Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details and outcomes

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	7794/6
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Beacon Mining Pty Ltd
Application received:	10 December 2025
Application area:	389.9 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Mineral production and associated activities
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Tenure:	Mining Lease 16/34
	Mining Lease 16/115
	Mining Lease 16/529
	Mining Lease 16/561
	Miscellaneous Licence 16/120
	Miscellaneous Licence 16/122
	Miscellaneous Licence 16/154
Location (LGA area):	Shire of Coolgardie
Colloquial name:	Jaurdi Hills Project

1.2. Description of clearing activities

Beacon Mining Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 389.9 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 916.10 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 50 kilometres west of Kalgoorlie, within the Shire of Coolgardie.

The application is to allow for the extension of a borefield and pipeline/transport corridor (Beacon Mining, 2026).

Clearing permit CPS 7794/1 was granted by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (now the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration) on 7 December 2017 and was valid from 30 December 2017 to 31 December 2022. The permit authorised the clearing of up to 389.90 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 399.60 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production.

CPS 7794/2 was granted on 11 July 2019, amending the permit to increase the permit boundary to approximately 403.3 hectares, to add Miscellaneous Licence 16/122 and to allow for a proposed access track to the proposed bore fields.

CPS 7794/3 was granted on 21 January 2021, amending the permit to increase the permit boundary to approximately 672.494 hectares.

Beacon Mining Pty Ltd applied to amend CPS 7794/3 on 7 July 2020 to add a tenement (Mining Lease 16/561) to the clearing permit. However, the tenement was pending grant and as such, the clearing permit application (CPS 7794/4) was withdrawn.

CPS 7794/5 was granted on 28 June 2022, amending the permit to add a tenement (Mining Lease 16/561) to the clearing permit, and to extend the duration of the permit to 31 December 2027.

On 10 December 2025, the permit holder applied to amend CPS 7794/5 to add a tenement (Miscellaneous Licence 16/154) to the clearing permit, and to extend the duration of the permit to 31 December 2031.

Based on the most recent annual clearing report (reporting period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, received 30 July 2025), a total of 177.73 hectares of native vegetation have been cleared under previous versions of the permit.

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Grant
Decision date:	16 April 2026

Decision area:	389.9 hectares of native vegetation

1.4. Reasons for decision

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

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (Appendix B), relevant datasets (Appendix F), supporting information provided by the applicant (Appendix A) including the results of a flora and vegetation survey (Appendix E), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Appendix C), proposed avoidance and minimisation measures (Section 3.1), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (Section 3.3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing for mineral production and associated activities.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing may result in:

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

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

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds;
- undertake slow, progressive one-directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity;
- commence construction no later than three months after undertaking clearing to reduce the risk of erosion;
- flora management (*Eremophila praecox*); and
- fauna management (malleefowl) condition.

The assessment has not changed since the assessment for CPS 7794/5, except in the case of principles (f) and (g). The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed amendments being sought is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

1.5. Site map

A site map of previous clearing under CPS 7794/1, CPS 7794/2, CPS 7794/3 and CPS 7794/5 is provided in Figure 1 below.

