



## 1. Application details and outcomes

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10677/1
Permit type:	Purpose Permit
Applicant name:	Regan Scott Grant
Application received:	12 July 2024
Application area:	106.688 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Gypsum extraction and associated activities
Method of clearing:	Mechanical Removal
Tenure:	Mining Lease 70/1382
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Lake Grace
Colloquial name:	Lake Lockhart Gypsum Mine

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

Regan Scott Grant proposes to clear up to 106.688 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 106.688 hectares, for the purpose of gypsum extraction and associated activities. The project is located approximately 21 kilometres south of Newdegate, within the Shire of Lake Grace.

This application is related to nearby clearing permit CPS 9648/2 and clearing permit application CPS 10344/1. All three clearing permits are from the same proponent and are within Lake Lockhart. CPS 9648/2 was granted on 9 March 2023, and it approves the clearing of up to 70 hectares of native vegetation. CPS 10344/1 was granted on 19 December 2024, and it approves the clearing of up to 47.4 hectares of native vegetation. On 3 September 2025, the permit holder applied to amend CPS 10344/1 to align their original permit boundary with recent satellite imagery and increase the amount of authorised clearing to 53.9 hectares.

### 1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Grant
Decision date:	24 March 2026
Decision area:	106.688 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 (now the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration) advertised the application for a public comment for a period of 21 days, and one submission was received.

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

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;
- potential impacts to riparian vegetation and watercourses;
- potential land degradation in the form of erosion; and
- the loss of native vegetation that is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

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:

- 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 clearing riparian vegetation where possible, and maintain waterflows where impacts cannot be avoided;
- commence gypsum extraction no later than one month after undertaking clearing to reduce the risk of erosion; and
- retain cleared vegetation and topsoil and respread this on a cleared area within 12 months of clearing to ensure remnant native vegetation is not permanently lost.

## 1.5. Site map

A site map of proposed clearing is provided in Figure 1 below.



**Figure 1. Map of the application area. The area inside the yellow outline indicates the area within which conditional authorised clearing can occur 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)
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM 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)

## 3. Detailed assessment of application

### 3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The permit holder has indicated that the same avoidance details will be applied under this permit as in previous permits (CPS 9648/1, 9648/2 and CPS 10344/1), as outlined in attached documentation and mitigation measures for Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan on Mining Lease 70/1382 (Regan Scott Grant, 2024). The avoidance and mitigation measures are listed below:

- clearing will be undertaken on an as needs basis and clearing areas will be progressively rehabilitated at the end of each mining season (November to April); and
- all seeds/plants used in rehabilitation to be of local provenance.

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 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 identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (flora and vegetation). 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 and vegetation) - Clearing Principle (a)

##### Assessment

##### **Priority Flora**

There are 28 conservation significant flora species that have been recorded within a 10 kilometre radius (see Appendix C.3). Of these 28 species, the five species listed below were recorded within the application area by Plantecology Consulting (2024).

- *Fitzwillia axilliflora* (P2) – 309 of 1,018 individuals recorded during the 2024 survey
- *Eremophila serpens* (P4) – 1 of 1 individual recorded during the 2024 survey
- *Goodenia salina* (P2) – 1 of 1 individual recorded during the 2024 survey
- *Frankenia* sp. southern gypsum (P3) – 60 of 65 individuals recorded during the 2024 survey
- *Haegiela tatei* (P4) – 194 individuals of 559 individuals recorded during the 2024 survey

##### **Priority Ecological Communities**

Approximately 20.328 hectares of native vegetation inside the application area correspond to the 'Assemblages of gypsum dunes of the central and southern Wheatbelt Priority Ecological Community' (PEC) (Plantecology Consulting, 2024). This PEC is listed as Priority 3 and characteristically occurs on gypsum dunes that fringe salt lakes and often extend around the southern and eastern shores. The community may also occur within the body of the lakebed (DBCA, 2025).

A GIS mapping exercise was conducted by Newland Environmental (2026) to estimate the possible extent of gypsum dunes occurring in the chain of lakes from Newdegate and Lake Magenta. This assessment involved mapping potential dune areas

based on visual appearance to known areas of Gypsum Dune PEC on satellite imagery, as well as examining linear contour elevations along lake shores. Based on this analysis, a preliminary estimate of the potential extend of the PEC within the salt lake chain from Newdegate to Lake Magenta was estimated (Newland Environmental, 2026).

### **Weeds**

Nineteen of the taxa recorded during the survey are exotics (weeds). \**Vulpia muralis*, \**Sonchus oleraceus* and \**Bromus rubens* were the most common weeds but none were abundant. None of the weeds is listed as a Declared Pest under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (Plantecology Consulting, 2024).

