

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details and outcomes

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	10586/1
Permit type:	Purpose Permit
Applicant name:	Geoda Pty Ltd & Lamerton Pty Ltd
Application received:	10 April 2024
Application area:	200 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Mineral production
Method of clearing:	Mechanical Removal
Tenure:	Mining Leases 16/262, 16/263, 16/264
	Miscellaneous Licences 16/58, 16/62, 16/103
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Coolgardie
Colloquial name:	Lady Ida Gold Project

1.2. Description of clearing activities

Geoda Pty Ltd & Lamerton Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 200 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 1,313 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production. The project is located approximately 44 kilometres northwest of Coolgardie, within the Shire of Coolgardie.

The application is to allow for open pit mining of gold for the Lady Ida Gold Project.

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Grant
Decision date:	22 May 2025
Decision area:	200 hectares of native vegetation

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 Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) advertised the application for a public comment for a period of 21 days, and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (Appendix A), relevant datasets (Appendix E), supporting information provided by the applicant, including the results of a fauna and a flora and vegetation survey (Appendix D), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Appendix B), proposed avoidance and minimisation measures (Section 3.1), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (Section 3.3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing may result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values;
- impacts to conservation significant flora;
- the loss of native vegetation that is suitable habitat for malleefowl (Leipoa ocellata);
- potential impacts to inland hairstreak (Jalmenus aridus);
- potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion; and
- potential impacts to riparian vegetation and waterflows.

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

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to: CPS 10586/1

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds;
- avoid Thysanotus sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) record with a 10 metre buffer;
- avoid clearing within granite outcrop habitat;
- undertake pre-clearance surveys for malleefowl (Leipoa ocellata) and their mounds;
- avoid habitat suitable for the inland hairstreak (Jalmenus aridus);
- conduct slow directional clearing to allow fauna to move into adjacent vegetation;
- · commence mineral production no later than three months after undertaking clearing to reduce the risk of erosion; and
- watercourse management condition to maintain waterflows.

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 510 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)
- Mining Act 1978 (WA)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DER, December 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (DWER, October 2021)
- Technical guidance Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2020)

3. Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant has stated that clearing will be conducted in areas adjacent to existing mining/clearing where possible to minimise disturbance and weed hygiene measures will be implemented for all machinery conducting the clearing to prevent introduction and spread of weeds (Geoda & Lamerton, 2024). Additionally, it has been stated that clearing within Priority flora populations will be avoided and/ or minimised where possible (including within a 10 metre radius of Priority flora). Where avoidance is not possible, consultation with DBCA will be conducted. Clearing within granite outcrop habitat will also be avoided (VP Environmental, 2024).

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.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

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

The assessment against the clearing principles identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (flora and fauna). 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 (flora) - Clearing Principle (a)

Assessment

There were three Priority flora species recorded in the application area (Broger, 2021 & 2023). These species are listed below:

- Acacia cylindrica (P3)
- Calytrix creswellii (P3)
- Homalocalyx grandiflorus (P3)

Additional target flora surveys (LP Environmental, 2024a) identified a greater population extent for these species (Appendix A.3). Given the high density and population area of the Priority flora species it wasn't accurate to record each individual plant. Instead, the total population extent was recorded and at regular intervals within the population extent. Counts of each species were conducted within an area of 10 square meters to determine the average number of plants per 100 square meters and a

total population abundance was extrapolated from these averages based on the mapped extent of the population. This provides a more accurate determination of the potential impacts rather than based on individual plant records given the high density and distribution of the priority plants (LP Environmental, 2024a). The total population estimates are shown in the table below (personal communication with LP Environmental, 14 March 2025).

