



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6671/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd**

1.3. Property details

Property: Miscellaneous Licence 45/133
Miscellaneous Licence 45/134
Local Government Area: Town of Port Hedland
Colloquial name: Turner River East Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
6		Mechanical Removal	Hydrogeological and geotechnical investigations, access tracks, and associated activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 8 October 2015

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. Two Beard vegetation associations have been mapped within the application area:

Beard vegetation association 93: Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex; and
Beard vegetation association 619: Medium woodland; river gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) (GIS Database).

Onshore Environmental (2014a) consolidated the existing mapped BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd vegetation associations and mapped four vegetation types within the application area:

Acacia High Shrubland (MI AccAbAtp TITE AstPfmPt) - High Shrubland of *Acacia colei* var. *colei*, *A. bivenosa* and *A. tumida* var. *pilbarensis* over Open Hummock Grassland of *Triodia lanigera* and *T. epactia* with Low Open Shrubland of *A. stellaticeps*, *Pluchea ferdinandi-muelleri* and *Pluchea tetranthera* on orange sand on minor drainage lines and floodplains;

Melaleuca High Open Forest (MA MaEcEv MgAcpAtr Cv) - High Open Forest of *Melaleuca argentea*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *refulgens* and *E. victrix* over High Open Shrubland of *M. glomerata*, *Acacia coriacea* subsp. *pendens* and *A. trachycarpa* over Very Open Sedges of *Cyperus vaginatus* on alluvial gravelly soils on major drainage channels with seasonal pools;

Mosaic: Triodia Hummock Grassland (SA Mosaic sand plains) - Mosaic: Hummock Grassland of *Triodia secunda* and *T. epactia* with Low Open Shrubland of *Acacia stellaticeps* over Scattered Tussock Grasses of *Sporobolus australasicus*; Hummock Grassland of *T. epactia* and *T. lanigera* with Scattered Low Trees of *Corymbia hamersleyana* over High Open Shrubland of *A. inaequilatera*, *A. ancistrocarpa* and *A. colei* var. *colei* on red orange sandy clay loam on plains; and

Triodia Hummock Grassland (SA TI AiAan Ast) - Hummock Grassland of *Triodia lanigera* with High Open Shrubland of *Acacia inaequilatera* and *A. ancistrocarpa* over Low Open Shrubland of *A. stellaticeps* on red orange sandy loam on sandy plains.

Clearing Description Turner River East Project.
BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd applied to clear up to 6 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 51.95 hectares, for the purpose of hydrogeological and geotechnical investigations, access tracks, and associated activities. The project is located approximately 44 kilometres south of Port Hedland, in the Town of Port Hedland.

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

To:

Comment

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 application area occurs within the Chichester subregion of the Pilbara Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia bioregion (GIS Database). The Chichester subregion is characterised by undulating Archaean granite and basalt plains include significant areas of basaltic ranges. Plains support a shrub steppe characterised by *Acacia inaequilatera* over *Triodia wiseana* (formerly *Triodia pungens*) hummock grasslands, while *Eucalyptus leucophloia* tree steppes occur on ranges (CALM, 2002).

A consolidated flora and vegetation survey of the application area identified four different vegetation types (Onshore Environmental, 2014a). The vegetation condition ranged from 'excellent' to 'completely degraded' with vegetation previously disturbed during the construction of the existing rail, bridge and tracks which intercepts the application area (Keighery, 1994; GIS Database). The species composition and vegetation types within the application area are typical of the local region and not considered to be unusually diverse (GIS Database). None of the vegetation associations recorded were identified as a Threatened or Priority Ecological Community (Onshore Environmental, 2014a).

No Threatened or Priority Flora species have been surveyed within the application area (Onshore Environmental 2014a). A search of the Department of Parks and Wildlife's Threatened and Priority Flora databases revealed no Threatened and one Priority Flora species within a 5 kilometre radius of the application area (DPaW, 2015a).

There were four weed species identified within the application area; Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), Spiked Malvastrum (*Malvastrum americanum*), Kapok Bush (*Aerva javanica*) and Ucardo Melon (*Cucumis melo*) (BHP Billiton, 2015). Weeds have the potential to significantly change the dynamics of a natural ecosystem and lower the biodiversity of an area. Potential impacts to the biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

There were two fauna habitat types recorded within the application area (Biologic, 2014). The faunal habitats within the application area are considered to be common and widespread within the subregion, and faunal assemblages are unlikely to be different to those found in similar habitat located elsewhere in the region (GIS Database). The proposed clearing of 6 hectares of native vegetation within the 51.95 hectare boundary is unlikely to have a significant impact on faunal diversity in a regional and local context.

