

Attachment 4. Biological Review

Native Vegetation Clearing Permit – Supporting Report

Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Habitat Assessment, CPS
5333, Port Hedland

29th July 2024

RTIO-1059274



Dampier Salt Limited
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Final	J. Hantzis	A. Michael		Dampier Salt Ltd	

Executive Summary

Rio Tinto, on behalf of Dampier Salt Limited (the **Proponent**), is proposing to extend the no clearing after date of Clearing Permit 5333/2 (the **Proposal**). Dampier Salt were advised by Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) that in order to extend the no clearing after date a recent flora and basic fauna survey were required. The Study Area covers 74.82 ha of native vegetation and disturbed ground.

The Study Area was surveyed by Rio Tinto botanist Julijanna Hantzis and ecologist Alicia Michael on the 15th to the 19th of April. The Study Area was assessed in accordance with the *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Factor Guideline – Flora and Vegetation (EPA, 2016a, 2016c)*. The Study Area was also surveyed by Rio Tinto zoologist Shane McAdam on the 7th to the 8th of May 2024, with a return trip by Rio Tinto zoologists Shane McAdam and John Trainer on the 5th to the 6th of June 2024. Fauna habitats were confirmed with reference to *Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment and Environmental Factor Guideline – Terrestrial Fauna (EPA, 2016b, 2020)*.

Two vegetation units were identified across one major landform, Plains, over the Study Area. The vegetation units were described as *Acacia stellaticeps* low shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and/or *Triodia secunda* open hummock grassland and *Tecticornia* sp. 1 and *Tecticornia* sp. 2 low shrubland over *Triodia secunda* hummock grassland. The vegetation occurring within the Study Area does not represent any PECs listed by DBCA or TECs listed under either the BC Act or EPBC Act.

A total of 32 taxa from 26 genera representing 15 families were recorded during the current survey. The number of taxa recorded by the current study is reflective of the previously disturbed nature of the Study Area. No threatened or priority flora species were recorded in the Study Area.

One broad fauna habitat types was recorded across the entire Study Area: 'sandy plain habitat'. This fauna habitat is not considered to be restricted at a local or regional level.

No significant fauna species were detected during the field survey. Of the 63 significant fauna species identified during the desktop study, none are considered to have potential to occur based on the habitat present within the Study Area and the known ecology of each species.

None of the species identified in the desktop assessment were considered 'Likely' or 'Potential' to occur within the Study Area based on post field observations. No suitable nesting or roosting habitat for species of conservation significance identified as potentially present in the Study Area was identified, with only a very sparse occurrence of *Acacia ampliceps* identified across the study area. It is unlikely the Proposal will negatively impact on the conservation status of any of these species at either a local or bioregional scale.

The Proposal was assessed against the 10 clearing principles as defined in Schedule 5 (Principles for Clearing Native Vegetation) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. A specialist assessment against the 10 Clearing Principles determined that:

- Principles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) are not at variance.

Contents page

1.	Introduction	8
1.1	Project background and Study Area location	8
1.2	Scope of survey	8
1.3	Limitations	10
1.4	Climate	11
1.5	Geology and soils	12
1.6	Surface hydrology and groundwater	12
1.7	Land systems	12
1.8	IBRA bioregions and subregions	12
1.9	Beard's regional vegetation mapping	13
1.10	Pre-European vegetation extent	13
1.11	Conservation areas and environmentally sensitive areas	13
1.12	Priority Ecological Communities	14
2.	Methodology	19
2.1	Literature review	19
2.2	Database searches	24
2.3	Likelihood of occurrence assessment	24
2.3.1	Flora	24
2.3.2	Fauna	24
2.4	Flora survey	24
2.5	Vegetation, descriptions, condition assessment and mapping	27
2.6	Other vegetation of significance	27
2.7	Flora identification	27
2.8	Fauna habitat assessment	27
2.9	Opportunistic fauna records	28
2.10	Environmentally significant areas	28
3.	Results	30
3.1	Desktop assessment results	30
3.1.1	Flora diversity	30
3.1.2	Significant flora returned by desktop assessment	30
3.1.3	Fauna diversity	32
3.1.4	Significant fauna returned by desktop study	32
3.2	Field results	34
3.2.1	Vegetation of the Study Area	34
3.2.2	Detailed vegetation description	35
3.2.3	Vegetation condition	37
3.2.4	Vegetation of significance	37
3.2.5	Native flora	37
3.2.6	Significant flora	38

3.2.7	Unconfirmed flora	38
3.2.8	Introduced flora	38
3.2.9	Fauna habitat of the Study Area	41
3.2.10	Fauna habitats of significance	41
3.2.11	Fauna	41
4.	Statement addressing the 10 clearing principles	45
4.1	Principle (a) Comprises high level of biological diversity.	45
4.2	Principle (b) Potential impact to any significant habitat for native fauna.	45
4.3	Principle (c) Potential impact to any rare flora.	46
4.4	Principle (d) Presence of any threatened ecological communities.	46
4.5	Principle (e) Significance as a remnant of native vegetation in the area that has been extensively cleared.	46
4.6	Principle (f) Impact on any watercourse and/or wetlands.	46
4.7	Principle (g) Potential to cause appreciable land degradation.	47
4.8	Principle (h) Potential to impact on the environmental values of adjacent or nearby conservation areas.	47
4.9	Principle (i) Potential deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	47
4.10	Principle (j) Potential of clearing to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.	47
5.	Conclusions	48
6.	References	49
7.	Appendices	51
Appendix 1:	Results of database searches.	51
Appendix 2:	Likelihood of occurrence criteria for flora and fauna species	80
Appendix 3:	Likelihood of occurrence assessment results.	82
Appendix 4:	Vegetation structural classification and condition rating scale	94
Appendix 5:	Field sites within the Study Area	95
Appendix 6:	Flora species recorded within the Study Area	96
Appendix 7:	Framework for significance ranking of flora and fauna species	97
Appendix 8:	Introduced (weed) species recorded during survey	101
Appendix 9:	Fauna habitat assessment	106
Appendix 10:	Motion camera details	107
Appendix 11:	Rio Tinto internal operational controls for environmental managment	110

Tables

Table 1-1 Constraints and limitations of the current study.	10
Table 1-2 Land systems occurring within the Study Area and their representation in the Pilbara bioregion	12
Table 1-3 Beard’s mapping unit occurring within the Study Area, its current and pre-European extent within the Pilbara bioregion and its extent across the Study Area	13
Table 2-1 Summary of previous flora & vegetation survey reports.	22
Table 2-2 Summary of previous fauna habitat reports.	23
Table 2-3 Database searches conducted for the desktop assessment.	24
Table 3-1 Summary of flora species returned from the desktop assessment.	30
Table 3-2 Summary of terrestrial fauna species returned by the database searches.....	32
Table 3-3 Vegetation types of the Study Area.	34
Table 3-4 Vegetation condition of the Study Area	37
Table 3-5 Total recorded numbers of families, genera, species, taxa, priority species and weeds recorded during survey.	37
Table 3-6 Introduced species recorded in the Study Area and Parks and Wildlife weed prioritisation ranking.....	38
Table 3-7 List of habitat types within the Study Area.....	41
Table 3-8 Fauna species recorded within the Study Area.....	42

Figures

Figure 1-1 Location of the Study Area	9
Figure 1-2 Comparison of rainfall and temperatures at Port Hedland, May 2023 through to April 2024 (BOM, 2024).....	11
Figure 1-3 Geology of the Study Area.	15
Figure 1-4 Land systems of the Study Area.	16
Figure 1-5 Beard’s / Shepherd’s vegetation associations in proximity to the Study Area.	17
Figure 1-6 Beard’s / Shepherd’s vegetation associations in proximity to the Study Area.	18
Figure 2-1 Previous flora surveys conducted in the vicinity of the Study Area.	20

Figure 2-2 Previous fauna surveys conducted in the vicinity of the Study Area. 21

Figure 2-3 Flora survey effort..... 26

Figure 2-4 Fauna survey effort..... 29

Figure 3-1 Significant flora previously recorded nearby to the Study Area..... 31

Figure 3-2 Significant fauna previously recorded nearby to the Study Area..... 33

Figure 3-3 Vegetation of the Study Area 39

Figure 3-4 Vegetation condition of the Study Area..... 40

Figure 3-5 Fauna Habitats within the Study Area. 44

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background and Study Area location

Rio Tinto, on behalf of Dampier Salt Limited (the **Proponent**), is proposing to extend the no clearing after date of Clearing Permit 5333/2 (the **Proposal**). Dampier Salt were advised by Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) that in order to extend the no clearing after date a recent flora and basic fauna survey were required. Vegetation, flora and fauna assessments within and adjacent to the boundary of CPS 5333/2 have been undertaken by a qualified botanist and zoologist to support this request.

The Study Area covers 74.82 ha of native vegetation and disturbed ground, and is located approximately 9 km north east of Port Hedland, within the Pilbara region of Western Australia (WA) (Figure 1-1).

1.2 Scope of survey

This report describes the methodology employed for the flora, vegetation and fauna habitat assessment of the Study Area, and documents the results of the survey. In particular, this report identifies vegetation, flora and fauna habitats of conservation significance relevant to the Study Area.

This report is intended as a supporting document to extend the no clearing after date of CPS 5333/2 and has been prepared on the basis of a review of existing information for the Study Area, combined with a site field survey.

This report includes a description of the:

- Local environment of the Study Area including flora, vegetation, fauna habitats, geology, landforms, and hydrology;
- Methods employed during the field survey;
- Locations and populations of conservation listed flora, including photographs and mapping;
- Vegetation associations occurring in the Study Area, an assessment on their condition and conservation significance for the locality and sub-region, including mapping;
- Fauna habitats present, assessment of their significance for the locality and sub-region, including mapping; and
- Potential impacts of the Proposal on the local environment through application of the 10 clearing principles, as outlined in Schedule 5 of the EP Act.



Legend

- Rio Tinto Port
- Rio Tinto Mine
- Town
- Study Area
- National Park
- Fortescue Marsh
- Rio Tinto Railway
- Highway
- Major Road

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Figure 1-1: Location of the Study Area



1.3 Limitations

Limitations of the current survey of the Study Area are summarised in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1 Constraints and limitations of the current study.

Constraint	Limitation
Sources of information	The Pilbara bioregion has been relatively well surveyed, with increasing biological survey work occurring due to the resource expansion in the region. Numerous flora and fauna surveys have been conducted in the wider region and many within the Port Hedland region. Therefore, a suitable number of survey reports were available for contextual information. Sources of information were not considered a limitation in this assessment.
Scope of works	The survey requirements of a terrestrial flora, vegetation and fauna survey for a NVCP application were met. No quadrat sampling was undertaken, however, relevés were undertaken to record the vegetation types in addition to foot traverses of the Study Area. Remote camera trapping was also completed to sample fauna diversity.
Completeness of survey	The Study Area was fully surveyed to the satisfaction of an equivalent flora and vegetation reconnaissance and targeted survey and basic fauna survey. No additional surveys were deemed necessary for the purpose of this assessment. Fungi and non-vascular flora (algae, mosses and liverworts) were not sampled.
Intensity of survey	The Study Area was surveyed by targeted traverses on foot. Habitats with potential to support conservation listed species were searched. All vegetation and fauna habitat types were inspected.
Timing, weather, season, cycle	The survey was conducted during April 2024. This is within the recommended survey timing for vegetation surveys within the Eremaean Botanical Province, that extends from March through to June. Botanical samples that could not be identified in the field were provided to Steve Dillon (Western Australian Herbarium Taxonomist) for identification.
Disturbances	Much of the Study Area has previously been disturbed. Tracks and an existing borrow pit are located within the Study Area that have been legally cleared under CPS 5333/2. There have been no major recent fires (< 2 years) within the Study Area.
Resources	<p>The biologists undertaking the surveys and subsequent reports as part of the studies were suitably qualified to identify flora and fauna.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alicia Michael: field survey, 15 years' experience • Julijanna Hantzis: botanical field survey, six years' experience • Shane McAdam: zoological field survey, 12 years experience • John Trainer: zoological field survey, 15 years experience <p>Steven Dillon, from the Western Australian Herbarium, completed the plant specimen identifications. There were no limitations noted in reports cited in the desktop assessment due to resourcing.</p>
Accessibility / remoteness	The Study Area was accessible by vehicle and was adequately traversed on foot. No parts of the Study Area were inaccessible.

1.4 Climate

The closest meteorological station providing rainfall data is the Port Hedland Airport weather station (Station ID: 004032) located approximately 4.4 km south west of the Study Area. For Port Hedland Airport the mean annual rainfall for the period 1942 to 2024 is 313.5 mm, with most precipitation occurring between January and March, coinciding with the cyclone season (BOM, 2024; *Climate Data Online*, 2024) (Figure 1-2).

Port Hedland Airport received 31.8 mm of rainfall in the three months preceding the 2024 survey (January 2024 – March 2024), which is 172.2 mm below the long-term average of 204 mm for the same time period (BoM, 2024) (Figure 1-2). Therefore, seasonal conditions prior to the survey were considered below average.

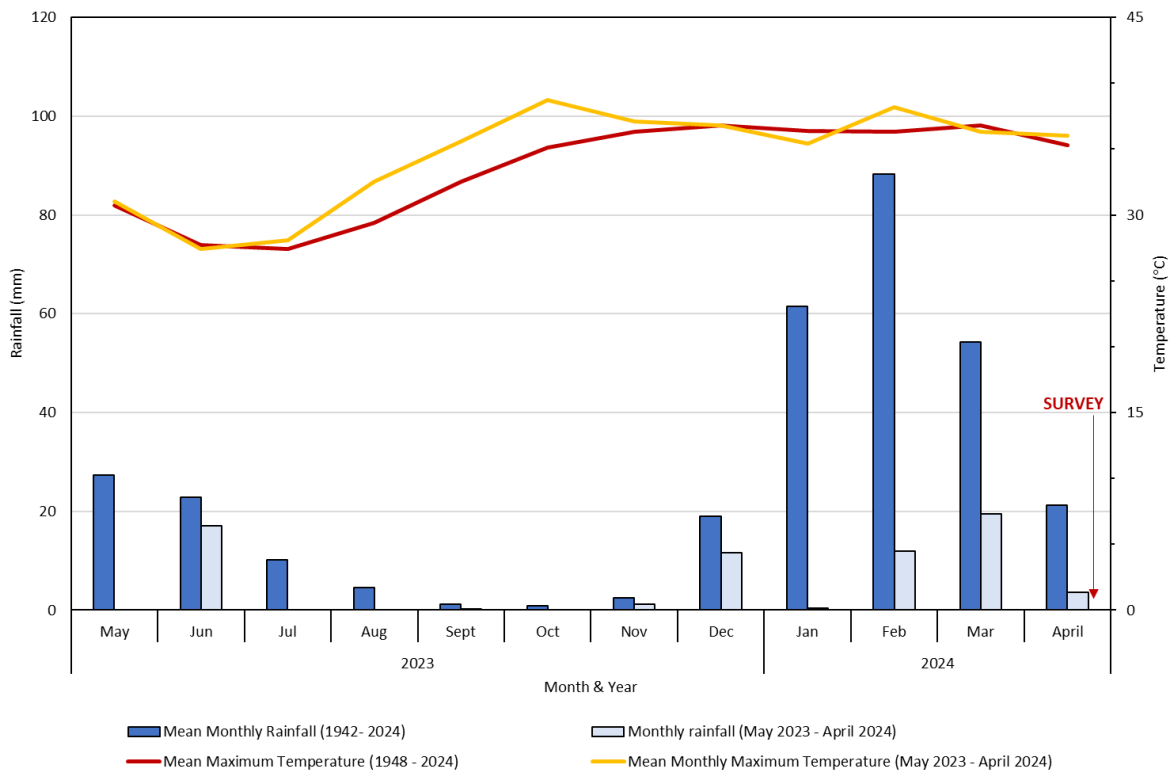


Figure 1-2 Comparison of rainfall and temperatures at Port Hedland, May 2023 through to April 2024 (BOM, 2024).

1.5 Geology and soils

Soil-landscape zones of Western Australia have been mapped at a scale of 1:1,000,000 by Tille(2006). These zones describe broad soil and landscape characteristics. The Study Area lies within the Karratha Coast Zone. This zone is characterised by coastal mudflats (with sandy coastal plains and some hills) on marine deposits over the Pilbara Craton with tidal soils, calcareous loamy earths, salt lake soils and red/brown non-cracking clays.

The Study Area was comprised of one major geological units based on 1:250,000 scale map sheet series (DMIRS, 2024) (Figure 1-3). This geological unit was:

- A1f: Alluvial deposits on floodplains; unconsolidated. Sand, silt, clay, and gravel adjacent to main drainage channels.

The geological unit represented within the Study Area is shown in **Figure 1.3**.

1.6 Surface hydrology and groundwater

The Study Area lies across the Port Hedland Coast catchment (*Hydrographic Catchments - Basins (DWER-027)*, 2018).

The Study Area lies within the Ashburton groundwater subarea of the Pilbara (DWER 2021). The Study Area does not intersect any drainage lines. The Beebingarra Creek is located approximately 200m to the east of the Study Area. The Study Area does not lie within any DoW Water Reserves.

1.7 Land systems

Land system (rangeland) mapping is based on regional patterns in topography, soils and vegetation (Christian (1953)). The most recent land system mapping of the Pilbara bioregion, in which the Study Area lies, was completed by van Vreeswyk *et al.*(2004). The mapping classifies the Pilbara region into 102 land systems.

The Study Area is located within one of the 102 land systems described for the Pilbara region (Van Vreeswyk *et al.*, 2004). The land systems and their extent within the Study Area are presented below (Table 1-2):

- The Uaroo Land System (281Ua) consists of broad sandy plains, pebbly plains and drainage tracts supporting hard and soft spinifex hummock grasslands with scattered acacia shrubs.

Table 1-2 Land systems occurring within the Study Area and their representation in the Pilbara bioregion

Land System (Map code)	Total area (ha) in Pilbara bioregion	Area (ha) in Study Area	Proportion (%) of Study Area	Study area proportion (%) of land system extent
Uaroo (281Ua)	7,681	74.8	100	0.97

1.8 IBRA bioregions and subregions

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (**IBRA7**) recognises 89 bioregions (DCCEE, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water 2024). The Study Area is located in the Pilbara (**PIL**) bioregion as defined by IBRA. The Pilbara bioregion has been further subdivided into four subregions: Chichester (**PIL1**); Fortescue Plains (**PIL2**); Hamersley (**PIL3**); and Roebourne (**PIL4**).

The Study Area falls within the Roebourne sub-region and is described by Kendrick (2001) as:

- ‘Quaternary alluvial and older colluvial coastal and subcoastal plains with a grass savannah of mixed bunch and hummock grasses, and dwarf shrub steppe of *Acacia stellaticeps* or *A. pyrifolia* and *A. inaequilatera*. Uplands are dominated by *Triodia* hummock grasslands. Ephemeral drainage lines support *Eucalyptus victrix* or *Corymbia hamersleyana* woodlands. Samphire, *Sporobolus* and mangal occur on marine alluvial flats and river deltas. Resistant linear ranges of basalts occur across the coastal plains, with minor exposures of granite. Islands are either Quaternary sand accumulations, or composed of basalt or limestone, or combinations of any of these three.’

1.9 Beard’s regional vegetation mapping

Vegetation type and extent has been mapped at a regional scale by Beard (1975) who categorised vegetation into broad vegetation associations. Based on this mapping at a scale of 1:1,000,000, the Department of Agriculture and Food WA (**DAFWA**) has compiled a list of vegetation extent and types across WA (Shepherd *et al.* 2002). The Study Area falls within two vegetation associations.

- Abydos Plain_589 - Mosaic: Short bunch grassland - savanna / grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; soft spinifex.
- Abydos Plain_647 - Hummock grasslands, dwarf-shrub steppe; *Acacia translucens* over soft spinifex

Given the broad nature of Beard’s mapping; this vegetation association is only broadly applicable to the vegetation types occurring in the Study Area.

1.10 Pre-European vegetation extent

The pre-European and current extent of native vegetation associations in Western Australia has been interpreted by Shepherd *et al.* (2002) using data from Beard’s (1975) regional vegetation mapping and other vegetation mapping, as well as satellite imagery and orthophoto interpretation.

Shepherd *et al.* (2002) identified the Pilbara bioregion as having largely intact native vegetation owing to the lack of intensive agricultural land use practices. Although the native vegetation remains widespread and largely intact, the floristic composition and structural characteristics have almost certainly changed since European settlement by grazing and altered fire regimes (Shepherd *et al.* 2002).

Table 1-3 and Figure 1-5 present the pre-European and current extent of the two Beard mapping units across their range, as well as the extent in the Study Area.

Table 1-3 Beard’s mapping unit occurring within the Study Area, its current and pre-European extent within the Pilbara bioregion and its extent across the Study Area

Beard’s mapping unit (Shepherd vegetation association)	Pre-European extent (ha)^	Current extent (ha)^	Extent (ha) within Study Area (Proportion of current extent)
Abydos Plain_589	598,844.80	596,965.26	24.34 (<0.01)
Abydos Plain_647	188,741.12	184,615.29	50.48 (0.03)

1.11 Conservation areas and environmentally sensitive areas

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (**ESAs**) are defined in the *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005* under section 51B of the WA State EP Act. ESAs include areas declared

as: World Heritage; included on the Register of the National Estate; defined wetlands; vegetation containing rare (Threatened) flora; Threatened Ecological Communities (**TEC**); and Bush Forever sites.

There are no conservation areas or environmentally sensitive areas mapped within the Study Area. The Leslie Saltfields, identified as a Directory of important Wetlands of Australia is located approximately 20 km to the north east of the Study Area.

1.12 Priority Ecological Communities

Priority Ecological Communities (**PECs**) are possible TECs that do not meet survey criteria or are not adequately defined to be considered for inclusion in the TEC list by the DBCA - Parks and Wildlife Service (**Parks and Wildlife**), and are ranked as Priorities 1, 2 and 3 (1 being the highest).

The nearest PEC to the Study Area was the 'Eighty Mile Land System'. The buffer boundary of this Priority 3 Ecological Community is located 24.5 km to the north east of the Study Area (Figure 1-6). The proposal is not expected to impact the environmental values of this PEC, or any others.



