Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Mines and Petroleum**

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5039/2
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd**

1.3. Property details

Property: *Iron Ore (Hamersley Range) Agreement Act 1963*, Mineral Lease 272SA (AM 70/272)
Local Government Area: Shire of Ashburton
Colloquial name: Marandoo Mine Phase 2 Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
4.98		Mechanical Removal	Communications Tower and Access Track

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 18 October 2012

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard vegetation associations have been mapped for the whole of Western Australia and are useful to look at vegetation in a regional context. Two Beard vegetation associations have been mapped within the application area: **Beard vegetation association 82:** Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; snappy gum over *Triodia wiseana*; and **Beard vegetation association 567:** Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; mulga & kanji over soft spinifex & *Triodia basedowii* (Government of Western Australia, 2011; GIS Database). Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a) surveyed the application area between 6 to 9 March 2007 and 18 to 26 May 2007, and described five vegetation communities within the application area: **1c:** *Triodia melvillei* hummock grassland; **3a:** *Acacia* spp. shrubland in minor flowlines; **5a:** *Eucalyptus leucophloia* scattered low trees over *Acacia* spp. scattered shrubs over *Triodia brizoides*, *T. wiseana* hummock grassland; **5b:** *Eucalyptus leucophloia* scattered low trees over *Acacia* spp. scattered shrubs over *Triodia wiseana*, with occasional mixtures of *T. brizoides* and *T.* sp. Shovelanna Hll (S.van Leewen 3835), hummock grassland; and **5c:** *Eucalyptus leucophloia* scattered low trees over *Acacia* spp. scattered shrubs over *Triodia* sp. Shovelanna Hill (S. van Leeuwen 3835), *T. wiseana* hummock grassland (Rio Tinto Iron Ore, 2012b).	Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd is proposing to clear up to 4.98 hectares of native vegetation for the Marandoo Mine Phase 2 Project. The clearing of vegetation is required for a communications tower and access track. The vegetation will be cleared using a dozer, blade down. The vegetation and topsoil will be stockpiled separately for use in rehabilitation.	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).	The application area is located in the Hamersley subregion of Western Australia and is situated approximately 39 kilometres east of the Tom Price town site (GIS Database). The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a). Clearing permit CPS 5039/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum on 14 June 2012 and was valid 7 July 2012 to 30 December 2022. An application for an amendment to clearing permit CPS 5039/1 was submitted on 5 September 2012 to increase the clearing permit boundary due to a redesign of the access tracks to allow for safer access. The amount of clearing authorised remains the same. The increase in the clearing permit boundary from 5.0 hectares to 9.7 hectares is unlikely to have significant additional environmental impacts.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area occurs within the Hamersley (PIL3) Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) subregion (GIS Database). This subregion is generally described as Mulga low woodland over bunch grasses on fine textured soils in valley floors, and *Eucalyptus leucophloia* over *Triodia brizoides* on skeletal soils of the ranges (CALM, 2002).

The vegetation within the application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation associations 82 and 567, which have approximately 99% of their pre-European vegetation extent remaining in the bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2011; GIS Database). A flora and vegetation survey of the application area was undertaken by Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a) during March and May 2007. No vegetation units within the application area were considered to be of high conservation significance and are considered to be well represented within the Hamersley subregion (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a). No Threatened Flora, Priority Flora, Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities were recorded during the botanical survey or have previously been recorded within the application area (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a; Rio Tinto Iron Ore, 2012a, 2012b; GIS Database).

Twenty introduced flora species were recorded within the application area and the surrounding region (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a). Care must be taken to ensure that the proposed clearing activities do not spread or introduce weed species to non-infested areas. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

Two habitat types were identified within the application area and are considered to be of low ecological significance (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008b). These habitat types are considered to be well represented within the local and regional area (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008b; GIS Database). The clearing of 4.98 hectares of native vegetation is unlikely to have a significant impact in a regional and local context.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a)
Biota Environmental Sciences (2008b)
CALM (2002)
Government of Western Australia (2011)
Rio Tinto Iron Ore (2012a)
Rio Tinto Iron Ore (2012b)
GIS Database:
- IBRA WA (Regions - Subregions)
- Mount Bruce 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Biota Environmental Sciences conducted a fauna survey of the application area during March, April and November 2007 and identified two broad landform units within the application area:

1. Stony hillslope; and
2. Small drainage line (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008b).

Biota Environmental Sciences (2008b) suggests the vegetation to be in 'very good' condition (Keighery, 1994; GIS Database). The vegetation communities and associated fauna habitats are considered common and widespread in the local and regional area (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008b).

