



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5809/5
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Minjar Gold Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Leases 59/380, 59/425, 59/431, 59/460
Miscellaneous Licence 59/135
Local Government Area: Shire of Perenjori
Colloquial name: Minjar Gold Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 14 December 2017

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association/s:

- 326:** Low woodland over scrub; mulga over bowgada and minnieritchie scrub;
- 355:** Shrublands; bowgada and jam scrub with scattered York gum and red mallee;
- 420:** Shrublands; bowgada and jam scrub; and,
- 434:** Shrublands; *Acacia quadrimarginea* and jam scrub with scattered York gum and *Allocasuarina huegeliana*. (GIS Database).

The application area comprises two separate areas. The northern area is known as Mugs Luck and the southern area comprises several prospects including Blackdog, Highland Chief/Bobby McGee, Trench and Camp (Southern Deposits).

MUGS LUCK

Several flora and vegetation surveys have been conducted over Mugs Luck and the Minjar Gold tenements. Vegetation mapping for Mugs Luck is sourced from flora and vegetation surveys undertaken by Woodman Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd (Woodman, 2004), Animal Plant Mineral (APM, 2013; 2017a) and Terratree (2013; 2014). According to APM (2017b), the following ten vegetation communities occur within the Mugs Luck application area:

Woodlands

1. W1: Open Low Woodland of mixed Eucalyptus species over Thicket to Scrub of *Acacia* species over a Dwarf Scrub of mixed species over Herbs on red loamy soils with gravel.
2. W3: Open Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus ?kochii* subsp. *plenissima* over Thicket of mixed *Acacia* species on red loamy-clay.

Thickets and Scrubs

3. T1: Thicket to Dense Thicket dominated by *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* over a Low Scrub of mixed species over Herbs on red loamy soils with some gravel.
4. T3: Thicket to Open Scrub of mixed *Acacia* species over Heath dominated by *Thryptomene costata* or *Aluta aspera* subsp. *hesperia* on red silty-clay with gravel.
5. T4: Thicket to Scrub dominated by *Melaleuca hamata*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* ?subsp. *prinsepiana* and *Acacia* species on red loamy-clay on rocky ground.
6. T6: Scrub to Heath of mixed *Acacia* and *Eremophila* species, with emergent *Eucalyptus* species on red clay-loam on lower slopes and water-gaining flats.
7. T8: Thicket of *Acacia quadrimarginea* and *Acacia tetragonophylla* over Open Dwarf Scrub of mixed shrubs on

silt with greenstone, ironstone and quartz on crest.

Melaleuca Thicket

7. maT1: *Melaleuca atroviridis* thicket, over *Acacia effusifolia* scattered shrubs, over mixed open seasonal hermland. Occurred on minor drainage lines with orange brown clay.

Acacia Scrub

8. aeS2: *Acacia effusifolia* (*Acacia quadrimarginea*) scrub, over *Acacia tetragonophylla* open shrubland, over scattered seasonal herbs. Occurred on flat plains with orange brown clay-loam.

Acacia Open Scrub

9. aqOS5: *Acacia quadrimarginea* open scrub, over *Thryptomene costata* open heath, over *Borya sphaerocephala* and seasonal mixed hermland. Occurred on slopes and hill crests with orange brown clay-loam associated with basalt.

Eucalyptus Open Woodland

10. elsOW1: *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *supralaevis* open woodland, over mixed *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa*, *Eremophila oldfieldii* subsp. *oldfieldii*, *Exocarpos aphyllus* open scrub, over *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* scattered low shrubs over scattered seasonal herbs. Occurred on flat plains with orange brown clay-loam.

SOUTHERN DEPOSITS

Several flora and vegetation surveys have been conducted over the Southern Deposits. Vegetation mapping is sourced from a flora and vegetation survey undertaken by Woodman Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd in September 2003 (Woodman, 2003). Targeted Threatened and Priority Flora surveys were conducted by APM in November 2011 and September and October 2012 (APM, 2011; APM, 2012). According to APM (2013), the following seven vegetation communities occur within the Southern Deposits application area:

Woodlands

1. W1: Open Low Woodland of mixed *Eucalyptus* species over Thicket to Scrub of *Acacia* species over a Dwarf Scrub of mixed species over Herbs on red loamy soils with gravel.