Legend

Study Area

250k Geology

A1f

Tf

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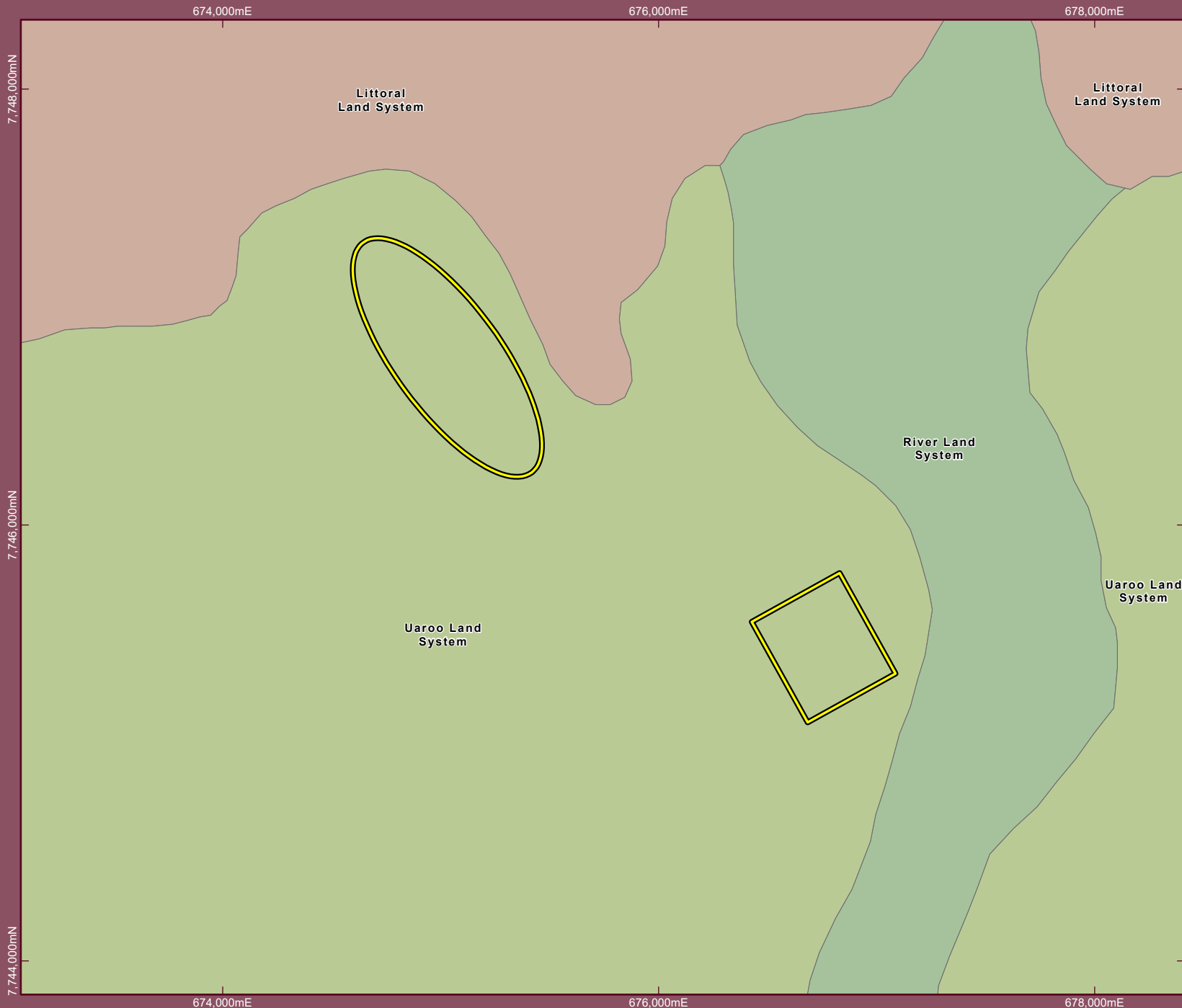
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Figure 1-3: Geology of the Study Area





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Study Area

Land System

- Littoral Land System
- River Land System
- Uaroo Land System

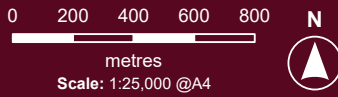
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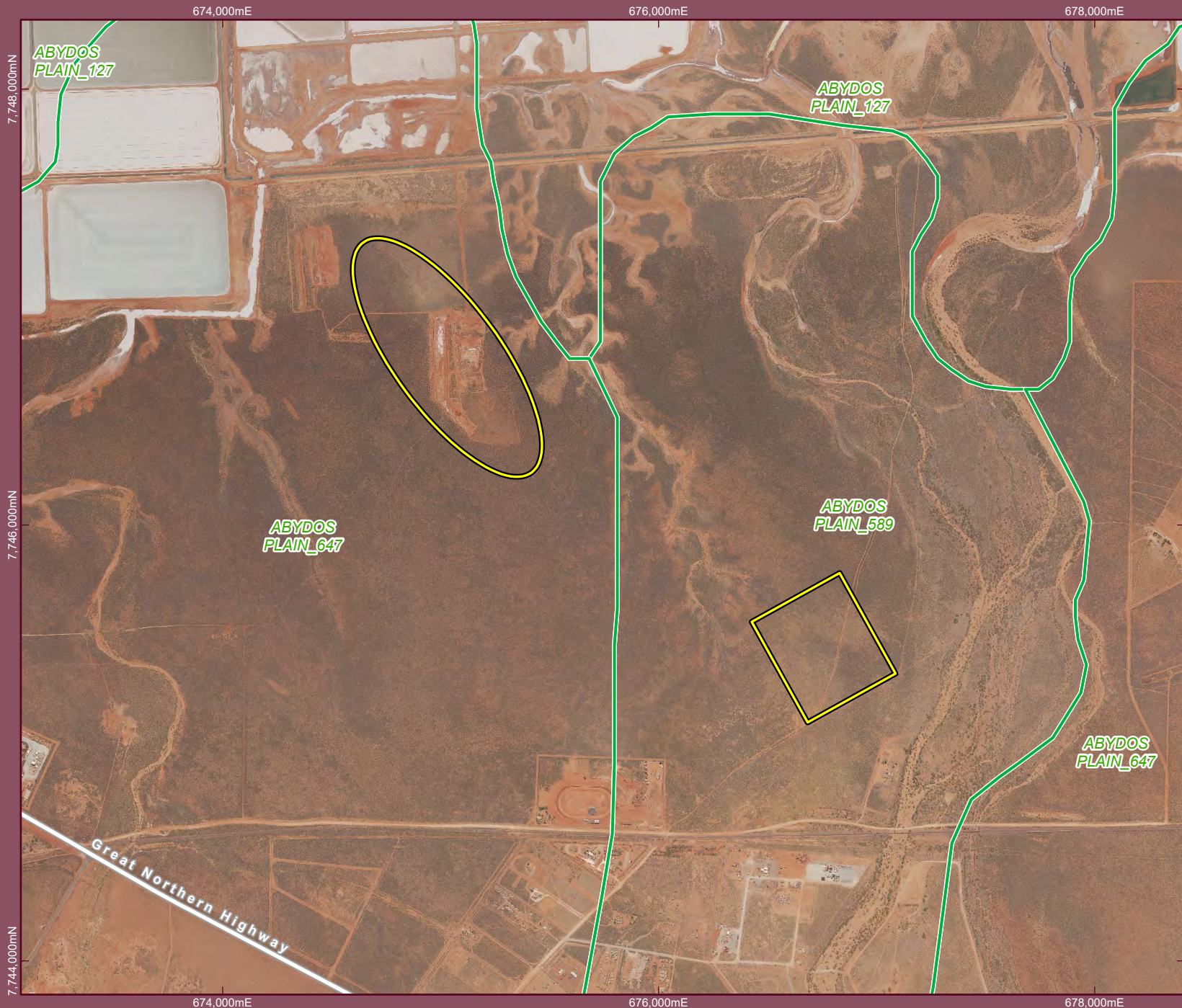
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Figure 1-4: Land Systems of the Study Area





Legend

- Study Area
- Pre-European Vegetation (associations)
- Highway

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Legend

-  Study Area
-  Environmentally Sensitive Areas WA
-  Highway

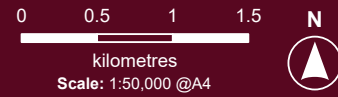
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Figure 1-6: Conservation areas in Proximity to the Study Area



2. Methodology

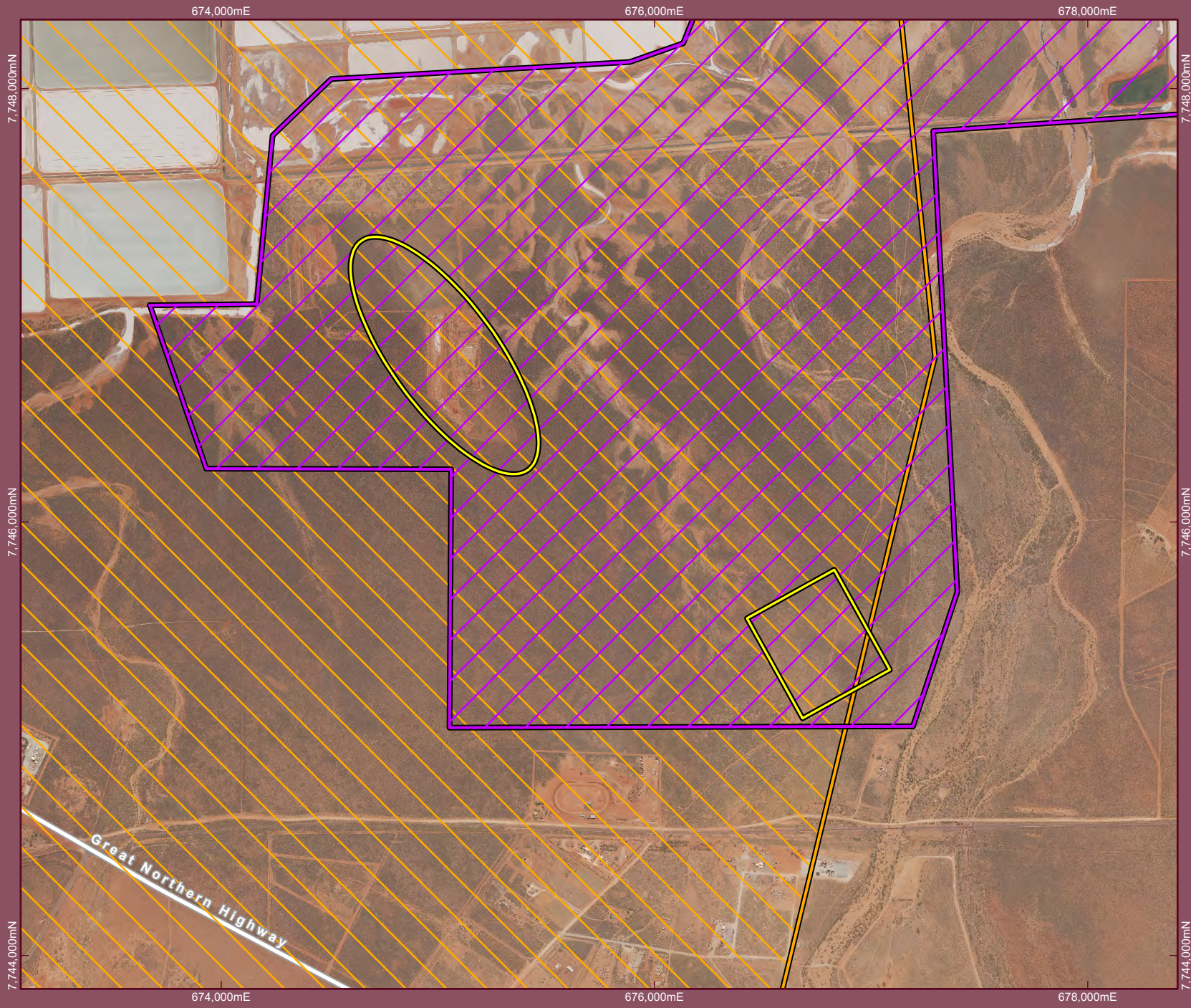
This report has been compiled following a desktop assessment and field visit undertaken by RTIO botanists and zoologists. The Study Area was assessed in accordance with the *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Factor Guideline – Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016a, 2016c). Fauna habitats were confirmed with reference to *Technical Guidance – Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Factor Guideline – Terrestrial Fauna* (EPA, 2016b, 2020).

2.1 Literature review


A literature review was undertaken of publicly available flora and fauna reports previously conducted in the vicinity of the Study Area. The findings of these surveys and database search results were used to determine the potential presence of significant species, vegetation associations and fauna habitats within the Study Area.

Two previous flora and vegetation surveys have been utilised as part of this flora and vegetation desktop assessment (ENV Australia (2011b), Biota Environmental Sciences (2006a)). A summary of the findings of this report is presented in Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1.



Two previous fauna survey reports were utilised as part of the fauna desktop assessment ((ENV, 2011a), (Biota, 2006b)). A summary of the findings of this report is presented in Table 2-2 and Figure 2-2.



Legend

-  Study Area
-  Highway

Previous Flora Surveys

-  Biota Environmental Sciences (2006a)
-  ENV Australia (2011)

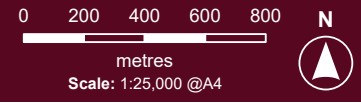
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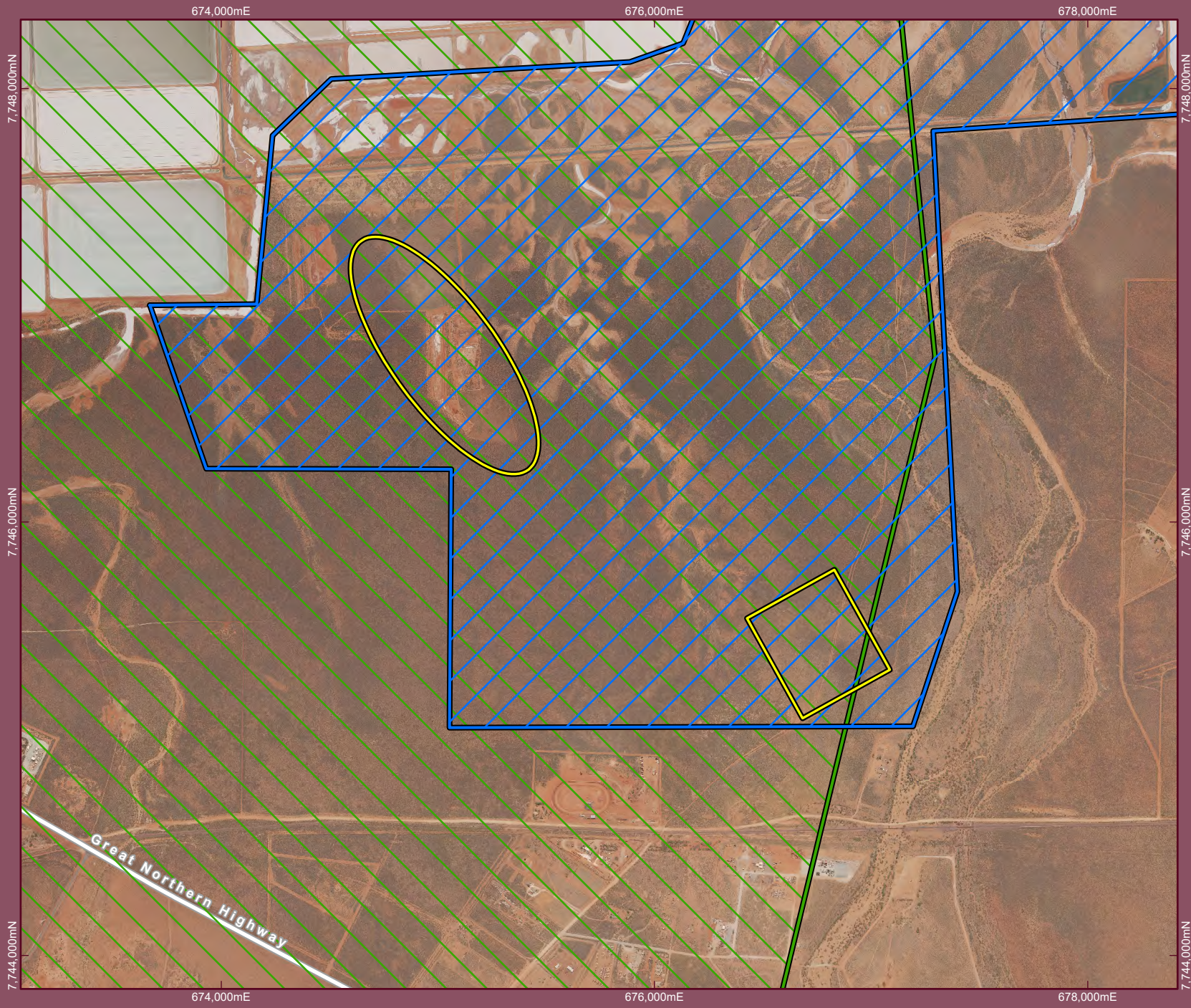
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Figure 2-1: Previous Flora Surveys in Proximity to the Study Area





Legend

- Study Area
- Highway

Previous Fauna Surveys

- Biota Environmental Sciences (2006b)
- ENV Australia (2011)

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Figure 2-2: Previous Fauna Surveys in Proximity to the Study Area



Table 2-1 Summary of previous flora & vegetation survey reports.

Report and level of survey	Size (ha)	Number of taxa	Significant flora	Weeds	Vegetation of significance
ENV Australia (2011) Port Hedland Regional Flora Assessment	80,870	338	Four Priority flora species recorded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pritzelianum (Priority 3), • <i>Euploca mutica</i> (Priority 3), • <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (Priority 1) and • <i>Gomphrena pusilla</i> (Priority 2) 	Twelve introduced species recorded	No TECs or PECs
Biota Environmental Sciences (2006) Port Hedland Solar Saltfield Expansion	1,536	193	One Priority flora was recorded at the time of survey <i>Abutilon trudgenii</i> ms. This species has since been reclassified to <i>Abutilon</i> sp. Pilbara (W.R. Barker 2025) and this species is not a Priority species.	Eight introduced species recorded	No TECs or PECs

Table 2-2 Summary of previous fauna habitat reports.

Report and level of survey	Size (ha)	Number of taxa	Significant fauna	Fauna habitat	Fauna habitat of significance
ENV Australia (2011) Port Hedland Regional Fauna Assessment	80,870	108	<p>29 Migratory species and 8 Listed species recorded</p> <p>17 Listed species likely to occur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Listed species with potential to occur 	<p>Five major habitats recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beach/Dunal Tidal Flats Mangroves Riverine Sandplain 	<p>Beach/Dunal, Tidal Flats, Mangroves and Riverine habitats were all considered of high habitat value.</p>
Biota Environmental Sciences (2006) Port Hedland Solar Saltfield Expansion Fauna Survey	1,536	83	<p>Two priority fauna recorded – one was the Australian Bustard (<i>Ardeotis australis</i>) and this species is no longer classified as a Priority species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two priority fauna with potential to occur. 	<p>Four major habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undulating sandy plain consisting of <i>Acacia</i> low shrubland over <i>Triodia</i> hummock grassland; floodplain consisting of <i>Acacia</i> open shrubland over buffel grass. tidal saline flats consisting of samphire low shrubland. heathland on limestone ridges. 	<p>No habitats identified as significant.</p>

2.2 Database searches

Database searches were completed to generate a list of species and communities previously recorded within, and in the vicinity of, the Study Area, with an emphasis on species and communities of significance and introduced species. Seven database searches were conducted based on either the Study Area polygon or a central Study Area coordinate and are provided in Table 2-3 below.

Table 2-3 Database searches conducted for the desktop assessment.

Custodian	Database Name	Buffer	Date of Receipt
ALA (2024)	Atlas of Living Australia	50 km	03/05/2024
DBCA (2024e)	Threatened and Priority Flora Database	20 km	03/05/2024
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)	Western Australian Herbarium Specimen Database	20 km	03/05/2024
DBCA (2024c)	Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Database	100 km	30/04/2024
DBCA (2024a)	Dandjoo biodiversity data platform	20 km	07/05/2024
DBCA (2024d)	Threatened and Priority Fauna Database	20 km	07/05/2024
DCCEEW (2024)	Protected Matters Search Tool	50 km	29/04/2024

2.3 Likelihood of occurrence assessment

2.3.1 Flora

The results of the database searches were used to create a list of conservation significant flora (BC Act and priority flora) previously recorded or with potential to occur within the Study Area. The likelihood of conservation significant flora occurring within the Study Area were assessed through consideration of available habitats in the Study Area and each species' ecology in accordance with the criteria outlined at Appendix 2.

The likelihood of conservation significant flora species occurring within Study Areas were determined prior to the field survey based on the location of database records, availability of potentially suitable habitat and knowledge of the species ecology (section 3.1.2). This list was then updated following the field survey to better reflect the habitats observed.

2.3.2 Fauna

A likelihood of occurrence assessment was performed to identify habitats within the Study Area for which fauna listed under the current BC Act may have specific dependence (DBCA, 2018b). For the purpose of this study, 'specific dependence' is defined as core habitat including roosting, denning, shelter and breeding habitat.

The likelihood of conservation significant fauna species (BC Act) occurring within the Study Area was determined prior to the field survey based on the location of database records, availability of potentially suitable habitat and knowledge of the species ecology (section 3.1.4) in accordance with the criteria outlined in Appendix 2. This list was then updated following the field survey to better reflect the habitats. Exclusively marine fauna were excluded from the likelihood assessment as the Study Area does not contain marine habitat and is therefore not able to support these species.

Flora survey

2.4 The Study Area was assessed in accordance with the Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Factor Guideline – Flora and

Vegetation (EPA, 2016a, 2016c). Fauna habitats were confirmed with reference to Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment and Environmental Factor Guideline – Terrestrial Fauna (EPA, 2016b, 2020).

The Study Area was surveyed by Rio Tinto botanist Julijanna Hantzis and ecologist Alicia Michael on the 15th to the 19th of April.

Relevés, typically 50 x 50 m in size (to represent an approximate 2,500 m²) were established within Study Area. A total of eight relevés were surveyed in the Study Area. The co-ordinates of each relevé from the study are presented in Appendix 5, and track logs presented in Figure 2-3. At each relevé site, the location was recorded, and photographs were taken. Data was collected on the flora species present, including percentage cover and average height; site slope; aspect; topography; soil texture and colour; and landform type and habitat features.

Locations of significant flora, weeds and other observations were recorded opportunistically. Where populations of significant flora were encountered; estimates of density or numbers of individuals, habitats and associated flora were recorded. Density or numbers of individuals of introduced flora species were also recorded.

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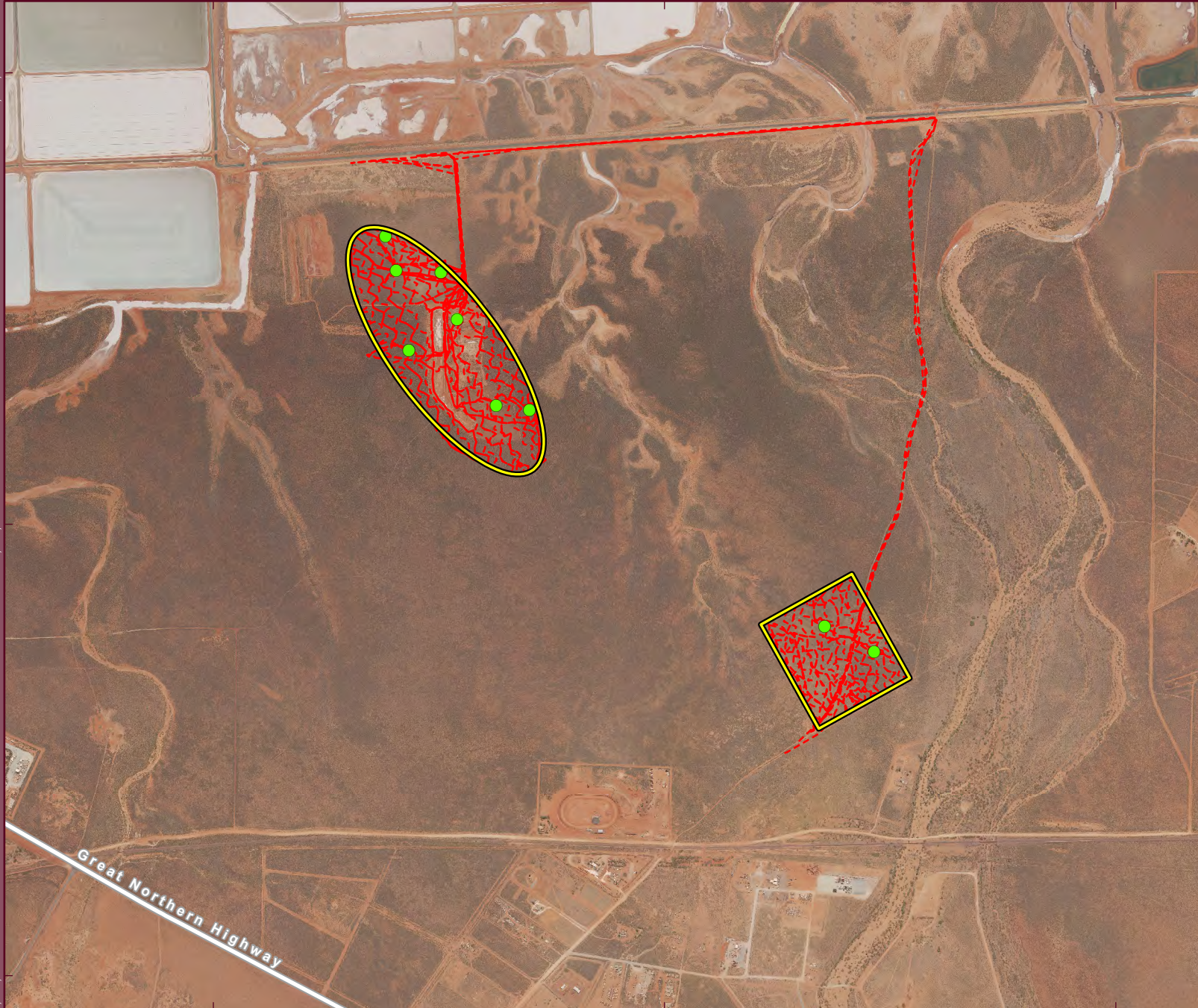
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Legend

- Field Sites
- Study Area
- Tracklogs
- Highway

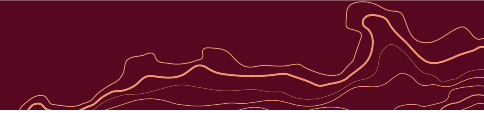
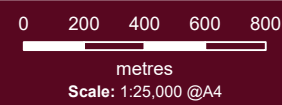
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Figure 2-3: Flora Survey Effort



2.5 Vegetation, descriptions, condition assessment and mapping

Vegetation descriptions for the Study Area were based on Specht (1970) with modification by Aplin (1979) (Appendix 4). Descriptions were taken at relevés and during traverses where changes in the vegetation structure were observed. A photograph of each vegetation type, and a location using a hand-held GPS (WGS84 datum) was taken. Assessment of the overall condition of each vegetation type was made based on Trudgen (1988) (Appendix 4).

