



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8355/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Golden Mile Milling Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 26/242
Local Government Area: City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Colloquial name: Lakewood Mill Tailings Storage Facility 2

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
38.8		Mechanical Removal	Tailings Storage Facility

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 28 March 2019

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 associations:
468: Medium woodland; salmon gum and goldfields blackbutt; and
540: Succulent steppe with open low woodland; sheoak over saltbush (GIS Database).
The majority of the application area is mapped as Beard vegetation association 540 (GIS Database).

A reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Eco Logical Australia on 8 October 2018. The following vegetation communities were recorded within the application area (Eco Logical Australia, 2018):

S1: *Atriplex nummularia*, *Atriplex bunburyana* mid isolated chenopod shrubs over *Tecticornia indica* subsp. *bidens*, *Tecticornia disarticulata* low open samphire shrubland and *Frankenia cinerea* low sparse shrubland;
S2: *Myoporum montanum* tall isolated shrubs over *Lycium australe*, *Maireana pyramidata*, *Cratystylis subspinescens* mid sparse shrubland over *Tecticornia indica* subsp. *bidens*, *Tecticornia disarticulata* low open samphire shrubland and *Frankenia cinerea* low sparse shrubland; and
S3: *Tecticornia indica* subsp. *bidens*, *Tecticornia disarticulata* low isolated samphire shrubs.

The S1 vegetation community was recorded over the majority of the application area (Eco Logical Australia, 2018).

Clearing Description Lakewood Mill Tailings Storage Facility 2.
Golden Mile Milling Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 38.8 hectares of native vegetation, for the purpose of a Tailings Storage Facility. The project is located approximately five kilometres south-east of Boulder, within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

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

To:

Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).

Comment The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Eco Logical Australia (2018). The majority of the vegetation of the application area was considered to be in good condition (Eco Logical Australia, 2018).

The proposed clearing is for the construction of a second Tailings Storage Facility at the Golden Mile Milling owned Lakewood Mill. It will be located adjacent to the current Tailings Storage Facility 1.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

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

The clearing permit application area is located within the Eastern Goldfields subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Coolgardie Bioregion (GIS Database). The Eastern Goldfields subregion is characterised by gently undulating plains interrupted by low hills and ridges, supporting Mallees, *Acacia* thickets and shrub-heaths on sandplains, and diverse *Eucalyptus* woodlands around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys. Salt lakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. The subregion is rich in endemic *Acacia* species (CALM, 2002).

A reconnaissance flora and vegetation assessment of the application area and surrounding areas was conducted by Eco Logical Australia (2019) on 8 October 2018. A total of three vegetation communities were identified, of which none were representative of any Priority or Threatened Ecological Communities (Eco Logical Australia, 2018). The majority of the vegetation within the application area was in Good condition (Eco Logical Australia, 2018).

A desktop assessment of the application area by Eco Logical Australia (2019) identified a total of 378 flora species from 57 families with the potential to occur within the application area. A total of 28 flora species from 11 genera and 18 families were recorded during the reconnaissance field assessment in the application area and surrounding areas by Eco Logical Australia (2018). A desktop assessment of the application area by Eco Logical Australia (2018; 2019) identified eight conservation significant flora species with the potential to occur within the application area, however none of these were considered likely to occur due to a lack of suitable habitat and none were recorded during the field survey (Eco Logical Australia, 2018).

No weeds were recorded during the flora and vegetation assessments of the application area (Eco Logical Australia, 2018). Weeds have the potential to out-compete native flora and reduce the biodiversity of an area. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the introduction of weeds may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

Two fauna habitats were described in the application area; Chenopod shrubland and *Tecticornia* drainage lines, and were not considered significant in a local or regional context (Eco Logical Australia, 2019). A desktop assessment of the application area by Eco Logical Australia (2019) identified a total of 246 fauna species, including 59 conservation significant fauna species with the potential to occur within the application area. Two conservation significant fauna species; Fork-tailed Swift, *Apus pacificus* (migratory) and Grey Wagtail, *Motacilla cinerea* (migratory), were considered to possibly be present in the application area due to the presence of suitable habitat. However, due to their highly mobile nature and large home ranges, it is unlikely that these species will be significantly impacted by the proposed clearing.

The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (Eco Logical Australia, 2019; GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, in either a local or regional context, due to its location in a highly disturbed area.

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

Methodology CALM (2002)
Eco Logical Australia (2018)
Eco Logical Australia (2019)

GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers
- 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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

There was no field fauna assessment of the application area. Eco Logical Australia (2019) conducted a desktop fauna assessment of the application area. The following two fauna habitats were described within the application area (Eco Logical Australia, 2019); Chenopod shrubland, and *Tecticornia* drainage lines.

The application area is surrounded by existing disturbance for mining related infrastructure (GIS Database). Due to the homogeneity of the fauna habitat and relatively degraded nature, there is reduced opportunity to support a diverse range of fauna species (Eco Logical Australia, 2019). The fauna habitat present is common

throughout the Kalgoorlie and wider surrounding area and is well represented outside the application area (Eco Logical Australia, 2019; GIS Database). The habitat present is not considered significant in a local or regional context.

Two conservation significant fauna species; Fork-tailed Swift, *Apus pacificus* (migratory) and Grey Wagtail, *Motacilla cinerea* (migratory), were considered to possibly be present in the application area due to the presence of suitable habitat. However, due to their highly mobile nature and the large home ranges, the habitat present is not considered significant for these species in a local or regional context. The clearing of 38.8 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to impact critical feeding or breeding habitat for any conservation significant fauna species.