Taxon	Total Population Extent (m2)	Total Plant Abundance	Population Area Impacted (m2)	No. Plants Impacted	% impact
Acacia cylindrica	19,867,247	397,345	1,209,000	24,180	6.09%
Calytrix creswellii	19,867,247	794,690	1,209,000	48,360	6.09%
Homalocalyx grandiflorus	19,867,247	993,362	1,209,000	60,450	6.09%

An additional Priority flora species (Thysanotus sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2)) was recorded in 2014 in sandplain habitat within the application area (LP Environmental, 2024b; GIS Database). In addition to flora surveys conducted in the application area (Appendix E.2), the location of this taxon and nearby quadrat has been searched during quarterly environmental site inspections of the Lady Ida Project conducted by a Senior Environmental Advisor on the March 2023, June 2023, November 2023, March 2024, July 2024 and September 2024. However, the record has not been able to be confirmed, and no other records have been identified in the local surrounding sandplain habitat. The proposed mine footprint is however being designed to ensure a minimum 10 metre exclusion zone is in place around this record to prevent disturbance to this species (LP Environmental, 2024b).

Granite outcrop habitat in the application area could represent potential habitat for Eucalyptus crucis subsp. crucis (Threatened) and Eucalyptus educta (P2) which are recorded from granite outcrops in the region (Borger, 2021).

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is not likely to be significant at the regional or species level for the conservation of Acacia cylindrica, Calytrix creswellii, or Homalocalyx grandiflorus as surveys indicate that these species will still occur in the local area outside of the application area (DBCA, 2025).

Thysanotus sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) is a poorly known species. The flowering period of this species is not known, but it has previously been collected from November through to April, so it may not have been in flower at the time of surveys. Therefore, this species is still considered likely to occur in the area (DBCA, 2025).

Eucalyptus crucis subsp. crucis and Eucalyptus educta were categorised as having a high likelihood of occurrence in the granite outcrop of the application area (Borger, 2021).

Conditions

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

- Flora management condition to avoid the known record of Thysanotus sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) including a 10 metre buffer; and
- Restricted clearing condition to avoid clearing with the granite outcrop habitat of the application area.

3.2.2. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing Principle (b)

Assessment

Potentially suitable malleefowl (Vulnerable) nesting habitat was identified in Eucalypt Woodland 2, Eucalypt Woodland 3, and denser areas of Acacia/Allocasuarina Shrubland 1 habitats (Ecotec WA, 2021). There are numerous records near the survey area and in the surrounding region (GIS Database). It is quite likely that malleefowl will be present in the general area when conditions are suitable for breeding (Ecotec WA, 2021). Potential impacts to malleefowl and their mounds can be avoided and mitigated by placing a fauna condition on the clearing permit.

The arid bronze azure butterfly (ABAB) (Ogyris petrina formally known as Ogyris subterrestris petrina) is listed as Critically Endangered under the BC Act and the EPBC Act. ABAB populations are severely fragmented, restricted in geographic range and sensitive to clearing and habitat disturbance (DBCA, 2020). The preferred habitat for this species is described as vegetation of mature mixed gimlet (Eucalyptus salubris), salmon gum (Eucalyptus salmonophloia) woodlands on red-brown loam soils, with an open understorey (DBCA, 2020). Given Eucalyptus woodlands are present in the application area, a survey was conducted by Woolard Consulting Pty Ltd (2023) to identify if critical habitat (the host ant (Camponotus sp. nr. terebrans)) is present in the application area. No target pale bronze Sugar Ant nest colonies associated with smooth barked Eucalypts were identified in the corridor during the flora and fauna reconnaissance surveys conducted in January 2021. Follow up targeted transect surveys within the identified preferred vegetation habitat zones and 9 other traverse locations with smooth barked Eucalypts in the northern corridor were conducted in September and December 2021. No pale brown sugar ants or nests were reported (Woolard, 2023). The proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on the ABAB or its habitat.

Inland hairstreak butterfly (Jalmenus aridus) is listed as Priority 1 and is data deficient. This species was previously only known to two locations near Kalgoorlie, however, has been recorded from another 10 locations within an area of extending approximately 121 kilometres north to south by 42 kilometres east to west (Eastwood et al., 2023). The preferred habitat for this species is summarised as open woodland, Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia, variety of flowering shrubs (Eremophila, Scaveola, and Maireana) and open areas of well drained exposed ground adjoining the hostplants (Eastwood et al., 2023). Inland hairstreak caterpillars feed on flowers of Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia and this species forms an obligate association with ant species, Froggattella kirbii (Eastwood et al., 2023). The application area contains vegetation types which include the presence of Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia which is likely to provide suitable habitat for the Priority 1 inland hairstreak (Jalmenus aridus). Given CPS 10586/1 Page 3

there were no surveys conducted to determine the presence of the inland hairstreak in the application area, a condition will be placed on the permit to avoid potential habitat areas containing *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* in order to mitigate potential impacts to this species.

