Attexo
APEM Group

Appendix F

Likelihood of occurrence assessment

Table 1: Threatened Ecological Communities - Likelihood of Occurrence

Community name	PMST Search	EPBC Act Status	Associated REs	Habitat and Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
Threatened Ecological Communities					
Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)	Known to occur	E	11.3.1, 11.4.3, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.10, 11.5.16, 11.9.1, 11.9.5, 11.9.6, 11.11.14, 11.12.21, 12.8.23, 12.9-10.6, 12.12.26	Extends from south of Charters Towers in Queensland south to northern New South Wales near Narrabri and Bourke. Predominantly within the Brigalow Belt North, Brigalow Belt South, Darling Riverine Plains and Southeast Queensland bioregions, with smaller amounts in the Mitchell Grass Downs, Mulga Lands and Einasleigh Uplands bioregions. The listed ecological community is characterised by the presence of Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) as one of the three most abundant tree species. Brigalow is usually either dominant in the tree layer or co-dominant with other species such as *Casuarina cristata* (Belah), other species of *Acacia*, or species of *Eucalyptus*. The structure of the vegetation ranges from open forest to open woodland. The height of the tree layer varies from about 9 m in low rainfall areas (averaging around 500 mm per annum) to around 25 m in higher rainfall areas (averaging around 750 mm per annum). In Queensland, the listed Brigalow ecological community comprises the following 16 REs: 6.4.2; 11.3.1; 11.4.3; 11.4.7; 11.4.8; 11.4.9; 11.4.10; 11.5.16; 11.9.1; 11.9.5; 11.9.6; 11.11.14; 11.12.21; 12.8.23; 12.9-10.6; 12.12.26.	**Unlikely to occur.** Comprehensive vegetation surveys undertaken within the Project area did not observe any constituent or associated REs for this TEC.
Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	May occur	E	11.3.3, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.28, 11.3.37	The Coolibah- Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions TEC is associated with the floodplains and drainage areas of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South bioregions, and can occur further west than the belt of temperate grassy eucalypt woodlands extending through southern QLD and NSW, some of which are also listed under the EPBC Act such as: 'Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia' and 'White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland'. This TEC is found on the grey, self-mulching clays of periodically waterlogged floodplains, swamp margins, ephemeral wetlands, and stream levees. The structure of this community may vary from tall woodland in riparian zones to vary open woodland with a sparse mid layer of shrubs and saplings and a grassy ground layer. This TEC typically forms mosaics with grasslands, shrublands and wetlands. In QLD this TEC is	**Unlikely to occur.** Comprehensive vegetation surveys undertaken within the Project area did not observe any constituent or associated REs for this TEC.

Community name	PMST Search	EPBC Act Status	Associated REs	Habitat and Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
				associated with several Regional Ecosystems including: RE 11.3.3, RE 11.3.15, RE 11.3.16, RE 11.3.28 and RE 11.3.37.	
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Likely to occur	E	11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12, 12.3.10	The Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains ecological community is typically a grassy woodland with a canopy dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* and understory 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. This TEC is scattered across a broad distribution within an area that is roughly: south of Charters Towers (QLD); north of Leeton (NSW); west of Ipswich (QLD) and Armidale (NSW); and east of Longreach (QLD) and Hillston (NSW). This TEC occurs within the Brigalow Belt North, Brigalow Belt South, Southeast QLD, Cobar Peneplain, Darling Riverine Plains, NSW South Western Slopes and Riverina IBRA bioregions. In Queensland it is commonly associated with the following REs: 11.3.2; 11.3.17; 11.4.7; 11.4.12 & 12.3.10.	**Unlikely to occur.** Comprehensive vegetation surveys undertaken within the Project area did not observe any constituent or associated REs for this TEC.
Weeping Myall Woodlands	Likely to occur	E	11.3.2, 11.3.28	The Weeping Myall Woodlands occur in a range from open woodlands to woodlands, generally 4-12 m high, in which Weeping Myall (*Acacia pendula*) trees are the sole or dominant overstorey species. Other vegetation may also occur in the ecological community, though not as dominant species. These include Western Rosewood (*Alectryon oleifolius* subsp. *elongatus*); Poplar Box (*Eucalyptus populnea*); or Black Box (*Eucalyptus largiflorens*). The understorey of Weeping Myall Woodlands often includes an open layer of shrubs above an open ground layer of grasses and herbs, though the ecological community can exist naturally either as a shrubby or a grassy woodland. Although the species *Acacia pendula* occurs widely in Queensland, the Weeping Myall Woodlands ecological community is restricted to small patches that occur within two REs in Queensland. These are 11.3.2 and 11.3.28.	**Unlikely to occur.** Comprehensive vegetation surveys undertaken within the Project area did not observe any constituent or associated REs for this TEC.

Table 2: Flora and Fauna - Likelihood of Occurrence

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
Bird species					
Australian Painted Snipe	*Rostratula australis*	E, Mi, Ma	E	Inhabits well-vegetated shallows and margins of wetlands, dams, sewage ponds and other water courses; wet pastures, marshy areas, irrigation systems, lignum, tea-tree scrub and open timber (Geering et al., 2007; Pizzey and Knight 1999). Occurs mostly in south-eastern Australia but dispersive in response to rainfall. The species has a broad range of distribution throughout Australia but has a close association with brackish or freshwater terrestrial wetlands, especially temporary ones which have muddy margins. (www.birdlife.org.au)	**Unlikely to Occur.** No suitable habitat for this species has been identified within the Project. Additionally, no records of this species have been identified within 50 km of the Project.
Black-breasted Button-quail	*Turnix melanogaster*	V	V	Inhabits leaf-litter in drier rainforests, vine thickets; scrubby woodlands of eucalypts, she-oaks, bottle- brushes, brush box, Brigalow and other Acacias; thickets of lantana on rainforest fringes, hoop pine plantations; grain stubbles (Pizzey and Knight 1999). Its distribution is patchy in southeast QLD to northern NSW (Pizzey and Knight 1999).	**Unlikely to Occur.** The Project is located outside the known distribution of this species and there are no records within 50 km of the Project.
Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*	V	V	The Brown Treecreeper is endemic to south-eastern AUS from the Grampians in western VIC, through central NSW to the Bunya Mountains in QLD, and from the coast to the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range. This species occupies dry open eucalypt forests and woodlands. This subspecies mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understory, sometimes with one or more shrub species (SPRAT, 2023).	**Unlikely to Occur.** The Project is located outside the known distribution of this species and there are no records within 50 km of the Project.
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Mi, Ma	-	Shallow, pebbly, muddy or sandy edges of rivers and streams, coastal to far inland; dams, lakes, sewage ponds; margins of tidal rivers; waterways in mangroves or saltmarsh; mudflats; rocky or sandy beaches; causeways, riverside lawns, drains and street gutters (Pizzey and Knight 1999).	**Unlikely to Occur.** There is no suitable habitat (watercourses, wetlands or dams) for this species within the Project area. Additionally, there are no records of this

