



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details and outcomes

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	6865/3
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Shalinden Pty Ltd
Application received:	7 October 2025
Application area:	51.37 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Mineral production
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Tenure:	Mining Lease 74/49 Mining Lease 74/61
Location (LGA area):	Shire of Esperance
Colloquial name:	Lake Tay Project

1.2. Description of clearing activities

Shalinden Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 52.5 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 52.5 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production (Shalinden Pty Ltd, 2025). The project is located approximately 85 kilometres northeast of Ravensthorpe, within the Shire of Esperance (GIS Database). A total cumulative area of land cleared to date is approximately 20 hectares (GIS Database). Rehabilitation activities are progressively undertaken (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019).

Clearing permit CPS 6865/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (now the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration) on 28 January 2016 and was valid from 20 February 2016 to 20 February 2021. The permit authorised the clearing of up to 15.3 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 15.3 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production.

CPS 6865/2 was granted on 19 October 2019, amending the permit to increase the amount of authorised clearing and permit boundary by 37.2 hectares from 15.3 to 52.5 hectares and extend the duration of the permit to 19 February 2026.

On 7 October 2025, the permit holder applied to amend CPS 6865/2 to extend the duration of the permit by seven years until 19 September 2033. There is no proposed change in the permit boundary or amount of authorised clearing.

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Grant
Decision date:	19 February 2026
Decision area:	51.37 hectares of native vegetation

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed, and determined in accordance with sections 51KA(1) and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) advertised the application for a public comment for a period of 7 days, and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (Appendix B), relevant datasets (Appendix G), supporting information provided by the applicant, the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Appendix C), proposed avoidance and minimisation measures (Section 3.1), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (Section 3.3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing may result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values;
- impacts to conservation significant flora; and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds;
- restricted clearing condition avoiding 145 individuals of *Persoonia scabra* with a 20 metres buffer; and
- prior to any clearing, a botanist shall be engaged to conduct a targeted flora survey for the presence of priority flora. The species will be flagged, and an appropriate buffer will be erected to ensure the preservation of identified individuals; and
- commence mineral production activities no later than three months after undertaking clearing to reduce the risk of erosion.

The Delegated Officer determined that extension of duration by seven years was not appropriate under section 51G of the EP Act; and therefore, the applicant proposed to amend the requested duration to five years (Shalinden Pty Ltd, 2026).

The assessment has not changed since the assessment for CPS 6865/2, except in the case of principles (a), (d) and (g), which have taken into consideration a federally listed TEC, new local records of priority flora and new published research. The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed extension of permit duration is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

2. Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004 (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Mining Act 1978* (WA)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2014)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2021)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020)

3. Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

A review of current environmental information (Appendix B) reveals that the assessment against the clearing principles has changed from the clearing permit decision report CPS 6865/1 in the case of principles (a), (d), and (g). The assessment has taken into consideration previous survey information, in combination with new local records of priority flora species and new published research.

3.2.1. Biological value (flora) - Clearing principle (a)

Assessment

Two biodiversity surveys were conducted over the application area by EnviroWorks (2015; 2019) between 22 to 25 September 2015 and 7 to 9 October 2018. No new biodiversity surveys have been submitted as part of this application.

Priority Flora recorded within the application area:

- *Persoonia scabra* (P3)
- *Austrostipa geoffreyi* (P2)

Priority flora with the potential to occur within the application area:

- *Aotus lanea* (P1)
- *Conostephium interstans* (P1)
- *Eremophila lucida* (P1)
- *Persoonia cymbifolia* (P3)
- *Goodenia salina* (P2)
- *Haegiela tatei* (P4)

***Persoonia scabra* (Priority 3)**

Persoonia scabra occurs in the Mallee and Esperance Plains bioregions on white sand or sandy loam (WAH, 1998-). A population was identified at Lake Tay occurring within the application area and extending into adjacent surrounds (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019). Localised populations were recorded on low dunes and in low numbers on the slopes and crests of taller dunes (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019). The 2018 field survey noted little change in the populations since the 2015 survey, with no dead plants or evidence of grazing, and no signs of new recruitment (EnviroWorks, 2019). A total of 582 individuals of *Persoonia scabra* were recorded within and outside the application area (GIS Database). A total of 198 individuals were recorded within the application area, and 384 individuals were recorded in the local surrounds (EnviroWorks, 2019). A portion of the local population consisting of approximately 73 individuals (12.5 per cent) recorded adjacent to the application area has been cleared since the survey (GIS Database). Within the application area, approximately 40 individuals (7 per cent) have been cleared under CPS 6865/2, leaving a local population of 469 individuals (GIS Database). If clearing of the remaining 158 individuals within the application area were to occur, approximately 47 per cent of the local population will be cleared. Under CPS 6865/2, the clearing was approved to impact approximately 34 per cent (198 individuals) of the local population, however, given the clearing of individuals that occurred outside the application area, the risk to the local population has significantly increased. Eight of the 18 Western Australian Herbarium records occur within conservation areas including Cape Le Grant National Park and Frank Hann National Park; however, some populations also occur in remnant vegetation that has limited connectivity (GIS Database). This genus is highly under-represented in restoration and conservation programs, as its species are notoriously difficult to propagate and transplant in the wild (Emery and Offord, 2018).