The mapping data gathered in the field was used to prepare a final map of vegetation, utilising rectified colour digital air photography as the background. The vegetation boundaries were digitised on-screen using ArcGIS Pro 3.0.3. The resulting polygons were attributed with the relevant information including the vegetation type, description and condition. Point locations of each relevé recorded were also uploaded into ArcGIS Pro, together with visual photographs which were used to assist with the finalising of vegetation boundaries.

2.6 Other vegetation of significance

Vegetation not legally protected or classified as part of regulatory ratings may still be regarded as being of significance. Vegetation that may fall under this category includes (but is not limited to) vegetation supporting elevated floristic diversity, habitats supporting numerous significant species, ecosystems at risk (Desmond, 2001). novel floristic associations, groundwater dependant ecosystems, uncommon vegetation, and associations on novel landforms. Vegetation associations or biological features assigned a significance classification are, for the purpose of this document, considered to be of elevated significance when compared to all other identified associations or features that are common or widespread and therefore well represented.

2.7 Flora identification

An interim species list was compiled in the field covering common species identified with confidence by the botanists. Voucher samples of unknown or potentially significant flora were taken and pressed and dried in the field. Each sample was assigned a unique sample number.

Flora samples collected in the field were identified using relevant taxonomic publications and compared to collections at the Western Australian Herbarium (**WAH**). Sample identifications were conducted by Western Australian Herbarium senior taxonomist Steven Dillon (WAH). Nomenclature was aligned with the Western Australian Plant Census (DBCA, 2024b).

2.8 Fauna habitat assessment

The Study Area was surveyed by Rio Tinto zoologist Shane McAdam on the 7th to the 8th of May 2024, with a return trip by Rio Tinto zoologists Shane McAdam and John Trainer on the 5th to the 6th of June 2024.

Broad fauna habitats were identified and mapped based on landforms and vegetation associations identified during the current survey. Habitats were then assessed for their potential to support species of significance, considering relevant State and Commonwealth guidelines to support identification of 'potential' habitat. Supporting evidence such as sightings, the presence of microhabitats was recorded throughout the Study Area. Representative traverses were also completed throughout all habitats present within the Study Area. Fauna habitats were assessed and mapped as per Factor Guideline and Technical Guidance for Terrestrial Fauna (EPA, 2016b, 2020).

2.9 Opportunistic fauna records

Opportunistic fauna sightings were recorded whilst traversing the Study Area with a focus on conservation significant species and supporting evidence (i.e. scats, burrow, feathers). A location of each opportunistic fauna record was taken in the field using a hand-held GPS (WGS84 datum).

In addition, based on the likelihood of occurrence assessment, 10 motion sensitive cameras (Appendix 10) were deployed between 27 May 2024 and 5 June 2024 for 9 nights (total of 90 trap nights), transects and 2 ha plot searches, surveying for the potential presence of the Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) was undertaken in suitable habitats based on the methods in *Guidelines for surveys to detect the presence of bilbies, and assess the importance of habitat in Western Australia* (DBCA 2017).

The total fauna survey effort is presented in Figure 2-4 and includes: location of the fauna habitat assessments; motion camera location; transects and 2 ha plot searches.

2.10 Environmentally significant areas

Rio Tinto manages all work, including clearing, through the Approvals Coordination System which ensures biological and heritage surveys are completed and all government regulatory approvals are in place prior to the commencement of works (Appendix 11).

Environmentally significant features are uploaded into Rio Tinto's GIS database which includes a description highlighting the significance of these areas. Small populations or individuals are protected as buffered point locations, while larger spatial populations and significant habitat are protected as 'significant areas'. The GIS system is used as part of the Approvals Coordination System when reviewing the Proposal, thereby ensuring appropriate management conditions are in place.

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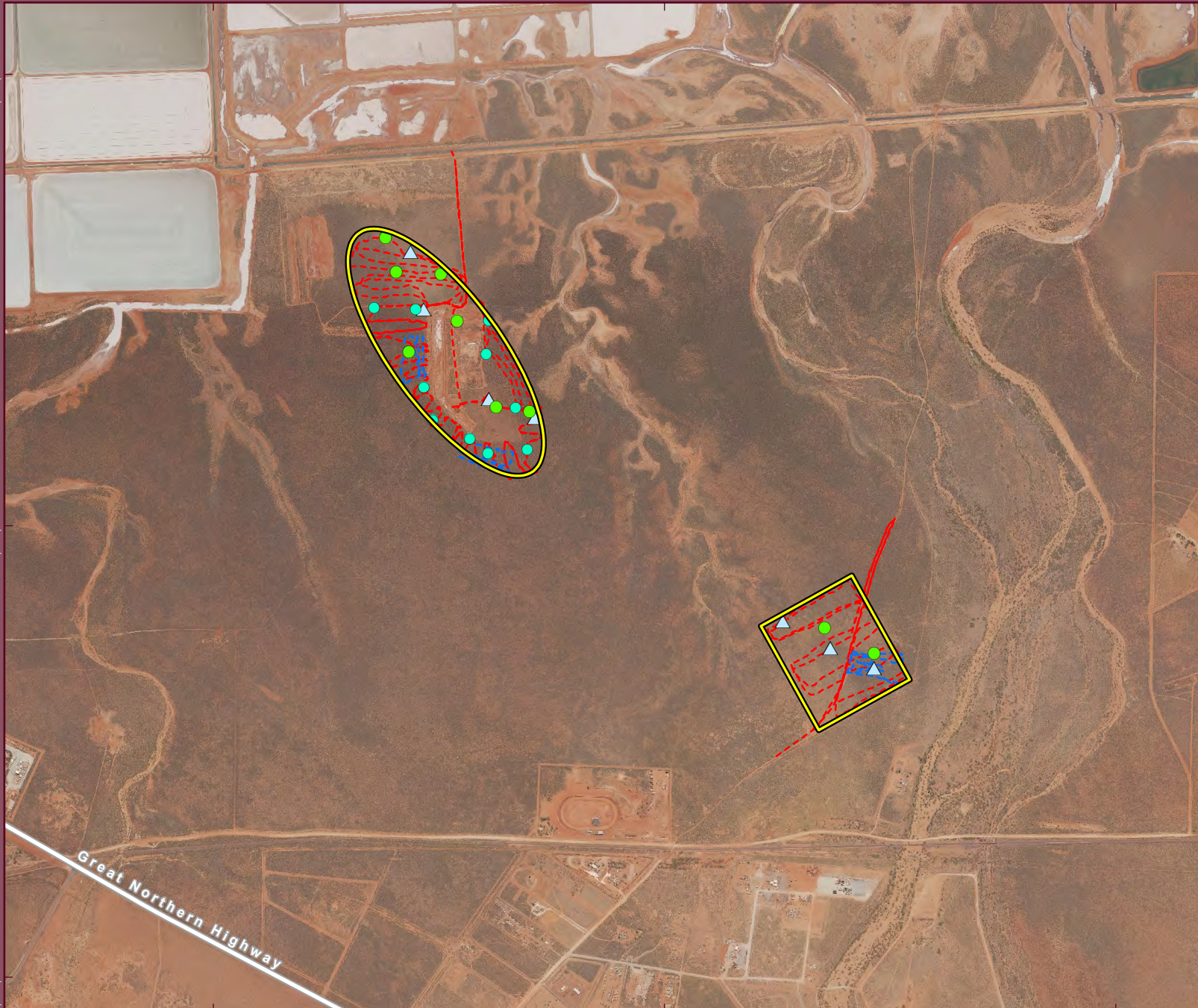
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Legend

- Field Sites
- Camera Locations
- ▲ Habitat Assessments
- Study Area
- Bilby Plot Search
- Transects
- Highway

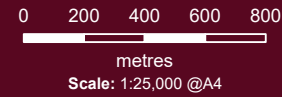
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Figure 2-4: Fauna Survey Effort



3. Results

3.1 Desktop assessment results

3.1.1 Flora diversity

The desktop assessment returned a total of 546 flora species from 230 genera and 77 families (Table 3-1 Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.). Of these, 13 are considered to be of conservation significance, while 71 species are considered alien to Western Australia. The genera with the highest species richness was *Acacia* (27 species) and *Gomphrena* (13 species), *Tephrosia* (13 species) and *Euphorbia* (13 species). The family with the highest species richness was Fabaceae (107 species), followed by Poaceae (89 species) and Malvaceae (39 species).

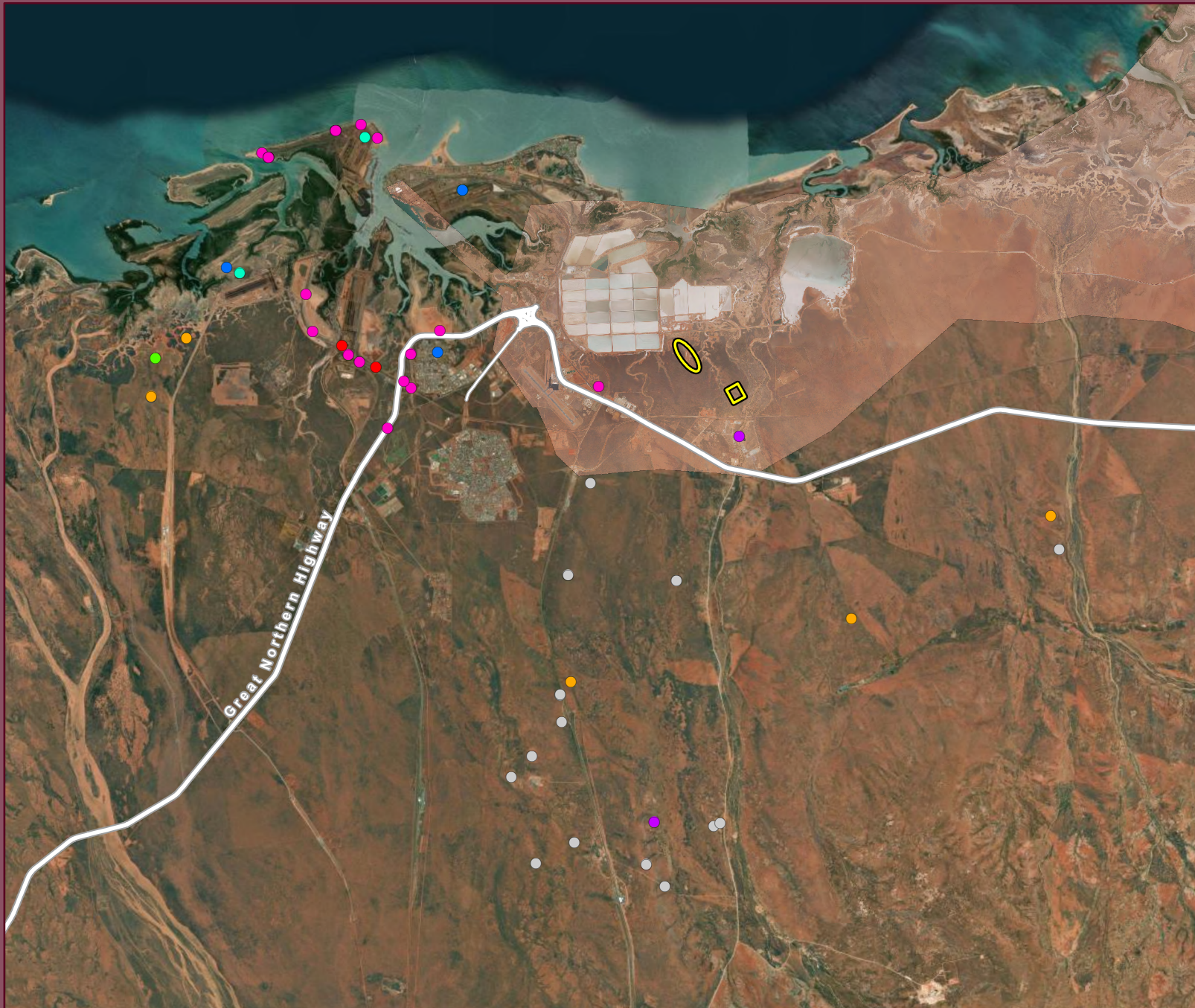
Table 3-1 Summary of flora species returned from the desktop assessment.

Flora group	Number of potential species
Families	77
Genera	230
Species	546
Significant	13
Weeds	71

3.1.2 Significant flora returned by desktop assessment

For the purposes of the desktop assessment, the assessment was based upon the results of the DBCA and TPFL database searches with a 20km buffer applied to the Study Area. The desktop assessment returned a total of eight conservation significant flora species within 20 km of the Study Area (Figure 3-1, **Appendix 4**) one Priority 1 species; one Priority 2 species; five Priority 3 species; and one Priority 4 flora species. The PMST database search did not return any listed flora species. No significant flora species have been recorded within the Study Area previously, two species were considered 'likely' to occur, five had the 'potential' to occur, and two species were considered 'unlikely' to occur based on the criteria on the criteria in **Appendix 2 (Appendix 4)**.

The likelihood rating of significant flora returned by the database search was later updated post-field assessment (**Appendix 4**), including factors such as if there was suitable habitat present within the Study Area; whether that species was likely to have been overlooked during the survey (e.g. a large perennial versus a small annual life form), or if the species was unlikely to be present due to unsuitable survey timing and conditions.



Legend

- Study Area
- Highway
- Major Road

Conservation Listed Flora

- *Bulbostylis burbidgeae* (P4)
- *Eragrostis crateriformis* (P3)
- *Euploca mutica* (P3)
- *Gomphrena leptophylla* (P3)
- *Gomphrena pusilla* (P2)
- *Gymnanthera cunninghamii* (P3)
- *Rothia indica* subsp. *australis* (P3)
- *Tephrosia rosea* var. *Port Hedland* (A.S. George 1114) (P1)

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Figure 3-1: Records of Conservation Listed Flora Species Previously Recorded within 20 km of the Study Area (DBCA, 2024)

3.1.3 Fauna diversity

Table 3-2 presents a summary of terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa returned by the database searches. A consolidated list of all fauna taxa identified in the desktop assessment is provided in **Appendix 1**. Due to the proximity of the Study Area to the coastline, marine taxa such as cetaceans, pinnipeds and fish were excluded from the database results as none of these groups have potential to occur within the Study Area.

Table 3-2 Summary of terrestrial fauna species returned by the database searches.

Fauna group	Number of potential species
Amphibians	12
Reptiles	111
Avifauna	238
Mammals	43
Significant	63
Total	404

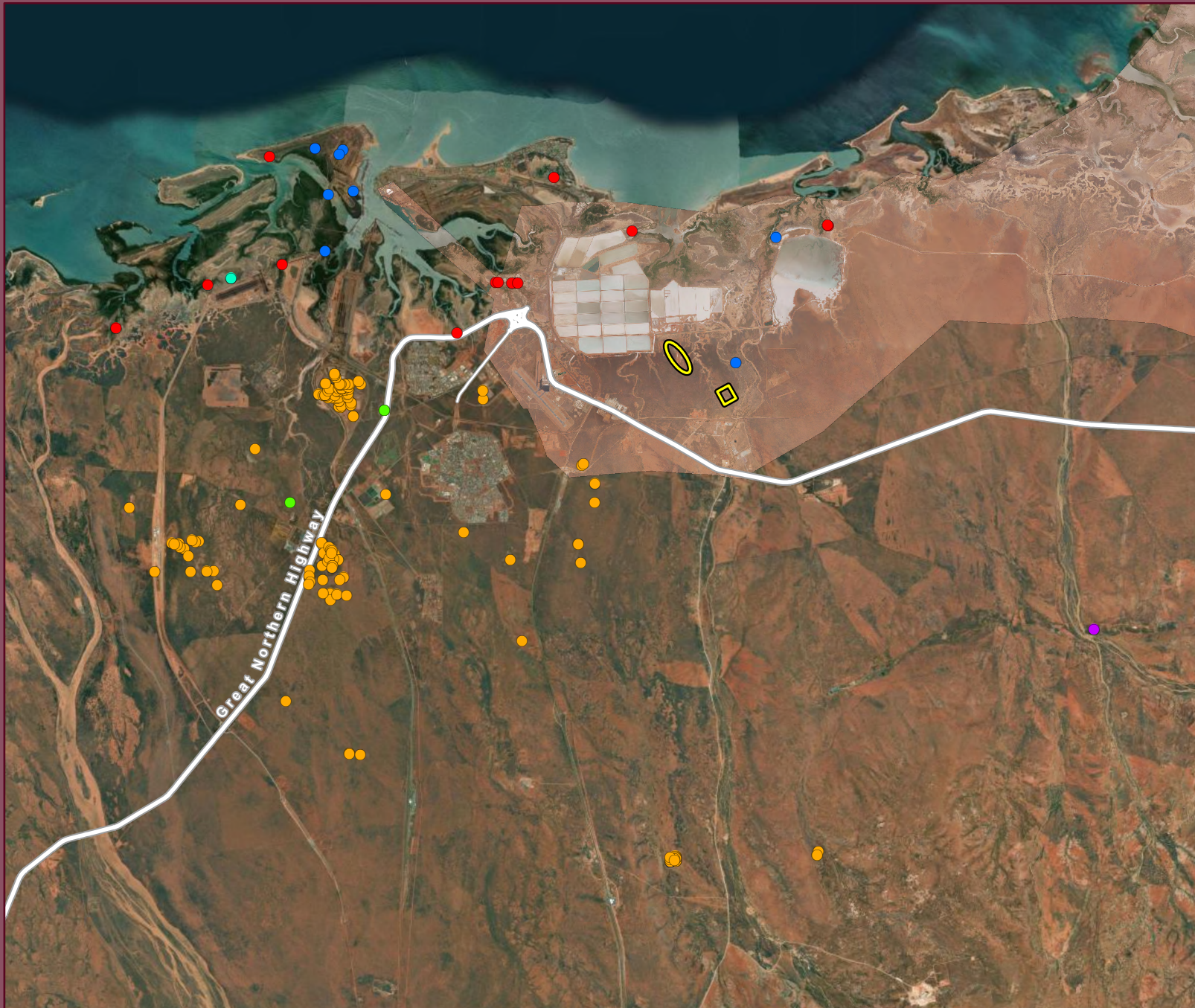
3.1.4 Significant fauna returned by desktop study

For the purposes of the desktop assessment, the assessment was based upon the results of the DBCA and TPFL database searches with a 20km buffer applied to the Study Area. Sixty-three conservation listed fauna species were returned by the database search (Figure 3-2, Appendix 3), 58 from DBCA Threatened and Priority Fauna Search and an additional five from the PMST search:

- Four Critically Endangered fauna taxa.
- Four Endangered fauna taxa.
- Eight Vulnerable fauna taxa.
- Forty-six Migratory fauna taxa.
- One Priority 1 fauna taxon.
- No Priority 2 fauna taxon.
- One Priority 3 fauna taxon.
- Five Priority 4 fauna taxon.
- One Other Specially Protected fauna taxon.

*Note that species can fall under multiple categories listed above

None of the species were considered 'likely' to occur within the Study Area, 10 species were considered to have 'potential' to occur within the Study Area and 53 species were considered 'unlikely' to occur, based on the criteria used to assess the likelihood of occurrence (Appendix 3).



Legend

- Study Area
- Highway
- Major Road

Conservation Listed Fauna

- Ctenotus angusticeps* (P3)
- Dasyercus blythi* (P4)
- Dasyercus cristicauda* (P4)
- Leggadina lakedownensis* (P4)
- Ozimops cobourgiensis* (P1)
- Pseudomys chapmani* (P4)

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3.2 Field results

3.2.1 Vegetation of the Study Area

Two vegetation units were identified across one major landform, Plains, over the Study Area. The vegetation associations are summarised in Table 3-3Table 3-1 and are described in detail on the following pages, accompanied by vegetation mapping (Figure 3-3).

Natural regeneration of vegetation has not been classified as a vegetation unit as it encompasses areas of existing clearing that have not yet been rehabilitated. Vegetation has grown back on these areas, however, the condition of the vegetation is relatively poor as the land has not been rehabilitated and therefore the vegetation that has colonised the area comprises only a few species, due to the lack of terraforming of the landscape.

Table 3-3 Vegetation types of the Study Area.

Unit	Vegetation description	Extent (ha)	Proportion (%) within Study Area
Vegetation of Plains			
AsTe/Ts	<i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> low shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> and/or <i>Triodia secunda</i> open hummock grassland	57.43	76.76%
Tsp.1Tsp.2Ts	<i>Tecticornia</i> sp. 1 and <i>Tecticornia</i> sp. 2 low shrubland over <i>Triodia secunda</i> hummock grassland	4.44	5.93%
NR	Natural regeneration of previously cleared unrehabilitated vegetation. <i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> low scattered shrubs or <i>Tecticornia</i> sp. 1 (<i>Tecticornia</i> sp.2) open herbland with <i>Triodia epactia</i> very open hummock grassland	3.94	5.26%
CL	Previously cleared areas (e.g. tracks, existing disturbance)	9.01	12.04%
Grand Total		74.82	100

3.2.2 Detailed vegetation description

Vegetation of Plains

P1 *Acacia stellaticeps* low shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and/or *Triodia secunda* open hummock grassland

Landform and soils This unit was recorded from sandy/loamy plains. This unit was recorded from gently sloping/undulating plains, from the Uaroo Land System.

Distribution This unit was recorded throughout the Study Area. It was recorded from 57.43 ha (76.76%).

Associated species
Trees: N/A
Shrubs: *Acacia colei* var. *colei*
Low shrubs: *Pluchea tetranthera*, *Trianthema turgidifolium*
Grasses: *Eragrostis falcata*, *Chrysopogon fallax*
Herbs: *Cassytha capillaris*

Conservation listed flora Nil

Weeds *Indigofera oblongifolia*, *Calotropis procera*, *Vachellia farnesiana* var *farnesiana*

Condition Poor to Very Good

Sampling sites Relevés: DSLR01, DSLR02, DSLR03, DSLR04, DSLR06, DSLR07

Fire and disturbance This unit has not been affected by significant recent fire. There was existing disturbance recorded, with existing rehabilitation, minor evidence of cattle and presence of declared pests (weeds).

Photo



P2 *Tecticornia* sp. 1 and *Tecticornia* sp. 2 low shrubland over *Triodia secunda* hummock grassland

Landform and soils This unit was recorded from sandy/loamy plains. This unit was recorded from gently sloping/undulating plains, from the Uaroo Land System.

Distribution This unit was recorded throughout the Study Area. It was recorded from 4.44 ha (5.93%).

Associated species Trees: N/A
Shrubs: N/A
Low shrubs: *Trianthema turgidifolium*
Grasses: *Eragrostis falcata*
Herbs: N/A

Conservation on listed flora Nil

Weeds *Indigofera oblongifolia*

Condition Very Good

Sampling sites Relevés: DSLR05, DSLR08

Fire and disturbance This unit has not been affected by significant recent fire. There was minimal disturbance recorded, with minor evidence of cattle and weeds.

Photo



3.2.3 Vegetation condition

The majority of vegetation within the Study Area was rated as being in 'Very Good' condition (Trudgen 1988). Only 9.01 ha of the Study Area was ranked as being Completely Degraded, in the form of previously cleared areas. Scattered introduced (weed) flora species, and evidence of cattle were recorded within the Study Area; however, their presence did not significantly affect the vegetation condition.

