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

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5584/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Exterra Resources Limited**

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 39/255
Mining Lease 39/649
Local Government Area: Shire of Menzies
Colloquial name: Second Fortune Gold Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
20		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Production and associated activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 11 July 2013

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard vegetation associations have been broadly mapped for the whole of Western Australia, and are a useful tool to examine the vegetation extent in a regional context. One Beard vegetation association occurs within the area proposed to be cleared: Beard vegetation association 18: Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database). MBS Environmental conducted a desktop flora survey and on-site vegetation assessment of the application area during 2012. The vegetation of the application area was described as sparse open mulga (*Acacia aneura*) woodland over sparse shrubland of *Acacia* spp. and *Eremophila* spp., and the vegetation condition was described as "highly disturbed" (MBS Environmental, 2013). No Threatened Flora, Priority Flora or other flora species of conservation significance were recorded during the on-site survey (MBS Environmental, 2013). Approximately 37 hectares of the application area has been disturbed for previous mining operations and there is very little native vegetation remaining in the areas immediately adjacent to the existing mine-site infrastructure (MBS Environmental, 2013).	Exterra Resources Ltd have applied to clear up to 20 hectares of native vegetation within a total application area of approximately 123 hectares, for the redevelopment of the Second Fortune Gold Project. The majority of the applcation area has been highly disturbed by previous mining related activities. Existing cleared areas will be utilised where possible, with minimal additional clearing required. The proposed clearing is for the construction, expansion or upgrade of mining-related infrastructure including: waste rock dumps, evaporation ponds, flood bunds, explosives magazine, workshops, accommodation village, access roads and haul roads (Exterra Resources Ltd, 2013; MBS Environmental, 2013).	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).	The application area is located in the Goldfields Region, approximately 80 kilometres south of Laverton (GIS Database). A previous mine operated at the site from the early 1940's to the late 1980's, and the old mine pit and substantial associated infrastructure remain at the site.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The clearing permit application area is located within the East Murchison subregion of the Murchison Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion (GIS Database). The East Murchison subregion represents a total area of approximately 7.8 million hectares, and is characterised by an arid climate with a mainly winter rainfall of approximately 200 millimetres (Cowan, 2001). The subregion is rich and diverse in both its flora and fauna however most species are wide ranging and usually occur in at least one, and often several subregions (Cowan, 2001). Vegetation in the subregion is dominated by mulga woodlands, often rich in ephemerals, hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and samphires (Cowan, 2001).

The application area is located partly within the Yandamindra pastoral station (GIS Database), and previous vegetation disturbance has occurred from grazing activities. The region also has a long mining history, and historical disturbance within the application area includes an existing mine pit and associated infrastructure (GIS Database; MBS Environmental, 2013).

A review of available databases identified 15 fauna species and 10 flora species of conservation significance with the potential to occur within the application area, based on known distributions (MBS Environmental, 2013). However, an analysis of the habitat preferences of the flora species (one Threatened Flora and nine Priority Flora) determined that they were all very unlikely to occur within the application area, due to a lack of suitable habitat (MBS Environmental, 2013).

Following an analysis of the habitat preferences of the fauna species, MBS Environmental (2013) determined that the following four bird species: *Apus pacificus* (Fork-tailed Swift); *Merops ornatus* (Rainbow Bee-eater); *Ardeotis australis* (Australian Bustard); and *Falco peregrinus subsp. macropus* (Australian Peregrine Falcon); and one reptile: *Aspidites ramsayi* (Woma Python); could possibly be found within the application area. The remaining fauna species identified in the desktop survey were considered very unlikely to be found in the area, due to a lack of suitable habitat (MBS Environmental, 2013).

MBS Environmental conducted an on-site assessment of the application area during 2012. The survey consisted of comprehensive traverses of the project area on-foot, and focussed on identifying the presence of any conservation significant flora, fauna, or significant fauna habitats. MBS Environmental (2013) reported that the vegetation within the application area has been substantially disturbed by historical mining activities. Approximately 37 hectares of the application area has been previously disturbed for mine-site operations and there is very little native vegetation remaining in the areas immediately adjacent to the existing mine infrastructure (MBS Environmental, 2013). The remaining vegetation was described as “highly disturbed”, and was considered to provide minimal habitat for native fauna species. No conservation significant flora, fauna, or fauna habitats were identified within the application area during the on-site survey, and none were considered likely to occur (MBS Environmental, 2013).

The application area falls wholly within the buffer zone of a Priority Ecological Community (PEC), the Priority 3 Mt Linden Range banded ironstone ridge vegetation complex (GIS Database). However, no Banded Ironstone Formation (BIF) outcrops were recorded within the application area during the site assessment, and the vegetation types within the application area are not consistent with the vegetation types associated with the PEC (MBS Environmental, 2013).