The proposed clearing area is within the priority survey bioregion for the Critically Endangered night parrot (*Pezoporus occidentalis*) (DBCA, 2024). A desktop assessment was conducted to determine the potential for the night parrot to occur in the application area. No evidence of night parrot activity was identified during the field survey conducted by Ecotec WA Pty Ltd (2021) and the fauna assessment determined there is no habitat considered suitable for the night parrot in the survey area. While hummock grassland exists throughout the yellow sandplain in the central and southern portion of the surveyed area, it has been burnt frequently and subsequently exists predominately in small, compact hummocks (LP Environmental, 2024). No potential foraging habitat (run-on areas, floodplains, salt or clay pans, salt-lake margins) are located within the permit area with no inland waters present within a 20 kilometre radius of the application area. Based on the results of database review and habitat assessment, it is considered that no suitable night parrot habitat is present within or adjacent to the application area (LP Environmental, 2024).

An isolated, relatively small, granite outcrop occurs at the southern end of the application area. Rainfall collecting in depressions on these outcrops provides a periodic short-term source of water for a variety of fauna. The increased infiltration of surface water runoff around the margins of the outcrop result in periodic growth of grasses and herbs, providing grazing for a variety of mammals, kangaroos in particular. Sheets of exfoliated rock, boulders and cracks in the rock provide refuge for a variety of reptiles and small mammals (Ecotec, 2021).

Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on malleefowl and inland hairstreak and their habitats can be managed through conditions on the clearing permit.

Conditions

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

- Slow directional clearing to allow fauna to move into adjacent vegetation ahead of the clearing activity will minimise impact to individuals;
- Fauna management condition to conduct pre-clearance survey to identify and avoid malleefowl mounds;
- Restricted clearing condition to avoid clearing in areas containing suitable habitat for inland hairstreak; and
- Restricted clearing condition to avoid clearing the areas mapped as granite outcrop habitat.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit application was advertised on 30 April 2024 by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application. On 29 April 2025 the application was readvertised as the proposed amount of clearing increased from 100 hectares to 200 hectares. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There is one native title claim (WC2017/007) over the area under application (DPLH, 2024). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group (MARLINYU GHOORLIE). However, the mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore, the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There is one registered Aboriginal Site of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2024). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 1972 and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is noted that the proposed clearing may impact on *Leipoa ocellata* (malleefowl), which is a protected matter under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). The proponent may be required to refer the project to the (Federal) Department of Climate Change, Environment and Water for environmental impact assessment under the EPBC Act. The proponent is advised to contact the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water and the Environment for further information regarding notification and referral responsibilities under the EPBC Act.

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

• A Mining Proposal / Mine Closure Plan approved under the *Mining Act 1978*.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

End

Appendix A.

