



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 9119/1

Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Bardoc Gold Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 24/146

Mining Lease 24/395

Mining Lease 24/950

Local Government Area: City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder

Colloquial name: Bulletin Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)

No. Trees

Method of Clearing

For the purpose of:

70

Mechanical Removal

Mineral Production and Associated Activities

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 28 January 2021

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: 2903: Medium woodland; Salmon gum, goldfield blackbutt, gimlet & *Allocasuarina cristata* (GIS Database).

A flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) during September 2020. The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (Botanica, 2020):

CLP-EW2: Low woodland of *Eucalyptus moderata*/ *E. salmonophloia* over mid shrubland of *Acacia*/ *Eremophila* spp. and low chenopod shrubland on clay-loam plain;

RS-AFW1: Low woodland of *Acacia acuminata*/ *A. caesaneura* over mid shrubland of *Acacia* / *Melaleuca* spp. and low mixed shrubland on rocky hillslope

RS-EW1: Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus clelandiorum*/ *E. griffithsii* over tall open shrubland of *Acacia* spp. and low mixed shrubland on rocky hillslope

Clearing Description

Bulletin Project.

Bardoc Gold Limited proposes to clear up to 70 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 84.5 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production and associated activities. The project is located approximately 40 kilometres north of Kalgoorlie-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

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

Comment

The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Botanica (2020).

The proposed clearing is to allow for the expansion of the Bulletin open pit and waste landform in accordance with Mining Proposal Registration ID 54297, for gold mining. Clearing will also be required for the construction of associated site infrastructure.

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

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

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The clearing permit application area is located within the Eastern Murchison subregion of the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Murchison Bioregion (GIS Database). The Eastern Murchison subregion is characterised by its internal drainage, and extensive areas of elevated red desert sandplains with minimal dune development. Broad plains of red-brown soils and breakaway complexes as well as red sandplains occur, while salt lake systems are associated with the occluded Paleodrainage system. Vegetation is dominated by Mulga Woodlands often rich in ephemerals; hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and *Tecticornia* shrublands. The climate is arid, with a mean annual rainfall of 200 millimetres, mainly occurring during winter (CALM, 2002).

Botanica (2020) completed a detailed flora and vegetation survey over the application area in September 2020. Three vegetation types, comprising a single major vegetation group, were identified within the application area: *Eucalyptus* low open woodland (Botanica, 2020). The vegetation found in the application area is considered moderately diverse and regionally well represented (Botanica, 2020). Disturbance from mining, exploration and grazing activities is evident across much of the application area, however the majority of vegetation was considered to be in 'Good' condition, while vegetation within the existing mining operational footprint is considered to be 'Cleared' (Botanica, 2020).

A total of 95 flora species were recorded from within the application area (Botanica, 2020). No Threatened or Priority flora species were identified during the field assessment of the application area (Botanica, 2020). The desktop assessment identified three Threatened and 24 Priority flora species previously recorded within 50 kilometres of the application area, none of which had been recorded within the application area (Botanica, 2020; DAWE, 2020; DBCA, 2007-). Of these species, the majority were considered unlikely to occur based on habitat preferences, however four Priority species were considered to possibly occur due to the presence of suitable habitat. None of these species were recorded during the detailed flora survey, and none are locally or regionally restricted (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-).

No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities were identified as potentially occurring within the application area and none were recorded during any of the field assessments (Botanica, 2020; GIS Database). No introduced flora species were recorded within the application area during the field survey (Botanica, 2020), however the desktop assessment identified twenty-one introduced taxa as potentially occurring within a 40 kilometre radius of the survey area (Botanica, 2020). Two of these taxa are listed as a Declared Pest, whilst one taxon is listed as a Weed of National Significance (Botanica, 2020). Weeds have the potential to significantly change the dynamics of a natural ecosystem and lower the biodiversity of an area. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

Botanica (2020) mapped two fauna habitat types within the application area that are considered well represented within the wider region. A desktop assessment identified 122 bird, 73 reptile, 26 mammal and four amphibian species with a potential to occur within the application area, including three species of conservation significance (DAWE, 2021; DBCA, 2007-; Botanica, 2020). No threatened or significant fauna species or habitats of significance were recorded within the application area during the field survey (Botanica, 2020).

The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (Botanica, 2020; GIS Database). The application area is unlikely to represent an area of higher biodiversity than surrounding areas, in either a local or regional context.

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

Methodology

Botanica (2020)
CALM (2002)
DAWE (2021)
DBCA (2007-)
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Database:
- IBRA Australia
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers
- Threatened and Priority Flora
- 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.

Comments Proposal is not likely at variance to this Principle

Botanica (2020) conducted a fauna assessment of the application area in September 2020, which included habitat mapping and site observations. The following two fauna habitats have been recorded within the application area (Botanica, 2020):

- Clay-Loam Plain: Eucalypt Woodland; and
- Rocky Hillslope: Acacia Woodland / Eucalypt Woodland

Potential impacts to fauna as a result of the clearing are likely to be low as large areas of similar habitat exist adjacent to the application area, and are regionally common (Botanica, 2020; GIS Database)

No threatened or significant fauna species or habitats of significance were recorded within the application area during the field survey (Botanica, 2020). When considering habitat and distribution data, the Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*, Vulnerable) is a species of conservation significance that may potentially occur within the application area (Botanica, 2020; DAWE, 2020; DBCA, 2007-). Habitat within the application area appears marginal or unsuitable for Malleefowl breeding however, due to low vegetation density (Botanica, 2020). No evidence of Malleefowl activity (inactive or active mounds, tracks, feathers or bird observations) was detected during the site survey (Botanica, 2020).

