



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7429/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Silver Lake Resources Limited**

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 28/43
Mining Lease 28/171
Mining Lease 28/208
Mining Lease 28/289
Local Government Area: City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Colloquial name: French Kiss Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 9 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. The clearing permit application areas have been broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations (GIS Database):

481: Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum & red mallee / Hummock grasslands, mallee steppe; red mallee over spinifex *Triodia scariosa*;

506: Succulent steppe with woodland; salmon gum & bluebush;

676: Succulent steppe; samphire; and

936: Medium woodland; salmon gum.

A Level 2 flora and vegetation survey was undertaken over the application area and surrounds by Botanica Consulting (2016) during 29 and 30 October 2016, and 18 November 2016. A total of 11 floristic communities were identified within the survey area. These communities comprised of five different landform types and four major vegetation groups:

Clay-Loam Plain

Eucalypt Woodlands

CLP-EW1: Open low woodland of *Eucalyptus lesouefii* over low scrub of *Eremophila* spp. and low heath of *Maireana sedifolia*/*Cratystylis conocephala* on clay-loam plain;

CLP-EW2: Low woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* over low scrub of *Eremophila scoparia*/*Senna artemisioides* and low heath of *Maireana sedifolia* on clay-loam plain;

CLP-EW3: Low woodland of *Eucalyptus salubris* over low scrub of *Eremophila scoparia*/*Senna artemisioides* and dwarf scrub of mixed Chenopods on clay-loam plain; and

CLP-EW4: Open low woodland of *Eucalyptus salubris* over low scrub of *Eremophila scoparia* and dense dwarf scrub of *Tecticornia disarticulata* on clay-loam plain.

Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands

CLP-MWS1: Tree mallee of *Eucalyptus oleosa* over low scrub of *Eremophila* spp. and dwarf scrub of *Westringia rigida* on clay-loam plain.

Closed Depression

Chenopod Shrublands, Samphire Shrublands and Forblands

CD-CSSSF1: Dense dwarf scrub of *Tecticornia indica* subsp. *bidens* in closed depression.

Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands

CD-MWS1: Very open tree mallee of *Eucalyptus oleosa* over open low scrub of *Eremophila scoparia* and low heath of *Cratystylis conocephala*/C. *subspinescens* in closed depression;

Dune

Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands

D-MWS1: Open tree mallee of *Eucalyptus oleosa* over low scrub of *Cratystylis conocephala* and open dwarf scrub of *Atriplex vesicaria* on dune; and

D-MWS2

Open tree mallee of *Eucalyptus platycorys* over low scrub of *Cratystylis conocephala*/*Scaevola spinescens* and open dwarf scrub of *Atriplex vesicaria* on dune.

Rocky Plain

Acacia Shrublands

RP-AS1: Tall open shrubland of *Acacia collegialis*/*Myoporum platycarpum* over low scrub of *Dodonaea lobulata*/*Senna artemisioides* and dwarf scrub of *Atriplex vesicaria*/*Ptilotus obovatus* on rocky plain.

Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands

S-MWS1: Tree mallee of *Eucalyptus oleosa* over mixed low scrub and mid-dense hummock grass of *Triodia scariosa* on sandplain.

Playa

Bare lake bed.