### Conclusion

#### **Priority flora**

*Fitzwillia axilliflora* (P2) grows on sand or clay-loam soils on the margins of salt lakes and saline flats where it is associated with *Tecticornia* and *Frankenia* spp. The majority of records are from salt lake systems in the southern Wheatbelt. The current application area is within the southern portion of the species known distribution (DBCA, 2025). The take of 309 plants is likely to be significant on the local scale. However, given the additional records of this species in the region and the occurrence of suitable habitat nearby, this level of impact is unlikely to be significant at the regional scale or to the conservation of the species, although it will contribute to cumulative impacts to this species (DBCA, 2025). Considering the small inconspicuous nature of this species, the widespread nature of its distribution and its preferred habitat on the edges of salt lakes, it is possible this species may be more abundant than current records suggest (DBCA, 2025).

The take of the remaining Priority flora species (*Eremophila serpens* (P4), *Goodenia salina* (P2), *Frankenia* sp. southern gypsum (P3) and *Haegiela tatei* (P4)) is unlikely to be significant to the conservation of the species (DBCA, 2025).

#### **Priority Ecological Communities**

Initial comments from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions concluded that, given the limited mapping of this community type, the direct take of up to 20.328 hectares of the PEC is likely to represent a significant modification to the local extent of the community (DBCA, 2025). Additional GIS mapping conducted by Newland Environmental (2026) identified an estimated area of 1,462.08 hectares as potentially being representative of the assemblages of gypsum dunes of the central and southern Wheatbelt. With this in consideration, the proposed clearing of 20.328 hectares would represent approximately 1.4 per cent of the mapped potential extent of the PEC. The proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact the regional extent of this PEC. If further clearing is proposed via an amendment or under future clearing permits in the area, cumulative impacts should be taken into account, and ground-truthing would be required to determine local and regional impacts to the PEC.

### **Weeds**

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.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing can be managed by minimising the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds, and rehabilitating the site post extraction to ensure the habitat is not permanently lost.

### Conditions

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

- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds; and
- rehabilitation activities to take place to avoid native vegetation from being lost permanently.

## **3.2.2. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing Principles (a) and (b)**

### Assessment

No fauna survey was undertaken over the application area. There are a number of conservation significant fauna species which have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database). Based on the habitat present, the application area is considered unlikely to provide core habitat for these species. Based on the vegetation mapped during the flora survey (Rick, 2019) and aerial imagery, there is one broad fauna habitat within the application area; salt lake with shrubland.

A desktop review revealed four conservation significant fauna species recorded within 10 kilometres which have potential to utilise the application area (GIS Database). The vegetation present within the application area is unlikely to provide significant habitat for any of these species. However, there is potential for these species to forage within the area and use it as an ecological linkage.

Western brush wallaby (*Notamacropus irma* – P4) have the potential to be present in the area. This wallaby and other large animals are likely to use the application area as an ecological linkage. Western brush wallaby may also forage in the area, although the vegetation is unlikely to provide significant habitat. Given that the area will be rehabilitated, this species is unlikely to be significantly impacted by the proposed clearing in the long term.

Hooded plover (*Charadrius cucullatus* – P4) have the potential to utilise the area for foraging when inundated (TSSC, 2014; Commonwealth of Australia, 2008). While hooded plovers have the potential to breed along lake shores, the application area does not include lake shore habitat (TSSC, 2014).

### Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on fauna habitat within the application

area is not likely to have a significant impact to fauna species in the local area.

Conditions

No fauna management conditions required.

### 3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit application was advertised on 6 August 2024 by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety inviting submissions from the public. One submission from the Shire of Lake Grace was received in relation to this application (see Appendix B). The Shire of Lake Grace has classed the land on which the application area lies as a 'Conservation' area in the *Shire of Lake Grace Local Planning Strategy* and *Shire of Lake Grace Local Planning Scheme No. 4* to protect the land's natural environmental resources and values. This zoning was considered during the grant of Mining Lease 70/1328. The Shire of Lake Grace was notified of the proposed clearing and provided a submission requesting that the application area be fully rehabilitated using local native vegetation species within a reasonable timeframe, including ongoing maintenance until the vegetation is mature and self-sufficient, following completion of any approved mining activity (Shire of Lake Grace, 2024). The site will be rehabilitated to try to minimise the impacts on the area as required by conditions of Mining Lease 70/1328. In addition, the Mine Closure Plan will outline how the site will be rehabilitated through the Closure Outcomes and Rehabilitation Criteria.

