



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6469/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd**
Postal address: PO Box 7122, Cloisters Square Perth WA 6850
Contacts: Phone: 6321 2174
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Email: chris.s.hopkins@bhpbilliton.com

1.3. Property details

Property: *Iron Ore (Mount Newman) Agreement Act 1964, Mineral Lease 244SA (AML 70/244) Crown Lease J319541 (Lease Extension L204959), Lots 301 and 302 on Deposited Plan 43550; Ministerial Reserve 7484 H*
Colloquial name: Kurra Village Upgrade Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
25		Mechanical Removal	Construction and maintenance of an accommodation village, and associated activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 9 April 2015

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 Beard Vegetation Association 18: low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey of the application area was conducted by Onshore Environmental (2015). The survey identified the following 10 broad floristic communities and 14 vegetation associations within the application area:

Acacia Low Open Forest

1a - Low Open Forest of *Acacia aptaneura*, *Acacia ayersiana* and *Acacia pruinocarpa* over Tussock Grassland of **Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Chrysopogon fallax* with High Shrubland of *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia sibirica* and *Acacia kempeana* on flats;

1b - Low Open Forest of *Acacia aptaneura* and *Corymbia aspera* over Open Tussock Grassland of **Cenchrus ciliaris*, **Cenchrus setiger* and *Themeda triandra* with High Open Shrubland of *Acacia synchronicia* and *Acacia bivenosa* on floodplains;

1c - Low Open Forest of *Acacia aptaneura* and *Corymbia aspera* over Open Tussock grassland of **Cenchrus ciliaris*, **Cenchrus setiger* and *Themeda triandra* with High Open shrubland of *Acacia synchronicia* and *Acacia bivenosa* on floodplains;

Acacia Low Woodland

2 - Low Woodland of *Acacia aptaneura*, *Acacia ayersiana* and *Acacia pruinocarpa* over Open hummock Grassland of *Triodia pungens* over Open Tussock Grassland of **Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Chrysopogon fallax* on stony plains;

Acacia Open Scrub

3 - Open Scrub of *Acacia synchronicia*, *Acacia bivenosa* and *Acacia kempeana* over Open Hummock Grassland of *Triodia pungens* over Open Tussock Grassland of **Cenchrus ciliaris* on stony slopes.

Acacia High Shrubland

4 - High Shrubland of *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia synchronicia* and *Acacia pachyactra* over Open Hummock Grassland of *Triodia angusta* over Open Tussock Grassland of *Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Themeda triandra* on stony calcrete plains;

Sesbania Shrubland

5 - Shrubland of *Sesbania cannabina* and *Chameacrista mimosoides* over Open Tussock Grassland of **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Heteropogon contortus* and *Bothriochloa ewartiana* over Open Sedges of *Typha domingensis* and *Cyperus difformis* in a man-made drainage channel.

Triodia Hummock Grassland

6 - Hummock Grassland of *Triodia* sp. Shovelanna Hill and *Triodia pungens* with Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus leucophloia*, *Acacia aptaneura* and *Acacia pruinocarpa* and High Open Shrubland of *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia kempeana* and *Acacia bivenosa* on stony hill slopes;

Aristida Closed Tussock Grassland

7 - Closed Tussock Grassland of *Aristida latifolia* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* with Low Shrubland of *Sida fibulifera*, *Neptunia dimophantha* and *Maireana villosa* and High Open Shrubland of *Acacia synchronicia* on stony gilgai plains;

Themeda Closed Tussock Grassland

8 - Closed Tussock Grassland of *Themeda triandra* and **Cenchrus ciliaris* with Shrubland of *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filiformis* and Low Open Woodland of *Acacia aptaneura* and *Acacia pruinocarpa* on floodplains;

***Cenchrus Tussock Grassland**

9a - Tussock Grassland of **Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Themeda triandra* with High Shrubland of *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia bivenosa* and *Acacia synchronicia* with Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus xerothermica* and *Acacia aptaneura* on floodplains/drainage lines;

