Government of Western Australia
Department of Mines and Petroleum

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7336/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd**

1.3. Property details

Property: Exploration Licence 39/877
Exploration Licence 39/1150
Mining Lease 39/1105
Miscellaneous Licence 39/219
Local Government Area: Shire of Menzies

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
40		Mechanical Removal	Access road, pipeline and associated activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 15 December 2016

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. One Beard vegetation association is located within the application area (GIS Database):

Beard vegetation association 84: Hummock grasslands, open low tree & mallee steppe; marble gum & mallee (*Eucalyptus youngiana*) over hard spinifex *Triodia basedowii* between sandhills.

A Level 2 flora and vegetation survey has been conducted within the application area. The following vegetation types were identified (Mattiske, 2015):

- Low Open Woodland of *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa* over *Eucalyptus youngiana*, *Eucalyptus ceratocorys*, *Grevillea juncifolia*, *Hakea francisiana* and *Callitris preissii* over *Acacia helmsiana*, *Cryptandra distigma* and mixed low shrubs over *Triodia desertorum*, *Chrysitrix distigmatosa* and *Lepidobolus desert*. This community occurs on yellow and yellow-orange sands on flats, slopes and between dunes (Vegetation Community E3);

- Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa* over *Callitris preissii* with *Hakea francisiana and Grevillea juncifolia* over *Bertya dimerostigma, Westringia cephalantha* and mixed shrubs over *Triodia rigidissima* and *Triodia desertorum.* This community occurs on orange sands on flats and slopes (Vegetation Community E4);

- Open scrub mallee to very open scrub mallee of varying *Eucalyptus* spp. over *Grevillea acuaria, Acacia hemiteles, Cryptandra distigma, Westringia cephalantha* and mixed shrubs over *Triodia desertorum.* This community occurs on red-orange sandy loams in low lying swales (Vegetation Community E7);

- Open Scrub Mallee to Very Open Scrub Mallee of *Eucalyptus ceratocorys* and *Eucalyptus mannensis* subsp. *mannensis* with *Eucalyptus youngiana*, *Hakea francisiana* and *Grevillea juncifolia* over *Acacia fragilis*, *Acacia helmsiana* and mixed low shrubs over *Triodia desertorum*, *Chrysitrix distigmatosa* and *Lepidobolus deserti* with emergent *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa*. This community occurs on yellow sands on flats and slopes (Vegetation Community E8);

- Low Shrubland of *Thryptomene biseriata*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* subsp. *acutivalvis*, *Jacksonia arida*, *Calothamnus gilesii*, *Acacia fragilis*, *Conospermum toddii* (DPaW Priority 4), *Pityrodia lepidota*, *Lomandra leucocephala*, *Anthotroche pannosa* and mixed low shrubs over *Triodia desertorum* with *Lepidobolus desert* with emergent *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa*, *Eucalyptus youngiana*, *Eucalyptus ceratocorys* and *Eucalyptus mannensis* subsp. *mannensis*. This community occurs on yellow sand dunes (Vegetation Community S6);

- Low Shrubland to Low Open Shrubland of *Enekbatus eremaeus*, *Acacia desertorum* var. *desertorum*, *Verticordia helmsii*, *Homalocalyx thryptomenoides*, *Leptospermum fastigiatum*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima*, *Baeckea* sp. Great Victoria Desert (A.S. Weston 14813), *Leptosema chambersii* and mixed low shrubs over *Triodia desertorum* and *Chrysitrix distigmatosa* with occasional emergent mallee *Eucalyptus* species, *Grevillea juncifolia* and *Hakea francisiana*. This community occurs on yellow and orange sands on lower slopes, undulating plains and swales (Vegetation Community S7); and

- Low Open Shrubland of *Calothamnus gilesii*, *Persoonia pertinax*, *Thryptomene biseriata* and *Leptospermum*

fastigiatum with *Anthotroche pannosa*, *Acacia helmsiana*, *Microcorys macredieana*, *Micromyrtus stenocalyx* and mixed low shrubs over *Triodia desertorum* with *Lepidobolus deserti*, *Chrysitrix distigmatosa* and *Caustis dioica* with emergent *Eucalyptus youngiana*, *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa* and *Eucalyptus ceratocorys*. This community occurs on yellow sand flats adjacent to yellow sand dunes and undulating sandplains (Vegetation Community S8).