The permit area is within the Ballardong People Indigenous Land Use Agreement (DPLH, 2026). The permit area is also within the South West Native Title Settlement area (DPLH, 2026). This settlement resolves Native Title rights and interests over an area of approximately 200,000 square kilometres within the south west of Western Australia. 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 are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2026). 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.

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. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
On 31 January 2024, the department requested detailed, targeted and regional flora and vegetation surveys be conducted for application CPS 10344/1. A flora and vegetation survey was conducted by Plantecology Consulting in September and October 2024.	The survey report was provided to the department and was used to assess principles (a), (c), and (d).
Proponent provided a new reduced shapefile bringing the application area down to 106.688 hectares.	This new shapefile was used for the assessment and mapping of environmental values in the application area.
On 5 March 2026, the proponent provided a report (Newland Environmental, 2026) containing GIS mapping of potential gypsum dunes in the region.	This report was used to make an informed assessment of potential impacts to the 'Assemblages of gypsum dunes of the central and southern wheatbelt' PEC in principle (a).

## Appendix B. Details of public submissions

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
<p>The Shire of Lake Grace initially raised concerns about the proposed clearing because the land on which the application area lies was listed as a 'Conservation' area in the Shire of Lake Grace Local Planning Strategy and Shire of Lake Grace Local Planning Scheme No. 4 to protect the land's natural environmental resources and values.</p> <p>The Shire of Lake Grace requested the following condition be applied: <i>"Full rehabilitation of the area to be mined using local native vegetation species within a reasonable timeframe, including ongoing maintenance until the vegetation is mature and self-sufficient, following completion of any approved mining activity."</i></p>	<p>Compatibility with the Shire of Lake Grace Local Planning Scheme and Strategy was considered during the grant of Mining Lease 70/1382.</p> <p>Mining Lease 70/1382 currently has a number of standard tenement conditions relating to rehabilitation imposed on it.</p> <p>A rehabilitation condition has been placed on the permit. Rehabilitation of the site will also be managed by the Mine Closure Plan which will outline how the site will be rehabilitated through the Closure Outcomes and Rehabilitation Criteria.</p>

## Appendix C. Site characteristics

### C.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of a remnant patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. The application area is located within the Western Mallee subregion of the Mallee Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). The landscape of this subregion is gently undulating, with partially occluded drainage (CALM, 2002). The dominant land use is dry-land agriculture, with lesser areas of conservation, Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Crown reserves, roads and other easements (CALM, 2002). The application area is surrounded by salt lake, vegetated reserves and cleared agricultural land (GIS Database).
Ecological linkage	The surrounding region has been largely cleared for agricultural purposes and remnant vegetation is fragmented across the landscape (GIS Database). Lake Lockhart forms part of an extensive salt lake system in the area. In addition, it is surrounded by a number of conservation areas and patches of remnant vegetation, including Lockhart Nature Reserve to the north-west of the application area and Lake Magenta Nature Reserve is to the south-east (GIS Database). The lake likely provides a linkage through the landscape that allows the movement of species between the salt lakes, conservation areas and remnant vegetation patches in an otherwise highly cleared landscape (GIS Database).
Conservation areas	<p>The nearest conservation areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lockhart Nature Reserve located approximately 650 metres west of the application area at its nearest point (GIS Database).</li> <li>Lake Magenta Nature Reserve located approximately one kilometre south of the application area at its nearest point (GIS Database).</li> <li>There are also two Conservation Agreements under the <i>Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945 Part IV</i> within five kilometres of the application area.</li> </ul>
Vegetation description	<p>The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>125: Salt lake, lagoon, clay pan (GIS Database).</li> </ul> <p>A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Plantecology Consulting during September and October, 2024. The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Plantecology Consulting, 2024):</p> <p><b>Tecticornia low shrubland:</b> Low shrubland of <i>Tecticornia ?halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>caudata</i> with</p>

