



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 9191/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: MLG Oz Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Mining Lease 24/905
Local Government Area: City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Colloquial name: Canegrass Project

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 15 July 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: 555: Hummock grasslands, mallee steppe; red mallee over spinifex, *Triodia scariosa* (GIS Database).

A detailed flora and vegetation survey was conducted over the application area by Onshore Environmental during May, 2020. The following vegetation associations were recorded within the application area (MLG, 2021):

- *Acacia* Scrub: Scrub of *Acacia effusifolia* over Low Scrub A of *Acacia effusifolia* over Dwarf Scrub C of *Aluta aspera* subsp. *aspera* over Dwarf Scrub D of *Euryomyrtus maidenii*, *Prostanthera althoferi* subsp. *althoferi* and *Homalocalyx thryptomenoides* with Very Open Tree Mallee of *Eucalyptus leptopoda* subsp. *subluta* on orange loamy sand on sandplains.
- *Acacia* Low Scrub A: Low Scrub A of *Acacia effusifolia* over Dwarf Scrub of C *Aluta aspera* subsp. *aspera* and *Acacia effusifolia* over Dwarf Scrub D of *Euryomyrtus maidenii*, *Prostanthera althoferi* subsp. *althoferi* and *Aluta aspera* subsp. *aspera* with Open Scrub of *Acacia effusifolia* on orange loamy sand on sandplains.
- *Acacia* Heath A: Heath A of *Acacia effusifolia* and *Phebalium canaliculatum* over Dwarf Scrub D of *Euryomyrtus maidenii*, *Aluta aspera* subsp. *aspera*, *Thryptomene urceolaris* and *Homalocalyx thryptomenoides* with Open Scrub of *Acacia cf. caesaneura* (narrow phyllode variant) and Open Dwarf Scrub C of *Aluta aspera* subsp. *aspera* on orange loamy sand on sandplains.
- *Eucalypt* Open Tree Mallee: Open Tree Mallee of *Eucalyptus griffithsii* and *Eucalyptus moderata* over Scrub of *Callitris preissii*, *Acacia effusifolia*, *Santalum spicatum* over Hummock Grass of *Triodia rigidissima* with Open Dwarf Scrub C of *Scaevola spinescens*, *Phebalium canaliculatum* and *Westringia cephalantha* and Open Dwarf Scrub D of *Westringia rigida*, *Westringia cephalantha* and *Thryptomene urceolaris* on red/orange sand on sand dunes.
- Unknown: Vegetation is heavily burnt, dominant species would include: *Eucalyptus oldfieldii*, *Grevillea* sp., *Callitris preissii*, *Acacia effusifolia* and *Triodia rigidissima* on orange sand on sand dunes.

Clearing Description Canegrass Project.
MLG Oz Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 28.4 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 29.266 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production. The project is located approximately 70 kilometres north-west of Kalgoorlie, within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

Vegetation Condition Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994).

To

Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).

Comment The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Onshore Environmental (MLG, 2021). Large parts of the broader study area had been subjected to a high intensity wildfire during the summer months prior to the field survey being undertaken.

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 application area is located within the Eastern Murchison sub-region of the Murchison Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion (GIS Database). The Eastern Murchison subregion is characterised by broad plains of red brown soils and breakaway complexes as well as red sandplains, supporting vegetation dominated by Mulga Woodlands often rich in ephemerals (CALM, 2002).

The vegetation within the application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 555 which has over approximately 99% of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining in the bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2019; GIS Database). A detailed flora and vegetation survey has been undertaken within M24/905 and the surrounding area by Onshore Environmental in May 2020 (MLG, 2021).

A total number of 76 plant taxa from 18 families and 45 genera were recorded within the survey area, with 18 plant taxa recorded from both the undisturbed native vegetation and post-mining rehabilitation areas and 20 plant taxa restricted to the rehabilitation areas (MLG, 2021). Species representation was greatest among the *Myrtaceae*, *Lamiaceae*, *Fabaceae*, *Scrophulariaceae*, *Poaceae* and *Solanaceae* families. The recent wildfire in the survey area is unlikely to have significantly affected the outcome of the survey (MLG, 2020).

No Threatened flora, Priority flora, Threatened Ecological Communities, or Priority Ecological Communities have been identified within the application area (MLG, 2020; GIS Database). Two Priority flora species have been identified within the larger survey area (*Homalocalyx grandiflorus* (Priority 2) and *Newcastellia insignis* (Priority 3)), however both are outside of the application area (MLG, 2021).

No introduced flora species have been identified within the application area (MLG, 2021). Weeds have the potential to alter the biodiversity of an area, competing with native vegetation for available resources and making areas more fire prone. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed management condition.

Two fauna habitats have been identified within the application area:

- Sand Dune
- Sandplain Shrubland.

Both of these habitat types are common and widespread within the subregion, and are unlikely to function as ecological linkages or refugia (MLG, 2021; GIS Database).

The vegetation associations, fauna habitats and landform types present within the application area, are well represented in surrounding areas (MLG, 2021; 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

CALM (2002)
Government of Western Australia (2019)
MLG (2021)

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 may be at variance to this Principle

A level one vertebrate fauna survey and targeted Malleefowl survey of the Canegrass Project was undertaken in May 2020 by Western Wildlife (MLG, 2021).