The areas of natural regeneration of previously cleared vegetation varied between degraded to good condition. Figure 3-4 presents the condition mapping for the Study Area, whilst Table 3-4 presents the extent of condition of vegetation mapped within the Study Area.

Table 3-4 Vegetation condition of the Study Area

Condition	Area (ha)	Proportion (%) of Study Area
Very Good	32.90	43.97
Good	28.68	38.33
Poor	0.78	1.04
Degraded	3.45	4.62
Completely Degraded	9.01	12.04
Total	74.82	100.0

3.2.4 Vegetation of significance

The vegetation within the Study Area does not correspond to any listed Threatened Ecological Communities under the EPBC or BC Act and none are consistent with any Priority Ecological Communities listed by DBCA (2024c). The vegetation within the Study Area is also not considered representative of any Ecosystems at Risk identified by Desmond (2001). The vegetation is not considered significant based on the criteria of the EPA (2016c).

3.2.5 Native flora

A total of 32 taxa from 26 genera representing 15 families were recorded during the current survey (Table 3-5, Appendix 6).

The most taxon-rich families were: Fabaceae (7 taxa); Poaceae (7 taxa); and Chenopodiaceae (3 taxa). The most species rich genera were: *Acacia* (3 taxa); *Indigofera* (2 taxa); *Triodia* (2 taxa); and *Tecticornia* (2 taxa). The dominant plant groups are consistent with other surveys of the broader locality. The species recorded within the current study area are consistent to those found within the surrounding vegetation during adjacent surveys (Biota, 2006a; ENV, 2011b).

Table 3-5 Total recorded numbers of families, genera, species, taxa, priority species and weeds recorded during survey.

Flora group	Number recorded
Families	15
Genera	26
Species	32
Taxa	32
Priority species	Nil
Weeds	3

3.2.6 Significant flora

No Threatened flora species were recorded during the study. No priority flora species were recorded within the Study Area.

The desktop study, utilising previous survey results, a Florabase database search, an EPBC Protected Matters search, identified eight conservation listed species as occurring within a 20 km radius of the Study Area (Section 3.1.2).

None of the eight conservation listed species identified by the database search were recorded within the Study Area and were deemed unlikely to exist within the Study Area. Three of which were perennial shrubs and were unlikely to have been overlooked during the survey. An additional three of which are annual herbs, one annual tussock grass and one annual sedge, however these species' preferred habitats were not evident within the Study Area.

3.2.7 Unconfirmed flora

Three taxon recorded in the Study Area, *Eragrostis* sp., *Swainsona* sp. and *Triumfetta* sp. were unable to be described to species level, due to poor collection material and/or lack of diagnostic characteristics. It is considered, however, these specimens are unlikely to represent any species of conservation significance as the habitat supporting the priority species of these genus' were not found within the Study Area and the Study Area was well traversed as part of the Targeted surveys and no additional priority flora was identified. These unconfirmed species are likely to represent species already included in taxa noted during the Survey.

3.2.8 Introduced flora

Three introduced (weed) species were recorded from the Study Area, **Calotropis procera*, * *Vachellia farnesiana* var *farnesiana* and **Indigofera oblongifolia* (Appendix 8, Figure 3-4).

The ranking of these weed species as per the Parks and Wildlife Weed Prioritisation process (Parks and Wildlife 2013) is shown in **Figure 3-4**.

Calotropis procera is listed as a Declared Pest under the State Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (BAM Act).

Strict weed hygiene protocols should be implemented during clearing of vegetation and subsequent earthworks to minimise the introduction and spread of weeds to or from the Study Area.

Table 3-6 Introduced species recorded in the Study Area and Parks and Wildlife weed prioritisation ranking

Species	Ranking (Parks and Wildlife 2013)
* <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> var <i>farnesiana</i>	High/Rapid
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	unknown
* <i>Calotropis procera</i>	Declared Pest/ Unknown

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676,000mE

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7,748,000mN

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

674,000mE

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678,000mE



Legend

-  Study Area
-  Highway
- Vegetation**
-  AsTe/Ts
-  Tsp.1Tsp.2Ts
-  Natural Rehab
-  Completely Degraded

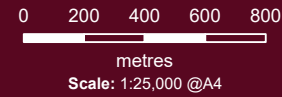
Drawn: J.Wesson
 Plan: RTIO-1057917v1
 Date: July 2024

Checked by: A.Coulson
 Proj: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
 GIS.Team@riotinto.com



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Figure 3-3: Vegetation of the Study Area



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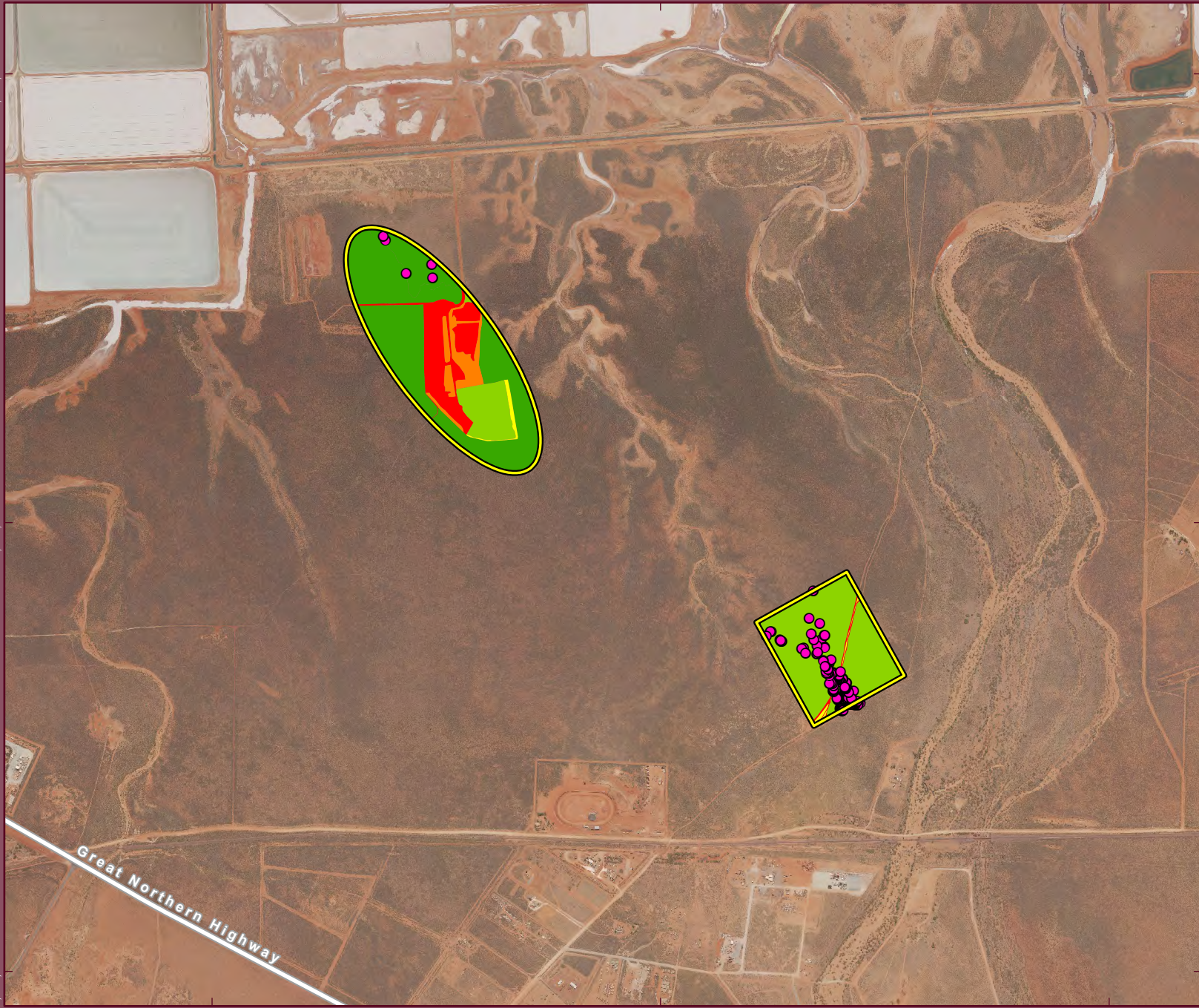
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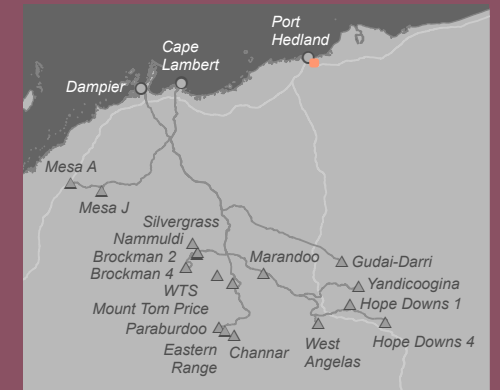


Legend

- Naturalised Species
 - Study Area
 - Highway
- Vegetation Condition**
- 0.1
 - 0.2
 - 0.4
 - 0.6
 - 0.8

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 Plan: RTIO-1057917v1
 Date: July 2024

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3.2.9 Fauna habitat of the Study Area

Seven habitat assessments were conducted (Appendix 9) and a single fauna habitat was described from the Study Area; Sandy Plain. In addition, areas of vehicle tracks, old borrow pits and rehabilitated vegetation was recorded, these areas were classified as Disturbed, offering little in the way of fauna habitats and niches. The fauna habitat types recorded are described below, accompanied by mapping of the habitat types (Table 3-7, Figure 3-5).

The Sandy Plain habitat was dominated by *Acacia stellaticeps* low shrubland over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland with a distinct lack of mid story or canopy vegetation. The fauna habitat was heavily disturbed by grazing with cattle tracks and scats prevalent.

The Sandy Plain habitat was widespread across the Study Area and surrounds (65.81 ha, 87.96%), whilst Disturbed areas accounted for 9.01 ha (12.04%) of the Study Area.

Table 3-7 List of habitat types within the Study Area.

Habitat	Fauna habitat description	Significant microhabitat	Extent (ha) within Study Area	Proportion (%) within Study Area
Sandy Plain	<i>Acacia stellaticeps</i> low shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> hummock grassland. The substrate is predominantly made of sand or fine gravel and the Study Area is flat with no gradient. In small areas the habitat is degraded and dominated by Buffel Grass (<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>).	None recorded	65.81	87.96
Disturbed		None recorded	9.01	12.04
Total			74.82	100.00

3.2.10 Fauna habitats of significance

None of the fauna habitats present in the Study Area, are considered significant at a local or regional level, however sandy plain habitat has the potential to be locally significant for the Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*). The sandy plain habitat in the Study Area is suitable for burrowing and the habitat occurs in association with an Acacia species (*Acacia stellaticeps*) which is known to provide resources for cossid larvae which is a major food resource for bilbies in the Pilbara (DPAW 2017). Due consideration was given during the survey for potential Greater Bilby presence. The sandy plain habitat in the Study Area does not represent a restricted fauna habitat.

None of the fauna habitats occurring within the Study Area correspond to any ecosystems listed as Threatened under the EPBC Act and none are consistent with ecosystems listed as TECs by DBCA (2024a).

None of the fauna habitats occurring within the Study Area are representative of listed PECs by DBCA Wildlife (2024a).

3.2.11 Fauna

A total of 14 fauna species were opportunistically recorded during the survey, which are summarised in Table 3-8. Three of the species are introduced.

Table 3-8 Fauna species recorded within the Study Area.

Group	Species	Common Name	Observation Type
Mammals	<i>*Bos taurus</i>	Cattle	tracks and direct
	<i>*Canis canidae</i>	Dog	tracks
	<i>*Felis catus</i>	Cat	camera trap and tracks
	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	Spinifex hopping mouse	camera trap and tracks
	<i>Osphranter robustus</i>	Euro	camera trap and direct
	<i>Pseudomys desertor</i>	Desert mouse	camera trap
Birds	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy kite	direct
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling kite	direct
	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow bee-eater	direct
Reptiles	<i>Ctenotus saxatilis</i>		direct
	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i>	Military dragon	direct
	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>	Central netted dragon	camera trap
	<i>Leirista sp</i>		tracks
	<i>Varanus sp</i>	Goanna	diggings, tracks, scat

A targeted Greater Bilby surveys was undertaken across the Study Area based on the presence of suitable habitat and recent records in the vicinity of the Study Area. The targeted Greater Bilby survey was designed to look for evidence of the species presence (diggings, burrows, scats and tracks) and entailed:

- Deployment of 10 motion sensitive cameras,
- Three 2 ha plots and
- Entirety of the Study Area traversed.

No signs of the Greater Bilby were recorded during the survey.

Despite adequate survey effort for a Basic level of survey, no fauna of Conservation Significance were recorded during the field surveys.

The desktop study, utilising previous survey results and various database searches identified ten conservation significant fauna species that have the 'potential' to occur within the vicinity of the Study Area:

- *Falco hypoleucos* - Grey Falcon
- *Falco peregrinus* - Peregrine Falcon
- *Hirundo rustica* - Barn Swallow
- *Dasycercus blythi* - Brush-tailed Mulgara
- *Dasyurus hallucatus* - Northern Quoll
- *Leggadina lakedownensis* - Northern short-tailed mouse

- *Macroderma gigas* - Ghost Bat
- *Macrotis lagotis* - Bilby, Dalgyte, Ninu
- *Ozimops cobourgianus* - North-western Free-tailed Bat
- *Rhinonicteris aurantia* (Pilbara form) - Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat

The likelihood of their occurrence is discussed in detail in Section 3.1.4 and is presented in Appendix 2. These species that are considered as having the 'Potential' to occur do not have specific dependence on the habitat present, with no roosting, denning, shelter or breeding habitat being present. In addition, the fauna habitat present; Sandy Plain is common and widespread in the local and regional area. As such, it is unlikely that the Proposal will impact the conservation status of these species at either a local or bioregional scale

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Legend

Study Area

Highway

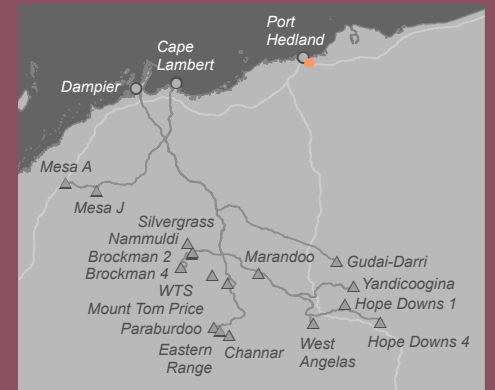
Fauna Habitat

Sandy Plain

Disturbed (HD)

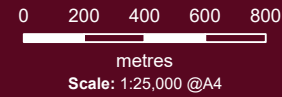
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Figure 3-5: Fauna Habitats



4. Statement addressing the 10 clearing principles

Rio Tinto on behalf of Dampier Salt Limited, is proposing to undertake maintenance works of the siphons at the Port Hedland facility to improve flow capacity (the **Proposal**). Approval for clearing of native vegetation associated with the Proposal is required via a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (**NVCP**) under Section 51A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (**EP Act**). The Study Area covers 6.41 ha of native vegetation, unvegetated saline creeks and disturbed ground.

Based on specialist assessment of the Study Area and discussion below, it is deemed that:

- Principles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) are not at variance.

4.1 Principle (a) Comprises high level of biological diversity.

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

The Pilbara is one of Australia's 15 National Biodiversity Hotspots (DBCA, 2023) and is a secondary centre of endemism and species richness for *Acacia*, *Triodia*, *Corymbia* and *Sida* in Western Australia ((Maslin & Van Leeuwen, 2008), (Kendrick & Stanley, 2001)).

The Study Area occurs within the Roebourne sub-region of the Pilbara bioregion. The Roebourne sub-region is described as: 'Quaternary alluvial and older colluvial coastal and subcoastal plains with a grass savannah of mixed bunch and hummock grasses, and dwarf shrub steppe of *Acacia stellaticeps* or *A. pyriformis* and *A. inaequilatera*. Uplands are dominated by *Triodia* hummock grasslands. Ephemeral drainage lines support *Eucalyptus victrix* or *Corymbia hamersleyana* woodlands. Samphire, *Sporobolus* and mangal occur on marine alluvial flats and river deltas. Resistant linear ranges of basalts occur across the coastal plains, with minor exposures of granite. Islands are either Quaternary sand accumulations, or composed of basalt or limestone, or combinations of any of these three.' (Kendrick & Stanley, 2001).

Two vegetation types, AsTe/Ts and Tsp.1Tsp2Ts, were described from the Study Area occurring on the plains. Neither vegetation type is listed as a TEC under either the EPBC Act or under the State listing maintained by DBCA. The vegetation types do not represent a PEC under the State listing maintained by DBCA.

The vegetation types identified within the Study Area are considered to be of low conservation value and are widely distributed both locally and throughout the Roebourne sub-region.

A total of 32 taxa from 26 genera representing 15 families were recorded during the survey. The number of taxa recorded by the current study was what was expected when compared with similar sized previous surveys of the Port Hedland locality.

No species of Threatened Flora were recorded during the study, or were expected to occur within the Study Area.

One broad fauna habitat types were recorded within the Study Area: sandy plain. This fauna habitat is not considered to be restricted at a local or regional level.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

4.2 Principle (b) Potential impact to any significant habitat for native fauna.

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

One broad habitat type was mapped across the entirety of the Study Area. This fauna habitat is not considered to be restricted at a local or regional level. No species of conservation significance were considered likely to occur within the study area. No suitable nesting or roosting habitat for species of conservation significance identified as potentially present in the Study Area was identified, with only a very sparse occurrence of *Acacia ampliceps* identified across the study area.

It is considered unlikely the Proposal will negatively impact on the conservation status of any conservation significant species, on either a local or regional scale.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

4.3 Principle (c) Potential impact to any rare flora.

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

No Threatened flora species were recorded in the Study Area, and none are considered likely to occur following the field survey. No Threatened flora species were identified by the database searches as occurring within 50 km of the Study Area.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

4.4 Principle (d) Presence of any threatened ecological communities.

Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community (TEC).

There are no Parks and Wildlife or Commonwealth listed TECs within or adjacent to the Study Area.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

4.5 Principle (e) Significance as a remnant of native vegetation in the area that has been extensively cleared.

Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as remnant vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

The majority of the Roebourne region has not been extensively cleared. However grazing, inappropriate fire regimes and weed invasion have greatly altered the vegetation in some areas. The Study Area lies within two of Beard's mapping units –Abydos Plain 589 and Abydos Plain 647.

The current extent of the Beard (1975) mapping units Abydos Plain 589 and Abydos Plain 647 has been estimated to be over 90% of their pre-European extent remaining. Vegetation types within the Study Area would not represent remnant stands of extensively cleared vegetation.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

4.6 Principle (f) Impact on any watercourse and/or wetlands.

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

No watercourses or wetlands are present within the Study Area, or will be impacted by the proposal.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

4.7 Principle (g) Potential to cause appreciable land degradation.

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

The Study Area lies within the Uaroo Land System. This Land System is generally not prone to degradation and are generally not susceptible to erosion. The proposal is not expected to result in soil erosion, additional nutrient export, water-logging/flooding, acidification, salinization or deep subsoil compaction.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

4.8 Principle (h) Potential to impact on the environmental values of adjacent or nearby conservation areas.

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.

The Study Area does not lie within any DBCA managed lands or ESAs.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

4.9 Principle (i) Potential deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

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.

No permanent or semi-permanent water features occur in or adjacent to the Study Area. Given the small scale of Proposal, there is no reason to expect that the Proposal would affect groundwater quality in the region.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

4.10 Principle (j) Potential of clearing to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

Local flooding occurs seasonally in the Pilbara region as a result of cyclonic activity and sporadic thunderstorm activity. The small scale of cleared proposed is not expected to exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding in the area.

Based on specialist assessment, the proposal is considered not at variance to this principle.

5. Conclusions

Rio Tinto on behalf of Dampier Salt Limited, is proposing to undertake maintenance works of the siphons at the Port Hedland facility to improve flow capacity. The Study Area covers 6.41 ha of native vegetation, unvegetated saline creeks and disturbed ground. Vegetation, flora and fauna assessments at the siphons (Study Area) was required to address the 10 Clearing Principles as part of the NVCP application process.

The Study Area was surveyed by Rio Tinto botanist Julijanna Hantzis and ecologist Alicia Michael on the 15th to the 19th of April. The Study Area was assessed in accordance with the *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Factor Guideline – Flora and Vegetation (EPA, 2016a, 2016c)*. The Study Area was also surveyed by Rio Tinto zoologist Shane McAdam on the 7th to the 8th of May 2024, with a return trip by Rio Tinto zoologists Shane McAdam and John Trainer on the 5th to the 6th of June 2024. Fauna habitats were confirmed with reference to *Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment and Environmental Factor Guideline – Terrestrial Fauna (EPA, 2016b, 2020)*.

Two vegetation units were identified across one major landform, Plains, over the Study Area. The vegetation units were described as *Acacia stellaticeps* low shrubland over *Triodia epactia* and/or *Triodia secunda* open hummock grassland and *Tecticornia* sp. 1 and *Tecticornia* sp. 2 low shrubland over *Triodia secunda* hummock grassland. The vegetation occurring within the Study Area does not represent any PECs listed by DBCA or TECs listed under either the BC Act or EPBC Act.

A total of 32 taxa from 26 genera representing 15 families were recorded during the current survey. The number of taxa recorded by the current study is reflective of the previously disturbed nature of the Study Area. No threatened or priority flora species were recorded in the Study Area.

One broad fauna habitat types was recorded across the entire Study Area: 'sandy plain habitat'. This fauna habitat is not considered to be restricted at a local or regional level.

No significant fauna species were detected during the field survey. Of the 63 significant fauna species identified during the desktop study, none are considered to have potential to occur based on the habitat present within the Study Area and the known ecology of each species.

None of the species identified in the desktop assessment were considered 'Likely' or 'Potential' to occur within the Study Area based on post field observations. No suitable nesting or roosting habitat for species of conservation significance identified as potentially present in the Study Area was identified, with only a very sparse occurrence of *Acacia ampliceps* identified across the study area. It is unlikely the Proposal will negatively impact on the conservation status of any of these species at either a local or bioregional scale.

The Proposal was assessed against the 10 clearing principles as defined in Schedule 5 (Principles for Clearing Native Vegetation) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. A specialist assessment against the 10 Clearing Principles determined that:

- Principles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) are not at variance.

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7. Appendices

Appendix 1: Results of database searches.