2. W2: Open Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* and *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *supralaevis* over Open Scrub on red silty clay with quartz pebbles.

3. W4: Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus sheathiana* and *Eucalyptus ?striatocalyx* over Low Scrub of mixed shrubs over Open Herbs on red loamy-clay on rocky ground.

4. W9: Low Woodland to Scrub dominated by *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* ?subsp. *prinsepiana* on red-brown soils on rocky ground.

Thickets and Scrubs

5. T1: Thicket to Dense Thicket dominated by *Acacia ramulosa* var. *ramulosa* over a Low Scrub of mixed species over Herbs on red loamy soils with some gravel.

6. T3: Thicket to Open Scrub of mixed *Acacia* species over Heath dominated by *Thryptomene costata* or *Aluta aspera* subsp. *hesperia* on red silty-clay with gravel.

7. T4: Thicket to Scrub dominated by *Melaleuca hamata*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* ?subsp. *prinsepiana* and *Acacia* species on red loamy-clay on rocky ground.

Clearing Description

Minjar Gold Project
Minjar Gold Pty Ltd (Minjar) proposes to clear up to 201.5 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 338.5 hectares, for the purpose of Mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 70 kilometres north-east of Perenjori, in the Shire of Perenjori.

Vegetation Condition

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

to

Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).

Comment

The proposed clearing is to accommodate the expansion of mining activities at the Mugs Luck Deposit. Minjar is proposing to construct a pit, waste rock landforms, run of mine (ROM) pads, haul and access roads and abandonment bunds (APM, 2017b).

Clearing Permit CPS 5809/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (now Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) on 16 January 2014 and authorised the clearing of 135.01 hectares of native vegetation for mineral production and associated activities within a total boundary of approximately 180 hectares.

CPS 5809/2 was granted on 26 June 2014, amending the permit to increase the amount of clearing authorised to 138 hectares. The permit boundary remained the same.

CPS 5809/3 was granted on 11 December 2014, amending the permit to increase the amount of clearing authorised to 165 hectares, and increase the permit boundary to 257 hectares.

CPS 5809/4 was granted on 9 July 2015, amending the permit to increase the amount of clearing authorised to

166.5 hectares, and increase the permit boundary to 258.68 hectares.

On 21 September 2017, Minjar applied to amend CPS 5809/4 to increase the amount of clearing authorised to 201.5 hectares, increase the permit boundary to 338.5 hectares and extend the permit duration to 8 February 2024.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

Comments

The clearing permit amendment is to increase the clearing area by 35 hectares and the clearing permit boundary by approximately 79.82 hectares in order to accommodate the expansion of mining activities at the Mugs Luck Deposit on Mining Lease 59/431. The proposed increase to the clearing area and permit boundary is located entirely within Mining Lease 59/431; the southern deposit clearing area will remain unchanged. Minjar has also applied to extend the permit duration by five years.

A targeted survey for Threatened and Priority flora species was undertaken by Terratree (2013) and APM (2017a) over the proposed additional permit areas. No Threatened flora species or potential habitat for Threatened flora species was recorded (APM, 2017a; Terratree, 2013). The following Priority flora species were recorded by APM (2017a) and Terratree (2013), and may be impacted by the proposed additional clearing:

- *Acacia karina* (P1 – additional 207 individuals);
- *Allocasuarina tessellata* (P1 – additional 26 individuals);
- *Chamelaucium* sp. Warriedar (P1 – additional 65 individuals);
- *Chamelaucium* sp. Yalgoo (P1 – additional 57 individuals);
- *Grevillea scabrida* (P1 – additional 462 individuals);
- *Persoonia pentasticha* (P3 – additional 48 individuals); and
- *Rhodanthe collina* (P3 – additional 50 individuals).