***Austrostipa geoffreyi* (Priority 2)**

Austrostipa geoffreyi occurs in the Mallee bioregion, on sandy rises within salt lakes, with records at Lake Grace, Lake King and Lake Tay (WAH, 1998-). All records at Lake Grace and Lake King occur within conservation areas: Chinocup Nature Reserve and Lake King Nature Reserve, however, these Reserves are located within the intensive land use zone that has limited connectivity of vegetation (GIS Database). The three Western Australian Herbarium records at Lake Tay are likely to be representative of the populations recorded during the field survey. Lake Tay represents the eastern most extent of occurrence for *Austrostipa geoffreyi* (WAH, 1998-; GIS Database). In 2018, the field survey identified 55,800 individuals, with approximately 6,600 proposed to be cleared (EnviroWorks, 2019). This species was recorded extensively in fringing playa/dune interface and occurred sporadically on slopes and crests, with individuals also recorded in rehabilitated areas in 2018 (EnviroWorks, 2019). The proposed clearing will impact approximately 12 per cent of the local population.

***Aotus lanea* (Priority 1)**

Aotus lanea occurs in the Mallee bioregion (in areas including Lake King, Salmon Gums, and Hyden), growing in scrubland in yellow or clayey-sand, or well drained deep aeolian sand on the edges of salt lakes (WAH, 1998-; Wilkins and Chappill, 2007). This species was not recorded during field surveys (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019), however may be present at Lake Tay due to habitat suitability.

***Conostephium interstans* (Priority 1)**

Conostephium interstans occurs in the Mallee bioregion, from two localities approximately 12 kilometres apart, both on Unallocated Crown Land (Hislop and Walkerden, 2025). The first collection of this species was at Lake Tay, in 2015, under 2 kilometres from the application area, with the second location identified in 2024 approximately 11 kilometres from the application area (GIS Database). It is unlikely this species was considered during the initial surveys, as species records were determined and formally described in 2025 (Hislop and Walkerden, 2025; WAH, 1998-). This species grows in deep sand in the understory of open mallee woodland and is associated with the following species: *Eucalyptus pleurocarpa*, *Banksia media*, *Phymatocarpus maxwellii*, *Beaufortia micrantha* and *Callitris preissii* (Hislop and Walkerden, 2025), of which *B. media* was recorded within the application area (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019). Non-conservation listed *Conostephium drummondii* was recorded within the application area (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019) and is also known to occur in the region, on the edges of salt lakes and sand dunes (WAH, 1998-).

***Eremophila lucida* (Priority 1)**

Eremophila lucida is known from two bioregions, primarily at two small areas at Lake Cronin and Lake Cowan, where it grows on sandy clay loams adjacent to saline depressions under *Eucalyptus* woodland over *Melaleuca* (Chinnock, 2007). There is a record of *Eremophila lucida* at the southernmost extent of occurrence at Lake Tay on the edge of gypsum dunes adjacent to playas below edge of mallee and eucalyptus trees (WAH, 1998-; GIS Database). There are no records within conservation areas (GIS Database). Habitat within the application area is possible, however vegetation recorded within the application area is less likely to be associated. This species was not recorded during previous survey effort (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019), however may not have been considered at the time. Given the distance to the nearest record, there is potential for this species to occur.

***Persoonia cymbifolia* (Priority 3)**

Persoonia cymbifolia occurs over three bioregions on sandy soils, flats, or in rock crevices (WAH, 1998-). There are records of a population at Lake Tay within 2 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database). Seven of the 46 Western Australian Herbarium records occur within conservation areas, including Frank Hann National Park, Cape Arid National Park and several nature reserves (WAH, 1998-, GIS Database). Habitat within the application area is possible with suitable soils and some vegetation associations present. This genus is highly under-represented in restoration and conservation programs, as its species are notoriously difficult to propagate and transplant in the wild (Emery and Offord, 2018). Given the distance to the nearest record, there is potential for this species to occur.

***Goodenia salina* (Priority 2)**

Goodenia salina occurs in the Mallee and Coolgardie bioregions (WAH, 1998-). This species is found in low gypseous dunes near salt pans in well-drained, saline, grey or brown loamy clay, with scattered *Callitris preissii* subsp. *verrucosa*, *Tecticornia* spp. and *Austrostipa juncifolia* (Sage and Shepherd, 2007). *G. salina* was first identified at Lake Tay in 2021 on low gypsum mounds on samphire flats with over 1,000 individuals (WAH, 1998-). It is unlikely this species was considered during the initial surveys. There are six occurrences within conservation areas: Lake King Nature Reserve, Peak Charles National Park and Chinocup Nature Reserve. Given the distance to the nearest record, there is potential for this species to occur.

***Haegiela tatei* (Priority 4)**

Haegiela tatei occurs across four bioregions in saline habitats with soils that include clay, sandy loam, and gypsum (WAH, 1998-). An earlier survey in 2012 identified this species at two locations adjacent the application area at Lake Tay, however it was not recorded during more recent field surveys for the proposed clearing (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019). *H. tatei* has been recorded from several conservation areas including Lake King Nature Reserve, Lake Magenta Nature Reserve and Peak Charles National Park (GIS Database). Given suitable habitat is available within the application area, there is potential for this species to occur.