Site characteristics

A.1.	Site characteristics			
Characteristic	Details			
Local context	The area proposed to be use zone of Western Aus Bioregion (GIS Database	cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land stralia. It is surrounded by native vegetation and landscape of the Coolgardie e)		
Ecological linkage	Based on aerial imagery linkages (GIS Database)	the application area is not located within any formal or informal ecological		
Conservation areas	The application area inte conservation area (GIS I	rsects Unallocated Crown Land with Department Interest to be designated as a Database).		
Vegetation description	The vegetation of the ap 8: Medium woodland; sa 435: Shrublands; <i>Acacia</i> 468: Medium woodland; A reconnaissance and a by Jenny Borger Botanic vegetation associations v	The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations: 8: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet; 435: Shrublands; Acacia neurophylla, A. beauverdiana & A. resinomarginea thicket; and 468: Medium woodland; salmon gum & goldfields blackbutt (GIS Database). A reconnaissance and a targeted flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Jenny Borger Botanical Consulting during January, 2021 and August-September 2022. The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Borger, 2021 & 2023):		
	Code	Description		
	13 Undulating plain; low rise; minor areas of granite outcrops in area	Eucalyptus virella, E. clelandiorum, E. rigidula, E. salubris, E. salmonophloia woodland/ Eremophila spp., Acacia spp., Grevillea acuaria, Scaevola, Santalum shrublands Acacia merrallii, Acacia sericocarpa, Eremophila pustulata present		
	14 Undulating plain;	Eucalyptus clelandiorum, E. salmonophloia, E. virella, E. griffithsii open		
	depression	woodland over Eremophila ionantha, E. interstans subsp. interstans, over Eremophila ionantha, E. scoparia, Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia, Acacia hemiteles, A. murrayana open shrubland over Olearia muelleri, Maireana triptera, Lomandra effusa low sparse shrubland		
	16 Undulating plain	Eucalyptus incrassata, E. rigidula, Banksia elderiana, Acacia lasiocalyx low		
	yellow sandplain.	open mallee shrubland over Conospermum stoechadis, Melaleuca cordata,		
	Old fire regrowth >20 years	Acacia cylindrica, Leptospermum fastigiatum, Melaleuca calyptroides open shrubland over Triodia rigidissima, Calytrix creswellii, Melaleuca cordata,		
	16B Undulating	Myrraceae sp. low nummock grassland / shrubland		
	plain: vellow	elderiana, Eucalyntus incrassata, Lentospermum fastigiatum tall open		
	sandplain	shrubland over Calvtrix creswellii. Melaleuca cordata. M. calvptrata.		
		Chrysitrix distigmatosa, Triodia low shrubland		
	17 Low rises on	Eucalyptus woodlands (E. griffithsii, E. clelandiorum, E. oleosa subsp.		
	undulating plains;	oleosa, E. virella) over Acacia burkittii, E. hemiteles, Eremophila oppositifolia,		
	upper catchment	E. pustulata, Dodonaea stenozyga, Philotheca, Halgania shrublands		
	18 Undulating plain	Eucalyptus incrassata, E. leptopoda subsp. subluta, Acacia lasiocalyx low		
	wild to upper slopes	open mallee woodland over Allocasuarina corniculata, Calotnamnus gilesil,		
		stoechadis Grevillea paradoxa Banksia elderiana Acacia lasiocalyx A		
		cylindrica, Daviesia aphylla, Alyxia buxifolia shrubland		
	19 Undulating plain;	Eucalyptus virella low open mallee woodland/ Chrysitrix distigmatosa, Acacia		
	Upper catchment	hemiteles, Olearia sp. Eremicola, Scaevola spinescens sparse sedgeland		
	Red sand	Eucalyptus virella, E. eremophila mallee stands over Daviesia aphylla, Alyxia		
		buxifolia, Scaevola spinescens, Acacia hemiteles, Eremophila sp. Mt		
	20 Hill ridgo	Jackson, Acacia tetragonophylia, Exocarpos aphylius shrubland		
	laterite outcrop:	Allocasuarina corniculata Phebalium filifolium Hysterobaeckea ochropetala		
	minor haematite	Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis open shrubland over		
		Hysterobaeckea ochropetala, Phebalium filifolium, Prostanthera grylloana, Acacia burkittii low open shrubland		
	21 Drainage line;	Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. lissophloia open mallee woodland over Acacia		
	upper catchment	burkittii tall shrubland over sparse shrubland over sparse fernland		
	22 Granite outcrops Upper catchment	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi, Amphipogon caricinus, Isotoma petraea,</i> lichens low fernland; isolated patches of shrubs (mostly <i>Philotheca brucei</i>		
		subsp. brucei)		
	23 Granite outcrop	Eucaryprus loxophieba subsp. Issophiola mallee woodland over Acacia		
	Surrounds; 30 – 50 % Surface rock Dark	Purkiuii, Aiyxia puxiioiia, Saniaium spicatum laii sparse snrubiand over		
	brown aritty soils	Pimelea microcephala shrubland over Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia		
		Dodonaea lobulata, Ptilotus obovatus sparse shrubland		

