerge Associates, 2026) identified the application area (0.49 hectares) to comprise of the Sandplain fauna habitat type, described as Open *Eucalyptus* spp. And *Proteaceae* woodland over native shrubs on sandy soils. The application area was also mapped as vegetation unit EtBaBmBc, consisting of low open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus todtiana*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia candolleana*, with occasional *Banksia prionotes* and/or *Hakea obliqua*, over a diverse understorey of native shrubs, sedges, rushes and herbs on sandy soils and sandplains (Emerge Associates, 2026b).

The survey identified the application area to provide primary, native foraging habitat for the Carnaby's cockatoo; in addition, the survey was unable to identify any native trees of sufficient height, DBH or hollow-bearing characteristics, required to provide suitable breeding or roosting habitat for the species (Emerge Associates, 2026b). While no evidence of breeding or roosting activity was found within the survey area or application area, evidence of foraging was found alongside the southern parameters of the survey area; no evidence of foraging was found within the application area (Emerge Associates, 2026b).

Given the above, the application area is unlikely to support or provide roosting or breeding habitat for the Carnaby's cockatoo species and therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the breeding of the species. However, taking into consideration the following:

- multiple Carnaby's cockatoo breeding and roosting sites have been recorded within the local area (20-kilometre radius); and
- are within the travel range for the species,
- the multiple records of Carnaby's cockatoo present within the local area; and
- the local area has been extensively cleared,
- the application area is situated within a roadside verge documented to function in facilitating and connecting fragmented patches of remnant vegetation across the mid-west region for conservation significant fauna including Carnaby's cockatoo; and
- the application area provides high quality, primary native foraging habitat for the species; therefore
- the Carnaby's cockatoo has a high likelihood of occurrence within the application area;

the proposed clearing of 0.42 hectares of native vegetation that provides foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo within an extensively cleared landscape, constitutes as a significant residual impact that needs to be managed in accordance with WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014) and Environmental Offsets Policy (2011).

The proposed trimming of 0.07 hectares of vegetation above 3.5 metres is unlikely to significantly impact Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat, as vegetation above this height contains only secondary foraging species.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing:

- Will result in the loss of 0.42 hectares of native vegetation representative of foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, constituting as a SRI that requires an offset.
- Is not considered likely to result in significant impacts to the other conservation significant fauna species identified as detailed above; and
- May cause harm to fauna individuals present within the application area during the proposed clearing activities.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required on the clearing permit:

- Slow and directional clearing, which allows fauna to move into adjacent vegetation ahead of clearing activities and minimise impacts to individuals; and
- The acquisition and conservation of 3.06 hectares of native vegetation that provides foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.

3.2.3. Significant remnant vegetation - Clearing Principles (e)

Assessment

The application area is located within Western Australia's Geraldton Sandplain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) region, which retains approximately 44.78% of its original extent of native vegetation remaining

(Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is mapped to comprise of the following Geraldton Sandplains vegetation association types;

- Le Sueur 1031, which is described as a mosaic scrub-heath/ heathland, with vegetation consisting of a mixture of *Eucalyptus todtiana, Eremaea pauciflora*, and *Adenanthos cygnorum* (Shepard et al. 2002).
- Le Sueur 7, which is described as medium woodland, made up of various Eucalypt tree species including York gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*) , Salmon gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*) Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*), Gimlet (*Eucalyptus salubris*), red mallee (*Eucalyptus oleosa*), river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), messmate (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) and Woolyb (*Eucalyptus longifolia*) (Shepard et al. 2002).

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present, prior to the year 1750, as below this threshold species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

The native mapped within the local area (20-kilometre radius) of the application area is below the national objectives and targets for retaining above 30 per cent biodiversity conservation in Australia. The local area retains approximately 27 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent within the bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

Taking into consideration the application area is situated within an extensively cleared landscape and comprises of native vegetation that provides significant foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo, the 0.42 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered significant in an extensively cleared area.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 0.42 hectares of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape and constitutes as a significant residual impact. An environmental offset (see section 4) would adequately address this impact. Potential indirect impacts including the spread and introduction of weeds can be mitigated and managed through the conditions imposed on this permit.

Conditions
To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- Condition 6 – Weed management
- Condition 11 – Offset; The acquisition and conservation of 3.06 hectares of native vegetation that provides foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo, of which 1.42 hectares of native vegetation is representative of significant remnant vegetation.

3.2.4. conservation areas - Clearing Principles (h)

Assessment

The application area partially intersects Lot 4296 on Deposited Plan 27708 which is immediately adjacent to the Twyata Nature Reserve, a conservation estate proclaimed and managed under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (CALM Act). The reserve is protected and managed to;

- protect and restore natural ecosystems,
- safeguard conservation significant flora and fauna species habitat,
- promote ecological and cultural values; and
- allow compatible recreational activities while ensuring long-term biodiversity conservation.

Within the total application area of 0.49 hectares, 0.07 hectares of native vegetation that exceeds a height of 3.5 metres is proposed to be trimmed. This vegetation occurs immediately adjacent to and in parallel with the boundary of the Twyata Nature Reserve. Taking into consideration the proposed works within the 0.07 hectares will be limited to vegetation trimming and is unlikely to involve the clearing of native vegetation, the proposed clearing for road upgrades is unlikely to result in a direct impact on the adjacent conservation area.

However, the proposed clearing may have indirect impacts including the risk and potential to spread or introduce weeds and other pathogens which may impact the environmental values within this conservation area. The indirect impacts associated with the proposed clearing activities on the adjacent conservation area, can be adequately managed and mitigated through the stringent weed management conditions imposed on this permit.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to have a direct impact on nearby conservation areas. However, the proposed clearing may have an indirect impact on the environmental values present within the adjacent Twyata nature reserve, including the introduction and spread of weeds and pathogens. These potential impacts and risks can be mitigated and managed through the conditions imposed on this permit.

Conditions
To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- Condition 6 – Weed Management

3.2.5. Land and water resources (land degradation) - Clearing Principles (g)

Assessment

According to available databases, clearing of the proposed native vegetation is likely to have a high to extremely high risk of wind erosion and subsurface acidification, due to the sandy nature of the topsoil across the application area. The environmental impacts associated with wind erosion can be adequately managed through appropriate management measures such as the implementation of adequate dust suppression on exposed surfaces and ensuring works commence within two months of clearing to limit the time of bare ground exposure to wind and rain, may minimise and mitigate the risks and potential impacts.

Taking into consideration the limited extent of the proposed clearing and that of the 0.49 hectares proposed to be cleared for road upgrades,

- 0.07 hectares of native vegetation above 3.5 metres will be trimmed,
- 0.33 hectares will be temporarily cleared via mechanical clearing and will allow for natural regeneration of native vegetation and,
- 0.07 hectares of native vegetation will be permanently cleared with pavement and hardstands in its place,

It is likely the proposed clearing of native vegetation and associated soils will only be removed at the surface level and therefore subsurface acidification will unlikely be affected by the removal of native vegetation over the application area.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing may result in land degradation through wind erosion and subsurface acidification. Taking into consideration the majority of the proposed clearing is temporary in nature and the area of native vegetation proposed to be permanently cleared will be covered by hardstand and pavement, as well as, the limited extent of the proposed clearing within the context of a roadside verge comprised of native vegetation in various conditions ranging from 'Completely Degraded' and 'Very Good' (Keighery, 1994), the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable and long-term land degradation.

Conditions
To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- Condition 8 – Wind erosion management
- Condition 10 – Revegetation and Rehabilitation (temporary works)

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Dandaragan advised DWER that they did not have any objections to the proposed clearing. The applicant (Zephyr Energy Pty Ltd.) lodged a Development Approval application with the Shire of Dandaragan for Parron Wind Farm, which was subsequently approved and issued on 19 December 2024 (Emerge Associates, 2026c).

No 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.