Clearing Description Mulga Rock Uranium Project
Narnoo Mining Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 40 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 160 hectares, for the purpose of road access, pipeline construction and associated activities. The project is located approximately 200 kilometres southeast of Laverton in the Shire of Menzies.

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

To:

Pristine: No obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).

Comment The vegetation condition was derived from a flora and vegetation survey review conducted by Mattiske Consulting (2015) and clearing permit supporting information provided by Vimy Resources Limited (2016).

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 Great Victoria Desert Shield subregion of the Great Victoria Desert Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia bioregion (GIS Database). This subregion consists of salt lakes and major valley floors with lake derived dunes. It is characterised by sand plains with patches of seif dunes running east west and areas of moderate relief with out-cropping and silcrete-capped mesas and plateaus (breakaways) (CALM, 2002). The harsh environment of the region does not support a great diversity of birds or mammals, but does sustain many different species of reptiles (MBS, 2015).

The proposed clearing is required in order to progress development of the Mulga Rock Project. An existing site access road is to be upgraded and a new bore, pipeline and turkey's nest will be constructed (Vimy, 2016).

Three Priority flora species have been recorded within the application area. One individual of *Dampiera eriantha* (P1), four individuals of *Grevillea secunda* (P2) and one individual of *Isotropis canescens* (P4) were recorded (Vimy, 2016). No Priority flora will be impacted by the proposed clearing (Vimy, 2016).

Fauna habitats within the application area have been significantly degraded by recent bushfires and as a result, fauna densities are anticipated to have decreased in the short to medium term. Although the habitat value has been reduced, there are still some food resources and faunal habitats available. Fauna habitats found within the application area common and widespread (MBS, 2015; Vimy, 2016). As with the fauna habitats, the vegetation communities mapped within the application area are well represented within the local area and region (Mattiske, 2015).

No Threatened Ecological Communities are known within the application area; however the application area is located within the boundary of the Priority Ecological Community (PEC) "Yellow Sandplain Communities of the Great Victoria Desert" (GIS Database). Given that this PEC has a known extent of 624,303 hectares (GIS Database), the proposed clearing of up to 40 hectares of native vegetation represents less than 0.006% of the PECs extent. This being considered, significant impacts to the PEC are unlikely to result from the proposed clearing.

No weeds species have been identified within the application area (Vimy, 2016) and only one weed species *Schinus molle* var. *areira* has been recorded from the wider area (Mattiske, 2015). Clearing activities have the potential to result in the introduction or spread of weed species, which may negatively impact on the biodiversity of the local area. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

The proposed clearing of 40 hectares of native vegetation within a clearing permit boundary of approximately 160 hectares, is unlikely to result in significant impacts to the local area or region.

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

Methodology

CALM (2002)
Mattiske (2015)
MBS (2015)
Vimy (2016)

GIS Database:
- IBRA WA (Regions - Sub Regions)
- Pre-European vegetation
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

A number of fauna surveys have been undertaken over the wider project area, which also include the application area. The fauna habitats found within the application area are considered to be common and widespread throughout the local area and region (MBS, 2015).

