



WestSide PL94 Coal Seam Gas Project

Badminton (NP081) Ecology Survey Report

2026-049

3 August 2026

Document Control

Project No: 2026-049
Project: WestSide PL94 Coal Seam Gas Project
Document: Badminton (NP081) Ecology Survey Report
Client: WestSide Corporation Pty Ltd

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28 South Environmental Pty Ltd

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Document History and Status

Revision	Date	Description	By	Review
1.0	01.04.2026	Draft for Client	N. Chugh	M. Barnett
1.0	29.07.2026	Final for Client	N. Chugh	M. Barnett
2.0	03.08.2026	Final Updates	N. Chugh	

Approval for Issue

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Mark Barnett	Technical Director	03.08.2026

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Acronyms, Abbreviations & Definitions

28 South	28 South Environmental
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
Biosecurity Act	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (Queensland)
Constraint Mapping	Approved MNES habitat mapping under EPBC Approval 2021/9117
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Commonwealth)
DES	Former Department of Environment and Science (Queensland)
DESI	Former Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (Queensland)
DETSI	Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (Queensland)
EA	Environmental Authority
EO Act	<i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> (Queensland)
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Queensland)
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
EVNT	Plant species listed as Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened in the <i>Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006</i> (Queensland)
Ha	Hectare
Km	Kilometre
MLES	Matters of Local Environmental Significance
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance as defined under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance as defined under the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i>
National EPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Queensland)
PL	Petroleum Lease
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
QEOP	Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy 2024
RE	Regional Ecosystem
Development Footprint	Well Pad NP081 and access and gathering infrastructure within the Badminton site

Site	The site at Lot 43 DW155 (Badminton)
SRI	Significant Residual Impact
SRI Guideline	Significant Residual Impact Guideline
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WestSide	WestSide Corporation Pty Ltd
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

WestSide Corporation Pty Ltd (**WestSide**) is developing and operating gas fields within the Petroleum Lease (**PL**) 94 in central southern Queensland, near the township of Moura. Ongoing field development involves the construction of wells, access tracks and gathering infrastructure, environmental investigations are required to support project planning, confirm compliance with existing approvals, inform land access agreements, refine engineering and construction design, and identify any additional approval requirements.

In July 2021, WestSide referred the PL94 Coal Seam Gas Project to the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (**EPBC Act**) (Referral No. 2021/9117). On 30 June 2022, the Project was determined to be a controlled action and was assessed through the Preliminary Documentation process. The Project subsequently received approval on 10 November 2025, subject to conditions contained within Annexure A of EPBC Approval 2021/9117.

WestSide also operates under Environmental Authority (**EA**) EPPG00783713, which includes requirements relating to the identification, avoidance, management and monitoring of biodiversity values during project planning and implementation.

28 South Environmental (**28 South**) was engaged to undertake a Field Verification Survey (**FVS**) to validate desktop ecological mapping, confirm on-ground biodiversity values and assess ecological constraints within the proposed development area. The survey findings have been used to refine the proposed infrastructure layout, identify opportunities to avoid or minimise impacts to environmental values, and assess compliance with both EA EPPG00783713 and EPBC Approval 2021/9117.

This Ecological Survey Report documents the outcomes of field investigations undertaken within the Badminton site (**the Site**) and provides an assessment of the biodiversity values present within the proposed disturbance footprint (**Development Footprint**). The report also outlines WestSide's ability to comply with relevant biodiversity-related conditions of the EA and EPBC Act approval.

The Development Footprint assessed as part of this report comprises:

- NP081 Well Pad, within a fenced well lease area measuring approximately 100 m × 150 m;
- Associated access tracks; and
- Associated gathering infrastructure, including gas, water and electrical services.

The assessment focuses on field-validated ecological values within the Development Footprint and provides a compliance-based evaluation of potential environmental constraints relevant to the proposed works.

Relevant legislation, approvals and compliance requirements applicable to the Project are outlined in **Section 1.2**, while the Site location and project setting are described in **Section 1.3**.

This report presents the findings of the FVS undertaken at Badminton in March 2026 and provides an assessment of environmental constraints, biodiversity values, and compliance with applicable State and Commonwealth approval conditions.

1.2 Relevant Legislation

For development of the PL94 coal seam gas fields, WestSide is required to operate under Queensland and Commonwealth permits and approvals. This assessment considers matters protected under applicable biodiversity legislation (including requirements stipulated in EA EPPG00783713), the Project's potential impacts on those matters, and compliance with relevant legislation and statutory instruments.

1.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

The EPBC Act is Australia's primary national environmental legislation. It provides the framework for protecting and managing matters of national environmental significance (**MNES**), including nationally important plants, animals, ecological communities, habitats and places. Actions likely to have a significant impact on MNES require approval under the EPBC Act. MNES protected under the Act include:

- World heritage areas;
- National heritage places;
- Wetlands of international importance listed under the Ramsar convention;
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities;
- Listed migratory species (protected under international agreements);
- Commonwealth marine areas;
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park;
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mines); and
- Water resources (that relate to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development).

The EPBC Act framework also provides for offsets to compensate for significant impacts on MNES resulting from an action.

1.2.2 Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)

The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Qld) (**EP Act**) establishes obligations and offences relating to the prevention of environmental harm, nuisance and contamination. It also identifies environmentally relevant activities (**ERAs**), which require development approval or an EA under the EP Act.