There are four species of mammals listed as Threatened Species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or protected under Western Australian legislation (*Wildlife Conservation Act, 1950*), that may potentially occur within the application area; these being the Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*), Western Pebble-mound Mouse (*Pseudomys chapmani*), Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) and the Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008b; DEC, 2012). Based on habitat type and vegetation mapping associated with the application area, the typical habitat for the Ghost Bat and Northern Quoll is not present in the application area, therefore they are not expected to be impacted on by any clearing of native vegetation (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a, 2008b; GIS Database). The Western Pebble-mound Mouse and Rainbow Bee-eater may inhabit the application area on occasion, however the Rainbow Bee-eater and Western Pebble-mound Mouse are considered highly mobile and have a wide distribution so the clearing is unlikely to significantly impact on these species (Biota Environmental Sciences,

2008b). No species of conservation significance were recorded within the application area during the fauna survey (Rio Tinto Iron Ore, 2012b).

Biota Environmental Sciences (2008b) identified no significant faunal assemblages within the application area, and the habitat present within the application areas appears to be abundant within the local area (GIS Database). The proposed clearing of 4.98 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to impact critical feeding or breeding habitat for any conservation significant fauna species as the application area does not contain significant faunal habitats.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a)
Biota Environmental Sciences (2008b)
DEC (2012)
Keighery (1994)
Rio Tinto Iron Ore (2012b)
GIS Database:
- Mount Bruce 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

According to available databases, there are no records of Threatened Flora species within the application area (GIS Database). A search of the Department of Environment and Conservation's NatureMap identified no Threatened Flora species as occurring within a 20 kilometre radius of the application area (DEC, 2012).

Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a) conducted a vegetation and flora survey of the application area between 6 to 9 March 2007 and 18 to 26 May 2007 during which no Threatened Flora species were recorded within the survey area.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a)
DEC (2012)
GIS Database:
- Threatened and Priority 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.

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

A search of the available databases shows that there are no Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) situated within 40 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

GIS Database:
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

(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.

Comments

Proposal is not at variance to this Principle

The application area falls within the Pilbara IBRA bioregion (GIS Database). The vegetation within the application area is recorded as:

Beard vegetation association 82: Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; snappy gum over *Triodia wiseana*; and
Beard vegetation association 567: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; mulga & kanji over soft spinifex & *Triodia basedowii* (Government of Western Australia, 2011; GIS Database).

According to the Government of Western Australia (2011), Beard vegetation associations 82 and 567 retain approximately 99% of their pre-European extent. Therefore, the area proposed to be cleared is not a significant remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

	Pre-European Area (ha)*	Current Extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in IUCN Class I-IV Reserves
IBRA Bioregion - Pilbara	17,804,427	17,729,352	~99.58	Least Concern	6.32
Beard Vegetation Associations - State					
82	2,565,901	2,553,217	~99.51	Least Concern	10.24
567	777,507	774,896	~99.66	Least Concern	22.33
Beard Vegetation Associations - Bioregion					
82	2,563,583	2,550,899	~99.51	Least Concern	10.25
567	776,824	774,213	~99.66	Least Concern	22.35

* Government of Western Australia (2011)
** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)
Government of Western Australia (2011)
GIS Database:
- IBRA WA (Regions - Subregions)
- Pre-European Vegetation

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments **Proposal is at variance to this Principle**
According to available databases, there are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the application area (GIS Database). There are a few minor non-perennial watercourses that are located within the application area and the vegetation community 3a is associated with small flowlines (Rio Tinto Iron Ore, 2012b; GIS Database). Vegetation community 3a occupies approximately 9% of the application area (Rio Tinto Iron Ore, 2012b).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle. However, minor ephemeral watercourses are common in the Pilbara and are only likely to flow following significant rainfall. The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in any significant impact to any watercourse or wetland.

