



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6089/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Phoenix Gold Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 16/16
Mining Lease 16/215
Mining Lease 16/444
Local Government Area: Coolgardie Shire
Colloquial name: Kintore Prospect

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
131.7		Mechanical Removal	Mineral Production

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 5 June 2014

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 association is located within the application area (GIS Database):

468: Medium woodland; salmon gum and goldfields blackbutt.

A flora and vegetation assessment conducted by Botanica Consulting (2014) identified six vegetation communities within the application area:

1. Low woodland of *Eucalyptus campaspe* and *E. salmonophloia* over low scrub of *Atriplex nummularia* subsp. *spathulata*, *Eremophila dempsteri* and dwarf scrub of *Atriplex vesicaria*;

2. Open Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus clelandii*/ *E. griffithsii*/ *Casuarina pauper* over low scrub of *Dodonaea lobulata*/ *Scaevola spinescens*/ *Eremophila oldfieldii* subsp. *angustifolia* and *Hakea kippistiana* and dwarf scrub of *Olearia muelleri* and *Ptilotus obovatus* on breakaway;

3. Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus clelandii* over open low scrub of *Atriplex nummularia* subsp. *spathulata* and dwarf scrub of *Atriplex vesicaria*/ *Maireana pentatropis* and *Olearia muelleri*;

4. Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus griffithsii* over low scrub of *Acacia* sp. narrow phyllode (B.R. Maslin 7831)/ *Dodonaea lobulata* and dwarf scrub of *Olearia muelleri* and *Ptilotus obovatus*;

5. Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonphloia* over open low scrub of *Atriplex nummularia* subsp. *spathulata* and dwarf scrub of *Tecticornia disarticulata*; and

6. Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus griffithsii* over low scrub of *Acacia* sp. narrow phyllode (B.R. Maslin 7831)/ *Eremophila alternifolia* and low heath of *Sclerolaena diacantha*/ *Ptilotus obovatus* and *Atriplex vesicaria* in drainage lines.

Clearing Description

Kintore Prospect.
Phoenix Gold Limited proposes to clear up to 131.7 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 157.7 hectares for the purpose of mineral production. The project is located approximately 24.5 kilometres south, south west of Ora Banda, in the Coolgardie Shire.

Vegetation Condition

Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994);

to:

Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).

Comment

The vegetation condition was determined during a flora survey conducted by Botanica Consulting (2014). A portion of the application area has historic mining and exploration activity.

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 vegetation within the application area is mapped as belonging to Beard vegetation association 468 (GIS Database). A flora and vegetation assessment was conducted over part of the application area by Botanica Consulting (2014) on 20 December 2013 and 7 January 2014. Six vegetation associations comprising a total of 73 flora taxa from 20 families and 33 genera were identified, which paired with statistical tests for similarity was not considered to represent an area of high floristic diversity (Botanica Consulting, 2014). No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs), or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) were identified during the flora and vegetation assessment, which is consistent with available databases (Botanica Consulting, 2014; GIS Database). No Priority or Threatened flora were recorded within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2014). However, three Priority flora, including *Angianthus prostratus* (P3), *Eremophila praecox* (P1) and *Gnephosis* sp. Norseman (K.R. Newbey 8096) (P3) were considered by Botanica Consulting to have the potential to occur within the Kintore project area (Botanica Consulting, 2014). For this reason, Botanica Consulting (2014) recommend that further surveys should occur if clearing outside of the surveyed area is planned. Potential impacts to conservation significant flora within the unsurveyed remainder of the application area may be minimised by the implementation of a flora management condition.

Three introduced flora species were identified within the application area, including *Solanum nigrum* (Night Shade), *Salvia verbenaca* (Wild Sage) and *Centaurea melitensis* (Maltese Cockspur). Invasive flora species can decrease the biodiversity value of an area, as they out-compete native vegetation for available resources, contribute to land degradation and increase the frequency and intensity of fires (DEC, 2011). Potential impacts to biodiversity within and nearby the application area as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

A Level 1 desktop fauna survey conducted by Harewood (2014) classified habitat types based on the vegetation associations identified by Botanica Consulting (2014). Fauna habitat within the application area is advised to be widespread and common throughout the region (Harewood, 2014). According to NatureMap (DEC, 2014), five mammal, 52 avian, 27 reptile and one amphibian species have been recorded within a 20 kilometre buffer surrounding the application area. Harewood (2014) advised that the application area may be occupied by four conservation significant fauna, including the Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*; Priority 4), Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*; Migratory), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*; Schedule 4) and Central Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus major tor*; Priority 4). However, the habitat within the application area was not considered to be significant for any of these species on a local or regional scale (Harewood, 2014).