Approximately 915 additional Priority flora individuals may be impacted by the proposed amendment (APM, 2017b). APM (2017b) estimates the total population of Priority flora species in the Mugs Luck clearing permit area to be approximately 3260+ individuals.

APM (2017b) has undertaken a review of historical survey data about each Priority flora species to determine its extent in the amended permit boundary and local area. *Acacia karina* has been recorded at Bobby McGee, Beryl West and Lexie Tenements, as well as the south-eastern extent of Mugs Luck (APM, 2017b). The local population at Mugs Luck is estimated to be 936+ individuals (APM, 2017b). NatureMap (DPaW, 2017) confirms that populations of *Acacia karina* extend further to the south.

The total population of *Allocasuarina tessellata* in the Mugs Luck area is approximately 235+ individuals (APM, 2017b). Additional individuals were recorded by Terratree (2014) and APM (2017a) further south of the permit area.

Both *Chamelaucium* sp. Warriedar and *Chamelaucium* sp. Yalgoo have been recorded across the Minjar Gold tenement area (APM, 2017b). *Chamelaucium* sp. Warriedar often grows in association with *Allocasuarina tessellata*, and 100+ individuals have been recorded outside of the permit area (APM, 2017b). *Chamelaucium* sp. Yalgoo has also been identified across the local area (APM, 2017b).

Grevillea scabrida and *Persoonia pentasticha* have been found to be widespread (APM, 2017b). Although *Persoonia pentasticha* has only been found in low densities within the Minjar tenement area (APM, 2017b), the species occupies a number of soil types and microhabitats, giving potential to additional individuals being found outside of the permit area (APM, 2012). There are approximately 3,743+ individuals of *Grevillea scabrida* located within the permit area, of which approximately 1,106 may be impacted by the proposed clearing (APM, 2017b).

Taking into account the estimated population of each Priority flora species across Mugs Luck and Southern Deposits, and the distribution of Priority flora species across the region, it is considered unlikely that the proposed additional clearing of 35 hectares will impact on the conservation of the Priority species discussed above.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife (now Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)) (DPaW, 2013) previously recommended that impacts to *Rhodanthe collina* be avoided given the population is located at the edge of the indicative mine plan. A flora management condition was placed on CPS 5809/1 to minimise impacts to this species. Clarification was sought from DBCA on whether this condition was still required for this clearing permit. DBCA advised that the proposed clearing would impact this species at a population level and would therefore need to ensure that the species is well represented in the area (pers. comm. DBCA, 2017). After consideration of DBCA's advice, it is recommended that this condition be retained.

The proposed amendment is not likely to change the impact to vegetation communities. According to APM (2017b), the vegetation communities mapped in the amended permit area are broadly represented in the surrounding tenement areas. There are no Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities recorded in the additional area (APM, 2017a; Terratree, 2013; GIS Database).

The proposed increase to the permit boundary will include an additional 39.6 hectares of habitat for the Shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma nigrum* – Vulnerable), which consists of 11 hectares of suitable habitat, and 28.6 hectares of marginal habitat (APM, 2017b). Based on extrapolations from previous surveys, a further 2,775 individuals may be impacted by the increase in clearing (APM, 2017b). The additional clearing will increase impacts to this species on a local scale, however based on the availability of habitat outside of the permit area, the level of impact may not be significant.

The application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s.51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and is consistent with the assessments contained in decision reports CPS 5809/1, CPS 5809/2, CPS 5809/3 and CPS 5809/4.

