Fauna Management Plan

Flagstone
Context Area 3 (CA3) - West B

Prepared for PEET Limited
19 December 2025

Job No. 9850

Document Control

Document: Fauna Management Plan for Flagstone – CA3 West B, prepared by Saunders Havill Group for PEET Limited.

Document Issue

Issue	Date	Prepared By	Checked By
A	19.12.2025	IP	AD

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Acronyms

CA3	Context Area 3
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DES	Department of Environment and Science (Qld)
EDQ	Economic Development Queensland (Qld)
EHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Qld) (former, now DES)
EPBC	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (as listed in the NCAR and NCPR)
FMP	Fauna Management Plan
FTMP	Fauna Translocation Management Plan
KPA	Koala Priority Area
NCA	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld)
NCAR	*Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (Qld)*
NCPR	*Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 (Qld)*
NESS	Natural Environment Overarching Site Strategy
PDA	Priority Development Area
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PTRP	Pre-clearing Trapping and Release Plan
SHG	Saunders Havill Group
WHIMP	Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan
WPMP	Wildlife Protection and Management Plan

Reference Documents

FSTIDM	*Fauna Sensitive Transport Infrastructure Delivery Manual*, prepared by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (dated June 2024).
The Code	*Code of Practice for Welfare of Wild Animals Affected by Land Clearing and Other Habitat Impacts and Wildlife Spotter /Catchers (Draft)*, prepared by Wildlife Warriors and Voiceless.
VMP	*Vegetation Management Plan (9850 CA3 VMP),* prepared by SHG (dated August 2024).

1. Introduction

Saunders Havill Group (SHG) was engaged by PEET Limited (PEET) to prepare a Fauna Management Plan (FMP) for Flagstone West Context Area 3 (CA3)- West B of the Flagstone City project (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The site is located within the Greater Flagstone Priority Development Area (PDA). This FMP has been prepared to manage impacts and protect native animals during clearing and construction.

Condition 25 of the PDA Development Approval dated 19th October 2012 (DEV2012/209) required a Natural Environment Overarching Site Strategy to be prepared for Flagstone City to provide for the strategic management of environmental features. The *Flagstone City Natural Environment Site Strategy*, version 1.3, prepared by SHG (dated August 2015), as amended in red by Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) (dated 22 December 2015) (NESS) was endorsed by EDQ on 22 December 2015 (DEV2012/402/10; DEV201012/209/6/4). The NESS dictates subsequent environmental plans and strategies to be prepared as part of operational works applications. The NESS requires an FMP to be prepared for each stage of development involving vegetation clearing.

This FMP has been prepared for clearing within CA3 of Flagstone City. Refer to **Figure 1** for Site Context and **Figure 2** for Site Aerial.

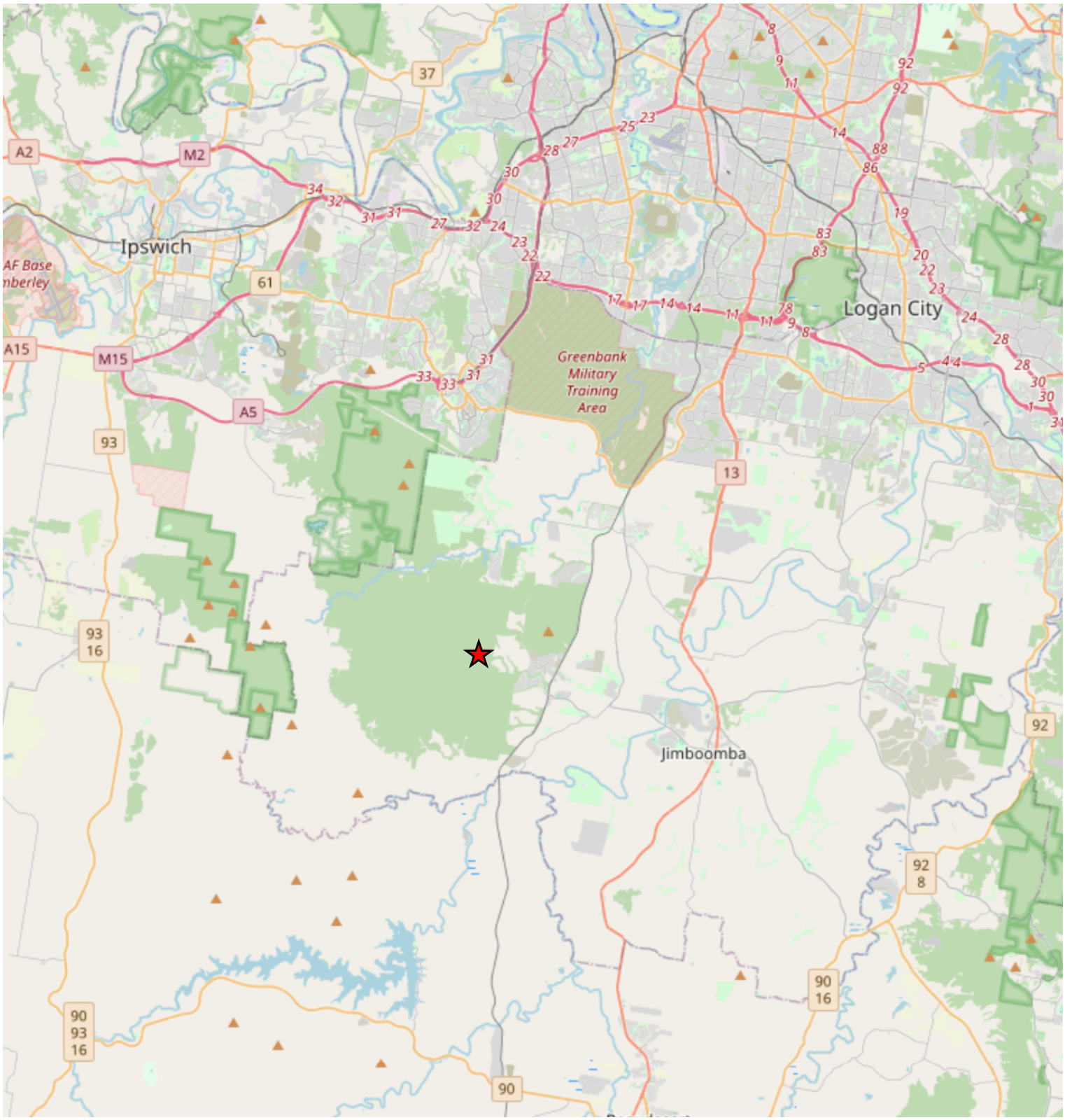
This FMP includes step by step procedures for the management of fauna prior to, during and post-vegetation clearing and construction activities to reduce potential impacts. Fauna management specifications and principles incorporated into this FMP apply generally to all native animals and focus on incorporating measures to minimise disturbance and avoid conflicts. Compliance with this FMP is compulsory and incorporates the use of expert consultants, including a registered and Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher. Section 2 outlines the methodology and content for this FMP. In accordance with the stretch target espoused within the NESS, this FMP adopts aspects of the *Code of Practice for Welfare of Wild Animals Affected by Land Clearing and Other Habitat Impacts and Wildlife Spotter /Catchers (Draft)* (the Code).

1.1. Property Summary

Key site details are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Property Summary

Address	Flagstone City, Flagstone West, Queensland 4280
RPD	Lots 988 on CP857841, Lot 5 on S312569, Lot 989 on SP348566 and Lot 9 on S312569
Local Government Area	Logan City Council
Administering Authority	Economic Development Queensland
Priority Development Area	Greater Flagstone PDA
Planning Scheme	Greater Flagstone Urban Development Area Development Scheme
Area Classification / Zone	Urban Living, Environmental Protection
Existing Land Use	Rural



LEGEND

★ Context Area 3 - West (B)

Figure 1

Site Context

FILE REFERENCE
9850 E Figure 1 CA3 W-B FMP Site Context B

DATE
18/11/2025

Flagstone City - Context Area 3 West (A)

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:250,000

N

CLIENT

PEET

Flagstone

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BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
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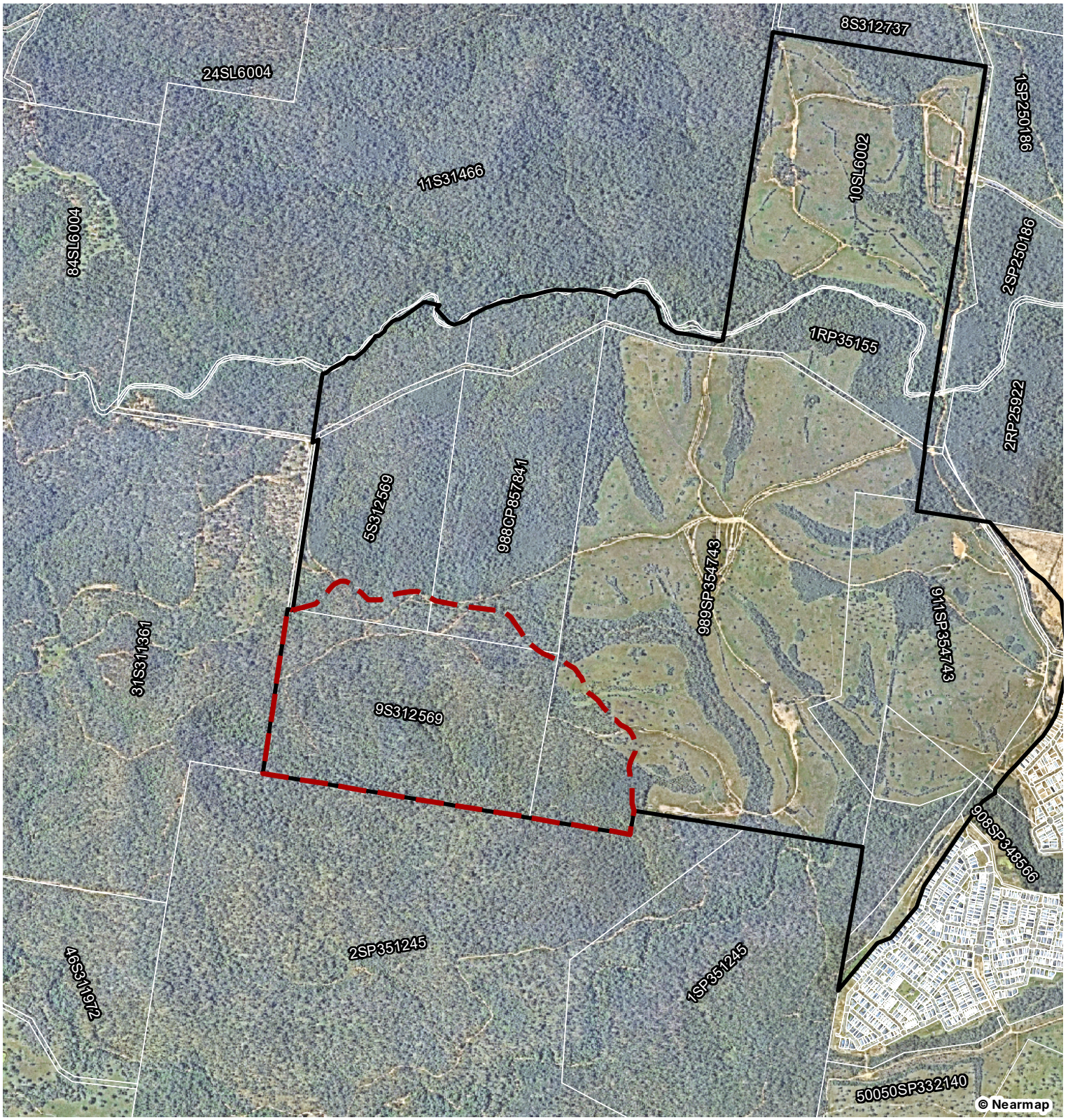

LEGEND

- Qld DCDB
- Context Area 3 boundary
- Context Area 3 - West (B)

Figure 2

Site Aerial

FILE REFERENCE
9850 E Figure 1 CA3 W-B FMP Site Aeral B

DATE
18/11/2025

Flagstone City - Context Area 3 West (A)

0 200 400 600 800 m

N

COORDINATE SYSTEM
GDA 2020 MGA Z56

SCALE (A4)
1:20,000

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2. Legislative Context

2.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation is the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act aims to protect and manage matters of environmental significance which include nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places.

A Protected Matters Search for the allotment was undertaken through the EPBC Act's online Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST). The search provides a list of wetlands of international significance, threatened ecological communities and threatened species which have the potential to be temporarily or permanently located within a 5 kilometre (km) radius of the development site. **Table 2** lists a summary of these results relevant to site fauna. The complete results of this search are included in **Appendix A**. The Flagstone City Project retains a full approval achieved under the EPBC Act (2014/7206). Mandatory aspects of this approval are included in this FMP.

Table 2: EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool Results (Fauna)

Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Endangered
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	Vulnerable
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	Vulnerable
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	Critically Endangered
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	Endangered
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Vulnerable
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Endangered
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	Vulnerable

Threatened Species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Insects		
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	Critically Endangered
Fish		
Maccullochella mariensis	Mary River Cod	Endangered
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Endangered
Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	Vulnerable
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Vulnerable
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Vulnerable
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo	Vulnerable
Pseudomys novaehollandiae		
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable
Reptiles		
Delma torquata	Adorned Delma	Vulnerable
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	Vulnerable

2.2. Nature Conservation Act 1992

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) classifies and protects significant areas (protected areas) and protects threatened plant and animal species. The *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* (NCAR) and the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* (NCPR) lists plant and animal species presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern, international or prohibited. The schedules of this regulation were considered in this FMP using DES's Wildlife Online database search for a 5 km radius of the site. Fauna species listed under the NCAR with the potential to occur around the subject site are shown in **Table 3**. The complete results of this search are included **Appendix B**.