4 Suitability of offsets

Through the detailed assessment outlined in Section 3.2 above, the Delegated Officer has determined that the following significant residual impacts remain after the application of the avoidance and mitigation measures summarised in Section 3.1:

- The clearing of 0.42 hectares of significant Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat,
- The clearing of 0.42 hectares of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape

The environmental offset is to comprise of the acquisition and conservation of 3.06 hectares of native vegetation that provides foraging habitat for the Carnaby's cockatoo, of which approximately 1.42 hectares of native vegetation is representative of significant remnant native vegetation, within Lot 3739 on Plan 207069, Badgingarra, Shire of Dandaragan. The Lot is situated approximately 8.47 Kilometres South-West from the application area and is approximately 33.35 hectares in size. The area to be conserved contains the following values:

- High-quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo,
- Primary vegetation association; Le Sueur 1031, consisting of vegetation unit EtBaBmBc, comprised of the following species: Low open woodland *Eucalyptus todtiana*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii*, *Banksia candolleana* and occasional *Banksia prionotes* and/or *Hakea obliqua* over open shrubland *Apectospermum spinescens*, *Adenanthos cygnorum* subsp. *cygnorum*, *Allocasuarina humilis* and *Callitris acuminata* over low shrubland *Eremaea* spp., *Hypocalymma xanthopetalum*, *Hibbertia hypericoides*, *Stirlingia latifolia* and *Conospermum* spp. over forb/rushland *Alexgeorgea subterranea*, *Alexgeorgea nitens*, *Chordifex sinuosus*, *Chordifex microdon*, *Mesomelaena pseudostygia* and *Lomandra* spp. over mixed native herbs and occasional weeds on sandy soils/sandplains.

The Lot in its entirety will be placed in a conservation covenant to protect the existing vegetation in pepetuity. Noting that Lot 3739 contains approximately 33.35 hectares of native vegetation and only 3.06 hectares is required for the project, the remaining balance of the property (approximately 30.29 hectares) will be used as a 'banked offset'. This offset can be used to satisfy future offset requirements approved through clearing permit conditions. The use and approval of the banked offset will only be deemed suitable if the environmental values of Lot 3739 align with the impacted environmental values of future clearing permit conditions. The details of the offset will be updated in the WA Offset Register.

In assessing whether the proposed offset is adequately proportionate to the significance of the environmental values impacted, DWER undertook a calculation using the Commonwealth Offsets Calculator. The calculator indicated the above offset strategy will adequately address the SRIs of the proposed clearing and is consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy. The justification for the values used in the offset calculation is provided in Appendix E.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

During the assessment, the Department requested further information and clarification. The applicant provided the information and clarification as requested (Emerge Associates, 2026d). Excerpts of information requested are provided below.

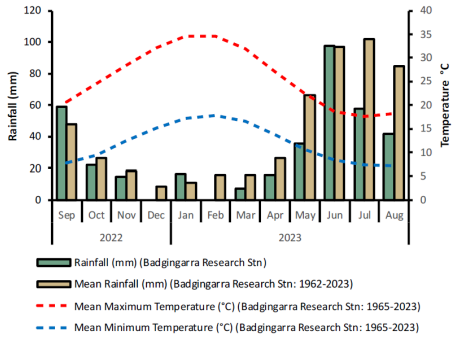
Requested Information	Summary of comments/provided information	Consideration of comment
Evidence of efforts taken to avoid and/or mitigate significant environmental impacts resulting from the proposed clearing.	The applicant advised that the proposed clearing is primarily required to satisfy Main Roads' requirements for the safe transportation of wind turbine components and associated infrastructure during the construction and operational lifespan of the Parron Wind Farm project. Specifically, Main Roads requires the intersection to be permanently widened and maintained in a cleared state to facilitate the movement of oversized loads. The applicant provided evidence demonstrating efforts to avoid and minimise the extent of clearing. Alternative transportation routes were investigated; however, these were deemed unviable due to the potential for significant impacts on environmental values, local communities, infrastructure, and road safety.	The Department was satisfied with the information provided by the applicant. The applicant has provided sufficient reasoning and justification for the need for permanent clearing and have adequately demonstrated their efforts to avoid and mitigate as much of the proposed clearing, as possible
Identification of satisfactory environmental offsets.	The applicant has demonstrated through the provision of an Offset proposal that they are committed in providing the Department with a satisfactory Offset proposal to adequately counterbalance the Significant Residual Impacts identified to be associated with their proposed clearing activities.	The Department was satisfied with the information provided by the applicant. The evidence demonstrates the applicant's commitment to provide an adequate Offset to counterbalance the Significant Residual Impact of clearing 0.42 hectares of native vegetation representative of significant remnant vegetation and foraging habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoos within an extensively cleared landscape.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive, linear tract of native vegetation within a roadside reserve, in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is situated within an extensively cleared landscape, surrounded by land that was either historically or is currently used for agricultural and pastoral purposes, with isolated patches of remnant vegetation in varying sizes scattered across the landscape. The proposes clearing area does form part of an informal ecological linkage.

Characteristic	Details
	Spatial data indicates the local area (20-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 27 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	Although the area proposed to be cleared does not intersect any formally mapped ecological linkages, it is likely to contribute towards the ecological function of North-South roadside ecological linkages.
Conservation areas	The area proposed to be cleared does not intersect any conservation area, it is however mapped directly adjacent alongside the border of the Twyata nature reserve.
Vegetation description	The Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates, 2026a) and Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area consists of the following: • EtBaBmBc – Low open woodland *Eucalyptus todtiana*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii*, *Banksia candolleana* and occasional *Banksia prionotes* and/or *Hakea obliqua* over open shrubland *Apectospermum spinescens*, *Adenanthos cygnorum* subsp. *cygnorum*, *Allocasuarina humilis* and *Callitris acuminata* over low shrubland *Eremaea* spp., *Hypocalymma xanthopetalum*, *Hibbertia hypericoides*, *Stirlingia latifolia* and *Conospermum* spp. Over forb/rushland *Alexgeorgea subterranea*, *Alexgeorgea nitens*, *Chordifex sinuosus*, *Chordifex microdon*, *Mesomelaena pseudostygia* and *Lomandra* spp. over mixed native herbs and occasional weeds on sandy soils/sandplains. • Predominately non-native vegetation - Heavily disturbed areas comprising predominantly pasture grasses and forbs and/or scattered non-native and planted trees with occasional native species including scattered *Eucalyptus todtiana*, *Eucalyptus lane-poolei* and *Eucalyptus rudis* trees. Waterways dominated by **Juncus acutus*, bare soil, roads and buildings have also been included in this category. Representative photos and full survey descriptions are available in Appendix F. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type(s): • LE SUEUR_1031, which is described as 'Scrub heath/ Heath' (Shepherd et al, 2001) • LE SUEUR_7, which is described as ' Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. *Eucalyptus Loxophleba*, E. salmonophloia. Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. E. salubris, E. oleosa. Riverine; rivergum E. camaldulensis. Tropical; messmate, woolyb' (Shepard et al. 2001) The mapped vegetation types, LE SUEUR_10301 and LE SUEUR_7, retain approximately 32.67 and 33.63 per cent of the original extent, respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	The Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment Survey (Emerge Associates, 2026a) and photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area is in 'Completely Degraded' to 'Very Good' (Keighery, 1994) condition. The proportional extent of each condition class mapped within the application area is as followed: • Completely Degraded - 32 per cent • Degraded to Good - 12 per cent • Good - 21 per cent • Very Good - 34 per cent The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. The full survey description, mapping and representative photos are available in Appendix F.
Climate and landform	The South-West Region of Western Australia experiences a Mediterranean climate of hot dry summers and cool wet winters. According to the Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment Survey report (Emerge Associates, 2026a) supplied by the applicant, the recent rainfall recorded at the closest weather station to the application area has been inconsistent with long term averages, as seen in the graph below:

Characteristic	Details
	 *Plate 1: Recent rainfall and long-term mean temperature and rainfall* The elevation of the site ranges from 94m in relation to the Australian height datum (mAHD) in the north-western corner to 278mAHD in the centre (DoW, 2008).
Soil description	The soil is mapped as: • Yerramullah 2 Subsystem (224Ye_2) described as, ' Plateau residuals, very gently inclined hillcrest and hillslopes; pale sandy gravels, shallow gravel over duricrust, gravelly pale deep sand, pale and yellow deep sands' • Yerramullah 3 Subsystem (224Ye_3) described as, ' Colluvial slopes and some plateau remnants, very gently inclined hillslopes and sand filled minor valleys; pale and yellow deep sands, pale sandy gravels, shallow gravel over duricrust, some sandy duplexes and sandy earths'
Land degradation risk	According to available databases, the soils mapped within the application area are susceptible to high to extreme wind erosion risk, moderate to high water repellence risk and high subsurface acidification risk (DPIRD, 2024).
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no watercourses transect the area proposed to be cleared. The nearest watercourse is a non-perennial lake approximately 1.2 kilometres East from the application area.
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within the Hill-River and Tributaries Catchment, and Jurien Groundwater area, proclaimed under the *RIWI Act 1914*, and is mapped within the Arrowsmith hydrological zone. The groundwater salinity mapped within the application area is 500-1000 milligrams per litre dissolved solids (TDS).
Flora	The desktop assessment identified 130 conservation significant flora species across 875 records within the local area (20km-radius); the nearest record is a Priority 4 flora species, *Grevillea rudis,* located approximately 0.03 kilometres West from the application area. The Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment Survey report (Emerge Associates, 2026a) recorded 23 conservation significant flora species within the survey area, comprised of the following: • Five Priority 2 flora species (abundance of 1) spread across 13 records, • 11 Priority 3 flora species (abundance of 1) spread across 46 records • Seven Priority 4 flora species (abundance 1) spread across 13 records. Of the 23 conservation significant flora species recorded within the survey area, only 18 species are considered to have a moderate to high likelihood of occurrence within the application area, based on suitable habitat features, vegetation type and soil type, as listed under section B.3. Flora Analysis table. Impacts of the proposed clearing activities are considered under Section 3.2.1. The Survey (Emerge Associates, 2026a) identified an individual Priority 3 flora species, *Hensmania stoniella* to be present within the application area.
Ecological communities	The desktop assessment did not identify any TEC or PEC patches to be recorded within the application area or local area (20-kilometre radius).The nearest TEC/PEC patch is approximately 23 kilometres North-East from the application area.
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified 15 conservation significant fauna species across 234 records within the local area (20-kilometre radius):

Characteristic	Details
	• Seven Migratory (MI) species, • Two Endangered (EN) species, • One Critically Endangered (CR) species, • One Specially Protected (OS) species, • Two vulnerable (VU) species, • One Priority One (P1) species, • One Priority Four (P4) species, None of these existing records occur within the application area and according to the basic fauna and targeted Black Cockatoo survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) were assessed to have a low to negligible likelihood of occurrence. The survey did however identify 7 conservation significant fauna species that had a moderate to high likelihood of occurrence within the application area, based on suitable habitat features, and suitable vegetation type, as listed under section B.4. Fauna Analysis table. Impacts of the proposed clearing activities on these species are further discussed under Section 3.2.2. The survey (Emerge Associates, 2026b) also identified the application area to provide significant native primary foraging habitat for the Carnaby's cockatoo (Emerge Associates, 2026b). According to the survey and desktop assessment, there are several records of Carnaby's cockatoo breeding and roosting sites within local area surrounding the application area. The likelihood of occurrence for the Carnaby's cockatoo within the application area is high; impacts and significance of the proposed clearing to the species is further discussed under section 3.2.2.

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Geraldton Sandplains	3,136,037.83	1,404,424.32	44.78	568,255.10	18.12
Vegetation complex					
LE SUEUR_1031	224,863.29	73,457.31	32.67	27,884.42	12.81
LE SUEUR_7	4,136.50	1,391.05	33.63	128.04	3.10
Local area					
20km radius	127,561.05	34,448.02	27.04	-	-
10km radius	32,359.88	8,761.68	27.13	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

B.3. Flora analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Date of record closest to application area	Number of records within the survey area	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Acacia wilsonii	TH	Y	Y	Y	6.7	1965	-	19	N/A
Banksia kippistiana var. paenepeccata	P3	Y	Y	Y	5.5	2023	13	34	Y
Banskia chamaephyton	P4	Y	Y	Y	3.8	1978	2	42	Y
Beaufortia bicolor	P3	Y	Y	Y	5.8	2023	3	38	Y
Chordifex reseminans	P2	Y	Y	Y	2.9	1992	5	29	Y
Eucalyptus x carnabyi	P3	Y	Y	Y	8.5	2023	1	31	Y
Grevillia rudis	P4	Y	Y	Y	0.03	2008	-	69	N/A
Hesmania stoniella	P3	Y	Y	Y	Mapped within the application area	2023	6	46	Y
Hypocalymma serrulatum	P2	Y	Y	Y	0.4	1974	1	25	Y
Hypolaena robusta	P4	Y	Y	Y	8	1994	2	49	Y
Lepidobolus quadratus	P3	Y	Y	Y	0.5	1967	4	47	Y
Lyginia excelsa	P2	Y	Y	Y	8	2023	2	15	Y
Phlebocarya pilosissima subsp. Pilosissima	P3	Y	Y	Y	2.7	1985	3	30	Y
Schoenus griffinianus	P4	Y	Y	Y	8.9	2023	1	45	Y
Stylidium aeonioides	P4	Y	Y	Y	5.7	2023	3	42	Y
Stylidium inversiflorum	P4	Y	Y	Y	1.3	1971	1	40	Y
Stylidium nonscandens	P3	Y	Y	Y	6.3	2023	1	40	Y
Synaphea xela	P2	Y	Y	Y	15.7	2023	1	9	Y

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

B.4. Fauna analysis table

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

Species name	Conservation status	Classification	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Apus pacificus (Pacific swift)	MI	Bird	N	N	11.4	634	Y
Falco peregrinus (Peregrine falcon)	OS	Bird	N	N	15	1828	Y

Species name	Conservation status	Classification	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Hylaeus globuliferus (Woollybush bee)	P3	invertebrate	Y	Y	26.6	27	Y
Idiosoma gardneri (Mt Lesueur shield-backed trapdoor spider)	P2	Invertebrate	N	Y	36.2	2	Y
Notamacropus Irma (Western brush Wallaby)	EN	Mammal	N	Y	14.6	9302	Y
Neelaps calonotos (Black-striped snake)	P3	Reptile	Y	Y	28.8	177	Y
Zanda latirostris (Carnaby's Black Cockatoo)	EN	Bird	Y	Y	1	21522	Y

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

B.5. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	Land Unit
Wind erosion	M1: > 70% of the map unit has a high to extreme hazard
Water erosion	L2: < 3% of the map unit has a very high to extreme hazard
Salinity	L2: < 3% of the map unit has a moderate or high hazard or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	M2: > 70% of the map unit has a high susceptibility
Flood risk	L1: < 3% of the map unit has a moderate to high hazard
Water logging	L2: < 3% of the map unit has a moderate to very high to risk
Phosphorus export risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high to extreme hazard

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains regionally significant vegetation, locally significant habitat and conservation significant flora. The application area consists of vegetation that is representative of an extensively cleared vegetation complex, provides primary foraging habitat for the Carnaby's cockatoo and an individual P3 (*Hensmania stoniella*) flora species has been recorded within the application area as well.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does contain significant foraging habitat for conservation significant fauna; Carnaby's cockatoo. The application area may also be utilised by other conservation significant fauna travelling through the landscape.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat suitable for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does contain species similar to threatened ecological community TEC A1.2, but is not indicative of the TEC.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
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."* Assessment: The extent of the native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered to be part of a informal ecological linkage within the local area.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.*
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."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing may have an impact on the environmental values of adjacent conservation areas.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.4, above.*
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: Given no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on or off-site hydrology and water quality. Native vegetation is not growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are highly susceptible to wind erosion and subsurface acidification. Noting the extent of the application area, the proposed clearing in not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.5, above.*
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."* Assessment:	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Given no watercourses, wetlands, Public Drinking Water Sources Areas are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.		
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."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Given no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not at variance	No