Two other species of conservation significance have distribution ranges that overlap with the application area: Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*, OS) and Central Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus major tor*, P3) (Botanica, 2020; DAWE, 2020; DBCA, 2007-). However, these species are unlikely to be specifically dependent on the fauna habitats found within the application area and display broader distribution ranges (Botanica, 2020; GIS Database).

The landforms and habitat prevalent within the application area are considered widespread within the region and not restricted to the application area (Botanica, 2020). The vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to represent significant habitat for fauna.

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

Methodology Botanica (2020)
DAWE (2021)
DBCA (2007-)

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, threatened 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 (Botanica, 2020).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (Botanica, 2020; GIS Database), and the vegetation proposed to be cleared is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of any species of Threatened flora.

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

Methodology Botanica (2020)

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, 2020).

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

Methodology Botanica (2020)

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 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, 2019). The application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 2903: Medium woodland; Salmon gum, goldfield blackbutt, gimlet & *Allocasuarina cristata* (GIS Database). Approximately 96% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

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 – Murchison | 28,120,586 | 28,044,823 | ~99 | Least Concern | 7.78 |
| Beard vegetation associations – WA | | | | | |
| 2903 | 28,308 | 27,330 | ~96 | Least Concern | - |
| Beard vegetation associations – Murchison Bioregion | | | | | |
| 2903 | 28,295 | 27,317 | ~96 | Least Concern | - |

* Government of Western Australia (2019)

** 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 (2019)

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). Some ephemeral creek lines pass through the application area, which feed into a larger drainage channel to the southeast of 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. However, the proposed mine site infrastructure (pit and waste rock dumps) will entirely overlap these ephemeral drainage channels (Botanica, 2020), and impacts from the proposed clearing itself to vegetation growing in association with watercourses are likely to be minimal.

Methodology Botanica (2020)
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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The soil of the application area is broadly mapped as soil type SV15 (Northcote et al., 1960-68; GIS Database). This soil type represents salt lakes and their associated areas, with common associated soils being sandy red earths on lunettes; soils on plains; soils on eroded plains; and small areas of soils on clay pans (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

The application area lies within the Leonora, Moriarty, and Campsite land systems (GIS Database). The Leonora land system is described as low greenstone hills and stony plains supporting mixed stony chenopod shrublands. The Moriarty land system consists of low greenstone rises and stony plains supporting chenopod shrublands with patchy eucalypt overstoreys. The Campsite land system consists of alluvial plains, supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic understoreys and acacia shrublands. The Campsite land system may be susceptible to erosion if vegetation cover is removed, along with any protective stony mantles (DPIRD, 2015).

The application area is relatively flat, featuring no permanent watercourses and the region receives a relatively low annual rainfall of 200 mm resulting in little surface water flow during normal seasonal rains (CALM 2002; GIS Database). Therefore the risk of wind and water erosion is likely to be low during normal weather conditions.

The removal of vegetation cover may still result in localised erosion and a staged clearing condition is recommended for the permit, to mitigate potential land degradation as a result of the proposed clearing. This will reduce the potential for cleared areas to be left open for lengthy periods without appropriate use.

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

Methodology CALM (2002)
DPIRD (2015)
Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Database:
- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, Linear
- Landsystem Rangelands
- Soils, Statewide
- Topographic Contours, Statewide

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

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

There are no conservation areas in the vicinity of the application area. The nearest DBCA (formerly DPaW) managed land is the former Goongarrie Station (UCL, LR3068/801) and Goongarrie National Park, which is located approximately 30 kilometres north-northeast 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 permanent watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (GIS Database). A number of ephemeral creek lines are found within the application area. Creek lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall. Hence, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant changes to surface water flows.

Groundwater salinity within the application area is between 14,000 and 35,000 milligrams/Litre Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) which is considered to be saline (GIS Database). The proposed clearing is not likely to cause groundwater water quality within the application area to alter significantly.

The application area overlaps the Broad Arrow Dam Catchment Public Drinking Water Source Areas (GIS Database), however the nature of the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water to alter significantly. DWER were notified of the application and did not raise any concerns with the proposal (DWER, 2021).

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

Methodology DWER (2021)

GIS Database:

- Groundwater salinity, State wide
- 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 Eastern Murchison is mostly hot and dry, with highly variable rainfall throughout the year. The climate is arid, with a mean annual rainfall of 200 millimetres, mainly occurring during winter (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), however some seasonal drainage lines cross the application area. Seasonal drainage lines are common in the region 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
- Hydrography, linear

Planning Instrument, Native Title, previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 24 December 2020 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 (WC2017/007) over the area under application (DPLH, 2021). This claim has been registered with the National Native Title Tribunal by the Federal Court 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, 2021). 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 (2021)

4. References

- Botanica (2020) Detailed Flora/Vegetation Survey & Basic Fauna Survey - Bulletin Project. Report prepared for Bardoc Gold Limited by Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd, November 2020.
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DAWE (2021) EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. <https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool> (Accessed 22 January 2021).
- DBCA (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 22 January 2021).
- DPIRD (2015) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 6603/1. Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia, July 2015.

- DPLH (2021) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS> (Accessed 22 January 2021).
- 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.
- DWER (2021) Advice received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 9119/1. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia, January 2021.
- Government of Western Australia (2019) 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth. <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.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 27/01/2021).

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| BC Act | <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , 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) |
| DAWE | Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Australian Government |
| DBCA | Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia |
| 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) |
| DoEE | Department of the Environment and Energy (now DAWE) |
| 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 | <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Authority, 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.