Table 3: NCA Wildlife Online Search Results (fauna)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Birds		
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	Glossy Black-cockatoo	Vulnerable
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Mammals		
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Endangered

3. Methodology

This FMP forms the stage specific strategy for fauna management inclusive of CA3 – West B. It has been developed in response to Condition 25 of the PDA Development Approval (DEV2012/209) and specifications within the NESS. Figure 3 illustrates the context in which this FMP sits as the overarching plan for native fauna management on the site. Separate FMPs will be prepared for each stage of the development.

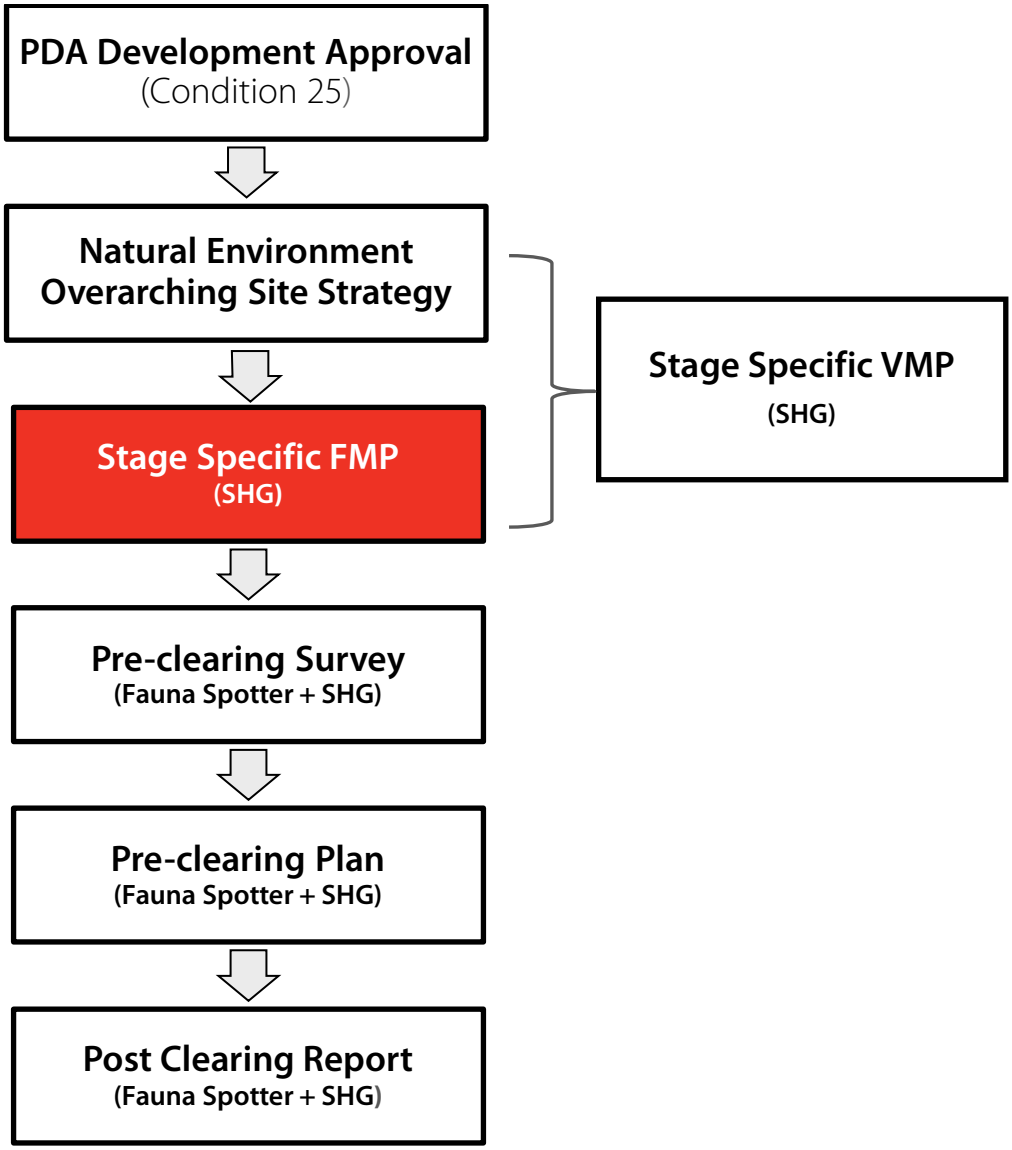


Figure 3: FMP Context and Framework

3.1. FMP Framework

This FMP provides a framework for fauna management within the site. This FMP should form part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for this stage of works. To assist in achieving a leading practice model for fauna management prior to, during and post the completion of the construction works for the site, all land clearing will be managed generally in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Welfare of Animals effected by Land Clearing and Other Habitat Impacts and Wildlife Spotter/Catchers (Draft)*, as prepared by the Wildlife Warriors and Voiceless. Under the Code, the procedural guide detailed in Sections 3.1.1 – 3.1.3 will been used to inform the framework for clearing works. Consideration should be given to the survey for and management of permit requirements for tampering with animal breeding places under the Nature Conservation Act (NCA).

This FMP should be read in conjunction with approved CA3 – West B environmental management plans (to be lodged separately), including the CA3 – West B specific Vegetation Management Plan (VMP).

Fauna management and mitigation strategies are discussed in further detail in **Section 5** – Fauna Management Plan Specifications.

3.1.1 Pre-Clearing Survey

Action 1 – Developer to Engage a Fauna Spotter Catcher
Action 1 requires that the developer engage a Fauna Spotter Catcher with full registrations and licences issued by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI).

Action 2 – Developer to Undertake Pre-Clearing Survey
A pre-clearing survey will be undertaken by a DES approved Fauna Spotter Catcher within two (2) weeks prior to the commencement of clearing activities at each stage. This survey must include a fauna assessment of the site, particularly for Koalas and animals using hollows, including bats. This survey will inform the Pre-Clearing Trapping and Release Plan (PTRP) containing elements from the Code, as detailed in Section 3.1.2. Results from the pre-clearance surveys will be made available to DES and will form part of the post-clearing report.

3.1.2 Pre-clearing Trapping and Release Plan

Action 3 – Fauna Spotter Catcher to Prepare a Pre-Clearing Trapping and Release Plan
Informed by the pre-clearing surveys, a PTRP containing a Wildlife Protection Management Plan (WPMP) and Wildlife and Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan (WHIMP) Code elements will be developed by a DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher a maximum of two (2) weeks prior to the commencement of any clearing activities. This report will provide extensive detail of the fauna likely to be impacted by the clearing works.

The PTRP will outline the methodology for the identification, trapping and relocation of native fauna. The PTRP should include the following information:

- a description of the project with reference to impacts on wildlife and/or wildlife habitat;
- a pre-development plan of the site showing habitat areas including nests and hollows, features, corridors, riparian habitats and adjacent areas;
- results of any fauna surveys including pre-clearance surveys;
- contact details of the nearest veterinarian and agencies to be notified of injured wildlife;
- a wildlife and habitat impact assessment based on the proposed development works; and
- confirmation of the release area.

Action 4 – Fauna Spotter Catcher Role at Pre-Start Meeting

Prior to the commencement of any construction works, a pre-start meeting is to be held between the Proponent, Site Supervisor, Environmental Coordinator, Fauna Spotter Catcher and other key project personnel. At the pre-start meeting, the Fauna Spotter Catcher is to outline the clearing process and the requirements of the PTRP.

Action 6 – During Construction

The Fauna Spotter Catcher is to be on-site during all phases of construction which involve potential impacts on wildlife or habitat. This will enable to the Fauna Spotter Catcher to make any necessary adjustments to the approved VMP and the PTRP to cater for any specific issues encountered during the clearing works. Should an animal encountered during vegetation clearing, clearing will cease immediately until the animal preferably moves away of its own accord.

3.1.3 Post-clearing Wildlife Management Report

Action 7 – Post Works Reporting

During the course of all site works, including the pre-clearance surveys, the Fauna Spotter Catcher is to keep an accurate record of all animals encountered and/or captured, and all incidents and disposals for each stage of the project. The records should form part of the Post-Clearing Wildlife Management Report to be issued under licence requirements to DETSI. The Post-Clearing Wildlife Management Report should consist of the following three sections:

1. PTRP – Aspects of the planning, design, construction, and ongoing operation of the project in which risks to wildlife have been identified. This plan should also include recommendations and outline the type, frequency, and timeframes for monitoring, as well as updates to describe measures taken to address an incident.

2. Wildlife Capture and Disposal Plan – Should contain details of any animal/s that were caught and/or sighted and released, and the placement of any release/s as well as details of any animals that were destroyed due to injury, given to wildlife rescue groups etc. The following details for each captured animal should be included in the Wildlife Capture and Disposal Plan:

    a. Species.
    b. Identification name or number.
    c. Sex (M, F or unknown).
    d. Approximate Age or Age Class (neonate, juvenile, sub-adult, adult).
    e. Time and date of capture.
    f. Method of capture.
    g. Exact point of capture (GPS coordinates).
    h. State of health.
    i. Incidents associated with capture likely to affect health.
    j. Veterinary intervention or treatments.
    k. Time held in captivity.
    l. Disposal method (euthanasia, translocation, re-release).
    m. Date and time of disposal.
    n. Details of disposal (GPS points of release).
    o. For released animals, location relative to point of capture.

3. Animal Injury and Euthanasia Report – similar details for the Wildlife Capture and Disposal Plan should be included in this report.

The Post-Clearing Wildlife Management Report will be provided to the Proponent, Environmental Coordinator and EDQ no more than two (2) weeks after clearing activities have ceased.

3.2. Roles and Responsibilities

This section details the key roles and responsibilities for the works.

3.2.1 Proponent

PEET Limited (PEET) is the Proponent for the works.

3.2.2 Environmental Coordinator

Saunders Havill Group (SHG) is the Environmental Coordinator for the project and is responsible for the development of this overarching FMP and documentation for overarching environmental management. SHG will be responsible for managing non-compliance by appointed contractors and sub-contractors, including establishing additional management procedures and determining if EDQ notification should be made.

3.2.3 Administering Authority

Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) is the government approval authority for this project.

3.2.4 Site Coordinator

The Site Coordinator is a representative of the project team (typically the project engineer) and is responsible for coordinating the project consultants and construction contractor.

3.2.5 Site Supervisor

The Site Supervisor is a representative of the Construction Contractor (to be appointed) and responsible for overseeing all pre-clearing, clearing and construction activities are undertaken in accordance with the approved FMP, PTRP and subsequent environmental management documentation. The Site Contractor will be responsible for engaging and the commission of the DES approved Fauna Spotter Catcher.

3.2.6 Fauna Spotter Catcher

A DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher is a person who holds a rehabilitation permit with an extended authority issued by the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation specifying the holder may take, keep or use an animal whose habitat is about to be destroyed by a human activity. A DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher will be engaged by the proponent for pre-construction and construction stages of the project. It is noted that the Fauna Spotter Catcher must hold a Rehabilitation Permit and a copy of this permit along with their contact details will be passed on to EDQ and the Environmental Coordinator. The engaged Fauna Spotter Catcher will be responsible for undertaking pre-clearing surveys of the site and developing the PTRP. The Fauna Spotter Catcher must be present on site during all clearing activities and is responsible for the relocation of native fauna. A list of key contacts for the project is contained in **Section 8**.

4. Fauna Summary

4.1. Fauna Habitat Areas and Opportunities

The purpose of this FMP is to control the impacts of clearing activities on-site and to the surrounding area's fauna communities. The '9850 Flagstone West Context Area 3 – West B Significant Biodiversity Assessment Report (SBAR), Issue A, prepared by SHG dated 19 Dec 2025, identified the presence of suitable habitat observed along waterways to be retained by the development as endorsed in the NESS (Refer to **Plan 1–** Habitat Values). This FMP will outline the process for tree removal and the strategy for installation of nest boxes to replace removed hollows.

This FMP should be read in conjunction with the following documents, to be lodged separately:

- Approved Vegetation Management Plan

Ecological features identified for protection within Greater Flagstone PDA include biodiversity corridors along Flagstone Creek and Sandy Creek and biodiversity values associated with the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor. The subject site is located within the Flagstone West Context Area 3 and accounts for approximately 91.5 hectares of the Flagstone City site. The site does not currently adjoin any developed areas. To the immediate east of the site is Flagstone West CA3 South which currently consists of cleared paddock and scattered trees adjoining ongoing residential development through context area. The site abuts the Flinders-Karawatha Corridor to the west.

