Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Mines and Petroleum**

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7402/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Mincor Resources NL**

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 15/48
Mining Lease 15/94
Mining Lease 15/103
Mining Lease 15/105
Mining Lease 15/478
Local Government Area: Shire of Coolgardie
Colloquial name: Widgiemooltha Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 23 February 2017

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 has been mapped within the application area (GIS Database).

9: Medium woodland; Coral gum (*E. torquata*) & goldfields blackbutt (*E. lesouefii*).

A Level 2 flora and vegetation survey of the application area was conducted by Botanica Consulting (2016) in October 2016. This survey identified the following seven vegetation associations:

Clay-Loam Plain
Eucalypt Woodlands
CLP-EW1: Open low woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* over low scrub of *Eremophila scoparia*/ *Exocarpos aphyllus* and dwarf scrub of *Atriplex vesicaria* on clay-loam plain.

CLP-EW2: Low woodland of *Eucalyptus lesouefii* over low scrub of *Eremophila interstans*/ *Eremophila scoparia* and dwarf scrub of *Atriplex vesicaria*/ *Tecticornia disarticulata* on clay-loam plain.

CLP-EW3: Low forest of *Eucalyptus ravida* over low scrub of *Eremophila dempsteri*/ *Eremophila interstans* and low heath of *Atriplex vesicaria*/*Tecticornia disarticulata* on clay-loam plain.

Rocky Hillslope
Acacia Forests and Woodlands
RH-AFW1: Thicket of *Acacia burkittii*/ *Acacia collegialis* over heath of *Prostanthera grylloana*/ *Thryptomene australis* and mixed dwarf scrub on greenstone hill.

Eucalypt Woodlands
RH-EW1: Low woodland of *Eucalyptus lesouefii* over heath of *Dodonaea lobulata*/*Santalum acuminatum* and low scrub of *Eremophila caerulea*/ *Westringia rigida* on greenstone hill.

RH-EW2: Low woodland of *Eucalyptus lesouefii* over shrub mallee of *Eucalyptus griffithsii* and mixed low heath on greenstone hill.

RH-EW3: Low woodland of *Eucalyptus torquata* over heath of *Acacia hemiteles*/ *Allocasuarina helmsii* and low scrub of *Dodonaea stenozyga*/*Westringia rigida* on greenstone hill.

Clearing Description

Lake Carey Project

Matsa Gold Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 98 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 168 hectares for the purposes of mineral production. The project is located approximately 185

kilometres north-east of Kalgoorlie in the Shire of Menzies.

Vegetation Condition Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994);

To:

Very Good: Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).

Comment The vegetation condition was assessed by botanists from Botanica Consulting (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 Eastern Goldfields subregion of the Coolgardie Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion (GIS Database). This subregion is characterised the vegetation of Mallees, Acacia thickets and shrub-heaths on sandplains. Diverse *Eucalyptus* woodlands occur around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys. Salt lake support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Woodlands and *Dodonaea* shrubland occur on basic granulites of the Fraser Range (CALM, 2002).

The flora and vegetation survey by Botanica Consulting (2016) identified a total of 88 flora taxa representing 24 families and 45 genera (Botanica Consulting, 2016). Species composition and vegetation types within the application area are typical of the local region and not considered to be unusually diverse (Botanica Consulting, 2016). The area proposed to be cleared is not considered to be remnant vegetation (GIS Database).

A search of the Department of Parks and Wildlife's Threatened and Priority Flora databases revealed no records of Threatened Flora species, and three Priority Flora species within a 5 kilometre radius of the application area (DPaW, 2017). Botanica Consulting (2016) recorded *Austrostipa* sp. Carlingup Road from one location and *Philotheca apiculate* from three separate locations within the application area. Potential impacts to conservation significant flora as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a flora management condition.

No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified within the application area by Botanica Consulting (2016).

Two introduced flora species were identified by Botanica Consulting (2016) within the application area: *Carrichtera annua* (Wards Weed) and *Centaurea melitensis* (Maltese Cockspur). 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 three fauna habitat types recorded within the application area by Botanica Consulting (2016). All 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).