9b - Tussock Grassland of **Cenchrus ciliaris*, **Cenchrus setiger* and *Enneapogon polyphyllus* with High Open Shrubland of *Acacia synchronicia*, *Acacia tetragonophylla* and *Acacia bivenosa* and Open Shrubland of *Rhagodia eremaea* on stony plains and rises;

9c - Tussock Grassland of **Cenchrus ciliaris*, **Cenchrus setiger* and *Aristida latifolia* with Shrubland of *Acacia tetragonophylla*, *Acacia synchronicia* and *Rhagodia eremaea* and Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* on sewerage sump;

Heteropogon Open Tussock Grassland

10 - Open Tussock Grassland of *Heteropogon contortus*, **Cenchrus ciliaris* and **Cenchrus setiger* with Open Shrubland of *Sesbania cannabina* and Scattered Low Trees of *Acacia aptaneura* and *Corymbia aspera* in man-made drainage channel; (BHP Billiton, 2015; Onshore Environmental, 2015).

* Denotes weed species

Clearing Description	Kurra Village upgrade project. BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd (BHP Billiton) proposes to clear up to 25 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 46 hectares, for the purpose of expanding and upgrading an existing accommodation village, and associated works. The project is located on the outskirts of the Newman township, within the Shire of East Pilbara.
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 derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Onshore Environmental (2015). The majority of the application area (approximately 80 percent) has been previously cleared and includes only sparse patches of remnant or regrowth vegetation (BHP Billiton, 2015). The Kurra Village is located on the northern outskirts of Newman township. The existing accommodation village and the proposed extension to the village fall partly within the Newman Townsite Reserve. The land tenure of the existing village area and the proposed expansion area (the current clearing permit application area) is partly State Agreement Act ML 244SA and partly Ministerial Temporary Reserve 7484H, which was created pursuant to the State Agreement. BHP hold a lease over parts of the Ministerial Reserve, issued under the <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i> 'for the purpose of transient workforce accommodation'.

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 on the outskirts of the Newman townsite and is surrounded by existing cleared areas (BHP Billiton, 2008; GIS Database). It is bounded on two sides by major roads (the Great Northern Highway and Newman Drive), and is immediately adjacent to the existing Kurra Village. The application area is criss-crossed by numerous tracks, and the vegetation has suffered substantial disturbance over many years from human activities and weed invasion. Onshore Environmental (2015) have reported that the majority of the vegetation within the application area is in a very poor condition. No flora species of conservation significance are known to occur within the application area, and the vegetation types and fauna habitats found within the application area are all well represented in the Pilbara Region (BHP
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Billiton, 2015; GIS Database).

Considering the proximity to the townsite and the extent of previous disturbance within the application area, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to represent a higher level of biodiversity than surrounding undisturbed areas.

The proposed clearing of up to 25 ha for the expansion of the existing Kurra Village accommodation village, is unlikely to have any significant impact on the biological diversity of the region.

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

Methodology BHP Billiton (2015)
Onshore Environmental (2015)
GIS Database:
- Declared Rare and Priority Flora
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered
- Threatened Fauna

(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 application area is on the outskirts of the Newman townsite, is bounded on two sides by major roads (the Great Northern Highway and Newman Drive), and includes substantial cleared areas. The remaining patches of vegetation within the application area have been subjected to persistent disturbance over many years from human activities, and the application area is unlikely to represent a significant habitat for fauna. The vegetation within the application area is largely degraded (BHP Billiton, 2015), and is criss-crossed by numerous tracks.

The fauna habitats found within the application area are described as: Mulga; and Stony Plain (BHP Billiton, 2015). There are no significant fauna habitat features (eg. caves, rock crevices, water sources) within the application area (BHP Billiton, 2015). The landforms, vegetation types and fauna habitats found in the application area are widespread in the Pilbara region (BHP Billiton, 2015) and substantial areas of better quality fauna habitat exist outside of the application area.