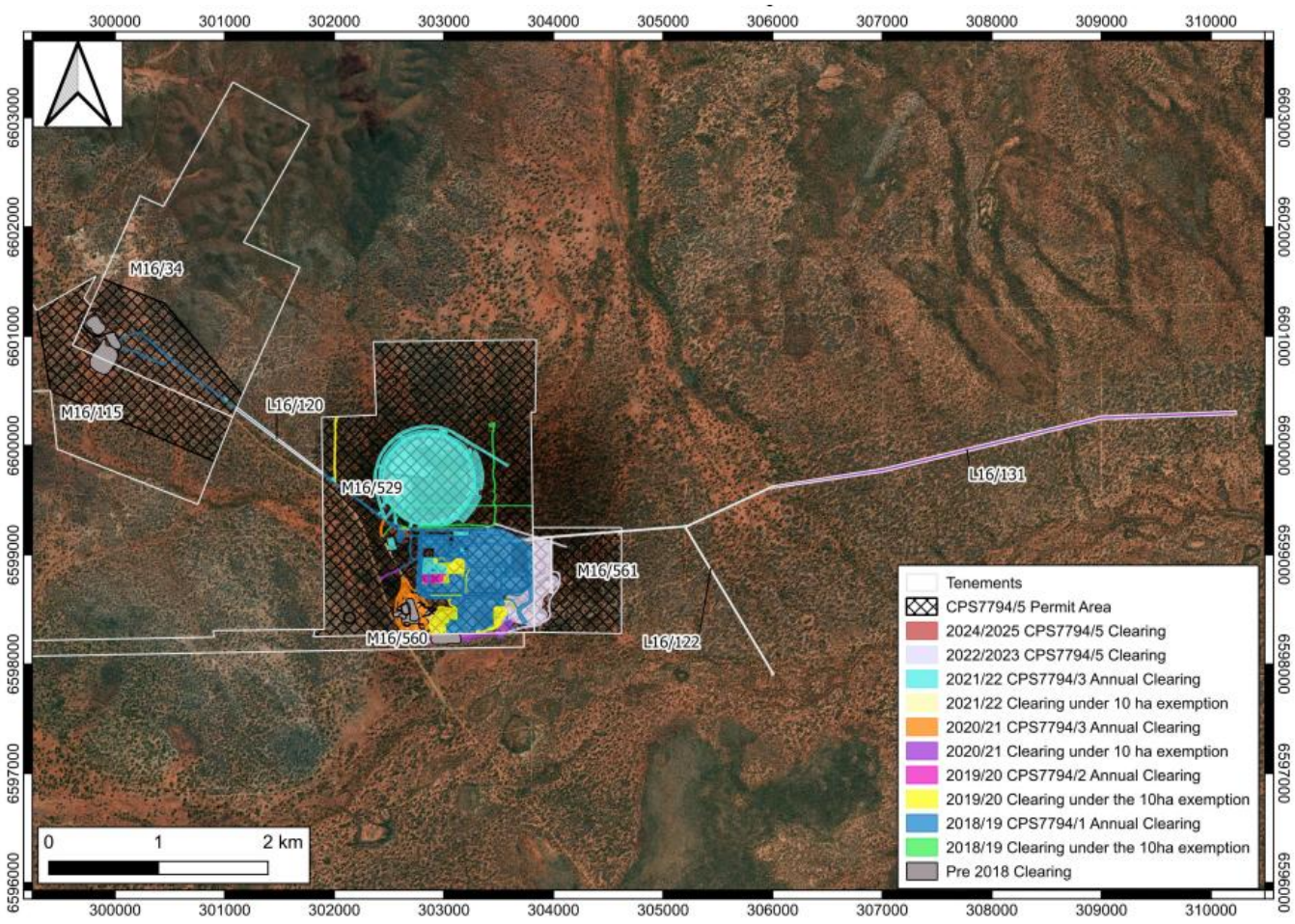

Figure 1. Map of previous clearing activities under the permit. Map provided by Beacon Mining Pty Ltd.

2. Legislative context

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

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

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

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

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

Relevant agreements (treaties) considered during the assessment include:

- Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

3. Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values. Although the clearing permit boundary has increased to include an additional tenement (L16/154), the proposed clearing area has not increased.

The applicant has also committed to installing culverts along the pipeline corridor to enable natural flow along these ephemeral drainage lines (Beacon Mining, 2026). As such, the standard avoidance and mitigation condition is considered sufficient to manage the residual impacts of the proposed clearing.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

A review of current environmental information (Appendix B) reveals that the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed significantly from the clearing permit decision report CPS 7794/5, except in the case of principle (f) and (g).

In these cases, the extension of the application area across Miscellaneous Licence 16/154 increased the potential impacts to environmental values. These impacts can be managed through the implementation of permit conditions outlined in Section 3.2.1 and Section 3.2.2

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

Assessment

The application area is located within the Eastern Goldfields subregion of the Coolgardie Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation Australia (IBRA) bioregion (GIS Database). The Eastern Goldfields subregion is comprised of gently undulating plains with low hills and ridges and basic granulite (CALM, 2002). Vegetation of the region is dominated by Eucalyptus woodlands, Acacia and ephemeral flora communities (CALM, 2002).