The applicant proposes to clear 2.63 hectares in June 2026 (Appendix F). As the required targeted survey would fall outside the optimal seasonal window for detecting species in the region and given the relatively small scale of the proposed clearing, the Delegated Officer has determined that clearing 2.63 hectares presents an acceptable risk to any conservation significant species that may occur within the application area.

Introduced flora

No weed species were recorded within the application area (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019).

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in:

Recorded within the application area:

- ***Persoonia scabra* (P3):** significant local impacts, potential regional impacts, not likely to be impacted at a species level given records within conservation areas.
- ***Austrostipa geoffreyi* (P2):** locally common, however there may be some impacts to the local population, potential regional impacts due to occurrences at the extent of range, not likely to be impacted at a species level given records within conservation areas.

Potential to occur within the application area:

- ***Conostephium interstans* (P1):** potential to be impacted at a local, regional and species level if occurring within the application area due to highly restricted range and limited records.
- ***Eremophila lucida* (P1):** potential to be impacted at a local and regional level, due to the extent of its range and limited records, however it is unlikely to be impacted at a species level due to records in two separate locations.
- ***Aotus lanca* (P1), *Goodenia salina* (P2), *Persoonia cymbifolia* (P3) and *Haegiela tatei* (P4):** potential to be impacted at local level, unlikely to be significantly impacted at a regional or species level due to population occurrences in several conservation area.

Introduced flora: Weeds have the potential to out-compete native flora and reduce biodiversity of an area if introduced.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds;
- restricted clearing condition avoiding 145 individuals of *Persoonia scabra* with a 20 metres buffer, reducing the amount of authorised clearing by 1.13 hectares; and
- prior to any clearing (excluding the area mapped in Appendix F), a botanist shall be engaged to conduct a targeted flora survey for the presence of priority flora. The species will be flagged, and an appropriate buffer will be erected to ensure the preservation of identified individuals.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit amendment application was advertised on 5 December 2025 by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There is one native title claim (WCD2014/002) over the area under application (DPLH, 2026). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group; The Esperance Nyungars. 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, 2026). 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 noted that the proposed clearing may impact on Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia which is a protected matter under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). The proponent may be required to refer the project to the (Commonwealth) Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for environmental impact assessment under the EPBC Act. The proponent is advised to contact the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for further information regarding notification and referral responsibilities under the EPBC Act.

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- A Mining Development and Closure Proposal approved under the *Mining Act 1978*

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.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant (Shalinden Pty Ltd, 2026)

Date	Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
11 February 2026	The applicant proposed to amend the requested duration from seven to five years.	This information is detailed in 1.4 Reasons for decision.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia, adjacent to Lake Tay (GIS Database). The predominant land use in the region is grazing, dry-land agriculture, conservation, Unallocated Crown Land and Crown reserves, roads, other easements and forestry plantation (CALM, 2002).
Ecological linkage	According to available databases, the application area does not contain any known or mapped ecological linkages (GIS Database).
Conservation areas	The nearest conservation area is Peak Charles National Park located approximately 20 kilometres northeast of the application area (GIS Database).
Vegetation description	<p>The application area occurs within the Eastern Mallee (MAL01) subregion of the Mallee bioregion (GIS Database). The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations: Lake Hope (125) and Lake Hope (521) (detailed in decision report CPS 6865/2; GIS Database).</p> <p>Two vegetation associations have been recorded within the application area (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019; detailed in decision report CPS 6865/2). Mapping of vegetation associations is available in Appendix E.</p> <p>The application area is located within the southwestern portion of the Great Western Woodlands (GIS Database).</p>
Vegetation condition	The aerial imagery indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Excellent to Completely Degraded condition (Keighery, 1994). The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The climate for the Mallee region is semi-arid (dry) to warm mediterranean with an annual rainfall average of approximately 351.8 millimetres (BoM, 2026; CALM, 2002). The application area landform is along a sand ridge (GIS Database).
Soil description	The soil is mapped as Lagan 1 subsystem (267La_1) : Saline valley floors with playa chains, supporting mallee and morrel woodlands with halophytic shrublands (Waddell and Galloway, 2023). Soils include salt lake soils, saline clays and loams, calcareous loamy earths and alkaline grey shallow sandy duplexes (DPLH, 2026). Geology is described as quaternary lacustrine deposits of saline clay, silt and sand, saline alluvium and aeolian sand, and gypsum (Waddell and Galloway, 2023). Field surveys described substrate as grey, brown, white sands within samphire scrub and grey, white and brown sands with gypsum in open shrubland of <i>Callitris</i> (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019).
Land degradation risk	The lack of slope makes most of this land system generally resistant to erosion (Waddell and Galloway, 2023). Wind erosion of lake margins may be exacerbated by loss of stabilising perennial shrubs (Waddell and Galloway, 2023).
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no permanent waterbodies or ephemeral watercourses within the application area, however the application area is located on a sand ridge south of Lake Tay (non-perennial) with surrounding areas within 200 metres consisting of non-perennial waterbodies (GIS Database).
Hydrogeography	<p>The application area is located within the Kondinin-Ravensthorpe Ground Water Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (GIS Database). There are no Public Drinking Water Source Area within the application area or local surrounds (20 kilometres) (GIS Database). The groundwater salinity is mapped as >35,000 milligrams per litre of total dissolved solids which is described as hyper-saline (BoM, 2019; GIS Database).</p> <p>The application area intersects the Cowan Palaeovalley (GIS Database). There are no Wetlands of National or International Importance within the application area or local surrounds (20 kilometres) (GIS Database). Lake Tay has been identified as a Wetland of subregional significance that plays an important ecological or hydrological role in the natural functioning of a major wetland system/complex (CALM, 2002; Commonwealth of Australia, 2026).</p>
Flora	There are records of two priority flora that have been recorded within the application area (GIS Database). There are records of three threatened flora and 20 priority flora that have been recorded within the local surrounds (20 kilometres) as detailed in Appendix 0 (GIS Database).
Ecological communities	No state listed Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (TEC/PECs) occur within the application area or local surrounds (20 kilometres) (GIS Database).