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					species within 50 km of the Project.
Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	CE, Mi, Ma	CR	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 (Pizzey and Knight 1999). 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 generally roost on bare dry shingle, shell or sand beaches, sandpits and islets in or around coastal or near-coastal lagoons and other wetlands (SPRAT 2015).	**Unlikely to Occur.** There is no suitable habitat (watercourses, wetlands or dams) for this species within the Project area. Additionally, there are no records of this species within 50 km of the Project.
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	V	V	Diamond firetails occur on the southeast mainland of Australia from southeast QLD to Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, and about 300 km inland from the sea (DCCEEW, 2023a). Their range once extended to north Queensland inland from Cardwell, but they now occur only in the very south of the state. This species occurs in eucalypt, *Acacia* or *Casuarina* woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats, including farmland and grassland with scattered trees (DCCEEW 2023a). They tend to prefer areas with relatively low tree density, few large logs, and little litter cover but high grass cover where they flock in groups up to 40 individuals or more. They are known to roost in dense shrubs or in small nests built especially for roosting.	**Likely to Occur.** The distribution of species records in the region surrounding the Project is difficult to interpret as there are few spatially accurate records in publicly available databases – there are no Wildnet records and most ALA records have been rounded to a 10 km grid. The nearest reliable record for this species is approximately 23 km to the north-west near Binkey State Forest (ALA, 2019). The only other spatially accurate records within 50 km of the Project area are associated with Gurulmundi State Forest (approx. 13 km to the west) and Barakula State

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Forest (approx. 5 km to the north-east). Despite the scattered nature and spatial uncertainty of local records, this species has very broad habitat preferences and is often associated with woodland habitats similar to those in the Project area. However, given the lack of detection, this species would be expected to occur in low densities if present.).
Fork-tailed Swift	*Apus pacificus*	Mi, Ma	-	The fork-tailed swift is a non-breeding migrant to Australia (DoE 2025a). When it arrives in Australia, the species is highly mobile, following low-pressure systems in search of aerial insects. They have been observed across various regions between spring through autumn; however, their seasonal preference varies across different regions. In Queensland, sightings are typically between October and February. The fork-tailed swift is predominantly aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground level (DoE 2025a). Within Australia, the species inhabits a wide range of environments, from inland plains, foothills or in coastal areas and on occasion, well out to sea. They are commonly observed over dry or open habitats, including riparian woodlands and *Melaleuca* spp. swamps, low scrubs, heathlands and saltmarshes. The species is also known to occur over open grasslands and sandplains, open agricultural lands and both inland and coastal sand dunes. On occasion, the species is observed above rainforests, wet sclerophyll forests, open forests or over pine plantations. Current studies suggest that this species is likely to roost aerially, however there is a single record of this species roosting in trees, where they were observed in a bare, exposed emergent tree (DoE 2025a).	**Possibly Occurring.** Considering the highly mobile and aerial nature of this species, it is likely that this species can utilise the airspace above the entire Project area as foraging habitat. There is currently not enough evidence to support the mapping of terrestrial vegetation communities as being utilised as roosting habitat. Whilst no records of this species have been recorded within the Project, several nearby records have been identified in the vicinity, the nearest of which is approximately 12 km to the south (ALA 2019) indicating

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					that it could occur in airspace over the Project area.
Grey Falcon	*Falco hypoleucos*	V	V	The Grey Falcon's habitat includes lightly treed inland plains; gibber deserts, sand ridges, pastoral lands, timbered watercourses; seldom in driest deserts. Resident or nomadic visitor to inland parts of all mainland states (Pizzey and Knight 1999).	**Unlikely to Occur.** The Project is located outside the current distribution of this species. Whilst sporadic records have been identified in the vicinity of the Project, these are difficult to verify and most are undated.
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	V, Mi, Ma	-	Latham's Snipe is a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia and is a passage migrant through northern Australia. This species has been recorded along the east coast of Australia from Cape York Peninsula through to south-eastern SA. It occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000m ASL, where they usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies). They can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water, in modified or artificial habitats, and in habitats located close to humans or human activity (SPRAT, 2023).	**Unlikely to Occur.** There is no suitable habitat (watercourses, wetlands or dams) for this species within the Project area. Whilst a nearby record has been identified 26 km to the south-east of the Project, this record is over 50 years old.
Oriental Cuckoo	*Cuculus optatus*	Mi	-	Within Australia, this species uses a range of vegetated habitats such as monsoon rainforests, wet sclerophyll forest, open woodlands and appears quite often along edges of forests, or ecotones between forest types (DoE, 2015; Menkhorst et al,. 2017). This cuckoo species feeds arboreal, foraging for invertebrates on loose bark on the trunks and branches of trees, and among the foliage, including in mistletoes. It will forage from the ground but requires shrubs or trees from which it sallies and returns to consume prey items. Caterpillars have been noted as a preferred food source. Oriental Cuckoos tend to forage individually and have only been recorded foraging in pairs when infestations of caterpillars occur (DoE, 2015).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst suitable habitat for this species has been observed within the Project, there are no nearby records. The nearest records of this species are all more than 50 km away.
Painted Honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	V	V	The painted honeyeater is sparsely distributed from south-eastern Australia to north-western Queensland and the eastern Northern Territory (DoE 2015b). It is nomadic and occurs at low densities throughout its range (DAWE, 2021). The	**Possibly Occurring.** Habitat assessments have confirmed the sparse presence