The following two fauna habitats have been recorded within the application area (MLG, 2021):

- Sand dune: Open mallee and tall shrubland over spinifex. This habitat was almost entirely recently burnt.
- Sandplain shrubland: Tall shrubland with *Acacia* sp. and scattered Mallee eucalypts on gravelly sands. Part of this habitat was recently burnt.

Both of these habitat types are common and widespread within the subregion, and are unlikely to function as ecological linkages or refugia (MLG, 2021; GIS Database).

Desktop analysis identified that the project area has the potential to support up to four amphibian, 82 reptile, 116 bird and 39 mammal (30 native and nine introduced) species (MLG, 2021). The assemblage is likely to be mostly Eremaean, made up of species with a primarily inland distribution, and many of these species are widespread across inland arid Australia (MLG, 2021).

Six vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance have the potential to occur in the application area (Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii* – Vulnerable), Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata* - Vulnerable), Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus* - Migratory), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus* - Other Specially Protected Fauna), Woma (*Aspidites ramsayi* – Priority 1) and Central Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus major tor* – Priority 4).

During the fauna survey, one recently active Malleefowl mound was found within a burnt-out area and one inactive mound was found within an unburnt area within the application area (MLG, 2021). It is unlikely that Malleefowl will re-nest in the recently active mound located within the burnt-out area until regeneration of the vegetation occurs (MLG, 2021). However, Malleefowl may return to nest in the inactive mound located in the un-burnt area. Potential impacts to Malleefowl may be minimised by the implementation of a fauna management condition.

Due to the lack of records in the region, it is difficult to ascertain the status of the Chuditch in the local area (MLG, 2021). It is probable that the Chuditch is an uncommon inhabitant of the region. If present, the application area would likely support only one or two individuals (MLG, 2021). Chuditch are highly mobile, and typically have large home-ranges.

There is no breeding habitat for the Fork-tailed Swift or Peregrine Falcon within the application area (MLG, 2021). Although these species may overfly the area on occasion for foraging, the application area is not considered important habitat for these species (MLG, 2021).

It is considered unlikely that the other fauna species will utilise the application area due to lack of historical records and equal or better quality habitat outside of the application area (MLG, 2021; GIS Database).

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

Methodology MLG (2021)

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 (MLG, 2021).

The vegetation associations within the application area are common and widespread within the region (MLG, 2021; 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 MLG (2021)

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 (MLG, 2021).

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

Methodology MLG (2021)

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 555: Hummock grasslands, mallee steppe; red mallee over spinifex, *Triodia scariosa* (GIS Database). Approximately 99% of the pre-European extent of this vegetation association remains uncleared at both the state and bioregional level (Government of Western Australia, 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	28,120,587	28,044,823	~99	Least Concern	7.77
Beard vegetation associations – WA					
555	57,420	57,252	~99	Least Concern	44.23
Beard vegetation associations – Murchison Bioregion					
555	22,476	22,468	~99	Least Concern	18.15

* 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 not at variance to this Principle**

There are no watercourses or wetlands within the area proposed to clear (MLG, 2021; GIS Database).

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

Methodology MLG (2021)

GIS Database:

- Hydrography, Lakes
- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

The application area lies within the Deadman and Marmion land systems (GIS Database). These land systems have been mapped and described in technical bulletins produced by the former Department of Agriculture (now the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development).

The Deadman land system is described as Calcareous plains supporting acacia, black oak and mallee shrublands/woodlands adjacent to salt lake systems. This land system may be susceptible to erosion if vegetation cover is removed (Pringle et al., 1994).

The Marmion land system consists of 'Gently undulating sandplains with mixed shrublands and hummock grasslands.' This land system may be susceptible to erosion if vegetation cover is removed (Pringle et al., 1994).

The proposed clearing of up to 28.4 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 29.266 hectares, for the purpose of mineral production has the potential to cause land degradation. Potential land degradation may be minimised by the implementation of a staged clearing and rehabilitation condition.

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

Methodology Pringle et al. (1994)

GIS Database:
- Landsystem Rangelands
- Soils, 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 Pastoral Lease which is located approximately 2.5 kilometres north 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
- Reserves

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

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- Hydrography, 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 264.9 millimetres per year (BoM, 2021). Drainage lines in the region are dry for most of the year, only flowing briefly immediately following significant rainfall (BoM, 2021).

There are no watercourses or wetlands within the application area (GIS Database). 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 BoM (2021)

GIS Database:
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments

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

Comments

The clearing permit application was advertised on 24 May 2021 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 over the area under application (DPLH, 2021). 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, 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

- BoM (2021) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Climate Data Online, Kalgoorlie. Bureau of Meteorology. <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (Accessed 12 July 2021).
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographic Subregions in 2002. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- DPLH (2021) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS> (Accessed 12 July 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.
- 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.
- MLG (2021) Canegrass Project - Purpose Permit Application – Assessment of Clearing Principles – M24/905. Unpublished report prepared by MLG Oz Pty Ltd, January 2021.
- Pringle H.J.R., Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., and Gilligan S.A. (1994) An Inventory and Condition Survey of rangelands in the north-eastern Goldfields, Western Australia, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

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.