Characteristic	Details
	The application area intersects federally listed Endangered 'Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia' and Critically Endangered 'Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt' occurs approximately 16 kilometres west of the application area (GIS Database).
Fauna	There are no records of conservation significant fauna recorded within the application area or within 20 kilometres (GIS Database). There are nine records of conservation significant fauna that have been recorded within the local surrounds (50 kilometres) as detailed in Appendix B.4 (GIS Database).

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European area (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current extent in all DBCA Managed Land (proportion of pre-European extent) (%)
IBRA Bioregion - Mallee	7,395,894.36	4,180,937.68	56.53	1,289,384.08	17.43
IBRA Subregion - Eastern Mallee	3,414,176.54	2,709,890.01	79.37	924,517.55	27.08
Local Government - Shire of Esperance	4,459,670.90	3,210,952.18	72.00	969,738.28	21.74
Beard vegetation associations - State					
Veg Assoc No. 125	3,485,785.48	3,146,487.22	90.27	323,751.33	7.62
Veg Assoc No. 521	122,059.53	122,059.053	100.00	7,120.46	5.83
Beard vegetation associations - Bioregion					
Veg Assoc No. 125	160,327.46	107,845.06	67.27	25,031.57	15.61
Veg Assoc No. 521	20,327.35	20,327.35	100	20,327.35	4.12
Beard vegetation associations - subregion					
Veg Assoc No. 125	78,722.67	76,043.22	96.60	6,583.51	8.36
Veg Assoc No. 521	20,327.35	20,327.35	100.00	838.24	4.12

Government of Western Australia (2019)

B.3. Flora analysis table

The following conservation significant flora species have been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019; WAH, 1998-; GIS Database).

Species name	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)
Threatened					
<i>Anigozanthos bicolor</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>	N	N	N	<10	16
<i>Conostylis lepidospermoides</i>	N	N	N	<7	43
<i>Stenanthera localis</i>	N	Limited	N	<9	6
Priority 1					
<i>Aotus lanea</i>	Y	N	Y	<17	7
<i>Brachyloma nguba</i>	N	Possible	Possible	<2	15
<i>Conostephium interstans</i>	Y	Possible	Y	<2	8
<i>Eremophila lucida</i>	Y	Y	Possible	<2	19
<i>Lechenaultia orchestris</i>	N	N	N	<14	6
<i>Philothea gardneri</i> subsp. <i>globosa</i>	N	N	N	<18	12

Species name	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)
<i>Styphelia exarata</i>	N	N	N	<4	14
Priority 2					
<i>Austrostipa geoffreyi</i>	Y	Y	Y	0	13
<i>Conospermum sigmoideum</i>	N	N	N	<16	13
<i>Goodenia salina</i>	Y	Y	Y	<2	14
Priority 3					
<i>Adenanthos gracilipes</i>	N	N	N	<17	23
<i>Bossiaea flexuosa</i>	N	N	N	<12	31
<i>Gyrostemon prostratus</i>	N	N	N	<8	13
<i>Melaleuca macronychia</i> subsp. <i>trygonoides</i>	N	N	N	<2	22
<i>Persoonia cymbifolia</i>	Possible	Some	Y	<2	46
<i>Persoonia scabra</i>	Y	Y	Y	0	18
<i>Pityrodia chrysocalyx</i>	N	N	N	<3	22
Priority 4					
<i>Eremophila serpens</i>	N	N	N	<13	37
<i>Grevillea prostrata</i>	N	N	N	<15	39
<i>Haegiela tatei</i>	Y	Y	Y	<5	22
<i>Thysanotus parviflorus</i>	N	N	N	<16	25

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

B.4. Fauna analysis table

The following conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within 50 kilometres of the application area (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008; Wilson and Swan, 2020; GIS Database).