Under the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (Qld) (**EP Regulation**), ERAs are prescribed in Schedules 2 and 3. The Project, comprising a gas well pad and associated gathering infrastructure, is a 'particular resource activity' under Schedule 3 of the EP Regulation and is therefore an ERA requiring an EA before commencement.

The EP Act also identifies categories of environmentally sensitive areas (**ESAs**), such as endangered and of concern vegetation¹, which must be considered when seeking development approval or an EA.

Environmental Authority

EA EPPG00783713 has been obtained for the Project. Schedule F sets out conditions for protecting biodiversity values, and the Project must be undertaken in accordance with these conditions. The conditions require biodiversity values that may be affected by the Project to be identified and understood; the environmental management hierarchy to be applied by avoiding disturbance where practicable; potential impacts to biodiversity values to be minimised and mitigated; activities in areas of higher biodiversity value to be restricted; and significant residual impacts (**SRIs**) to biodiversity values prescribed under Queensland legislation to be avoided.

1.2.3 Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld) (**NC Act**) provides for the establishment and management of protected areas and the protection of native wildlife, threatened species, world heritage areas, nature refuges and conservation agreements in Queensland. Permits and licences may be required under the NC Act to take, kill, injure or trap protected wildlife or breeding places, including plants, or to access or undertake activities within or

¹ Biodiversity Status under the EP Act

near protected areas. Protected wildlife is assigned a conservation status under the NC Act, including extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, special least concern and least concern.

1.2.4 Environmental Offsets Act 2014 (Qld)

Queensland's environmental offsets framework is established under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* (Qld) (**EO Act**) and supported by the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy (Qld) (**QEOP**) (DESI, 2024) and the Significant Residual Impact Guideline (**SRI Guideline**) (DEHP, 2014).

The EO Act applies the mitigation hierarchy of avoid, mitigate and offset. It is triggered where an offset is required for a prescribed activity that is likely to have an SRI on a prescribed environmental matter. Prescribed environmental matters include MNES, matters of state environmental significance (**MSES**) and matters of local environmental significance (**MLES**).

Prescribed MSES under the EO Act includes:

- Regulated vegetation, including regulated watercourse vegetation and regulated wetland vegetation;
- Connectivity areas – comprising remnant areas;
- Wetlands and watercourses;
- Designated precincts in strategic environmental areas;
- Protected wildlife habitat – including flora and fauna and essential habitat;
- Highly protected zones of state marine parks;
- Fish habitat areas;
- Waterways providing for fish passage;
- Marine plants; and
- Legally secured offset areas.

The likelihood that an activity will have an SRI on these MSES must be assessed against the SRI Guideline.

1.2.5 Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld)

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld) (**Biosecurity Act**) regulates the management of pest flora and fauna, diseases and environmental contaminants in Queensland to protect agriculture, the economy, the environment and the community from biosecurity risks. The Act imposes a general biosecurity obligation requiring all persons to take reasonable and practical measures to prevent the spread of pests, diseases and contaminants. It also lists prohibited and restricted pest plants and animals that pose particular agricultural or environmental risks and require specific actions, including reporting, containment, control, reduction and risk minimisation.

For the Project, actions must not be undertaken where they are reasonably likely to increase the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited species. Sightings of prohibited species must be reported to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hours. All reasonable and practical measures must also be implemented to minimise biosecurity risks associated with restricted species, consistent with the general biosecurity obligation under the Act.

1.3 Project Context

The Site covers 914.59 ha (**Table 1**). The Development Footprint covers 5.33 ha. The Site is located in a largely cleared rural area between the Dawson River and Dawson Mine, approximately 30 km south of Moura. Regional land uses include coal mining, gas exploration and production, cattle grazing and cropping, including irrigated cropping on the alluvial plains of the Dawson River and its tributaries. The Site locality is shown in **Figure 1**.

Table 1: Lots and Registered Plans at Badminton (the Site)

Property Name	Relevant Lot and RP	Lot Area (ha)
Badminton	Lot 43 DW155	914.59

2. Scope

The purpose of this assessment is to present the findings of the FVS undertaken in March 2026 at the Site and to verify the biodiversity values identified through the desktop assessment. The assessment also evaluates the proposed Development Footprint against the biodiversity requirements of EA EPPG00783713 and EPBC Approval 2021/9117.

The March 2026 FVS was undertaken to confirm on-ground ecological values, refine the proposed disturbance footprint, and avoid or minimise impacts on identified environmental values wherever practicable. The outcomes of the survey have been used to validate desktop mapping, identify environmental constraints within the Site, support iterative design refinements, and demonstrate that the proposed Development Footprint can be developed in accordance with applicable State and Commonwealth approval conditions.

The assessment of ecological constraints involved:

- Undertaking a desktop review of ecological values and constraints within the Site, with particular focus on the proposed Development Footprint;
- Conducting a FVS to confirm and validate:
 - Regional ecosystems (**REs**) and vegetation communities;
 - Habitat values and the presence or potential occurrence of MNES;
 - Habitat values and the presence or potential occurrence of MSES;
 - The distribution of declared weeds and other pest species; and
 - The presence of ESAs and associated protection buffers;
- Describing and mapping, through Geographic Information System analysis, the ecological values and constraints validated during field investigations;
- Assessing the extent to which identified environmental values can be avoided or minimised through project design and infrastructure siting;
- Presenting a refined Development Footprint that results in the least impact to ecological values;
- Providing recommendations to further avoid, minimise and manage potential impacts during construction and operation;
- Assessing the significance of any residual impacts to MNES and MSES that could not be avoided through project design; and
- Providing a summary of the Project's compliance with relevant biodiversity requirements of EA EPPG00783713 and EPBC Approval 2021/9117.