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
				greatest concentrations and almost all records of breeding come from south of 26°S, on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range between the Grampians, Victoria and Roma, Queensland. The painted honeyeater is the most specialised of Australia's honeyeaters. This 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 (DoE 2015b). They prefer woodlands that contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes, and are more common in larger patches of remnant vegetation than in narrow CSG strips of vegetation.	of mistletoe species across the Project area (including regrowth 11.5.1 and non-remnant vegetation communities). Eucalypt dominated woodland communities may also provide limited seasonal foraging resources for this species when flowering. Whilst no records of this species have been recorded within the Project area, several nearby records have been identified in the region, the nearest of which is approximately 10 km to the south (ALA 1997). Local records from Barakula State Forest, Chinchilla, Condamine and Wandoan indicate that migrating populations are occasionally observed in the region surrounding the Project. It is likely, however, that these records are sporadic and linked closely to the availability of seasonal foraging resources. Painted honeyeaters will not occur in this region all year, and those that occur are likely to be ephemeral nomadic

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					visitors, and not residential dependant populations.
Pectoral Sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*	Mi, Ma	-	This species if found in shallow fresh waters, often with low grass and other herbage; swamp margins, flooded pastures, sewage ponds; occasionally tidal areas and saltmarshes (Pizzey and Knight 1999).	**Unlikely to Occur.** There is no suitable habitat (watercourses, wetlands or dams) for this species within the Project area. Additionally, there are no records of this species within 50 km of the Project.
Red Goshawk	*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*	E	E	The Red Goshawk is endemic to Australia where it is very sparsely dispersed across approximately 15% of coastal and sub-coastal Australia from western Kimberly to north-eastern NSW, and occasionally on continental islands. It has probably always occurred in central Australia, where three widely spaced, recent confirmed sightings corroborate earlier, previously doubted records, however no breeding has been recorded in central Australia. This species occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia. Riverine forests are also used frequently. Such habitats typically support high bird numbers and biodiversity, especially medium to large species which the red goshawk requires for prey (SPRAT, 2023).	**Unlikely to Occur.** The Project is located outside the current distribution of this species. Whilst nearby historical records have been recorded, they are typically older than 50 years and no longer represent this species current distribution.
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*	V, Mi, Ma	-	The sharp-tailed sandpiper breeds in northern Siberia but migrates south to winter in Australia and New Zealand. In the non-breeding season, they can be found in tidal mudflats, saltmarshes, mangroves; shallow fresh, brackish or saline inland wetlands; floodwaters, irrigated pastures and crops; sewage ponds and salt-fields (Pizzey and Knight 1999).	**Unlikely to Occur.** There is no suitable habitat (watercourses, wetlands or dams) for this species within the Project area. Additionally, there are no records of this species within 50 km of the Project.
South-eastern Glossy Black-cockatoo	*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*	V	V	The south-eastern glossy black-cockatoo is uncommon but widespread and can be found from Mitchell, Queensland, through eastern New South Wales to East Gippsland, Victoria (DCCEEW 2022a). Their distribution is continuous through the	**Likely to Occur.** No active or recent signs of glossy black-cockatoo feeding

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				forested parts of the Great Dividing Range but becomes more scattered inland, to as far west as the Riverina in New South Wales. South-eastern glossy black-cockatoos feed almost exclusively on the seeds of sheoaks (*Allocasuarina* and *Casuarina* spp.), usually relying on one or two species within a region (DCCEEW 2022a). This preference may explain the patchy distribution of the subspecies in parts of its range. Alongside the already narrow dietary requirement, the birds also show strong preference to individual feed trees and will not feed on many other proximate trees of the same species. In south-east Queensland, this species shows a preference for *Allocasuarina littoralis* (black sheoak) and *A. torulosa* (forest sheoak). There are also records of them feeding on *A. inophloia* (stringybark sheoak), *C. equisetifolia* (coastal sheoak) and, to a lesser extent, from *C. cunninghamiana* (river sheoak) and *C. glauca* (swamp sheaok) during limited times of the year (Chapman, 2007). They are hollow nesters, utilising large hollows in both living and dead eucalypt trees (DCCEEW 2022a).	was observed, and habitat assessments confirmed no suitable nesting habitat (i.e. hollows) occurs for this species within the Project area. However, the species was observed feeding within riparian vegetation 1.5 km south of the Project area, during a supplementary EIS survey in 2013. As the species is known to be abundant throughout Barakula State Forest, the area surrounding Chinchilla and within Condamine State Forest, it is considered likely that the species would occasionally forage in and around the Project area (DCCEEW, 2022a).
Southern Whiteface	*Aphelocephala leucopsis*	V	V	The southern whiteface occurs across most of mainland Australia south of the tropics, from the north- eastern edge of the Western Australian wheatbelt, east to the Great Dividing Range. There is a broad hybrid zone between the two subspecies extending north from the western edge of the Nullarbor Plain. This species lives in a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understory of grasses or shrubs, or both. These areas are usually in habitats dominated by acacias or eucalypts on ranges, foothills and lowlands, and plains. This species is sedentary, however, atlas records indicate that individuals may more into wetter areas outside of their normal range during drought years (SPRAT, 2023).	**Unlikely to Occur.** The Project is located outside the known distribution of this species and there are no records within 50 km of the Project.
Squatter Pigeon (southern)	*Geophaps scripta scripta*	V	V	The known distribution of the Squatter Pigeon extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to the border Rivers region of northern NSW, and from the east coast to Hughenden, Longreach and	**Likely to occur** Suitable breeding and foraging habitat for this species (open