An invertebrate survey across the Kintore project area advised that the presence of Short Range Endemic (SRE) fauna is considered unlikely (Harewood, 2013).

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

Methodology

Botanica Consulting (2014)
 DEC (2011)
 DEC (2014)
 Harewood (2013)
 Harewood (2014)
 GIS Database:
 - 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

Fauna habitat was defined according to the six vegetation associations identified by a flora and vegetation assessment (Botanica Consulting, 2014; Harewood, 2014). The habitat types within the application area are reportedly widespread and common throughout the region, and are not considered to represent significant habitat for fauna (Harewood, 2014).

Four conservation significant fauna, including the Australian Bustard, Rainbow Bee-eater, Peregrine Falcon and Central Long-eared Bat, may potentially occur within the application area (Harewood, 2014). Amongst these species, the Central Long-eared Bat is the only species for which roost sites (tree hollows) may potentially occur (Harewood, 2014).

Records of Malleefowl (*Leipoe ocellata*; Schedule 1) exist within 20 kilometres of the application area (DEC, 2014). However, few sightings have occurred near the project area and suitable habitat is not

considered to be present within the application boundary (Harewood, 2014). Therefore, the expected impact on this species is low (Harewood, 2014).

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2014)
DEC (2014)
Harewood (2014)

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

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

According to available databases, there are no records of Threatened flora within a twenty kilometre radius of the application area (DEC, 2014; GIS Database). Similarly, no Threatened flora were recorded during the flora and vegetation assessment, nor were they considered to potentially exist within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2014).

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2014)
DEC (2014)
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

According to available databases, there are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) within the application area (GIS Database). The flora and vegetation assessment conducted within the application area did not record any vegetation communities which were representative of a TEC (Botanica Consulting, 2014). The nearest known TEC is approximately 285 kilometres north, north-west of the application area and is a Depot Springs stygofauna community (GIS Database).

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2014)
GIS Database:
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

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

Comments Proposal is not at variance to this Principle

The application area falls within the Coolgardie Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion in which approximately 98% of the pre-European vegetation remains (Government of Western Australia, 2013; GIS Database).

The vegetation of the application area has been mapped as the following Beard vegetation association (GIS Database):

468: Medium woodland; salmon gum and goldfields blackbutt.

Approximately 99% of Beard vegetation association 468 remains at both a state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2013). Based on aerial imagery, the vegetation within the application area is neither a remnant itself nor does it form part of any remnants within the local area (GIS Database).

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DPaW Managed Lands
IBRA Bioregion – Coolgardie	12,912,204.39	12,648,491.43	~97.96	Least Concern	~15.53
Beard veg assoc. – State					
468	592,022.37	583,902.78	~98.63	Least Concern	~22.85
Beard veg assoc. – Bioregion					
468	583,357.71	575,361.61	~98.63	Least Concern	~22.72

* 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)
- Kalgoorlie 50cm Orthomosaic – Landgate 2006
- 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

Botanica Consulting (2014) advised that no vegetation was found to be growing in association with a watercourse or wetland (Botanica Consulting, 2014), and therefore no vegetation associations are considered to be riparian in nature. However, according to available databases, vegetation association 1 (Low woodland of *Eucalyptus campaspe* and *E. salmonophloia* over low scrub of *Atriplex nummularia* subsp. *spathulata*, *Eremophila dempsteri* and dwarf scrub of *Atriplex vesicaria*) does grow in association with a minor, non-perennial watercourse (GIS Database). Phoenix Gold Limited (2014) advise that clearing within drainage lines will be minimised, and the clearing of large vegetation will be avoided where possible.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2014)
Phoenix Gold Limited (2014)
GIS Database:
- Hydrography, linear
- Kalgoorlie 50cm Orthomosaic – Landgate 2006

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

Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

The application area is situated within the Coolgardie bioregion and Eastern Goldfields subregion (GIS database). This region is comprised of undulating plains separated by low hills and greenstone ridges to the west, and horsts of Proterozoic granulite to the east (Phoenix Gold Limited, 2014). Soil types within the application area vary between shallow sands and brown calcareous clay, and topsoil is approximately 10 centimetres deep over Archaean rock (Phoenix Gold Limited, 2014). Erosion may occur due to the removal of large vegetation, especially within drainage channels. To minimise the risk of erosion, Phoenix Gold Limited have made several clearing commitments, as follows:

- Clearing within drainage channels and major vegetation will be minimised;
- Access tracks which intercept drainage channels will be elevated using waste rock;
- Culverts will be used to maintain water flow; and
- Drainage channels which are cleared for mine infrastructure will be stabilised by rock armour bunding (Phoenix Gold Limited, 2014).