The vegetation association found in the application area is well represented and widespread within the region (GIS Database; MBS Environmental, 2013). Considering the multiple disturbance and poor vegetation condition within the application area, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to represent a higher level of biodiversity than surrounding undisturbed areas.

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

Methodology

Cowan (2001)
MBS Environmental (2013)
GIS Database:
- IBRA WA (Regions - Sub Regions)
- Lake Carey 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006
- Pastoral Leases
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

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

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The majority of the application area has been highly disturbed by previous mining related activities, reducing its potential value for fauna habitat. The fauna habitat of the application area is primarily sparse open mulga (MBS Environmental, 2013), and this habitat type is widespread and in better condition in surrounding undisturbed areas (MBS Environmental, 2013; GIS Database).

A desktop survey identified several species of fauna of conservation significance with the potential to occur within the project area, based on known distributions (MBS Environmental, 2013). These included ten bird species, two reptile species, two mammal species and one invertebrate species. However MBS Environmental (2013) considered that these species were very unlikely to occur within the application area due to the extent of previous vegetation disturbance or the lack of suitable habitat

Two site inspections of the application area were conducted by MBS Environmental (2013) and did not identify any fauna or fauna habitats of conservation significance. Although some conservation significant fauna, including migratory birds, may pass through the application area, the area is unlikely to represent significant habitat for any native fauna species (MBS Environmental, 2013).

The proposed clearing of up to 20 hectares of native vegetation in a highly disturbed area is unlikely to have any significant impact on available fauna habitats at either a local or regional scale.

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

Methodology MBS Environmental (2013)
GIS Database:
- Threatened Fauna
- Pre-European Vegetation

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
A desktop survey identified one species of Threatened Flora, *Gastrolobium graniticum* with the potential to occur within the project area, based on known distributions (MBS Environmental, 2013). According to Florabase, the range of this species includes the Avon Wheatbelt and Coolgardie IBRA Regions, and the species is usually found on rocky outcrops along drainage lines. This species has not been recorded within the application area and is considered extremely unlikely to occur due to a lack of suitable habitat (MBS Environmental, 2013).

Due to the extent of previous vegetation disturbance, the application area is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of any threatened flora. Comprehensive traverses of the application area did not identify any flora of conservation significance (MBS Environmental, 2013).

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

Methodology MBS Environmental (2013)
Western Australian Herbarium (2013)
GIS Database:
- Threatened and Priority Flora

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
There are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) located within a 50 kilometre radius of the application area (GIS Database). Comprehensive traverses of the application area did not identify any Threatened Ecological Communities (MBS Environmental, 2013).

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

Methodology MBS Environmental (2013)
GIS Database:
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Comments **Proposal is not at variance to this Principle**
The area applied to be cleared is located within the Murchison IBRA bioregion (GIS Database). There is approximately 100% of Pre-European vegetation remaining within the bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2013). The vegetation of the application area is classified as Beard vegetation association 18 - Low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database). This vegetation association remains at approximately 100% of pre-European extent in the state and also in the Murchison bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2013). Hence, the area proposed to clear does not represent a significant remnant of vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in IUCN Class I-IV Reserves
IBRA Bioregion - Murchison	28,120,587	28,044,823	~ 100	Least Concern	1.05
Beard vegetation associations - State					
18	19,892,305	19,843,727	~ 100	Least Concern	2.1
Beard vegetation associations - Bioregion					
18	12,403,172	12,363,252	~ 100	Least Concern	0.37

* Government of Western Australia (2013)
** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)

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

Methodology Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)
Government of Western Australia (2013)
GIS Database:
- IBRA WA (Regions - Sub Regions)
- Pre-European Vegetation

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

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**
There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the application area (GIS database).

There is one minor non-perennial watercourse passing westerly through the north-eastern corner of the application area (GIS Database). This drainage line is dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly following significant rainfall events (MBS Environmental, 2013). The vegetation associated with this drainage line is the same vegetation association as the remainder of the application area, and is not considered to be riparian (GIS Database; MBS Environmental, 2013).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. However, the proposed clearing of 20 hectares of native vegetation within a total application area of approximately 123 hectares is unlikely to result in any significant impact on this or any other watercourse or wetland.

Methodology MBS Environmental (2013)
GIS Database:
- Geodata, Lakes
- Hydrography, linear
- Lake Carey 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006
- Pre-European Vegetation

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Approximately 60% of the application area falls within the Gundockerta Land System, and the remaining approximately 40% falls within the Rainbow Land System (GIS Database).

The south-western section of the application area lies within the Rainbow Land System (GIS Database). The Rainbow Land System is described as alluvial plains with fine ironstone gravel mantles (Pringle et al, 1994). This system is generally not susceptible to soil erosion, however, impedance of sheet flow may result in soil erosion and reduced water availability to vegetation downslope from disturbed areas (Pringle et al, 1994). Existing drainage structures established for the previous mining operations redirect surface water around the disturbed areas, maintaining water flows to downstream vegetation and minimising any potential erosion (MBS Environmental (2013).