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
				Charleville. Their habitat is generally defined as open-forests to sparse, open woodlands and scrub that are mostly dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species. Like other granivorous birds inhabiting arid to semi-arid environments, squatter pigeons must drink regularly, possibly daily, and are described as being found nearly always near permanent water (Lloyd et al 2025). Foraging habitat is typically characterised as suitable habitat within 1.5 km of permanent water, whereas breeding habitat is typically characterised as suitable habitat within 500 m of permanent water. Foraging occurs on well-drained, gravelly or loamy soils which support the open-forest to woodland communities with patchy, tussock-grassy understories (DoE 2025). Squatter pigeons construct their nests, which are usually shallow depressions scraped into the ground and sparsely lined with grass, underneath grasses, shrubs or other microhabitat features (DoE 2025).	eucalypt woodlands and non-remnant areas typically with <30% cover) is present in the Project area. The nearest record for this species is approximately 12 km to the south-east (Arrow, 2012). Squatter pigeon is highly mobile and known to frequent cleared tracks and roadsides where they are easily visible. Compared with other parts of the species' range where there is often a concentration of records around a particular location, there is a low number of records within 50 km despite a significant increase in survey effort as a result of gas development in the region. This indicates that whilst the species is known to occur in the region surrounding the Project, they may only be locally abundant in certain areas, possibly in response to seasonal resource availability.
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	CE, Ma	E	The Swift Parrot is endemic to south-eastern Australia, breeding in Tasmania and migrating to the Australian mainland. It inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, plantations and banksias; street trees, parks and gardens (Pizzey and Knight 1999).	**Unlikely to Occur.** The Project is located outside the known distribution of this species. Whilst nearby records have been identified within

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					50 km of the Project, they are from more than 50 years ago.
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	V, Mi, Ma	V	The white-throated needletail is widespread in its Australian distribution, occurring in eastern and south-eastern Australia (TSSC 2019). Within eastern Australia, the species has been observed within all coastal regions along Queensland and New South Wales, extending inland towards the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and on occasion into the adjacent inland plains. Further south on the mainland, the species is also widespread throughout Victoria and in adjacent areas of south-eastern South Australia through to the west of the Yorke Peninsula and the Mount Lofty Ranges. The species is widespread throughout Tasmania and occasionally recorded as a vagrant within the Northern Territory. When in Australia, the white-throated needletail is primarily aerial, flying from heights under 1 m to greater than 1000 m (TSSC 2019). Although the species is present throughout most habitat types, they are frequently observed above wooded areas such as open forests and rainforests, where they may fly below the canopy in between trees and in clearings. When above modified environments (such as in agricultural lands) the species has been observed above cleared pastures, plantations or remnant vegetation bordering paddocks. This species is thought to primarily roost on the wing, however there is some evidence suggesting that individuals may also use dense canopy foliage and hollows for roosting (TSSC 2019). Early literature suggested that they may roost on cliffs (Tarburton 2021) however more contemporary literature indicates that they almost exclusively roost in tree cavities (including nests), tree crevices, or on tree trunks (Yamaguchi et al. 2021).	**Likely to Occur.** Considering the highly mobile and aerial nature of this species, it is likely that this species will utilise the airspace above the entire Project area as foraging habitat. The limited abundance of mature remnant vegetation within the Project area indicates that local white-throated needletail populations are unlikely to roost in the available vegetation, as they favour communities with tree hollows and dense vegetation. Whilst no records of this species have been recorded within the Project area, several nearby records have been identified in the vicinity, the nearest of which is approximately 2 km to the south (ALA 2013). Local records from Gurulmundi State Forest, Barakula State Forest and Condamine State Forest indicate that this species does frequent the region and has the potential utilise airspace over the Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					area during its southern migration (nominally October to April).
Yellow Wagtail	*Motacilla flava*	Mi, Ma		Regular summer migrant to coastal Australia, especially Darwin to Broome, but also north-eastern Queensland from November to April. Found in short grass and bare ground, swamp margins, sewage ponds, saltmarshes, playing fields, airfields, ploughed land and town lands (Pizzey and Knight 1999).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst suitable habitat for this species has been observed within the Project, there are no nearby records. The nearest records of this species are all more than 50 km away.
Fish species					
Murray Cod	*Maccullochella peelii*	V	V	The Murray Cod was historically distributed throughout the Murray-Darling Basin, which extends from southern QLD, through NSW, the ACT and VIC to SA, with the exception of the upper reaches of some tributaries. This species still occurs in most parts of this natural distribution but to approximately 1000 m above sea level. The species' estimated extent of occurrence, based on areas with an average river width of 50 m, is 660 km2. This species utilises a diverse range of habitats from clear rocky streams, such as those found in the upper western slopes of NSW, to slow-flowing, turbid lowland rivers and billabongs (SPRAT, 2023).	**Unlikely to Occur.** There is no suitable habitat (watercourses) for this species within the Project area.
Silver Perch	*Bidyanus bidyanus*	CE	-	The Silver perch are endemic to the Murray-Darling system (including all states and sub-basins). This species formerly utilised a diversity of habitats within the Murray-Darling system and are commonly described as a lowland species that are not found in the cooler upper reaches of rivers. However, numerous reliable accounts exist of Silver Perth penetrating to Cooma (~800 m ASL) on the Murrumbidgee River in large-scale upstream migrants in summer in the early and mid 1900s. This species is consistently reported by anglers and researches to show a general preference for fast-flowing water, including rapids and races, and more open sections of river, throughout the Murray-Darling Basin (SPRAT, 2023).	**Unlikely to Occur.** There is no suitable habitat (watercourses) for this species within the Project area. Additionally, there are no records of this species within 50 km of the Project.
Invertebrate species					