Characteristic	Details
	<p><i>Tecticornia ?loriae</i> and <i>Tecticornia</i> sp. on clays of saline lake bed. This unit occupies most of the site and occurs on the lake bed. Areas where sands can accumulate and form low mounds support populations of Priority taxa such as <i>Fitzwillia axilliflora</i> and <i>Haegiela tatei</i>.</p> <p><b>Mixed shrublands on gypsum dunes:</b> Open shrublands variously dominated by <i>Melaleuca hamulosa</i>, <i>Melaleuca thyoides</i> and/or <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> over shrublands of <i>Rhagodia crassifolia</i>, <i>Tecticornia ?halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>caudata</i> and <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> over herbland of <i>Carpobrotus modestus</i>, <i>Austrostipa pycnostachya</i> and <i>Senecio glossanthus</i> on sandy clay loams to medium clays of gypsiferous low dunes and depressions. This vegetation type occupies the gypsum dunes within the survey area.</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>The vegetation survey (Plantecology Consulting, 2024) indicates the majority of the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition with one small area which shows some impact from drilling activity where the vegetation structure is still recovering, which was rated as Very Good (Keighery, 1994) condition.</p> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix E.</p>
Climate and landform	<p>The climate of the Western Mallee subregion is described as warm Mediterranean (CALM, 2002). The nearest weather station (Newdegate Research Station) has recorded an average rainfall of approximately 361.3 millimetres per year (BoM, 2026).</p> <p>The application area is located within the Magenta internal catchment, which is a flat, sediment filled paleovalley with a salt lake chain that extends from the Lockhart catchment of the Swan-Avon system about 27 km north to the indistinct catchment divide between about 40–47 kilometres south, which marks the northerly extent of the south-flowing Fitzgerald River (DPIRD, 2024). The valley floor of the salt lake chain is essentially flat, remaining at approximately 290 metres over the northern catchment 'divide' into the Lockhart catchment and to Lake Magenta (DPIRD, 2024).</p>
Soil description	<p>The soils within the application area are mapped as:</p> <p><b>Lagan 1 salt lake phase (250La_1sl):</b> Approximately half (67.5 ha) of the application area is mapped as large seasonally dry salt lakes within the Lagan 1 subsystem, consisting of saline and gypsiferous clays and silts (DPIRD, 2024; DPIRD, 2026); and</p> <p><b>Lagan 1 lake fringe phase (250La_1lf):</b> Approximately half (66 ha) of the application area is mapped as lunettes, dunes and swales associated with salt lakes within the Lagan 1 subsystem. Soils are mainly saline loams and clays, calcareous loamy earths, salt lake soils and some sandy lunettes (DPIRD, 2024; DPIRD, 2026).</p> <p>Soil types have been identified during soil-landscape mapping. Salt lake soil is the most common soil type present, occupying 53 per cent of the area. A further 37 per cent is occupied by Saline wet soil, and the final 10 per cent is occupied by Calcareous loamy earth, mostly on lunettes and flats (DPIRD, 2024).</p>
Land degradation risk	<p>The lack of slope in the application area reduces potential for water erosion (DPIRD, 2024). The salt lake is naturally highly saline and satellite imagery from the Land Monitor project classified the area in which the application lies as primary salinity that developed naturally before clearing for agriculture occurred (DPIRD, 2024).</p> <p>DPIRD advice informed that the application area is naturally prone to wind erosion as a high proportion of its surface is devoid of significant vegetation (DPIRD, 2024). The removal of existing native vegetation is likely to increase the risk of wind erosion.</p>
Waterbodies	<p>The application area sits within Lake Lockhart which is a non-perennial lake in the Lockhart catchment of the Swan-Avon system (DPIRD, 2024; GIS Database). This lake has been mapped as a peripheral basin wheatbelt wetland (Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)) (GIS Database).</p>
Hydrogeography	<p>The groundwater level on 8 April 2024 was 3.82 metres below ground level (DPIRD, 2024). The groundwater salinity at this bore site ranges from 8390 - 9700 millisiemens per metre which is classed as highly saline (DPIRD, 2024).</p>
Flora	<p>Five Priority flora species were recorded in the application area by the flora survey conducted by Plantecology Consulting (2024). Other Priority flora species (outlined in section C.3) have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area and could possibly occur in the application area (GIS Database).</p>
Ecological communities	<p>There is no record of any known or mapped Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) within the application area (GIS Database). There is a known federal TEC on the banks of Lake Lockhart (GIS Database). There is a Priority 3 Ecological Community (Assemblages of gypsum dunes of the central and southern wheatbelt) within the proposed clearing area (Plantecology Consulting, 2024).</p> <p>Mapping of conservation values in the application area are available in Appendix F</p>
Fauna	<p>No fauna survey was undertaken over the application area. There are five conservation significant fauna species which have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database).</p>

Characteristic	Details
Fauna habitat	The application area falls entirely within a non-perennial salt lake, which may provide some habitat for conservation significant species listed in Section C.4 below.