One fauna species of conservation significance, the Rainbow Bee-Eater (*Merops ornatus*) has been recorded within the application area (BHP Billiton, 2015). This migratory bird species is wide-ranging and relatively common within the Pilbara region. Although this species may forage within the application area, there is extensive suitable habitat outside of the application area (GIS Database), and the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant impact on the available habitat for this species.

The proposed clearing of largely disturbed vegetation, immediately adjacent to other disturbed areas is unlikely to have any significant impact on fauna habitat at either a local or regional level.

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

Methodology BHP Billiton (2015)
GIS Database:
- 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

The nearest known Declared Rare Flora are six populations of *Lepidium catapycnon*, recorded approximately 8-11 kilometres west/southwest of the application area (GIS Database). *Lepidium catapycnon* has a strong habitat preference for steep hill slopes (Onshore Environmental, 2015), and the application area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

Flora surveys of the application area did not record any species of Threatened Flora, Priority Flora or other flora species of conservation significance (BHP Billiton, 2015).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (BHP Billiton, 2015; GIS Database), and the vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of any species of rare flora.

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

Methodology BHP Billiton (2015)
Onshore Environmental (2015)

- GIS Database:
 - Declared Rare and Priority Flora List
 - Pre-European Vegetation

(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**
 The application area is within the buffer zone of the Ethel Gorge aquifer stygobiont community (GIS Database). This Threatened Ecological Community is primarily located approximately 11 kilometres northeast of the proposed clearing (GIS Database). Groundwater drawdown is listed as a threatening process for the Ethel Gorge stygofauna (CALM, 2002), however the proposed clearing is not expected to have any effect on groundwater levels.

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

Methodology CALM (2002)
 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 Pilbara Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 99.9% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Pilbara Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2013). The vegetation in the application area is broadly mapped as Beard Vegetation Association 18: low woodland; mulga (*Acacia aneura*) (GIS Database), of which approximately 99% of the pre-European extent remains (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

Although large scale mining operations are located in close proximity to the application area, the region in which the clearing is proposed to occur has not undergone broad scale clearing. Furthermore, the majority of the vegetation within the application area is in a degraded state (Onshore Environmental (2015)). Hence the application area does not represent a significant remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DPaW managed lands
IBRA Bioregion – Pilbara	17,808,657	17,733,584	~99	Least Concern	6.3
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
18	19,892,305	19,843,727	~99	Least Concern	2.1
Beard vegetation associations – Pilbara Bioregion					
18	676,556	672,424	~99	Least Concern	16.7

* 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)
 Onshore Environmental (2015)
 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
 There are no watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). Creeks in the surrounding area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (BHP Billiton, 2015). The nearest creekline to the application area is a minor, seasonal creekline

approximately 200 metres to the north of the proposed clearing area (at its nearest point) (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to have any significant impact on this or any other watercourse.

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

Methodology BHP Billiton (2015)
GIS Database:
- Geodata, Lakes
- Hydrography, linear

(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

The application area lies within the Newman and Elimunna Land Systems (GIS Database).

The Newman Land System consists of lower slopes, with stony soils and some red loamy earths; narrow drainage floors up to 400 metres in width with stony mantles on shallow red loam soils; and lower stony plains with stony soils, shallow loams or loamy earth soils. The Newman Land System soils are not particularly prone to soil erosion (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).

The Elimunna Land System consists of hills and low rises with stony soils on shallow red loams; Groves land unit on red loamy earth soils; and drainage floors with self mulching cracking clay soils. The Elimunna Land System is also reasonably resistant to soil erosion, however soil disturbance or altered water flows may cause localised soil erosion (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).

The application area is relatively flat (GIS Database), and the proposed clearing in a townsite environment is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation.