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from:

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

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

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

Appendix E. WA Offset Metric

Offset calculation *Area*							
Offsets calculation	Description	Proposed offset (area in hectares)	3.06	Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Offset value	0.24
	The acquisition and conservation of significant remnant vegetation within Lot 3739 on Plan 207069, protected in perpetuity.	Current quality of offset site (scale)	8.00	Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	What-if Analysis	100.0%
		Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	8.00	Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	15.0%		
		Future quality WITH offset (scale)	8.00	Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	5.0%	What-if Analysis Reinstate Formula	
		Time until ecological benefit (years)	1.00				
		Confidence in offset result (%)	90.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE?	YES

Environmental value to be offset			
Calculation	***Score (Area)***		***Rationale***
Conservation significance			
Description	Loss of 0.42 hectares of native vegetation that provides significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo		The proposed clearing will impact 0.42 hectares of native vegetation that provides foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo.
Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)		Carnaby's Cockatoo is listed as a Threatened fauna species under the Commonwealth EPBC Act and State BC Act.
Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered		Carnaby's Cockatoo is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act.
Landscape-level value impacted	yes/no		the impact is to an area of foraging habitat in hectares.
Significant impact			
Description	The loss of native vegetation that provides significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo		clearing of 0.42 hectares of native vegetation that provides significant foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo within an extensively cleared landscape and whereby Black Cockatoo roosting and breeding sites are recorded within the local area (20-kilometre radius) constitutes as a significant residual impact associated with the clearing authorised under Clearing Permit CPS 11591/1.
Significant impact (hectares) / Type of feature	0.42		Extent of significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo proposed to be cleared within the application area
Quality (scale) / Number	8.00		The application area includes primary foraging species for Carnaby's cockatoo and is likely to support the roosting and breeding population of the species present within the local area (20-kilometre radius). The local area also retains less than 30% of the original vegetated extent, therefore the foraging habitat proposed to be cleared is considered to be significant and score of '8' was given to reflect its high value.
Rehabilitation credit			
Description	Rehabilitation and revegetation of native vegetation temporarily cleared within the application area.		The active rehabilitation and revegetation of 0.33 hectares of native vegetation that provides significant foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo within the application area, constitutes as a rehabilitation credit.
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.33		Extent of temporarily cleared vegetation
Current quality of rehabilitation site / Start number (of type of feature)	0.00		The area will be completely cleared and not providing any foraging value for Carnaby's cockatoo
Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITHOUT rehabilitation	0.00		Without active rehabilitation the quality of Carnaby's cockatoo is not anticipated to improve
Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITH rehabilitation	5.00		Subject to revegetation condition imposed on the clearing permit, the quality of Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat in temporarily cleared areas will be enhanced to moderate to good quality
Time until ecological benefit (years)	17.00		It is anticipated that rehabilitation actions will commence within 2 years of the decision date, and that the environmental benefits to Carnaby's cockatoo will be realised within 15 years
Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	0.7		Moderate confidence in achieving the offset outcomes noting the revegetation will be guided by permit conditions
Offset			
Description	The acquisition and conservation of significant remnant vegetation within Lot 3739 on Plan 207069, protected in perpetuity.		A single offset involving the acquisition and conservation in perpetuity of an offset site (33.35 hectares) that contains native vegetation that provides high quality primary foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo and is representative of the Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat proposed to be cleared.
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	3.06		Calculated extent using the below inputs
Current quality of offset site / Start number (of type of feature)	8.00		The quality of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat within the offset site is comparable to that proposed to be cleared within the application area, with the same vegetation type and the same primary Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging species present within the offset site
Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale) / Future number WITHOUT offset	8.00		No threatening processes have been identified at the offset site that would be expected to result in a deterioration of the existing quality of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat.
Future quality WITH offset (scale) / Future number WITH offset	8.00		the quality and condition of the Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat within the offset site is likely to remain unchanged as no improvement actions to the habitat are proposed.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	1.00		The offset site is already vegetated and provides existing ecological benefits
Confidence in offset result (%)	0.9		There is a high likelihood that Lot 3739 on Plan 207069 will be protected in perpetuity through a conservation covenant, providing long-term protection of existing Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat at the site.
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00		Maximum timeframe available for this value
Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00		Estimated time required to secure the offset site under a conservation covenant
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	15.0%		The offset site is located within a rural area. No evidence of active grazing has been reported, and the site has not been identified for future development
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	5.0%		The protection provided through a conservation covenant in perpetuity reduces the risk of loss of vegetation at the offset site. Accordingly, the residual risk associated with the offset is estimated at 5%, including risks arising from natural disasters and unforeseen circumstances
Offset ratio (Conservation area only)	N/A		
Landscape level values of offset?	N/A	N/A	

Offset calculation *Area*							
Offsets calculation	Description	Proposed offset (area in hectares)	1.42	Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Offset value	0.22
	The acquisition and conservation of significant remnant vegetation within Lot 3739 on Plan 207069, protected in perpetuity.	Current quality of offset site (scale)	8.00	Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	What-if Analysis	100.0%
		Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	7.00	Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	15.0%		
		Future quality WITH offset (scale)	8.00	Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	5.0%	What-if Analysis Reinstate Formula	
		Time until ecological benefit (years)	1.00				
		Confidence in offset result (%)	90.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE?	NO

Environmental value to be offset			
Calculation	***Score (Area)***		***Rationale***
Conservation significance			
Description	The loss of 0.42 hectares of significant remnant vegetation within a extensively cleared region		the proposed clearing will impact 0.42 hectares of significant remnant vegetation within the Wheatbelt region, with less than 30% of significant remnant vegetation remaining within the local area of the proposed clearing.
Type of environmental value	Vegetation/habitat		significant remnant vegetation
Conservation significance of environmental value	Terrestrial native vegetation complex - <30% extent remaining in the bioregion		The local area of the application area retains less than 30% of the remaining remnant vegetation within the Wheatbelt region.
Landscape-level value impacted	yes/no		yes
Significant impact			
Description	Clearing of significant remnant vegetation under 30% representation State-wide.		Clearing of 0.42 hectares of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape, whereby the local area retains less than 30% of the original vegetation extent, constitues as a significant residual impact associated with the clearing authorised under Clearing Permit CPS 11591/1
Significant impact (hectares) / Type of feature	0.42		the extent of significant remnant vegetation within the application area.
Quality (scale) / Number	8.00		Overall, the application area comprises of native vegetation in 'excellent' condition. The local area retains less than 30% of its vegetation extent.
Rehabilitation credit			
Description	rehabilitation and revegetation of native vegetation temporarily cleared within the application area		The rehabilitation and revegetation of 0.33 hectares of native vegetation within the application area, required under the conditions of the clearing permit, constitutes a rehabilitation credit.
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.33		The extent of the area that will be temporarily cleared
Current quality of rehabilitation site / Start number (of type of feature)	0.00		The area will be completely cleared.
Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITHOUT rehabilitation	0.00		Without active rehabilitation efforts the quality of the remnant vegetation expected to naturally regenerate once clearing activities have occurred is not anticipated to return to its original condition.
Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITH rehabilitation	5.00		subject to the revegetation and rehabilitation condition imposed on the clearing permit, the quality of the remnant vegetation will be returned to good to very good condition (Keighery).
Time until ecological benefit (years)	12.00		It is anticipated that rehabilitation actions will commence within 2 years of the decision date, and that the environmental benefits to the remnant vegetation will be realised within 10 years
Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	0.7		Moderate confidence in achieving the offset outcomes noting the revegetation will be guided by permit conditions