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
Brigalow Woodland Snail	*Adclarkia cameroni*	E	V	The Brigalow woodland snail is endemic to south-east QLD, where is occurs in a small number of remnant and scattered Acacia harpophylla (brigalow) and eucalypt woodland patches (such as road verges and riparian corridors) on the Condamine River floodplain, especially in the area around Dalby and Chinchilla (Conservation Advice, 2020).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst nearby records have been identified, the nearest of which being approximately 29 km to the west (ALA 2014), no suitable habitat for this species has been identified. The eucalypt communities mapped within the Project are all regrowth and are unlikely to provide the necessary microhabitat features that this species requires.
Dulacca Woodland Snail	*Adclarkia dulacca*	E	E	The Dulacca woodland snail is endemic to south-east QLD, where it occurs as a small number of isolated and fragmented populations in the area between Miles and Dulacca, and south to Meandarra. This species inhabits a variety of remnant and scattered habitats, such as vine thicket and *Acacia harpophylla* woodland patches on rocky outcrops with clay to loam soils, Eucalyptus species and *Acacia shirleyi* woodlands on ridges, and *Eucalyptus woollsiana* woodlands. These locations are separated by tracks of unsuitable habitat, affecting both dispersal and colonisation events, restricting genetic exchange within the species. This species is also able to exist in areas of brigalow regrowth and even in cleared paddocks but only where logs, woody debris and other suitable microhabitats remain. This species can also shelter under loose bark at the base of trees (SPRAT, 2023).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst nearby records have been identified, the nearest of which being approximately 34 km to the south-west (ALA 2009), no suitable habitat for this species has been identified. The eucalypt communities mapped within the Project are all regrowth and are unlikely to provide the necessary microhabitat features that this species requires.
Mammal species					
Corben's Long-eared Bat	*Nyctophilus corbeni*	V	V	Corben's long-eared bat has a patchy distribution across south-central Queensland, central-western New South Wales, north-western Victoria, and eastern South Australia. Most of its range lies within the Murray–Darling Basin, with most records occurring inland of the Great Dividing Range (TSSC 2015). The	**Likely to Occur.** Habitat assessments and vegetation mapping

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
				species inhabits a range of inland woodland vegetation types, typically such as Eucalyptus and Callitris woodland, *Allocasuarina* woodland, *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow) woodland, *Casuarina* woodland, and *Angophora* woodlands. The species is also known to inhabit *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, Coolibah and various types of mallee vegetation. Within Queensland, the species can inhabit these diverse vegetation communities, however it is more frequently observed within vegetation communities comprising of box/ironbark *Eucalyptus* and *Callitris* species within a north-south belt along the western slopes and plains of New South Wales and southern Queensland (TSSC 2015). The species tends to be more abundant within large and continuous tracts of woodland than in smaller, fragmented patches; suggesting that the species requires a large home range. It is also significantly more abundant in habitats that feature a well-developed tree canopy with a dense, cluttered understorey.	undertaken across the Project area have confirmed the presence of suitable habitat for the Corben's long-eared bat. Whilst no records of this species have been recorded within the Project, several nearby records have been identified in the vicinity, the nearest of which being approximately 2 km to the south-east (Arrow, 2013). Local records of this species in Binkey State Forest, Condamine Starte Forest and Barakula State Forest (which is located within the same large patch of contiguous vegetation) indicate that local populations do occur in this region, and suitable habitat values identified within the Project area could be utilised.
Greater Glider (southern and central)	*Petauroides volans*	E	E	The greater glider (southern and central) is found only in eastern Australia, where its area of occupancy has declined significantly since European settlement, primarily due to land clearing and subsequent loss of habitat. Its contemporary range extends from around Proserpine in north Queensland, through New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, to the Wombat State Forest in central Victoria. The species is also limited by elevation, occurring at altitudes up to 1,200 m above sea level (DCCEEW 2022b). The greater glider (southern and central) is a nocturnal, arboreal marsupial that inhabits *Eucalypt* forests and woodlands within eastern Australia. It is most abundant within tall, montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and	**Likely to Occur.** Habitat assessments and vegetation mapping undertaken across the Project area have confirmed the presence of suitable foraging habitat for the greater glider, however due to the lack of mature vegetation and sufficiently sized tree hollows,

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
				an abundance of tree hollows (DCCEEW 2022b). This species prefers large hollows with a diameter greater than 10 cm. While suitable hollows can occur in both live trees and stags, this species demonstrates a preference for hollows within live trees, when there is adequate availability. Individual gliders may have multiple denning trees within their home range. Even in seemingly continuous areas of potentially suitable habitat, only a proportion of forest in potential habitat may meet the species' specific habitat requirements. These habitat types vary in relation to their structural attributes of the forest overstorey and the variability of food resources.	the Project area is unlikely to support any breeding habitat for this species. Whilst this species has not been recorded within the Project area, several nearby records have been identified, the nearest of which being approximately 8 km to the south-east (Arrow 2017). These records are associated with Dogwood Creek (of which Bottle Tree Creek is a tributary). Observations made along tributaries of Bottle Tree Creek (located to the south of the Project), indicate that mature riparian vegetation in these areas may provide suitable breeding habitat for locally occurring populations. Greater gliders are known to occupy home ranges that may be up to approximately 3 ha in size (DCCEEW 2022b) which would mean that locally occurring populations may forage within the Project area and den in adjacent mature vegetation. Local records of this species in Gurulmundi State Forest and Barakula State Forest (which is

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
					located within the same large patch of contiguous vegetation) indicate that local populations do occur in this region, and suitable habitat values identified within the Project area could be utilised
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	V	-	The Grey-headed Flying-fox occurs in a range of habitats including subtropical and temperate rainforests, dry and wet sclerophyll forests, Banksia woodland, heaths and Melaleuca swamps (Duncan et al, 1999; NPWS, 2001).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst the Project contains suitable foraging habitat for this species, there are no nearby records within 50 km. Additionally, there are no known camps containing this species within 100 km, and this species is not known to forage further than 50 km from active camps.
Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	E	E	Koalas are widespread across Queensland, occurring in patchy and often low-density populations across the different bioregions. They occur as far north as the Einasleigh Uplands and Wet Tropics bioregions with records to the south and west in the Desert Uplands, Central Mackay Coast, Mitchell Grass Downs, Mulga Lands, Brigalow Belt North, Brigalow Belt South and South-Eastern Queensland where they are most frequently sighted (DAWE 2022a). Koalas are tree-dwelling, obligate folivores which a highly specialised diet. Their diet is defined by the availability and palatability of a limited variety of *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia* and *Angophora* species (DAWE 2022a). Local factors such as population density, food quality and availability, soil type and climate all influence the timing of breeding. Several studies have broadly recognised the koala's dispersal capabilities across cleared land (Melzer 1995; White 1999; Dique et al. 2003; Matthews et al. 2016). In addition to regular movements across the ground between trees within their own	**Likely to Occur.** Habitat assessments and vegetation mapping undertaken across the Project area have confirmed the presence of suitable breeding and foraging habitat for the koala. While a nearby record of this species was identified approximately 9 km to the south-east, this record was from 1987, which doesn't necessarily reflect the