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

Methodology BHP Billiton (2015)
Van Vreeswyk et al. (2004)
GIS Database:
- Rangeland Land System Mapping
- Topographic Contours, Statewide

(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

There are no conservation areas in the vicinity of the application area. The nearest DEC managed lands are the Collier National Park, approximately 120 kilometres south of the application area; and the Karijini National Park, approximately 120 kilometres northwest of the application area (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of any conservation area.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- DEC proposed 2015 pastoral lease exclusions
- 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

There are no watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). The clearing application area is relatively flat (GIS Database), and the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant changes to surface water flows.

The application area is located within the Newman Water Reserve, a Priority 3 Public Drinking Water Source Area (GIS Database). Groundwater quality monitoring is conducted as part of the existing mine operations at the nearby Mt Whaleback and Orebody 25 minesites (BHP Billiton, 2015).

The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

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

Methodology BHP Billiton (2015)
GIS Database:

- Hydrography, Linear
- Public Drinking Water Source 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 climate of the region is semi-arid, with a low average rainfall of approximately 200-300 millimetres per year (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004). Drainage lines in the area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (BHP Billiton, 2015).

There are no watercourses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). Temporary localised flooding may occur during heavy rainfall events. However, the proposed clearing 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 BHP Billiton (2015)
 Van Vreeswyk et al. (2004)
 GIS Database:
 - Hydrography, linear

Planning instrument, Native Title, RIWI Act Licence, EP Act Licence, Works Approval, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 16 March 2015 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. One submission was received in relation to this application, raising concerns regarding the amount of cumulative clearing in the Pilbara region. This issue has been addressed against the relevant clearing principles.

There is a native title claim (WC99/004) over the area under application. This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal. However, the tenements have been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (ie. 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.

The application area is also located within the Pilbara Groundwater Area as proclaimed in the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. Any groundwater abstraction within this proclaimed area will require a Groundwater Licence issued by the Department of Water (DoW, 2008).

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.

Methodology DoW (2008)
 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

Officer Lesley Polomka

4. References

- BHP Billiton (2015) Kurra Village Upgrade. Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application Supporting Document. BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd, Western Australia, February 2015.
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, 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.
- DoW (2008) PDWSA Advice. Advice to Assessing Officer, Native Vegetation Assessment Branch, Department of Industry and Resources (DoIR). Department of Environment, 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.
- Onshore Environmental (2015) Kurra Village Targeted Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Survey. Report prepared for BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd, January 2015.
- Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., Payne, A.L., Hennig, P., and Leighton, K.A. (2004) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the Pilbara Region, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DPaW and DER)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DotE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DotE)
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
s.17	Section 17 of <i>the Environment Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DPaW (2013) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia}-

- T** **Threatened species:**
Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).
Threatened Fauna and Flora are further recognised by the Department according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List criteria. For example Carnaby's Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* is specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* as a threatened species with a ranking of Endangered.
Rankings:
CR: Critically Endangered - considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
EN: Endangered - considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
VU: Vulnerable - considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
- X** **Presumed Extinct species:**
Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Presumed Extinct Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Presumed Extinct Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).
- IA** **Migratory birds protected under an international agreement:**
Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
Birds that are subject to an agreement between governments of Australia and Japan, China and The Republic of Korea relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction.
- S** **Other specially protected fauna:**
Specially protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- P1** **Priority One - Poorly-known species:**
Species that are known from one or a few collections or sight records (generally less than five), all on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, Shire, rail reserves and Main Roads WA road, gravel and soil reserves, and active mineral leases and under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes.
- P2** **Priority Two - Poorly-known species:**
Species that are known from one or a few collections or sight records, some of which are on lands not under imminent threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, unallocated Crown land, water reserves, etc. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes.
- P3** **Priority Three - Poorly-known species:**
Species that are known from collections or sight records from several localities not under imminent threat, or from few but widespread localities 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 localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them.
- 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 do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.
(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.
- P5** **Priority Five - Conservation Dependent species:**
Species that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.