The north-eastern section of the application area falls within the Gundockerta Land System (GIS Database). This land system is described as gently undulating plains generally with abundant stony mantles, and less

extensive, lower alluvial plains with relief usually less than 15 metres (Pringle et al, 1994). This land system may be susceptible to erosion where the stony mantle has been disturbed or vegetation coverage has been removed (Pringle et al, 1994).

The potential for land degradation will be minimised by minimising additional clearing, and continuing to monitor and manage surface water flows (MBS Environmental (2013). Topsoil will be removed from cleared areas and stockpiled for later use in rehabilitation, and all disturbance areas (including historical disturbance) will be rehabilitated after the completion of the project (MBS Environmental (2013).

The proposed clearing of an additional 20 hectares of native vegetation within a total application area of approximately 123 hectares is unlikely to result in appreciable land degradation.

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

Methodology MBS Environmental (2013)
Pringle et al (1994)
GIS Database:
- Rangeland Land System Mapping

(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The nearest conservation area to the Second Fortune project area is Goongarrie National Park, which is situated approximately 90 kilometres to the south-west (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to have any impacts on the environmental values of this or any other conservation area.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- DEC Tenure

(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Approximately 45% of the application area falls within a Water Reserve (Crown Reserve 5584) (GIS Database). This reserve is not a Public Drinking Water Source Area, and the Department of Water (DoW) has advised that this water reserve is no longer required and is in the process of being cancelled (DoW Advice, as cited in MBS Environmental, 2013).

There is one minor, non-perennial watercourse passing through the north-eastern corner of the application area (GIS Database). This seasonal drainage line is dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly following significant rainfall events (MBS Environmental, 2013). The topography of the application area is relatively flat, and the soils have a relatively low risk of erosion due to a stony surface mantle. Hence surface water runoff is unlikely to transport significant quantities of sedimentation during rainfall events (MBS Environmental, 2013). The proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant impact on surface water quality.

Groundwater within the application area occurs at a depth of approximately 8-11 metres (MBS Environmental, 2013). The application area falls within the Raeside-Ponton catchment area, which covers a total area of approximately 1,158,953 hectares (GIS Database). The proposed clearing of 20 hectares of sparse mulga vegetation within this catchment area is unlikely to have any significant impact on groundwater levels or quality.

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

Methodology MBS Environmental (2013)
GIS Database:
Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs)
- WRC Estate

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The climate of the region is semi-arid, with most rain received during the winter months, and occasional heavy rainfall events occurring during the summer. The application area has an average annual rainfall of approximately 234 millimetres and an average annual evaporation rate of approximately 2,763 millimetres (MBS Environmental, 2013).

The local soils are usually protected by a stony mantle which induces sheet flows during heavy rainfall and may result in temporary localised flooding. The proposed clearing of native vegetation and the diversion of water around infrastructure may result in the concentration of natural surface water flows during rainfall events (MBS Environmental, 2013). However the proposed clearing 20 hectares of sparse mulga vegetation within a total application area of approximately 123 hectares is unlikely to increase the incidence or intensity of natural flooding events.

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

Methodology MBS Environmental (2013)
GIS Database:
- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 29 April 2013 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There is one native title claim (WC10/18) over the area under application (GIS Database). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group. However, the mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore, the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

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

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Native Title Claims - Determined by the Federal Court
- Native Title Claims - Filed at the Federal Court
- Native Title Claims - Registered with the NNTT

4. References

Cowan, M (2001) Murchison 1 (MUR1 - East Murchison subregion) Subregional description and biodiversity values, dated August 2001. In: "A biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions in 2002". Report published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth, Western Australia.

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

Exterra Resources Ltd (2013) Application for a clearing permit (purpose permit). Second Fortune Gold Project. April 2013. Exterra Resources Limited, Western Australia.

Government of Western Australia (2013) 2012 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of October 2012. WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.

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

MBS Environmental (2013) Purpose Permit Application. Second Fortune Project. Assessment of Clearing Principles. Prepared for Exterra Resources Limited, by Martinick Bosch Sell Pty Ltd, Perth.

Pringle H.J., Van Vreeswyk A.M., & Gilligan S.A. (1994) An inventory and condition survey of rangelands in the north-eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture. Western Australia.

Western Australian Herbarium (2013) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now DEC), Western Australia
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia
DEH	Department of Environment and Heritage (federal based in Canberra) previously Environment Australia
DEP	Department of Environment Protection (now DEC), Western Australia
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs
DLI	Department of Land Information, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DoE	Department of Environment (now DEC), Western Australia
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources (now DMP), Western Australia
DOLA	Department of Land Administration, Western Australia
DoW	Department of Water
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
RIWI Act	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Western Australia
s.17	Section 17 of the Environment Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P3 **Priority Three: Taxa with several, poorly known populations, some on conservation lands**: Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from several localities, some of which are on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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