Environmental constraints represent one of several factors considered by WestSide during the planning, design, construction and operation of investigation, production and gathering infrastructure within the Site. The findings of this assessment are intended to support environmentally responsible project development while maintaining compliance with relevant approval conditions.

3. Methods

The methodology adopted for this assessment was designed to identify, validate and map ecological values within the proposed Development Footprint, comprising the NP081 well pad, associated access tracks and gathering infrastructure. The assessment combined a desktop review of environmental constraints with FVS to confirm on-ground biodiversity values and assess compliance with the requirements of EA EPPG00783713 and EPBC Approval 2021/9117.

The assessment commenced with a preliminary Project layout developed by WestSide based on engineering, operational and land access considerations. The FVS were then undertaken to confirm ecological values within the Development Footprint and identify opportunities to avoid or minimise impacts through design refinement where practicable. The findings of the field survey were used to validate desktop mapping, assess compliance obligations and inform the final Development Footprint presented in this report.

3.1 Desktop Assessment

A desktop assessment was undertaken to identify ecological values, environmental constraints and matters protected under State and Commonwealth legislation that may occur within or adjacent to the Development Footprint. Information obtained through desktop investigations was subsequently validated through field surveys. Desktop investigations included a review of the following databases and mapping products:

- EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (**PMST**) (DCCEEW, 2025a) (refer **Attachment 1**),
- Wildlife Online (WildNet database) (DETSI, 2025a) (refer **Attachment 1**),
- MSES mapping (DETSI, 2025b) (refer **Attachment 1**),
- Atlas of Living Australia (**ALA**) Spatial Portal (Belbin, 2011),
- Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Mapping Version 13 (Department of Resources, 2025b),
- Essential Habitat Mapping Version 12.04 (Department of Resources, 2025a),
- Vegetation Management Wetlands Mapping Version 9.06 (DETSI, 2025c),
- Vegetation Management Watercourse and Drainage Feature Mapping Version 6.00 (Department of Resources, 2023),
- Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Mapping Version 10.0 (DETSI, 2025d), and
- ESA Mapping for Resource Activities (DETSI, 2025e).

3.1.1 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

A high-level likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken for MNES, MSES² and ESAs potentially occurring within the Development Footprint.

The assessment considered:

- Known species distributions and contemporary records,
- Published habitat requirements and ecological preferences,
- Regional vegetation and habitat mapping,

² MLES are not specifically defined for the Banana Shire Council area. Planning scheme biodiversity overlays depict mapping of wetlands, waterways and regulated vegetation drawn from Queensland Government mapping that correlates with MSES.

- Relevant Queensland and Commonwealth assessment criteria, and
- Vegetation, habitat and landscape attributes confirmed during field surveys.

For EPBC Act-listed Threatened Ecological Communities (**TECs**), the assessment considered the relevant diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds published by the Commonwealth. Vegetation communities identified within and adjacent to the Development Footprint were assessed against these criteria during field investigations to determine whether any TECs were present.

The likelihood of occurrence assessment for threatened, migratory and other significant flora and fauna species considered the following factors:

- Published information regarding species distribution, habitat preferences and resource requirements;
- The distribution of contemporary and historical records within the locality;
- Habitat availability, condition and connectivity within the Development Footprint;
- Observations recorded during field surveys; and
- The extent and quality of suitable habitat within the local landscape (approximately 5 km) and wider regional context (approximately 20 km).

The criteria used to assess the likelihood of occurrence of significant flora and fauna species are provided in **Table 2**. The likelihood of occurrence assessment is presented in **Attachment 2**.

Table 2: Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment Criteria for Significant Flora and Fauna

Likelihood	Criteria for occurrence
Present	The species is known to occur and use habitats within the Site, i.e. it was detected as part of the current ecological survey or has previously been recorded in the Site. This does not necessarily include species that were recorded overflying the Site.
Possible	The species was not recorded in the Site during the ecological survey. There are records of the species in the region, there is sufficient connectivity between records and the Site, and potentially suitable habitat of sufficient quality is present within the Site.
Unlikely	The species was not recorded in the Site during the ecological survey. The presence of the species is unlikely because; the Site is beyond the current known distribution of the species, and/or there are no recent records in the region, and/or suitable habitats (i.e. preferred vegetation, underlying geology, soils, landform, other micro-habitat features or key food/prey resources) are either absent or of low quality. While the species may occur within or near the Site at some point in the future, its presence is likely to be transient.

3.2 Field Survey

The primary objective of the FVS undertaken in March 2026 was to validate desktop mapping, confirm on-ground ecological values, assess environmental constraints within the proposed Development Footprint, and demonstrate compliance with the biodiversity requirements of EA EPPG00783713 and EPBC Approval 2021/9117.

The survey also sought to identify opportunities to refine infrastructure siting and access arrangements to avoid or minimise impacts to ecological values wherever practicable. Field investigations focused on confirming the presence, extent and condition of biodiversity values identified through desktop assessment and assessing whether these values represented a constraint to the proposed development.