Characteristic	Details	
	24 Plain, upper catchment Sandy clay loam	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>supralaevis, E. celastroides</i> open mallee forest over <i>Eremophila</i> sp. Mt Jackson, <i>Scaevola spinescens, Acacia</i> hemiteles sparse shrubland over <i>Olearia muelleri, Scaevola spinescens, Eremophila</i> <i>oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia, Rhagodia drummondii, Exocarpos aphyllus</i> low open shrubland
	25 Upper midslope; low hill sand/ brown sandy clay loam	Eucalyptus rigidula open mallee woodland over Allocasuarina acutivalvis, Calothamnus gilesii, Callitris columellaris, Grevillea oligomera tall open shrubland over Calothamnus gilesii, Beyeria sulcata, Allocasuarina acutivalvis subsp. acutivalvis, A. corniculata, Phebalium filifolium open shrubland over Phebalium filifolium, Beyeria sulcata, Calothamnus gilesii, Allocasuarina corniculata low open shrubland
	Cleared Modified	Mining disturbance Rehabilitated waste landforms
Vegetation condition	The vegetation survey (E clearing area is in Excelle The full Keighery (1994) Mapping of vegetation ar	Borger, 2021) and aerial imagery indicate the vegetation within the proposed ent to Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. nd habitats are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The application area is lo annual average rainfall (ocated in an area with wet winters and low summer rainfall. This area has an Coolgardie) of 270.7 millimetres (BoM, 2024).
Soil description	The soils within the appli These soil units are desc AC1: Gently sloping to g rocks, with long gentle sl and irregularly traversed sandy yellow earths on d underlain by hardened m BB5: Rocky ranges and calcareous loamy soils, w rock occurs at shallow de Mx41: Flat to undulating chief soils are alkaline re Small patches of the soils	cation area are mapped as soil units AC1, BB5, Mx41, Mx43 (GIS Database). cribed as (Northcote et al., 1960-68): ently undulating plateau areas, or uplands, on granites, gneisses, and allied opes and, in places, abrupt erosional scarps, some granitic bosses, and tors; by narrow shallow valleys and flats: chief soils are yellow earthy sands and lepositional sites, and ironstone gravels on erosional sites where they are nottled-zone material. Soil dominance varies locally. hills of greenstonesbasic igneous rocks: chief soils seem to be shallow with shallow brown and grey-brown calcareous earths below which weathered epths. pediments marginal to unit AC1; granitic rock outcrop; some low escarpments: d earths, often underlain by nodular limestone pans at shallow depth (<24in.). s of unit AC1 may be included.
	Mx43: Gently undulating red earths with limestone concave plains with low g	valley plains and pediments; some outcrop of basic rock: chief soils are alkaline or limestone nodules at shallow depth (< 24 in.) on gently sloping slightly gentle rises. Some small inclusions of units BB5, AC1, and Mx41.
Land degradation risk	 The application area fails within the Euchre, Gumland, Joseph, and Moriarty land systems. These land systems are described as (DPIRD, 2024): Euchre land system: low granite breakaways with alluvial plains and sandy tracts supporting eucalypt woodlands and acacia shrublands. Weathered and unweathered Archean granite and/or quartz monzonite; Quaternary colluvium and sand. Erosional and depositional surfaces; low breakaways on granite (relief <10 m); very gently to moderately inclined footslopes; gently inclined plains on granite with gritty surfaces; minor gravelly sand sheets; minor lower loamy plains and alluvial plains. The footslopes generally have soils that are highly susceptible to water erosion; drainage tracts are moderately susceptible. Gumland land system: alluvial plains and drainage tracts with foci that are susceptible to erosion if perennial shrub cover is removed or substantially reduced. The footslopes are also susceptible to soil erosion if the protective mantles are disturbed. Poorly developed infrastructure, such as track and fence lines across sheetwash and alluvial plains can result in concentrated water flows and cause erosion incision. Joseph land system: undulating yellow sandplain supporting dense mixed shrublands with patchy mallees. These depositional surfaces have level to undulating sandplain with occasional sand dunes and swales. The lack of slope, sandy soils and dense vegetation make most of this system resistant to erosion. Moriarty land system: low greenstone rises and stony plains, supporting chenopod shrublands with patchy eucalypt overstory. The low rises, alluvial plains and narrow drainage tracts in this land system are moderately susceptible to water erosion if the perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced or the soil surface disturbed. 	
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment transect the area proposition of the area proposition o	t and aerial imagery indicated that several minor, non-perennial watercourses ed to be cleared (GIS Database).
Hydrogeography	The application area falls mapped groundwater sal described as saline (GIS	s within the Goldfields Groundwater Area legislated by the RIWI Act 1914. The linity is 14,000-35,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids which is Database).

