



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7702/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: NBT Metals Pty Ltd

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 27/485  
Miscellaneous Licence 27/88  
Local Government Area: City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder  
Colloquial name: Kalpini Project

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
461.5		Mechanical Removal	Mineral production and associated activities

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 2 November 2017

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

**Vegetation Description** The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association: 20: Low woodland; mulga mixed with *Allocasuarina cristata* and *Eucalyptus* sp. (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area, by Botanica Consulting during 2011/2012. The following eight vegetation associations were recorded within the survey area, grouped according to landform type and vegetation type (Botanica, 2017):

#### Clay-Loam Plains

##### Eucalypt Woodlands:

CLP-EW1: Mid open woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* over low shrubland of *Maireana sedifolia* and open chenopod shrubland of *Atriplex vesicaria* on clay-loam plain.

CLP-EW2: Mid open woodland of *Eucalyptus salubris* over low shrubland of *Maireana sedifolia* and open chenopod shrubland of *Atriplex vesicaria* on clay-loam plain.

CLP-EW3: Mid open woodland of *Eucalyptus lesouefii* over low shrubland of *Maireana sedifolia* and open chenopod shrubland of *Atriplex vesicaria* on clay-loam plain.

##### Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands:

CLP-MWS1: Mid mallee woodland of *Eucalyptus concinna* over low woodland of *Acacia caesaneura*/ *A. incurvaneura* and low open shrubland of *Dodonaea lobulata*/ *Senna artemisioides* on clay-loam plain.

#### Rocky Hillslope

##### Acacia / Casuarina Forests and Woodlands:

RH-RP-AFW1: Low woodland of *Acacia caesaneura*/ *Casuarina pauper* over mid open shrubland of *Dodonaea lobulata* and low open shrubland of *Ptilotus obovatus* on rocky hillslope.

#### Rocky Hillslope / Rocky Plain

##### Acacia Forests and Woodlands:

RH/RP-AFW1: Low open forest of *Acacia caesaneura*/ *A. incurvaneura* over mid sparse shrubland of *Scaevola spinescens* and low open shrubland of *Ptilotus obovatus* on rocky hillslope/ rocky plain.

## Rocky Plain

### Casuarina Forests and Woodlands:

RP-CFW1: Low woodland of *Casuarina pauper* over mid open shrubland of *Dodonaea lobulata*/ *Senna artemisioides* and low open shrubland of *Ptilotus obovatus* on rocky plain.

RP-CFW2: Low woodland of *Casuarina pauper* over mid open chenopod shrubland of *Atriplex nummularia*/ *Maireana sedifolia* and low sparse shrubland of *Dodonaea lobulata*/ *Olearia muelleri* on rocky plain. This vegetation association is the most common vegetation type occurring within the application area, representing approximately 50 percent of the application area (Botanica, 2017).

<b>Clearing Description</b>	Kalpini Project NBT Metals Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 461.5 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 660 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 60 kilometres northeast of Kalgoorlie, within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.
<b>Vegetation Condition</b>	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994);  To  Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).
<b>Comment</b>	The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by 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.

<b>Comments</b>	<p><b>Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle</b></p> <p>The clearing permit application area is located within the Eastern Murchison subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Murchison Bioregion (GIS Database).</p> <p>A Level 1 flora and vegetation survey was conducted by Botanica Consulting (Botanica) over the application area during October 2011 and November 2012 (Botanica, 2017). A total of 83 flora species, from 21 families and 45 genera were recorded within the survey area (Botanica, 2017).</p> <p>No Threatened flora, Priority flora, Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities have been recorded within the application area (GIS Database), and none were found during the flora and vegetation survey (Botanica, 2017).</p> <p>Desktop surveys of available databases identified 13 Priority flora species and one Threatened flora species with the potential to occur within the survey area, based on known distributions (Botanica, 2017). Of these, seven Priority flora species were considered to be the most likely to occur within the application area, based on habitat preferences (Botanica, 2017). However none of these species were found during the on-site survey (Botanica, 2017).</p> <p>The vegetation condition within the survey area was described as Good to Very Good on the Keighery scale, with parts of the application area suffering disturbance from grazing activities and weed invasion (Botanica, 2017).</p> <p>Three weed species were recorded during the flora survey: <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> (Maltese Cockspur); <i>Salvia verbenaca</i> (Wild Sage); and <i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Blackberry Nightshade). Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.</p> <p>The survey conducted by Botanica during 2011 and 2012 included observations of fauna and fauna habitats within the survey area. A total of 36 native fauna species and four introduced fauna species were recorded within the survey area, based on opportunistic fauna observations and secondary evidence including tracks, scats, diggings and bird calls (Botanica, 2017).</p> <p>The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (Botanica, 2017; GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, in either a local or regional context.</p> <p>Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>
<b>Methodology</b>	Botanica (2017) CALM (2002)