Offset			
Description	The acquisition and conservation of significant remnant vegetation within Lot 3739 on Plan 207069, protected in perpetuity.		A single offset involving the acquisition and conservation in perpetuity of an offset site (33.35 hectares) that contains significant remnant vegetation representative of the remnant vegetation communities proposed to be cleared, with less than 30% remaining within the local area of the application area.
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	1.42		Calculated extent using the below inputs
Current quality of offset site / Start number (of type of feature)	8.00		The condition of the native vegetation present within the offset site is comparable to that of the native vegetation proposed to be cleared within the application area.
Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale) / Future number WITHOUT offset	7.00		Although the majority of the proposed offset site is in excellent condition, some smaller areas on its outer edges are in good to completely degraded condition due to historical clearing and disturbance. Without active management through the offset, it is expected that weed infestations could spread into undisturbed areas, resulting in a decline in vegetation condition and an increase in the extent of areas classified as less than excellent condition.
Future quality WITH offset (scale) / Future number WITH offset	8.00		Under the conditions of the permit, the applicant is required to install fencing around the offset site. This measure, together with the annual weed management program proposed by the applicant, is expected to prevent further deterioration of vegetation condition along the site boundaries and improve these areas to excellent condition
Time until ecological benefit (years)	1.00		The offset site is already vegetated and provides existing ecological benefits
Confidence in offset result (%)	0.9		There is a high likelihood that Lot 3739 on Plan 207069 will be protected in perpetuity through a conservation covenant, providing long-term protection of the environmental values present at the site. With the implementation of the proposed management strategies, there is also a high level of confidence that the environmental benefits of the offset will be delivered and that the condition of environmental values at the site will be maintained or improved over time
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00		Maximum timeframe available for this value
Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00		Estimated time required to secure the offset site under a conservation covenant
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	15.0%		The offset site is located within a rural area. No evidence of active grazing has been reported, and the site has not been identified for future development
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	5.0%		The protection provided through a conservation covenant in perpetuity reduces the risk of loss of vegetation at the offset site. Accordingly, the residual risk associated with the offset is estimated at 5%, including risks arising from natural disasters and unforeseen circumstances
Offset ratio (Conservation area only)	N/A		
Landscape level values of offset?	N/A	N/A	

Appendix F. Biological survey information excerpts & photographs of the vegetation

Table 1: Description and extent of vegetation units identified within the survey area and application area (Emerge Associates, 2026a)

Code	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
Cc	Open woodland *Corymbia calophylla* and scattered non-native trees over pasture weeds and occasional native species.	-	14.62	0.17	
CcXpEm	Low woodland *Corymbia calophylla* (or absent) over open shrubland *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, *Banksia armata* var. *armata*, *Hakea lissocarpha*, *Gastrolobium oxylobioides* and *Hibbertia hypericoides* over rushland *Ecdeiocolea monostachya*, *Lepidosperma* sp. 5 and *Caustis dioica* over sparse grassland *Austrostipa elegantissima* over mixed native forbs and occasional pasture weeds on sandy loam soils.	Q15	4.12	0.05	

Code	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
EgEdGpTa	Open mallee woodland *Eucalyptus gittinsii* subsp. *illucida* and *Eucalyptus drummondii* over shrubland *Gastrolobium plicatum*, *Banksia shuttleworthiana* and *Hibbertia hypericoides* over low scattered shrubs *Tetratheca angulata* (P3) and *Scaevola* spp. over diverse native herbs on sandy soils sometimes with latertic gravel associated with lower slopes and flats.	Q10	7.44	0.09	
El	Open woodland *Eucalyptus lane-poolei* over mixed native understorey vegetation encroaching from adjacent **EtBaBmBc** vegetation (or absent), bare ground and pasture weeds.	-	7.27	0.09	

Code	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
ElEaJcCa	Open woodland *Eucalyptus lane-poolei* and occasional *Eucalyptus accedens* over open shrubland *Jacksonia calcicola*, *Acacia pulchella* var. *glaberrima*, *Gastrolobium oxylobioides* and *Hibbertia hypericoides* over open rush/sedgeland *Mesomelaena pseudostygia*, *Caustis dioica* and *Lepidosperma* sp. 7 over low shrubland *Conostylis aculeata* var. *aculeata* on sandy soils.	Q18, Q19	6.62	0.08	
EtBaBmBc	Low open woodland *Eucalyptus todtiana*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii*, *Banksia candolleana* and occasional *Banksia prionotes* and/or *Hakea obliqua* over open shrubland *Apectospermum spinescens*, *Adenanthos cygnorum* subsp. *cygnorum*, *Allocasuarina humilis* and *Callitris acuminata* over low shrubland *Eremaea* spp., *Hypocalymma xanthopetalum*, *Hibbertia hypericoides*, *Stirlingia latifolia* and *Conospermum* spp. over forb/rushland *Alexgeorgea subterranea*, *Alexgeorgea nitens*, *Chordifex sinuosus*, *Chordifex microdon*, *Mesomelaena pseudostygia* and *Lomandra* spp. over mixed native herbs and occasional weeds on sandy soils/sandplains.	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q8, Q9	185.29	2.17	

Code	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
GsBaX	Heathland to sparse heathland *Gastrolobium spinosum*, *Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *sphaerocarpa*, *Banksia armata* var. *armata*, *Allocasuarina humilis* and *Xanthorrhoea* sp. 1 over sparse rush/sedge/grassland *Lepidosperma* sp. 3., *Schoenus brevisetis* and *Neurachne alopecuroidea* and pasture weeds on lower laterite hills.	R13, R14	64.15	0.75	
M	Woodland to tall shrubland *Melaleuca* spp. over pasture weeds and occasional native species.	-	2.11	0.02	

Code	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
MpEt	Woodland *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Eucalyptus todtiana* over pasture weeds and/or **Juncus acutus* and occasional native species.	-	4.22	0.05	
Mr	Occasional *Corymbia calophylla* and *Acacia acuminata* over closed shrubland *Melaleuca radula* and occasional *Calothamnus* sp. 1, *Hibbertia hypericoides* and *Styphelia serratifolia* over sparse forbland *Dianella revoluta*, *Dichopogon capillipes*, *Haemodorum ?simplex* over open grassland *Themeda triandra* or **Briza maxima* on sandy loam soils.	R16	1.83	0.02	

Code	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
Predominantly non-native vegetation	Heavily disturbed areas comprising predominantly pasture grasses and forbs and/or scattered non-native and planted trees with occasional native species including scattered *Eucalyptus todtiana*, *Eucalyptus lane-poolei* and *Eucalyptus rudis* trees. Waterways dominated by **Juncus acutus*, bare soil, roads and buildings have also been included in this category.	-	8153.27	95.58	
Ps	Tall open shrubland *Petrophile shuttleworthiana* over scattered native shrubs over sparse grassland *Austrostipa* spp. and/or pasture weeds.	-	10.85	0.13	

Code	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
PsBsAhX	Closed heathland *Petrophile shuttleworthiana*, *Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *sphaerocarpa*, *Lambertia multiflora* var. *multiflora*, *Allocasuarina humilis*, *Banksia kippistiana* var. *paenepeccata* (P3), *Hibbertia hypericoides* and *Xanthorrhoea* spp. over sparse low shrubland *Banksia stenoprion* and *Banksia nana* (P3) over open rush/sedgeland *Mesomelaena* spp., *Schoenus* spp., *Lepidosperma* spp. over diverse native forbs on laterite plateaus and rises.	Q4, Q5, Q11	52.52	0.62	
X	Shrubland to open shrubland *Xanthorrhoea* spp. over scattered mixed native shrubs (or absent) over pasture weeds and occasional native species.	-	1.98	0.02	

Code	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
XBcM	Heathland *Xanthorrhoea* spp., *Banksia carlinoides*, *Lambertia multiflora* var. *multiflora*, *Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *sphaerocarpa*, *Calothamnus longissimus* and *Melaleuca* sp. 2 over rush/sedgeland *Mesomelaena* spp., *Schoenus* spp., *Lepidosperma* spp. and *Lepidobolus quadratus* (P3) over diverse native herbs on lateritic breakaways.	Q6, Q7, R12	13.92	0.16	