Methodology APM (2012)
APM (2017a)
APM (2017b)
DPaW (2013)
DPaW (2017)
Terratree (2013)
Terratree (2014)

GIS Database:

- DPaW Tenure
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear
- IBRA Australia
- Imagery
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas
- Soils, Statewide
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities buffered
- Threatened Fauna

Planning Instrument, Native Title, previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

There is one native title claim (WC1996/098) over the area under application (DPLH, 2017). This claim has been determined by the Federal Court of Australia. 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 within the application area (DPLH, 2017). 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 Water and Environmental Regulation and the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

The amendment application was advertised on 9 October 2017 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

Methodology DPLH (2017)

4. References

- APM (2011) Minjar Gold Biological Survey Minjar Gold Mine Expansion Flora and Vegetation Assessment November 2011. Report prepared for Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, by Animal Plant Mineral Pty Ltd, November 2011.
- APM (2012) Minjar Gold Mine Expansion Level 1 Flora and Vegetation Assessment and Targeted Search for Flora of Conservation Significance Austin, Blackdog, Camp, Highland Chief, Keronima, Mugs Luck, Riley and Trench.

- Report prepared for Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, by Animal Plant Mineral Pty Ltd, August - October 2012.
- APM (2013) Minjar Gold Pty Ltd Clearing Permit (Purpose Permit) Application Supporting Information - Application for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (Purpose Permit) for the Minjar Gold Southern Deposits Expansion Project South Murchison Region, Western Australia Mugs Luck - M59/431, L59/133 and L59/135 Blackdog, Highland Chief / Bobby McGee, Trench and Camp - M59/425, M59/460 and L59/133. Report prepared for Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, by Animal Plant Mineral Pty Ltd, August 2013.
- APM (2017a) Mugs Luck Deposit M59/431 Targeted Survey for Threatened and Priority Flora, and Habitat with Protection to Support Conservation Significant Fauna. Report prepared for Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, by Animal Plant Mineral Pty Ltd, September 2017.
- APM (2017b) Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 5908/5. Animal Plant Mineral Pty Ltd, September 2017.
- DPaW (2013) Advice to the assessing officer for clearing permit application CPS 5809/1. Department of Parks and Wildlife (Now Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions), Western Australia, December 2013.
- DPaW (2017) NatureMap. Department of Parks and Wildlife (now Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions). <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au> Accessed November 2017.
- DPLH (2017) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed November 2017).
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Terratree Pty Ltd (2013). Level 1 and 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey and Mapping Potential Habitat for the Threatened (Declared Rare) Species *Stylidium scintillans*. Report prepared for Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, by Terratree Pty Ltd.
- Terratree Pty Ltd (2014) Targeted Search for the Threatened (Declared Rare) species *Stylidium scintillans* within Mug's Luck project area M59/431. Report prepared for Minjar Gold Pty Ltd, by Terratree Pty Ltd.
- Woodman (2003) Vegetation Survey of the Highland Chief and Monaco Areas Minjar Gold Project. Report prepared for Gindalbie Gold N.L., by Woodman Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd, October 2003.
- Woodman (2004) Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Keronima, Western Corridor, Austin, Mug's Luck, Bobby McGee, Apollo and Promises Project Areas Minjar Gold Project. Report prepared for Gindalbie Gold N.L., by Woodman Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd, March 2004.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DBCA and DWER)
DEE	Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DoE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DEE)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DEE)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (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
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DPaW (2017) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western

Australia):-

T

Threatened species:

Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedules 1 to 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).

Threatened fauna is that subset of 'Specially Protected Fauna' declared to be 'likely to become extinct' pursuant to section 14(4) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.

Threatened flora is flora that has been declared to be 'likely to become extinct or is rare, or otherwise in need of special protection', pursuant to section 23F(2) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.

The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.

CR

Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.

EN

Endangered species

Threatened species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.

VU

Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.

EX

Presumed extinct species

Species which have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Presumed Extinct Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Presumed Extinct Flora.

IA

Migratory birds protected under an international agreement

Birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and the Bonn Convention, relating to the protection of migratory birds. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.

CD

Conservation dependent fauna

Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 6 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.

OS

Other specially protected fauna

Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.

P

Priority species

Species which are poorly known; or

Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, and require regular monitoring. Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

P1

Priority One - Poorly-known species:

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.

P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species:

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.

P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species:

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.

P4 Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring:

(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.

(b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable, but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.

(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

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.