A basic flora and vegetation survey was undertaken by Native Vegetation Solutions on Miscellaneous Licence 15/453 and Miscellaneous Licence 15/154 in June, 2023 (NVS, 2023). Previous surveys encompassing the application area on Mining Lease 16/34, Mining Lease 16/115, Mining Lease 16/529 and Mining Lease 16/561 were taken also taken into consideration. The vegetation types over the entire application area can be viewed in Appendix E.

Eremophila praecox, Priority 2, is a broom-like shrub that occurs in red/brown sandy loam on undulating plains across the Coolgardie, Murchison and Nullarbor IBRA subregions (WA Herbarium, 1998-). There are 52 records of the species distributed across 31 locations within a restricted range of 110 kilometres north-south and 70 kilometres east-west in Western Australia (DBCA, 2020; WA Herbarium, 1998-). One record of *Eremophila praecox* has been identified within the application area in two different flora and vegetation surveys (NVS, 2017; 2020). Within a local context, the clearing of the conservation significant species would be considered a significant impact if it resulted in the loss of this species in the local area (DBCA, 2020). Potential impacts to *Eremophila praecox* are currently managed by the implementation of a flora management condition.

There are seven more conservation species which have the potential to occur within the application area based on suitable habitat however, they have not been identified in any previous flora and vegetation surveys of the application area and relevant amendment areas. The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact the following species if they were to occur within the application area:

- *Eucalyptus educta*, Priority 2
- *Calandrinia lefroyensis*, Priority 1
- *Eucalyptus urna* subsp. *xesta*, Priority 3
- *Eremophila caerulea* subsp. *merrallii*, Priority 4
- *Ptilotus rigidus*, Priority 1
- *Gompholobium cinereum*, Priority 3
- *Notisia intonsa*, Priority 3

Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on conservation significant flora species can be managed through the continuation of a flora management condition.

Conditions

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

- avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extend of clearing;
- weed control; and
- flora management (*Eremophila praecox*) – no clearing of the identified *Eremophila praecox* flora occurs, unless first approved by the CEO. No clearing occurs within 10 metres of the identified *Eremophila praecox*, unless first approved by the CEO.

3.2.2. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing principle (b)

Assessment

A desktop assessment has identified five conservation significant fauna species within 20 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database). Four of these species have the potential to occur within the application area. A vertebrate fauna survey was conducted by Terrestrial Ecosystems (2023) over the proposed additional tenement Miscellaneous Licence 16/154 in July, 2023. During the survey, one record of malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) was identified within the application area. In addition to this, five other conservation significant species were identified as potentially to occur within the application area or the surrounds (See B.4) (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2023).

Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), listed as Threatened, generally occur in habitats consisting of a sandy substrate with trees between 3 and 8 metres in height and a shrub layer providing horizontal cover (DCCEEW, 2024). This species prefers long unburned and ungrazed mallee and constructs nests in sandy soils and leaflitter by building large mounds used for egg incubation (DCCEEW, 2024). The fauna survey over the amendment area identified several malleefowl tracks across the site, however no mounds were present. There are 11 records of malleefowl within 20 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database). Given that there is suitable habitat and existing malleefowl tracks within the application area, the species is likely to occur in the application area. Impacts can be minimised with the continuation of a pre-clearance survey and the additional implementation of a directional clearing condition.

There are six other conservation significant bird species that may infrequently be observed within the application area. The habitat within the application area is well represented in the local surround. Conservation significant bird species will move if disturbed. These species include;

- sharp-tailed sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*);
- curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*);
- common greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*);
- fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*);
- peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*);
- western rosella (*Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys*); and
- southern whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*).

Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on conservation significant fauna can be managed through the continuation of fauna management (malleefowl) condition and the implementation of a directional clearing condition.

The applicant may have notification responsibilities under the EPBC Act for impacts to malleefowl and their habitats, as set out in the EPBC Act. The applicant has been advised to contact the federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) to discuss EPBC Act referral requirements.

Conditions

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

- undertake slow, progressive one-directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity; and
- a fauna management (malleefowl) condition to identify active (‘in use’ / ‘active’) malleefowl mounds and avoid clearing within 50 metres of any mounds from 1 September to 31 January.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing amendment application was advertised on 3 March 2026 by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There is one native title claim (WC2017/007 - Marlinyu Ghoorlie) over the area under application (DPLH, 2026). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group. The mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore, the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2026). It is the proponent’s responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is noted that the proposed clearing may impact on malleefowl, which is a protected matter under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). The proponent may be required to refer the project to the (Commonwealth) Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for environmental impact assessment under the EPBC Act. The proponent is advised to contact the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for further information regarding notification and referral responsibilities under the EPBC Act.