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
				home ranges, koalas, particularly subadult males but also females, are known to disperse across distances of 1 to 3 km but sometimes over 10 km.	contemporary distribution of locally occurring populations. The nearest recent record of this species is from Barakula State Forest approximately 26 km to the north-east (ALA 2017). There are scattered observations of this species in the region surrounding the Project area, with records occurring in Barakula State Forest, Condamine State Forest and in various locations around Wandoan, Miles and Chinchilla. Whilst historical populations once occurred in the surrounding landscape, it is currently unclear whether local populations are currently utilising suitable habitats in the vicinity of the Project area. If present, this species is likely to occur in relatively low densities as is characteristic of koala populations in semi-arid areas (Davies *et. al.*, 2013).
Large-eared Pied Bat	*Chalinolobus dwyeri*	E	E	It is found in a variety of dryer habitats, including the dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands to the east and west of the Great Dividing Range. Daytime roosts include caves, mine tunnels and the abandoned, bottle-shaped mud nests of Fairy Martins. In caves it often selects positions close to the cave entrance where individuals huddle together. It is believed to forage for small flying insects below	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst the Project contains suitable foraging habitat for this species, there are no nearby records within 50 km.

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
				the forest canopy. Its distribution of mostly limited to NSW with a few records in SE Queensland (Strahan, 2002).	
Northern Quoll	*Dasyurus hallucatus*	E	-	The northern quoll occurs across much of northern Australia, from south-eastern Queensland to the south-west Kimberley, with a disjunct population in the Pilbara. In the Northern Territory it is restricted to the Top End. The species occupies a diversity of habitats across its range which includes rocky areas, eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforest, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert. The habitat generally encompasses some form of rocky area for denning purposes with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal (SPRAT 2012).	**Unlikely to Occur.** No suitable habitat has been observed for this species within the Project area. Additionally, there are no nearby records within 50 km of the Project.
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	*Petaurus australis australis*	V	V	The Yellow-bellied Glider is found in tall mature Eucalypt Forest and they feed on a range of sources including winter-flowering Eucalypts which provide nectar and pollen. They also feed upon the sap of Eucalypts in which they chew V-shaped incisions to collect the sap. Yellow-bellied Gliders den in large tree hollows (NPWS, 2000).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst species records have been identified in the vicinity of the Project, the nearest of which being 16 km to the west (ALA 2008), the vegetation within the Project has been subjected to significant disturbance and generally lacks the mature trees that this species requires.
Reptile species					
Collared Delma	*Delma torquata*	V	V	Under rocks and in soil cracks on heavy, stony and lightly timbered soils near Kenmore, Brookfield and Mt Crosby. Endemic to South-east Queensland. Also found in numerous disturbed habitats throughout Southeast Queensland (Cogger 2000).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst suitable habitat for this species has been observed within the Project (stony and lightly timbered areas), there are no nearby records of this species within 50 km of the Project.

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
Dunmall's Snake	*Furina dunmalli*	V	V	The distribution of the Dunmall's snake extends from near the Queensland border through the Brigalow Belt South and Nandewar bioregions, as far south as Ashford in New South Wales (DoE 2025c). In Queensland this species occurs primarily in the Brigalow Belt region in the south-eastern interior. Records indicate it occurs at sites at elevations between 200-500 m above sea level. The snake is extremely cryptic with very few observations being recorded. 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. Little is known about Dunmall's snake, however it is known to be uncommon within its modelled distribution (DoE 2014a). This species has been found in a broad range of habitats including forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by Brigalow; and other various Blue Spotted Gum, Ironbark, White Cypress and Bulloak open forests and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils (DoE 2025c). Little is known about the life cycle of this species, however it is known that they lay eggs rather than live young.	**Likely to Occur** No records of this species have been recorded within the Project area however, sporadic records have been identified in the surrounding region, the nearest of which is approximately 7 km to the north-west (Arrow 2022). There are also records from around Miles to south of the Condamine River to the west near Yuleba State Forest. This species is very difficult to detect, even in areas of known habitat, and has been described as 'extremely secretive, rarely encountered, possibly genuinely scarce' (Wilson, 2022). Habitat assessments identified the presence of abundant fallen, semi-embedded timber, earth cracks and termite mounds that represent suitable shelter for this species. The proximity of recent local records and the abundance of suitable microhabitat for this species indicates that is has a potential to occur within the Project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
Five-clawed Worm-skink	*Anomalopus mackayi*	V	E	The distribution of the Five-clawed Worm Skink is patchy in north-eastern NSE and south-eastern QLD. In south-eastern QLD the species is known from the upper Condamine River Floodplain from Warwick in the south to the Jimbour region in the north and bordered by the western edge of the Granite Belt. This species occurs in Bluegrass and/or Mitchell Grass dominated grasslands or mixed grasslands dominated by other grass species, but still categorised as Re 11.3.21. In south-east QLD, the species may also occur in River Red Gum/Queensland Blue Gum/Coolibah/Poplar Box grassy woodland/open forest communities. The species is not likely to be found in soils in which deep cracks do not form, such as hard-setting brown clays or sandy soils (SPRAT, 2022).	**Unlikely to Occur.** The Project is located outside the known distribution of this species and there are no records within 50 km of the Project.
Grey Snake	*Hemiaspis damelii*	E	E	Queensland, records are known from near Goondiwindi and the adjacent Darling-Riverine Plain, from the Darling Downs and from the Lockyer Valley. Several isolated records also occur in the Rockhampton area. It favours woodlands, usually on heavier, cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies. They shelter under rocks, logs and other debris as well as in soil cracks (SPRAT 2011).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst nearby records have been identified, the nearest of which being approximately 29 km to the south (ALA 2013), there is no suitable habitat for this species within the Project area (cracking clay soils associated with water bodies).
Yakka Skink	*Egernia rugosa*	V	V	The yakka skink is endemic to Queensland where isolated populations have been identified throughout subhumid areas in the interior from St George in the south, to Coen and Cape York in the north (DoE 2014b). In the southern half of the brigalow belt it occurs near Rockhampton, south to St George and west to Chesterton Range National Park. The overall distribution of this species is extremely patchy, with populations also being detected along the Queensland/New South Wales border. This species has typically been found in open dry sclerophyll forest or woodland where they will often seek refuge among dense ground vegetation, large hollow logs, cavities in soil-bound root systems of fallen trees and beneath rocks (DoE 2014b). Observations have been made in the following Queensland Land Zones: 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 (DCCEEW 2023b). They are however extremely secretive and seldom venture far from shelter sites, where they retreat to at the first sign of	**Unlikely to Occur.** The yakka skink is rare and scattered in the east of its range. There are two records within 50 km of the Project area, the nearest of which is 11 km to the west (ALA 1998) near Gurulmundi State Forest. Scattered populations have also been identified in the vicinity of Condamine State Forest and south of Yuleba State Forest.