The assessment considered the proposed NP081 well pad, associated access tracks and gathering infrastructure. During the field verification process, alternative access options and infrastructure layouts were reviewed in

response to on-ground environmental, engineering, operational and safety constraints. The final Development Footprint assessed in this report reflects the outcomes of this refinement process.

Survey locations are presented in **Figure 2**. The methods described in the following sections were used to collect ecological data, validate desktop mapping, assess habitat suitability for significant species, identify environmental constraints and inform the compliance assessment presented in this report. The results and impact assessments presented in **Sections 4** and **5** relate to the final Development Footprint only.

3.2.1 Suitably Qualified Ecologist

FVS for the Project were undertaken by specialist principal ecologist Chris Hansen of Hansen Botanical Assessments, accompanied by a WestSide Project Engineer.

Chris Hansen is a suitably qualified person with the knowledge, skills and experience required to undertake ecological assessments, habitat evaluations, vegetation mapping and biodiversity compliance investigations relevant to the Project. Details of the suitably qualified person are provided in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Details of Suitably Qualified Person

Name	Title	Organisation	Qualifications	Years of Experience in the relevant field
Chris Hansen	Principal Consultant (Botany)	Hansen Botanical Assessments	▪ B. Sc (Honours) ▪ B. BioMedSc	23 years

3.2.2 Survey Timing and Conditions

The Site is located within a region characterised by warm subtropical climatic conditions, with a mean annual rainfall of approximately 658.8 mm and mean annual maximum temperatures of approximately 29.7°C, based on records from the Thangool Airport Weather Station (039089) (Bureau of Meteorology, 2026).

Rainfall conditions preceding the FVS were favourable for ecological assessment. Annual rainfall recorded during 2025 was 702.6 mm, which exceeded the long-term annual average for the locality. Rainfall during the three months immediately preceding the surveys was also sufficient to support vegetation growth and the detection of habitat features, with 72.0 mm recorded in January 2026, 74.0 mm in February 2026 and 158.2 mm in March 2026.

Temperature conditions during the survey period were likewise suitable for ecological assessment, with mean maximum temperatures of 32.8°C, 33.1°C and 30.6°C recorded for January, February and March 2026, respectively.

Survey timing was considered appropriate for validating vegetation communities, habitat features, threatened species habitat and environmental constraints within the Development Footprint. Surveys involved traversing the Development Footprint and adjacent areas to confirm ecological values, assess habitat condition, document weeds and pest species, and record environmental features relevant to compliance with EA EPPG00783713 and EPBC Approval 2021/9117.

3.2.3 Ground-truthing of Regional Ecosystems

Vegetation communities were assessed in accordance with the Queensland Government's *Methodology for surveying and mapping regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland, Version 7.0* (Methodology for Surveying and Mapping) (Neldner, et al., 2023). Survey sites were established throughout the Site to verify vegetation composition, structure, condition and remnant status. Development Footprint was traversed on foot, and the following ecological attributes were recorded:

- Vegetation survey site data;
- The remnant status of vegetation (confirmed by comparing the existing predominant canopy with the undisturbed predominant canopy, wherein the predominant canopy is defined within the Methodology for Surveying and Mapping as the ecologically dominant layer, which is the layer that contains the greatest amount of above-ground vegetation biomass);
- Protected plant locations and populations; and
- Significant landscape features and feature trees.

Field data was collected using a Global Positioning System with a positional accuracy of 2 to 5 m and map datum WGS 84 in Zone 56J applies to all positional data. Vegetation boundaries were mapped through a combination of walking the edge of relevant vegetation in the field and review of aerial photography. Field survey sites are shown in **Figure 2**.

3.2.4 Threatened Flora Searches

Threatened flora surveys were undertaken in accordance with the Queensland Government Flora Survey Guidelines – Protected Plants (Flora Survey Guidelines) (DETSI, 2025). Areas of suitable habitat were searched in their entirety using a combination of the 'random meander' technique (Cropper, 1993) and the 'educated walk' technique (Gerrard, Bekessy, McCarthy, & Wintle, 2008). Both methods are referenced in the Flora Survey Guidelines as recognised survey methods. All flora species encountered during these surveys were recorded and the Site was thoroughly traversed on foot as part of the flora survey methods. Direct counts of smaller populations were undertaken, and population estimates were recorded for larger or excessively dense populations.

3.2.5 Fauna Habitat Assessments

The fauna habitat assessment considered the potential for threatened, migratory and otherwise significant fauna to occur within the Development Footprint. It was informed by desktop information, nearby and recent species records, field-validated vegetation communities and on-site habitat observations. Relevant habitat and micro-habitat features were also identified and mapped, including gilgai, hollow-bearing trees and other shelter resources. This approach provided an appropriate and sufficient basis for assessing fauna habitat values for the purposes of this FVS Report. It was suited to the assessment objective, which was to verify habitat suitability and inform constraints, rather than undertake species-specific population surveys.

The types of notable fauna habitat feature recorded, where present, included:

- Evidence of fauna, including nests, scratches, tracks, diggings, and/or scats;
- Large tracts or corridors of forested habitats providing connectivity of habitats;
- Waterways, wetlands or soaks providing habitat and prey habitat;
- Hollows, stags, and decorticating bark that may provide roosting and nesting habitat;
- Soils, particularly the availability of cracking clay soils and gilgai (or 'melon-holes') to provide refuge, foraging, and/or breeding habitat;
- Particularly good examples of large or old landscape trees that provide refuge and fecundity;
- Dense leaf litter, fallen timber, or rocky outcrops providing shelter and refuge habitats; and
- Incidental fauna observations.