Given the size of the proposed clearing (131.7 hectares), there is an increased risk of erosion if large areas are cleared and not utilised. Potential degradation as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing condition.

Annual evaporation is in excess of ten times the annual rainfall within the region (BoM, 2014; GIS Database). As a result, the rate of groundwater recharge is expected to be low, and the proposed clearing may not result in a rise of the saline water table.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology BoM (2014)
Phoenix Gold Limited (2014)
GIS Database:
- Evaporation Isopleths (Evaporation)
- IBRA WA (Regions – Sub Regions)

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

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

The application area does not lie within any conservation areas of Department of Parks and Wildlife managed lands (GIS Database). The nearest conservation area is the former Credo pastoral lease, which is former leasehold proposed for conservation. It is located approximately 15.5 kilometres north west of the application area (GIS Database). From this distance, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact the environmental values of the proposed 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

The application area does not occur within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA), however it is located within the proclaimed Goldfields groundwater area under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (GIS Database). Any groundwater extraction and/or taking or diversion of surface water for the purposes other than domestic and/or stock watering is subject to licence by the Department of Water.

The application area occurs over two non-perennial watercourses (GIS Database). Phoenix Gold Limited (2014) has committed to avoiding clearing within drainage lines where possible, and will stabilise any disturbed drainage lines to minimise erosion. Further impacts within non-perennial watercourses may be minimised by the implementation of a water management condition.

Groundwater salinity in the local area is estimated to be between 14,000 – 35,000 milligrams/Litre Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) to the east and west respectively, which is considered saline (GIS Database). The proposed clearing activity is not likely to significantly alter salinity levels within the application area.

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

Methodology Phoenix Gold Limited (2014)
GIS Database:
- Hydrography, linear
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas

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

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

The application area is located within the Raeside-Ponton catchment area. Given the size of the area to be cleared (131.7 hectares) in relation to the size of the catchment area (11,589,533 hectares) (GIS Database), the proposed clearing is not likely to increase the potential of flooding on a local or catchment scale.

Kalgoorlie-Boulder experiences a mean annual rainfall of 268 millimetres, and an average annual evaporation rate of 2800 millimetres (BoM, 2014; GIS Database). As a result, there is likely to be little surface water flow during normal seasonal rain. The proposed clearing is not likely to lead to an increase in the incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

Methodology BoM (2014)
GIS Database:
- Evaporation Isopleths (Evaporation)
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments

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

Comments

There is one native title claim in the application area (GIS Database). This claim (WAD420/2013) has been Filed at the Federal Court on behalf of the claimant group (GIS Database). 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 Sites of Aboriginal Significance located in the area applied to clear (GIS Database). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Sites of

Aboriginal Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Environment Regulation, the Department of Parks and Wildlife 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.

The clearing permit application was advertised on 12 May 2014 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. There were no submissions received.

Methodology GIS Database:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Native Title Claims - Registered with the NNTT
- Native Title Claims – Filed at the Federal Court

4. References

- BoM (2014) Climate Statistics for Australian Locations. Climate Statistics for Australian Locations. A Search for Climate Statistics for Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport, Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology, http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_012038.shtml, viewed May 2014.
- Botanica Consulting (2014) Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey for the Kintore Project. Unpublished report for Phoenix Gold Limited.
- DEC (2011) Invasive Plant Prioritisation, Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- DEC (2014) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity, DEC, <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/default.aspx>, viewed May 2014.
- 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.
- 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.
- Harewood (2013) Desktop Invertebrate Assessment of the Castle Hill, Red Dam and Kintore Project Areas. Unpublished report for Phoenix Gold Limited.
- Harewood (2014) Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Assessment (Level 1) of Kintore Project Area. Unpublished report for Phoenix Gold Limited.
- Keighery, B.J (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Phoenix Gold Limited (2014) Supporting Information for Clearing Permit Application: Kintore. Prepared by Phoenix Gold Limited.

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.