### C.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 - Mallee	7,395,894	4,180,938	~ 56.53	1,289,384	~ 17.43
IBRA Subregion - Western Mallee	3,981,718	1,471,048	~ 36.95	364,867	~ 9.16
Local Government - Shire of Lake Grace	1,188,460	456,516	~ 38.41	182,116	~ 15.32
Beard vegetation associations - State					
Veg Assoc No. 125	3,485,785	3,146,487	~ 90.27	265,740	~ 7.62
Beard vegetation associations - Mallee Bioregion					
Veg Assoc No. 125	160,327	107,845	~ 67.27	25,032	~ 15.61
Beard vegetation associations - Western Mallee subregion					
Veg Assoc No. 125	81,605	31,802	~ 38.97	18,448	~ 22.61

Government of Western Australia (2019)

### C.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix G.1), and biological survey information (Plantecology Consulting, 2024), impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration. Only records within 10 kilometres from the application area were considered.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features?	Likelihood of occurrence	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
<i>Acacia auratiflora</i>	T (EN)	N	No	<6	35	Y
<i>Acacia lanuginophylla</i>	T (EN)	N	No	<2	29	Y
<i>Acacia mutabilis</i> subsp. <i>stipulifera</i>	P3	N	No	<2	29	Y
<i>Banksia pteridifolia</i> subsp. <i>inretita</i>	P2	N	No	<9	10	Y
<i>Banksia rufa</i> subsp. <i>chelomacarpa</i>	P3	N	No	<8	24	Y
<i>Banksia xylothemelia</i>	P3	N	No	<8	53	Y
<i>Calectasia obtusa</i>	P3	N	No	<9	23	Y
<i>Dampiera orchardii</i>	P2	Possible	Possible	<4	10	Y
<i>Daviesia implexa</i>	P3	N	No	<9	37	Y
<i>Daviesia uncinata</i>	P3	N	No	<7	34	Y
<i>Eremophila serpens</i>	P4	Y	Recorded	0	37	Y
<i>Eremophila veneta</i>	P4	N	No	<3	39	Y
<i>Eucalyptus dissimulata</i> subsp. <i>dissimulata</i>	P4	N	No	<10	104	Y
<i>Eucalyptus mimica</i> subsp. <i>continens</i>	P1	N	No	<2	10	Y
<i>Eucalyptus mimica</i> subsp. <i>mimica</i>	P3	Y	Possible	<8	29	Y

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features?	Likelihood of occurrence	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
<i>Fitzwillia axilliflora</i>	P2	Y	Recorded	0	20	Y
<i>Fitzwillia</i> sp. <i>Newdegate</i> (A. Coates 8766)	P1	Y	Likely	<1	1	Y
<i>Frankenia drummondii</i>	P3	Possible	Possible	<3	44	Y
<i>Frankenia</i> sp. <i>southern gypsum</i> (M.N. Lyons 2864)	P3	Y	Recorded	0	18	Y
<i>Goodenia salina</i>	P2	Y	Recorded	0	14	Y
<i>Grevillea involuocrata</i>	T (EN)	N	No	<3	20	Y
<i>Grevillea prostrata</i>	P4	N	No	<5	39	Y
<i>Haegiela tatei</i>	P4	Y	Recorded	0	22	Y
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. <i>Lake Magenta</i> (K.R. Newbey 3387)	P1	N	No	<3	14	Y
<i>Myriophyllum petraeum</i>	P4	N	No	<6	58	Y
<i>Persoonia brevirhachis</i>	P3	N	No	<10	39	Y
<i>Tribonanthes purpurea</i>	T (VU)	N	No	<6	21	Y
<i>Verticordia integra</i>	P4	N	No	<5	36	Y

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority  
(Plantecology Consulting, 2024; Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-; GIS Database)

#### C.4. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Carnaby's cockatoo ( <i>Zanda latirostris</i> )	EN	N	< 2	N/A
Hooded plover ( <i>Charadrius cucullatus</i> )	P4	Y	< 6	N/A
Malleefowl ( <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> )	VU	N	< 3	N/A
Western brush wallaby ( <i>Notamacropus irma</i> )	P4	Y	< 2	N/A
Western whipbird (western mallee) ( <i>Psophodes nigrogularis oregon</i> )	P4	N	< 2	N/A

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority  
(GIS Database)

#### C.5. Ecological community analysis table

Community 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)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Eucalyptus Woodland of the West Australian Wheatbelt	Federal TEC (CR), state PEC (P3)	N	N	N	0.11 km	Y
Assemblages of gypsum dunes of the central and southern Wheatbelt	P3	Y	Y	Y	0	N

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority  
(Plantecology Consulting, 2024; GIS Database)