Species name	Conservation status		Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)
	State	National			
Mammal					
Chuditch, western quoll (<i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i>)	VU	VU	Limited	Y	<34
Red-tailed phascogale (<i>Phascogale calura</i>)	CD	VU	N	N	<37
Western brush wallaby (<i>Notamacropus irma</i>)	P4	-	N	N	<35
Western mouse (<i>Pseudomys occidentalis</i>)	P4	-	N	N	<35
Bird					
Carnaby's cockatoo (<i>Zanda latirostris</i>)	EN	EN	N	N	<37
Hooded plover (<i>Charadrius cucullatus</i>)	P4	-	Seasonal	Seasonal	<38
Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>)	VU	VU	Limited	N	<22
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	OS	-	N	N	<31
Reptile					
Lake Cronin snake (<i>Paroplocephalus atriceps</i>)	P3	-	N	N	<36

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, MI: migratory, CD: conservation dependent, OS: other specially protected, P: priority

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared contains habitat that supports conservation significant flora species.</p>	<p>At variance</p> <p>(changed from CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</p>
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> “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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared contains limited habitat suitable for conservation significant fauna species. The application area lacks large trees with most of the area consisting of bare ground that is saline with sparse vegetation and limited leaf litter. There is potential for seasonal bird species and several other species to be transient visitors to the area, however the habitat extends around Lake Tay and unlikely to represent significant habitat for fauna.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(as per CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared contains limited habitat that would support flora species listed under the BC Act. Three threatened flora species have been recorded in the local surrounds (20 kilometres) (GIS Database).</p> <p><i>Anigozanthos bicolor</i> subsp. <i>minor</i> occurs in the Mallee and Esperance Plains bioregions in sandy soil and well-watered sites (WAH, 1998-). Many of the records have been over granite in flat/low lying areas or mid slopes (WAH, 1998-).</p> <p><i>Conostylis lepidospermoides</i> occurs in the Mallee and Esperance Plains bioregions in grey or yellow-brown sand over laterite (WAH, 1998-).</p> <p><i>Stenanthera localis</i> is only known from a small area in the district of Cascade in the Mallee bioregion, growing on yellow, sandy loam in mallee woodland with a rather dense, shrubby understory (Hislop, 2020). Associated species include <i>Eucalyptus tenera</i>, <i>E. forrestiana</i>, <i>Banksia media</i>, <i>Melaleuca subfalcata</i>, <i>M. pulchella</i>, <i>Grevillea pectinata</i> and <i>Lissanthe rubicunda</i> (Hislop, 2020). <i>Banksia media</i> is associated with this species and has been recorded within the application area (EnviroWorks, 2015, 2019). Of the three <i>Stenanthera</i> species in Western Australia, <i>S. localis</i> is the only one not known to be associated with saline landscapes (Hislop, 2020).</p> <p>It is unlikely these species would occur within the application area due to limited suitable habitat.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(as per CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> “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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The Threatened ecological community ‘Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia’ listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act is mapped within the area proposed to be cleared (GIS Database).</p> <p>The ecological community is located within the southeast coastal floristic province predominantly within the Esperance Sandplains bioregion and adjacent parts of the Mallee and Jarrah Forest bioregions (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008). The ecological community comprises shrublands (dominant family Proteaceae), sometimes with a mallee woodland canopy (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008). Although there are widespread species within the ecological community, a high degree of variation in composition occurs within ecodistricts (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008). There are a number of species listed from the Proteaceae family, and other families, that are representative of this community (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008).</p>	<p>May be at variance</p> <p>(changed from CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>No</p>

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p>Two species from the Proteaceae family that are representative of this TEC were recorded within the application area: <i>Banksia media</i> and <i>Petrophile teretifolia</i> (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019). While this is partially reflective of the key diagnostic characteristics for this TEC, the two species are not likely to form a significant vegetative component, therefore, it is unlikely to be representative of this TEC.</p>		
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The extent of the mapped vegetation type is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001; Appendix 0). The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area (GIS Database).</p>	<p>Not at variance</p> <p>(as per CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>"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></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area (GIS Database), the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	<p>Not at variance</p> <p>(as per CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>No</p>
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area is located at Lake Tay, an ephemeral, internally draining lake that is part of a system of salt lakes that extend between Frank Hann National Park and Peak Charles National Park (GIS Database). While there are no waterbodies or watercourses within the application area, the proposed clearing is on the gypsum dunes and saline basins that lies between the ephemeral waterbodies on the south western portion margin of the lake.</p>	<p>At variance</p> <p>(as per CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The lack of slope makes most of this land system generally resistant to erosion (Waddell and Galloway, 2023). Wind erosion of lake margins may be exacerbated by loss of stabilising perennial shrubs (Waddell and Galloway, 2023). Given the location of the application area, the proposed clearing is likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation. Potential impacts from erosion as a result of the proposed clearing can be minimised by implementing a staged clearing condition.</p>	<p>At variance</p> <p>(changed from CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> <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."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared is located in gypsum dunes and saline basins along the southwest margin of Lake Tay, a playa (internally draining) salt lake (EnviroWorks, 2019). Clearing of vegetation in low lying, saline playas may result in a minor, temporary increase in sedimentation and erosion. However, given no Public Drinking Water Sources Areas are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(as per CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><u>Principle (j):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area (GIS Database) indicate the proposed clearing may contribute to an increase in localised flooding, however given the extent of clearing this is unlikely to be significant. The applicant</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p> <p>(as per CPS 6865/2)</p>	<p>No</p>

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
stated that areas will be progressively rehabilitated to ensure that vegetation is re-established (EnviroWorks, 2015; 2019).		