Methodology Rio Tinto Iron Ore (2012b)
GIS Database:
- Geodata, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
According to available databases, the application area is comprised of the Newman Land System (GIS Database). The Newman Land System consists of rugged jaspilite plateaux, ridges and mountains supporting hard spinifex grasslands, which is not generally prone to erosion (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology Van Vreeswyk et al. (2004)
GIS Database:
- Rangeland Land System Mapping

(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.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The application area is not located within any conservation area (GIS Database). The nearest conservation

area is Karijini National Park, located approximately 1.5 kilometres south-west of the application area (GIS Database).

Given the distance of the application area from the Karijini National Park and the low impact nature of the project, the proposed clearing is not likely to provide a significant ecological linkage or fauna movement corridor and is not likely to impact the environmental values of the conservation area.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Database:
- DEC Tenure

(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.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

A small part of the application area, approximately 0.3 hectares, is located within the proposed Marandoo Water Reserve (GIS Database). The Marandoo Water Reserve is proposed to be a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) which, along with the Southern Fortescue Water Reserve, will provide drinking water to Tom Price (DoW, 2011). A drinking water source protection plan has been completed with consultation from stakeholders including Rio Tinto Iron Ore. All existing and approved land uses and activities in a proclaimed area can continue with DoW recommending that best management practices are employed in PDWSAs to protect the quality of the drinking water source (DoW, 2011).

The application area is located within the proclaimed Pilbara groundwater area under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (GIS Database). Any groundwater extraction and/or taking or diversion of surface water for the purposes other than domestic and/or stock watering is subject to licence by the Department of Water.

The application area lies within a low rainfall zone and any surface water within the application area is likely to only remain for short periods following significant rainfall events (BoM, 2012). The proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of any surface water within or outside of the application area.

There are no permanent waterbodies located within the application area (GIS Database). Given there is a low average rainfall (461.3 millimetres) and there are no major watercourses within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause sedimentation or deteriorate the quality of surface water in the nearby areas (BoM, 2012; GIS Database).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology BoM (2012)
DoW (2011)
GIS Database:
- Geodata, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The application area experiences a semi-desert tropical climate with summer cyclonic or thunderstorm events, with an annual average rainfall of approximately 461.3 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002; BoM, 2012). Based on an average annual evaporation rate of 3,200 - 3,600 millimetres (BoM, 2012), any surface water resulting from rainfall events is likely to be relatively short lived.

Given the size of the area to be cleared (4.98 hectares) compared to the size of the Ashburton catchment area (7,877,743 hectares) (GIS Database), it is not likely that the proposed clearing will lead to an appreciable increase in run off, and subsequently cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology BoM (2012)
CALM (2002)
GIS Database:
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments
- Hydrography, Linear

Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

There are no Native Title claims over the area under application (GIS Database). The mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There is no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (GIS Database). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal sites of significance are damaged through the clearing process.

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

Clearing permit CPS 5039/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum on 14 June 2012 and was valid 7 July 2012 to 30 December 2022. An application for an amendment to clearing permit CPS 5039/1 was submitted on 5 September 2012 to increase the clearing permit boundary due to a redesign of the access tracks to allow for safer access. The amount of clearing authorised remains the same.

The clearing permit amendment application was advertised on 24 September 2012 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to the proposed clearing.

Methodology

GIS Database:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Native Title Claims - Registered with the NNTT

4. References

Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a) Marandoo Mine Phase 2 - Project Vegetation and Flora Survey, Prepared for Rio Tinto, August 2008.

Biota Environmental Sciences (2008b) Seasonal Fauna Survey, Prepared for Rio Tinto, August 2008.

BoM (2012) Climate Statistics for Australian Locations. A Search for Climate Statistics for Wittenoom, Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology, viewed 6 June 2012, <http://reg.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_005026.shtml>.

CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions. Pilbara 3 (PIL3 - Hamersley subregion) Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.