Table 1: Flora Species

- A: ALA (2024) Occurrence Search.
- B: DBCA (2024a) Dandjoo Biodiversity Platform.
- C: DBCA (2024e) TPFL Database.
- D: Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) WA Herbarium Database.
- E: DCCEE, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2024) Protected Matters Search Tool.
- F: (Biota, 2006a) Port Hedland Solar Saltfield Expansion Botanical Survey

Table 2: Fauna Species

- A: ALA (2024) Occurrence Search.
- B: DBCA (2024a) Dandjoo Biodiversity Platform.
- C: DBCA (2024d) Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.
- D: (DCCEE, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water 2024b) Protected Matters Search Tool.
- E: (Biota, 2006b) Port Hedland Solar Saltfield Expansion Fauna Survey

Family	Species	Status	Introduced	A	B	C	D	E	F
Acanthaceae	<i>Avicennia marina</i>			X	X				
	<i>Avicennia marina subsp. marina</i>			X	X				
Aizoaceae	<i>Trianthema cusackianum</i>			X	X				
	<i>Trianthema pilosum</i>			X	X				
	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>		*	X	X				
	<i>Trianthema triquetrum</i>			X	X				
	<i>Trianthema turgidifolium</i>			X	X				X
Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>				X				
	<i>Aerva javanica</i>		*	X	X				X
	<i>Alternanthera angustifolia</i>			X	X				
	<i>Alternanthera nana</i>			X	X				
	<i>Amaranthus clementii</i>			X	X				
	<i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i>			X	X				
	<i>Amaranthus undulatus</i>			X	X				X
	<i>Gomphrena affinis subsp. pilbarensis</i>			X	X				
	<i>Gomphrena breviflora</i>			X					
	<i>Gomphrena canescens</i>			X	X				
	<i>Gomphrena canescens subsp. canescens</i>			X	X				
	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>			*	X	X			
	<i>Gomphrena cucullata</i>		P3				X		
	<i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i>				X	X			
	<i>Gomphrena leptoclada</i>				X	X			
	<i>Gomphrena leptoclada subsp. leptoclada</i>				X	X			
	<i>Gomphrena leptophylla</i>		P3		X			X	
	<i>Gomphrena pusilla</i>		P2		X			X	
	<i>Gomphrena sordida</i>				X	X			X
	<i>Gomphrena tenella</i>				X	X			
	<i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i>				X	X			
	<i>Ptilotus axillaris</i>				X	X			X
	<i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i>				X	X			X
	<i>Ptilotus divaricatus</i>				X				
<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i>				X	X			X	
<i>Ptilotus fusiformis</i>				X	X			X	
<i>Ptilotus murrayi</i>				X	X				
<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i>					X				

	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>		X	X		
	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>		X	X		
	<i>Ptilotus villosiflorus</i>		X	X		
	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	*	X	X		
	<i>Surreya diandra</i>		X	X		x
Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	*	X			
Apocynaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	*		X		
	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>		X			
	<i>Cynanchum floribundum</i>		X	X		X
	<i>Cynanchum viminalis subsp. australe</i>			X		
	<i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i>	P3	X		X	X
Araliaceae	<i>Trachymene oleracea</i>			X		
Arecaceae	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	*	X			
	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	*		X		
Asparagaceae	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	*		X		
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe vera</i>	*		X		
	<i>Aloe vera var. officinalis</i>	*		X		
Asteraceae	<i>Apowollastonia hamersleyensis</i>			X		
	<i>Calocephalus knappii</i>		X	X		
	<i>Calotis hispidula</i>		X	X		
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum subsp. pilbarensis</i>		X	X		
	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum var. cinereum</i>	*	X	X		
	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	*	X	X		
	<i>Flaveria trinervia</i>	*	X	X		
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	*		X		
	<i>Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri</i>		X	X		
	<i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i>		X	X		X
	<i>Pluchea tetranthera</i>		X	X		X
	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	*	X	X		
	<i>Pterocaulon intermedium</i>		X	X		
	<i>Pterocaulon serrulatum var. velutinum</i>		X	X		
	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i>		X	X		X
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	*		X		
	<i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i>			X		X
	<i>Streptoglossa cylindriceps</i>		X	X		
	<i>Streptoglossa decurrens</i>			X		

	<i>Streptoglossa odora</i>		X	X	
	<i>Symphyotrichum squamatum</i>	*	X	X	
	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	*	X	X	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Dolichandrone occidentalis</i>		X	X	
Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia saligna</i>			X	
	<i>Euploca conocarpum</i>		X		X
	<i>Euploca cunninghamii</i>		X		X
	<i>Euploca mutica</i>	P3	X		X
	<i>Euploca pachyphylla</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Euploca vestita</i>		X	X	
	<i>Heliotropium crispatum</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i>		X		
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium platypetalum</i>			X	
Byblidaceae	<i>Byblis filifolia</i>		X	X	
	<i>Byblis pilbarana</i>		X	X	
Cabombaceae	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	*	X		
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	*		X	
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia tumidifructa</i>		X	X	X
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis spinosa subsp. nummularia</i>		X	X	
	<i>Capparis umbonata</i>			X	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i>			X	X
	<i>Polycarpaea holtzei</i>			X	
	<i>Polycarpaea involucrata</i>		X		
	<i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i>		X		
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	*	X		
	<i>Allocasuarina thuyoides</i>		X		
	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	*	X		
Celastraceae	<i>Stackhousia intermedia</i>		X	X	
Centrolepidaceae	<i>Centrolepis banksii</i>		X	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex codonocarpa</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Atriplex eremitis</i>	P1			X
	<i>Atriplex semilunaris</i>		X	X	
	<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>		X		
	<i>Dysphania plantaginella</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Dysphania rhadinostachya</i>			X	
	<i>Dysphania rhadinostachya subsp. rhadinostachya</i>		X	X	X

	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>		X	
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Neobassia astrocarpa</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i>	X		
	<i>Salsola australis</i>	X	X	
	<i>Sclerolaena bicornis</i> var. <i>bicornis</i>	X	X	
	<i>Sclerolaena densiflora</i>		X	
	<i>Sclerolaena glabra</i>	X	X	
	<i>Sclerolaena hostilis</i>	X	X	
	<i>Suaeda arbusculoides</i>	X	X	
	<i>Tecticornia auriculata</i>	X	X	
	<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i>	X	X	
	<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>longispicata</i>	X	X	
	<i>Tecticornia halocnemoides</i> subsp. <i>tenuis</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Tecticornia indica</i>		X	
	<i>Tecticornia indica</i> subsp. <i>bidens</i>	X	X	
	<i>Tecticornia indica</i> subsp. <i>leiostachya</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Tecticornia pruinosa</i>	X	X	
	<i>Tecticornia pterygosperma</i> subsp. <i>denticulata</i>	X	X	
	<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	X	X	
Cleomaceae	<i>Arivela uncifera</i>	X	X	
	<i>Arivela viscosa</i>	X	X	X
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina ensifolia</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Murdannia graminea</i>	X	X	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Bonamia alatisemina</i>	X	X	
	<i>Bonamia erecta</i>	X	X	
	<i>Bonamia linearis</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Bonamia media</i>	X	X	
	<i>Bonamia rosea</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Distimake davenportii</i>	X	X	
	<i>Distimake dissectus</i>	*	X	X
	<i>Distimake dissectus</i> var. <i>dissectus</i>	*		X
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	X	X	
	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Ipomoea muelleri</i>	X	X	X

	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>		X	X		
	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>		X	X		
	<i>Ipomoea polymorpha</i>		X	X		X
	<i>Operculina aequisepala</i>		X	X		
	<i>Polymeria ambigua</i>		X	X		X
	<i>Polymeria calycina</i>			X		
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus amarus</i>	*	X	X		
	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	*		X		
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	*	X	X		
	<i>Cucumis melo</i>			X		
	<i>Cucumis variabilis</i>		X	X		
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> var. <i>cucumerina</i>		X	X		
Cymodoceaceae	<i>Halodule uninervis</i>		X			
Cyperaceae	<i>Abildgaardia oxystachya</i>		X			X
	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>		X	X		X
	<i>Bulbostylis burbridgeae</i>	P4	X		X	X
	<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i>		X	X		
	<i>Cyperus iria</i>		X	X		
	<i>Cyperus ixiocarpus</i>		X	X		
	<i>Cyperus leptocarpus</i>		X	X		
	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	*	X	X		
	<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>			X		X
	<i>Cyperus stolonifer</i>	*	X			
	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>		X	X		X
	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>			X		X
	<i>Fimbristylis rara</i>		X	X		
	<i>Schoenoplectiella lateriflora</i>		X	X		
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera burmanni</i>		X			
	<i>Drosera finlaysoniana</i>		X			
Elatinaceae	<i>Bergia ammannioides</i>			X		
	<i>Bergia henshallii</i>		X	X		
	<i>Bergia pedicellaris</i>		X			
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Adriana tomentosa</i>		X	X		
	<i>Adriana tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>		X	X		
	<i>Euphorbia australis</i>			X		X
	<i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>subtomentosa</i>		X	X		

	<i>Euphorbia biconvexa</i>		X	X	
	<i>Euphorbia clementii</i>	P3			X
	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	*	X	X	
	<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i>	*	X		
	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	*	X		
	<i>Euphorbia myrtoides</i>		X	X	
	<i>Euphorbia psilosperma</i>		X	X	
	<i>Euphorbia tannensis subsp. eremophila</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli L.</i>	*		X	
	<i>Euphorbia trigonosperma</i>		X	X	
	<i>Euphorbia vaccaria var. vaccaria</i>		X	X	
	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	*	X		
	<i>Mallotus nesophilus</i>		X		
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia acradenia</i>		X		
	<i>Acacia adoxa var. adoxa</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia ampliceps</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia bivenosa</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Acacia browniana var. endlicheri</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia colei</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia colei var. colei</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Acacia coriacea subsp. pendens</i>			X	
	<i>Acacia cowleana</i>		X		
	<i>Acacia inaequilatera</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>		X		
	<i>Acacia maitlandii</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia monticola</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia orthocarpa</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Acacia pyrifolia</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia pyrifolia var. pyrifolia</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia robeorum</i>		X		
	<i>Acacia sclerosperma subsp. sclerosperma</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia sericophylla</i>			X	
	<i>Acacia sphaerostachya</i>		X	X	
	<i>Acacia stellaticeps</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Acacia synchronicia</i>		X		

<i>Acacia trachycarpa</i>		X	X	X
<i>Acacia translucens</i>		X		
<i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i>		X	X	
<i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>tumida</i>		X	X	
<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	*	X	X	
<i>Alysicarpus muelleri</i>		X	X	
<i>Cajanus cinereus</i>		X	X	
<i>Cajanus marmoratus</i>		X	X	
<i>Cajanus pubescens</i>		X	X	
<i>Canavalia rosea</i>		X	X	
<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	*	X	X	
<i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i>		X	X	X
<i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> subsp. <i>sturtii</i>		X	X	
<i>Crotalaria dissitiflora</i>		X		
<i>Crotalaria dissitiflora</i> subsp. <i>benthamiana</i>		X		
<i>Crotalaria ramosissima</i>		X	X	X
<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>		X		
<i>Cullen leucanthum</i>		X	X	X
<i>Cullen martinii</i>		X		
<i>Cullen stipulaceum</i>		X	X	
<i>Desmodium scorpiurus</i>		X		
<i>Glycine tomentella</i>		X	X	
<i>Grona filiformis</i>		X	X	X
<i>Indigostrum parviflorum</i>		X	X	
<i>Indigofera chamaeclada</i> subsp. <i>pubens</i>		X	X	
<i>Indigofera colutea</i>		X	X	X
<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>			X	X
<i>Indigofera hochstetteri</i>	*	X	X	
<i>Indigofera linifolia</i>		X	X	
<i>Indigofera linnaei</i>		X	X	
<i>Indigofera monophylla</i>		X	X	X
<i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	*	X	X	X
<i>Indigofera sessiliflora</i>		X	X	X
<i>Indigofera trita</i>		X	X	X
<i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i>		X	X	
<i>Kennedia stirlingii</i>		X	X	

<i>Leptosema anomalum</i>		X	X	
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	*	X	X	
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	*	X		
<i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i>			X	X
<i>Neptunia monosperma Benth.</i>			X	
<i>Neptunia scutata</i>		X		
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	*	X	X	
<i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i>		X		
<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>		X	X	X
<i>Rothia indica subsp. australis</i>	P3	X		X
<i>Senna artemisioides subsp. oligophylla</i>			X	
<i>Senna bicapsularis</i>	*		X	
<i>Senna curvistyla</i>		X	X	
<i>Senna glutinosa</i>		X	X	X
<i>Senna glutinosa subsp. glutinosa</i>		X	X	
<i>Senna notabilis</i>		X	X	X
<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	*	X	X	
<i>Senna stricta</i>		X		
<i>Senna symonii</i>			X	
<i>Senna venusta</i>		X	X	X
<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>		X	X	X
<i>Sesbania formosa</i>		X	X	
<i>Stylosanthes guianensis var. guianensis</i>	*	X	X	
<i>Stylosanthes hamata</i>	*	X	X	
<i>Swainsona formosa</i>		X		
<i>Swainsona pterostylis</i>		X	X	
<i>Tephrosia brachyodon var. longifolia</i>			X	
<i>Tephrosia coriacea</i>		X		
<i>Tephrosia forrestiana</i>		X	X	
<i>Tephrosia leptoclada</i>		X	X	X
<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>		X	X	
<i>Tephrosia rosea</i>		X	X	
<i>Tephrosia rosea var. clementii</i>		X		
<i>Tephrosia rosea var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H.Brooker 2186)</i>		X		
<i>Tephrosia rosea var. Port Hedland (A.S.George 1114) P1</i>		X		X

	<i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>rosea</i>	X	X	
	<i>Tephrosia simplicifolia</i>	X	X	
	<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. B Kimberley Flora (C.A.Gardner 7300)	X	X	X
	<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E.Trudgen 11601)	X	X	
	<i>Tephrosia</i> sp. D Kimberley Flora (R.D.Royce 1848)	X	X	
	<i>Tephrosia supina</i>		X	
	<i>Tephrosia uniovulata</i>		X	
	<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> *		X	
	<i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	X	X	
	<i>Zornia albiflora</i> Mohlenbr.		X	
	<i>Zornia chaetophora</i>	X		
	<i>Zornia muelleriana</i>	X	X	
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia ambita</i>	X	X	X
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia armitiana</i>	X	X	
	<i>Goodenia forrestii</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i>		X	
	<i>Goodenia microptera</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Goodenia muelleriana</i>	X	X	
	<i>Goodenia nuda</i>	X	X	
	<i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i>	X	X	
	<i>Goodenia triodiophila</i>		X	X
	<i>Lechenaultia subcymosa</i>		X	
	<i>Scaevola amblyanthera</i>	X		
	<i>Scaevola amblyanthera</i> var. <i>centralis</i>	X	X	X
Gyrostemonaceae	<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i>	X	X	X
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus ephemerus</i>	X	X	
	<i>Halragis gossei</i>	X	X	X
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Corynotheca micrantha</i>		X	
	<i>Corynotheca pungens</i>	X	X	
	<i>Tricoryne corynothecoides</i>		X	X
Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Halophila decipiens</i>	X		
	<i>Halophila ovalis</i>	X		
	<i>Najas pseudograminea</i>	X		
	<i>Najas tenuifolia</i>	X		
	<i>Thalassia hemprichii</i>	X		
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i>	X	X	

	<i>Quoya zonalis</i>	T		X	
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha capillaris</i>			X	X
	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>		X	X	X
Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme connata</i>		X	X	
	<i>Mitrasacme exserta</i>		X	X	
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema preissii</i>		X		
Lythraceae	<i>Ammannia muelleri</i>		X	X	
	<i>Ammannia multiflora</i>			X	
	<i>Rotala diandra</i>		X		
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon amplum</i>		X	X	
	<i>Abutilon hannii</i>		X		
	<i>Abutilon lepidum</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Abutilon otocarpum</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i> subsp. <i>Prostrate</i> (A.A.Mitchell PRP 1266)		X	X	
	<i>Abutilon</i> sp. <i>Pritzelianum</i> (S.van Leeuwen 5095)	P3	X		X
	<i>Abutilon australiense</i>		X	X	
	<i>Abutilon</i> sp. <i>Pilbara</i> (W.R. Barker 2025)				X
	<i>Adansonia gregorii</i>		X		
	<i>Corchorus carnarvonensis</i>		X		
	<i>Corchorus elachocarpus</i>		X	X	
	<i>Corchorus incanus</i>		X	X	
	<i>Corchorus incanus</i> subsp. <i>incanus</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Corchorus laniflorus</i>		X	X	
	<i>Corchorus tridens</i>		X	X	
	<i>Corchorus walcottii</i>		X	X	
	<i>Gossypium australe</i>		X	X	
	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	*	X	X	
	<i>Gossypium robinsonii</i>		X	X	
	<i>Hibiscus austrinus</i> var. <i>austrinus</i>		X		
	<i>Hibiscus brachychlaenus</i>		X	X	
	<i>Hibiscus goldsworthii</i>		X	X	
	<i>Hibiscus leptocladus</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i>			X	
	<i>Melhania oblongifolia</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Seringia exastia</i>		X	X	

	<i>Seringia nephrosperma</i>	X	X	
	<i>Sida aff. fibulifera</i>	X		X
	<i>Sida arsiniata</i>	X	X	
	<i>Sida clementii</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Sida echinocarpa</i>		X	
	<i>Sida fibulifera</i>		X	
	<i>Sida rohlena subsp. rohlena</i>		X	
	<i>Sida sp. Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543)</i>		X	
	<i>Sida sp. Rabbit Flat (B.J. Carter 626)</i>	X		
	<i>Triumfetta micracantha</i>	X	X	
	<i>Triumfetta ramosa</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Waltheria virgata</i>		X	
Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea drummondii</i>	X	X	
	<i>Marsilea exarata</i>	X		
	<i>Marsilea hirsuta</i>	X	X	
Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>	X	X	X
Molluginaceae	<i>Hypertelis cerviana</i>	X	X	
	<i>Trigastrotheca molluginea</i>	X	X	X
Moraceae	<i>Ficus aculeata var. indecora</i>	X		
	<i>Ficus brachypoda</i>	X	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia aspera</i>		X	
	<i>Corymbia candida</i>	X	X	
	<i>Corymbia candida subsp. candida</i>	X	X	
	<i>Corymbia candida subsp. x lautifolia</i>	X	X	
	<i>Corymbia deserticola subsp. deserticola</i>	X	X	
	<i>Corymbia flavescens</i>	X	X	
	<i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Corymbia zygophylla</i>	X	X	
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. obtusa</i>	X		
	<i>Eucalyptus victrix</i>		X	X
	<i>Melaleuca argentea</i>	X	X	X
	<i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i>	X		
	<i>Melaleuca lasiandra</i>	X	X	
	<i>Osbornia octodonta</i>	X	X	
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i>	X	X	X

Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone ochroleuca subsp. ochroleuca</i>	*	X		
Phrymaceae	<i>Mimulus gracilis</i>			X	
	<i>Uvedalia linearis</i>			X	
	<i>Uvedalia linearis var. linearis</i>		X	X	
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Nellica maderaspatensis</i>		X	X	X
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>		X		
Plantaginaceae	<i>Stemodia grossa</i>			X	X
	<i>Stemodia lathraia</i>		X	X	
	<i>Stemodia viscosa</i>			X	
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Muellerolimon salicorniaceum</i>		X	X	
Poaceae	<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i>			X	
	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	*	X		
	<i>Aristida contorta</i>		X	X	
	<i>Aristida holathera</i>			X	
	<i>Aristida holathera var. holathera</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Aristida hygrometrica</i>		X	X	
	<i>Aristida inaequiglumis</i>		X	X	
	<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>		X	X	
	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	*	X	X	X
	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	*	X		
	<i>Cenchrus setiger</i>	*	X	X	X
	<i>Chloris barbata</i>	*	X	X	X
	<i>Chloris pectinata</i>			X	
	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	*	X	X	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i>			X	
	<i>Cymbopogon bombycinus</i>		X	X	
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	*		X	
	<i>Cynodon radiatus</i>	*	X	X	
	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	*	X	X	
	<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Digitaria ammophila</i>			X	
	<i>Digitaria brownii</i>		X	X	
	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	*	X	X	
	<i>Diplachne fusca</i>			X	
	<i>Diplachne fusca subsp. fusca</i>		X	X	

<i>Elytrophorus spicatus</i>		X	X		
<i>Enneapogon caeruleus</i>		X	X		X
<i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i>		X	X		
<i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i>		X	X		
<i>Enneapogon purpurascens</i>		X	X		X
<i>Enneapogon robustissimus</i>		X			
<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>		X	X		
<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	*		X		
<i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i>	P3	X		X	X
<i>Eragrostis cumingii</i>		X	X		X
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	*		X		
<i>Eragrostis dielsii</i>		X	X		X
<i>Eragrostis elongata</i>		X	X		
<i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i>		X	X		X
<i>Eragrostis falcata</i>		X	X		X
<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	*	X	X		
<i>Eragrostis speciosa</i>		X	X		
<i>Eragrostis xerophila</i>			X		
<i>Eragrostis nightingaleae</i>		X	X		
<i>Eriachne aristidea</i>		X	X		X
<i>Eriachne ciliata</i>		X	X		
<i>Eriachne filiformis</i>		X			
<i>Eriachne gardneri</i>		X			
<i>Eriachne glauca var. glauca</i>		X			
<i>Eriachne helmsii</i>		X	X		X
<i>Eriachne melicacea</i>		X	X		
<i>Eriachne mucronata</i>			X		
<i>Eriachne obtusa</i>		X	X		X
<i>Eriachne pulchella</i>		X	X		
<i>Eulalia aurea</i>		X			X
<i>Iseilema membranaceum</i>		X			
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	*	X	X		
<i>Melinis repens</i>	*		X		
<i>Panicum decompositum</i>		X	X		X
<i>Panicum australiense</i>		X	X		X
<i>Panicum australiense var. australiense</i>		X	X		

	<i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i>		X		X
	<i>Paspalidium clementii</i>	X	X		
	<i>Paspalidium rarum</i>	X	X		X
	<i>Paspalum fasciculatum</i>	X			
	<i>Perotis rara</i>	X	X		X
	<i>Pseudochaetochloa australiensis</i>	X	X		
	<i>Schizachyrium fragile</i>	X	X		X
	<i>Setaria dielsii</i>	X			
	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	X			
	<i>Setaria surgens</i>	X			
	<i>Sorghum plumosum</i>	X			
	<i>Spinifex longifolius</i>	X	X		
	<i>Sporobolus australasicus</i>	X	X		
	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	X			X
	<i>Themeda avenacea</i>	X	X		
	<i>Triodia basedowii</i>		X		
	<i>Triodia epactia</i>	X	X		
	<i>Triodia lanigera</i>	X	X		
	<i>Triodia longiceps</i>	X	X		
	<i>Triodia scariosa</i>	X			
	<i>Triodia schinzii</i>	X	X		X
	<i>Triodia secunda</i>	X	X		X
	<i>Triraphis mollis</i>	X	X		
	<i>Urochloa holosericea subsp. velutina</i>	X	X		
	<i>Whiteochloa airoides</i>		X		
	<i>Whiteochloa cymbiformis</i>	X	X		X
	<i>Xerochloa imberbis</i>	X	X		
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala galeocephala</i>	X	X		
	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>		X		
Portulacaceae	<i>Calandrinia papillata</i>		X		
	<i>Calandrinia pentavalvis</i>	X	X		
	<i>Calandrinia polyandra</i>		X		X
	<i>Calandrinia ptychosperma</i>		X		X
	<i>Calandrinia pumila</i>	X	X		
	<i>Calandrinia quadrivalvis</i>	X			
	<i>Calandrinia stagnensis</i>	X	X		X

	<i>Calandrinia tepperiana</i>		X		
	<i>Portulaca australis</i>		X		
	<i>Portulaca decipiens</i>		X	X	
	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	*		X	X
Primulaceae	<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>		X		
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i>		X	X	
	<i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Grevillea refracta</i> subsp. <i>refracta</i>		X	X	
	<i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>aprica</i>		X	X	
	<i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i>		X	X	
	<i>Hakea lorea</i>			X	X
	<i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i>		X		
Rhizophoraceae	<i>Bruguiera exaristata</i>		X	X	
	<i>Ceriops australis</i>		X	X	
	<i>Ceriops tagal</i>			X	
	<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>		X	X	
Ricciaceae	<i>Riccia crinita</i>		X	X	
	<i>Riccia crystallina</i>		X	X	
Rubiaceae	<i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i> var. <i>tillaeacea</i>		X		
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>		X	X	X
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea coriacea</i>		X	X	X
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>		X	X	X
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana benthamiana</i>			X	
	<i>Nicotiana bilybara</i>		X		
	<i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i>		X	X	
	<i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		X		
	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	*	X	X	
	<i>Solanum diversiflorum</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	*		X	
	<i>Solanum phlomoides</i>		X	X	X
Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium desertorum</i>		X		
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	*		X	
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea ammocharis</i>		X	X	
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i>			X	
Udoteaceae	<i>Udotea argentea</i>			X	

Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla nodiflora var. nodiflora</i>	*	X	X	
Violaceae	<i>Afrohybanthus aurantiacus</i>		X	X	
	<i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i>			X	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulopsis angustifolia</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>		X		
	<i>Tribulus hirsutus</i>		X	X	X
	<i>Tribulus macrocarpus</i>		X		
	<i>Tribulus occidentalis</i>		X	X	
	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	*	X		