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix E. Vegetation mapping

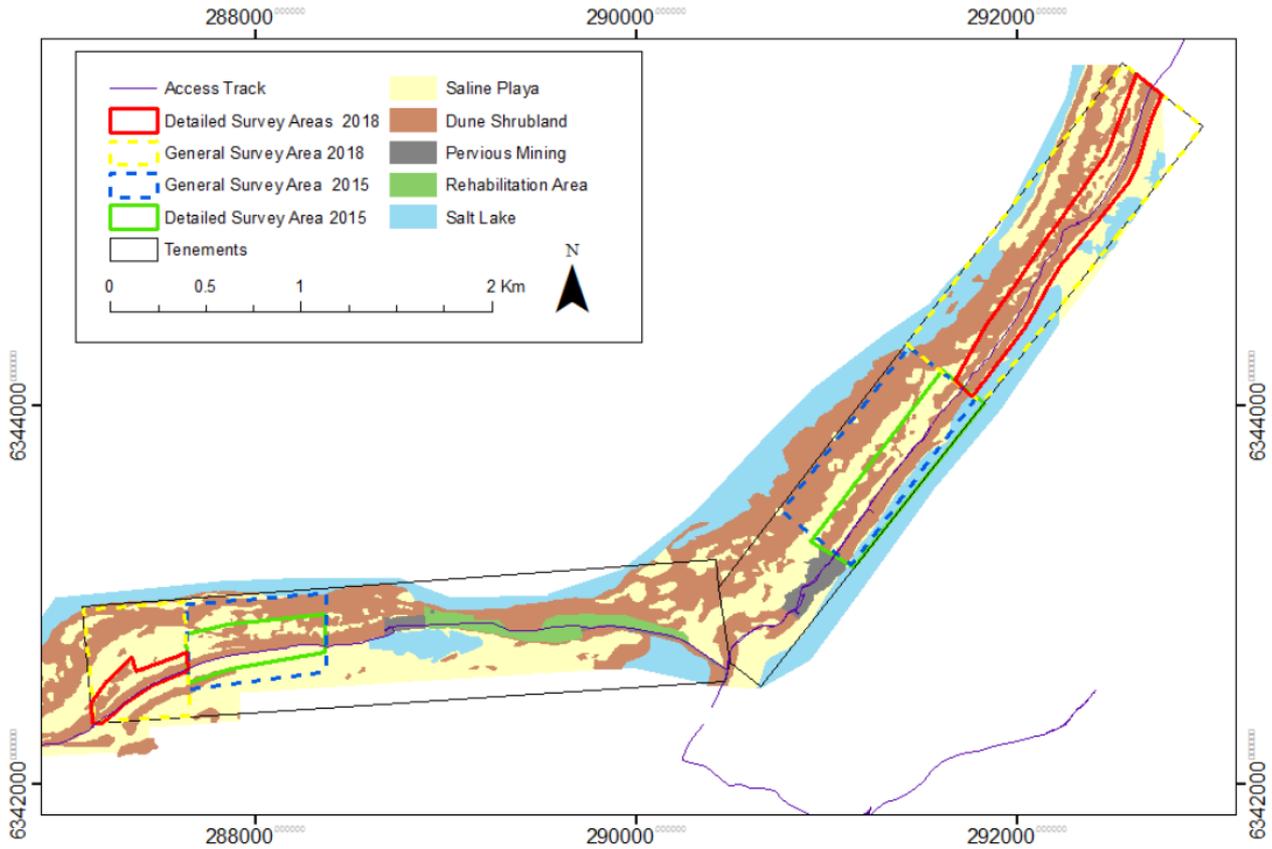


Figure 1: Vegetation mapping within the application area and surrounds (EnviroWorks, 2019).