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

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

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

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Previous flora and fauna surveys submitted	This information was used to assess potential impacts to flora and fauna as described in Section 3.2.2

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by landscape and vegetation of the Coolgardie Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. It is part of the existing Jaurdi Hills Project.
Ecological linkage	According to available databases, the application area does not contain any known or mapped ecological linkages (GIS Database).
Conservation areas	The application area is not located within any known or mapped conservation areas. The closest record is the Kangaroo Hills Timber Reserve located approximately 26 kilometres south of the application area (GIS Database).
Vegetation description	The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations: • **8:** Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet; • **221:** Succulent steppe; saltbush; • **468:** Medium woodland; salmon gum & goldfields blackbutt; and • **555:** Hummock grasslands, mallee steppe; red mallee over spinifex, *Triodia scariosa*. A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Native Vegetation Solutions (NVS) during June, 2023. The following vegetation groups were recorded within the application area (NVS, 2023): • *Eucalyptus griffithsii* and *E. campaspe* over *Acacia acuminata* over mixed sclerophyll shrubland; • *Eucalyptus campaspe* and *Eucalyptus clelandii* woodland; • *Eucalyptus griffithsii* woodland over Chenopod shrublands; • Open Chenopod shrubland; • *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* woodland; • Mixed Eucalyptus *woodland* over *sclerophyll* shrubland; • *Eucalyptus* thicket in open depressions; • *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa* over Chenopod shrublands; and • *Eucalyptus* over *Melaleuca sheathiana* over *Cratystylis conocephala* on calcrete rises. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.
Vegetation condition	Vegetation surveys of the application area found the vegetation to be 'Completely Degraded' to 'Very Good' condition (Trudgen, 1991). The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The climate of the Eastern Goldfield subregion is described as arid to semi-arid, with the nearest weather station recording an average rainfall of approximately 270.7 millimetres per year (BoM, 2026; CALM, 2002).
Soil description	The soil is mapped as calcareous loamy earth, red loamy earth, calcareous stony soil, red shallow loam, salt lake soil and red-brown hardpan shallow loam (DPIRD, 2026).
Land degradation risk	The application area lies within the Gumland, Coolgardie, Jaurdi, Doney, Lefroy, Dunnsville and Helag land systems (GIS Database). These land systems can be described as (Waddell & Galloway, 2023):

Land system	Description	Degradation and erosion risk
Coolgardie land system	Uplands and undulating plains associated with ultramafic greenstones, supporting eucalypt woodlands and halophytic shrublands.	Where not protected by a stony mantle, footslopes and valley floors are susceptible to erosion, particularly where perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced.

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Doney land system</td><td>Calcareous sheetwash plains, supporting eucalypt woodlands with non-halophytic shrub understoreys.</td><td>Generally not susceptible to erosion, unless perennial shrub cover is reduced substantially.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dunnsville land system</td><td>Granitoid uplands and rises, supporting eucalypt woodlands, and minor saline drainage tracts that support halophytic low shrublands.</td><td>Footslopes and breakaways are moderately to highly susceptible to erosion, particularly if perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gumland land system</td><td>Alluvial plains, supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic shrub understoreys.</td><td>Susceptible to erosion particularly if perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Helag land system</td><td>Hardpan plains and central drainage tracts, supporting mulga and eucalypt (mallee) woodlands with minor chenopod shrublands.</td><td>Susceptible to erosion particularly if perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jaurdi land system</td><td>Basalt hills and ridges. Supporting acacia shrublands and scattered eucalypt woodlands with mainly non-halophytic understorey.</td><td>Generally not prone to erosion.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lefroy land system</td><td>Salt lakes an fringing saline plains, sand sheets and dunes, supporting halophytic shrublands and scattered eucalypts.</td><td>Salinity makes this land system in its natural state susceptible to high erosion rates.</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Waterbodies</td><td>The desktop assessment indicated that the application area intersects several non-perennial, minor watercourses (GIS Database). One non-perennial major watercourse is intersected in the south east of the application area (GIS Database).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrogeography</td><td>The application area is not within any legislated surface water areas. A non-perennial lake system (White Flag Lake) is located approximately 15 kilometres east of the application area (GIS Database). The Broad Arrow Dam Catchment Area is the closest Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) located approximately 35 kilometres northeast of the application area (GIS Database).