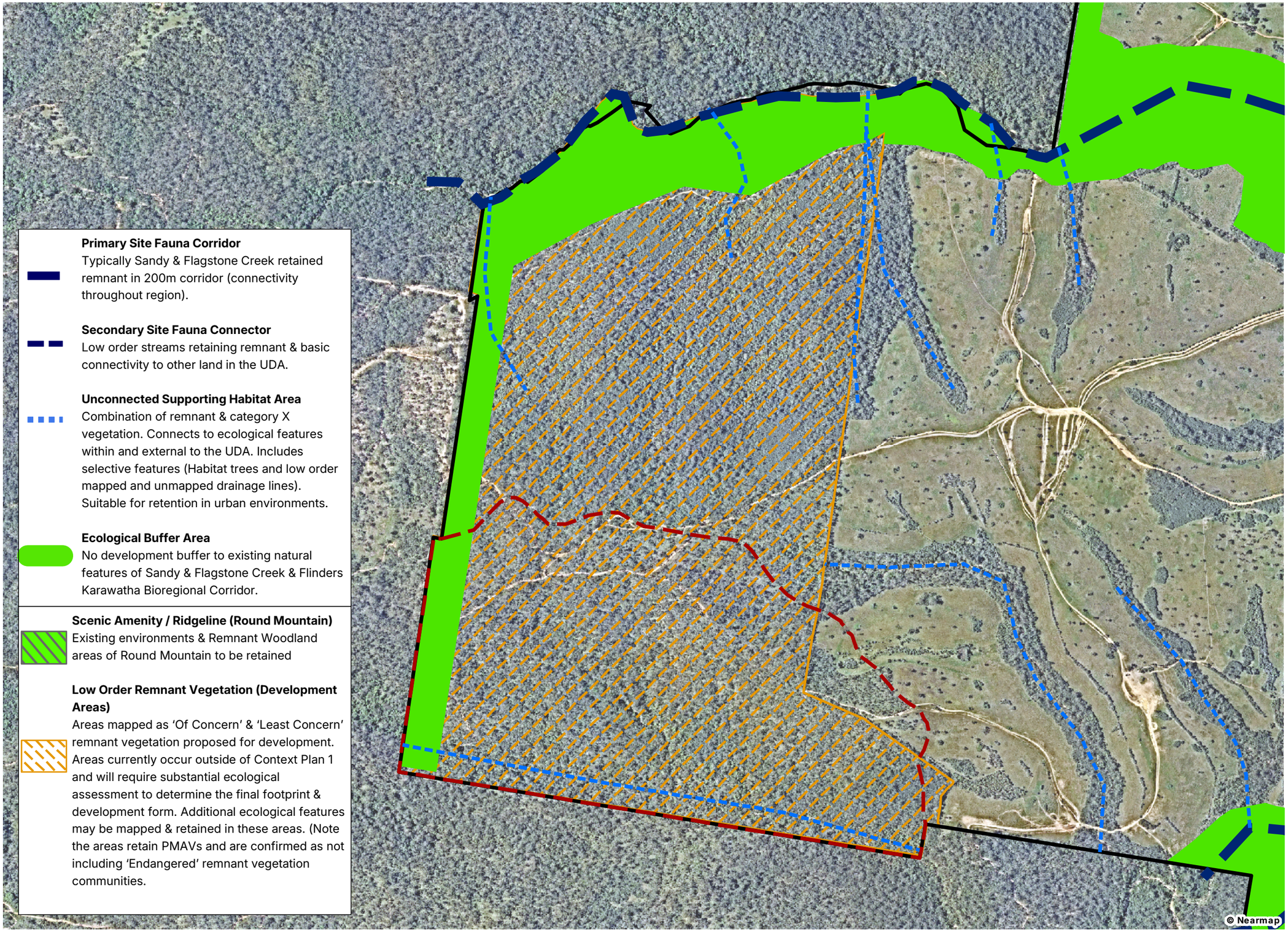
The site has been subject to extensive modification in the form of thinning and clearing activities. These have mostly occurred in the eastern portion of the site; however, aerial imagery indicates some modification has occurred through the remnant vegetation in the western portion of the site. The eastern portion of the site is mostly cleared and devoid of noteworthy vegetation, retaining minimal ecological values. The proposed development will result in the removal of regulated vegetation mapping present in the western portion of the site, however, will retain vegetation in the form of environmental corridors within the associated rectified waterways and buffers.

Broadly the areas to be cleared and thus the subsequent habitat features affected are described as the following:

1. Sporadically located semi-mature, mature and juvenile individual tree species previously retained over the allotment area.
2. Minor removal of Category X tree clusters along the edge of remnant and other retained areas where required.
3. Minor lineal clearing associated with the construction of road linkages over Flagstone Creek and other WWBW.
4. Remnant clearing outside conservation corridors in the western portion of the site.
5. Removal of regenerating saplings associated with previous clearing areas.

The majority of the most significant vegetation on-site is retained and protected in designated open space and greenspace areas within the site (refer to **Plan 2** - Summary of Vegetation Clearing).

1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL SITE STRATEGY - HABITATS



Primary Site Fauna Corridor
Typically Sandy & Flagstone Creek retained remnant in 200m corridor (connectivity throughout region).

Secondary Site Fauna Connector
Low order streams retaining remnant & basic connectivity to other land in the UDA.

Unconnected Supporting Habitat Area
Combination of remnant & category X vegetation. Connects to ecological features within and external to the UDA. Includes selective features (Habitat trees and low order mapped and unmapped drainage lines). Suitable for retention in urban environments.

Ecological Buffer Area
No development buffer to existing natural features of Sandy & Flagstone Creek & Flinders Karawatha Bioregional Corridor.

Scenic Amenity / Ridgeline (Round Mountain)
Existing environments & Remnant Woodland areas of Round Mountain to be retained

Low Order Remnant Vegetation (Development Areas)
Areas mapped as 'Of Concern' & 'Least Concern' remnant vegetation proposed for development. Areas currently occur outside of Context Plan 1 and will require substantial ecological assessment to determine the final footprint & development form. Additional ecological features may be mapped & retained in these areas. (Note the areas retain PMAVs and are confirmed as not including 'Endangered' remnant vegetation communities.

Notes:
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LEGEND

- Context Area 3 boundary
- Context Area 3 - West (B)

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	18/11/2025	REBRAND	TC	AD

N

0 100 200 300 400 m

1:10,000 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

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PEET

Flagstone

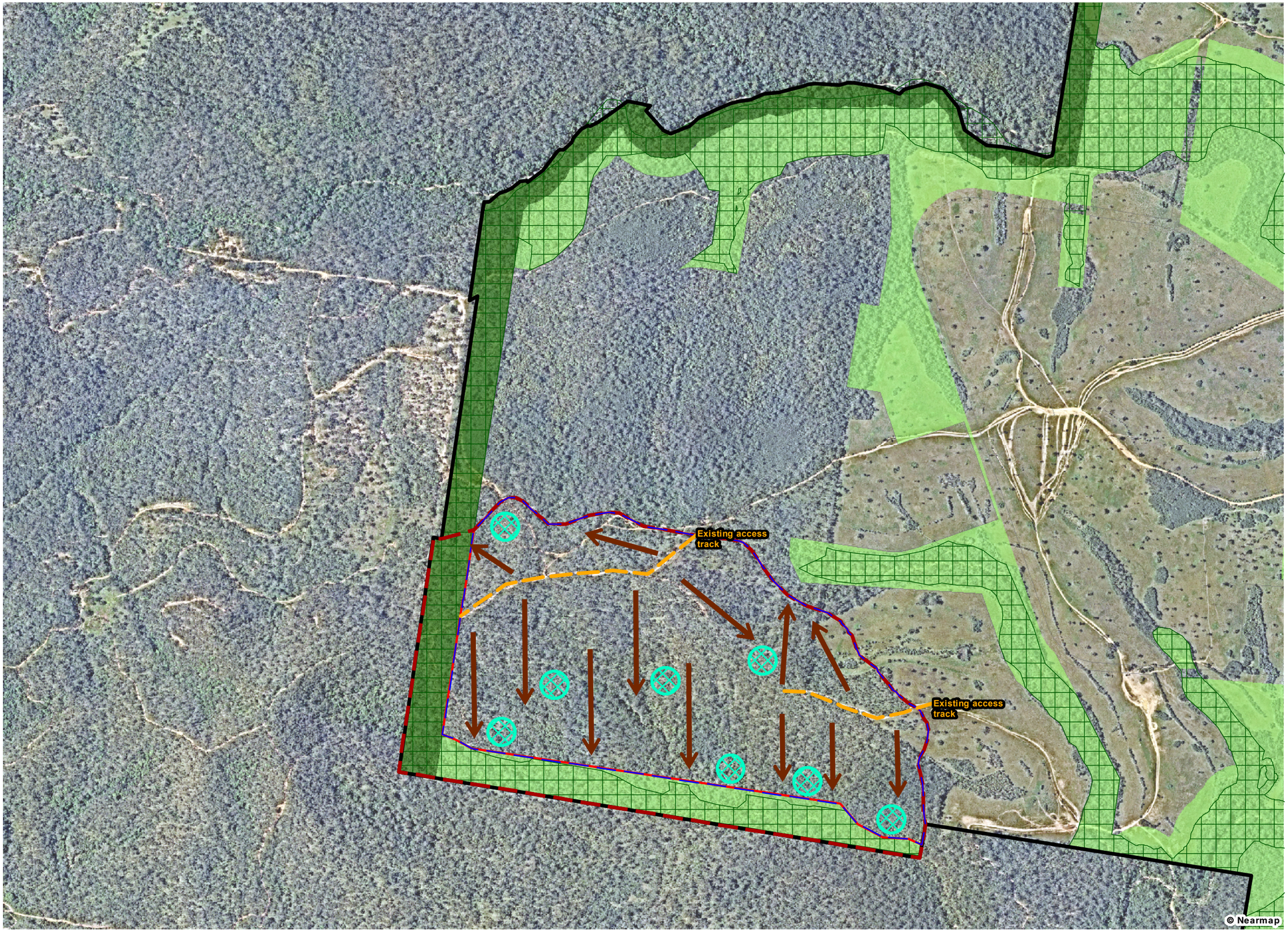
CONTEXT AREA 3 - WEST (B)

Address / RPD: Flagstone City

Date: 18/11/2025

9850 E 01 CA3 W-B FMP NESS B

2. VEGETATION CLEARING ASSESSMENT



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LEGEND

- Context Area 3 boundary
- Context Area 3 - West (B)
- Natural Environment Site Strategy contraints
- Conservation area
- Linear openspace
- Context Area 3 - West (B) vegetation clearing area
- Tree protection fencing - to be fauna friendly design & subject to minor changes by Arborist and civil engineer
- Clearing direction
- Stockpile location (indicative)

AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
B	18/11/2025	REBRAND	TC	AD

N

0 100 200 300 400 m

1:10,000 @ A3 | Transverse Mercator | GDA 2020 | Zone 56

Saunders Havill
BOWENHILLS | SPRINGFIELD
1300 123 744 | mail@saundershavill.com

PEET

Flagstone

CONTEXT AREA 3 - WEST (B)

Address / RPD: Flagstone City

Date: 18/11/2025

9850 E 02 CA3 W-B FMP Clearing B

The following strategies have been developed as part of this FMP to mitigate the adverse impacts of development on native fauna and provide habitat enhancement and informed the VMP (to be lodged under a separate cover):

1. **Direction of Clearing Plan** – to direct clearing activities from open areas to less open areas allowing fauna to naturally seek shelter in the adjacent habitat;
2. **Fencing Management Strategy** – for the provision of permanent and temporary fencing around roads and construction areas, and
3. **Nest Box/Hollow Strategy** – for the installation of nest boxes in mature native trees in retained environmental corridors and the provision of hollow logs and branches to temporarily house translocated animals and provide permanent nesting sites. Habitat features are to be determined by the Environmental Coordinator as part of the VMP and Rehabilitation Plans prepared for the environmental corridor.

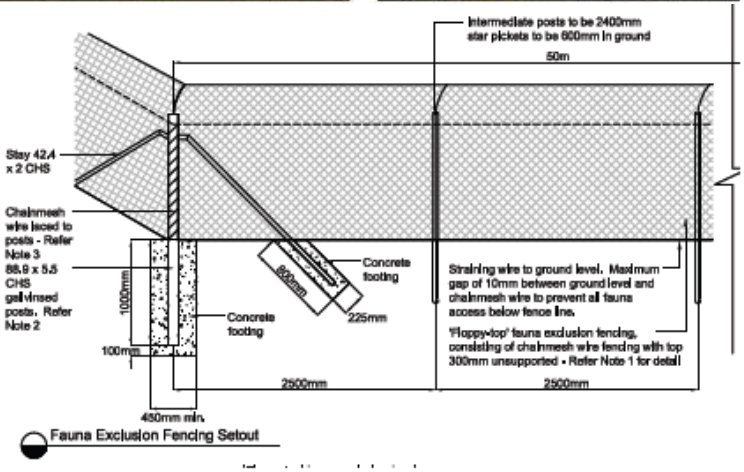
The below images reflect management strategies that may be adopted in this FMP.

FAUNA SPOTTERS RETRIEVING FAUNA

FAUNA SIGNAGE

FAUNA SPOTTER DURING TREE CLEARING

KOALA SIGNAGE



CONSTRUCTION FENCING DETAIL

TREE PROTECTION & EROSION FENCE

SIGNIFICANT TREE PROTECTION FENCING

4.2. Road Crossing Strategies

There are a number of road crossings intersecting waterways, gully lines and watercourses through the Flagstone City project. Where these crossings traverse major ecological corridors (such as Sandy and Flagstone Creeks) they are required to provide a fauna responsive design structure in accordance with the *Fauna Sensitive Transport Infrastructure Delivery Manual:*, prepared by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (dated June 2024).

There are no proposed road linkages across Fisheries waterways for WWBW within the site.

4.3. Observed Fauna

A detailed fauna survey was undertaken by SHG in August 2021 to identify significant biodiversity values and inform the FMP.

A total of 60 fauna species were detected within the three ecological assessment area present within West B (Areas 2, 3 and 4) including thirteen (13) species of mammal, thirty-seven (37) species of bird, three (3) species of amphibian and seven (7) species of reptile (refer to **Table 4**). One significant fauna species was located within an ecological area present within West B. Grey-headed Flying Fox, listed Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NCA was recorded in ecological assessment area 3 during spotlighting. However, the sighting did not occur within West B itself. Furthermore, a Koala, listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and NCA, was recorded via camera traps within the region of CA3 referred to as West A, north of the West B site. No evidence of this Koala was detected within West B during surveys.

The site is identified under the NESS as containing vegetated areas of Koala Habitat. Impacts on Koala Habitat will be managed through the conditions of the EPBC Act approval. Therefore, a response to PDA Guideline No. 17 (Remnant vegetation and Koala habitat obligations in Greater Flagstone and Yarrabilba PDAs) is not required.

