



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5605/2
Permit type: Purpose

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Karara Mining Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: General Purpose Lease 59/38
Mining Lease 59/649
Miscellaneous Licence 59/115
Miscellaneous Licence 59/120
Local Government Area: Shire of Perenjori
Colloquial name: Syncline Turner Haul Road Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
48		Mechanical	Haul Road and Borrow Pits

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 19 December 2013

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description Beard vegetation associations have been mapped for the whole of Western Australia and are useful to look at vegetation in a regional context. The following Beard vegetation associations are located within the application area (GIS Database):

358: Shrublands; bowgada and *Acacia quadrimarginea* on stony ridges;
363: Shrublands; bowgada scrub with scattered cypress pine; and
420: Shrublands; bowgada and jam scrub.

Vegetation mapping has been sourced from the latest regional vegetation mapping undertaken for the Greater Karara Project area. This was conducted by Woodman Environmental Consulting (WEC) over a three year period with surveying undertaken in September and October 2008; May, July, August, October, November and December 2009; and September, October, November and December 2010 and January 2011 (WEC, 2012). According to Karara Mining Limited (KML), the following ten floristic community types (FCTs) mapped by WEC (2012) occur within the application area:

1. FCT 7

Tall closed shrubland to tall open shrubland of mixed *Acacia* species including *Acacia latior* and *A. sibina* with low isolated clumps of trees of mixed *Eucalyptus* spp. over low sparse shrubland of mixed species including *Dianella revoluta* over low isolated clumps of grasses of *Monachather paradoxus* and *Amphipogon caricinus* subsp. *caricinus* on red-brown silty clay loam with ironstone gravel on flats to lower slopes.

2. FCT 8

Tall closed shrubland to tall open shrubland of mixed species including *Acacia latior* and *Melaleuca nematophylla* over mid open shrubland to mid sparse shrubland of mixed species including *Aluta aspera* subsp. *hesperia* on red or red-brown sandy loam or clay loam on flats to upper slopes.

3. FCT 10

Tall closed shrubland to tall open shrubland of mixed *Acacia* species dominated by *Acacia assimilis* subsp. *assimilis* over mid open shrubland to mid sparse shrubland of mixed species including *Aluta aspera* subsp. *hesperia*, *Eremophila latrobei* subsp. *latrobei* and *Philotheca sericea* on red or red-brown silty clay loam or clay loam with ironstone gravel on flats to crests (primarily midslopes).

4. FCT 11

Tall shrubland of mixed *Acacia* species including *Acacia burkittii* and *A. sibina* over mid shrubland to mid sparse shrubland of mixed species including *Aluta aspera* subsp. *hesperia*, *Eremophila forrestii* subsp. *forrestii* and *Grevillea obliquistigma* subsp. *obliquistigma* over low isolated clumps of grasses of *Amphipogon caricinus* subsp. *caricinus* on red or brown sandy loam or clay loam of flats to upper slopes.

5. FCT 12

Tall shrubland of mixed *Acacia* species including *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*, *A. sibina* and *A. effusifolia* over mid open shrubland to mid sparse shrubland of mixed species including *Aluta aspera* subsp. *hesperia*, *Philotheca brucei* subsp. *brucei*, *Eremophila latrobei* subsp. *latrobei*, *E. clarkei*, *E. forrestii* subsp. *forrestii* over low isolated clumps of ferns of *Cheilanthes sieberi* over low isolated clumps of grasses of *Monachather paradoxus* on red, brown or red-brown silty clay loam or silty loam on flats to lower slopes.

6. FCT 19a

Low woodland to low open woodland of *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *supralaevis* over tall open shrubland of mixed species including *Acacia tetragonophylla* over mid sparse shrubland of mixed species including *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Rhagodia drummondii* over low sparse chenopod shrubland of mixed species including *Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*, *Sclerolaena diacantha*, *S. fusiformis* and *Maireana carnosus* over low isolated clumps of grasses of *Austrostipa elegantissima* on red to red-brown clay loam or silty clay with ironstone gravel on drainage lines, flats to mid slopes.

7. FCT 21b

Tall shrubland of *Melaleuca eleuterostachya* and *Acacia ?caesaneura* ms surrounding disturbed clay pan.

8. FCT 23

Tall shrubland to tall open shrubland of *Acacia* species including *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*, *A. tetragonophylla*, *A. burkittii* over low sparse shrubland of mixed species including *Solanum lasiophyllum* and *Ptilotus obovatus* over low isolated clumps of grasses of *Austrostipa elegantissima* and *Monachather paradoxus* on red or red-brown clay loam or silty clay loam on flats.

9. FCT 26

Tall shrubland to tall open shrubland of mixed species including *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*, *A. tetragonophylla*, *A. assimilis* subsp. *assimilis* and *Hakea recurva* subsp. *recurva* with low isolated clumps of trees of *Eucalyptus* spp. over low sparse shrubland of *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Rhagodia drummondii* over low isolated clumps of grasses of *Austrostipa elegantissima* on red or red-brown clay loam or sandy clay loam on flats to mid slopes.