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	WA	EPBC	A	B	C	D	E
Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill			X				
	<i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Gerygone			X				
	<i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Gerygone			X	X			
	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill			X	X			
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk			X				
	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk			X	X			
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle			X	X			
	<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier			X	X			
	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier			X	X			
	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite			X	X			
	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-eagle			X	X			
	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite			X	X			X
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite			X	X			
	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle			X	X			
	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite			X				
	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite			X	X			
	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey		MI	MI	X		X	X
Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian Reed Warbler			X				
Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar				X			
Agamidae	<i>Ctenophorus caudicinctus</i>	Ring-tailed Dragon			X	X			
	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i>	Central Military Dragon			X	X			X
	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>	Central Netted Dragon			X	X			X
	<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	Western Netted Dragon			X	X			
	<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>	Lozenge-marked Dragon			X	X			
	<i>Diporiphora paraconvergens</i>	Grey-striped Western Desert Dragon			X	X			
	<i>Diporiphora vescus</i>	Northern Pilbara Tree Dragon			X	X			
	<i>Diporiphora winneckeii</i>	Canegrass Dragon				X			
	<i>Gowidon longirostris</i>	Long-nosed Dragon			X	X			
	<i>Lophognathus horneri</i>	Horner's Dragon			X				
	<i>Lophognathus longirostris</i>	Long-nosed Dragon							X
	<i>Pogona minor minor</i>	Western Bearded Dragon			X	X			
Alaudidae	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Horsfield's Bushlark			X	X			X
Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Blue-winged Kookaburra			X				
	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher			X	X			
	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher			X	X			

	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher			X	X	
Anatidae	<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal			X		
	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal			X	X	
	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck			X	X	
	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead			X	X	
	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck			X		
	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan			X	X	
	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	Wandering Whistling-duck			X		
	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	Plumed Whistling-duck			X	X	
	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck			X	X	
	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	MI	MI	X		
	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler			X		
Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Darter				X	
	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter			X		
Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	MI	MI	X		X
Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret			X		
	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret			X		
	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron			X	X	
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret			X	X	
	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron			X	X	
	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret			X	X	
	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron			X	X	
	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Eastern Reef Egret			X	X	
	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae</i>	Torresian Nankeen Night-heron			X	X	
Artamidae	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow			X	X	X
	<i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i>	Inland Black-faced Woodswallow			X	X	
	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow			X	X	X
	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow			X	X	
	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Woodswallow			X	X	
	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird			X	X	
	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie			X		
Bovidae	<i>Bos (Bos) taurus</i>	*European Cattle			X		
	<i>Capra hircus</i>	*Goat			X		
Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew			X	X	
	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach Stone-curlew			X	X	

Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella			X	X		
	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah			X	X		
	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel			X	X		
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike			X	X		X
	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller			X			
Canidae	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	*Dog				X		X
	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	*Fox			X	X		X
Caprimulgidae	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar				X		
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus levis</i>	Three-lined Knob-tail			X	X		
Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu			X	X		X
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	VU	VU & MIX			X	X
	<i>Charadrius melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel				X		
	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	EN	EN & MIX			X	
	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover			X	X		
	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover	MI	MI	X		X	X
	<i>Elseya melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel			X			
	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel			X	X		
	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	MI	MI	X		X	
	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	MI	VU & MIX			X	
	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing			X			
Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork			X	X		
Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris melanurus melanurus</i>	Northern Black-tailed Treecreeper			X			
Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove			X			
	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove			X	X		X
	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove			X	X		
	<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove			X			
	<i>Geopelia striata placida</i>	Peaceful Dove				X		X
	<i>Geophaps plumifera</i>	Spinifex Pigeon			X	X		
	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon			X	X		X
	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing			X			
	<i>Phaps histrionica</i>	Flock Bronzewing			X			
Corvidae	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Little Crow				X		
	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven			X			
	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow			X	X		
Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo			X	X		

	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal			X	X		
	<i>Chalcites basalus</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo			X			
	<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo						X
Dasyuridae	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	EN	EN	X		X	
	<i>Dasyercus cristicauda</i>	Crest-tailed Mulgara	P4				X	
	<i>Dasyercus blythi</i>	Brush-tailed Mulgara	P4		X		X	
	<i>Antechinomys laniger</i>	Kultarr			X	X		
	<i>Dasykaluta rosamondae</i>	Little Red Antechinus			X	X		X
	<i>Ningauai timealeyi</i>	Pilbara ninguai				X		
	<i>Planigale ingrami</i>	Long-tailed planigate				X		
	<i>Pseudantechinus woolleyae</i>	Woolley's false antechinus				X		
	<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>	Stripe-faced Dunnart						
	<i>Sminthopsis youngsoni</i>	Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart			X	X		X
Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird			X			
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus conspicillatus</i>						X	
	<i>Diplodactylus laevis</i>	Desert Fat-tailed Gecko			X	X		
	<i>Lucasium woodwardi</i>	Pilbara Ground Gecko						
	<i>Lucasium stenodactylus</i>	Crowned Gecko			X	X		
	<i>Lucasium woodwardi</i>				X			
	<i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>	Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko			X	X		
	<i>Strophurus elderi</i>	Jewelled Gecko			X	X		
	<i>Strophurus jeanae</i>	Southern Phasmid Gecko			X	X		
	<i>Strophurus strophurus</i>	Western Spiny-tailed Gecko			X	X		
	<i>Strophurus wellingtonae</i>	Western Shield Spiny-tailed Gecko			X	X		
Elapidae	<i>Acanthophis pyrrhus</i>	Desert Death Adder			X	X		
	<i>Acanthophis wellsei</i>	Pilbara Death Adder				X		
	<i>Brachyuropsis approximans</i>	North-western Shovel-nosed Snake				X		
	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>							X
	<i>Demansia reticulata</i>	Yellow-faced Whipsnake			X			
	<i>Demansia rufescens</i>	Rufous Whipsnake			X	X		
	<i>Demansia torquata</i>					X		
	<i>Ephalophis greyi</i>	Mangrove Seasnake			X			
	<i>Furina ornata</i>	Moon Snake			X	X		
	<i>Hydrelaps darwiniensis</i>	Black-ringed Mangrove Snake			X	X		
	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	Mulga Snake			X	X		X
	<i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i>	Western Brown Snake			X	X		

	<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>	Ringed Brown Snake			X	X		
	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>					X		
	<i>Simoselaps anomalus</i>	Desert Banded Snake			X	X		X
	<i>Suta fasciata</i>	Rosen's Snake			X	X		
	<i>Suta punctata</i>	Little Spotted Snake			X	X		
Emballonuridae	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied sheath-tailed bat				X		
	<i>Taphozous georgianus</i>	Common Sheath-tail Bat						
Estrildidae	<i>Emblema pictum</i>	Painted Finch			X	X		
	<i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	Pictorella Mannikin			X	X		
	<i>Neochmia ruficauda</i>	Star Finch			X			
	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch			X	X		X
Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon			X	X		
	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel			X	X		X
	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU		X		X	X
	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby			X	X		
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	OS		X		X	
	<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon			X			
Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	*Cat			X	X		
Fregatidae	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	MI	MI	X		X	
Gekkonidae	<i>Diplodactylus stenodactylus</i>							X
	<i>Gehyra australis</i>	Northern Dtella			X			
	<i>Gehyra incognita</i>	Northern Pilbara Cryptic Gehyra			X	X		
	<i>Gehyra media</i>	Medium Pilbara Spotted Rock Gehyra			X	X		
	<i>Gehyra montium</i>	Centralian Dtella			X	X		
	<i>Gehyra pilbara</i>					X		X
	<i>Gehyra punctata</i>	Spotted Dtella			X	X		
	<i>Gehyra purpurascens</i>	Purplish Dtella			X			X
	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Tree Dtella			X	X		X
	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	*House Gecko			X	X		
	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko			X	X		X
	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>							X
Glareolidae	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole	MI	MI	X		X	
	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Australian Pratincole			X			
Gruidae	<i>Antigone rubicunda</i>	Brolga			X			
Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher			X	X		
e	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Australian Pied Oystercatcher			X	X		

Hirundinidae	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed Swallow			X	X		
	<i>Hirundo ariel</i>					X		
	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow			X	X		
	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>					X		
	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	MI	MI	X		X	X
	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin			X	X		
	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin			X	X		
Homalopsidae	<i>Fordonia leucobalia</i>	White-bellied Mangrove Snake			X	X		
Laridae	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern			X			
	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Black Tern	MI	MI	X		X	
	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull			X			
	<i>Gelochelidon macrotarsa</i>	Australian Gull-billed Tern			X			
	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	MI	MI	X		X	X
	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	MI	MI	X		X	
	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>							
	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific Gull			X			
	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	MI	MI	X		X	
	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern					X	
	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	MI	MI	X			
	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	MI	MI	X		X	
	<i>Sterna hybrida</i>						X	
	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	MI	MI	X		X	
	<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	VU	VU	X		X	
	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern			X			
	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern	MI	MI	X		X	
Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	*Rabbit			X	X		
Limnodynastidae	<i>Neobatrachus aquilonius</i>	Northern Burrowing Frog			X	X		
e	<i>Neobatrachus sutor</i>	Shoemaker frog						
	<i>Notaden nicholli</i>	Desert Spadefoot			X	X		X
Locustellidae	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark			X	X		
	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark			X	X		X
	<i>Poodytes carteri</i>	Spinifexbird			X	X		
	<i>Poodytes gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird			X			
Macropodidae	<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Banded Hare-Wallaby	VU	VU			X	
	<i>Macropus rufus</i>	Red Kangaroo					X	

	<i>Osphranter robustus</i>	Common Wallaroo			X	X		
Maluridae	<i>Malurus assimilis</i>	Purple-backed Fairy-wren			X			X
	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged Fairy-wren			X	X		X
Megadermatidae	<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	ghost bat	VU	VU			X	
Meliphagidae	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	Pied Honeyeater			X			
	<i>Epthianura aurifrons</i>	Orange Chat						
	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	Crimson Chat			X	X		
	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater			X	X		
	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater			X	X		
	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner			X	X		
	<i>Ptilotula keartlandi</i>	Grey-headed Honeyeater			X	X		
	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater			X	X		
	<i>Sugomel niger</i>	Black Honeyeater			X			
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater			X	X		X
Molossidae	<i>Ozimops cobourgianus</i>	northern coastal free-tailed bat	P1				X	
	<i>Chaerephon jobensis</i>	Northern Mastiff Bat			X	X		
Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark			X	X		X
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit			X	X		X
	<i>Motacilla flava similima</i>							
	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail			X			
	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	MI	MI				X
	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	Eastern Yellow Wagtail			X			
Muridae	<i>Leggadina lakedownensis</i>	Lakeland Downs Mouse	P4				X	
	<i>Pseudomys chapmani</i>	western pebble-mound mouse, ngadji	P4				X	
	<i>Mus musculus domesticus</i>	*Western House Mouse			X	X		X
	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	Spinifex Hopping Mouse				X		X
	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	Sandy Inland Mouse				X		
	<i>Pseudomys delicatulus</i>	Little Native Mouse				X		X
	<i>Pseudomys desertor</i>	Desert Mouse				X		X
	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	Sandy Inland Mouse			X	X		
	<i>Pseudomys nanus</i>	Western Chestnut Mouse						
Myobatrachidae	<i>Limnodynastes spenceri</i>	Spencer's Burrowing Frog			X	X		X
	<i>Uperoleia glandulosa</i>	Glandular Toadlet			X	X		
	<i>Uperoleia russelli</i>	Northwest Toadlet						
	<i>Uperoleia talpa</i>	Mole Toadlet						

Numididae	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl			X		
Oceanitidae	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm-petrel	MI	MI	X		X
Oreoicidae	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird			X		
Otididae	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard			X	X	X
Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush			X		
	<i>Pachycephala lanioides</i>	White-breasted Whistler			X	X	
	<i>Pachycephala melanura</i>	Mangrove Golden Whistler			X	X	
	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler				X	X
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i>	Red-browed Pardalote			X	X	X
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote			X		
Passeridae	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow			X	X	
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican			X	X	
Pelodryadidae	<i>Cyclorana australis</i>	Giant Frog			X	X	
	<i>Cyclorana maini</i>	Main's Frog			X	X	
	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog			X	X	
	<i>Litoria rothii</i>	Roths Tree Frog					
	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Little Red Tree Frog			X	X	
Petauridae	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider			X		
Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria pulverulenta</i>					X	
	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin			X		
	<i>Peneothello pulverulenta</i>	Mangrove Robin			X	X	
	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin			X		
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant			X		
	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant			X		
	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant					
	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant			X		
	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant			X	X	
Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>				X	X	
	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian Peafowl			X		
	<i>Synoicus ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail			X		
Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth			X	X	
Podicipedidae	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe			X		
	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe			X	X	
Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler			X		
Psittacidae	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck			X		

	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar		X	X	
Psittaculidae	<i>Platycercus spurius</i>	Red capped parrot			X	
Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	Black Flying-fox		X		
Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Chlamydera guttata</i>	Western Bowerbird		X	X	
Pygopodidae	<i>Delma butleri</i>	Unbanded Delma		X	X	
	<i>Delma haroldi</i>					X
	<i>Delma nasuta</i>	Sharp-snouted Delma		X		
	<i>Delma pax</i>	Peace Delma		X	X	X
	<i>Delma tincta</i>	Excitable Delma		X	X	X
	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's Snake-lizard		X	X	
	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>	Western Hooded Scaly-foot		X	X	
Pythonidae	<i>Antaresia childreni</i>	Children's Python		X		
	<i>Antaresia perthensis</i>	Pygmy Python		X	X	
	<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>					
	<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Python		X	X	
	<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	Woma		X	X	
Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot		X		
	<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail		X		
	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	Australasian Purple Swamphen		X		
	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian Spotted Crake		X		
	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Native-hen		X		
	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake		X		
Recurvirostridae	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt		X	X	
	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt		X	X	
	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked Avocet		X		
Rhinonycteridae	<i>Rhinonycteris aurantia</i> (Pilbara Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat form)		VU	VU		X
Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail		X	X	
	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail		X		
	<i>Rhipidura phasiana</i>	Mangrove Grey Fantail		X	X	
Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus angusticeps</i>	Priority	P3			
	<i>Ctenotus angusticeps</i>	Airlie Island Ctenotus	P3	X		X
	<i>Carlia munda</i>	Shaded-litter Rainbow-skink		X	X	
	<i>Carlia triacantha</i>	Desert Rainbow-skink		X	X	X
	<i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i>	Buchanan's Snake-eyed Skink		X	X	
	<i>Ctenotus colletti</i>	Buff-tailed Finesnout Ctenotus		X		

	<i>Ctenotus duricola</i>	Pilbara Ctenotus			X	X		
	<i>Ctenotus grandis</i>					X		X
	<i>Ctenotus hanloni</i>	Nimble Ctenotus			X	X		
	<i>Ctenotus helenae</i>	Clay-soil Ctenotus			X	X		
	<i>Ctenotus inornatus</i>					X		
	<i>Ctenotus pantherinus</i>	Leopard Ctenotus			X	X		X
	<i>Ctenotus piankai</i>	Pianka's Ctenotus			X	X		X
	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Robust Ctenotus			X			
	<i>Ctenotus rufescens</i>	Rufous Finesnout Ctenotus			X	X		X
	<i>Ctenotus saxatilis</i>	Stony-soil Ctenotus			X	X		X
	<i>Ctenotus serventyi</i>	North-western Sandy-loam Ctenotus			X	X		X
	<i>Egernia depressa</i>	Pygmy Spiny-tailed Skink			X	X		
	<i>Eremiascincus fasciolatus</i>	Thick-tailed Skink			X	X		X
	<i>Eremiascincus isolepis</i>	Northern Bar-lipped Skink			X	X		
	<i>Eremiascincus musivus</i>	Mosaic Desert Skink			X	X		
	<i>Eremiascincus pallidus</i>	Western Narrow-banded Skink			X	X		
	<i>Lerista timida</i>	Dwarf Three-toed Slider			X	X		
	<i>Lerista baynesi</i>							X
	<i>Lerista bipes</i>	Two-toed Lerista			X	X		X
	<i>Lerista clara</i>	Sharp-blazed Three-toed Slider			X	X		
	<i>Lerista jacksoni</i>				X	X		
	<i>Lerista muelleri</i>					X		X
	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Grey's Menetia			X	X		X
	<i>Morethia ruficauda</i>	Fire-tailed Skink				X		X
	<i>Notoscincus ornatus</i>	Ornate Soil-crevice Skink			X			
	<i>Proablepharus reginae</i>	Western soil-crevice skink				X		
	<i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i>	Centralian Blue-tongue			X	X		X
Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	MI	MI	X		X	X
	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	MI	VU & MI X			X	
	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	MI	VU & MI X			X	X
	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	MI	MI	X		X	X
	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	EN	VU & MI X			X	X
	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper			X			
	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR	CR & MI X			X	X
	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Specially Protected - Migratory	MI	MI	X		X	X
	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint			X			

	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	MI	MI	X	X	
	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	MI	MI	X	X	
	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	CR	VU & MI X		X	
	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	Swinhoe's Snipe	MI	MI	X		
	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe	MI	MI	X	X	
	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	broad-billed sandpiper	MI	MI		X	
	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	MI	VU & MI X		X	X
	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	MI	MI	X	X	X
	<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit (Northern Siberian)	CR	CR & MI		X	X
	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	MI	EN & MI X		X	
	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CR	CR & MI X		X	X
	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew	MI	MI	X	X	
	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	MI	MI	X	X	
	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	red-necked phalarope	MI	MI		X	
	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper			X		
	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	MI & P4 MI		X	X	
	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	wood sandpiper	MI	MI	X	X	
	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank	MI	EN & MI X		X	x
	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	marsh sandpiper	MI	MI		X	
	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	MI	MI	X		
	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	MI	VU & MI X		X	
Strigidae	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook			X		
Sulidae	<i>Sula dactylatra bedouti</i>				X		
	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby	MI	MI	X	X	
Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna					
Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill			X		
	<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill			X		
	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	MI	MI	X	X	
	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Australian White Ibis			X	X	
	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis			X	X	
Thylacomyidae	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby	VU	VU	X	X	
Turnicidae	<i>Turnix velox</i>	Little Button-quail			X	X	X
Typhlopidae	<i>Anilius ammodytes</i>	Sand-diving Blind Snake			X	X	
	<i>Anilius grypus</i>	Long-beaked Blind Snake			X	X	
	<i>Anilius pilbarensis</i>	Pilbara Blind Snake			X	X	X
	<i>Indotyphlops braminus</i>	*Flowerpot Blind Snake			X	X	

Tytonidae	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Eastern Barn Owl	X	X	
Varanidae	<i>Varanus brevicauda</i>	Short-tailed Pygmy Goanna; Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor		X	X
	<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>	Ridge-tailed Monitor	X	X	X
	<i>Varanus bushi</i>	Pilbara Monitor		X	
	<i>Varanus eremius</i>	Pygmy Desert Monitor	X	X	X
	<i>Varanus flavirufus</i>	Sand Goanna			X
	<i>Varanus giganteus</i>	Perentie		X	
	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Gould's Goanna	X	X	
	<i>Varanus panoptes</i>	Argus Monitor		X	
	<i>Varanus pilbarensis</i>	Pilbara Rock Monitor		X	
Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat		X	
	<i>Nyctophilus arnhemensis</i>	Arnhem Long-eared Bat	X	X	
	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat	X	X	
	<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	Little Broad-Nosed Bat		X	
	<i>Vespadelus finlaysoni</i>	Finlayson's Cave Bat	X	X	X
Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereeye	X		
	<i>Zosterops luteus</i>	Yellow White-eye	X	X	X

Appendix 2: Likelihood of occurrence criteria for flora and fauna species

Likelihood of occurrence criteria for flora and fauna species:

- Likelihood: Previously recorded

The species has previously been recorded within Study Area from DEC database search results and/or from previous surveys of the Study Area, and/or the species has been confirmed through a current vouchered specimen at WA Herbarium.

- Likelihood: Likely

The species has not previously been recorded from within the Study Area. However:

- The species has been recorded in proximity (<5 km) to the Study Area, and occurs in similar habitat to that which occurs within the Study Area.
- Core habitat and suitable landforms for the species occurs within the Study Area either year-round or seasonally. In relation to fauna species, this could be that a host plant is seasonally present on site, or habitat features such as caves are present that may be used during particular times during its life cycle e.g. for breeding. In relation to both flora and fauna species, it may be there are seasonal wetlands present.

There is a medium to high probability that a species uses the Study Area.

- Likelihood: Potential

The species has not previously been recorded from within the Study Area. However:

- Targeted surveys may locate the species based on records occurring in proximity to the Study Area (5-15 km) and suitable habitat occurring in the Study Area.
- The Study Area has been assessed as having potentially suitable habitat through habitat modelling.
- The species is known to be cryptic and may not have been detected despite extensive surveys.
- The species is highly mobile and has an extensive foraging range so may not have been detected during previous surveys.

The species has been recorded in the Study Area by a previous consultant survey or there is historic evidence of species occurrence within the Study Area. However:

- Doubt remains over taxonomic identification, or the majority of habitat does not appear suitable (although presence cannot be ruled out due to factors such as species ecology or distribution).
- Coordinates are doubtful.

- Likelihood: Unlikely

The species has been recorded locally through DEC database searches. However, it has not been recorded within the Study Area and:

- It is unlikely to occur due to the site lacking critical habitat, having at best marginally suitable habitat, and/or being severely degraded.

- It is unlikely to occur due to few historic record/s and no other current collections in the local area.

The species has been recorded within the bioregion based on literature review but has not been recorded locally or within the Study Area through DEC database searches.

The species has not been recorded in the Study Area despite adequate survey efforts, such as a standardised methodology or targeted searching within potentially suitable habitat.

- Likelihood: Nil

The species is not known to occur within the IBRA bioregion based on current literature and distribution.

The Study Area lacks important habitat for a species that has highly selective habitat requirements. The species has been historically recorded within Study Area or locally; however it is considered locally extinct due to significant habitat changes such as land clearing and/or introduced predators.

Appendix 3: Likelihood of occurrence assessment results.

Species	Status	TPFL	Distance to nearest record (km)	Habitat	Flowering time	Likelihood of occurrence and discussion (pre-field)	Likelihood of occurrence and discussion post field
<i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114)	P1	X	3	Pale red/yellow/brown sand, loam. Sand plains, coastal taxon, along ephemeral sandy rivers.	Jul - Oct	Likely This taxon was recorded less than 5 km from the Study Area and its preferred habitat may occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely The preferred broad habitat for this species was present within the survey area. However, the area is heavily degraded and was well searched for all priority species and it is unlikely this species was overlooked.
<i>Gomphrena pusilla</i>	P2	X	9	Fine beach sand. Behind foredune, littoral or near-littoral species. Limestone.	Mar - Apr or Jun	Unlikely This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km from the Study Area and its preferred habitat is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely The preferred habitat for this species was not present within the survey area. Additionally, the area is heavily degraded and was well searched for all priority species and it is unlikely this species was overlooked.
<i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i>	P3	X	12	Clayey loam or brown clay. Creek banks, depressions.	Jan - Jul	Unlikely This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km from the Study Area and its preferred habitat is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely The preferred habitat for this species was not present within the survey area. Additionally, the area is heavily degraded and was well searched for all priority species and it is unlikely this species was overlooked.
<i>Euploca mutica</i>	P3	X	6	Sandy soils, red sit sand soil. Flats, plains, rocky slopes, low lying floodplain, flat carcareous plains. Quartz and granite.	Aug	Likely This taxon was recorded less than 5 km from the Study Area and its preferred habitat may occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely The preferred broad habitat for this species was present within the survey area. However, the area is heavily degraded and was well searched for all priority species and it is unlikely this species was overlooked.
<i>Gomphrena leptophylla</i>	P3	X	18	Sand, sandy to clayey loam, granite, quartzite. Open flats, sandy creek beds, floodplains, edges salt pans & marshes, stony hillsides.	Mar - Sep	Potential This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km from the Study Area and its preferred habitat may occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely The preferred habitat for this species was present within the survey area. However, the area is heavily degraded and was well searched for all priority species and it is unlikely this species was overlooked.
<i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i>	P3	X	8	Sandy soils. In areas surrounding permanent and semi-permanent watercourses, also among rocks on the Burrup peninsula.	Apr or Dec	Potential This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km from the Study Area and its preferred habitat may occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely The preferred habitat for this species was not present within the survey area. Additionally, the area is heavily degraded and was well searched for all priority species and it is unlikely this species was overlooked.
<i>Rothia indica</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	P3	X	1	Sandy soils. Sandhills and sandy flats.	Apr - Aug	Likely This taxon was recorded less than 5 km from the Study Area and its preferred habitat is likely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely The preferred broad habitat for this species was present within the survey area. However, the area is heavily degraded and was well searched for all priority species and it is unlikely this species was overlooked.
<i>Bulbostylis burbidgeae</i>	P4	X	10	Granitic soils. Granite outcrops, cliff bases, under rock overhangs, rock crevices, creeklines.	Mar or Jun - Aug	Unlikely This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the Study Area and its preferred habitat is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely The preferred habitat for this species was not present within the survey area. Additionally, the area is heavily degraded and was well searched for all priority species and it is unlikely this species was overlooked.
<i>Atriplex eremitis</i>	P1			saline plains amongst disturbed soil.	August	Nil Not detected in the presurvey likelihood assessment	Recorded during survey in existing disturbance along saline creeks.