Characteristic	Details		
Flora	There were three Priority species recorded within the application area during the flora survey (Borger, 2021 & 2023). There was also one Priority species within the application area from a previous database record.		
Ecological communities	The application area does n Communities (GIS Database	ot form part of any known or mapped Threatened or Priority Ecological e).	
Fauna	No conservation significant were also no previous recor	fauna were observed during the fauna field surveys (Ecotec WA, 2021) There ds of conservation significant fauna in the application area (GIS Database).	
Fauna habitat	Fauna habitat	Description	
	Acacia Tall Shrubland	Long unburnt dense Acacia tall shrubland over mixed understorey shrubs.	
	Acacia / Allocasuarina Shrubland 1	Low to medium Acacia and Allocasuarina shrubland on yellow sandplain.	
	Eucalypt Woodland 2	Eucalypt open woodland over Acacia/Allocasuarina shrubland, red clay- loam soils.	
	Eucalypt Woodland 3	Eucalypt Woodland 3 Eucalypt low mallee woodland over Acacia shrubland, yellow sandplain.	
	Granite Outcrop Broad expanses of outcropping granite and immediate surrounds.		
	Cleared Mining disturbance.		
	Modified	dified Rehabilitated waste landforms.	

A.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European area (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent Remaining %	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre- European extent in all DBCA Managed Lands
IBRA Bioregion - Coolgardie	12,912,204	12,648,491	~98	2,114,349	~16
Beard vegetation asso - State	ciations				
8	694,638	346,426	~50	47,036	~7
435	994,575	762,428	~77	213,959	~22
468	592,022	583,903	~99	135,197	~23
Beard vegetation asso - Bioregion	ociations				
8	280,248	275,589	~98	26,689	~10
435	738,211	732,467	~99	208,812	~28
468	583,358	575,361	~99	130,719	~22

Government of Western Australia (2019)

A.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), and biological survey information, impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration. The numbers on the table below represent an extrapolation of population abundance.

Species name	Conservation status	Total individuals recorded (survey area)	Total individuals to be impacted	Percentage of individuals to be cleared
Acacia cylindrica	P3	397,345	24,180	6.09%
Calytrix creswellii	P3	794,690	48,360	6.09%
Homalocalyx grandiflorus	P3	993,362	60,450	6.09%
<i>Thysanotus</i> sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040)	P2	12 records	1 record (to be avoided)	Unknown

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

(LP Environmental, 2024a; Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-; GIS Database)

A.4. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
<i>Jalmenus aridus</i> (Inland hairstreak)	P1	Unknown	Y	53.7 km	6	Ν
Leipoa ocellata (Malleefowl)	VU	Y	Y	6.76 km	29,638	Υ
<i>Ogyris petrina</i> (Arid bronze azure butterfly)	CR	N	Y	53.7 km	22	Y
Pezoporus occidentalis (Night parrot)	CR	N	N	387 km	18	Y

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

(Ecotec WA, 2021; GIS Database)