10. FCT 28

Tall shrubland to tall open shrubland of *Acacia* species including *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*, *A. tetragonophylla* and *A. burkittii* over mid sparse shrubland of species including *Eremophila clarkei*, *E. oldfieldii*, *Solanum lasiophyllum*, *Scaevola spinescens*, and *Dodonaea inaequifolia* on red or red-brown clay loam or silty clay loam with ironstone gravel on flats to mid slopes of low hills.

Clearing Description

Syncline Turner Haul Road Project

Karara Mining Limited (KML) has applied to clear 48 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 121 hectares for the purpose of a haul road. The application area is located approximately 65 kilometres north east of Perenjori.

The purpose of the application is to construct the Syncline Turner Haul Road which will connect the Mungada Iron Ore Project (MIOP) to the Minjar Haul Road and will allow for the haulage of iron ore from satellite mining operations (in particular the Shine Iron Ore Project) to the crushing and screening plant at the Blue Hills North mine site (part of the MIOP) (KML, 2013a). The road is approximately 13 kilometres with an estimated width of no greater than 25 metres (KML, 2013a). The proposed disturbance footprint also includes topsoil stockpiles and borrow pits. Clearing will be by mechanical means. Topsoil and felled material will be stockpiled for later reuse for rehabilitation (KML, 2013a).

Vegetation Condition

Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994);

To:

Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).

Comment

The vegetation condition has been inferred from aerial photography and two flora and vegetation surveys undertaken over the majority of the application area. These were undertaken by Jennifer Borger (botanical consultant) on 10 and 11 August 2011 (Borger, 2011) and 6 September 2012 (Borger, 2012).

The Borger September 2012 survey (conducted over 2.7 kilometres of the proposed haul road) was conducted under slightly drier conditions than in 2011. This resulted in a sparser germination of groundcover species and possibly less diversity (Borger, 2012).

Clearing permit CPS 5605/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) on 25 July 2013 and was valid from 17 August 2013 to 17 August 2018. The clearing permit authorised the clearing of up to 36 hectares of native vegetation. An application for an amendment was submitted to the DMP on 23 October 2013 to increase the amount of clearing authorised by 12 hectares for the purpose of borrow pits.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

Karara Mining Limited has applied to increase the amount of clearing authorised from 36 hectares to 48 hectares. The additional clearing is for the purpose of borrow pits for the construction of the haul road. The clearing permit boundary will remain the same as that approved under clearing permit CPS 5605/1.

The assessment of clearing permit application CPS 5605/1 identified that Priority Flora were recorded both within the application area and local area. Flora and vegetation surveys by Borger (2011, 2012) covered the majority of the application area so the impact on Priority Flora in these areas could be assessed. This assessment is contained in the Clearing Permit Decision Report for CPS 5605/1. However, the western end of the application was not surveyed by Borger and it was determined potential impacts to conservation significant flora may be minimised by the implementation of a flora management condition. Condition 8 of Clearing Permit CPS 5605/1 required a targeted flora survey of the western section for rare and Priority Flora; a copy of the flora survey supplied to DMP; and no clearing of critical habitat of any identified rare of Priority Flora, unless first approved by the CEO. The targeted flora survey was undertaken by Borger in July 2013 and two Priority Flora species were recorded, *Prostanthera* sp. Karara (P1) and *Drummondita fulva* (P3) (Borger, 2013a). Two *Prostanthera* sp. Karara were recorded, both of which occur within the 25 metre wide disturbance footprint and will be cleared (Borger, 2013a). Ninety-six *Drummondita fulva* plants were recorded within the application area, with 16 of these occurring within the disturbance footprint (Borger, 2013a). Woodman Environmental Consultants (WEC) undertook regional vegetation mapping of the Karara area between 2009 and 2012 (WEC, 2012 as cited in Borger, 2013b). Floristic Community Types (FCTs) were identified for the region as well as the flora associated with each FCT. *Prostanthera* sp. Karara was identified to occur within four of these FCT habitats while *Drummondita fulva* occurred in nine. The total potential FCT habitat for *Prostanthera* sp. Karara is 18,511 hectares and *Drummondita fulva* is 24,277 hectares, with the permit area disturbance seen to only be 8.49 hectares and 15.51 hectares respectively. This amounts to 0.04% and 0.06% potential regional impact to the *Prostanthera* sp. Karara and *Drummondita fulva* FCT habitats, respectively, as a result of the construction of the haul road and its disturbance footprint (Borger, 2013b). Borger (2013b) did not consider any of the habitat within the permit area to be deemed critical for the health and long-term survival of the species and its population due to the following: the permit area only impacts a small portion of the total FCT area; the species occur in FCTs not impacted by the permit; and the species are known to have a large distribution and are not locally restricted. Following on from the results of the survey, the CEO sent an authorisation letter acknowledging the survey and impacts to the Priority Flora (DMP, 2013). Given compliance with Condition 8 has been met, it has been removed from clearing permit CPS 5605/2. An alternate flora condition has been recommended to protect the 80 *Drummondita fulva* plants that were recorded within the western part of the permit boundary which are not within the proposed disturbance footprint. While the permit boundary does not contain critical habitat (Borger, 2013b) and the species is locally abundant within its range (Borger, 2013a), it is restricted to rocky hills and breakaways, many of which are under mining and exploration tenements (Borger, 2013a). Potential impacts to *Drummondita fulva* as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a flora management condition to limit the number of plants cleared.