DEC (2012) NatureMap - Mapping Western Australia Biodiversity, Department of Environment and Conservation, viewed 6 June 2012, <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au>.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002) Biodiversity Action Planning. Action planning for native biodiversity at multiple scales; catchment bioregional, landscape, local. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria.

DoW (2011) Southern Fortescue and Marandoo Water Reserves Drinking Water Source Protection Plan, Tom Price Town Water Supply. Water Resource Porection Series Report WRP 125. Department of Water, June 2011.

Government of Western Australia (2011) 2011 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.

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

Rio Tinto Iron Ore (2012a) Statement Addressing the 10 Clearing Principles, Marandoo Mine Phase 2 Communication Tower and Access Track, Prepared April 2012.

Rio Tinto Iron Ore (2012b) Statement Addressing the 10 Clearing Principles, Marandoo Mine Phase 2 Communication Tower and Access Track, Prepared September 2012.

Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., Payne, A.L., Hennig, P., and Leighton, K.A. (2004) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the Pilbara Region, Western Australia, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now DEC), Western Australia
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia
DEH	Department of Environment and Heritage (federal based in Canberra) previously Environment Australia
DEP	Department of Environment Protection (now DEC), Western Australia
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs

DLI	Department of Land Information, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DoE	Department of Environment (now DEC), Western Australia
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources (now DMP), Western Australia
DOLA	Department of Land Administration, Western Australia
DoW	Department of Water
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
RIWI Act	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Western Australia
s.17	Section 17 of the Environment Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{Atkins, K (2005). *Declared rare and priority flora list for Western Australia, 22 February 2005*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-

P1 **Priority One - Poorly Known taxa**: taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being on lands under immediate threat, e.g. road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral leases, etc., or the plants are under threat, e.g. from disease, grazing by feral animals, etc. May include taxa with threatened populations on protected lands. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 **Priority Two - Poorly Known taxa**: taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 **Priority Three - Poorly Known taxa**: taxa which are known from several populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in need of further survey.

P4 **Priority Four – Rare taxa**: taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed and which, whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5–10 years.

R **Declared Rare Flora – Extant taxa** *(= Threatened Flora = Endangered + Vulnerable)*: taxa which have been adequately searched for, and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.

X **Declared Rare Flora - Presumed Extinct taxa**: taxa which have not been collected, or otherwise verified, over the past 50 years despite thorough searching, or of which all known wild populations have been destroyed more recently, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.

{Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2005} [Wildlife Conservation Act 1950] :-

Schedule 1 **Schedule 1 – Fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct:** being fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.

Schedule 2 **Schedule 2 – Fauna that is presumed to be extinct:** being fauna that is presumed to be extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.

Schedule 3 **Schedule 3 – Birds protected under an international agreement:** being birds that are subject to an agreement between the governments of Australia and Japan relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.

Schedule 4 **Schedule 4 – Other specially protected fauna:** being fauna that is declared to be fauna that is in need of special protection, otherwise than for the reasons mentioned in Schedules 1, 2 or 3.

{CALM (2005). *Priority Codes for Fauna*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-

P1 **Priority One: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on threatened lands**: Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.

P2 **Priority Two: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on conservation lands**: Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves, etc. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.

P3 **Priority Three: Taxa with several, poorly known populations, some on conservation lands**: Taxa which

are known from few specimens or sight records from several localities, some of which are on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.

P4 **Priority Four: Taxa in need of monitoring**: Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and which are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These taxa are usually represented on conservation lands.

P5 **Priority Five: Taxa in need of monitoring**: Taxa which are not considered threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.

Categories of threatened species (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999)*

EX **Extinct:** A native species for which there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.

EX(W) **Extinct in the wild:** A native species which:
(a) is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or
(b) has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.

CR **Critically Endangered:** A native species which is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.

EN **Endangered:** A native species which:
(a) is not critically endangered; and
(b) is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.

VU **Vulnerable:** A native species which:
(a) is not critically endangered or endangered; and
(b) is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.

CD **Conservation Dependent:** A native species which is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.