Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details and outcomes

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	11250/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Lamington Minerals Pty Ltd
Application received:	4 September 2025
Application area:	7.0225 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Mineral production and associated activities
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Tenure:	Mining Lease 29/189
	Mining Lease 29/427
Location (LGA areas):	Shire of Menzies

1.2. Description of clearing activities

Lamington Minerals Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 7.0225 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 7.0225 hectares, for the purpose of mining related infrastructure (Lamington Minerals, 2025). The project is located approximately three kilometres east of Menzies, within the Shire of Menzies (GIS Database).

The purpose of the application is to clear on Mining Lease 29/427 to facilitate a 45,000 ton mining campaign within an area that has been severely degraded over the past 100 years due to extensive mining and pastoral activities. Ore extracted from the site will be crushed and processed on Mining Lease 29/189 using a vat leach program (Lamington Minerals, 2025).

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Grant
Decision date:	18 June 2026
Decision area:	7.0225 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 Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) initially advertised the application for a public comment for a period of 21 days and then re-advertised the application for public comment for a period of 7 days, and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (Appendix B), relevant datasets (Appendix E), supporting information provided by the applicant including the results of a flora and vegetation survey, the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Appendix C), 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; and
- potential land degradation in the form of water erosion.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to appreciable land degradation and can be managed through permit conditions 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; and
- commence construction no later than six months after undertaking clearing to reduce the risk of erosion.