A fauna survey was conducted within areas adjacent to the application in 2010 by Ninox Wildlife Consulting. During this survey, several species of conservation significance that were considered likely to occur were targeted. Of the species identified as potentially occurring within the application area, the Southern Marsupial Mole (*Notoryctes typhlops – Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* (EPBC) *Act 1999* and *Wildlife Conservation* (WC) *Act 1950* Endangered) and the Woma Python (*Aspidites ramsayi* – WC Act Schedule 4) were recorded or evidence of their presence was observed (Ninox, 2010; MBS, 2015). There have been historic records of the Sandhill Dunnart (*Sminthopsis psammophila)*, but this species has not been recorded within the area since 1985 (MBS, 2015; Ninox, 2010).

Evidence of burrows within trenches excavated into sand dunes was observed, which is thought to be the preferred habitat for the Southern Marsupial Mole (Department of the Environment, Australian Government (DotE), 2015). It is possible that the Southern Marsupial Mole may frequent or traverse the local area on occasion, although there is little data on the habitat preferences of the Southern Marsupial Mole (DotE, 2015). It is most often recorded in the crest and slope of sandy dunes which are vegetated with *Acacia* spp. and other shrubs. Such habitat is widespread and typical of the sandy deserts (DotE, 2015).

The sand dune habitat present within the application area corresponds to the mapped vegetation communities S6 and S8. Minor disturbance (~5.6% of total clearing) is proposed within these two vegetation communities. Given that extensive amounts of similar habitat has been mapped in areas outside the proposed clearing permit boundary, and that very little preferred habitat for the Southern Marsupial Mole is proposed to be disturbed, impacts as a result of the proposed clearing are not likely to be significant.

Given the extent of remaining vegetation and habitat in the local area, the Woma Python is unlikely to experience significant adverse impacts from the proposed clearing; however vehicles pose a risk and the proponent will implement mitigation and management measures to reduce the likelihood of vehicle strikes (Vimy, 2016).

A reconnaissance Short Range Endemic (SRE) survey was conducted over the wider project area in 2015 (MBS, 2015). Twelve species were identified as having a moderate risk of being SRE species, however the application area has limited potential habitat for SRE's and preferred SRE habitats are common outside the application area (MBS, 2015). A pilot subterranean fauna survey was also conducted over the wider project area and 13 troglofauna species were recorded (MBS, 2015). Given that these species were captured 5 to 10 metres below the surface, and the majority of the proposed clearing is for tracks, stockpiles, safety bunds and laydown areas, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have significant impacts on subterranean fauna species.

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

Methodology

DotE (2015)
MBS (2015)
Ninox (2010)
Vimy (2016)

(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 species of Threatened flora known to occur within the application area (GIS Database; DPaW, 2015). A number of flora and vegetation surveys have been conducted over the wider project area (including the application area) and no Threatened flora have been recorded (Mattiske, 2015; MBS, 2015).

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

Methodology

DPaW (2015)
Mattiske (2015)
MBS (2015)

GIS Database
- Threatened and Priority Flora List

(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

According to available datasets, there are no known Threatened Ecological Communities within 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:
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries

(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 occurs within the Great Victoria Desert Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion, in which approximately 99.9% of the pre-European vegetation remains (see table below) (GIS Database; Government of Western Australia, 2015).

The vegetation within the application area has been mapped as Beard vegetation association 84 (GIS Database). As the below table illustrates, Beard vegetation association 84 is well represented, retaining over 99% of pre-European vegetation within the State and bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2015). Given the amount of vegetation remaining in the local area and bioregion, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to represent a remnant within an extensively cleared area.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DPaW Managed Lands
IBRA Bioregion – Great Victoria Desert	21,794,222	21,784,887	~ 99.9	Least Concern	~ 8.5
Beard veg assoc. - State					
84	1,799,366	1,799,366	~ 100	Least Concern	~ 9
Beard veg assoc. - Bioregion					
84	1,781,533	1,781,533	~ 100	Least Concern	~ 9

* Government of Western Australia (2015)
** 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 (2015)

GIS Database:
- IBRA WA (regions - subregions)
- 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 at variance to this Principle**

There are no mapped wetlands or watercourses within the application area (GIS Database). The application area occurs within an arid environment with no permanent or ephemeral watercourses or wetlands (MBS, 2015; Vimy, 2016).