Table 4: Observed Fauna Species on Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
Amphibians	
Lymnodynastes peronii	Striped Marsh Frog
Pseudophryne raveni	Copper-backed broodfrog
Rhinella marina	Cane Toad
Birds	
Alisterus scapularis	Australian King-Parrot
Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Cacatua sanguinea	Little Corella
Chalcites basalis	Horsfield's bronze-Cuckoo
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Cormobates leucophaea	White-throated Treecreeper
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow
Coturnix ypsilophora	Brown Quail
Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird

Scientific Name	Common Name
Eopsaltria australis	Eastern Yellow Robin
Geopelia humeralis	Bar shouldered dove
Gerygone olivacea	White-throated Gerygone
Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie
Hirundo neoxena	Welcome Swallow
Lichenostomus chrysops	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy Wren
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Miner
Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's Honeyeater
Melithreptus albogularis	White-throated honeyeater
Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater
Pachycephala pectoralis	Golden Whistler
Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler
Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote
Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing
Philemon corniculatus	Noisy Friarbird
Platycercus adscitus	Pale-headed Rosella
Psophodes olivaceus	Eastern Whipbird
Rhipidura fuliginosa	Grey Fantail
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail
Strepera graculina	Pied Currawong
Taeniopygia bichenovii	Double-barred finch
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet
Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus	Rainbow Lorikeet
Tyto alba	Barn Owl
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing
Mammals	
Antechinus flavipes	Yellow-footed Antechinus
Canis familiaris	Feral Dog
Isoodon macrourus	Northern brown bandicoot
Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
Macropus rufogriseus	Red-necked Wallaby
Macropod sp.	
Mus musculus	House Mouse
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying Fox
Rattus fuscipes	Bush Rat

Scientific Name	Common Name
Sus scrofa	Feral Pig
Sminthopsis murina	Common Dunnart
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brush-tail Possum
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox
Reptiles	
Calia vivax	Lively rainbow skink
Diporiphora australis	Tommy Roundhead
Lampropholis delicata	Grass Skink
Lampropholis guichenoti	Common Garden skink
Morethia teniopleura	Eastern Fire-tailed skink
Pogona barbata	Eastern bearded dragon
Varanus varius	Lace Monitor

4.4. Potential Fauna Species (Threatened)

Table 2 and **Table 3** (refer to **Appendices A & B** for full search results) list endangered, vulnerable and near threatened (EVNT) species which may occur within the general proximity (5 km) of the development site. These species have been identified through the EPBC Act's online PMST and the NCA Wildlife Online database search (discussed in Section 2).

A habitat suitability and risk assessment for significant fauna was undertaken by SHG in conjunction with the ecological surveys. The assessment focused on identifying habitat features typically associated with threatened species and native fauna groups. Thirteen (13) significant fauna species were considered as possible occurrences on the site (refer to **Table 5**). The full assessment is contained in **Appendix C** – Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment.

Table 5: Threatened Species with possible suitable habitat on site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	EPBC Status	NCA Status
Anthochaera phyrgia	Regent Honeyeater	Regent Honeyeaters mostly occur in dry Box-Ironbark Eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest associations in areas of low to moderate relief, wherein they prefer moister, more fertile sites. These areas are generally associated with creek flats and river valleys and foothills. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes. They are a generalist forager, which mainly feed on nectar from a wide range of eucalypts and mistletoes.	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	Glossy Black-cockatoo	This species prefers woodland areas dominated by she-oak *Allocasuarina*, or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of *Allocasuarina* beneath *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia* or *Angophora*. Glossy black-cockatoos have also been observed in mixed *Allocasaurina*, *Casuarina*, cypress *Callitris* and brigalow *Acacia harpophylla* woodland assemblages. In SEQ west of the Great Dividing Range, they have been observed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	EPBC Status	NCA Status
		feeding in remnant belah *Casuarina cristata* and bulloak *Allocasuarina luehmannii* forests. This species is also known to utilise appropriate remnant woodlands, and individual or small pockets of *Allocasuarina* and *Casuarina* feed trees in urban areas		
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	A wide ranging and highly mobile species generally observed over eucalypt habitats. This species prefers forest and woodland with a mosaic of vegetation types, large prey populations (birds) and permanent water. The vegetation types include eucalypt woodland, open forest, tall open forest, gallery rainforest, swamp sclerophyll forest and rainforest margins. Habitat has to be open enough for fast attack and manoeuvring in flight, but provide cover for ambushing of prey.	Endangered	Endangered
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	The Grey Falcon is a medium-sized, compact, pale falcon with a heavy, thick-set, deep-chested appearance. Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. Preys primarily on birds, especially parrots and pigeons, using high-speed chases and stoops; reptiles and mammals are also taken. Like other falcons it utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse; peak laying season is in late winter and early spring; two or three eggs are laid. The nests chosen are usually in the tallest trees along watercourses, particularly River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Coolibah (*E. coolabah*).	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland. They also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps.	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	The Swift Parrot breeds in Tasmania during spring to early summer. During autumn and winter the species migrates to the mainland where it follows a nomadic existence linked to the availability and timing of flowering of trees in various locations.	Critically Endangered	Endangered
Ninox sternua	Powerful Owl	Powerful Owls are generally found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses. The species is sometimes found in open areas near forests, such as farmland, parks and suburban areas, as well as in remnant bushland patches. Powerful Owls need old growth trees to nest.	-	Vulnerable
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll	The Spot-tailed Quoll has a preference for mature wet forest habitat. Unlogged forest or forest that has been less disturbed by timber harvesting is also preferable. This predominantly nocturnal species rests during the day in dens. Habitat requirements include suitable den sites such as hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Individuals require an abundance of food such as birds	Endangered	Endangered

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	EPBC Status	NCA Status
		and small mammals, and large areas of relatively intact vegetation through which to forage.		
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	The Greater Glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial that is mostly restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, although it occurs in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with abundant (large) hollow-bearing trees for shelter and a variety of eucalypt species for feeding. Diet consists of eucalypt leaves, and occasionally flowers. Small home ranges and low dispersability make this species sensitive to clearing and fragmentation, with low persistence in small forest fragments.	Endangered	Vulnerable
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern	The Yellow-bellied Glider largely occurs in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south. Denning occurs within hollows of large trees, with the species preferring to live in family groups of two to six individuals. This species is very mobile and occupy large home ranges of 20 to 85 ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally available food resources.	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks. It also utilises tree limbs. While it appears that most Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby colonies are on north-facing slopes and cliff lines, colonies have been found on south-facing cliffs in Kangaroo Valley, in the Macleay River Gorge, in the Warrumbungles and at Mt Kaputar, although usually in lower densities.	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Koalas are found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland. This species is known on-site.	Endangered	Endangered
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying Fox	Species generally roosts in camps in trees adjacent to larger permanent watercourse. The Grey-headed flying fox requires foraging resources and roosting sites. It is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilises vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands. It also feed son commercial fruit crops. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera. This species is known on-site.	Vulnerable	-

4.5. Potential Impacts

Impacts of the proposed development can generally be summarised as the following:

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	OPERATIONAL IMPACTS
- Direct removal of site vegetation - Loss of habitat - Loss of food sources - Excavation / compaction/ changes in existing ground levels - Altering of hydrological flows - Noise, vibration and dust - Fragmentation of habitat - Erosion and sedimentation - Threats associated with open cuts etc. and fauna entrapment	- Weed introduction (garden escapees) - Increased hydrology with increased hardstand - Altering of run-off chemical and nutrient components (quality) - Barriers to fauna movement - Vehicle and pedestrian movement and trespass - Introduction of domestic and predatory species

Generally, most impacts for developments are associated directly with vegetation clearing. The VMP will provide provisions for wildlife management to mitigate potential impacts during vegetation clearing and comply with legislative requirements and approval conditions. These will include:

- The Fauna Spotter Catcher (DETSI endorsed) must remain on site during all clearing works to undertake pre-clearing inspection, direct clearing activities and relocate fauna.
- Immediately prior to the commencement of clearing of native vegetation, a daily visual inspection of the area must be carried out by a qualified Fauna Spotter Catcher.
- In the event of an animal being located an area of 5 m radius should be established around the tree excluding machinery from the area until the animal has relocated (usually overnight) or, if an animal requires relocating this must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and permitted fauna expert recognised by DETSI.
- Any native fauna orphaned or injured by the development process must be reported to DETSI.
- The site supervisor is responsible for the safe management of site fauna and implementation of these specific fauna requirements.
- Dogs will be restricted on-site during construction activities to encourage fauna movement outside construction hours. Dogs brought onto the premises for security must be controlled and contained.

5. Fauna Management Plan Specifications

5.1. Pre-Construction

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.1.1 Temporary Fencing			
Prior to the commencement of clearing activities, the applicant must fence the limits of vegetation strips and install fauna fencing. This fencing shall be inspected by the Environmental Coordinator. Fencing shall be in accordance with the specifications shown in the approved VMP and if modified by the WPMP. • Fencing shall be fauna friendly and erected to direct fauna towards vegetation associated with Sandy Creek to the south and Flagstone Creek to the north. • Fencing shall be erected prior to the commencement of clearing activities and shall be removed in accordance with the WPMP to enable animals to safely move to refuge areas. • Within the tree protection zone, the following activities are not permitted: storage and mixing of materials, vehicle parking, liquid disposal, machinery repairs and/or refuelling, construction of site office or shed, combustion of any material, stockpiling of soil, rubble or debris, any filling or excavation including trenching, topsoil skimming and/or surface excavation, unless otherwise approved. • Only approved weed management, landscape and revegetation works are to occur beyond the temporary protection fencing. • Fencing shall be reinstated immediately if damaged or knocked down. • Fencing shall remain until the completion of all bulk earthworks and removed just prior to practical completion.	Site Supervisor.	No more than two weeks prior to clearing works commencing on-site.	Inspected by Proponent, the Environmental Coordinator, or Site Supervisor.

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.1.2 Contractor Education and Awareness			
All site contractors and sub-contractors will be made aware of their responsibilities to protect native fauna. The Construction Contractor will be responsible for the commissioning of the PTRP. This FMP is provided as a working document to assist on-site management and protection of native animals. This FMP will generally form part of education and training in a broader Construction Environmental Management Plan but as a minimum will include: • A copy of this FMP kept on site (Site Office). • General education and awareness notification of contractors and sub-contractors involved in activities potentially impacting native animals as part of site induction – contractors must know the location of the FMP, key phone numbers including the nominated Fauna Spotter Catcher and DETSI, and who to report to if potential breaches of the FMP occur. • A list of relevant contact numbers as listed in **Section 8** kept in a visible and accessible location in the site office.	Site Supervisor / Proponent.	Prior to the commencement of construction and as part of the site induction for new staff and sub-contractors.	Site Supervisor.
4.1.3 Fauna Spotter and Catcher			
A DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher shall inspect the site no more than two (2) weeks prior to clearing works commencing on-site and prepare a PTRP. The report must include a full list of fauna species encountered during the site survey, as well as the marking and identification of significant habitat trees. The report shall be sent to the Environmental Coordinator and Proponent prior to the pre-start meeting, for approval and inspection by the Environmental Coordinator. In addition, the DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher must assess the site for: • The presence of native fauna and/or supporting habitat on-site. • Available habitat suitable for likely fauna species.	Site Supervisor / Proponent.	No more than two weeks prior to clearing works commencing on site.	Site Supervisor / Environmental Coordinator.

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
• The presence of any fauna that is 'protected wildlife' as defined under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (protected wildlife). • The presence of any species that is a 'listed threatened species' under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (listed threatened species). **Section 6** details the documentation and actions to be taken if the assessment finds suitable habitat present adjacent to the site or protected/listed species present and/or if the relocation of fauna is required. The DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher must be present during the pre-start meeting to identify all fauna habitat trees prior to the commencement of works to ensure wildlife is unharmed at the time of tree clearing operations. Note. The DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher is a person who holds a rehabilitation permit with an extended authority issued by the Department of Environment and Science specifying the holder may take, keep or use an animal whose habitat is about to be destroyed by a human activity.			

5.2. Vegetation Clearing

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.2.1 Fauna Spotter Catcher			
For all vegetation clearing: • Immediately prior to the commencement of clearing of native vegetation a daily visual inspection of the area must be carried out. • A Fauna Spotter Catcher must be present during all clearing activities and inspect trees continuously ahead of clearing for Koalas. • In the event of an animal being located, an area within a minimum 5 m radius should be established excluding machinery from the area until the animal has relocated (usually overnight). The no go zone should be determined by the Fauna Spotter Catcher dependant on the species. • If any used hollows or nests are identified from inspection by the Fauna Spotter Catcher, the hollows and nest must be removed by an experienced machinery operator and carefully lowered for inspection and fauna removal by the Fauna Spotter Catcher. • The relocating of fauna is only permitted where necessary as per the Rehabilitation Permit held by the Fauna Spotter. There is no approval to relocate fauna as part of operational works onsite, refer to **Section 6** of this document for further details. • Any native fauna orphaned or injured by the development process must be immediately reported to the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (1300 130 372), DETSI, RSPCA and the Environmental Coordinator and Proponent. • The Site Supervisor is responsible for the safe management of site fauna and implementation of these specific requirements. • All personnel on-site must undertake all works in accordance with all direction/s given by the DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher.	DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter Catcher.	Must be present for pre-start meeting, during clearing, construction and continue during the site clearing operations.	Proponent / Site Supervisor / Environmental Coordinator.