1.5. Site map

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

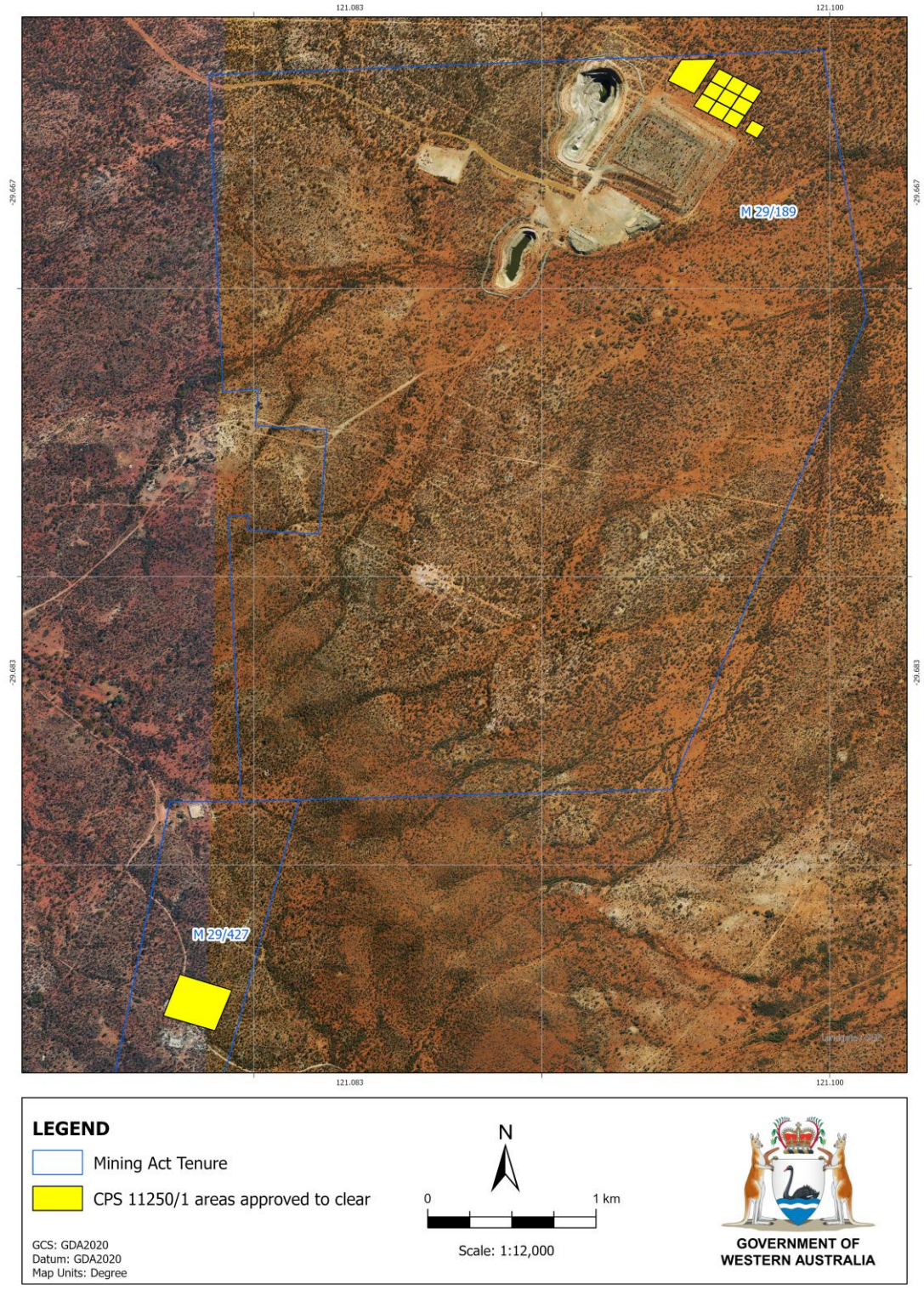

Figure 1. Map of the application area. The areas shaded yellow indicates the area within which conditional authorised clearing can occur under the granted clearing permit.

Figure 2: Map of the application area. The areas cross-hatched yellow indicates the area within which conditional authorised clearing can occur under the granted clearing permit.

Figure 3: Map of the application area. The areas cross-hatched yellow 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 (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)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS 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

Lamington Minerals (2025) have outlined the following avoidance and mitigation measures:

- The areas in question have been severely degraded through intensive mining and pastoral use over the past 100 years. Lamington Minerals has implemented a policy whereby all employees and contractors are informed and educated to minimise unnecessary clearing to maximize the retention of native vegetation as part of their induction process.
- All machinery utilized in the program of works onsite is pressure cleaned prior to delivery to site and before demobilization to remove foreign weeds and seeds to or from the site.

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 (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 (Appendix C) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard staged clearing for erosion management conditions, avoid and minimize and hygiene management condition, weed management condition, and vegetation management condition to maintain the surface flow.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit application was advertised on 7 October 2025 and re-advertised on 8 May 2026 by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There are no native title claims over the area under application (DPLH, 2026). 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 Development and Closure Proposal 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
The proponent submitted a new application form and updated application area shapefile, reflecting an increase in the application area from 5.189 hectares to 7.0225 hectares.	The assessment was carried out using the new updated application form and shapefile.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is located approximately three kilometre northeast of Menzies, within the Shire of Menzies (GIS Database). The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia (GIS Database). The area proposed to clear is adjacent to the Granny Venn Waste Dump project (GIS Database). The application area is surrounded by the landscape and vegetation of the Eastern Murchison subregion within Murchison bioregion as described by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). The dominant land use in these regions are crown reserves, native pasture grazing, and mining (CALM, 2002).
Ecological linkage and Conservation areas	The nearest conservation area is Goongarrie National Park which is located approximately 39 kilometres southeast from the application area (GIS Database). The application area does not represent an ecological linkage.
Vegetation description	The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations: 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*); and 251: Low woodland; mulga & *Allocasuarina cristata* (GIS Database). A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Goldfields Landcare Services (GLS) during September 2016. The following vegetation association was recorded within the application area (GLS, 2016; GIS Database): • **Stony Ironstone Mulga Shrublands (SIMS)** SIMS occurs on the hillslopes and low rises within greenstone belts and often has a heavy stony mantle in which rocks which have been indurated by iron are common. Soils are generally shallow red earths on greenstone or basalts.
Vegetation condition	The vegetation survey indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in good to completely degraded condition (GLS, 2016). The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The application area is located in a semi-arid to arid zone of Western Australia (CALM, 2002). The Menzies weather station has a recorded average annual rainfall of approximately 252.7 millimetres per year (BoM, 2026).
Soil description and Land degradation risk	The application area has been mapped within the Laverton and Graves land systems (DPIRD, 2026; GIS Database). The Laverton land system is dominated by greenstone hills and ridges supporting acacia shrublands (Pringle et. al., 1994). Stony mantels protect most of this land system from erosion, with the exception of narrow drainage tracts which may be mildly susceptible to water erosion (Pringle et. al., 1994). The Graves land system is dominated by basalt and greenstone rises and low hills, supporting eucalypt woodlands with prominent saltbush and bluebush understoreys (Waddell and Galloway, 2023). Alluvial plains are susceptible to water erosion where perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced, or the soil surface is disturbed (Waddell and Galloway, 2023).
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicate that there are no waterbodies or watercourses transecting the application area (GIS Database). The application area falls within the Goldfields Groundwater Area, which is legislated by *RIWI Act 1914*. The mapped groundwater salinity is 3,000 to 7,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids which is described as moderately saline (GIS Database).
Flora	A detailed flora and vegetation assessment over the application area was conducted by Goldfields Landcare Services (2016). No Threatened or Priority flora were recorded within the application area (GLS, 2016; GIS Database).
Ecological communities	The application area does not intersect any Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (TEC or PEC) (GIS Database). The nearest Priority Ecological Community is the Priority 3 PEC - Emu Land System, located approximately 50 kilometres south of the application area (GIS Database).
Fauna	No fauna surveys were done in the application area. However, the flora and vegetation survey did not record any conservation significant fauna species in the application area (GLS, 2016).