DEC (2010)

GIS Database:

- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered
- Threatened Fauna

**(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 may be at variance to this Principle**

A Level 1 fauna survey was conducted over the application area during October 2011 and November 2012 (Botanica, 2017). The following three main fauna habitat types were identified within the application area:

- Clay-Loam Plains: Eucalyptus Woodlands Mallee Woodlands and Shrublands;
- Rocky Hillslopes: Acacia Forests and Woodlands Casuarina Forests and Woodlands; and
- Rocky Plains: Casuarina Forests and Woodlands.

Several fauna species (mostly birds) of conservation significance have the potential to occur within the application area based on previous records (Botanica, 2017), however most fauna species occurring in the region tend to be wide ranging (CALM, 2002).

Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) (Vulnerable) previously inhabited much of the Murchison region, however their range and abundance is now greatly reduced. Database searches recorded the Malleefowl as likely to occur within the area, and Malleefowl have been recorded within approximately six kilometres of the application area within the last ten years (Botanica, 2017). Botanica (2017) considered that Malleefowl may forage within the application area but were unlikely to breed within the application area due to a relatively low availability of suitable leaf litter required for mound construction. Although the fauna survey of the application area did not record any malleefowl mounds, it is noted that this survey was conducted in 2011-2012 and there is the potential for malleefowl mounds to have been established within the application area since the fauna survey was conducted. A targeted Malleefowl survey of proposed disturbance areas is recommended prior to clearing, and any malleefowl mounds should be avoided. A fauna management condition may minimise potential impacts to malleefowl from the proposed clearing.

The landforms and habitat types found within the application area are relatively common and widespread in the region (CALM, 2002; GIS Database). The vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to represent significant habitat for fauna in a regional context.

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

**Methodology** Botanica (2017)  
CALM (2002)

GIS Database:

- Imagery
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened Fauna

**(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**

There are no known records of Threatened flora within the application area (GIS Database). The flora survey of the application area did not record any species of Threatened flora, Priority flora or other flora species of conservation significance (Botanica, 2017).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (Botanica, 2017; GIS Database), and the vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of any species of Threatened (rare) flora.

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

**Methodology** Botanica (2017)

GIS Database:

- Pre-European Vegetation
- 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**

There are no known Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) located within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey of the application area did not identify any TECs (Botanica, 2017).

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

**Methodology Botanica (2017)**

GIS Database:

- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities 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 Murchison Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Murchison Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2016).

The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 20: Low woodland; mulga mixed with *Allocasuarina cristata* and *Eucalyptus* sp. (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2016).

Therefore, the application area does not represent a significant remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

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

**Methodology Government of Western Australia (2016)**

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 at variance to this Principle**

There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). Several minor ephemeral creek lines pass through the application area (GIS Database). Creek lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (CALM, 2002).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle. Potential impacts to vegetation growing in association with a watercourse may be minimised by the implementation of a watercourse management condition.

**Methodology CALM (2002)**

GIS Database:

- Hydrography, 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**

The proposed minesite area is mapped as occurring within the Illaara and Lawrence land systems, while the proposed road corridor is mapped as the Gundockerta land system (DPIRD, 2017). These land systems have been mapped and described in technical bulletins produced by the former Department of Agriculture (now the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development).