*Note – *Atriplex eremitis* was not detected in the pre-survey likelihood of assessment however was detected in the field survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Code		Source			Distance to Nearest Record (km)	Habitat and discussion	Likelihood of Occurrence	Post survey Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	DBCA	RTIO	PMST				
Birds										
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	MI	MI	X		X	4.0	The Common Sandpiper has been recorded in estuaries and deltas of streams, as well as on banks farther upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and claypans, and occasionally piers and jetties. The species generally forages in shallow water and on bare soft mud at the edges of wetlands. They sometimes venture into grassy areas adjoining wetlands (Higgins & Davies 1996). This taxon perches on branches, posts, boats (Morcombe, 2003).	Unlikely The study area lacks the wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy turnstone	MI	MI	X		X	4.0	In Australasia, the Ruddy Turnstone is mainly found on coastal regions with exposed rock coast lines or coral reefs (Menkhorst et al., 2017). It also lives near platforms and shelves, often with shallow tidal pools and rocky, shingle or gravel beaches. It can, however, be found on sand, coral or shell beaches, shoals, cays and dry ridges of sand or coral. It has occasionally been sighted in estuaries, harbours, bays and coastal lagoons, among low saltmarsh or on exposed beds of seagrass, around sewage ponds and on mudflats (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area..
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	MI	MI	X		X	4.0	In Australasia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline saltlakes inland. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgeland and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	MI	MI	X		X	4.25	In Australia, the Sanderling is almost always found on the coast, mostly on open sandy beaches exposed to open sea-swell, as well as on exposed sandbars and spits and shingle banks, where they forage amongst rotting seaweed and in the wave-wash zone. They may also occur on beaches that may contain wave-washed rocky outcrops (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Higgins & Davies 1996; Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	EN	EN & MI	X		X	3.85	The Red Knot inhabits tidal mudflats, sandflats, beaches, saltmarshes, flooded pasture and ploughed land (Pizzey & Knight 2012). It does not breed in Australia.	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR	CR & MI	X		X	4.11	The Curlew Sandpiper prefers habitats such as tidal mudflats, saltmarsh, salt fields, fresh, brackish or saline wetlands and sewerage ponds (Pizzey & Knight, 2012). It is also found at lagoons and mangroves, as well as beaches, rocky shores and around lakes, dams and floodwaters. The Curlew Sandpiper does not breed in Australia (BirdLife International, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	MI	MI	X		X	3.87	In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species can be found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. Although this species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat, it can occasionally be found further inland. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Code		Source			Distance to Nearest Record (km)	Habitat and discussion	Likelihood of Occurrence	Post survey Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	DBCA	RTIO	PMST				
								samphire (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).		
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	MI	MI	X		X	3.87	In Australasia, the Red-necked Stint is mostly found in coastal areas, including sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores (Morcombe, 2003). Occasionally they have been recorded on exposed or ocean beaches, and sometimes on stony or rocky shores, reefs or shoals. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms; saltmarsh; ephemeral or permanent shallow wetlands near the coast or inland, including lagoons, lakes, swamps, riverbanks, waterholes, bore drains, dams, soaks pools in saltflats, flooded paddocks or damp grasslands. They have occasionally been recorded on dry gibber plains, with little or no perennial vegetation (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Higgins & Davies 1996).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	MI	MI	X		X	3.83	In Australia, the preferred habitat of the Long-toed Stint includes tussocky, weedy margins of shallow coastal and inland wetlands, sewerage ponds and tidal mudflats (Pizzey & Knight 2012). They prefer shallow freshwater or brackish wetlands including lakes, swamps, river floodplains, streams, lagoons and sewage ponds. The species is also fond of areas of muddy shoreline, growths of short grass, weeds, sedges, low or floating aquatic vegetation, reeds, rushes and occasionally stunted samphire (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	CR	CR & MI	X		X	3.9	The Great Knot prefers sheltered coastal habitats with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, including inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries and lagoons. At high tide gather with other shore birds on beaches or open sites with a damp substrate (Menkhorst et al., 2017). They are occasionally found on exposed reefs or rock platforms, shorelines with mangrove vegetation, ponds in saltworks, at swamps near the coast, salt lakes and non-tidal lagoons. Great Knots rarely occur on inland lakes and swamps (Higgins & Davies 1996).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	VU	VU & MI	X		X	3.9	In the non-breeding grounds in Australasia, the Greater Sand Plover is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats, where it mainly forages for small crustaceans (Menkhorst et al., 2017). It occurs on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches, large intertidal mudflats, sandbanks, salt-marshes, estuaries, coral reefs, rocky islands rock platforms, tidal lagoons and dunes near the coast (Marchant & Higgins 1993). This taxon roosts on beaches at high tide, usually in association with other small waders (Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	EN	EN & MI	X		X	3.87	The Lesser Sand Plover inhabits wide beaches, tidal mudflats, saltmarsh, wide and sparsely vegetated margins of shallow saline and freshwater wetlands, paddocks with sparse vegetation, ploughed fields and airfields (Pizzey & Knight 2012). It tolerates muddy substrates (Menkhorst et al., 2017). This species does not breed in Australia (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover	MI	MI	X		X	8.0	Immediately after the Oriental Plover arrives in their non-breeding grounds in northern Australia, they spend a few weeks in coastal habitats such as estuarine mudflats and sandbanks, on sandy or rocky ocean beaches or nearby reefs, or in near-coastal grasslands, before dispersing further inland (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023). Thereafter they usually	Unlikely The study area lacks the inundated pastures, coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded more than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Code		Source			Distance to Nearest Record (km)	Habitat and discussion	Likelihood of Occurrence	Post survey Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	DBCA	RTIO	PMST				
								inhabit flat, open, semi-arid or arid grasslands, where the grass is short and sparse, and interspersed with hard, bare ground, such as claypans, dry paddocks, playing fields, lawns and cattle camps, or open areas that have been recently burnt (Menkhorst et al., 2017).		
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Black Tern	MI	MI	X			4.12	In their non-breeding grounds of Australia the species mostly inhabits fresh, brackish or saline, and coastal or subcoastal wetlands. White-winged Black Terns have been observed in tidal wetlands, such as harbours, bays, estuaries and lagoons, and their associated tidal sandflats and mudflats. Terrestrial wetlands, including swamps, lakes, billabongs, rivers, floodplains, reservoirs, saltworks, sewage ponds and outfalls are also inhabited. Wetlands may be open, or with floating emergent or marginal vegetation. They rarely occur on inland wetlands in Australia (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	VU	VU			X	>50	The Red Goshawk occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Riverine forests are also used frequently. The Red Goshawk nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within one km of permanent water (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely This taxon was recorded greater than 50 km of the study area and its preferred habitat is unlikely to occur within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU		X		X	1.47	The Grey Falcon is a wide roaming species and prefers habitats such as lightly treed inland plains, gibber deserts, sand ridges, pastoral lands, timbered watercourses. They are seldom in the driest deserts (Pizzey & Knight, 2012).	Potential (foraging only) This taxon was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its foraging habitat has potential to occur within the study area. The Sandplain habitat lacks trees for use as nest sites for this species.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	OS		X			9.89	The Peregrine Falcon occupies most environments with suitable nest sites: cliff faces are preferred, including man-made ones, and it commonly uses stick nests built by other species (Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Potential (foraging only) This taxon was recorded more than 5 km from the study area and its foraging habitat has potential to occur within the study area. The Sandplain habitat lacks cliffs or tall structures for use as nest sites for this species.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser Frigatebird	MI	MI	X		X	4.19	The Lesser Frigatebird occurs in tropical and sub-tropical seas, coasts and islands, breeding on islands and cays off tropical northern Australia (Pizzey & Knight 2012). They can be seen near the shore prior to cyclonic events but will often disperse again once the event abates.	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe	MI	MI	X			6.96	During non-breeding period, the Pin-tailed Snipe occurs most often in or at the edges of shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation. The species is also found in drier, more open wetlands such as claypans in more arid parts of species' range. It is also commonly seen at sewage ponds; not normally in saline or inter-tidal wetlands (Higgins & Davies 1996)	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded more than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	MI	MI	X			6.64	The Gull-billed Tern is strictly coastal, at high tide it often roosts with other terns or shorebirds (Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded more than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Code		Source			Distance to Nearest Record (km)	Habitat and discussion	Likelihood of Occurrence	Post survey Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	DBCA	RTIO	PMST				
<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole	MI	MI	X			4.84	In non-breeding grounds in Australia, the Oriental Pratincole usually inhabits open plains, floodplains or short grassland (including farmland or airstrips), often with extensive bare areas (Morcombe, 2003). They often occur near terrestrial wetlands, such as billabongs, lakes or creeks, and artificial wetlands such as reservoirs, saltworks and sewage farms, especially around the margins. The species also occurs along the coast, inhabiting beaches, mudflats and islands, or around coastal lagoons (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	MI	MI	X		X	7.57	In Australia, the Barn Swallow is recorded in open country in coastal lowlands, often near water, towns and cities, and often congregates in areas with high densities of flying insects (Menkhorst et al., 2017). Barn Swallows are often sighted perched on overhead wires and also in or over freshwater wetlands, paperbark Melaleuca woodland, mesophyll shrub thickets and tussock grassland (Schodde & Mason 1999; Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Potential This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the study area and its preferred habitat may occur within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	MI	MI	X			5.76	The Caspian Tern inhabits sheltered coastal embayments (harbours, lagoons, inlets, bays, estuaries and river deltas), particularly those with sandy or muddy margins. They also occur on near-coastal or inland terrestrial wetlands that are either fresh or saline, especially lakes (including ephemeral lakes), waterholes, reservoirs, rivers and creeks and use artificial wetlands, including reservoirs, sewage ponds and saltworks. In offshore areas the species prefers sheltered situations, particularly near islands, and is rarely seen beyond reefs (Higgins & Davis 1996; Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded more than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	MI	MI	X		X	4.09	The Broad-billed Sandpiper occurs in sheltered parts of the coast, favouring estuarine mudflats but occasionally occur on saltmarshes, shallow freshwater lagoons, saltworks and sewage farms, and in areas with large soft intertidal mudflats which may have shell or sandbanks nearby. They occasionally occur on reefs or rocky platforms and have been recorded in creeks, swamps and lakes near the coast, particularly those with bare mudflats or sand exposed by receding water. They often favour mud among, or fringed by, mangroves, particularly on the seaward side and sometimes occur in estuaries edged by saltmarsh. They are rarely recorded inland (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	MI	MI	X		X	8.61	The Asian Dowitcher occurs in sheltered coastal environments, such as embayments, coastal lagoons, estuaries and tidal creeks. They are known to frequent shallow water and exposed mudflats or sandflats. In Australia, the Port Hedland Saltworks provides crucial habitat for the species. The species is commonly found in the round ponds and channels of saltworks and sewage farms. It is also found at near-coastal swamps and lakes (Higgins & Davies 1996).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded more than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	MI	MI	X		X	3.90	The Bar-tailed Godwit inhabits tidal mudflats, estuaries, sewage ponds, shallow river margins, brackish or saline inland lakes, flooded pastures and airfields (Menkhorst et al., 2017; Pizzey & Knight 2012). This species does not breed in Australia (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit (Northern Siberian)	CR	CR	X		X	4.29	The Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit habitat includes tidal mudflats, estuaries, sewage ponds, shallow river margins,	Unlikely	Unlikely

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								brackish or saline inland lakes, flooded pastures and airfields (Menkhorst et al., 2017; Pizzey & Knight 2012). This species does not breed in Australia (BirdLife International, 2023).	The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	MI	MI	X		X	4.11	In Australia the Black-tailed Godwit has a primarily coastal habitat environment. The species is commonly found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or spits and banks of mud, sand or shell-grit; occasionally recorded on rocky coasts or coral islets. It has also been recorded in shallow and sparsely vegetated, near-coastal, wetlands; such as saltmarsh, saltflats, river pools, swamps, lagoons (including in sewage farms and saltworks) and floodplains. There are a few inland records, around shallow, freshwater and saline lakes, swamps, dams and bore-overflows (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Higgins & Davies 1996; Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	MI	MI				>50*	The Grey Wagtail can be found in Australia near running water and in disused quarries. It is also found in sandy, rocky streams in escarpments and rainforests, sewage ponds, ploughed fields and airfields (Morcombe, 2003; Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Unlikely This taxon was recorded greater than 50 km of the study area and its preferred habitat is does not occur in the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	MI	MI				6.63*	The Yellow Wagtail occupies a range of damp or wet habitats with low vegetation, from damp meadows, marshes, waterside pastures, sewage farms and bogs to damp steppe and grassy tundra. This taxon has an extremely large range, extending from Europe, east through Siberia to west Asia and northwestern China; and south through the Arabian Peninsula to Egypt (BirdLife International, 2023).	Unlikely This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the study area and its preferred habitat is does not occur in the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CR	CR & MI	X		X	3.76	The Eastern Curlew can be found at estuaries, tidal mudflats, sandpits, saltmarshes, mangroves and bare grasslands near water (Menkhorst et al., 2017). They are occasionally found on fresh or brackish lakes (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew	MI	MI	X		X	3.07	The Little Curlew is most often found feeding in short, dry grassland and sedgeland, including dry floodplains and blacksoil plains, which have scattered, shallow freshwater pools or areas seasonally inundated. They can also be found in open woodlands with a grassy or burnt understorey, dry saltmarshes, coastal swamps, mudflats or sandflats of estuaries or beaches on sheltered coasts, mown lawns, gardens, recreational areas, ovals, racecourses and verges of roads and airstrips are also used (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Higgins & Davies 1996)	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	MI	MI	X		X	3.90	The Whimbrel is often found on the intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts, harbours, lagoons, estuaries and river deltas, often those with mangroves, but also open, unvegetated mudflats. It is occasionally found on sandy or rocky beaches, on coral or rocky islets, or on intertidal reefs and platforms. It has been infrequently recorded using saline or brackish lakes near coastal areas. It also used saltflats with saltmarsh, or saline grasslands with standing water left after high spring-tides, and in similar habitats in sewage farms and saltfields (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Higgins & Davies 1996; Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.

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<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm-petrel	MI	MI	X			10.43	The Wilson's Storm-Petrel spends much of its life at sea and, in the non-breeding season, the birds are mainly seen in tropical and subtropical waters. In pack-ice, the species rests on ice-floes and flies in the shelter of floes during gales. Outside of the breeding season, the Wilson's Storm-Petrel roosts on the sea surface. On migration in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the species remains far out to sea; although first-year birds may follow the coasts of southern continents. Birds often congregate and feed at ocean fronts, and are occasionally sighted inshore. Breeding does not occur in Australia (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the study area and its preferred habitat does not occur within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	MI	MI	X			17.61	The Bridled Tern occupies tropical and subtropical seas, breeding on islands, including vegetated coral cays, rocky continental islands and rock stacks. Bridled Terns are only rarely found in inshore continental waters and along mainland coastlines, though the species is reported to breed on the mainland of far southern Western Australia (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Morcombe, 2003).	Unlikely This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the study area and its preferred habitat does not occur within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	MI	MI	X		X	1.50	The Osprey occurs in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia as well as offshore islands. It is most often found in coastal areas but occasionally travels inland along major rivers, particularly in northern Australia (Morcombe, 2003). This taxon requires extensive areas of open fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging and frequent a variety of wetland habitats including inshore waters, reefs, bays, coastal cliffs, beaches, estuaries, mangrove swamps, broad rivers, reservoirs and large lakes and waterholes (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely This taxon was recorded less than 5 km from the study area, however its preferred habitat does not occur within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	MI	MI	X		X	19.79	The Red-necked Phalarope is a regular at the Port Hedland Saltworks and Rottnest Island, Western Australia. During non-breeding period the Red-necked Phalarope occurs mainly at sea. In Australia it is recorded at both inland and coastal lakes/swamps, including highly saline waters and artificial wetlands notably saltfields (Higgins & Davies 1996).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded greater than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	MI	MI	X			7.72	The Glossy Ibis inhabits fresh water marshes at the edges of lakes and rivers, lagoons, flood-plains, wet meadows, swamps, reservoirs, sewage ponds, rice-fields and cultivated areas under irrigation. The species is occasionally found in coastal locations such as estuaries, deltas, saltmarshes and coastal lagoons (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded greater than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	MI	MI	X		X	4.18	The Pacific Golden Plover does not breed in Australia but in its non-breeding grounds usually inhabits coastal habitats such as beaches, mudflats and sandflats (sometimes in vegetation such as mangroves, low saltmarsh such as Sarcocornia, or beds of seagrass) in sheltered areas including harbours, estuaries and lagoons, and also in evaporation ponds in saltworks. The species is also sometimes recorded on islands, sand and coral cays and exposed reefs and rocks. They are less often recorded in terrestrial habitats, usually wetlands such as fresh, brackish or saline lakes, billabongs, pools, swamps and wet claypans, especially those with muddy margins and often with submerged vegetation or short emergent grass (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.

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<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	MI	MI	X		X	4.1	In non-breeding grounds in Australia, the Grey Plover occurs almost entirely in coastal areas, where it usually inhabits sheltered embayments, estuaries and lagoons with mudflats and sandflats, and occasionally on rocky coasts with wave-cut platforms or reef-flats, or on reefs within muddy lagoons. They also occur around terrestrial wetlands such as near-coastal lakes and swamps, or salt-lakes. The species is also very occasionally recorded further inland, where they occur around wetlands or salt-lakes (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	EN				>50*	The Australian Painted Snipe is usually found in shallow inland wetlands, either freshwater or brackish, that are either permanently or temporarily filled. Suitable wetlands usually support a mosaic of low, patchy vegetation, as well as lignum and canegrass (BirdLife International, 2023). The Australian Painted Snipe can use modified habitats, such as low-lying woodlands converted to grazing pasture, sewage farms, dams, bores and irrigation schemes (Marchant & Higgins, 1993), however they do not necessarily breed in such habitats.	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded greater than 50 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	MI	MI	X			6.71	The Common Tern is a non-breeding migrant to Australia. Common Terns are marine, pelagic and coastal. In Australia, they are recorded in all marine zones, but are commonly observed in near-coastal waters, both on ocean beaches, platforms and headlands and in sheltered waters, such as bays, harbours and estuaries with muddy, sandy or rocky shores. Occasionally they are recorded in coastal and near-coastal wetlands, either saline or freshwater, including lagoons, rivers, lakes, swamps and saltworks. Sometimes they occur in mangroves or saltmarsh and, in bad weather, in coastal sand-dunes or coastal embayments (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded greater than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	MI	MI	X		X	6.71	The Little Tern forages over sheltered waters and roosts on exposed sandbars, spits or beaches. Nests in colonies in open sandy setting, sloe to tideline (Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded greater than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	VU	VU	X			13.63	The Australian Fairy Tern inhabit coastal waters, bays, inlets, saline or brackish lakes, saltfields, and sewage ponds near the coast (Morcombe, 2003; Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded greater than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby	MI	MI	X			15.52	The Brown Booby uses both marine and terrestrial habitat. The species occurs in, but is not restricted to, tropical waters of all major oceans, often staying close to breeding islands. The species is known to approach mainland coastlines more than other boobies and has been recorded in coastal waters, harbours and estuaries and near offshore islands but seldom flying over land (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded more than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern	MI	MI	X			3.93	The Crested Tern inhabits coastal areas, including ocean beaches, offshore islands, extending out to the deeper pelagic waters. It is also found inshore on estuaries, bays, harbours, coastal lagoons, and inland on major rivers, occasionally on saline lakes, salt ponds near coast (Morcombe, 2003).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.

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									5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	MI & P4	MI	X		X	3.86	The Grey-tailed Tattler is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats (Menkhorst et al., 2017). It can also be found at intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide. It has been found around shores of rock, shingle, gravel or shells and also on intertidal mudflats in embayments, estuaries and coastal lagoons, especially fringed with mangrove (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	MI	MI	X		X	3.05	The Wood Sandpiper prefers well-vegetated, shallow, freshwater wetlands, such as swamps, billabongs, lakes, pools and waterholes (Menkhorst et al., 2017). They also frequent inundated grasslands, short herbage or wooded floodplains, where floodwaters are temporary or receding, and irrigated crops (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Unlikely The study area lacks the wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	MI	MI	X		X	3.05	The Common Greenshank is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity (Morcombe, 2003). Preferred habitats include embayments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons and are recorded less often in round tidal pools, rock-flats and rock platforms. The species uses both permanent and ephemeral terrestrial wetlands, including swamps, lakes, dams, rivers, creeks, billabongs, waterholes and inundated floodplains, claypans and saltflats. It will also use artificial wetlands, including sewage farms and saltworks dams, inundated rice crops and bores (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	MI	MI	X		X	4.09	The Marsh Sandpiper lives in permanent or ephemeral wetlands of varying salinity, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs, salt pans, saltmarshes, estuaries, pools on inundated floodplains, and intertidal mudflats, sewage farms and saltworks (Menkhorst et al., 2017). They are recorded less often at reservoirs, waterholes, soaks, bore-drain swamps and flooded inland lakes (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The study area lacks the wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	MI	MI	X		X	3.89	The Terek Sandpiper has been recorded foraging on open, soft wet intertidal mudflats or in sheltered estuaries, embayments, harbours or lagoons. The species has also been recorded on islets, mudbanks, sandbanks and spits, and near mangroves and occasionally in samphire. They are less often seen on sandy or shingle beaches, or on rock or coral reefs or platforms, Terek Sandpipers are occasionally sighted around drying sewage ponds and salt pans if surrounded by mudflats. The birds are often observed roosting amongst mangroves but have also been observed roosting in dead trees and tangled driftwood (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023; Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Unlikely The study area lacks the coastal wetlands and tidal flats that this species forages within. This species was recorded less than 5 km from the study area and its preferred habitat is not present within the study area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
Mammals										
<i>Dasyercus blythi</i>	Brush-tailed Mulgara	P4		X			5.89	The Brush-tailed Mulgara predominantly occurs in hummock grasslands (<i>Triodia</i> spp.) and shrublands on sandy soils (Menkhorst and Knight, 2021).	Potential This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the study area and the Sandplain habitat is considered suitable habitat for this species.	Unlikely No evidence of this species was identified during field assessment and targeted camera searches.