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
SPECIFIC KOALA MANAGEMENT NOTES A DETSI endorsed Koala Spotter is a person who holds a tertiary qualification in Biology or Zoology, or who is demonstrably experienced in the identification and location of Koalas in their natural habitat, and has an authorisation from DES to conduct such activities. For example, demonstrably experienced may include a Koala keeper employed by a licenced Wildlife exhibitor (i.e. a zoo) may be capable of demonstrating competence in location Koalas. Prior to the commencement and during felling operations, it is the responsibility of the DETSI endorsed Fauna Spotter to: 1. Be present at the site of felling operations; 2. Identify any tree at the site which a Koala is present, as well as any tree that has a crown which is intermeshed or overlapping with such tree; and 3. Advise the person who is authorised to conduct the felling operation, or that person's representative, of the precise location of each such tree.			
4.2.2 Direction of Clearing			
Vegetation clearing activities must be in accordance with the Direction of Clearing Plan (as shown in the approved VMP, Plan 2 or corrected by the WPMP) which directs clearing towards vegetation to be retained.	Site Supervisor / Earthworks Contractor / Sub Contractor.	As part of clearing earthworks operations.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator.
4.2.3 Monitoring of Clearing/Earthworks			
Works are to be monitored to ensure on-site success of Direction of Clearing Plan (as shown in the approved VMP, Plan 2 or corrected by the WPMP) and for immediate reporting of orphaned, injured, distressed, or killed native animals to DES, RSPCA, Environmental Coordinator and Proponent.	DES Fauna Spotter Catcher as employed by the Construction Contractor.	As part of clearing/ earthworks operations.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator.
4.2.4 Timing of Clearing			

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
No machinery use for vegetation clearing or damage of any kind shall occur on-site between 6 pm and 6 am.	Site Supervisor / Earthworks Contractor / Sub Contractor.	As part of clearing earthworks operations.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator.
4.2.4 Relocation / Translocation			
Where works will result in unacceptable risks to health and safety of fauna, a range of measures may be used by the approved Fauna Spotted Catcher to minimise risks, including the temporary removal of animals from the site with the aim or returning animals back to habitat on site at the completion of risk associated works or to suitable habitat adjacent to the site. Appropriate measures are to be determined by the approved Fauna Spotter Catcher. Note: Appropriate wildlife-proof barriers must be used between adjacent habitat and risk associated structures (i.e. roads) where translocation occurs.	DETSI Fauna Spotter Catcher as employed by the Construction Contractor.	As part of clearing/ earthworks operations.	Site Supervisor / Proponent/ Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.

5.3. Excavation, Earthworks and Access

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.3.1 Minimise Entrapment			
Trenches, manholes, excavation for footings, etc. pose threats to native animal entrapment when left open and should be backfilled as soon as possible. In some locations barriers may be required overnight to eliminate the accidental capture of animals moving through the site.	Site Supervisor / Earthworks Contractor / Sub Contractor.	As part of site earthworks.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator.
When trenches are not backfilled they are to be inspected at the commencement of each day for trapped or injured wildlife. Note: If during the inspection injured wildlife or entrapped native fauna is observed the Site Supervisor is to contact the Fauna Spotter Catcher immediately.	Site Supervisor.	On-going.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator.
4.3.2 Regular and Defined Access			
To minimise impacts and conflicts between native animals, vehicular movement and access during construction and site access should be controlled via minimal entry and exit points.	Site Supervisor.	On-going.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.
4.3.3 Stockpile and Rubbish Locations			
Stockpiled vegetation, topsoil and other materials can quickly become temporary habitat for animals displaced during the actual clearing and earthworks. Rubbish, waste and litter provides opportunistic food source for native and exotic animals alike and often encourages predatory and feral species. Locations for stockpiles, designated rubbish points etc. should occur in cleared sections of the site, away from retained areas, limiting interaction between these areas and core retention areas.	Site Supervisor.	On-going.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator.

5.4. Nest Box / Hollow Maintenance and Monitoring

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.4.1 Installation			
As part of the VMP and pre-clearance reporting, the Environmental Coordinator will determine the number of lost habitat values (hollows) that will require replacement. The specific location of nest boxes to be in installed in retained vegetation bordering along the waterways and will be directed in the Rehabilitation Plan prepared by the Environmental Coordinator. The Nest Box Management Plan will require that all nest box locations are to be GPS recorded and coordinates provided to the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and EDQ.	Environmental Coordinator.	As per the approval conditions and Nest Box Offset Strategy.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.
4.4.2 Maintenance and Monitoring			
Nest boxes are to be monitored and maintained for 12 months. Maintenance activities include, but are not limited to, the following: • The replacement of failed or damaged next boxes • The removal of invasive species • The removal of invasive species will be determined by the engaged DETSI Fauna Spotter Catcher or suitably qualified person.	Nest Box Contractor.	12 months.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.
4.4.3 Reporting Schedule and Pro forma			
A reporting schedule and pro forma must be completed to report all nest box maintenance and monitoring activities throughout the construction period of the development. A copy of the reporting schedule and pro forma must be provided to the Environmental Coordinator and Proponent.	Nest Box Contractor.	Throughout the construction period of the development.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.

5.5. Non-compliance, Monitoring and Reporting

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
4.5.1 Non-Compliance			
Despite the provisions in this FMP, in the unlikely event of a non-compliance or breach, where a contractor or sub-contractor witnesses or is involved in activities which do not comply with this FMP the following procedure shall be followed: • All breaches of the FMP must immediately be reported to the Proponent. • If possible, prior approval / or communication on the breach should be discussed with the Environmental Coordinator. The Environmental Coordinator is responsible for establishing additional management procedures or determining if EDQ notification should be made. • Non-compliance activities should be halted immediately and impacts rectified (fencing reinstalled, stock piling relocated, etc.). • Site staff should notify the site supervisor who is responsible for either rectifying actions or contacting the Environmental Coordinator. • All major breaches which fundamentally do not achieve the overall outcomes of the FMP and result in lost habitat or distress to native animals must be reported to the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and applicable regulatory authorities.	Site Supervisor.	On-going.	Site Supervisor / Proponent / Environmental Coordinator / EDQ.
4.5.2 Monitoring and Reporting			
The site shall be monitored at all times. This should include: • Daily inspections by the Site Supervisor. • Weekly/fortnightly inspections by the Environmental Coordinator. • Random and periodical inspections by the Proponent. The Fauna Spotter Catcher employed during pre-construction and on-site works shall provide a Post-clearing Report, to be given to the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and Environmental Coordinator no more than two (2) weeks after clearing has finished, specifying the following:	All Site Staff.	On-going.	EDQ / Environmental Coordinator / Proponent.

Management Item	Responsibility	Timing	Reporting
• Length and time of clearing; • Details of any fauna that were caught and/or released and the placement of any release/s; • Inventory of species encountered during tree removal; • Brief summary of any fauna handling, mortalities or other relevant fauna related incidents that may have occurring during tree removal; and The Fauna Spotter Catcher Post-clearing Report is to be submitted to the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and EDQ following the completion of tree clearing activities and prior to commencement of the use of the premises.			
4.5.3 Orphaned or Injured Fauna			
All native animal fatalities must be reported immediately to the Environmental Coordinator, the Proponent and DES. Where any site staff (contractors or sub-contractors) witnesses or locates distressed, injured or orphaned animals they should immediately contact the Environmental Coordinator, Proponent and DES. Works within the area of the animal must cease until further instruction is provided by one of the above authorities. Refer to **Section 8** for a list of key contacts.	All Site Staff.	On-going.	EDQ / DES / Environmental Coordinator / Proponent.

Refer to **Section 8** for the contact details of responsible entities. The Environmental Coordinator's role has been to prepare this FMP and liaise with EDQ, PEET and the approved Fauna Spotter Catcher (to be appointed) and the Construction Contractor (to be appointed) to achieve the outcomes of this plan.

6. Fauna Spotter Catcher Assessment

The Fauna Spotter Catcher assessment as part of the pre-clearing surveys and PTRP may reveal suitable fauna habitat adjacent on land within the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor for protected/listed species present on the site and/or the requirement for relocation of fauna. The following table details the actions to be taken in these events.

Fauna Spotter Catcher required – suitable habitat present adjacent to the site	If the engaged Fauna Spotter Catcher's assessment determines that no protected wildlife or listed species are present but such threatened fauna may be present within suitable habitat existing adjacent to the site, the following must be included in the PTRP: • Fauna Spotter Catcher credentials and for handling of anticipated protected species • A list of anticipated species; and • A Wildlife Protection Management Plan (WPMP) and Wildlife Habitat Impact Mitigation Plan (WHIMP)
Fauna Spotter Catcher required – protected / listed species present and/or relocation of fauna required	If the Fauna Spotter Catcher's Assessment determines that any protected wildlife or listed species are present, and/or threatened fauna are to be systematically relocated, a Fauna Translocation Management Plan (FTMP) or Species Management Program (SMP) if applicable may be prepared in accordance with the PTRP. The FTMP must be submitted to DETSI for endorsement. The following must then by submitted to EDQ with a development application for operational works (vegetation clearing): • Fauna Spotter Catcher credentials and for handling of anticipated protected species • A list of anticipated species; and • DES endorsement of the proposed FTMP or SMP; and • A copy of the DES endorsed plans. A Species Management Program for tampering with animal breeding places may be required.

7. Koala Habitat

The site contains Koala habitat mapped under State Planning Policy and the following should be complied with as part of this FMP to ensure safe removal should any Koalas be encountered on site:

- During construction phases measures are taken in construction practices to not increase the risk of death or injuries to Koalas as specified within this FMP.
- Native vegetation clearing is undertaken as sequential clearing under the guidance of a Koala spotter where the native vegetation is a non-juvenile Koala habitat tree.
- Landscape activities provide food, shelter and movement opportunities for Koala consistent with the site design.

8. Site Contacts

Role	Contact Details
Proponent	Jordan Pyne PEET Limited Ph. (07) 3166 0309
Site Supervisor	*To be appointed.*
Environmental Coordinator	Andrew Davies Saunders Havill Group Ph. (07) 3251 9444
Administering Authority	Brandon Bouda Economic Development Queensland Ph. (07) 3452 7422
Council	Adam Avalos Logan City Council Ph. (07) 3412 4874
Construction Contractor	*To be appointed.*
Fauna Spotter and Catcher	*To be appointed.*
Veterinarian (in closest proximity to application site)	VetLove Flagstone Veterinary Clinic Shop 7, Corner of Hollows &, Wild Mint Dr, Jimboomba QLD 4280 Mon-Fri: 8:00am – 6:00pm, Sat: 8:00am – 12:00pm, Sun: Closed Ph. (07) 5546 0315 Jimboomba Veterinary Surgery 13 Euphemia St, Jimboomba QLD 4280 Mon-Fri: 8:00am – 6:00pm, Sat: 8:00am – 5:00pm, Sun: 9:00am–1:00pm Ph. (07) 5546 9540
Department of Environmental and Science	For wildlife incidents and licensing and permits: Ph. 1300 130 372
RSPCA Queensland	For reporting injured, sick or orphaned wildlife: Ph. 1300 ANIMAL (1300 264 625)

9. Appendices

Appendix A

Protected Matters Search Tool

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Appendix B

Wildlife Online Search

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Appendix C

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Appendix A

Protected Matters Search Tool

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 04-Mar-2025

Summary

Details

- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat

Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	53
Listed Migratory Species:	11

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	22
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	25
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	30 - 40km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Geophaps scripta scripta](#) Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Grantiella picta](#) Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Lathamus discolor](#) Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Rostratula australis](#) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Stagonopleura guttata](#) Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Tringa nebularia](#) Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Turnix melanogaster](#) Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
[Maccullochella mariensis](#) Mary River Cod [83806]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area	In buffer area only
INSECT			
[Argynnis hyperbius inconstans](#) Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
[Chalinolobus dwyeri](#) Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas			
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pseudomys novaehollandiae			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Bosistoa transversa			
Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coleus habrophyllus listed as Plectranthus habrophyllus [91378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia tetraphylla Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Picris evae			
Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Planchonella eerwah			
Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens			
Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides			
Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii			
Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe			
Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata			
Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli			
Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii			
Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus			
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Cuculus optatus](#) Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Motacilla flava](#) Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Charadrius leschenaultii](#) Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Tringa nebularia](#) Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Sterna striata			
White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In buffer area only
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus			
Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Undullah	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
130 Tully Road, New Beith, Residential Development	2020/8848		Completed	In buffer area only
DT0018 Matt Court Wastewater Conveyance	2023/09529		Completed	In buffer area only
Kagaru Residential Development	2024/10083		Referral Decision	In buffer area only
Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project	2021/8927		Completed	In buffer area only
New Beith Road Upgrade	2023/09505		Assessment	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
130 Tully Road New Beith Residential Development v2	2021/8904	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Bushman Drive Residential Development, Jimboomba, Qld	2018/8376	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Flagstone West Urban Development Project, QLD	2014/7206	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Flinders Residential Development, Undullah Road, Undullah, Qld	2017/8109	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Greater Flagstone master planned residential development, Undullah, Qld	2015/7530	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Inland Rail Calvert to Kagaru Project	2017/7944	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Residential Development, Lot 4 RP45728, New Beith, Qld	2019/8398	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Residential development, Lots 3, 200 and 1, approx 6.5km SW Undullah, Qld	2016/7772	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Residential development, Teviot Road, north Beaudesert, Qld	2016/7724	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Residential Development (Lot30, SP309195) Mountain Ridge Rd, South Maclean, Qld	2019/8408	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Southern Regional Water Pipeline	2006/2593	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Tarnbrae Greater Flagstone Residential Development, New Beith, QLD	2019/8412	Controlled Action	Further Information Request	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Construction and upgrade of approximately 7km of external road corridor, Flagstone, Qld	2014/7319	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Flagstone Central to Cedar Grove WWTP Conveyance Pipeline	2018/8190	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Greenbank to Flagstone Central Conveyance Pipeline Project, Qld	2018/8344	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
South West Pipeline and Wyaralong Tanks Project, Qld	2018/8320	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Spring Mountain Park rural residential estate, stages 15-18, Greenbank/New Beith, Qld	2013/7030	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Bioregional Assessments

[Resource Information]

SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

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Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
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Appendix B

Wildlife Online Search

Nature Conservation Act 1992

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: Native
Queensland status: Rare and threatened species
Records: Confirmed
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -27.7944
Longitude: 152.9167
Distance: 5
Email: isabellapaxton@saundershavill.com
Date submitted: Tuesday 04 Mar 2025 10:15:35
Date extracted: Tuesday 04 Mar 2025 10:20:02

The number of records retrieved = 6

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Information about your Species lists request is logged for quality assurance, user support and product enhancement purposes only.
The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au.