The application area is located within the Goldfields Groundwater Area which has a mapped groundwater salinity of 14,000-35,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids which is described as saline (GIS Database).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flora</td><td>The desktop assessment located no conservation significant flora species within the application area, and 15 significant flora species within 20 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecological communities</td><td>The application area is not within any known Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) or Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) (GIS Database). The Emu Land System PEC is located approximately 55 kilometre north of the application area (GIS Database).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fauna</td><td>The desktop assessment located no conservation significant fauna within the application area, and five conservation significant fauna species within 20 kilometres of the application area (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2023; GIS Database).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fauna habitat</td><td>A fauna habitat field assessment was conducted in June 2023 by Terrestrial Ecosystems. Three broad habitat types were identified (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2023).

• Chenopod and salt pan habitats;
• Eucalypt woodlands over mixed shrubs;
• Mallee over shrubs;
• Mixed shrubland; and
• Existing disturbance.</td></tr>
</table>

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European area (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current extent in all DBCA Managed Land (proportion of pre-European extent) (%)
IBRA Bioregion - Coolgardie	12,912,204.35	12,648,491.39	97.96	2,114,349.37	16.37
Beard vegetation associations - State					
Veg Assoc No.8	694,638.14	346,425.77	49.87	47,035.60	6.77
Veg Assoc No.221	63,720.06	59,923.05	94.04	10,781.79	16.92
Veg Assoc No.468	592,022.32	583,902.76	98.63	135,197.44	22.84
Veg Assoc No.555	57,420.34	57,252.24	99.71	25,398.89	44.23
Beard vegetation associations - Bioregion					
Veg Assoc No.8	280,248.26	275,589.11	98.34	26,689.01	9.52
Veg Assoc No.221	19,497.70	19,304.66	99.01	1,976.93	10.14
Veg Assoc No.468	583,357.71	575,360.61	98.63	130,719.16	22.41
Veg Assoc No.555	34,944.35	34,783.90	99.54	21,318.70	61.01

Government of Western Australia (2019)

B.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (Appendix F.1), and biological survey information, impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Likelihood of occurrence
Eremophila praecox	P2	Y	<5	52	Recorded – discussed in Section 3.2.1
Gompholobium cinereum	P3	Y	<5	18	Unlikely – discussed in Section 3.2.1
Eucalyptus educta	P2	Y	<5	46	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
Chamelaucium sp. Coolgardie (P. Pavlovic 289)	P1	N	<10	2	Unlikely
Brachysola halganiacea	P2	N	<10	4	Unlikely
Phebalium appressum	P1	N	<10	5	Unlikely
Allocasuarina eriochlamys subsp. *grossa*	P3	N	<10	28	Unlikely
Austrostipa burgesiana	P1	N	<10	1	Unlikely
Hakea rigida	P2	N	<15	19	Unlikely
Calandrinia lefroyensis	P1	Y	<15	11	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
Eucalyptus urna subsp. *xesta*	P3	Y	<20	25	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
Notisia intonsa	P3	Y	<20	29	Unlikely – discussed in Section 3.2.1
Eremophila caerulea subsp. *merrallii*	P4	Y	<20	23	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
Philotheca pachyphylla	P1	N	<20	11	Unlikely

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Likelihood of occurrence
Ptilotus rigidus	P1	Y	<20	21	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1

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

(WA Herbarium, 1998-)

B.4. Fauna analysis table

The following conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database).