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European area (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current extent in all DBCA Managed Land (proportion of pre-European extent) (%)
IBRA Bioregion - Murchison	28,120,586	28,044,823	~99	2,185,987	7.77
Beard vegetation associations - State					
18	19,892,306	19,843,148	~99	1,317,179	6.62
251	173,096	172,864	~99	120,496	69.61
Beard vegetation associations - Murchison					
18	12,403,172	12,363,252	~99	614,964	4.96
251	58,012	57,780	~99	5,411	9.33

Government of Western Australia (2019)

B.3. Flora analysis table

The following conservation significant flora species have records within a 20 kilometres radius of the application area (GIS Database). Habitat suitability and likelihood of occurrence was determined utilising biological survey information (GLS, 2016; WAH, 1998-; GIS Database).

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable vegetation? [Y/N]	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]
Apatelantha insignis	P2	N	Unlikely	5	31	N/A
Calandrinia quartzitica	P1	N	Unlikely	20	18	N/A
Grevillea erectiloba	P4	N	Unlikely	5	30	N
Hysterobaeckea ochropetala subsp. *cometes*	P3	N	Unlikely	5	29	N/A
Malleostemon sp. Adelong (G.J. Keighery 11825)	P2	N	Unlikely	20	4	N
Philotheca coateana	P3	N	Unlikely	5	14	N
Thryptomene eremaea	P2	N	Unlikely	5	13	N

B.4. Fauna analysis table

The following conservation significant fauna species have records within a 50 kilometres radius of the application area (GIS Database). Habitat suitability, likelihood of occurrence and impact was determined utilising biological survey information (GLS, 2016; GIS Database).

Species name	Common name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Likelihood of occurrence	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Aspidites ramsayi (southwest subpopulation)	woma (southwest subpopulation)	P1	N	Unlikely	5	N/A
Branchinella simplex	a fairy shrimp (inland WA)	P1	N	Unlikely	20	N/A
Leipoa ocellata	malleefowl	VU	Y	Possibly	5	N