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)		V	V	1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	25
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Coleus habrophyllus*			E	E	2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca irbyana*			E		3

CODES

I - Y indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992.*
The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*
The values of EPBC are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) and Conservation Dependent (CD).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

Appendix C

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Likelihood of occurrence assessment

Likelihood of occurrence	Assessment criteria[4]
Unlikely	The investigation area does not contain habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species during any stage of its lifecycle. OR No contemporary[5] species records within 5 km of the investigation area and at least one of the following criteria is met: • The investigation area is beyond the known geographic range of the species; OR • The investigation area and/or surrounding land is highly disturbed[6].
Low	There are contemporary species records more than 1 km but less than 5 km of the investigation area, and it contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species. OR There are contemporary species records more than 5 km but within 20 km of the investigation area and the following criteria are met: • The investigation area contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species; AND • No major barriers to dispersal[7] for the species exist between the location of the record and the investigation area; AND • The investigation area and/or surrounding land is relatively undisturbed and there is potential for individuals of the species to survive in the short-term.
Moderate	There are contemporary species records within 1 km of the investigation area, and it contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species. OR There are contemporary species records within 5 km of the investigation area and the following criteria are met: • The investigation area contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species; AND • No major barriers to dispersal for the species between the location of the record and the investigation area; AND • The investigation area and/or surrounding land is relatively undisturbed and there is potential for individuals of the species to survive in the short-term.
High	There are contemporary species records within 1 km of the investigation area and the following criteria are met: • The investigation area contains habitat types or resources known to be utilized by the species; AND

[4] Criteria should be used as a guide only. Site- and species-specific factors should be considered by the assessment.
[5] Within 20 years of the date of the assessment.
[6] Contains minimal vegetation cover with a dominant land use such as development, extractive industries, intensive agriculture
[7] Barriers to dispersal will be species specific, but for tree or ground dwelling fauna may include major roads with no fauna crossing features or dense development.

	• No major barriers to dispersal for the species between the location of the record and the investigation area; AND • The investigation area and/or surrounding land is relatively undisturbed and there is potential for individuals of the species to survive in the short-term.
Known	Species positively identified during field surveys within the investigation area OR there are multiple contemporary species records within the investigation area.

Listed Wetlands of International Importance

Matters of National Environmental Significance					
Wetlands of National Importance					
Name	**Status**	**Type of presence**	**Description of the community/preferred habitat**	**Desktop Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
Moreton Bay			The site is located approximately 30-40 kilometres directly west of Moreton Bay.	There will be no measurable affect to Moreton Bay.	Unlikely - No Wetlands or Wetland values observed on site

Matters of National Environmental Significance					
Threatened Ecological Communities					
Name	**Status**	**Type of presence**	**Description of the community/preferred habitat**	**Likelihood of Occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	E	Community likely to occur within area	In Queensland, this ecological community coincides with two regional ecosystem communities including Of Concern RE12.1.1 (Casuarina glauca +/- mangroves woodland) as well as areas where the canopy is dominated by Casuarina glauca within 12.3.20 (Melaleuca quinquenervia, Casuarina glauca +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus siderophloia open forest on low coastal alluvial plains).	Unlikely	Unlikely - No RE's or values characteristics of this TEC located on site
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	E	Community may occur within area	The Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forests of South-eastern Australia is a type of forest or scrub associated with freshwater (to brackish) wetlands on low-lying coastal areas. Several regional ecosystem communities coincide with this TEC, including Least Concern RE 12.2.7 (Melaleuca quinquenervia or rarely M. dealbata open forest on sand plains), Of Concern RE 12.3.4/12.3.4a (Melaleuca quinquenervia, Eucalyptus robusta woodland on coastal alluvium/Eucalyptus bancroftii open woodland often with Melaleuca quinquenervia), Least Concern RE 12.3.5 (Melaleuca quinquenervia open forest on coastal alluvium), Least Concern RE 12.3.6 (Melaleuca quinquenervia +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis, Lophostemon suaveolens, Corymbia intermedia open forest on coastal alluvial plain) and Endangered RE 12.3.20 (Melaleuca quinquenervia, Casuarina glauca +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. siderophloia open forest on low coastal alluvial plain).	Unlikely	Unlikely - No rectified RE's or values characteristics of this TEC located on site
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	E	Community likely to occur within area	The canopy of this TEC always contains Eucalyptus moluccana (Grey Box) and/or a grey gum species (E. propinqua (Small-Fruited Grey Gum) and/or less commonly E. punctata (Grey Gum)). Other canopy species often present include E. siderophloia (Grey Ironbark) and/or	Unlikely	Unlikely - No RE's or values characteristics of this TEC located on site

			Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine). In some areas any of these canopy species may be locally dominant. This TEC has an understorey typically with drier vine-forest/rainforest flora (often including vines and lianas). Regional ecosystems typically associated with this community are RE 12.9-10.3, RE 12.8.14a and RE 12.8.8a.		
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	CE	Community may occur within area	This TEC occurs mainly on basalt and alluvial soils and is characteristic of a low abundance of Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Casuarina species. Specimens with buttress roots and a diversity of vines are common throughout this TEC. This community is usually associated Regional Ecosystems 12.3.1, 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, and 12.12.1.	Unlikely	Unlikely - No RE's or values characteristics of this TEC located on site
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	E	Community may occur within area	The Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains ecological community is typically a grassy woodland with a canopy dominated by Eucalyptus populnea and understorey mostly of grasses and other herbs. The ecological community mostly occurs in gently undulating to flat landscapes and occasionally on gentle slopes on a wide range of soil types of alluvial and depositional origin. In Queensland, this TEC corresponds with 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12 and 12.3.10.	Unlikely	Unlikely - No RE's or values characteristics of this TEC located on site
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	E	Community likely to occur within area	The Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions occurs in the New South Wales North Coast (NNC) and South Eastern Queensland (SEQ) IBRA bioregions and on Curtis Island in the Brigalow Belt North (BBN) IBRA Bioregion (DoE 2013). The ecological community is found on alluvial landforms, including floodplains, the riparian zones of parent rivers and other order tributaries, alluvial flats, floodplain/alluvial terraces and periodically flooded depressions. Components of this ecological community are recognised as endangered under this framework, including; RE 12.3.3, RE 12.3.3a, RE 12.3.3d, and RE 12.3.20.	Moderate	Moderate – This RE was not listed at time of quaternary surveys. RE12.3.11 is known within the site and this TEC has been identified in the Flagstone PDA area. Quaternary site 2 (see Appendix G) demonstrates some values reflective of TEC, 'Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland', however the understory shows a high level of disturbance which makes it exempt from being classified as this TEC. Quaternary 7 is indicative of this TEC and has an intact understory. However, the TEC has not been confirmed to

					occur on site due to it being listed subsequent to surveys. The location that quaternaries 2 and 7 were conducted in is to be retained.
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	CE	Community likely to occur within area	Box – Gum Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands are characterised by a species-rich understorey of native tussock grasses, herbs and scattered shrubs, and the dominance, or prior dominance, of White Box, Yellow Box or Blakely's Red Gum trees. In Queensland the ecological community is a primary component of the following Regional Ecosystems: 11.8.2a, 11.8.8, 11.9.9a, 13.3.1, 13.11.8, 13.12.8 and 13.12.9. It can also be a smaller component of the following regional ecosystems: 11.3.23, 12.8.16 (only at the far western edge of the bioregion), 13.3.4, 13.11.3 and 13.11.4. These regional ecosystems range in conservation status from 'not of concern at present' to 'endangered'.	Unlikely	Unlikely - No RE's or values characteristics of this TEC located on site

Listed Threatened Species

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
Bird								
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CE	82338	Regent Honeyeaters mostly occur in dry Box-Ironbark Eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest associations in areas of low to moderate relief, wherein they prefer moister, more fertile sites. These areas are generally associated with creek flats and river valleys and foothills. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes. They are a generalist forager, which mainly feed on nectar from a wide range of eucalypts and mistletoes.	There are one-hundred and seventy-two (172) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. Four (4) of which were within 5km of the site. There is a high number of records of this species occurring within 10km of the site. However, reviewing ALA majority of these records occurred within the same area around the same time in 2019. Looking at the data source, eBird, it appears multiple people recorded these records. This potentially indicates that the same individual or group of individuals of this species was being observed by multiple people within this area at this time. The site contains remnant vegetation which contains eucalypt dominated Regional Ecosystems. The remnant vegetation is suitable foraging habitat for the Regent Honeyeater due to the	High	Moderate

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
						dominance of winter flowering eucalypts including Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus crebra and Eucalyptus tereticornis. In addition to the presence of foraging habitat on-site, the Regent Honeyeater was observed in 2019 approximately 1.4 km south-west of the site in the Lyons area. However, due to historical logging, the vegetation is lacking large, old-growth trees that this species prefers. Given the large area and connectedness of the remnant vegetation on-site, there is potential for the Regent Honeyeater to utilise the vegetation during foraging periods.		
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	E	E	1001	The Australasian Bittern occurs in terrestrial wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats, mainly in the temperate south-east and south-west. It favours wetlands with tall dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow water up to 0.3 m deep, often at the edges of pools or waterways, or from platforms or mats of vegetation over deep water. It favours	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years . This site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps with tall dense vegetation.	Low	Unlikely

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
					permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and / or reeds or cutting grass growing over muddy or peaty substrate. The Australasian Bittern occurs in the far south-east of Queensland; it has been reported North to Baralaba and West to Wyandra, although in most years it is probably confined to a few coastal swamps. It is rarely recorded in Queensland, and possibly survives only in protected areas such as the Cooloola and Fraser regions.			
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	V	874	In Australia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh, and beach cast algae / seaweed or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They also occur in salt works and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgelands and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry. They use intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays,	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. This site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps, or any regions which could support temporary pooling water.	Low	Unlikely

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
					inlets, estuaries or seashores, and also swamps and creeks lined with mangroves.			
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CE	CE	856	Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. In Queensland, scattered records occur in the Gulf of Carpentaria, with widespread records along the coast south of Cairns.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. The site is not coastal. Characteristic that could support ephemeral pooled water are present, however these locations are highly disturbed with significant weed incursion.	Low	Unlikely
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	V	67036	This species prefers woodland areas dominated by she-oak Allocasuarina, or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of Allocasuarina beneath Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora. Glossy black-cockatoos have also been observed in mixed Allocasaurina, Casuarina, cypress Callitris and brigalow Acacia harpophylla woodland assemblages. In	There are eight (8) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. No records are within 5km of the site. The western half of the site is mapped as remnant vegetation with eucalypt dominated Regional Ecosystems. Allocasuarina species were lacking across	Moderate	Low

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
					SEQ west of the Great Dividing Range, they have been observed feeding in remnant belah Casuarina cristata and bulloak Allocasuarina luehmannii forests. This species is also known to utilise appropriate remnant woodlands, and individual or small pockets of Allocasuarina and Casuarina feed trees in urban areas	the site, reducing suitability of the vegetation for the Glossy Black-cockatoo. Glossy Black-cockatoos are identified as occurring within the Flinders-Karawatha corridor which adjoins the site to the west.		
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	V	V	877	In the non-breeding grounds in Australasia, the Greater Sand Plover is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats. They mainly occur on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks, as well as sandy estuarine lagoons. They seldom occur at	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. There are no coastal or estuarian habitats present on site. Therefor there is no suitable habitat for this species present.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	V	V	67062	Found in eucalypt woodlands (including Box-Gum Woodland) and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species; also found in mallee and River Red Gum. It is less commonly found on coastal plains and ranges.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years Site is not inland of the Great Dividing Range within the known distribution of the species. Therefore, it is unlikely that this species occurs on site.	Unlikely	Unlikely

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig-Parrot	CE	CE	59714	The Coxen's Fig Parrot occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine forest. Food is mainly taken from figs however other species fruit have been recorded in their diet including Elaeocarpus grandis, Syzygium corynanthum, Litsea reticulata and Grevillea robusta.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years No ecosystems reflective of rainforest were observed during surveys. Furthermore, no food species that this species has been observed to feed on were noticed in any significant abundance on site. Some fig species and Grevillea robusta were noted as occurring within the greater CA3 area. The species has not been recorded within a 10km radius of the site within the last 20 years.	Low	Unlikely
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	E	E	942	A wide ranging and highly mobile species generally observed over eucalypt habitats. This species prefers forest and woodland with a mosaic of vegetation types, large prey populations (birds) and permanent water. The vegetation types include eucalypt woodland, open forest, tall open forest, gallery rainforest, swamp sclerophyll forest and rainforest margins. Habitat has to be open enough for fast attack and manoeuvring in	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. There is potential for the Red Goshawk to use the remnant vegetation on-site as it comprises eucalypt woodland and riverine vegetation communities. However, it is likely that occurrence would be limited to opportunistic foraging due to the lack of tall trees across the site. It is	Moderate	Low

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
					flight, but provide cover for ambushing of prey.	unlikely that it would be used for breeding		
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	V	V	929	The Grey Falcon is a medium-sized, compact, pale falcon with a heavy, thick-set, deep-chested appearance. Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. Preys primarily on birds, especially parrots and pigeons, using high-speed chases and stoops; reptiles and mammals are also taken. Like other falcons it utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse; peak laying season is in late winter and early spring; two or three eggs are laid. The nests chosen are usually in the tallest trees along watercourses, particularly River Red Gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and Coolibah (E. coolabah).	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years The remnant vegetation on-site contains eucalypt woodland and riverine vegetation communities. The watercourses contain large eucalypt trees which may provide suitable nesting habitat. The presence of eucalypt woodland but lack of records within a km of the site indicates a low likelihood of this species occurring on-site.	Moderate	Moderate
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe,	V	V	863	Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands. They usually inhabit	There are thirty-three (33) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. Eight (8) of which	Low	Unlikely