**Appendix D. Assessment against the clearing principles**

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<b>Environmental value: biological values</b>		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared contains Priority flora species and habitat to support them. The vegetation within the application area is not likely to support a high level of faunal diversity. A portion of the application area is mapped as the ‘Assemblages of gypsum dunes of the central and southern Wheatbelt’ Priority 3 Ecological Community (PEC) (Plantecology Consulting, 2024).</p>	At variance	Yes  <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Two fauna species of conservation significance have the potential to occur within the area proposed to be cleared. The hooded plover is only likely to be present when the salt lake is flooded. Better habitat is available outside of the application area for the Western brush wallaby (GIS Database). The vegetation is not likely to represent significant habitat for fauna species of the local area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes  <i>Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.</i>
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain Threatened flora or habitat to sustain Threatened flora of the local area (Plantecology Consulting, 2024; GIS Database).</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a Threatened Ecological Community listed under the federal <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> or State <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>.</p> <p>Eucalypt woodlands occur in areas adjacent to the proposed gypsum mine that meet the key diagnostic characteristics for the Federally listed Critically Endangered – Eucalypt Woodlands of the WA Wheatbelt TEC (Rick, 2019; GIS Database).</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</b>		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area is located within a larger remnant of vegetation associated with Lake Lockhart; however, the proposed clearing is not likely to break the ecological linkage or have a significant impact on this remnant.</p> <p>As indicated in Appendix C.2, the local area retains more than 38 per cent of its native vegetation. The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750 (i.e. pre-European settlement). This is the threshold level below which species loss appears to accelerate (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). While the remaining native vegetation cover is close to this threshold, it remains consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. This clearing permit application is the third to be assessed for Mining Lease 70/1382 and will contribute to cumulative impacts from this ongoing mining project. The cumulative impact of these approvals will result in the clearing of approximately 230 hectares for the overall mining project. Therefore, this remnant faces threats from potential cumulative impacts.</p> <p><u>Condition:</u></p> <p>Considering the cumulative impacts in the local area, a rehabilitation condition is</p>	May be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
placed on the clearing permit to mitigate the overall loss of native vegetation in the remnant area.		
<p><b>Principle (h):</b> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The proposed clearing area is not within a conservation area; however the vegetation potentially forms part of an ecological linkage between Lockhart Nature Reserve and Lake Magenta Nature Reserve (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is not likely to sever this linkage or have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: land and water resources</b>		
<p><b>Principle (f):</b> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area is within the seasonally flooded zone of Lake Lockhart, a non-perennial salt lake. The <i>Tecticornia</i> low shrubland and mixed shrublands on gypsum dunes vegetation types were all mapped within Lake Lockhart. The proposed clearing will impact native vegetation growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland. Care should be taken when constructing the roads to ensure that any surface flows are not impacted by the structure.</p> <p><u>Condition:</u></p> <p>Potential impacts to water resources and riparian vegetation as a result of the proposed activities may be minimised by the implementation of a watercourse management condition requiring that surface water flows are maintained.</p>	At variance	No
<p><b>Principle (g):</b> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area is naturally prone to wind erosion, as a high proportion of its surface is devoid of significant vegetation. The removal of remaining vegetation will increase the wind erosion hazard (DPIRD, 2024). The clearing of the native vegetation is unlikely to increase water erosion due to the lack of slope in the area. While very localised erosion may occur during extreme rainfall events, any erosion products will be retained on-site due to it being a natural closed depression (DPIRD, 2024).</p> <p><u>Condition:</u></p> <p>A staged clearing condition to ensure that areas are utilised within 1 month of clearing to reduce the risk of erosion.</p>	At variance	Yes
<p><b>Principle (i):</b> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area is not within any Public Drinking Water Source Areas (GIS Database). The water quality within the area is already highly saline (DPIRD, 2024). The proposed clearing of 133.6 hectares is unlikely to contribute to further salinity in the local area (DPRID, 2024).</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><b>Principle (j):</b> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area is within a non-perennial salt lake (GIS Database). This salt lake naturally floods intermittently, and the removal of vegetation is unlikely to contribute to further flooding (DPIRD, 2024).</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