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

Methodology BHP Billiton (2015)
Biologic (2014)
CALM (2002)
DPaW (2015a)
Keighery (1994)
Onshore Environmental (2014a)
GIS Database

(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**

Biologic (2014) consolidated the existing fauna mapping undertaken on BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd tenure and identified two fauna habitat types occurring within the application area:

Major Drainage Line: Comprises of mature River Red Gums, Coolibahs and stands of Silver Cadjeput over river pools. Open, sandy or gravelly riverbeds characterise this habitat type. In ungrazed areas, the vegetation adjacent to the main channel or channels is denser, taller and more diverse than adjacent terrain and can include reedbeds around pools; and

Sand Plain: Characterised by relatively deep sandy soils supporting dense spinifex grasslands and sparse shrubs. This habitat transitions into patches of Mulga in places. This habitat often occurs as terraces along major drainage lines.

The landforms and habitat found within the application area are considered as being well represented in the local region (GIS Database). The Major Drainage Line habitat type is of high value as it provides habitat for a number of conservation significant fauna (DPaW, 2015b).

Biologic (2013) recorded one fauna species of conservation significance within the application area; Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) (EPBC Act – Endangered; WC Act – Schedule 1).

Secondary evidence of the Northern Quoll, including scats and extensive tracks, have been recorded within the application area, however no suitable denning habitat was identified (BHP Billiton, 2015). Watercourses are often significant foraging habitat for predatory species with the Major Drainage Line habitat providing suitable foraging habitat for the Northern Quoll (DPaW, 2015b). However aerial imagery suggests the Major Drainage Line habitat extends over 100 kilometres in length. Therefore, this faunal habitat type may be significant to the Northern Quolls within the local area, not just within the application area (GIS Database, DPaW, 2015b). Potential impacts to this conservation significant species may be minimised by the implementation of a vegetation management condition. The proposed clearing of 6 hectares within a 51.95 hectare boundary is not likely to impact the conservation significance of this species given the availability of foraging habitat outside the application area.

Based on habitat types, four conservation significant species are considered to potentially occur within the application area (Biologic, 2014):

- Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) (EBPC Act – Vulnerable; WC Act – Schedule 1);
- Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) (EPBC Act – Migratory; WC Act – Schedule 3);
- Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) (EPBC Act – Migratory; WC Act – Schedule 3); and
- Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) (DPaW – Priority 4).

The Greater Bilby has been recorded approximately 5 kilometres south of the application area (BHP Billiton, 2015). There is suitable habitat within the application area (Sand Plain habitat), however it has been previously disturbed during the construction of the existing rail, bridge and tracks. The Sand Plain habitat is widespread throughout the local and regional area, and is in a better condition outside the application area (GIS Database, BHP Billiton, 2015). The proposed clearing of 6 hectares within a 51.95 hectare boundary is not likely to impact the conservation significance of this species.

The Fork-tailed Swift is entirely aerial within the Pilbara and may forage sporadically over the application area during summer months, associated with thunderstorms and cyclonic systems (Johnstone and Storr, 1998). The proposed clearing is not likely to impact the conservation significance of this species.

The Rainbow Bee-eater is a transient species and the habitat within the application area is not likely to represent significant habitat for this species (BHP Billiton, 2015). The Rainbow Bee-eater is not likely to be reliant on habitat types within the application area and there is suitable breeding and foraging habitat within the local and surrounding region (BHP Billiton, 2015; GIS Database).

There are no suitable caves for the Ghost Bat within the application area (BHP Billiton, 2015). This species may forage over the application area, however suitable foraging habitat extends beyond the application area in the local and regional area (BHP Billiton, 2015; GIS Database).

Given the low impact nature of the proposed activities, the proposed clearing of 6 hectares of native vegetation within the 51.95 hectare boundary is unlikely to have a significant impact on faunal diversity in a regional and local context.

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

Methodology BHP Billiton (2015)
Biologic (2013)
Biologic (2014)
DPaW (2015b)
Johnstone and Storr (1998)
GIS Database

(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 known records of Threatened Flora within the application area (GIS Database). A search of the Department of Parks and Wildlife's Threatened and Priority Flora databases identified no Threatened Flora species as occurring within a 5 kilometre radius of the application area (DPaW, 2015a).

Based on flora and vegetation surveys conducted by Onshore Environmental (2014b), no Threatened Flora species were recorded within the application area.

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

Methodology DPaW (2015a)
Onshore Environmental (2014b)
GIS Database

(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

A search of the available databases showed that there are no known Threatened Ecological Communities situated within 90 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database).

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

Methodology GIS Database

(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 areas fall within the Pilbara Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia bioregion (GIS Database). The vegetation within the application areas is recorded as Beard vegetation associations 93 and 619 (GIS Database).

The above Beard vegetation associations retain approximately 99% or above of their pre-European extent at both the state and bioregion level (Government of Western Australia, 2014). The areas proposed to be cleared are not a significant remnant of native vegetation.

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

Methodology Government of Western Australia (2014)
GIS Database

(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 at variance to this Principle

Based on the vegetation mapping by Onshore Environmental (2014a), there are two riparian vegetation types mapped within the application area:

- Acacia High Shrubland (MI AccAbAtp TITe AstPfmPt); and
- *Melaleuca* High Open Forest (MA MaEcEv MgAcpAtr Cv).