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

Methodology Eco Logical Australia (2019)

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). Flora surveys of the application area did not record any species of Threatened flora (Eco Logical Australia, 2018).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (Eco Logical Australia, 2018; 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 Eco Logical Australia (2018)

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 (Eco Logical Australia, 2018).

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

Methodology Eco Logical Australia (2018)

GIS Database:

- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers

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

Comments Proposal is not at variance to this Principle

The application area falls within the Coolgardie Bioregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (GIS Database). Approximately 97% of the pre-European vegetation still exists in the IBRA Coolgardie Bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2018). The majority of the application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 540: Succulent steppe with open low woodland; sheoak over saltbush (GIS Database). A very small section of the application area is mapped as 468: Medium woodland; salmon gum and goldfields blackbutt (GIS Database). The area immediately surrounding the application area has been largely cleared for mining-related activities. However, over 97% of the pre-European extent of each of these vegetation associations remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of

Western Australia, 2018).

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

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in DBCA managed lands
IBRA Bioregion – Coolgardie	12,912,204	12,648,491	~97	Least Concern	16
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
468	592,022	583,902	~98	Least Concern	22
540	202,423	200,158	~98	Least Concern	27
Beard vegetation associations – Coolgardie Bioregion					
468	583,357	575,360	~98	Least Concern	22
540	75,810	73,619	~97	Least Concern	-

* Government of Western Australia (2018)

** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)

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

Methodology Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)
Government of Western Australia (2018)

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). One seasonal creek line passes through the eastern side of the application area (GIS Database). Vegetation growing in association with this watercourse may be cleared, however the proponent has advised that drainage lines will be diverted around the proposed Tailings Storage Facility, maintaining water flows to downstream vegetation (Eco Logical, 2019). Creek lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. The application area is subject to run off from elevated features to the north, including TSF1 and the Super Pit, however surface water is only present for short periods of time following rain events (Eco Logical Australia, 2019)

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

Methodology Eco Logical Australia (2019)

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

The proposed clearing of up to 38.8 hectares of native vegetation, for the purpose of a Tailings Storage Facility is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation. The proponent has advised that the installation of wind fencing around the perimeter of the site will be implemented to manage potential land degradation from erosion and sedimentation during clearing (Eco Logical, 2019). Potential land degradation impacts as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing condition.

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

Methodology Eco Logical Australia (2019)

(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 in the vicinity of the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is the Lakeside Timber Reserve which is located approximately four kilometres south-east of the application area (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). 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 flows.

The groundwater in the area is hypersaline (Eco Logical, 2019). The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause any significant change in the quality of underground water.

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

Methodology Eco Logical Australia (2019)

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

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

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

The climate of the region is semi-arid, with a low average rainfall of approximately 250-300 millimetres per year, of mainly winter rainfall (CALM, 2002). The nearest weather station is Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport, approximately seven kilometres west of the application area, with an average rainfall of approximately 267.7 millimetres per year (BoM, 2019).

There are no permanent water courses or waterbodies within the application area (GIS Database). Seasonal drainage lines are common in the region and temporary localised flooding may occur briefly following heavy rainfall events. The application area lies within the Lake Lefroy catchment area (GIS Database). The clearing of 38.8 hectares within a catchment of approximately 2,488,207 hectares is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of natural flooding events.

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

Methodology BoM (2019)
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 25 February 2019 by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

There is one native title claim (WC2017/001) over the area under application (DPLH, 2019). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group. 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 (DPLH, 2019). 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 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 (2019)

4. References

- BoM (2019) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Kalgoorlie-Boulder Airport. Bureau of Meteorology. <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (Accessed 18 February 2019).
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DPLH (2019) Aboriginal Heritage Enquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <http://maps.daa.wa.gov.au/AHIS/> (Accessed 19 February 2019).
- Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002) Biodiversity Action Planning. Action planning for native biodiversity at multiple scales; catchment bioregional, landscape, local. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria.
- Eco Logical Australia (2018) Lakewood Mill TSF2 Flora and Vegetation Reconnaissance Survey. Report prepared for Golden Mile Milling Pty Ltd, by Eco Logical Australia, November 2018.
- Eco Logical Australia (2019) Lakewood Mill TSF2 – Native Vegetation Clearing Permit. Report prepared for Golden Mile Milling Pty Ltd, by Eco Logical Australia, January 2019.
- Government of Western Australia (2018) 2017 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of December 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

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)
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DBCA and DWER)
DEE	Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMIRS)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
DoE	Department of the Environment, Australian Government (now DEE)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DSEWPaC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DEE)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
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:

{DBCA (2019) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia}:-

T Threatened species:

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 that subset of ‘Specially Protected Fauna’ listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for Threatened Fauna.

Threatened flora is that subset of ‘Rare Flora’ listed under schedules 1 to 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for Threatened Flora.

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 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. Published under schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for critically endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for critically endangered flora.

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. Published under schedule 2 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for endangered fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for endangered flora.

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. Published under schedule 3 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for vulnerable fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for vulnerable flora.

Extinct Species:

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).

Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018* for extinct fauna or the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018* for extinct flora.

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. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable

notice.

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).

Includes 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 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.

Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)

Fauna of special conservation need being species 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).

Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

OS Other specially protected species

Fauna 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).

Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the *Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018*.

P Priority species:

Possibly threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, 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 priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened fauna or flora.

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