3.2.6 Exotic Flora and Pest Species

Weed and pest species were recorded during the ecology survey and focussed on prohibited or restricted matters under Queensland's Biosecurity Act and Weeds of National Significance (**WoNS**), identified as being significant due to their invasiveness, potential for spread, and environmental, social and economic impacts at a national level. Point records were taken for small or individual occurrences and polygons mapped where infestations were observed within the Site.

3.2.7 Survey Limitations

The timing of the ecological survey was optimal for the detection of most threatened and significant flora species that potentially occur in the region as well as grasses and herbaceous graminoids, given the preceding above average wet season experienced in the region and warm diurnal and nocturnal temperatures. The survey was conducted during the flowering period of a number of threatened flora known to occur in the region.

Where access was not permitted for some locations outside the Site, adjacent vegetation, and habitats could only be assessed from a distance in these locations, using binoculars in the field and supplemented with aerial photo interpretation.

Furthermore, ecological survey often fails to record all species of flora present in any location for a variety of reasons, including seasonal absence, or reduced flowering during certain seasons, temporal survey periods or population fluctuations. It is also noted that the ecology surveys did not involve detailed fauna survey, and instead a fauna habitat assessment was undertaken in consideration of field data and desktop information and was restricted to the Site, with predictive habitat assessment of adjacent areas from a distance, using binoculars and aerial photography.

Botanical and fauna habitat assessments undertaken for the Development Footprint have overcome some of these limitations by identifying those species that were not recorded but still considered to have a potential of being present.

3.3 MNES Habitat Mapping

As part of the EPBC Act assessment process, WestSide undertook habitat mapping for MNES (**Constraint Mapping**) within the broader lease area. This was informed by multiple lines of evidence, including targeted field surveys conducted across multiple seasons in representative locations, predicted significant species and ecological community distribution mapping, publicly available species records, and relevant State mapping. These datasets were used collectively to inform likelihood of occurrence assessments. For each MNES species and ecological community, where relevant habitat was identified, habitat was further categorised into distinct habitat-use types (**Table 4**).

A revised Constraints Mapping assessment for the PL94 lease was completed by 28 South (*Badminton (NP081) FVS Report*, 2025) to accurately reflect the ecological conditions observed during field surveys conducted in March 2026. The revised Constraints Mapping has been submitted to the National Environmental Protection Agency (**National EPA**) for review and approval.

The survey findings and impact assessment presented in **Sections 4** and **5** have been undertaken in accordance with the revised Constraints Mapping, on the assumption that National EPA approval will be granted.

Mapping of MNES habitat present in the Site is mapped in **Figure 5**.

Table 4: MNES Habitat Mapping Categories

MNES	EPBC Status	Habitat Category
TEC		
Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) TEC	Endangered	-
Coolibah-Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains TEC	Endangered	-
Poplar Box Grassy Woodlands on Alluvial Plains TEC	Endangered	-
Threatened flora		
<i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i>	Endangered	-
<i>Solanum dissectum</i>	Endangered	-
<i>Solanum johnsonii</i>	Endangered	-
Threatened fauna		
Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	Foraging and dispersal
Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	Seasonal breeding, foraging and dispersal
Squatter Pigeon	Vulnerable	Breeding, Foraging, Dispersal
Ornamental Snake	Vulnerable	Suitable
Koala	Endangered	Climate refugia; Breeding and foraging; Shelter; Dispersal
Greater Glider (southern and central)	Endangered	Denning; Foraging and dispersal
Yellow-bellied Glider	Vulnerable	Breeding, foraging and dispersal
White-throated Snapping Turtle	Critically Endangered	Breeding, foraging and dispersal
Fitzroy River Turtle	Endangered	Breeding, foraging and dispersal
Yakka Skink	Vulnerable	Breeding, foraging and dispersal
Boggomoss Snail	Critically Endangered	Breeding, foraging and dispersal

3.4 Significant Impact Assessment

An assessment of the significance of residual impacts to MNES and MSES, for which impacts could not be avoided, was undertaken. This significant impact assessment was undertaken in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy Significant Residual Impact Guideline (DEHP, 2014);
- Commonwealth Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1. – Matters of National Environmental Significance (Significant Impact Guidelines) (DOE, 2013).

A number of species considered as part of this assessment are dual listed, i.e. they are protected under both the EPBC Act and NC Act.

The QEOP (DESI, 2024) acknowledges the need to avoid duplication of assessment and offsets for the same or substantially the same matter listed under both legislations. Therefore, the significance of impacts to these dual listed species has been assessed once, as part of this assessment, using the Commonwealth Significant Impact Guidelines.

4. Results

Since the March 2026 surveys, the access tracks, gathering infrastructure and well pad have been further refined and micro-sited, resulting in changes to the final Development Footprint. The FVS results remain representative of the Development Footprint shown in **Figure 4**.

4.1 Desktop Assessment Summary

The desktop assessment identified ecological values and environmental constraints that may occur within the Site and broader locality, including REs (**Figure 3**), ESAs, MSES and MNES. The purpose of the desktop assessment was to inform field investigations and ensure all potentially relevant biodiversity values were considered.

The FVS, undertaken by a suitably qualified person, were used to validate desktop mapping and confirm the presence, extent and condition of biodiversity values within the Development Footprint. Consequently, greater emphasis is placed on field-validated ecological values than desktop mapping in assessing potential project impacts and compliance requirements.