These riparian vegetation types are likely to provide important habitat for fauna, as the vegetation can provide faunal habitat of a moderate range of microhabitats with logs, leaf litter and tree hollows and important foraging habitat (DPaW, 2015b; GIS Database). The proposed clearing is likely to have some impact to the riparian vegetation, however the proponent will minimise disturbance where possible (BHP Billiton, 2015). The riparian vegetation habitat which lines the watercourse within the application area extends for over 100 kilometres, therefore provided disturbance to riparian habitats is avoided or minimised where possible, and strict weed hygiene procedures are followed, the proposed works are not expected to substantially impact these vegetation units. Potential impacts to riparian vegetation may be minimised through the implementation of a vegetation management condition.

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

Methodology BHP Billiton (2015)
DPaW (2015b)
Onshore Environmental (2014a)
GIS Database

(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

According to the available datasets the application area intersects the River and Robe land systems (GIS Database).

The River land system is characterised by active flood plains and major rivers supporting grassy eucalypt woodlands, tussock grasslands and soft spinifex grasslands. The system is largely stabilised by buffel and spinifex and accelerated erosion is uncommon. However, susceptibility to erosion is high or very high if vegetative cover is removed (van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).

The Robe land system is characterised by low limonite mesas and buttes supporting soft spinifex (and occasionally hard spinifex) grasslands. The system is not generally susceptible to vegetation degradation or erosion (van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).

The above land systems have a low erosion hazard, and the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

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

Methodology Van Vreeswyk et al. (2004)
GIS Database

(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 is not located within any conservation area (GIS Database). The nearest conservation area Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve, located approximately 84 kilometres south-east of the application area (GIS Database).

Given the distance of the application area from Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve, the proposed clearing is not likely to provide a significant ecological linkage or fauna movement corridor and is not likely to impact the environmental values of the conservation area.

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

Methodology GIS Database

(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 is not located within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (GIS Database). The application area is located within the proclaimed Pilbara 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 annual evaporation rate exceeds the annual average rainfall for Port Hedland, where surface water is likely to evaporate quickly with surface sheet flow and higher sediment levels generally occurring during larger rainfall events (BoM, 2015; GIS Database). Therefore, during normal rainfall events, the proposed clearing would not likely lead to an increase in sedimentation of watercourses within the application area.

The application area has a groundwater salinity that is brackish (1,000 to 3,000 milligrams/Litre Total Dissolved solids) (GIS Database). With high annual evaporation rates and low annual rainfall, there is little recharge into regional groundwater. The proposed clearing is unlikely to further deteriorate the quality of underground water (GIS Database).

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

Methodology BoM (2015)
GIS Database

(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 Turner River catchment area (GIS Database). Given the size of the area to be cleared (6 hectares) in relation to the size of the catchment area (480,186 hectares) (GIS Database), the proposed clearing is not likely to increase the potential of flooding on a local or catchment scale.

With an average annual rainfall of 317.8 millimetres and an average annual evaporation rate of between 3,200 and 3,600 millimetres there is likely to be little surface flow during normal seasonal rains (BoM, 2015; GIS Database). Whilst large rainfall events may result in flooding of the area, the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to an increase in incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

Methodology BoM (2015)
GIS Database

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

Comments

There are no Native Title claims over the area under application (Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 2015). 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 (Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 2015). 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, 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 10 August 2015 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received.

Methodology Department of Aboriginal Affairs (2015)

4. References

- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- BHP Billiton (2015) Application for an NVCP: Turner River East Rail Access Tracks. Native vegetation clearing permit application supporting document, internal report, July 2015.
- Biologic (2013) C Mainline Rail Expansion Vertebrate Fauna Survey. Internal Report for BHP Billiton Iron Ore.
- Biologic (2014) Consolidation of Regional Fauna Habitat Mapping BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pilbara Tenure. Internal Report for BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pty Ltd.
- BoM (2015) Climate Statistics for Australian Locations. A Search for Climate Statistics for Port Hedland Airport, Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology, viewed 30 September 2015, <http://reg.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_004032.shtml>.
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs (2015) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Government of Western Australia, viewed 30 September 2015 <<http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/>>.
- DPaW (2015a) NatureMap Department of Parks and Wildlife, viewed 29 September 2015 <<http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au>>.
- DPaW (2015b) Species and Communities advice regarding CPS 6667/1. Internal document, September 2015.
- Government of Western Australia (2014) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Johnstone, R.E. and Storr, G.M (1998) Handbook of Western Australian Birds: Volume 1 – Non-passerines (Emu to Dollarbird). Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia.
- 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 (2014a) Consolidation of Regional Vegetation Mapping BHP Billiton Iron Ore Pilbara Tenure. Internal Report for BHP Billiton Iron Ore.
- Onshore Environmental (2014b) Mainline Rail Expansion Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey. Internal Report for BHP Billiton Iron Ore.
- 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 the <i>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 DPaW 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.