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
	Japanese Snipe				open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation.	are within 5km. There are an additional four (4) updated records within 10km of the site. This site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps. Characteristic that could support ephemeral pooled water are present, however these locations are highly disturbed with significant weed incursion. Furthermore vegetation that could be characterised as low and dense and not present. As such suitable habitat for this species is not present.		
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	V	64440	This species inhabits open grasslands and woodlands typically with a native understorey although may occur in artificial pasture.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years Suitable habitat in the form of open grasslands and woodlands with a predominantly native understory is not present on-site. In addition, the species is very rarely observed in southern	Unlikely	Unlikely

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
						Queensland, and thus this species is not expected to occur on-site.		
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	470	The species inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. The species prefers woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes. It is more common in wider blocks of remnant woodland than in narrower strips.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. Based on the presence of a large area of connected remnant habitat, there is potential that the vegetation may contain large eucalypts that are preferable foraging habitat for this species. However, large trees were observed to be minimal on site and the understory with high levels of disturbance.	Low	Unlikely
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	V	V	682	Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland. They also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps.	There are 65 records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the last 20 years, 7 of which are within 5km. There are no records of this species within 1 km of the site. There are an additional 2 undated records within 10km of the site. Based on the presence of a large area of connected remnant	Moderate	Moderate

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
						habitat, there is potential that the vegetation may contain large eucalypts that are preferable foraging habitat for this species. However, surveys on site found large trees in this area are limited, with significant evidence of disturbance across site.		
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	CE	E	744	The Swift Parrot breeds in Tasmania during spring to early summer. During autumn and winter the species migrates to the mainland where it follows a nomadic existence linked to the availability and timing of flowering of trees in various locations.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. The site contains remnant vegetation which is eucalypt dominated Regional Ecosystems. The remnant vegetation is suitable foraging habitat for the Swift Parrot due to the dominance of winter flowering eucalypts including *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus crebra* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis*. However, due to historical logging, the vegetation is lacking large, old-growth trees that this species prefers. As such, the	Moderate	Moderate

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
						likelihood of occurrence is considered moderate. Given the large area and connectedness of the remnant vegetation on-site, there is potential for the Swift Parrot to utilise the vegetation during foraging periods.		
Ninox sternua	Powerful Owl	-	V	-	Powerful Owls are generally found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses. The species is sometimes found in open areas near forests, such as farmland, parks and suburban areas, as well as in remnant bushland patches. Powerful Owls need old growth trees to nest.	There is potential for the remnant vegetation to provide habitat for the Powerful Owl. However, extensive surveys have been completed across Context Area 3, where the species or evidence of the species was not observed. Surveys included bird surveys and spotlighting.	Moderate	Low
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	77037	The Australian Painted Snipe is usually found in shallow inland wetlands, either freshwater or brackish, that are either permanently or temporarily filled. The species has a scattered distribution throughout many parts of Australia, with a single record from Tasmania.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. This site does not contain any terrestrial wetlands or swamps. Characteristics that could support ephemeral pooled water are present, however these locations are	Low	Low

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						highly disturbed with significant weed incursion. The likelihood is believed to be low on the basis that no suitable habitat was observed on site.		
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	V	V	59398	Diamond Firetails are found in open grassy woodland, heath and farmland or grassland with scattered trees.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. There is some open grassed area present within the site, however it is limited. Furthermore with consideration of the limited records of the species within 10km of the site it is considered that the assessment of the likelihood of occurrence being low is accurate.	Low	Low
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	E	E	832	The Common Greenshank is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. The species is known to forage at the edges of wetlands in soft mud or mudflats.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. There are no wetlands present within the site therefore there is not suitable habitat for this species.	Unlikely	Unlikely

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Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	923	Typical habitat occurs in dry rainforest and vegetation immediately adjacent to rainforest. However the species has also been recorded in a variety of low coastal heathlands around Fraser Island and nearby mainland. Deep leaf litter in which the species can forage appears to be particularly favoured.	There are 2 (two) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. No records are within 5km of the site. The site does not contain dry rainforest or vegetation immediately adjacent to rainforest, and no heathlands are present. Deep leaf litter is also absent over the majority of the site. Therefor it is considered unlikely that this species will occur on site.	Low	Unlikely
Fish								
Maccullochella mariensis	Mary River Cod	E	E	83806	Found in southeast Queensland in the Mary River system, their ideal habitat is described as deep, shaded, slow flowing pools with plenty of snags and log-piles.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. *Low risk, moderate risk* and *high risk* for WWBW are located on site. Ordinarily, these waterways would be considered as potential habitat for the Mary River Cod.	Unlikely	Unlikely

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						The recognized current natural species range is restricted to suitable areas of habitat in the Mary River system significantly removed from the subject area, however, it is acknowledged that the adjoining Albert-Logan River catchment, including Teviot Brook / Woolaman Creek, is considered potential former habitat for freshwater cod, assumed to include Mary River Cod or closely related species, prior to local extinction. Documented release impoundments include Maroon Dam in a separate upper catchment of the Logan River, located 50 km south-west of the subject site. No records of the species have been recorded downstream of this catchment. Given the restricted range of this species, it is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.		
Insect								
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary	CE	E	88056	Most specimens have been collected from river estuaries or swampy coastal areas at or near sea level. The Australian fritillary butterfly is restricted to open, swampy, coastal areas where the larval food plant, Viola betonicifolia,	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years.	Unlikely	Unlikely

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					grows as a small, insignificant ground herb in association with Lomandra longifolia (Long Leaved Matrush) and grasses, especially the grass Imperata cylindrica (Bladey Grass). This habitat is called Melaleuca wetlands, although the larval food plant does not occur in all sub-types of this plant community.	Coastal riverine habitat is not mapped on-site.		
Mammal								
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat	E	E	183	The Large-eared Pied Bat roosts on sandstone cliffs and fertile woodland valley habitat within close proximity of each other. However, in South East Queensland habitat includes rainforest and moist eucalypt forest habitats at high elevations.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years No suitable high-altitude habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)	E	E	75184	The Spot-tailed Quoll has a preference for mature wet forest habitat. Unlogged forest or forest that has been less disturbed by timber harvesting is also preferable. This predominantly nocturnal species rests during the day in dens. Habitat requirements include suitable den sites such as hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Individuals require an abundance of food such	There are two (2) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. No records are within 5km of the site. The presence of connected remnant habitat on-site may present potential for the Spotted-tailed Quoll to occur on-site and in the adjacent bushland. The	Moderate	Low

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					as birds and small mammals, and large areas of relatively intact vegetation through which to forage.	vegetation on-site may contain suitable denning habitat. Significant survey efforts to detect this species have been conducted within the locality in the past 10 years with the most significant survey effort demonstrated in a published study by [8]Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (2015). Notably, the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (Quoll Seeker's Network) in association with Logan City Council placed a number of wildlife cameras across the LGA over a 3-year program. Motion sensor cameras were located on private properties, Council Reserves, National Parks, Energex owned land and the Greenbank military airbase between 2011 and 2014 at 107 sites at 47 locations. They were placed in areas of reported sightings, or where detector dogs had		

[8] Barrenger, H., Whyte, I., (2015). Looking out for Quolls in Logan. Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland.

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						indicated but direct searches were unable to substantiate evidence (e.g. scats). The 3-year program took over 205,000 pictures but did not photograph a single image of a Quoll. It is noted that a Quoll scat was recently recorded and confirmed near Flinders Peak, approximately 7 kilometres southwest of the subject site. Up until this recent record, the species was considered by many to be locally extinct. Evidence, although minimal, of this species has been detected in the past few years in the form of scents and potential scats, however, no evidence was found during 2020 surveys. From a desktop perspective, the remnant habitat on-site is considered to provide potential for the Spotted-tailed Quoll to occur on-site, particularly as it is connected to the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the west. However, detailed field surveys		

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						throughout the remnant bushland did not detect suitable denning habitat.		
Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat	V	E	174	Ghost Bats have been recorded in both arid regions (Pilbara region) and rainforest areas (north Queensland). Macroderma gigas roost in caves, old mine tunnels and in deep cracks in rocks. This species is distributed widely however patchily across the northern half of Australia, being found in a variety of tropical habitats.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. No caves, mine tunnels or deep cracks in rocks were observed on site, therefore there is no suitable habitat for this species on site.	Low	Unlikely
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)	E	V	254	The Greater Glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial that is mostly restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, although it occurs in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with abundant (large) hollow-bearing trees for shelter and a variety of eucalypt species for feeding. Diet consists of eucalypt leaves, and occasionally flowers. Small home ranges and low dispersability make this species sensitive to clearing and fragmentation, with low persistence in small forest fragments.	There are four (4) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. No records are within 5km of the site. There is an additional three (3) undated records within 10km of the site. The presence of large area (130 ha) of remnant eucalypt woodland on-site is considered to provide potential for the Greater Glider to occur from a desktop perspective.	High	Low

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						However, the site has been historically logged and few large, old-growth trees remain. The Greater Glider requires between 2-4 live hollows per ha. As such, breeding and shelter habitat to support the species are not provided on-site. As such, there is a low likelihood that this species would occur on-site.		
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	V	V	87600	The Yellow-bellied Glider largely occurs in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south. Denning occurs within hollows of large trees, with the species preferring to live in family groups of two to six individuals. This species is very mobile and occupy large home ranges of 20 to 85 ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally available food resources.	There are twenty (20) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. Six (6) of which are within 5km of the site. There is an additional two (2) undated records within 10 km of the site. Eucalypt forest does occur on site presenting potential suitable habitat for this species on site. However, due to historical logging, the vegetation is lacking large, old-growth trees that this species prefers. As such, the likelihood of occurrence is considered moderate. Given the large area and connectedness of the remnant vegetation on-site, there is	High	Low

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						potential for the Yellow-bellied Glider to utilise the vegetation during foraging periods. Specific surveys for this species were not conducted at the time of surveys due to be them occurring prior to listing of this species. However, surveys for greater glider were conducted. The species have similar habitat and fulfill similar niches, requiring large trees with hollows. Large trees with hollows are lacking across the site. As such the species is not expected to occur on site.		
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	V	V	225	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks. It also utilises tree limbs. While it appears that most Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby colonies are on north-facing slopes and cliff lines, colonies have been found on south-facing cliffs in Kangaroo Valley, in the Macleay River Gorge, in the Warrumbungles and at Mt Kaputar, although usually in lower densities.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. As the site is connected to the Flinders-Karawatha Bioregional Corridor to the west where this species is known to occur, the species was considered to have potential to occur based on desktop analysis. However, due to the lack of	Moderate	Low

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						suitable habitat, there is a low likelihood this species would occur.		
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)	E	E	85104	The Koala is found in a range of habitats, from coastal islands and tall eucalypt forests to low woodlands inland.	There are two-hundred and sixty-two (262) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. 11 of which are within 5km of the site. An additional 114 undated records are present within 10km of the site. The site contains suitable habitat in the form of remnant eucalypt woodland. Koalas are also known to occur within the locality. A Koala was detected on site within the Flagstone Creek corridor via remote-triggered camera trap. SAT surveys conducted across the site did not detect evidence of Koala in the form of scats, indicating low usage. It is likely that the Koala primarily utilises the riverine corridor network within Flagstone Creek where preferred foraging species (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) are dominant.	High	Known

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Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo (northern)	V	V	66645	The Long-nosed Potoroo inhabits coastal heaths and dry and wet sclerophyll forests. Dense understorey with occasional open areas is an essential part of habitat, and may consist of grass-trees, sedges, ferns or heath, or of low shrub of tea-trees or melaleucas. A sandy loam soil is also a common feature.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. Furthermore, while the understory is dense in areas it is dominated by weedy species and areas where a native understory is present in consists of grass species not grass-trees, sedges, ferns or heaths. Given the lack of sightings and unsuitable habitat on-site, it's considered unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	Low	Unlikely
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse, Pookila	V	V	96	Across the species' range the New Holland Mouse is known to inhabit open heathlands, open woodlands with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. The New Holland Mouse is a social animal, living predominantly in burrows shared with other individuals. The home range of the New Holland Mouse ranges from 0.44 ha to 1.4 ha. The species peaks in abundance during early to mid stages	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. No vegetation that could be characterized as heathland or having a heathland understory, or sandy dunes is present on site.	Unlikely	Unlikely

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					of vegetation succession typically induced by fire.			
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	-	186	Species generally roosts in camps in trees adjacent to larger permanent watercourse. The Grey-headed flying fox requires foraging resources and roosting sites. It is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilises vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands. It also feeds on commercial fruit crops. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera.	There are nine (9) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. No records are within 5km of the site. An additional 8 undated records are present within 10km of the site. Suitable foraging habitat is mapped on-site in the form of remnant eucalypt woodland. A Grey-headed Flying Fox roost is located on Homestead Drive, approximately 1.5 km south-east of the site. Grey-headed Flying Foxes were observed on site during spotlighting surveys in other areas within CA3.	High	Known
Plant								
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	V	V	9338	Hairy-joint grass is found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years	Low	Unlikely

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						Rainforest and wet eucalypt forest RE's were not mapped on site, and surveys confirmed is not present, therefore it is unlikely that the Hairy-joint Grass would occur on-site.		
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart	V	-	16091	The Three-leaved Bosistoa is conserved within Mt Warning National Park, Numbinbah Nature Reserve, Limpinwood Nature Reserve and Whian Whian State Forest. While population information is unavailable, it is thought to be common in its range. It generally grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 3oo metres in altitude. It is commonly associated with Argyrodendron trifoliolatum, Syzygium hodgkinsoniae, Endiandra pubens, Dendrocnide photinophylla, Acmena ingens, Diploglottis australis and Diospyros mabacea.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. Rainforest and high-altitude habitat was not present on-site, therefore it is unlikely that this species would occur.	Low	Unlikely
Coleus habrophyllus		E	E	91378	Plants have been recorded growing on chert or sandstone outcrops, in open woodlands often in shaded situations near vine forest. Seven populations are known including: Oxley Creek, Greenbank; Opposum Creek, Springfield; Woogaroo Creek, Goodna; three populations within White Rock Conservation	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. Potentially suitable habitat for this species occurs on site. The entire site was walked by qualified ecologists; however, this	High	Low