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

Methodology MBS (2015)
Vimy (2016)

GIS Database:
- 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**

Three soil types have been mapped within the application area; deep dunal sand, sandy duplex soil and

calcareous loamy soils (Vimy, 2016). Sandy soils are known to be susceptible to wind erosion, therefore it is important to minimise the length of time the land is left open following clearing. Potential impacts from erosion as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing condition.

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

Methodology Vimy (2016)

(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 or adjacent to any conservation areas (GIS Database). The closest conservation area is situated approximately 30 kilometres south 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:
- DPaW Tenure
- Imagery

(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 an arid environment (CALM, 2002), with an average annual rainfall of 280 millimetres (BoM, 2016). The water table within the local area is approximately 40 metres below ground level (MBS, 2015). The proposed clearing of up to 40 hectares within a clearing permit boundary of 160 hectares, in an area where extensive amounts of vegetation remains, is unlikely to result in deterioration of the groundwater quality.

Given the relatively small size of the proposed clearing within an arid climate where watercourses are absent, surface water quality is unlikely to be impacted.

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

Methodology BoM (2016)
CALM (2002)
MBS (2015)

GIS Database:
- Groundwater Salinity, Satewide
- Hydrography, linear
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas

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

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

Given the sandy nature of the soils (Vimy, 2016; GIS Database) and high evaporation rate (BoM, 2016), the proposed clearing is unlikely to result an increased incidence or intensity of flooding.

There are some areas where water may pond in local depressions following heavy rainfall events which then either evaporates or infiltrates over time (MBS, 2015).

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

Methodology BoM (2015)
MBS (2015)
Vimy (2016)

GIS Database:
- Hydrographic Catchments – Catchments

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 application area (DAA, 2016). 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 Sites of Aboriginal Significance located in the area applied to clear (DAA, 2015). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Sites of Aboriginal Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Environment Regulation, the Department of Parks and Wildlife and the Department of Water, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

The clearing permit application was advertised on 14 November 2016 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received.

Methodology DAA (2016)

4. References

BoM (2016) Climate Statistics for Australian Locations. A Search for Climate Statistics, Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology. <http://www.bom.gov.au>.

CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions. Department of Conservation and Land Management.

DAA (2016) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System, Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Perth, Western Australia < http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au> Accessed December 2016.

DotE (2015) *Notoryctes typhlops* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra < http://www.environment.gov.au>.

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.

DPaW (2016) NatureMap, Department of Parks and Wildlife <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au> Accessed December 2016.

Government of Western Australia (2015) 2015 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. 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.

Mattiske (2015) Assessment of Flora and Vegetation Surveys Conducted for the Mulga Rock Uranium Project, Great Victoria Desert, WA. Report prepared for Vimy Resources Limited by Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd, April 2015.

MBS (2015) Purpose Permit Application (Supporting Information for CPS 6693/1) Mulga Rock Uranium Project Geotechnical Investigation Trenches Assessment of Clearing Principles. Report prepared for Vimy Resources Limited by MBS Environmental, July 2015.

Ninox (2010) A Fauna Survey of the Proposed Mulga Rock Project Area, Great Victoria Desert, Western Australia. *Unpublished report*. Report prepared by Ninox Wildlife Consulting for Vimy Resources Limited, January 2010.

Vimy (2016) Mulga Rock Project, Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application Supporting Document. Vimy Resources Limited, Western Australia, October 2016.

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	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*, Western Australia
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Federal Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the

	World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	*Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{DPaW (2015) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia}:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the known spread of locations.

P1 **Priority One - Poorly-known species:**
Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 **Priority Two - Poorly-known species:**
Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 **Priority Three - Poorly-known species:**
Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.

P4 **Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring:**
(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.
(b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable, but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.
(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.