Appendix B. 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	At variance	Yes
Assessment:		Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.
The area proposed to be cleared contains multiple records of three Priority flora species (Borger, 2021 & 2023). The application area is not located within any known or mapped Priority Ecological Communities (Borger, 2021; GIS Database). No conservation significant fauna species were observed during the fauna field survey (Ecotec WA, 2021).		
Only one weed species has been reported to occur within the assessment area (VP Environmental, 2024). Weeds have the potential to significantly change the dynamics of a natural ecosystem and lower the biodiversity of an area. Potential impacts to the biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.		
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."	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section
Assessment:		3.2.2, above.
All fauna habitat in the surveyed area has been subject to some degree of mining or pastoral disturbance and is widespread and well represented in the surrounding region. Clearing of native vegetation within the Lady Ida project area is therefore not considered to pose a significant threat to the survival of any fauna species of conservation significance (Ecotec WA, 2021).		
Principle (c): "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."	Not likely to be at variance	No
Assessment:		
There are no records of any known Threatened flora species within the application area (Borger, 2021 & 2023; GIS Database).		
<u>Principle (d):</u> "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."	Not likely to be at variance	No
Assessment:		
The area proposed to be cleared is not located within any known or mapped Threatened Ecological Communities (Borger, 2021 & 2023; GIS Database).		
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."	Not likely to be at variance	No
Assessment:		
CPS 10586/1		Page 8

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The application area falls within the Coolgardie Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (GIS Database). Over 98 per cent of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the Coolgardie Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations 8, 435, and 468 (GIS Database). These vegetation associations have not been extensively cleared as over 98 per cent of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at the bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2019). However, at the state level these vegetation associations have been cleared at various degrees (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The full extent of the clearing in these vegetation associations can be found in Appendix.		
<u>Principle (h):</u> "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."	Not likely to be at variance	No
Assessment:		
Given the application area falls within the Ex Credo Pastoral Lease, the assessing officer sought comment from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. DBCA has no concerns in regard to the proposed clearing in the conservation area (DBCA, 2024). The proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of the conservation area.		
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<u>Principle (f):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."	At variance	No
Assessment:		
Given several watercourses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is likely to impact native vegetation growing in, or in association with, and environment associated with a watercourse or wetland. A vegetation management condition has been placed on the clearing permit to manage potential impacts to vegetation growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.		
<u>Principle (g):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."	May be at variance	No
Assessment:		
The Moriarty, Euchre, and Gumland land systems are susceptible to soil erosion if the protective mantle is removed, or the vegetation is substantially reduced (DPIRD, 2024). However, any erosion that is likely to occur will be localised to the mine operations and is unlikely to cause off-site degradation (DPIRD, 2024). Potential impacts to land degradation can be managed by a staged clearing condition to prevent cleared areas from being exposed for prolonged periods of time.		
<u>Principle (i):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."	Not likely to be at variance	No
Assessment:		
Given no permanent watercourses, wetlands, or Public Drinking Water Source Areas are recorded within the application area (GIS Database), the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water		
<u>Principle (j):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."	Not likely to be at variance	No
Assessment:		
Given no permanent watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area (GIS Database), the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.		

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

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.





Figure 1. Fauna habitats in the application area (VP Environmental, 2024).



Figure 2. Vegetation types within the application area (VP Environmental, 2024).



Figure 3. Mapping of vegetation condition within the application area (VP Environmental, 2024).



Figure 4. Mapping of Priority flora within the application area (VP Environmental, 2024).

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1.GIS databases

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

- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Clearing Regulations Schedule One Areas (DWER-057)
- DBCA Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrographic Catchments Catchments (DWER-028)
- Hydrography Inland Waters Waterlines
- Hydrography, Linear (DWER-031)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping Best Available (DPIRD-027)
- Soil Landscape Mapping Rangelands (DPIRD-064)
- WA Now Aerial Imagery

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

E.2.References

Borger, J. (2021) Reconnaissance vegetation and flora survey of a proposed haul road from Walhalla to Lizard mining areas. Prepared for Ora Banda Mining Ltd, May 2021.