Table 2: Extent of vegetation condition recorded within the survey area and application area (Emerge Associates, 2026a)

Condition category (Keighery 1994)	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)
Pristine	0	0
Excellent	168.48	1.98
Very good	91.16	1.07
Very good - good	23.59	0.28
Good	3.81	0.04
Good - degraded	26.44	0.31
Degraded	33.09	0.39
Degraded - completely degraded	30.35	0.36
Completely degraded	8,153.27	95.58

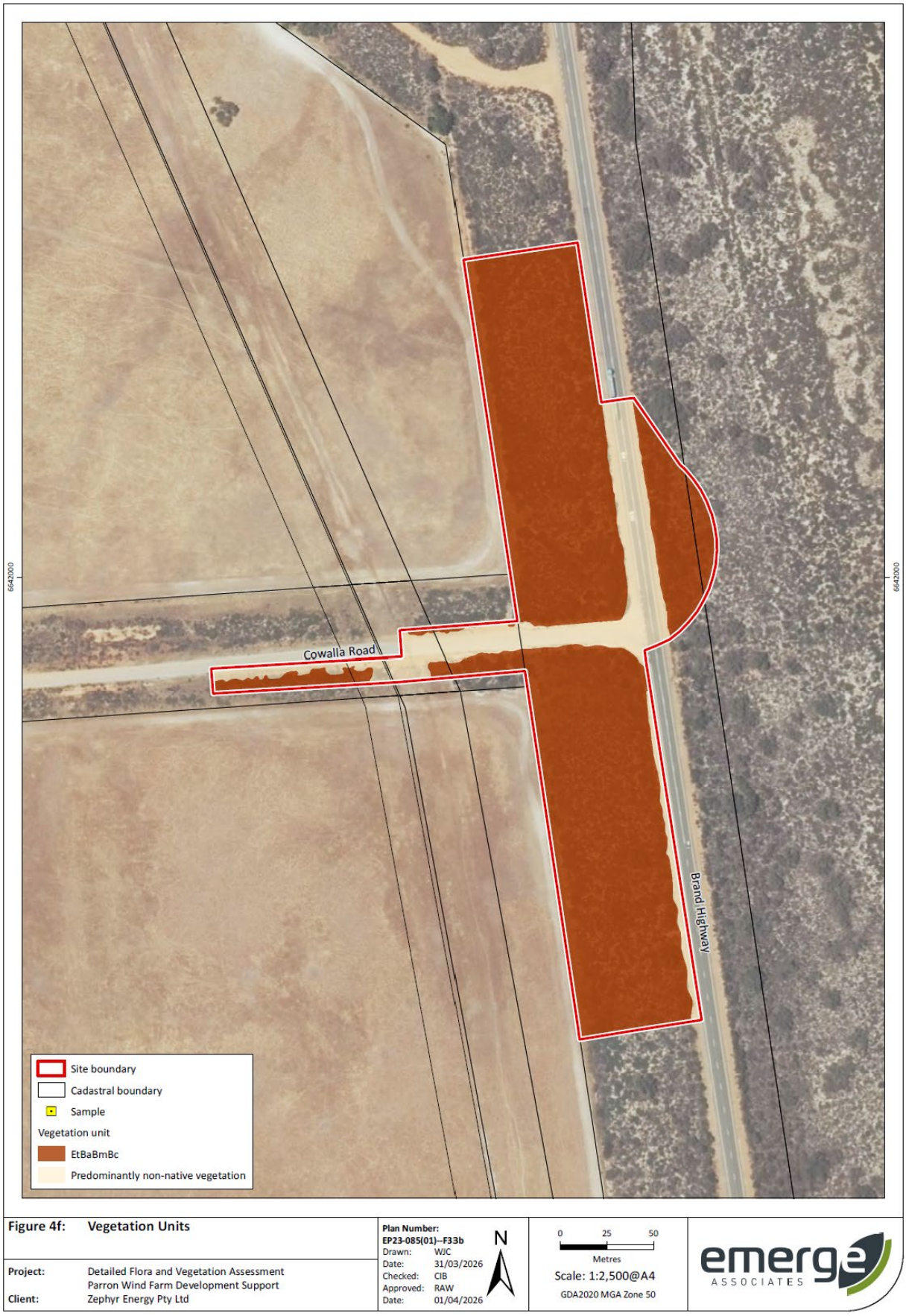


Figure 1: Vegetation unit mapped within the application area (Emerge Associates, 2026a)



Figure 2: Vegetation condition mapped within the application area (Emerge Associates, 2026a)

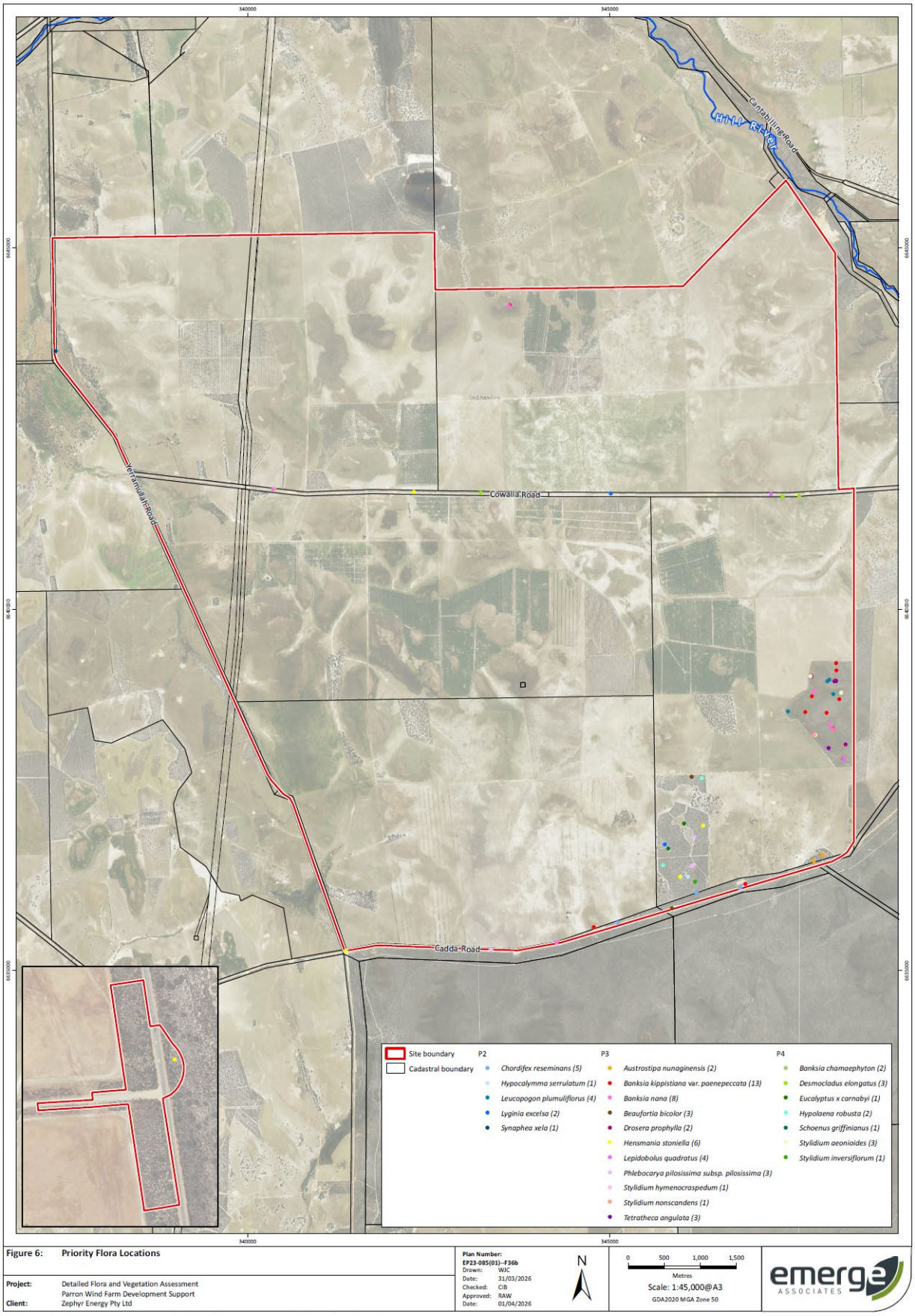


Figure 3: Conservation significant flora species mapped across the survey area and application area (Emerge Associates, 2026a)