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
				disturbance. Their presence is often indicated by a shared site where they deposit their droppings.	Whilst the Project area is characterised by dry sclerophyll forest vegetation, these communities are all relatively young and have been subjected to historical disturbance through vegetation clearing and recent bushfires. As such, these communities have not yet matured to a point where they can provide the large coarse woody debris or large log piles that are typically utilised by yakka skink populations. The small-medium sized coarse woody debris that was observed scattered across the Project area is unlikely to provide the necessary shelter characteristics required for this species. The lack of suitable microhabitat features is unlikely to support yakka skink. The species is therefore considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.
Plant species					
	Calytrix gurulmundensis	V	V	*Calytrix gurulmundensis* is restricted to south-eastern QLD where it is known from Gurulmundi, Guluguba and Barakula areas, north-west of Toowoomba. This species has been recorded in open shrubland with sparse, stunted Eucalyptus, Casuarina and Acacia spp. and in Triodia hummock grassland with scattered	**Unlikely to Occur.** This species was initially assessed as 'Possibly

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
				shrubs. The habitat at Gurulmundi State Forest is consistent with QLD RE 11.7.5. At this site, grader activity is suggested to have moved the species along tracks so that its distribution covers an area of several square kilometres (SPRAT Profile).	Occurring' due to the presence of RE 11.7.5 however, it was not detected during subsequent meander surveys in suitable habitat in the Project area. Existing records are typically associated with ridgetops or sideslopes near the tops of hills, with all above 350 m elevation (refer Appendix F of the Referral for detailed information).
	Homoranthus decumbens	E	V	Belson's panic occurs within the southern Brigalow Belt, namely the Darling Downs area west of Toowoomba, near Oakley, Jondaryan, Bowenville, Dalby, Acland and Sabine, Quinalow, Goombungee, Gurulmundi and Millmerran. The species is also known to occur further west, between Miles and Roma (DoE 2025e). This species is also found on the north-western slopes and plains of New South Wales. It occurs at elevations between 200 to 250 m above sea level, typically within dry woodland habitats on nutrient poor-oils (such as soils derived from basalt) (DoE 2025d). The species is considered to be a shade-dependent species, where it is most abundant in shady locations beneath or between trees. This requirement enables the species to inhabit a broad range of vegetation communities. This species has been observed on rocky hills supporting White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*) and in Wilga (*Geijera parviflora*) woodlands, as well as on flat to gently undulating alluvial areas that are dominated by Belah (Casuarina cristata) forest. The species has been recorded occurring within Poplar Box (*Eucalyptus populnea*) communities (DEWHA 2008). There appears to be an association with Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*), Myall (*A. melville*), Weeping Myall (*A. pendula*) and Mountain Coolibah (*E. orgadophila*) communities, as well as on roadsides. Studies also indicate that the species is able to recolonise cleared or highly modified/disturbed areas, as it has been observed regenerating in patches of vegetation along roadsides (DoE 2025e).	**Unlikely to Occur.** While scattered populations have been identified in Barakula State Forest, around Miles airport and along the Warrego Highway (west of Miles), the closest record is approximately 28 km to the south (ALA 2009). Surveys across the Project area have not detected this species which is most commonly associated with cracking clay soils in this region and it is considered unlikely to occur.

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	Xerothamnella herbacea	E	E	*Xerothamnella herbacea* is known from two sites north-east of Chinchilla, a single record from near Theodore and a record near Yelarbon east of Goondiwindi, QLD. This species occurs in Brigalow dominated communities in shaded situations, often in leaf litter and is associated with gilgais (SPRAT, 2022).	**Unlikely to Occur.** No suitable habitat is present and no historical records exist within 50 km of the Project.
Austral Toadflax	*Thesium australe*	V	V	Austral Toadflax occurs in NSW, ACT, QLD and CIV. Its current distribution is sporadic but widespread, occurring between the Bunya Mountains in SE QLD to NE VIC, and as far inland as the southern, central and northern tablelands in NSW and the Toowoomba region. It is a semi-parasitic species found on roots of a range of grass species, notably Kangaroo Grass. It occurs in subtropical, temperate and subalpine climates over a wide range of altitudes. It occurs on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology on a range of soils including black clay loams to yellow podzolics and peaty loams. It occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often in damp sites (SPRAT 2018).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst suitable habitat has been observed for this species (woodlands), the Project is located outside the known distribution of this species. Additionally, there are no records within 50 km of the Project.
Belson's Panic	*Homopholis belsonii*	V	E	Belson's panic occurs within the southern Brigalow Belt, namely the Darling Downs area west of Toowoomba, near Oakley, Jondaryan, Bowenville, Dalby, Acland and Sabine, Quinalow, Goombungee, Gurulmundi and Millmerran. The species is also known to occur further west, between Miles and Roma (DoE 2025e). This species is also found on the north-western slopes and plains of New South Wales. It occurs at elevations between 200 to 250 m above sea level, typically within dry woodland habitats on nutrient poor- oils (such as soils derived from basalt) (DoE 2025d). The species is considered to be a shade-dependent species, where it is most abundant in shady locations beneath or between trees. This requirement enables the species to inhabit a broad range of vegetation communities. This species has been observed on rocky hills supporting White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*) and in Wilga (*Geijera parviflora*) woodlands, as well as on flat to gently undulating alluvial areas that are dominated by Belah (*Casuarina cristata*) forest. The species has been recorded occurring within Poplar Box (*Eucalyptus populnea*) communities (DEWHA 2008). There appears to be an association with Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*), Myall (*A. melville*), Weeping Myall (*A. pendula*) and Mountain Coolibah (*E. orgadophila*) communities, as well as on roadsides. Studies also indicate that the species is able to recolonise cleared or highly modified/disturbed	**Unlikely to Occur.** While scattered populations have been identified in Barakula State Forest, around Miles airport and along the Warrego Highway (west of Miles), the closest record is approximately 28 km to the south (ALA 2009). Surveys across the Project area have not detected this species which is most commonly associated with cracking clay soils in this region and it is considered unlikely to occur.