The Illaara land system is described by Pringle et al. (1994) as plains with ironstone gravel or calcrete mantles supporting eucalypt woodland and mulga casuarina shrublands. This land system is not generally susceptible to soil erosion (Pringle et al., 1994). However, disturbance of the protective stony mantles may result in accelerated soil erosion, particularly if surface water is not well managed (DPIRD, 2017).

The Lawrence land system is described as low greenstone hills with ironstone ridges, supporting bluebush shrublands with mixed eucalypt overstoreys. DPIRD (2017) report that the proposed vegetation clearing may result in accelerated soil erosion, if soils are not well managed.

The Gundockerta land system is described as gently undulating calcareous stony plains, supporting bluebush shrublands (Pringle et al., 1994). The lower plains of this land system are prone to water erosion when stony mantles and vegetation cover are disturbed (DPIRD, 2017).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle. Potential land degradation may be minimised by the implementation of a watercourse management condition and a staged clearing condition.

**Methodology** DPIRD (2017)  
Pringle et al. (1994)

GIS Database:  
- Hydrography, Lakes  
- Hydrography, linear  
- Topographical 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**

There are no conservation areas within the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is a Timber Reserve which is located approximately ten kilometres southwest of the application area, at its nearest point (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of any 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**

There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas within or in close proximity to the application area (GIS Database). There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). Several seasonal drainage lines pass through the application area (GIS Database). Creek lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant changes to surface water quality.

The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of underground water.

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

**Methodology** GIS Database:  
- Hydrography, Lakes  
- 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 semi-arid, with a low average rainfall of approximately 200-300 millimetres per year (CALM, 2002). Drainage lines in the area are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (CALM, 2002).

There are no permanent water courses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). Several seasonal drainage lines pass through the application areas and temporary localised flooding may occur briefly following 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 CALM (2002)**

GIS Database:

- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments
- Hydrography, linear

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

**Comments**

The clearing permit application was advertised on 28 August 2017 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) inviting submissions from the public. Two submissions were received in relation to this application. One submission raised no concerns about the proposed clearing, and one submission raised concerns over potential impacts to Aboriginal Sites of Significance.

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance located within the application area (DPLH, 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.

There is one native title claim (WC2017/001) over the area under application (DPLH, 2017). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group. However, the mining tenements have 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*.

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.

**Methodology DPLH (2017)**

**4. References**

- Botanica (2017) Flora and Fauna Assessment Kalpini Project M27/485 and L27/88. Report prepared for NBT Metals Pty Ltd, by Botanica Consulting, June 2017.
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DPIRD (2017) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 7702/1. Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, 11 October 2017.
- DPLH (2017) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia. <http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 5 October 2017).
- Government of Western Australia (2016) 2016 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2016. 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.
- 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:

<b>BoM</b>	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
<b>DAA</b>	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
<b>DAFWA</b>	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
<b>DBCA</b>	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
<b>DEC</b>	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DBCA and DWER)
<b>DEE</b>	Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government
<b>DER</b>	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DMIRS</b>	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
<b>DMP</b>	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
<b>DPIRD</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
<b>DPLH</b>	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
<b>DRF</b>	Declared Rare Flora
<b>DoE</b>	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DEE)
<b>DoW</b>	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
<b>DPaW</b>	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
<b>DSEWPaC</b>	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DEE)
<b>DWER</b>	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
<b>EP Act</b>	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Federal Act)
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>ha</b>	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
<b>IBRA</b>	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
<b>PEC</b>	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
<b>RIWI Act</b>	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
<b>TEC</b>	Threatened Ecological Community

### Definitions:

{DPaW (2017) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia}:-

<b>T</b>	<b>Threatened species:</b> Published as Specially Protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , 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).  <b>Threatened fauna</b> is that subset of ‘Specially Protected Fauna’ declared to be ‘likely to become extinct’ pursuant to section 14(4) of the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> .  <b>Threatened flora</b> 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 <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> .  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.
<b>CR</b>	<b>Critically endangered species</b> Threatened species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.
<b>EN</b>	<b>Endangered species</b> Threatened species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i> , 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.