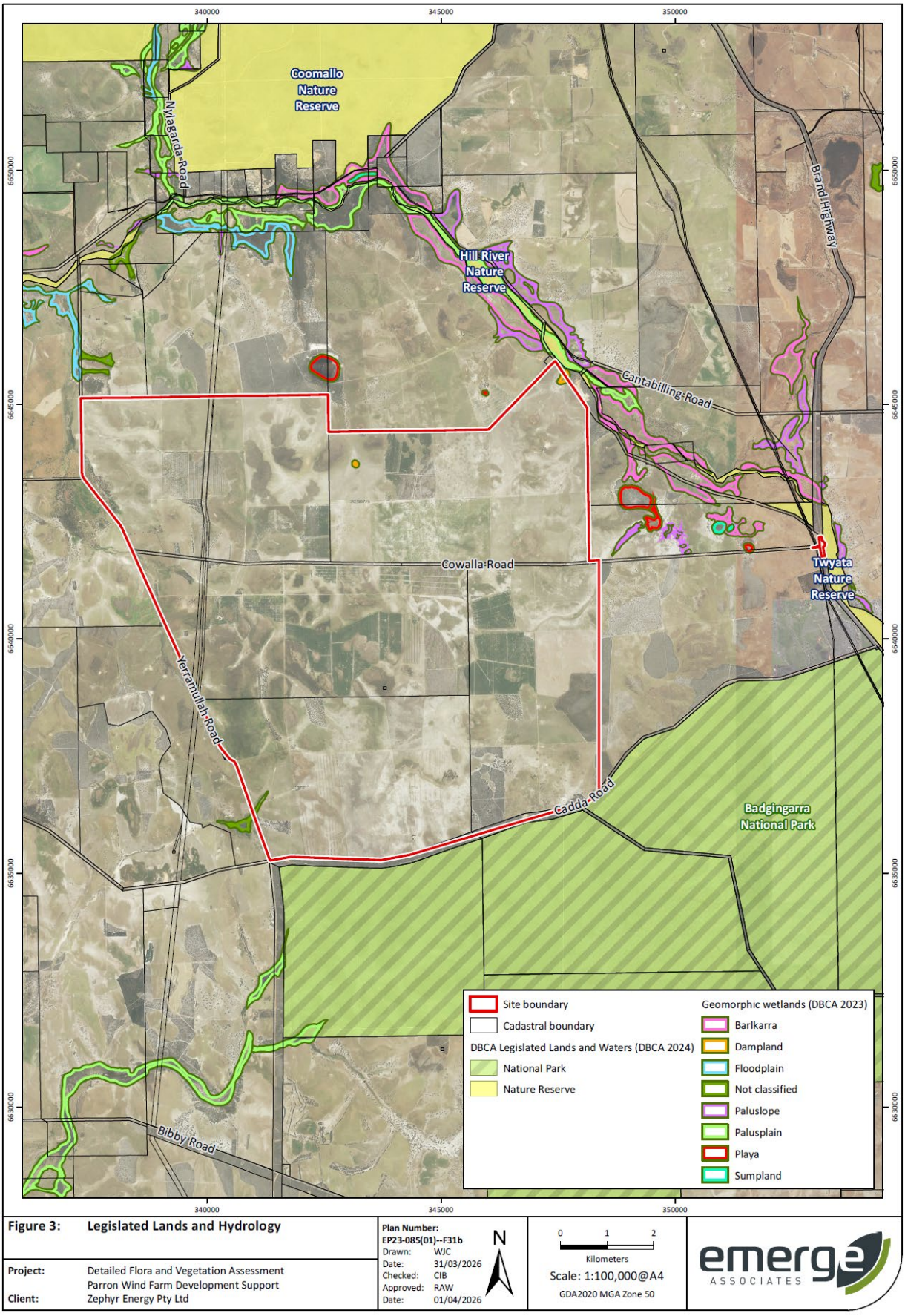


Figure 4: Conservation areas mapped within the local area surrounding the survey area and application area (Emerge Associates, 2026a)

Table 3: The Conservation Significant flora species mapped across the survey area (Emerge Associates, 2026a)

Species	Conservation status	Number of individuals recorded
Chordifex reseminans	P2	6
Hypocalymma serrulatum	P2	1
Leucopogon plumuliflorus	P2	4
Lyginia excelsa	P2	2
Synaphea xela	P2	1
Austrostipa nunaginensis	P3	2
Banksia kippistiana var. *paenepeccata*	P3	13
Banksia nana	P3	11
Beaufortia bicolor	P3	4
Drosera prophylla	P3	2
Hensmania stoniella	P3	7
Lepidobolus quadratus	P3	5
Phlebocarya pilosissima subsp. *pilosissima*	P3	3
Stylidium hymenocraspedum	P3	1
Stylidium nonscandens	P3	1
Tetratheca angulata	P3	3
Banksia chamaephyton	P4	2
Desmocladus elongatus	P4	3
Eucalyptus x *carnabyi*	P4	1
Hypolaena robusta	P4	2
Schoenus griffinianus	P4	1
Stylidium aeonioides	P4	3
Stylidium inversiflorum	P4	1

Table 4: The conservation significant fauna species identified to have a high likelihood of occurrence within the application area (Emerge Associates, 2026b)

Species name	Common name	Status		Habitat description
		WA	EPBC Act	
Birds				
Apus pacificus	Pacific swift	MI	MI	Aerial, migratory species that is most often seen over inland plains and sometimes above open areas, foothills or in coastal areas. Sometimes occurs over settled areas, including towns, urban areas and cities
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine falcon	OS	-	Mainly found around cliffs along coasts, rivers, ranges and around wooded watercourses and lakes
Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's black cockatoo	EN	EN	Mainly proteaceous scrubs and heaths and adjacent eucalypt woodlands and forests; also plantations of *Pinus* spp. Attracted to seeding *Banksia* spp., *Dryandra* spp., *Hakea* spp., *Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia calophylla*, *Grevillea* spp., and *Allocasuarina* spp.
Invertebrates				
Hylaeus globuliferus	Woollybush bee	P3	-	Males are territorial and may be found perched on the growing tips of *Adenanthos* sp., *Banksia* sp. or *Jacksonia* sp. Has also been recorded visiting the flowers of *Grevillea* sp.
Idiosoma gardneri	Mt Lesueur shield-backed trapdoor spider	P2	-	Only one recorded specimen. Found in Lesueur National Park, likely has similar biology to *Idiosoma sigillatum*.
Mammals				
Notamacropus irma	Western brush wallaby	P4	-	Dry sclerophyll forest, *Banksia* spp. woodlands and shrublands, typically favouring dense low vegetation that provides dense cover.
Reptiles				
Neelaps calonotos	Black-striped snake	P3	-	Coastal and near-coastal dunes, sandplains supporting heathlands and *Banksia* spp. woodlands.