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment There are no records of conservation significant flora, fauna, habitats, or vegetation associations in the application area (GLS, 2016; WHS, 1998-; GIS Database). The vegetation associations identified in the application area do not form part of any known or mapped Priority Ecological Communities (GLS, 2016; GIS Database). Several weed species were identified during the survey (GLS, 2016). Weeds have the potential to alter the biodiversity of an area, competing with native vegetation for available resources and making areas more fire prone. Care should be taken to ensure that weeds do not get introduced into the area as the result of clearing activities. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: There have not been any fauna surveys conducted over the application area. Suitable habitat for the Malleefowl is likely to be found within the application area, however the preferred habitat for nesting (areas containing Mallee woodland with higher levels of leaf litter) is not within the application area (GLS, 2016; GIS Database). The application area is not likely to present significant breeding or nesting habitat for this species. Aerial imagery suggests that the landform types present within the application area are well represented in surrounding areas (GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of significant fauna habitat, in either a local or regional context.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: There are no known records of Threatened flora within the application area (GIS Database). Flora and vegetation survey of the application area did not record any species of Threatened flora (GLS, 2016).	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The application area does not intercept any mapped or known ecological communities and the vegetation associations identified in the application area do not form part of any known or mapped Threatened Ecological Communities (GLS, 2016; GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The application area falls within the Murchison Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) with over 99% of the pre-European vegetation still existing within the Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019; GIS Database). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations 18 and 251 (GIS Database). This vegetation association has not been extensively cleared as over 99% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2019).	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The application area does not contain any remnants, nor does it form part of any remnants in the local area (GIS Database).		
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The application area lies within the Laverton and Graves land systems (DPIRD, 2026; GIS Database). The stony mantles and stable upland surfaces in these land systems provide strong natural protection, however, the drainage tracts and valley floors are susceptible to water erosion if disturbed heavily (Pringle et. al., 1994; Waddell and Galloway, 2023). The proposed clearing of approximately 7.0225 hectares is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation; however, any potential erosion may be minimised by implementation of a staged clearing condition.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: The southern section of the application area is located within the Menzies Water Reserve (Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA)) (Priority 2) (GIS Database). The proposed activities have the potential to impact on water values and management (DWER, 2026). However, mining activities are considered compatible with conditions provided best management practices are used, and mining is conducted in accordance with relevant water quality protection notes (DWER, 2026). There are no watercourses being impacted within the PDWSA and the proposed clearing of approximately 7.0225 hectares is not likely to have a significant impact on water quality (GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The climate of the region is arid, with mainly winter rainfall of approximately 252.7 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002). There are no watercourses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). However, seasonal drainage lines are common in the region and temporary localised flooding may occur briefly following heavy rainfall events (CALM, 2002). The proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the incidence or intensity of natural flooding events.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS datasets

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

- Cadastre (Polygon) (LGATE-217)
- Clearing Instruments Activities (Areas Approved to Clear) (DWER-076)
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Clearing Regulations - Schedule One Areas (DWER-057)
- DBCA - Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA - Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Local Government Area (LGA) Boundaries (LGATE-233)
- Localities (LGATE-234)
- Native Title (Determination) (LGATE-066)
- Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005)
- Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006)
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Reserves (LGATE-227)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027)
- Townsites (LGATE-248)
- WA Now Aerial Imagery
- Wild Rivers (DWER-087)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

E.2. References

Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) (2026) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Menzies station. Bureau of Meteorology. https://reg.bom.gov.au/climate/data/ (Accessed 9 February 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.

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

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (2026) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/ACHIS/index.html?viewer=ACHIS (Accessed 16 February 2026).

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2026) NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. https://dpird.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=662e8cbf2def492381fc915aaf3c6a0f (Accessed 9 February 2026).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2026) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 11250/1. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia, February 2026.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2021) Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits. Joondalup. https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2023-06/procedure-native-vegetation-clearing-permits.pdf

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016) 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

Goldfields Landcare Services (GLS) (2016) Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Menzies Project. Report prepared for Australian Mineral Partners Pty Ltd, by Goldfields Landcare Services, October 2016.

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

Lamington Minerals Pty Ltd (Lamington Minerals) (2025) Clearing permit application form, CPS 11250/1, received 4 September 2025.

Pringle, H.J.R., Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., and Gilligan, S.A. (1994) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the north-eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Trudgen, M.E. (1991) Vegetation condition scale in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

Waddell PA and Galloway PD (2023) 'Land systems, soils and vegetation of the southern Goldfields and Great Western Woodlands of Western Australia', Technical bulletin 99, vol 2, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australian Government.

Western Australian Herbarium (WAH) (1998-) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed 9 February 2026).

Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016,* Western Australia
BoM	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 (now DMPE)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW)
DoW	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* (Commonwealth 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 (2023) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia:

Threatened species

T 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

Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.

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

SP **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.

Priority species

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.