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (local area)	Likelihood of occurrence
Leipoa ocellata (malleefowl)	VU	Y	<5	11	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Calidris acuminata (sharp-tailed sandpiper)	MI	Y	<10	3	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Calidris ferruginea (curlew sandpiper)	CR	Y	<10	1	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Calidris ruficollis (red-necked stint)	MI	N	<10	1	Unlikely
Tringa nebularia (common greenshank)	MI	Y	<10	2	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Aphelocephala leucopsis (southern whiteface)	VU	Y	N/A	N/A	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Apus pacificus (fork-tailed swift)	MI	Y	N/A	N/A	Infrequently – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Falco peregrinus (Peregrine falcon)	MI	Y	N/A	N/A	Infrequently – discussed in Section 3.2.2
Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys (western rosella)	P4	Y	N/A	N/A	Infrequently – discussed in Section 3.2.2

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

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The amendment area proposed to be cleared does not contain any known Priority Ecological Communities or priority flora. There are records of Threatened fauna species (malleefowl) within the amendment area, however there are no records of active (in use) mounds. Impacts to the species can be managed through the continuation of a pre-clearance survey as well as the implementation of a direction clearing condition. One Priority 2 species (*Eremophila praecox*) has previously been recorded on two accounts within the original application area, which is currently managed by a flora management condition.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7794/5)	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains habitat necessary for the maintenance of conservation significant fauna.	May be at variance (as per CPS 7794/5)	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain Threatened flora species listed under the BC Act 2016 (NVS, 2023; GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7794/5)	No
Principle (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."* Assessment: There are no known Threatened Ecological Communities within the application area (NVS, 2023; GIS Database). Flora surveys of the application area did not record any species of Threatened flora (NVS, 2023).	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7794/5)	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (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."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001; Government of Western Australia, 2019). The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not at variance (as per CPS 7794/5)	No
Principle (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."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area (GIS Database), the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7794/5)	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: No permanent watercourses or wetlands occur within the amendment area. Several non-perennial drainage lines, a major non-perennial watercourse intersects the south-eastern corner of the permit area (GIS Database). Potential impacts to the watercourses can be managed through the ongoing implementation of a vegetation management condition.	At variance (changed from CPS 7794/5)	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: There is moderate land degradation risk over the application area due to the low rounded hills of the Coolgardie systems and the hills and ridges of the Jaurdi system being susceptible to erosion when cleared of the supporting vegetation (DPIRD, 2020). Three additional area includes the Gumland system, Lefroy system and the Helag system which are all susceptible to erosion, particularly when cleared of supporting vegetation (Waddell & Galloway, 2023; DPIRD, 2026).	May be at variance (changed from CPS 7794/5)	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The impacts can be minimised through the implementation of a staged clearing condition.		
Principle (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."* Assessment: Given no permanent watercourses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA) are recorded within (or nearby) the application area (GIS Database), the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or groundwater quality.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7794/5)	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The average annual rainfall at the nearest weather station, Coolgardie, is 270.7 millimetres (BoM, 2026). Average annual evaporation is between 2,400 and 2,800 millimetres per year, exceeding rainfall (BoM, 2006). The Kalgoorlie area receives evenly distributed but unreliable annual rainfall, and intense thunderstorms or ex tropical cyclones generating summer rainfall (Milewski, 1992). Flooding may occur following intense rainfall events, however the incidence or intensity of flooding is not likely to be significantly influenced by the proposed vegetation clearing. The applicant has committed to installing culverts along the pipeline corridor to enable natural flow into the ephemeral drainage lines (Beacon Mining, 2026). Further impacts can be minimised and managed through the continued implementation of a vegetation management condition.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 7794/5)	No

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix E. Biological survey information excerpts

The following vegetation types have been identified under previous flora and vegetation surveys across the application area:

Survey	Tenement(s)	Vegetation Type

Flora and Vegetation survey conducted by Native Vegetation Solutions (NVS) in September 2017		**A. *Eucalyptus griffithsii* and *Eucalyptus campaspe* over *Acacia acuminata* over mixed sclerophyll shrubland** Open Shrub Mallee of *Eucalyptus griffithsii* and *Eucalyptus campaspe* over *Acacia acuminata* and *Eremophila oldfieldii* subsp. *angustifolia* over *Dodonaea lobulata, Scaevola spinescens, Beyeria sulcata* var. *sulcata* and *Ptilotus obovatus*; **B. *Eucalyptus campaspe* and *Eucalyptus clelandiorum* woodland** Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus campaspe* and *Eucalyptus clelandiorum* over *Eremophila oldfieldii* subsp. *angustifolia, Eremophila interstans* subsp. *virgata* and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* over *Atriplex nummularia* subsp. *spathulata, Eremophila scoparia, Acacia erinacea, Eremophila pustulata, Olearia muelleri* and *Ptilotus obovatus*; **C. *Eucalyptus griffithsii* woodland over Chenopod shrublands** Open Tree Mallee of *Eucalyptus griffithsii* over *Eremophila alternifolia* and *Atriplex nummularia* subsp. *spathulata* over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia, Atriplex stipitata* and *Ptilotus obovatus*; **D. Open Chenopod shrubland** Tall Open Shrubland of *Eremophila interstans* subsp. *virgata* and *Atriplex nummularia* subsp. *spathulata* over *Eremophila scoparia* and *Senna cardiosperma* over *Atriplex stipitata*; **E. *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* woodland** Woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* with occasional *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* over occasional *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa* over *Eremophila scoparia, Exocarpos aphyllus, Eremophila caperata, Eremophila interstans* subsp. *virgata* and *Eremophila ionantha* over *Olearia muelleri, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*, *Atriplex vesicaria, Atriplex stipitata, Senna cardiosperma, Acacia hemiteles, Ptilotus obovatus* and *Scaevola spinescens*; **F. Mixed *Eucalyptus* woodland over sclerophyll shrubland** Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus clelandiorum, Eucalyptus salubris, Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa, Eucalyptus griffithsii* and occasional *Casuarina pauper* over *Eremophila interstans* subsp. *virgata, Santalum acuminatum, Eremophila caperata* and *Eremophila oldfieldii* subsp. *angustifolia* over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia, Eremophila glabra* subsp. *glabra, Olearia muelleri, Acacia hemiteles, Eremophila pustulata* and *Eremophila parvifolia* subsp. *auricampi*; **G. Eucalyptus thicket in open depressions** Low Open Forrest of *Eucalyptus clelandiorum, Eucalyptus salubris* and *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa* over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia, Acacia merrallii, Exocarpos aphyllus* and *Eremophila scoparia* over *Acacia colletioides, Eremophila ionantha* and *Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens*; **H. *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa* over Chenopod shrublands** Open Shrub Mallee of *Eucalyptus oleosa subsp. oleosa* with occasional *Eucalyptus yilgarnensis* over *Eremophila interstans* subsp. *virgata* and *Eremophila scoparia* over *Cratystylis subspinescens, Cratystylis conocephala, Eremophila decipiens* subsp. *decipiens* and *Eremophila parvifolia* subsp. *auricampi*; and **I. *Eucalyptus* over *Melaleuca sheathiana* over *Cratystylis conocephala* on calcrete rises** Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus clelandiorum* over *Melaleuca sheathiana, Acacia hemiteles* and *Exocarpos aphyllus* over *Cratystylis conocephala, Westringia rigida, Grevillea acuaria, Acacia colletioides* and *Eremophila scoparia*. Reference: (NVS, 2017).
Flora and vegetation survey conducted by NVS in May 2020.		***Eucalyptus salmonophloia* woodland** Woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* over occasional *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa* over *Eremophila scoparia, Exocarpos aphyllus* and *Eremophila ionantha* over *Olearia muelleri, Senna artemisioides* subsp. filifolia, *Atriplex vesicaria, Atriplex stipitata, Senna cardiosperma, Acacia hemiteles, Ptilotus obovatus* and *Scaevola spinescens*; ***Mixed Eucalyptus* woodland over sclerophyll shrubland** Low Woodland of *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis, Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa* and *Eucalyptus salubris* over *Eremophila interstans* subsp. *interstans, Santalum acuminatum, Eremophila caperata* over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia, Eremophila glabra* subsp. *glabra, Olearia muelleri, Acacia hemiteles* and *Eremophila scoparia*; and ***Acacia acuminata* shrubland with emergent *Eucalyptus griffithsii*** Thicket of *Acacia acuminata* with emergent *Eucalyptus griffithsii* over *Acacia hemiteles, Acacia ligulata, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Atriplex vesicaria*. Reference: (NVS, 2020).
Flora and vegetation survey conducted by VP Environmental Pty Ltd in June 2021 (Amendment area).		**CLP-EW1** Mid woodland of *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* over mid shrubland of *Eremophila scoparia/ Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* over low shrubland of *Grevillea acuaria* on clay-loam plain; **CLP-MWS1** Low mallee woodland of *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa/ E. griffithsii* over mid shrubland of *Eremophila caperata/ E. interstans* subsp. *virgata* and low open shrubland of *Olearia muelleri* on clay-loam plain; **OD-OS1** Mid closed shrubland of *Cratystylis subspinescens* over low shrubland of *Frankenia interioris* in open depression; and