Table 5: Fauna habitat recorded within the survey area and application area (Emerge Associates, 2026b)

Fauna habitat	Description	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
Agricultural vegetation	Planted **Chamaecytisus palmensis*. Value of habitat varies across the site with some locations densely vegetated, others planted more recently in rows and with an open structure and some locations intermixed with broken woody debris and dead vegetation. • Value to fauna varies dependent on vegetation cover and structure. • Low microhabitat complexity. • Areas with more dense vegetation may provide habitat for larger mammals as well as common and widespread avifauna	738.07	8.65	
Bare ground and pasture	Mostly cleared or low non-native (weed) grassland paddocks used for sheep grazing. Includes farm laneways, firebreaks and cleared areas around infrastructure (houses, sheds etc.). • Provides little to no value for most fauna • Low microhabitat complexity • May be utilised by raptor species hunting for lambs, mice and rats in the paddocks • Used by livestock • Some avifauna may traverse across this habitat to move to more intact native vegetation	7248.16	84.97	
Dams	Permanent or semi-permanent water features. Mostly agricultural dams built adjacent to wetland areas to service livestock. • Most likely used by widespread and common avifauna, amphibia and introduced mammals and livestock. • Higher quantity of invertebrate species including *Cherax destructor*.	2.31	0.03	
Eucalypt woodland	Dense woodland of native *Eucalyptus* spp. trees over mixed native shrub and understory species. • Moderate microhabitat complexity (woody debris, burrows, runnels, fallen logs, leaf litter). • Canopy and dense shrub layer likely supports an array of common and rarer avifauna. • Denser understory areas combined with soft soils are likely to support ground dwelling fauna and reptiles. • Connectivity with intact roadside vegetation outside of the site.	19.58	0.23	

Fauna habitat	Description	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
Laterite hills and breakaways	Native shrubland vegetation on laterite breakaways and hills. Includes some smaller hills in paddocks which are mostly grazed and have lower cover of shrubs. • Moderate microhabitat complexity for most areas (details) • Low microhabitat complexity in smaller hills in paddocks. • Provides habitat for smaller shrub-dwelling birds and some raptor species as well as small reptiles. Larger mammals may traverse through these sites. • Used by livestock.	71.76	0.85	
Open forest	Open Eucalyptus spp. forest of mostly non-native, planted trees interspersed with some native species. Heavy disturbance from vehicle tracks and livestock grazing. • Low microhabitat complexity. Some fallen woody debris and sandy patches with reptile burrows. • Utilised by common and widespread avifauna and livestock.	120.68	1.41	

Fauna habitat	Description	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
Plateau	Native shrubland located on a rocky laterite plateau. • High microhabitat complexity (woody debris, rocky outcroppings, small caves, dense shrubs, burrows). • Likely utilised by a broad fauna assemblage including most avifauna not requiring canopy, mammals and reptiles. • Fenced with few livestock incursions. • Connectivity with sandplain woodland habitat as well as high value vegetation outside the site.	58.75	0.69	
Riparian and wetland vegetation	Riparian vegetation surrounding water features or growing in seasonally inundated drainage lines. • Moderate microhabitat complexity. Some woody debris, dense understory vegetation, water features (puddles, drainage line, muddy terrain). • Species are likely to move between this habitat and dams and water features. • Use mostly by widespread and common avifauna, amphibia and likely introduced mammals and livestock. • Where not fenced, areas are frequented by livestock for shade.	22.89	0.27	

Fauna habitat	Description	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
Sandplain	Open *Eucalyptus* spp. and *Proteaceae* woodland over native shrubs on sandy soils. • High microhabitat complexity (woody debris, burrows, runnels, fallen logs, leaf litter) • Denser areas may provide habitat for larger mammals and a wide assemblage of common and rarer avifauna as well as reptiles. • Largest areas of habitat fenced from livestock.	192.26	2.25	
Scattered trees and shrubs	Scattered native and non-native trees and shrubs over non-native grasses. Mostly associated with *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* in paddocks or along firebreak/laneway edges and remnant **Chamaecytisus palmensis* in paddocks. • Low microhabitat complexity • Utilised mostly by livestock for shade. Some common avifauna may use sparingly. • Poor connectivity with surrounding areas of vegetation. • Some *Pinus spp.* on the western edge of the site provide primary food resources for Carnaby's black cockatoo.	55.73	0.65	

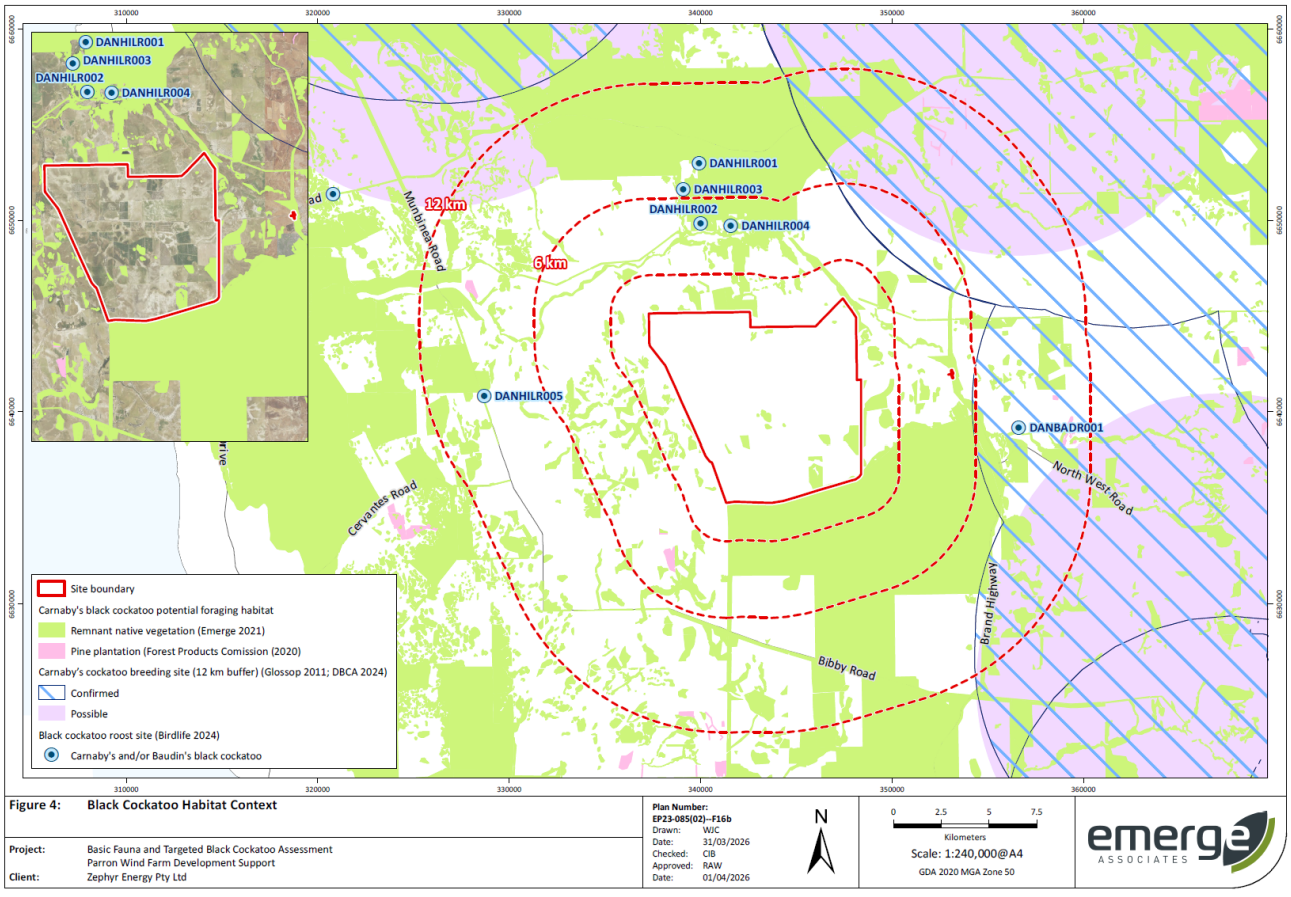


Figure 5: The Black Cockatoo roosting and breeding sites mapped within the local area of the application area (Emerge Associates, 2026b)



Figure 6: The fauna habitat type recorded within the application area (Emerge Associates, 2026b)



Figure 7: The entire application area recorded to comprise of primary native foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo (Emerge Associates, 2026b)

Appendix G. Sources of information

G.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

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