Clearing Description	French Kiss Project. Silver Lake Resources Limited proposes to clear up to 150 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 996 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production. The project is located approximately 112 kilometres south-east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.
Vegetation Condition	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).
Comment	The vegetation condition has been classified using the Keighery (1994) scale.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments	<p>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</p> <p>The application areas occur within the Eastern Goldfields subregion of the Coolgardie Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion (GIS Database). The Eastern Goldfields subregion is characterised by Mallees, Acacia thickets and shrubheaths on sandplains. Diverse <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodlands occur around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys, and saltlakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Woodlands and <i>Dodonaea</i> shrubland occur on basic granulites of the Fraser Range, and this subregion is generally rich in endemic Acacias (CALM, 2002).</p> <p>The application areas sit within the north east section of the Great Western Woodlands, a large tract of Eucalypt Woodland extending from the Wheatbelt to the inland deserts of Western Australia. The Great Western Woodlands is the largest remaining intact temperate woodland in the world, is one of the very few, large, intact landscapes remaining in temperate Australia and is of global significance (DEC, 2010).</p> <p>Botanica Consulting (2016) conducted a Level 2 flora and vegetation survey over the application areas and surrounding region, identifying 11 floristic communities with 99 flora taxa, representing 22 families and 49 genera. Species composition and vegetation types within the application areas are typical of the local region and not considered to be unusually diverse (Botanica Consulting, 2016; GIS Database). The areas proposed to be cleared are not considered to be remnant vegetation and some areas have been disturbed by historical activities (GIS Database).</p> <p>A search of the Department of Parks and Wildlife's Threatened and Priority Flora databases revealed no records of Threatened Flora or Priority Flora species within a 5 kilometre radius of the application areas (DPaW, 2017). Based on habitat type within the application areas, it is unlikely that any Threatened Flora species would occur within the application areas (DPaW, 2017; GIS Database). No Threatened or Priority Flora species, Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified within the application areas (Botanica Consulting, 2016; GIS Database).</p> <p>There were two weed species recorded within the application areas; <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> (Iceplant) and <i>Oncosiphon suffruticosum</i> (Calomba Daisy) (Botanica Consulting, 2016). Weeds have the</p>
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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 five fauna habitat types recorded within the application areas by Botanica Consulting (2016). All faunal habitats within the application areas 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 Botanica Consulting (2016)
CALM (2002)
DEC (2010)
DPaW (2017)

GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
- Imagery
- Threatened and Priority Flora List
- 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 on 18 November 2016 by Botanica Consulting (2016), which mapped five broadscale habitats within the application areas and surrounding region:

1. Clay-loam plains;
2. Sandplains;
3. Dunes;
4. Closed depressions (playa); and
5. Rocky plains.

The landforms and habitat found within the application areas are considered to be well represented in the local region (GIS Database). 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 areas (Botanica Consulting, 2016; GIS Database).

Botanica Consulting (2016) did not identify any species of conservation significance within the application areas. Botanica Consulting (2016) identified three species of conservation significance that may occur within the application areas based on habitat types occurring within the survey area;

- Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) (Vulnerable);
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) (Other specially protected fauna); and
- Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*) (Migratory).

No evidence of Malleefowl was observed during the fauna or flora survey, and this species has not been recorded during detailed surveys nearby the application areas (Botanica Consulting, 2016). The Peregrine Falcon may potentially utilise sections of the application areas as part of a larger home range, though no potential nests sites were observed within the survey area (Botanica Consulting, 2016). The Rainbow Bee-eater was observed several times a day during the fauna survey, and this species could potentially use the application areas and adjoining areas for foraging, roosting and possibly breeding; however given the high mobility of these species, it is not likely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact the conservation significance of this species (Botanica Consulting, 2016).

Several Short Range Endemic (SRE's) surveys have been undertaken in the surrounding areas, and no specimens collected have been confirmed as SREs (Phoenix Environmental Sciences 2012; Terrestrial Ecosystems 2012a; 2012b). No relictual habitats, geographic boundaries or landform changes which would create habitat isolates most often associated with the presence of terrestrial invertebrates with restricted distributions (i.e. SREs) have been identified during the surveys (Phoenix Environmental Sciences 2012; Terrestrial Ecosystems 2012a; 2012b).

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2016)
Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2012)
Terrestrial Ecosystems (2012a)
Terrestrial Ecosystems (2012b)

GIS Database:

- Imagery

(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 areas (GIS Database). A search of the Department of Parks and Wildlife's Threatened and Priority Flora databases identified no Threatened Flora species within the application area (DPaW, 2017).

Based on a Level 2 flora and vegetation survey conducted by Botanica Consulting (2016), no Threatened Flora species were recorded within the application areas.