CPS 10586/1

- Borger, J. (2023) Targeted Flora Survey of the Lady Ida Project Iguana Gold Mining Proposal Tenement M16/262 and M16/263, E16/486. Prepared for Ora Banda Mining Ltd, March 2023.
- Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) (2024) Bureau of Meteorology Website Climate Data Online, Coolgardie. Bureau of Meteorology. <u>https://reg.bom.gov.au/climate/data/</u> (Accessed 2 July 2024).
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2024) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 10586/1. Species and Communities Branch, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia, August 2024.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2025) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 10586/1. Species and Communities Branch, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia, April 2025.
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2014) A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation. Perth. <u>https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf</u>
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (2024) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <u>https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS</u> (Accessed 5 July 2024).
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2024) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 10586/1. Office of the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, May 2024.
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2021) Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits. Joondalup. <u>https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.pdf</u>
- Eastwood, R., Jacks, A., Williams, A.A.E., Petersen, L. and Cameron, J. (2023) Current distribution, preferred habitat, behaviour, and biology of the Inland Hairstreak, *Jalmenus aridus* Graham & Moulds, 1988 (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.
- Ecotec WA Pty Ltd (Ecotec) (2021) Lady Ida Area and Proposed Haul Road Route Fauna and Habitat Assessment. Prepared for Ora Banda Mining, January 2021.
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016) Technical Guidance Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment.<u>http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20</u> <u>-%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey_Dec13.pdf</u>
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2020) Technical Guidance Terrestrial Fauna Surveys. <u>https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/2020.09.17%20-</u> <u>%20EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Vertebrate%20Fauna%20Surveys%20-%20Final.pdf</u>
- Geoda Pty Ltd & Lamerton Pty Ltd (Geoda & Lamerton) (2023) Clearing permit application form, CPS 10586/1, received 10 April 2024.
- Government of Western Australia (2019) 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- LP Environmental Pty Ltd (2024a) Lady Ida Project: Targeted Flora Survey. Prepared for Geoda Pty Ltd & Lamerton Pty Ltd, November 2024.
- LP Environmental Pty Ltd (2024b) Lady Ida Project: *Thysanotus* sp. Yellowdine (A.S. George 6040) (P2). Prepared for Geoda Pty Ltd & Lamerton Pty Ltd, November 2024.
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68) Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- Trudgen, M.E. (1991) Vegetation condition scale in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.
- VP Environmental Pty Ltd (2024) Lady Ida Project Clearing Permit Application Environmental Assessment L16/58, L16/62, L16/103, M16/262, M16/263 & M16/264. Prepared for Geoda Pty Ltd & Lamerton Pty Ltd.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. <u>https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/</u> (Accessed 5 July 2024).
- Woolard Consulting Pty Ltd (Woolard) (2023) Lady Ida Haul Road Project Survey Information on the search for the Pale Bronze Sugar Ant (*Camponotus* sp. nr. *terebrans*).

4. Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, Western Australia
ВоМ	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia (now DEMIRS)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DEMIRS)
CPS 10586/1	

DoEE DoW	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW) Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DBCA (2019) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia}:-

T <u>Threatened species:</u>

Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is that subset of 'Specially Protected Fauna' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for Threatened Fauna.

Threatened flora is that subset of 'Rare Flora' listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for Threatened Flora.

The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.

CR Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be "facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines".

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation* (*Specially Protected Fauna*) *Notice* 2018 for critically endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation* (*Rare Flora*) *Notice* 2018 for critically endangered flora.

EN Endangered species

Threatened species considered to be "facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines".

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 2 of the *Wildlife Conservation* (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation* (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 for endangered flora.

VU Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be "facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines".

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under schedule 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation* (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for vulnerable fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation* (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 for vulnerable flora.

Extinct Species:

EX Extinct species

Species where "there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for extinct fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for extinct flora.

Extinct in the wild species

Species that "is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.

Specially protected species:

EW

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.

MI Migratory species

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018.*

CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)

Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018.*

OS Other specially protected species

Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018.*

P Priority species:

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened fauna or flora.

Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

P1 Priority One - Poorly-known species

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey

requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species

Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.

P4 Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.

(b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.

(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (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.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.
- (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.
- (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.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.