The assessment of clearing permit application CPS 5605/1 also identified the potential for the Threatened fauna species Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) (Vulnerable; Schedule 1) and Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*) (Vulnerable; Schedule 1) to occur in the western part of the permit boundary where targeted fauna surveys had not been undertaken. Fauna management conditions (Conditions 9 and 10) required a fauna specialist to conduct a fauna survey over the western part of the permit boundary to identify critical habitat being utilised by the Western Spiny-tailed Skink and/or Malleefowl, and the location of any Malleefowl mounds. The fauna assessment was conducted in July 2013 by KML environmental advisors and technicians. The survey area consisted of two fauna habitat types, Woodland and Acacia Thicket (KML, 2013b). The Woodland habitat type (approximately 25% of the proposed disturbance footprint) was classified as high habitat value due to the availability of resources for both the Malleefowl and Western Spiny-tailed Skink. The majority of the proposed disturbance footprint (approximately 64%) comprised of Acacia Thicket habitat that has a moderate habitat value for the Western Spiny-tailed Skink and high habitat value for the Malleefowl. Both habitat types are well represented in the local area and region (KML, 2013b). The survey area also contained portions of road and tracks which were considered to contain no habitat value (KML, 2013b). Due to the linear nature of the proposed development, no population of conservation significant fauna are likely to be specifically dependent on the habitats in the survey area, although both species potentially utilise the area (KML, 2013b). No Western Spiny-tailed Skinks or signs of this species were recorded within the permit boundary (KML, 2013b). Two ancient (greater than 50 years old) Malleefowl mounds were recorded within the permit boundary. The mounds were deemed to be ancient due to the lack of structure and debris in the vicinity (KML, 2013b). No tracks or markings of Malleefowl were identified during the survey, and therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the Malleefowl population directly (KML, 2013b). Based on the results of the survey, the CEO sent an authorisation letter acknowledging the survey and impacts to the Malleefowl mounds (DMP, 2013). Given compliance with Conditions 9 and 10 have already been met, they have been removed from clearing permit CPS 5605/2.

Current environmental information has been reviewed and the assessment against the clearing principles remains the same for the rest of the assessment as for the clearing permit CPS 5605/1. The assessment can be found in the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 5605/1.

The amended proposal has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s.51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and the proposed clearing is at variance to Principles (a), (f) and (h), may be at variance to Principles (b), (c) and (g), is not likely to be at variance to Principles (d), (i) and (j) and is not at variance to Principle (e).

Methodology Borger (2011)
Borger (2012)
Borger (2013a)
Borger (2013b)
DMP (2013)
KML (2013b)

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

Comments

There are three Native Title Claims over the area under application: WC96/98, WC97/72 and WC12/5 (GIS Database). One claim has been filed at the Federal Court and the other two claims have been registered with the Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant groups. 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 is one registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (GIS Database). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Environment 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.

It is noted that the proposed clearing may impact on a protected matter under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). The proponent may be required to refer the project to the (Federal) Department of the Environment for environmental impact assessment under the EPBC Act. The proponent is advised to contact the Department of the Environment for further information regarding notification and referral responsibilities under the EPBC Act.

The amendment application was advertised on 4 November 2013 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received.

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

- Borger (2011) Vegetation Survey of the Proposed Shine Haulage Route Surveyed 10 and 11 August 2011. Unpublished report prepared by Jennifer Borger for Karara Mining Limited dated 10 and 11 August 2011.
- Borger (2012) Syncline Track Haul Road Flora Survey of variation to proposed route for Karara Mining Ltd. Unpublished report prepared by Jennifer Borger for Karara Mining Limited dated 6 September 2012.
- Borger (2013a) Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Syncline Turner Haul Road Project – CPS 5605/1. Unpublished report prepared by Jennifer Borger for Karara Mining Limited dated 29 July 2013.
- Borger (2013b) Addendum: Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Syncline Turner Haul Road Project – CPS 5605/1. Unpublished report prepared by Jennifer Borger for Karara Mining Limited dated 29 July 2013.
- DMP (2013) Correspondence to Karara Mining Limited. Permit to Clear Native Vegetation under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 – Karara Mining Limited – Syncline Turner Haul Road Project (CPS 5605/1) – Conditions 8, 9 and 10. Department of Mines and Petroleum, Environment, dated 12 September 2013.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- KML (2013a) Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application Syncline Turner Haul Road. Unpublished Report Prepared by Karara Mining Limited, April 2013.
- KML (2013b) Syncline Turner Haul Road Terapod Extension Level 1 Fauna Assessment. Prepared for Karara Mining Limited dated 30 July 2013.
- WEC (2012) Karara Mining Limited Regional Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Karara to Minjar Block. Unpublished report prepared by Woodman Environmental Consulting for Karara Mining Limited dated June 2012.

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.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna 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 a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.
- (e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
- (h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.
- (i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.
- (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.