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2016)
DPaW (2017)

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

A search of the available databases showed that there are no known Threatened Ecological Communities situated within 200 kilometres of the application areas (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

(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 likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application areas fall within the Coolgardie IBRA bioregion (GIS Database). The vegetation within the application areas are recorded as:

481: Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum & red mallee/Hummock grasslands, mallee steppe; red mallee over spinifex *Triodia scariosa*;

506: Succulent steppe with woodland; salmon gum & bluebush;

676: Succulent steppe; samphire; and

936: Medium woodland; salmon gum.

The above Beard vegetation associations retain approximately 99% or above of their pre-European extent at both the state and bioregion level (Government of Western Australia, 2015). The areas proposed to be cleared are not a significant remnant of native vegetation.

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

Methodology Government of Western Australia (2015)

GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation

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

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

The application areas intersect several seasonally inundated unvegetated salt lakes (playas) (GIS Database). The playas accounted for 12% of the area surveyed by Botanica Consulting (2016), and no vegetation associated with these playas was recorded.

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

Methodology Botanica Consulting (2016)

GIS Database:
- Hydrography, linear
- Imagery

(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

The application areas occur within the Kambalda Zone (265) of the Kalgoorlie Province (Botanica Consulting 2016). The Kambalda Zone is characterised by flat to undulating plains (with hills, ranges and some salt lakes and stony plains) on greenstone and granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils are comprised of calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with salt lake soils and some redbrown hardpan shallow loams and red sandy duplexes (Botanica Consulting, 2016). There is potential for erosion to occur, particularly within drainage areas. 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 Botanica Consulting (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 areas are not located within any conservation area (GIS Database). The nearest conservation area, Cardunia Rocks Nature Reserve, is located approximately 20 kilometres north of the application areas (GIS Database).

Given the distance of the application area from Cardunia 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

(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 areas are not located within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (GIS Database). The application areas are 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 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 the local area (BoM, 2017; GIS Database). Any surface water within the application areas are 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 areas have a groundwater salinity that is saline to hypersaline (14,000 to >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)

GIS Database:
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide

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

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

The application areas are located within the Lake Lefroy catchment area (GIS Database). Given the size of the area to be cleared (150 hectares) in relation to the size of the catchment area (2,488,206 hectares) (GIS Database), the proposed clearing is not likely to increase the potential of flooding on a local or catchment scale.

With an average annual rainfall of 266.3 millimetres and an average annual evaporation rate of between 2,400 and 2,800 millimetres there is likely to be little surface flow during normal seasonal rains (BoM, 2017). Whilst large rainfall events may result in flooding of the area, the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to an increase in incidence or intensity of flooding.

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

Methodology BoM (2017)

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 is one Native Title claim over the areas under application (Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 2017). However, the mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 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 Department of Aboriginal Affairs (2017)

4. References

- BoM (2017) Climate Statistics for Australian Locations. A Search for Climate Statistics for Derby Aero, Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology. http://reg.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_003032.shtml (Accessed 20 January 2017).
- Botanica Consulting (2016) Flora and Fauna Assessment, French Kiss Mining Project and Haul Road from Harrys Hill. Report prepared for Silver Lake Resources Ltd, by Botanica Consulting, December 2016.
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions. Department of Conservation and Land Management. Department of Aboriginal Affairs (2016) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Government of Western Australia, <http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/>. (Accessed 9 December 2016).
- DEC (2010) A Biodiversity and Cultural Conservation Strategy for the Great Western Woodlands. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia.
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs (2017) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Government of Western Australia, <http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/>. (Accessed 20 January 2017).
- DPaW (2017) NatureMap. Department of Parks and Wildlife, <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au> (Accessed 20 January 2017).
- Government of Western Australia (2015) 2015 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2015. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, 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.
- Phoenix Environmental Sciences (2012) Short-range endemic invertebrates from Santa Craze, Western Australia. Unpublished report prepared for Terrestrial Ecosystems, April 2012.
- Terrestrial Ecosystems (2012a) Fauna Assessment for the Santa Area. Report prepared for Silver Lake Resources (Integra) Pty Ltd, by Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2012.
- Terrestrial Ecosystems (2012b) Fauna Assessment for the Aldiss Area. Report prepared for Silver Lake Resources (Integra) Pty Ltd, by Terrestrial Ecosystems, December 2012.

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	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Federal Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
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.