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					Park, incorporating Six Mile Creek Conservation Park near Ormeau (south of Beenleigh).	species was not detected, therefore there is a low likelihood this species is present on-site.		
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Tongue-orchid	V	-	19533	The leafless tongue-orchid grows singly or in small colonies in a range of habitats including wet heath and sedgeland, on grasstree plains and in woodland with scribbly gum, silvertop ash, red bloodwood and black sheoak. In Queensland it has been recorded from the coast at Tin Can Bay to the Glass House Mountains.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. The specific habitat this species prefers is not present on-site. In addition, the site is well outside the known distribution of this species in Queensland. It is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Cupaniopsis shirleyana	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	V	V	3205	The Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo occurs in a variety of dry rainforest vegetation types, including vine thicket communities on hillsides, stream beds and along riverbanks at altitudes up to 550 m above sea level. This species is also likely to occur on the margins of native vegetation in scrubby urbanised areas. Predominately found on dark brown sandy loams and sandy clay loams (pH 5-7.5) and rocky scree slopes. Generally, these soils have formed from volcanic parent materials (mainly granites and granodiorites, basalt and andesitic flows, and pyroclastics).	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. No rainforest RE's are mapped on site. Rainforest vegetation was not observed to be present on-site therefore it is unlikely to occur on-site.	Low	Unlikely

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Cupaniopsis tomentella	Boonah Tuckeroo	V	V	3322	Boonah Tuckeroo is known only from an area between Boonah and Ipswich in south-eastern Queensland. It grows in vine thickets predominantly on fertile clay soils. These areas have been extensively cleared for agriculture and close settlement over the last 150 years, and the only seven known occurrences are confined to small isolated remnants on scree slopes and roadsides. All known records are from outside of conservation reserves.	There are four (4) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. One of which is within 5km of the site No RE's reflective of rainforest present on site. No suitable habitat was observed on site as there was an absence of vine thicket. The entire site was walked by qualified ecologists; however, this species was not detected, therefore there is a low likelihood this species is present on-site.	Low	Low
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	V	-	14159	In Queensland, bluegrass has been reported from the Leichhardt, Morton, North Kennedy and Port Curtis regions. Dichanthium setosum is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and stony red-brown hardsetting loam with clay. It can be found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants, grazed land and highly disturbed pasture. The extent to which this species tolerates disturbance is unknown.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. There are no local records of this species within the Queensland Wildlife Online sightings data, with the closest sighting in the Toowoomba and surrounds. This species is unlikely to occur on-site due to lack of suitable habitat.	Unlikely	Unlikely

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Fontainea venosa	-	V	V	24040	Occurs in notophyll vine forest and vine thicket with a mean annual rainfall of 1000-1100 mm on soils derived from and containing abundant andesitic rocks, often on rocky outcrops or along creeks.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. Rainforest and vine thicket RE's are not mapped on site and it was confirmed in surveys vegetation reflective of these values is not present on-site. It is unlikely that this species occurs on site.	Low	Unlikely
Leuzea australis	Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle	V	V	9363	The Austral Cornflower usually grows on heavy black or red-brown clay, or clay loams derived from basalt. Populations are often confined to roadsides and cultivation headlands. The Austral Cornflower is often found in woodland and grassland and in association with Eucalyptus crebra (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), E. orgadophila (Mountain Coolibah), E. populnea (Poplar Box), E. tereticornis (Forest Red Gum), E. melanophloia (Silver-leaved Ironbark), Angophora subvelutina (Broad-leaved Apple), A. floribunda (Rough-barked Apple), Cirsium vulgare (Spear Thistle - introdued species), Dichanthium sericeum (Queensland Bluegrass) and Themeda triandra (Kangaroo	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years The site provides marginal habitat for this species due to soils being unsuitable. Furthermore significant disturbance is evident within the site with major weed infestation, in particular exotic grass species.	Low	Unlikely

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					Grass). The Austral Cornflower is considered to be a poor competitor and prefers habitat where grass competition has been reduced by fire or other forms of disturbance. However, the species is unlikely to benefit from disturbance that allows the development of a dense cover of exotic grasses such as Chloris gayana (Rhodes Grass) (QDNR 2000).			
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak	V	V	7326	The Macadamia Nut grows in remnant rainforest. It prefers to grow in mild frost-free areas with reasonably high rainfall. Vegetation communities range from notophyll mixed forest, extremely tall closed forest, simple notophyll mixed very tall closed forest to simple microphyll-notophyll mixed mid-high closed forest with Araucaria and Argyrodendron emergents.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. Rainforest RE's are not mapped on site and it was confirmed in surveys vegetation reflective of these values is not present on-site. It is unlikely that this species would occur.	Low	Unlikely
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia,	V	V	6581	This species generally occurs in subtropical rainforest and complex notophyll vineforest, at the margins of the forests and mixed sclerophyll forest. It occurs in restricted habitat, growing on moderate to steep hillslopes on alluvial soils at well drained sites.	There is one (1) record of this species occurring within 5km of the site in the previous 20 years. Rainforest and vine thicket RE's are not mapped on site and it was confirmed in	Low	Unlikely

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	Rough-leaved Queensland Nut					surveys vegetation reflective of these values is not present on-site It is unlikely that this species would occur on site due to the lack of rainforest vegetation.		
Melaleuca irbyana	Swamp Tea-tree	-	E	-	Forms dense forest communities. The Swamp Tea-tree (Forest) grows on poorly draining clay soils on the plains and low hills of the Moreton basin. The clay soils drain slowly and often become waterlogged after heavy rains, resulting in the appearance of numerous temporary ponds.	*Melaleuca irbyana* is known to occur within the locality. The entire site was walked; however, this species was not detected. It is unlikely that this species is present on-site.	High	Low
Notelaea lloydii	Lloyd's Olive	V	V	15002	The species occurs on undulating to hilly terrain either in moist gullies or on gentle to steep dry slopes, but is rarely found on rocky outcrops. Soil types are mostly shallow, well drained and stony to very rocky in texture. Found in the ecotone between eucalypt open forests and vine thickets at 80-480 m above sea level (asl).	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. Rainforest habitat is not mapped on or adjacent to the site. Preferred ecotonal habitat is absent; therefore, the species is unlikely to occur on-site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Notelaea x ipsviciensis	Cooneana Olive	CE	CE	93460	The Cooneana Olive survives as an understorey plant in degraded, eucalypt dominated dry sclerophyll vegetation	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years.	Low	Unlikely

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					communities. Soils in the area are of low fertility, depauperate and sandstone-based. This species prefers open woodland communities with open canopies. The known population is adjacent to subdivided, modified and developed land.	Preferred habitat for this species is located on-site. However, the closest records of this species are in Redbank Plains (Ipswich). The entire site was walked; however, this species was not detected, therefore it is unlikely that this species is present on-site.		
Picris evae	Hawkweed	V	V	10839	This species preferred habitat is open Eucalypt forest including a canopy of Eucalyptus melliodora, E. crebra, E. populnea, E. albens, Angophora subvelutina, Allocasuarina tortulosa , and/or Casuarina cunninghamiana with a Dichanthium grassy understory. Soils are black, dark grey or red-brown (specified as shallow, stony soil over basalt for one collection) and reddish clay-loam or medium clay soils. The flowering and fruiting period is mainly October to January, with a few plants collected in flower or fruit until May.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. The site could present suitable habitat for this species however it lacks an understory with the presence of dichanthium. The entire site was walked by qualified ecologists; however, this species was not detected, therefore there is a low likelihood this species is present on-site.	Moderate	Low
Planchonella eerwah	Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple	E	E	17340	Rare tree with dense glossy foliage and scaly bark. It is restricted to three locations in southeastern Queensland, the Ipswich–Beaudesert area south-west of Brisbane; the	There are three (3) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. One of which is within	Low	Unlikely

Scientific name	**Common name**	**EPBC Act**	**NC Act**	**EPBC Code**	**Habitat and Distribution**	**Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis**	**Desktop Likelihood of occurrence**	**Field Survey Confirmed Likelihood of Occurrence (on-site)**
					Beenleigh–Ormeau–Pimpama area, south-east of Brisbane; and the Nambour–Maleny district on the Sunshine coast. It grows on rocky slopes in vine thickets and rainforest. Dominant associated species in southern populations include hoop pine (Araucaria cunninghamii), Harpullia pendula, and members of the genus Flindersia, and in the northern Argyrodendron species, Atalaya multiflora, Choricarpia subargentea, Excoecaria dallachyana, and Flindersia australis.	5km of the site. There is an additional undated record within 10km of the site. No rainforest RE's present on site. No vegetation characteristic of rainforest is observed on site during surveys nor any of the specifics species *Planchonella eerwah* is usually associated with.		
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood	CE	CE	15763	Found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest usually on volcanic and sedimentary soils.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years No vegetation that could be classified as rainforest was observed on site. Furthermore, while vegetation present is classed as sclerophyll it could not be classed as wet sclerophyll, as it lacks the presence of rainforest species in the understory.	Low	Unlikely
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native Guava	CE	CE	19162	Pioneer species found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet	There are nine (9) records of this species occurring within 10km of the site in the	Low	Unlikely

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					sclerophyll forest often near creeks and drainage lines.	previous 20 years. 1 of which is within 5km. There is an additional one (1) undated record within 10 km of the site. No vegetation that could be classified as rainforest was observed on site. Furthermore, while vegetation present is classed as sclerophyll it could not be classed as wet sclerophyll, as it lacks the presence of rainforest species in the understory. Creeks and drainage lines were present on site but limited specie characteristic of rainforest were observed within these regions.		
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	V	V	29708	Quassia commonly occurs in lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland. Quassia is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses in locations up to 510 m altitude. The species occurs on lithosols, skeletal soils, loam soils, sands, silts and sands with clay subsoils.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. The are no records of this species within 10km of the site in the previous 20 years. This species favours lowland rainforest or rainforest margins which is not present on-site. In addition, no local records exist,	Low	Unlikely

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						therefore Quassia is unlikely to be present on site.		
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax, Toadflax	V	V	15202	Austral Toadflax is semi-parasitic on the roots of a range of grass species, notably Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass). It occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. While *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass) Is present the site is located well outside of the known Queensland distribution of this species. It is unlikely that this species would occur on-site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Reptile								
Delma torquata	Adorned Delma, Collared Delma	V	V	1656	In general, the species occurs on rocky hillsides on basalt and lateritic soils supporting open eucalypt and Acacia woodland with a sparse understorey of shrubs and tussocks or semi-evergreen vine thicket.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. The closest records of the Collared Delma are in the Ripley locality. Rocky outcrops and cracking soils are not present on-site therefore there is a low likelihood this species would occur.	Moderate	Low
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	V	V	59254	Dunmall's Snake has been found in a broad range of habitats, including forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years.	Moderate	Low

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					clay loams dominated by Brigalow other Wattles, native Cypress or Bull-oak, and various Blue Spotted Gum, Ironbark, White Cypress Pine and Bull oak open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils. Dunmall's Snake occurs primarily in the Brigalow Belt region in the south-eastern interior of Queensland. Records indicate sites at elevations between 200–500 m above sea level. The snake is very rare or secretive with limited records existing. It has been recorded at Archokoora, Oakey, Miles, Glenmorgan, Wallaville, Gladstone, Lake Broadwater, Mount Archer, Exhibition Range National Park, roadside reserves between Inglewood and Texas, Rosedale, Yeppoon and Lake Broadwater Conservation Park.	Preferred habitat of black alluvial cracking clay and Brigalow woodland is not present on or adjacent to the site. It is unlikely that Dunmall's Snake would occur on-site.		
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	E	E	1179	In Queensland, grey snake habitat is Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla) and Belah (Casuarina cristata) woodlands on heavy, dark brown to black cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies, areas with small gullies and ditches, and floodplain environments where the species shelters beneath logs, rocks and soil cracks.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. Habitat attributes, being the presence of Brigalow and Belah woodlands are not present on site to support this species.	Unlikely	Unlikely

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						Therefor in is unlikely that this species occurs on site.		

Listed migratory species (not listed above)

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Bird								
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	-	SL	59309	The Common Sandpiper utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, including estuaries and deltas of streams, banks farther upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and clay pans, and occasionally piers and jetties. They are mostly found in shallow water, around muddy margins or rocky shores and sometimes in muddy areas littered with rocks or snags. The species commonly utilises mangroves for foraging and roosting but is rarely seen on mudflats.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. The site is not located nearby to the coast, nor are any coastal influenced characteristics present. No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	-	SL	678	This species is almost exclusively aerial and mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas.	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years. No suitable habitat to support this species occurs on-site. No inland plains, foothills or coastal habitat present.	Unlikely	Unlikely
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	-	SL	858	The Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons,	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of	Low	Low

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					estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. Occasionally found further inland.	the site within the previous 20 years. A freshwater creek with permanent water is present in the very North of the site. However, this species is only occasionally found this far inland from the coast. Therefore, it is considered that there is a low likelihood that this species occurs on site.		
Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo	-	SL	86651	Non-breeding habitat only: monsoonal rainforest, vine thickets, wet sclerophyll forest or open Casuarina, Acacia or Eucalyptus woodlands. Frequently at edges or ecotones between habitat types	There are 0 records of this species occurring within 10 km of the site within the previous 20 years Preferred habitat of rainforest is not mapped or present on-site. However, there is potential that the Oriental Cuckoo may forage in the eucalypt vegetation on-site. This species is commonly recorded in the Brisbane region with some records within Logan.	Low	Low

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Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	-	SL	644	This species occupies a range of damp or wet habitats with low vegetation, from damp meadows, marshes, waterside pastures, sewage farms and bogs to damp steppe and grassy tundra.	Suitable habitat to support the Yellow Wagtail is not present on-site.	Low	Low