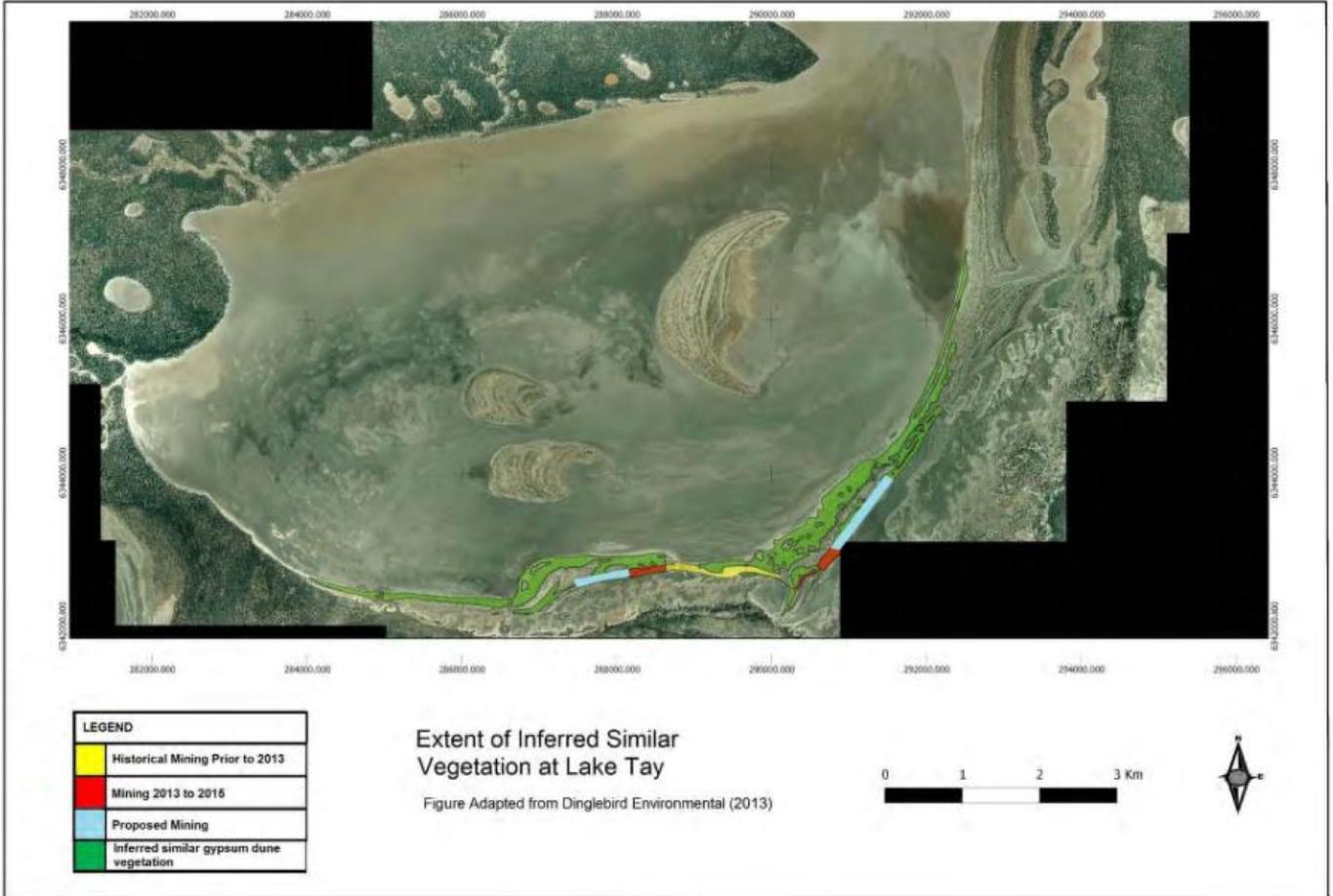


Figure 2: Inferred similar vegetation at Lake Tay (EnviroWorks, 2015).

Appendix F. Area proposed to be cleared in June (Shalinden Pty Ltd, 2026)