4.1.1 Surface Hydrology

The Site is located within the Dawson River catchment of the Fitzroy Basin and falls within the Fitzroy Great Barrier Reef catchment. The Site occurs within the broader Huon Creek catchment and is intersected by several mapped first-order and second-order drainage features associated with tributaries of the Dawson River (**Figure 1**).

4.1.2 Vegetation Communities

The Site is located within the Dawson River Downs Subregion of the Brigalow Belt Bioregion. A review of Queensland Government RE mapping identified areas of remnant and high-value regrowth vegetation within the broader Site, primarily associated with drainage features, watercourses, road reserves and isolated patches within the surrounding landscape.

Table 5 summarises the RE mapped by the Queensland Government within the Site and provides a brief description of each community. These are further presented in **Figure 3**. REs mapped within or adjacent to the Development Footprint were subsequently assessed during the FVS to confirm their presence, condition and relevance to the proposed disturbance footprint.

Table 5: Regional Ecosystems mapped within the Site

RE Code	Short Description (Queensland Herbarium, 2023)	NC Act Status	Biodiversity Status	EPBC Act Status
11.3.17	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on alluvial plains	Of concern	Endangered	Potentially contributes to a TEC
11.4.7	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest to woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	Endangered	Endangered	Potentially contributes to a TEC
11.4.8	<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> woodland to open forest with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	Endangered	Endangered	Potentially contributes to a TEC

RE Code	Short Description (Queensland Herbarium, 2023)	NC Act Status	Biodiversity Status	EPBC Act Status
11.4.9a	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubby woodland with <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	Endangered	Endangered	Potentially contributes to a TEC

4.1.3 Significant Flora and Fauna

Database searches identified a number of threatened, migratory and otherwise significant flora and fauna species as known or potentially occurring within the locality. The results of these searches are provided in **Attachment 1**.

A preliminary review of the database records indicated that many of the listed species are unlikely to occur within the Development Footprint due to the absence of suitable habitat, a lack of recent records in the locality, the Development Footprint being outside the known distribution of some species, and the highly modified nature of the landscape. Limiting factors include the absence of remnant vegetation, wetlands, permanent water sources, mature woodland communities and other habitat features required by many threatened species.

Notwithstanding these limitations, a number of species and ecological communities identified through the desktop assessment were considered further during the likelihood of occurrence assessment and field verification surveys. These assessments incorporated habitat availability, landscape context, site condition and field observations to determine the likelihood of occurrence and relevance of each matter to the Development Footprint. The outcomes of these assessments are provided in **Section 4** and **Attachment 3**.

4.1.4 Summary of MNES, MSES and ESAs

A summary of the review of desktop information in relation to MNES, MSES and ESAs is provided in **Table 6**. Associated mapping and database results are provided in **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** and **Attachment 1**.

Table 6: Summary of MNES, MSES and ESAs derived from desktop information

Matter	Details
MNES (EPBC Act)	
World heritage areas and national heritage places	No world heritage areas or national heritage places were identified within or near the Site during the PMST search (Attachment 1).
TECs	The PMST (Attachment 1) identified five TECs as known or likely to occur within the search area. Four REs mapped within the broader Site have the potential to correspond with one or more of these TECs and were therefore assessed during the FVS.
Threatened flora	PMST search identified nine EPBC Act-listed threatened flora species as having potential to occur within the locality. The WildNet database did not confirm any records of the threatened flora within a 10 km radius (Attachment 1).
Threatened and migratory fauna	Desktop searches identified a range of EPBC Act-listed threatened and migratory fauna that may occur within the locality, including the following: 1 critically endangered bird 11 endangered or vulnerable bird species 6 endangered or vulnerable mammals 1 critically endangered reptile 6 endangered or vulnerable reptiles

Matter	Details
	10 migratory birds 1 critically endangered snail. A review of WildNet records within 10 km of the Site identified records for: - Grey Falcon (<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>) (2000), - Northern Quoll (<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>) (2004), - Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (2004), and - Greater Glider (southern and central) (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) (2004).
Nationally and internationally important wetlands	No Ramsar wetlands or other nationally or internationally important wetlands were identified within or near the Site, and none were returned by the PMST search.
Marine areas	No Commonwealth marine areas were identified within or near the Site. The Site is located approximately 140 km west of the Queensland coastline and marine matters are not relevant to the Development Footprint.
MSES (NC Act/EO Act)	
Protected areas	- Willawa Nature Refuge – approximately 10 km south of the Site - Highworth Bend Conservation Park – ±10 km south west of the Site - Roundstone Conservation Park – ±31 km north west of the Site - Dawson River Conservation Park – ±330 km north west of the Site - Isla Gorge National Park and Shankeen Nature Refuge – ±40 km south of the Site - Oxtrack Nature Refuge – ±40 km south east of the Site - Palmgrove National Park – ±55 km south west of the Site
Regulated vegetation (endangered, of concern, watercourse and wetland vegetation)	As outlined in Table 5, remnant endangered REs are present on the Site. None of them are mapped within the Development Footprint. There are a number of vegetation management wetlands mapped by the Queensland Government in the local area; however, none are mapped within or proximate to the Site.
Protected wildlife habitat (flora and fauna)	Desktop searches identified potential habitat for a number of dual-listed EPBC Act and NC Act flora and fauna species. No additional NC Act-only listed species were identified as requiring further consideration within the Development Footprint.
High value ecological waters and wetlands	Great Barrier Reef Wetland Protection Areas are mapped in the broader region, but none within proximity to the Site.
Designated precincts in strategic environmental areas	There are no strategic environmental areas within 50 km of the Site.
Legally secured offset areas	There are no legally secured offset areas within 50 km of the Site.
Connectivity areas	Mapped remnant vegetation within the broader landscape contributes to connectivity; however, no remnant vegetation occurs within the Development Footprint.
Waterways providing for fish passage	Waterways providing for fish passage are mapped by the Queensland Government within the local area. However, none of these waterways are traversed by the Development Footprint.