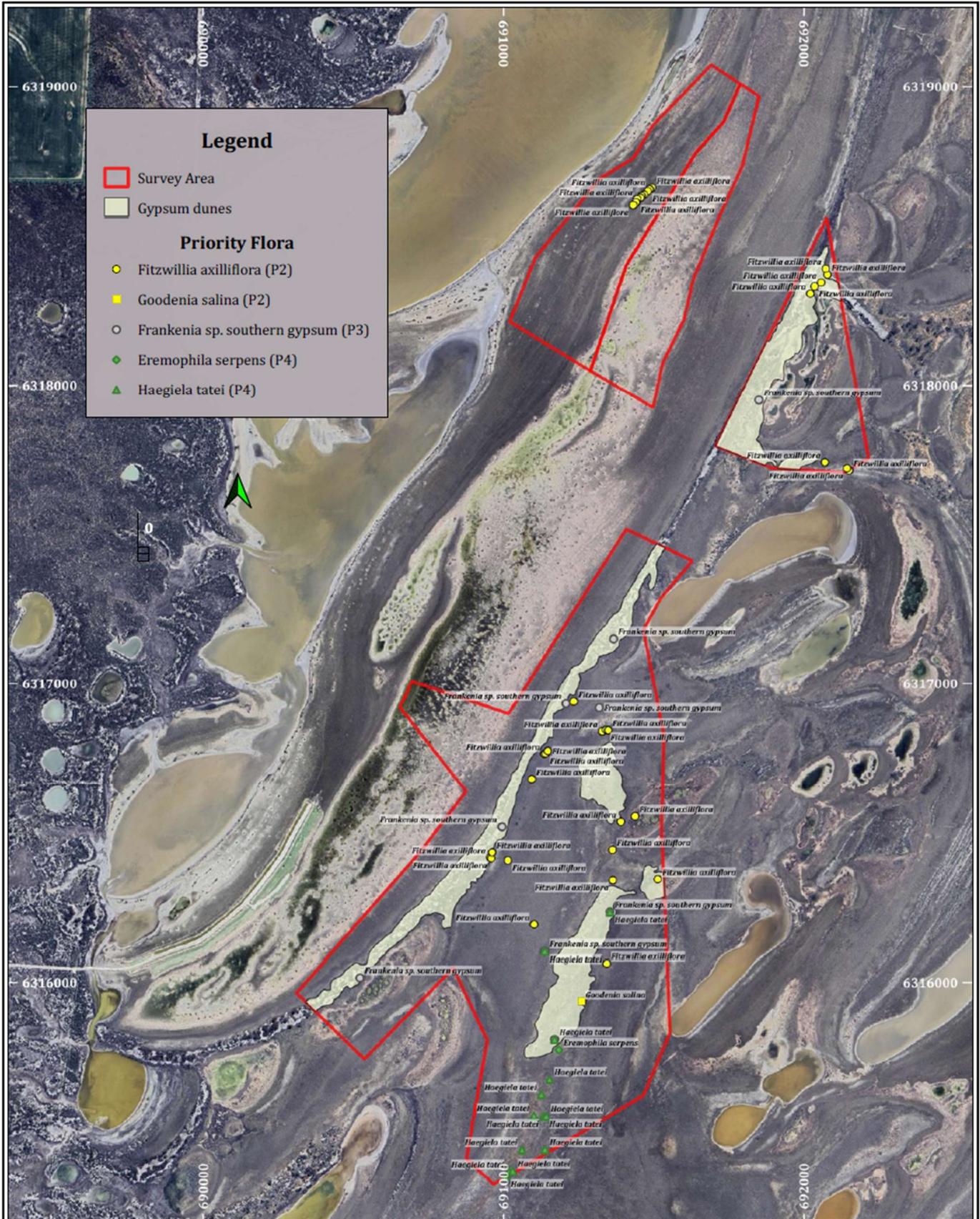
## Appendix E. Vegetation condition rating scale

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.



**Plantecology**  
CONSULTING

50 New Cross Rd Kingsley WA 6026

Scale: 1:10 000  
Original Size: A4  
Basemap Source: Google Satellite  
Datum: GDA2020  
Projection: EPSG 7850

Client: Lakeside Minerals Pty Ltd  
Project: Lake Lockhart Vegetation Survey  
Location: Lake Lockhart, Lockhart Rd, Newdegate  
Author: S.T.S. Chalwell  
Drawn: S.T.S. Chalwell

**Figure 6:  
Conservation Values**

Figure 1. Map of conservation values within the survey area (Plantecology Consulting, 2024).