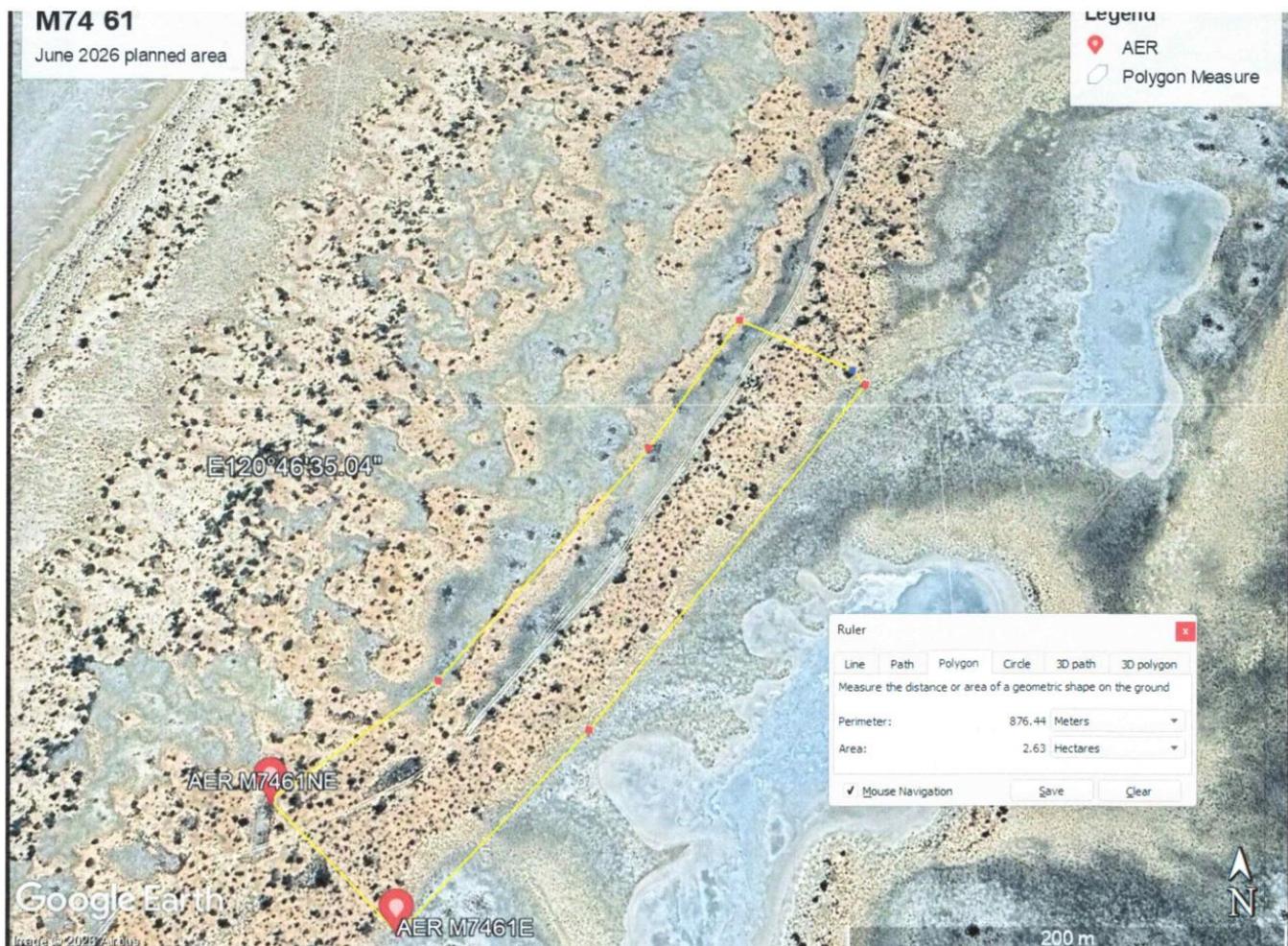


Figure 3: Clearing area proposed for June 2026 outlined in yellow that is exempt from targeted priority flora survey condition.

Appendix G. Sources of information

G.1. GIS datasets

Publicly available GIS datasets used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 12 metre contours (DPIRD-072)
- CAWSA Part 2A Clearing Control Catchments (DWER-004)
- Clearing Instruments Activities (Areas Approved to Clear) (DWER-076)
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Clearing Regulations - Schedule One Areas (DWER-057)
- DBCA - Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA - Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- DBCA Fire History (DBCA-060)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia - Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Local Government Area (LGA) Boundaries (LGATE-233)
- Localities (LGATE-234)
- Medium Scale Topo Contour (Line) (LGATE-015)
- Medium Scale Topo Elevation (Point) (LGATE-014)
- Medium Scale Topo Water (Line) (LGATE-018)
- Medium Scale Topo Water (Polygon) (LGATE-016)
- Mineral Field Boundaries (DMIRS-005)
- Native Title (Determination) (LGATE-066)
- Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005)
- Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006)
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)

- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Reserves (LGATE-227)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Rivers (DWER-036)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027)
- Surface Water Management Areas (DWER-041)
- Townsites (LGATE-248)
- WA Now Aerial Imagery
- Wild Rivers (DWER-087)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Black Cockatoo Roosting Sites
- White-Tailed Black Cockatoo Breeding Sites
- Black Cockatoo BC Feeding SCP
- Black Cockatoo Feeding JF
- Black Cockatoo Feeding Areas Buffered
- Black Cockatoo Baudin's Distribution
- Black Cockatoo Carnaby's Distribution
- Threatened and Priority Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened and Priority Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened and Priority Fauna
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

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Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , Western Australia
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)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (now DMPE)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia

EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth 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:

DBCAs (2023) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia:

Threatened species

T Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is the species of fauna that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

Threatened flora is the species of flora that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

The assessment of the conservation status of threatened species is in accordance with the BC Act listing criteria and the requirements of [Ministerial Guideline Number 1](#) and [Ministerial Guideline Number 2](#) that adopts the use of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) [Red List of Threatened Species Categories and Criteria](#), and is based on the national distribution of the species.

CR Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines.

EN Endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines.

VU Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines.

Extinct species

Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.

EX Extinct species

Species where “*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

EW Extinct in the wild species

Species that “*is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild.

Specially protected species

SP Specially protected species

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as specially protected species.

MI Migratory species

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Migratory species include birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) or The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)

Species of special conservation need that are dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species of special conservation interest.

OS Other specially protected species

Species otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species otherwise in need of special protection.

Priority species**P Priority species**

Priority is not a listing category under the BC Act. The Priority Flora and Fauna lists are maintained by the department and are published on the department's website.

All fauna and flora are protected in WA following the provisions in Part 10 of the BC Act. The protection applies even when a species is not listed as threatened or specially protected, and regardless of land tenure (State managed land (Crown land), private land, or Commonwealth land).

Species that may possibly be threatened species that do not meet the criteria for listing under the BC Act because of insufficient survey or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of prioritisation for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to potential listing as threatened.

Species that are adequately known, meet criteria for near threatened, or are rare but not threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species list or conservation dependent or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of priority status 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 – known from few locations, none on conservation lands

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, for example, 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 for threatened listing and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, some on conservation lands

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, for example, 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 for threatened listing and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species – known from several locations

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. These species need 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 a conservation dependent specially protected species.
- (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species or lists of conservation dependent or other specially protected species, during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.
- (d) Other species in need of monitoring.

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.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened 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 the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.