Matter	Details
Marine parks and marine plants	The Site is located approximately 150 km west of the nearest marine environment. Marine parks and marine plants are not relevant to the Development Footprint.
Declared fish habitat areas	There are no declared fish habitat areas within 150 km of the Site.
ESA (EP Act)	
Category A, B and C	Queensland Government mapping identifies Category B and Category C ESAs within the broader Site and surrounding landscape. These areas are generally associated with remnant vegetation, high-value regrowth vegetation and essential habitat. The Development Footprint is located outside mapped ESAs. However, portions of the Development Footprint occur within the associated ESA protection buffers, including approximately 1.16 ha of Primary Protection Zone and 2.37 ha of Secondary Protection Zone.

4.2 Ecology Survey Results

Desktop mapping identified potential biodiversity values within the broader Site; however, the FVS confirmed that the Development Footprint has been substantially modified by historical disturbance and is currently used for grazing and cultivation. Native vegetation values within and adjacent to the Development Footprint are limited and have further declined since previous surveys.

The surveys found that on-ground habitat characteristics and environmental values differed from those shown in the approved Constraint Mapping under EPBC Approval 2021/9117. Five quaternary survey sites were established within and adjacent to the Development Footprint, and photo points were recorded for notable ecological values, constraints and other features, including large trees.

The following sections describe the ecological values and constraints identified within or near the Development Footprint during the field survey. An overview of field-validated vegetation and habitat values is provided below, with potential impacts addressed in **Section 5**.

4.2.1 Threatened Ecological Communities

Desktop assessment identified vegetation communities with the potential to contribute to TEC mapping. However, the FVS confirmed that all areas within the proposed disturbance footprint comprise highly modified, non-remnant pasture dominated by introduced grass species and do not satisfy the relevant EPBC Act diagnostic criteria or condition thresholds for any listed TEC.

No TEC were observed within the Development Footprint and no impacts to TECs are proposed.

4.2.2 Conservation Significant and Native Flora

The FVS confirmed that the Development Footprint is largely devoid of significant native vegetation values. Native vegetation within the Site and adjacent areas is negligible and has declined substantially since earlier surveys. Ecological connectivity with surrounding native vegetation is also limited due to extensive historical land clearing and grazing across the broader landscape.

Recent records of *Solanum dissectum*, *Solanum johnsonianum* and *Xerothamnella herbacea* have been documented within the broader PL94 lease area and are known to be associated with Brigalow communities and related cracking clay habitats. These species typically occur within remnant or mature regrowth Brigalow vegetation where native ground cover, leaf litter and gilgai microtopography remain intact. However, no individuals of *Solanum*

dissectum, *Solanum johnsonii* or *Xerothamnella herbacea* were recorded within the Development Footprint during the FVS.

Vegetation and soil within the Site have been substantially modified through past land use activities, and suitable habitat for conservation significant flora is no longer considered to be present.

During the March 2026 FVS, 36 individuals of *Solanum elaeagnifolium*, an NC Act-listed species, were recorded within the Development Footprint (Tree Point 3, **Figure 4**). These plants were associated with the native *Einadia* and *Casuarina* trees and supported abundant Northern Mistletoe (*Lysiana subfalcata*).

Recent aerial imagery of the Site (**Attachment 4**) indicates that these trees are no longer present within the access track. A pre-clearing survey is recommended to confirm their presence or absence before works commence.

Nonetheless, under section 57(1)(a)(ii) of the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020, an exemption applies where a protected plant in the wild is cleared during an activity carried out under a petroleum lease granted before 31 March 2014.³

A complete list of flora species identified during the March 2026 survey is presented in **Attachment 5**.

4.2.3 Conservation Significant and Native Fauna

Desktop assessment and revised Constraint Mapping for MNES habitat undertaken as part of the EPBC Act approval process identified potential habitat for a number of threatened fauna species within the broader Site, including the Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*), Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*), Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata*), and Yakka Skink (*Egernia rugosa*). The extent of mapped MNES habitat intersecting the Development Footprint is summarised in **Table 7** and presented in **Figure 5a-f**.