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<i>Dasyercus cristicauda</i>	Crest-tailed Mulgara, Minyiminysi	P4		X			9.39	The Crest-tailed Mulgara occurs on sand dunes with a sparse cover of Sandhill Canegrass (<i>Zygochloa paradoxa</i>) or areas around salt lakes with Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardieri</i>). The Crest-tailed Mulgara maintains complicated, extensive burrows with multiple entrances. The burrows are predominantly on the eastern side of dunes. The Crest-tailed Mulgara is an opportunistic or non-specialist carnivore, feeding on a range of invertebrates, lizards and small mammals. It forages along the dune crests and flanks, with forays down onto swales. They have also been observed eating plant food (fruits and seeds). Home range and movement data are limited, but the species is probably sedentary (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023).	Unlikely The current distribution for this species is within the Sandy Desert in central Australia and its distribution does not extend to the study area. The taxonomy of this species and its distribution was confused with the Brush-tailed Mulgara, hence the previous records in the vicinity.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	EN	EN	X		X	7.87	The Northern Quoll occupies a diverse range of habitats including rocky areas, eucalypt forest, woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2005). Habitat generally encompasses some form of rocky area for denning purposes with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal. Dens are made in rock crevices, tree holes or occasionally termite mounds (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2005). In the Pilbara region, the species appears to prefer the Rocklea, Macroy and Robe land systems (Biota Environmental Services, 2008). The Northern Quoll has also been recorded in other land systems which comprise sandstone and dolomite hills and ridges, shrublands, sandy plains, clay plans and tussock grasslands and coastal fringes including dunes islands and beaches (Biota Environmental Services, 2008).	Potential (dispersal only) This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the study area. However, the Sandplain habitat does not support any rockpiles or large trees that would support den sites for the species.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Banded Hare Wallaby	VU	VU	X			3.61	Extant wild subpopulations are found only on Bernier (approximately 44 km ²) and Dorre Islands(53 km ²). The last specimen of banded hare-wallabies collected from the mainland in WA occurred in 1906. Banded hare-wallabies have been observed to shelter under dense thickets of vegetation, in particular, <i>Acacia ligulata</i> , <i>Acacia coriacea</i> , <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> , <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> and <i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> on the sandplain, and <i>Diplolaena grandiflora</i> and western rosewood on the dunes or dune/travertine interface. They are often seen in heath and patches of <i>Triodia</i> (spinifex) habitat within the heath (DCCEW, 2023).	Unlikely Species is no longer known from the mainland. The record is historical.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Leggadina lakedownensis</i>	Northern short-tailed mouse	P4		X			14.82	The Northern Short-tailed Mouse occurs on a variety of habitats most of which are seasonally inundated sandy-clay soils. In the Pilbara this species occurs in spinifex and tussock grasslands and are strongly correlated with cracking clay communities or heavily clay laden soils supporting tussock grasslands (Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008). Additionally, this taxon is associated with spinifex and tussock grasslands, samphire, sedgeland, Acacia shrublands, tropical Eucalyptus and Melaleuca woodlands and stony ranges (Van Dyck, Gynther and Baker, 2013).	Potential This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the Study Area. The Sandplain habitat lacks the heavy/ cracking clay based substrates that this species prefers.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	VU	VU	X		X	14.92	The Ghost Bat is patchily distributed across the northern half of Australia. This species requires undisturbed roost sites which are often complex and contain multiple entrances; it has been known to utilise old abandoned mine shafts (Menkhorst & Knight, 2021).	Potential (foraging only) This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the Study Area. However, suitable roosting habitat (deep caves) do not occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby, Dalgyte, Ninu	VU	VU	X		X	4.75	The Bilby inhabits a variety of habitats including acacia shrublands and hummock grassland, stony downs country of cracking clays, desert sandplains and dune fields sometimes	Potential	Unlikely

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								containing laterite (Menkhorst & Knight, 2021; Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008).	This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the Study Area and its preferred habitat may occur within the Study Area.	Although its preferred habitat (Sandplain) occurs within the study area, no records or evidence were recorded despite adequate survey effort (Motion cameras, transects and 2 hs plots).
<i>Ozimops cobourgianus</i>	North-western Free-tailed Bat	P1		X			3.59	The North-western Free-tailed Bat occupies tree hollows of the mangrove species <i>Avicennia marina</i> , but no other types of roost site are known (Menkhorst and Knight, 2021).	Potential (foraging only) This taxon was recorded less than 5 km of the Study Area. However, suitable roosting habitat does not occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Pseudomys chapmani</i>	Western Pebble-mound Mouse, Ngadji	P4		X			15.03	The Western Pebble-mound Mouse is found on stony hillsides with hummock grassland (Menkhorst & Knight, 2021). This species favors scree and stony plains habitat where it constructs conspicuous, extensive mounds of small stones. The pebble-mounds are found on gently sloping hills where the ground is stony with continuous small pebbles.	Unlikely One record within 20km of the Study Area and its preferred habitat is unlikely to occur within the Study Area	Unlikely The habitat present does not contain the stony substrate required by this species.
<i>Rhinonictoris aurantia (Pilbara form)</i>	Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat	VU	VU	X		X	14.74	The Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat (PLNB) inhabits abandoned mine shafts, granite rock pile terrain of the east Pilbara and caves formed in gorges that dissect sedimentary geology in the west Pilbara (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008). During the dry season, the PLNB roosts in deep, warm, humid caves or mines and forages nearby, while during the wet season, it is more widespread and may not require caves for roosting (Menkhorst & Knight, 2021). The PLNB forages low in open habitats, including grasslands and along roads.	Potential (foraging only) This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the Study Area. However, suitable roosting habitat (deep caves) does not occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
Reptiles										
<i>Ctenotus angusticeps</i>	Airlie Island Ctenotus, Northwestern Coastal Ctenotus	P3		X			10.6	The Airlie Island Ctenotus is found in coastal mudflats vegetated with samphire (Wilson and Swan, 2017).	Potential This taxon was recorded greater than 5 km of the Study Area and its preferred habitat may occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>	Pilbara Olive Python					X	>50km	The Pilbara Olive Python is found in arid to subhumid areas of northern Australia, it is often encountered along watercourses, especially those associated with rocky areas (Wilson & Swan, 2017). The preferred habitat of this taxon includes escarpments, gorges and water holes in the ranges of the Pilbara region (Wilson & Swan, 2017). Individuals are usually recorded in close proximity to water and rock outcrops that attract suitably sized prey species (Pearson, 1993). Males have been recorded travelling up to 4 km to locate mates during the breeding season (Tutt, Mitchell, Brace, & Pearson, 2002).	Unlikely This taxon was recorded greater than 50 km from the Study Area and its preferred habitat is not present within the Study Area.	Unlikely No suitable habitat recorded within Study Area.
		VU	VU							

A = ALA (2024) Occurrence Search, B = DBCA (2024a) Danjoo Biodiversity Platform. C = DBCA (2024e) Threatened and Priority Fauna Database, D = DCCEEW (2024b) Protected Matters Search Tool. Nearest records are only calculated for species with records available in the DBCA (2024e) Threatened and Priority Fauna Database, as ALA (2024), Danjoo (2024) and PMST (2024) do not provide specific locations of significant fauna.

Appendix 4: Vegetation structural classification and condition rating scale

Vegetation structural classification[^]

Stratum	70 - 100%	30 – 70%	10 – 30%	2 – 10%	< 2%
Trees over 30 m	Tall closed forest	Tall open forest	Tall woodland	Tall open woodland	Scattered tall trees
Trees 10-30 m	Closed forest	Open forest	Woodland	Open woodland	Scattered trees
Trees under 10 m	Low closed forest	Low open forest	Low woodland	Low open woodland	Scattered low trees
Shrubs over 2 m	Tall closed scrub	Tall open scrub	Tall shrubland	Tall open shrubland	Scattered tall shrubs
Shrubs 1-2 m	Closed heath	Open heath	Shrubland	Open shrubland	Scattered shrubs
Shrubs under 1 m	Low closed heath	Low open heath	Low shrubland	Low open shrubland	Scattered low shrubs
Hummock grasses	Closed hummock grassland	Hummock grassland	Open hummock grassland	Very open hummock grassland	Scattered hummock grasses
Grasses, Sedges, Herbs	Closed tussock grassland / sedgeland / herbland	Tussock grassland / sedgeland / herbland	Open tussock grassland / sedgeland / herbland	Very open tussock grassland / sedgeland / herbland	Scattered tussock grasses / sedges / herbs

[^]Based on Muir (1977) and Aplin (1979) modification of the vegetation classification system of Specht (1970).

Vegetation condition scale rating for use on Eremaean surveys[^]

Rating	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 activities 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 activities of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Degraded	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.

[^]Based on Trudgen (1988) as presented in EPA Technical Guidance EPA (2016c)

Appendix 5: Field sites within the Study Area

Site	Type	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)
DSLRL-01	Relevé	676710	7745549
DSLRL-02	Relevé	674812	7747125
DSLRL-03	Relevé	676930	7745436
DSLRL-04	Relevé	674868	7746772
DSLRL-05	Relevé	675010	7747117
DSLRL-06	Relevé	675255	7746525
DSLRL-07	Relevé	675402	7746506
DSLRL-08	Relevé	674764	7747277
DSLmn01	Mapping Note	675082	7746908

Appendix 6: Flora species recorded within the Study Area

Family	Species	Status
Aizoaceae	<i>Trianthema turgidifolium</i>	
Apocynaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	*
Asteraceae	<i>Pluchea tetranthera</i>	
	<i>Pterocaulon serrulatum</i> var. <i>velutinum</i>	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Neobassia astrocarpa</i>	
	<i>Salsola australis</i>	
	<i>Tecticornia</i> sp.	
Cleomaceae	<i>Arivela viscosa</i>	
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina ensifolia</i>	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus</i> sp.	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i>	
	<i>Acacia stellaticeps</i>	
	<i>Acacia trachycarpa</i>	
	<i>Indigofera fractiflexa</i> subsp. <i>fractiflexa</i>	
	<i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	*
	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	
	<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> var. <i>farnesiana</i>	*
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>	
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha capillaris</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Corchorus</i> sp.	
	<i>Sida</i> sp.	
	<i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Pilbara</i> (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1543)	
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia repleta</i>	
Poaceae	? <i>Sporobolus</i> sp.	
	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	
	<i>Eragrostis falcata</i>	
	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	
	<i>Poaceae</i> sp.	
	<i>Triodia epactia</i>	
	<i>Triodia secunda</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea chordophylla</i>	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum cleistogamum</i>	

Note: * indicates an introduced species

Appendix 7: Framework for significance ranking of flora and fauna species1. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) affords protection to species, populations and ecological communities threatened at a national level or to species listed as migratory under various international agreements (for example, CAMBE, JAMBA, RoKAMBA, and Bonn Convention). Threatened flora and fauna may be listed under section 178 of the EPBC Act in any one of the following categories:

- Extinct
- Extinct in the wild
- Critically Endangered (CE)
- Endangered (EN)
- Vulnerable (VU)
- Conservation dependent

Under the EPBC Act, a proposal which is likely to have a significant impact on threatened species, populations, or ecological communities or migratory species must be referred to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. A significant impact is determined through application of Significant Impact Criteria (Department of the Environment 2013).

2. *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

The *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) is the primary legislative Act dealing with the protection of the environment in Western Australia. The EP Act allows the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to prevent, control, and abate pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment and for matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing.

Part IV of the EP Act is administered by the EPA and makes provisions for the EPA to undertake environmental impact assessment of significant proposals, strategic proposals and land use planning schemes.

Part V of the EP Act is administered by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). Clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia requires a permit from the DWER, unless exemptions apply. Applications for clearing permits are assessed by the Department and decisions are made to grant or refuse the application in accordance with the Act. When making a decision the assessment considers clearing against the ten clearing principles as specified in Schedule 5 of the EP Act:

- a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.
- b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a significance habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.
- c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary, for the continued existence of rare flora.
- d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

- 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 have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.
- h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation. GHD | 613523400 Water Corporation
- 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 clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.

Exemptions for clearing include clearing that is a requirement of a written law or authorised under certain statutory processes (listed in Schedule 6 of the EP Act) and exemptions for prescribed low impact day-to-day activities (prescribed in the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*); these exemptions do not apply in environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs).

3. *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)*

On 1 January 2019, the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)* and *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018* replaced both the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and the *Sandalwood Act 1929* and their associated regulations. The BC Act is administered by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

The BC Act provides for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and biodiversity components, as well as the promotion of the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in Western Australia.

All native flora in Western Australia were protected under the state *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, and now under the BC Act. Under the BC Act, native flora can be specially protected, listed as Threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable) or Extinct in Western Australia. Threatened flora listings are reviewed annually and are published in the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018*. Flora species that may be rare or threatened in Western Australia, but have not been adequately surveyed for, are included in a supplementary Priority Flora list.

These conservation codes are attached below.

4. *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA)*

The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (BAM Act)* and associated regulations are administered by the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) and replace the repealed *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*. The main purposes of the BAM Act and its regulations are to:

- Prevent new animal and plant pests (vermin and weeds) and diseases from entering WA;

- Manage the impact and spread of those pests already present in the state;
- Safely manage the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals; and
- Increased control over the sale of agricultural products that contain violative chemical residues

The Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) is a database providing the status of organisms which have been categorised under the BAM Act 2007. A Declared Pest is a prohibited organism or an organism for which a declaration under Section 22(2) of the Act is in force. Declared Pests may be assigned a control category as follows: C1 (exclusion), C2 (eradication) and C3 (management). The category may apply to part or all of Western Australia, and all landholders are obliged to comply with the specific category of control. Categories of control are defined below.

DAFWA Categories for Declared Pests under the BAM Act 2007

Control class code	Description
C1 (Exclusion)	Organisms which should be excluded from part or all of Western Australia.
C2 (Eradication)	Organisms which should be eradicated from part or all of Western Australia.
C3 (Management)	Organisms that should have some form of management applied that will alleviate the harmful impact of the organism, reduce the numbers or distribution of the organism or prevent or contain the spread of the organism.
Unassigned	Declared pests that are recognised as having a harmful impact under certain circumstances, where their subsequent control requirements are determined by a Plan or other legislative arrangements under the Act.

Categories used under the EPBC Act and BC Act.

Status	Code	Description
Extinct	EX	There is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
Critically Endangered	CR	Taxa that are facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Endangered	EN	Taxa that are facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future
Vulnerable	VU	Taxa that are facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term

Definitions and criteria for Priority species allocated by the DBCA.

Status	Code	Description
Priority 1	P1	Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
Priority 2	P2	Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
Priority 3	P3	Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.
Priority 4	P4	(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands. (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent. (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

Appendix 8: Introduced (weed) species recorded during survey

Species	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Number of Individuals
* <i>Calotropis procera</i>	676861	7745249	1
* <i>Calotropis procera</i>	676830	7745287	1
* <i>Calotropis procera</i>	676821	7745283	1
* <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> var. <i>farnesiana</i>	676729	7745446	1
* <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> var. <i>farnesiana</i>	676796	7745223	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	674980	7747151	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676716	7745478	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676638	7745441	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	674984	7747092	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	674866	7747110	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676681	7745697	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676878	7745195	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676879	7745191	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676880	7745198	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676887	7745198	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676891	7745195	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676882	7745192	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676880	7745186	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676868	7745186	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676863	7745191	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676862	7745192	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676862	7745189	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676859	7745191	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676862	7745193	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676861	7745195	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676857	7745197	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676852	7745191	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676849	7745190	6
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676846	7745190	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676845	7745188	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676840	7745191	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676838	7745192	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676841	7745199	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676856	7745214	1

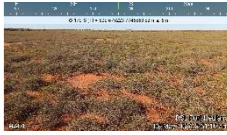


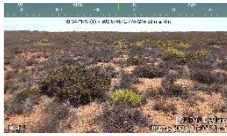

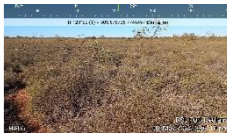

Species	Eastings (mE)	Northing (mN)	Number of Individuals
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676837	7745211	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676839	7745214	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676835	7745215	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676831	7745218	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676828	7745228	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676829	7745229	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676824	7745233	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676824	7745249	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676827	7745256	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676825	7745257	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676824	7745259	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676823	7745260	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676828	7745260	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676833	7745260	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676825	7745264	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676825	7745275	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676824	7745278	4
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676824	7745284	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676828	7745285	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676814	7745302	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676812	7745304	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676806	7745290	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676800	7745291	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676796	7745299	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676789	7745303	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676788	7745300	3
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676787	7745295	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676781	7745294	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676779	7745295	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676778	7745297	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676782	7745304	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676785	7745303	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676786	7745304	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676783	7745306	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676780	7745308	1

Species	Eastings (mE)	Northing (mN)	Number of Individuals
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676775	7745313	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676763	7745296	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676792	7745315	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676796	7745320	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676769	7745333	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676768	7745329	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676762	7745325	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676752	7745371	3
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676748	7745376	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676761	7745388	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676726	7745383	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676732	7745443	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676698	7745450	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	674774	7747258	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676663	7745573	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676730	7745496	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676733	7745498	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676793	7745221	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676795	7745219	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676794	7745216	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676793	7745215	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676794	7745214	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676793	7745215	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676794	7745212	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676790	7745211	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676789	7745217	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676788	7745217	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676787	7745215	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676805	7745173	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676803	7745173	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676802	7745172	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676801	7745171	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676802	7745170	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676806	7745169	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676806	7745168	1




Species	Eastings (mE)	Northing (mN)	Number of Individuals
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676809	7745170	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676807	7745162	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676809	7745161	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676811	7745163	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676815	7745163	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676630	7745437	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676803	7745335	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676878	7745203	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676852	7745209	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676837	7745219	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676851	7745215	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676839	7745242	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676826	7745259	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676825	7745260	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676824	7745261	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676822	7745263	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676822	7745265	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676772	7745245	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676770	7745248	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676771	7745252	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676771	7745253	4
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676772	7745257	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676772	7745272	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676767	7745283	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676761	7745286	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676753	7745282	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676753	7745317	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676750	7745327	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676747	7745330	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676740	7745328	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676738	7745337	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676747	7745346	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676736	7745359	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676734	7745359	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676697	7745416	1





Species	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Number of Individuals
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676701	7745421	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676684	7745478	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676672	7745503	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676494	7745515	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676490	7745513	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676472	7745494	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676533	7745476	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676537	7745471	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676647	7745418	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676541	7745472	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676536	7745475	2
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	674764	7747277	1
* <i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>	676710	7745549	1




Appendix 9: Fauna habitat assessment

Site ID	Co-ordinates	Date	Habitat Type	Landform	Aspect	Slope	Soil		Outcropping (Rock Type)	Ground Cover			Dominant Vegetation Types	Rocky Cracks / Crevices	Burrowing Suitability	Tree Hollows		Water present	Last fire	Disturbances	Photo
							Type	Availability		Rock Size	Veg. Litter	Woody Debris				Hollows (<10cm)	Hollows (>10cm)				
HA01	675223 7746563	08/05/2024	Sandy Plain	Rehabilitated regrowth Sand Plain	Flat	Flat	Sandy Clay Loam	Evenly Spread	Nil	Nil	Few Small Patches	Scarce	Spinifex Hummock Grassland	Nil	Very High	Nil	Nil	Nil	Old (24+ yr)	Previously rehabilitated Cattle Grazing	
HA02	675425 7746478	08/05/2024	Sandy Plain	Sand Plain	Flat	Flat	Sandy Clay Loam	Evenly Spread	Nil	Nil	Few Small Patches	Scarce	Scattered Shrubs, Spinifex Hummock Grassland	Nil	Very High	Nil	Nil	Nil	Old (24+ yr)	Cattle Grazing	
HA03	674934 77446963	08/05/2024	Sandy Plain	Sand Plain	Flat	Flat	Sandy Clay Loam	Evenly Spread	Nil	Nil	Few Small Patches	Scarce	Scattered Shrubs, Spinifex Hummock Grassland	Nil	Very High	Nil	Nil	Nil	Old (24+ yr)	Cattle Grazing	
HA04	674872 7747216	08/05/2024	Sandy Plain	Hardpan Plain	Flat	Flat	Clay Loam	Evenly Spread	Nil	Nil	Scarce	None Discernible	Scattered Shrubs, Spinifex Hummock Grassland	Nil	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Old (24+ yr)	Cattle Grazing	
HA05	676523 7745580	08/05/2024	Sandy Plain	Sand Plain	Flat	Flat	Clay Loam	Evenly Spread	Nil	Nil	Scarce	None Discernible	Scattered Shrubs, Spinifex Hummock Grassland	Nil	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Old (24+ yr)	Cattle Grazing	
HA06	676735 7745457	08/05/2024	Sandy Plain	Sand Plain	Flat	Flat	Sandy Clay Loam	Evenly Spread	Nil	Nil	Scarce	None Discernible	Scattered Shrubs, Spinifex Hummock Grassland	Nil	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Old (24+ yr)	Cattle Grazing	
HA07	676928, 7745369	08/05/2024	Sandy Plain	Sand Plain	Flat	Flat	Sandy Clay Loam	Evenly Spread	Nil	Nil	Few Small Patches	Scarce	Scattered Shrubs, Spinifex Hummock Grassland	Nil	Very High	Nil	Nil	Nil	Old (24+ yr)	Cattle Grazing	

Appendix 10: Motion camera details

Site	Habitat	Easting	Northing	Start Date	End Date	Trap Nights	Photo
DSL Cam 01	Sandy Plain	674713	7746965	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	
DSL Cam 02	Sandy Plain	674898	7746958	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	
DSL Cam 03	Sandy Plain	674934	7746613	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	

Site	Habitat	Easting	Northing	Start Date	End Date	Trap Nights	Photo
DSL Cam 04	Sandy Plain	674973	7746467	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	
DSL Cam 05	Sandy Plain	675137	7746385	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	
DSL Cam 06	Sandy Plain	675217	7746320	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	
DSL Cam 07	Sandy Plain	675392	7746337	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	

Site	Habitat	Easting	Northing	Start Date	End Date	Trap Nights	Photo
DSL Cam 08	Sandy Plain	675340	7746523	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	
DSL Cam 09	Sandy Plain	675210	7746760	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	
DSL Cam 10	Sandy Plain	675221	7746909	27/05/2024	05/06/2024	9	

Appendix 11: Rio Tinto internal operational controls for environmental management

Operational Controls for Environmental Management

Clearing of native vegetation is regulated, undertaken and rehabilitated in accordance with Rio Tinto Iron Ore (RTIO) operational controls to enable compliance with Government approvals and regulations and to minimise the impact of proposed works on the environment as far as practicable.

Rio Tinto Iron Ore Operational Controls

RTIO is part of the Rio Tinto group of companies and is obliged through its integrated Health Safety Environment and Quality (HSEQ) Management System, to comply with Health, Safety, Environment and Communities and Social Performance (HSEC) standards.

RTIO has developed and implemented numerous management plans and work practices to control environmental issues relating to mining and exploration. A number of these work practices are of direct relevance in managing and controlling land clearing activities, and include:

- Approvals Permit Guidelines and Procedure;
- HSEQ Ground Disturbance, Re-entering a Rehabilitated Area and Track maintenance Standard Work Practice;
- HSEQ Iron Ore (WA) – Equipment Hygiene Inspection Work Practice;
- HSEQ Operational Control Procedure 6: Drilling; and
- HSEQ Closure, Rehabilitation and Monitoring Standard Work Practice.

RTIO has also developed the Iron Ore (WA) Mineral Evaluation and Drilling Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in consultation with DBCA to ensure mineral and hydrogeological evaluation / exploration drilling activities are undertaken in an approved and appropriate manner. The EMP includes objectives, management, performance indicators and monitoring requirements to minimise, as far as practicable, potential impacts from such activities to flora, vegetation and fauna habitats.

RTIO Approval Request Co-ordination System (ARCS)

The RTIO Approval Request Co-ordination System (ARCS) ensures that RTIO has obtained relevant regulatory approvals and has completed the necessary biological and heritage surveys, prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities or installation of infrastructure. The process assists RTIO in maintaining legislative compliance and the social licence to operate, and minimises the risk of disturbing any protected areas (biological or otherwise). During the process, advice is sought from subject matter experts (SMEs) prior to an internal approvals permit being issued authorising works to occur. These SMEs provide advice on Heritage, Biological, Environmental, Tenure, State, Mining Act, Water, Part IV, Part V, NVCP and Shire matters. After the process is complete (including gaining external regulatory approvals), the RTIO permit requestor is issued an approvals permit, typically requiring the permit owner to ensure compliance with a number of conditions prior to commencing, during, and / or at the conclusion of the work.

Of relevance to ground disturbing activities, the Biological Owner (RTIO Botanist/Ecologist):

1. Reviews the request (clearing amount, type of activity, location) and liaises with area Owners regarding the likely approvals pathway. If a biological survey is required to support formal assessment by the EPA, or for a Clearing Permit application, then the appropriate level of survey is factored in, ensuring it follows the relevant EPA Guidelines. Targeted surveys may also be undertaken to support approval conditions.
2. Reviews the biological risks associated with the proposed activities. As a minimum, the Geographic Information System (GIS) database is interrogated to determine the historical survey coverage, presence of conservation significant flora, fauna or ecological communities and any internal environmental restriction areas or exclusion areas. Environmental restriction and exclusion areas include conservation significant flora, fauna, ecological communities, biological monitoring sites, and any other significant features, habitat or vegetation.
3. Identifies any opportunity or internal requirement to conduct targeted biological surveys in the area.
4. If required, amends the area to avoid significant areas wherever practical, and in consultation with the RTIO permit requestor.
5. Stipulates any final controls for significant areas to be avoided in the Biological comments which appear on the final Approvals Permit.