		RS-EW1 Low woodland of *Eucalyptus clelandiorum* over tall shrubland of *Melaleuca sheathiana* and low open shrubland of *Cratystylis conocephala/ Maireana triptera/ Westringia rigida* on calcrete rise. Reference: (VP Environmental, 2021).
Flora and vegetation survey conducted by NVS in June 2023 (Amendment area)	L15/453 L16/154	The following vegetation groups were idneitifed by Native Vegeation Solutions in their field survey conducted in June, 2023: • *Eucalyptus griffithsii* and *E. campaspe* over *Acacia acuminata* over mixed sclerophyll shrubland; • *Eucalyptus campaspe* and *Eucalyptus clelandii* woodland; • *Eucalyptus griffithsii* woodland over Chenopod shrublands; • Open Chenopod shrubland; • *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* woodland; • Mixed Eucalyptus *woodland* over *sclerophyll* shrubland; • *Eucalyptus* thicket in open depressions; • *Eucalyptus oleosa* subsp. *oleosa* over Chenopod shrublands; and • *Eucalyptus* over *Melaleuca sheathiana* over *Cratystylis conocephala* on calcrete rises. Reference: (NVS, 2023).

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS datasets

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

- Cadastre (Polygon) (LGATE-217)
- Clearing Instruments Activities (Areas Approved to Clear) (DWER-076)
- Clearing Instruments Conditions (Areas Subject to Conditions) (DWER-077)
- Clearing Referral Proposal (DWER-116)
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Clearing Regulations - Schedule One Areas (DWER-057)
- Contaminated Sites Database (DWER-059)
- Contaminated Sites Database - Restricted (DWER-073)
- DBCA - Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA - Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- DBCA Fire History (DBCA-060)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- IBSA Survey Details (DWER-118)
- Local Government Area (LGA) Boundaries (LGATE-233)
- Localities (LGATE-234)
- Medium Scale Topo Contour (Line) (LGATE-015)
- Medium Scale Topo Water (Line) (LGATE-018)
- Medium Scale Topo Water (Polygon) (LGATE-016)
- Native Title (Determination) (LGATE-066)
- Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005)
- Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006)
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027)
- Townsites (LGATE-248)
- WRIMS - Groundwater Areas (DWER-085)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Threatened and Priority Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened and Priority Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened and Priority Fauna
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

F.2. References

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Native Vegetation Solutions (NVS) (2018) Threatened Flora and Malleefowl Mound Targeted Search: Jaurdi Gold Project Production Borefield and Access Tracks. Prepared for Beacon Mining Limited.

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Native Vegetation Solutions (2023) Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Survey of Miscellaneous Licence L15/453 and L16/154 – June 2023. Report prepared for Beacon Mining Pty Ltd by Native Vegetation Solutions, November 2023.

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Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016,* Western Australia
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (now DMPE)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*, Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	*Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

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

Threatened species

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

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

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

The assessment of the conservation status of threatened species is in accordance with the BC Act listing criteria and the requirements of Ministerial Guideline Number 1 and Ministerial Guideline Number 2 that adopts the use of

the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species Categories and Criteria, and is based on the national distribution of the species.

CR **Critically endangered species**

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

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

EN **Endangered species**

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

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

VU **Vulnerable species**

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

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

Extinct species

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

EX **Extinct species**

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

EW **Extinct in the wild species**

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

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

Specially protected species

SP **Specially protected species**

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

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

MI **Migratory species**

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

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

CD **Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)**

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

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

OS **Other specially protected species**

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

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

Priority species

P **Priority species**

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

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

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

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

Assessment of priority status is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

P1 **Priority One - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, none on conservation lands**

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, for example, agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

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

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, for example, national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

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

Species that are known from several locations and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. These species need further survey.

P4 **Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring**

(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.

(b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as a conservation dependent specially protected species.

(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species or lists of conservation dependent or other specially protected species, during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

(d) Other species in need of monitoring.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

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

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

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

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