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

Methodology

CALM (2002)
Botanica Consulting (2016)
DPaW (2017)

GIS Database:
- IBRA WA (Regions - Sub Regions)
- Pre European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- 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 Level 1 fauna survey was conducted over the application area on 19 November 2016 by Botanica Consulting (2016) which mapped three broad habitats within the application area:

1 – Clay-Loam Plains: Eucalypt woodlands;
2 – Rocky Hillslope: Acacia Forests and Woodlands, Eucalypt Woodlands;
3 – Existing Areas Cleared of Vegetation: Decommissioned mine pits, paddocks and tracks.
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The landforms and habitat found within the application area are considered as being well represented in the

local region (Botanica Consulting, 2016). The application area does not contain habitats or faunal assemblages that are ecologically significant, and the fauna assemblage of the study area is considered common and typical of the region and is not specifically dependent on the habitats within the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2016).

Based on habitat type and previous fauna surveys in the local area, the following species of conservation significance listed as either threatened species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* (EPBC) *1999* or protected under Western Australian legislation (*Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC)) are likely to occur in the application area (Botanica Consulting, 2016):

- Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) (Vulnerable);
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) (Migratory species);
- Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) (Migratory species); and
- Central Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus major tor*) (Priority 4).

Malleefowl have occasionally been recorded in the general area and some old, inactive malleefowl mounds have been found during various surveys in nearby areas (Botanica Consulting, 2016). There does however appear to be no recent records of this species breeding in the Widgiemooltha/Kambalda area in recent times. Available information therefore suggests that a breeding population of this species is unlikely to be present in the general area (Botanica Consulting, 2016).

The Peregrine Falcon potentially utilises some sections of the application area as part of a much larger home range, though records in this area are uncommon (Botanica Consulting, 2016; DPaW, 2017). It is considered unlikely to breed within the survey area given the absence of habitat suitable for this purpose (Botanica Consulting, 2016).

Potential habitat exists for the Rainbow Bee-eater within the application area, which is seasonally widespread and common in southern Western Australia, and utilises both natural and degraded habitats (Botanica Consulting, 2017). This bird could potentially use the application area and adjoining areas for foraging, roosting and possibly breeding; however given the high mobility of this species, it is not likely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact the conservation significance of this species.

The application area contains some suitable habitat for the Central Long-eared Bat to utilise for foraging and possibly roosting (Botanica Consulting, 2016). However, this species was not identified during the fauna survey over the application area and appears to be uncommon given the lack of documented records in the general vicinity (Botanica Consulting, 2016).

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2016).
DPaW (2017)

(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, 2017).

Based on a flora and vegetation survey conducted by Botanica Consulting (2016), 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 Botanica Consulting (2016)
DPaW (2016)

GIS Database:
- Threatened and Priority Flora

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

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
A search of the available databases showed that there are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) situated within 60 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database).

Based on flora and vegetation surveys conducted by Botanica Consulting (2016), no TEC's were recorded within the application area.

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2016)

GIS Database:
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

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

Comments

Proposal is not at variance to this Principle

The application area falls within the Coolgardie IBRA bioregion (GIS Database). The vegetation within the application area is broadly mapped as the following vegetation association:

9: Medium woodland; Coral gum (*E. torquata*) & goldfields blackbutt (*E. lesouefii*) (GIS Database)**.**

This vegetation association has not been extensively cleared as over 97% remains at both a State and bioregional level (see table) (Government of Western Australia, 2015).

The vegetation within the application area is not a remnant of native vegetation within an area that has been extensively cleared.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DPaW Managed Land
IBRA Bioregion - Coolgardie	12,912,204	12,648,491	~97.96	Least Concern	16.39
Beard vegetation associations - State					
125	240,509	235,162	~97.78	Least Concern	7.97
Beard vegetation associations - Bioregion					
125	240,442	235,101	~97.78	Least Concern	7.97

* 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 - Sub Regions)
- Pre-European Vegetation

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments

Proposal is at variance to this Principle

According to available databases, four non-perennial watercourses traverse the application in a west to east direction (GIS Database). Adjacent to the application area is also located the ephemeral Lake Lefroy, approximately 1.4 kilometres east (GIS Database). This is a large ephemeral salt lake which is surrounded by Chenopod/Samphire vegetation common throughout the local and regional area (Botanica Consulting, 2016; GIS Database).