## Appendix G. Sources of information

### G.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Bush Forever (Regional Scheme) (DPLH-022)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Clearing Regulations – Schedule One Areas (DWER-057)
- 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)
- 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
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- 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
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

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)

### G.2. References

- Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) (2026) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Newdegate Station: 10617. Bureau of Meteorology. <https://reg.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (Accessed 12 March 2026).
- Conservation and Land Management (CALM) (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2008) Species Profile and Threats Database. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australia. <https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl> (Accessed 27 November 2025).
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2025) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 10677/1. Species and Communities Branch, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia, September 2025.
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2014) *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. [https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2\\_assessment\\_native\\_veg.pdf](https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf)
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (2026) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <https://espatial.dph.wa.gov.au/ACHIS/index.html?viewer=ACHIS> (Accessed 12 March 2026).
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2024) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 10677/1. Office of the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, August 2024.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2026) NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. <https://dpiird.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=662e8cbf2def492381fc915aaf3c6a0f> (Accessed 12 March 2026).
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2021) Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits. Joondalup. [https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure\\_Native\\_vegetation\\_clearing\\_permits\\_v1.pdf](https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.pdf)
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016a) Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment.

[http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies\\_and\\_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey\\_Dec13.pdf](http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey_Dec13.pdf)

- 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.
- Newland Environmental (2026) Lake Lockhart Gypsum Project – Gypsum Dunes PEC Spatial Review. Report prepared for Accendo Australia, February 2026.
- Plantecology Consulting (2024) Part Mining Tenement M70/1382 Lake Lockhart Flora and Vegetation Survey report. October 2024.
- Regan Scott Grant (2024) Clearing permit application form, CPS 10677/1, received 11 July 2024.
- Rick, A (2019) Lake Lockhart – Proposed Gypsum Mine M70/1382 – Vegetation and Flora survey. Report prepared by Anne (Coates) Rick, March 2019.
- Shire of Lake Grace (2024) Public submission in relation to clearing permit application CPS 10677/1, received 9 August 2024; 2 September 2024; and 19 September 2024.
- Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) (2014) Conservation Advice *Thinornis rubricollis tregellasi* Hooded Plover (western). <http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/thinornis-rubricollis-tregellasi-hooded-plover-western> .
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 20 November 2025).

## 4. Glossary

### Acronyms:

<b>BC Act</b>	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , Western Australia
<b>BoM</b>	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
<b>DAA</b>	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
<b>DAFWA</b>	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
<b>DCCEEW</b>	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government
<b>DBCA</b>	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
<b>DEMIRS</b>	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
<b>DER</b>	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DMIRS</b>	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia (now DEMIRS)
<b>DMP</b>	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DEMIRS)
<b>DoEE</b>	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW)
<b>DoW</b>	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DPaW</b>	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
<b>DPIRD</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
<b>DPLH</b>	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
<b>DRF</b>	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
<b>DWER</b>	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
<b>EP Act</b>	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Federal Act)
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>ha</b>	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
<b>IBRA</b>	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
<b>PEC</b>	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
<b>RIWI Act</b>	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
<b>TEC</b>	Threatened Ecological Community

### Definitions:

{DBCA (2023) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia}:-

#### **T**      **Threatened species:**

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 the species of fauna that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

**Threatened flora** is the species of flora that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

The assessment of the conservation status of threatened species is in accordance with the BC Act listing criteria and the requirements of [Ministerial Guideline Number 1](#) and [Ministerial Guideline Number 2](#) that adopts the use of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) [Red List of Threatened Species Categories and Criteria](#), and is based on the national distribution of the species.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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).

**EW 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.

**Specially protected species:**

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).

Migratory species include birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) or 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.

**CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)**

Species of special conservation need that are 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).

Currently only fauna are listed as species of special conservation interest.

**OS Other specially protected species**  
Species 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).  
Currently only fauna are listed as species otherwise in need of special protection.

**P Priority species:**  
Priority is not a listing category under the BC Act. The Priority Flora and Fauna lists are maintained by the department and are published on the department's website.  
All fauna and flora are protected in WA following the provisions in Part 10 of the BC Act. The protection applies even when a species is not listed as threatened or specially protected, and regardless of land tenure (State managed land (Crown land), private land, or Commonwealth land).  
Species that may possibly be threatened species that do not meet the criteria for listing under the BC Act because of insufficient survey 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 prioritisation for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to potential listing as threatened.  
Species that are adequately known, meet criteria for near threatened, or are rare but not threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species list or conservation dependent or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.  
Assessment of priority status 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 – known from few locations, none on conservation lands**  
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, for example, 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 for threatened listing and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

**P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, some on conservation lands**  
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, for example, 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 for threatened listing and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

**P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species – known from several locations**  
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. These species need 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 a conservation dependent specially protected species.  
(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species or lists of conservation dependent or other specially protected species, during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.  
(d) Other species in need of monitoring.

**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.