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				areas, as it has been observed regenerating in patches of vegetation along roadsides (DoE 2025e).	
Bluegrass	*Dichanthium setosum*	V	-	*Dichanthium setosum* has been reported from inland NSW to QLD. There are also reports from WA and TAS. The species is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoils (predominantly cracking clays or alluvium, often in gilgai). It is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture. The species may tolerate or benefit from disturbance, otherwise, disturbance is indicative of threatening processes in its habitat (SPRAT Profile).	**Unlikely to Occur.** There is no suitable habitat (basaltic black soils associated with cracking clays or alluvium) for this species within the Project area. Additionally, there are no records of this species within 50 km of the Project.
Curly-bark Wattle	*Acacia curranii*	V	V	*Acacia curranii* has disjunct NSW and Queensland populations. The only known Queensland population occurs in and adjacent to the Gurulmundi State Forest area of the Darling Downs, approximately 65 km north-west of Chinchilla. The Gurulmundi population is restricted to an area less than 20 km in diameter. Plants are known to occur in shrubby heaths, dry sclerophyll forests and semi-arid woodlands where they can occur as widely scattered thickets in very species-rich heathy scrub with emergent eucalypts. Queensland collections of curly-bark wattle as recorded in Herbrecs mostly occur in areas mapped as RE 11.7.5 shrubland on natural scalds on deeply weathered rocks.	**Unlikely to Occur.** The primary suitable habitat for this species within the Project area is associated with the small area of RE 11.7.5. This distinctive species is not present within this area and is not expected to occur.
Minature Flower	*Polianthion minutiflorum (Trymalium minutiflorum)*	V	V	*Polianthion minutiflorum* is usually found in forest and woodland on sandstone slopes and gullies with skeletal soil, or sometimes deeper sands adjacent to deeply weathered laterite. Associated species and vegetation includes: open woodland of *Acacia shirleyi, Lysicarpus angustifolius, Corymbia aureola; woodland of Eucalyptus corynodes, Corymbia trachyphloia, E. cloeziana* on sandy soil over sandstone.; sandstone plateau with *Eucalyptus dura, E. fibrosa, Angophora leiocarpa, E. major* (Queensland Herbarium as cited in ALA, 2012).	**Unlikely to Occur.** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the Project area. Additionally, the Project is located outside of the five known areas of occurrence. The nearest record is greater than 50 km away.
Mouse Bush	*Homoranthus papillatus*	-	CR	*Homoranthus papillatus* is restricted to Girraween National park, chiefly in the vicinities of Mount Norman and The Pyramids. This species occurs in pockets of	**Unlikely to Occur.** The Project is located outside the known distribution of this

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Habitat Description	Likelihood of Occurrence
				decomposed granite with other heathy shrubs, on high exposed rock pavements and in adjoining heathy eucalypt woodlands (QLD – Species Profile)	species and there are no records within 50 km of the Project.
Ooline	*Cadellia pentastylis*	V	V	Ooline occurs on the north-west slopes of NSW and in central and southern QLD where it is found within the 500 mm and 750 mm rainfall isohyets. This species is of considerable biogeographic interest as it is a relic of an extensive rainforest vegetation that covered much of Australia in the past. This species grows in semi-evergreen vine thickets and sclerophyll vegetation on undulating terrain of various geology, including sandstone, conglomerate and claystone. It forms a closed or open canopy, as a dominant or commonly with White Box and White Cypress Pine, with an open understory and leaf litter dominating the forest floor (SPRAT Profile).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Whilst nearby records have been identified, the nearest of which being approximately 3 km to the west (ALA 2020), there is no suitable habitat for this species within the Project area (vine thickets).
Winged Pepper-cress	*Lepidium monoplocoides*	E	-	*Lepidium monoplocoides* is widely distributed on the inland plains of south-eastern Australia, occurring from northern NSW to western Victoria, with an old record from south-eastern SA. The species occurs in the Murray Darling Depression, Diverina, Darling Riverine Plains and Cobar Peneplain Bioregions. This species occurs in open, sparsely vegetated sites in a range of habitats on heavy clay or clay-loam soils, usually on sites that are seasonally flooded or prone to waterlogging, in arid to semi- arid areas with an average rainfall range of 200-450 mm per year. Vegetation communities in which the species occurs include grasslands, wetlands and floodplain woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus coolabah* and *Eucalyptus largiflorens*, and chenopod shrublands dominated by *Atriplex, Maireana* and/or *Nitraria* species. Locations where this species occurs tend to be ephemeral, and it may be an opportunistic species able to take advantage of seasonally available habitat (National Recovery Plan).	**Unlikely to Occur.** The Project is located outside the known distribution of this species and there are no records within 50 km of the Project.