As the non-perennial drainage lines and Lake Lefroy are only likely to inundate following significant rainfall or cyclonic events, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in any significant impact to any watercourse or wetland provided natural surface water flow patterns are not disturbed. 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 Botanica Consulting (2016)

GIS Database:
- Geodata, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear

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

Comments

Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

According to available datasets the application areas intersects three land systems (GIS Database):

- Graves
- Moriarty
- Red Hill

The Graves land system is described as 'Basalt and greenstone rises and low hills supporting eucalypt woodlands with prominent saltbush and bluebush understoreys' (GIS Database).

The Moriarty Land System is characterised by low greenstone rises and stony plains, supporting chenopod shrublands with patchy eucalypt over-storeys. The lower slopes, alluvial plains and narrow drainage tracts of this land system are moderately susceptible to water erosion if vegetation cover is removed (Pringle et al., 1994).

The Red Hill land system is described as 'Basalt hills and ridges supporting acacia shrublands and patchy eucalypt woodlands with mainly non-halophytic undershrubs' (GIS Database).

These land systems are moderately susceptible to erosion where they are found in association with watercourses and alluvial plains or where stone and gravel surface mantles are disturbed (Payne et al., 1998). Based on the above there is potential for erosion to occur, particularly where mantles are disturbed or removed. 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 may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

Pringle et al. (1998)

GIS Database:
- Imagery
- Rangeland Land System Mapping
- Topographic Contours, Statewide

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

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area is not located within any conservation area (GIS Database). The nearest conservation area Dordie Rocks Nature Reserve, located approximately 8 kilometres south of the application area (GIS Database).

Given the distance of the application area from Dordie Rocks 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:
- DPaW Tenure
- Register of National Estate (Status)

(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 Goldfields groundwater area under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (GIS Database). Any groundwater extraction and/or taking or diversion of surface water for the purposes other than domestic and/or stock watering is subject to licence by the Department of Water.

The annual evaporation rate exceeds the annual average rainfall for Coolgardie (BoM, 2017; Botanica Consulting, 2016; GIS Database). Any surface water within the application area is likely to only remain for short periods following significant rainfall events. The proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of any surface water within or outside of the application area.

The application area has a groundwater salinity that is hypersaline (>35,000 milligrams/Litre Total Dissolved solids (TDS)) (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 (2017)
Botanica Consulting (2016)

GIS Database:
- Hydrography, Linear
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas

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

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
The climate of the region is arid to semi-arid, with approximately 200 to 300 millimetres of rainfall, sometimes in summer but usually in winter, per year (BoM, 2017). Drainage lines in the area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (Botanica Consulting, 2016). Temporary localised flooding may occur during heavy rainfall events. However, the proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the incidence or intensity of natural flooding events.

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

Methodology BoM (2017)
Botanica Consulting (2017)

GIS Database:
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments

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

Comments

There are no Native Title claims over the area under application (DAA, 2017). 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 (DAA, 2017). 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 16 January 2017 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received.

Methodology DAA (2016)

4. References

BoM (2017) Bureau of Meteorology Website - Climate statistics for Australian locations, Newman Aero. Available online at: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_012018.shtml Accessed on 20 February 2017.

Botanica Consulting (2016) Flora and Fauna Assessment Widgiemootha Project for Mincor Resources NL - Supporting Information for the Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application - Purpose Permit. Unpublished report prepared by Botanica Consulting, December 2016.

DAA (2017) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System, Government of Western Australia, Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Perth < http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/> accessed 19 February 2017.

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 20 February 2017.

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

Pringle, H.J.R., Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., and Gilligan, S.A. (1994) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the north-eastern Goldfields, 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)
DEE	Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DoE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DEE)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DEE)
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.