Table 7: Impact to MNES habitat within the Site

MNES	Habitat Presence (Yes/No)	Impact Area
TEC		
Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) TEC	Yes (Potential)	0 ha
Coolibah-Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains TEC	Yes (Potential)	0 ha
Poplar Box Grassy Woodlands on Alluvial Plains TEC	Yes (Potential)	0 ha
Threatened Flora		
<i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i>	Yes (Potential)	0 ha
<i>Solanum dissectum</i>	Yes (Potential)	0 ha
<i>Solanum johnsonii</i>	Yes (Potential)	0 ha
Threatened Fauna		
Squatter Pigeon	No	0 ha

³ Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020, part 4, section 57(1)(a)(ii)

MNES	Habitat Presence (Yes/No)	Impact Area
Ornamental Snake	Yes (Breeding and foraging; Dispersal)	0 ha
Koala	Yes (Breeding and foraging; Dispersal; Climate Refugia; Shelter)	2.87 ha of Dispersal Habitat
Painted Honeyeater	Yes (Breeding, foraging and dispersal)	0 ha
Australian Painted Snipe	Yes (Seasonal breeding, foraging and dispersal)	0 ha
Greater Glider (southern and central)	No	0 ha
Yellow-bellied Glider	No	0 ha
White-throated Snapping Turtle	No	0 ha
Fitzroy River Turtle	No	0 ha
Yakka Skink	Yes (Breeding and foraging)	0 ha
Boggomoss Snail	No	0 ha

The FVS confirmed that the Development Footprint is predominantly characterised by highly disturbed, exotic-dominated pasture and recently treated cultivation paddocks within the proposed well pad and gathering line corridors. No notable native flora species or significant vegetation community values were identified within the Site.

The survey found that no remnant vegetation, high-value regrowth, ESAs, or intact TECs occur within the Development Footprint. Ecological connectivity with surrounding native vegetation is highly constrained due to extensive historical clearing and ongoing agricultural activities across the broader landscape. As a result, the Site provides limited habitat resources, and habitat suitability for conservation significant fauna species was assessed as generally low.

4.2.4 Waterways for Fish Passage

One low risk (green) and one moderate risk (amber) waterway for waterway barrier works occur within the Site. However, none of these are mapped within the Development Footprint.

4.2.5 Weeds

The Development Footprint is highly disturbed and is dominated by introduced pasture species and environmental weeds. Buffel Grass is the dominant groundcover throughout much of the Site, with several additional declared and environmental weed species recorded during field investigations.

The Site is largely dominated by significant environmental weeds listed under the Biosecurity Act and WoNS such as Parthenium Weed* (*Parthenium hysterophorus*), Velvet Tree Pear* (*Opuntia tomentosa*), and Harrisia Cactus* (*Harrisia martini*). The locations and abundance of weed infestations recorded during the survey are summarised in **Table 8**.

Project activities should implement standard weed hygiene measures, including vehicle and equipment hygiene procedures, to minimise the risk of spreading weeds during construction and operation.

Table 8: Weeds Recorded during Surveys

Point ID (Figure 5)	Species	Quantification Method	Quantity	Comments
Weed 11	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Estimate (No./area)	~40	Plants in 100 m ²
Weed 12	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Direct Count	2	1 m
Weed 13	<i>Harrisia martinii</i>	Direct Count	2	-
Weed 14	<i>Harrisia martinii</i>	Direct Count	3	Juvenile on fence
Weed 15	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Direct Count	7	In 2 m ²
Weed 16	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Estimate (No./area)	~100	In 20 m ² , on track
Weed 17	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Estimate (No./area)	>300	On track, dense in places

5. Impacts and Mitigation

The final Development Footprint has been developed through an iterative design process informed by desktop assessments, FVS results, engineering requirements and landholder considerations. This process sought to avoid and minimise impacts to ecological values, including MNES, MSES and ESAs.

The FVS confirmed that the Development Footprint contains substantially fewer ecological constraints than indicated by desktop mapping and is predominantly characterised by cultivated paddocks, exotic pasture, and highly disturbed land. Clearing, cultivation, grading and other land modification activities have significantly altered the landscape, with many previously mapped vegetated areas having been cleared, levelled and converted to agricultural land uses. Through the refinement of infrastructure locations, access routes and disturbance footprints, impacts to identified ecological values have largely been avoided. The extensive modification of vegetation structure and ground conditions has resulted in negligible ecological value across much of the Site, with threatened fauna habitat values substantially reduced.

Potential impacts are limited to temporary disturbance of common fauna habitat, management of declared weeds and construction activities within ESA protection zones. No impacts to confirmed TECs, threatened flora, remnant vegetation, essential habitat or confirmed MNES habitat are proposed.

5.1 Conservation Significant Fauna

5.1.1 Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)

The listed Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) population in Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory is protected under the EPBC Act, with Commonwealth guidance emphasising the avoidance of impacts to important habitat, including Locally Important Koala Trees and movement habitat (DAWE 2022; DCCEEW 2024). The Development Footprint contains no koala habitat trees and does not provide suitable breeding, shelter or foraging habitat. While the Development Footprint may contribute to movement opportunities within the broader landscape, it is unlikely to constitute important Koala habitat.

5.1.2 Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata*)

Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata*) habitat is strongly associated with floodplains, clay pans, wetland margins and areas supporting frog prey, particularly gilgai formations and wetlands within the Brigalow Belt (DoE 2014; DCCEEW 2025). Ground-truthing identified no gilgai complexes and no nearby water sources. The Site presents a modified landscape with paddocks converted to cultivation areas. Consequently, the Development Footprint is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for the species.

5.1.3 Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*)

Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*) is a wetland-dependent species associated with shallow vegetated freshwater or brackish wetlands, temporary inundation areas, muddy margins and dense low vegetation used for feeding and concealment (DSEWPac 2013; DCCEEW 2022; DEWHA 2010). No wetlands, running water sources, muddy margins or suitable feeding habitat were identified within the Development Footprint. The Site presents a modified landscape through grading, cultivation and infilling activities. Consequently, the Development Footprint is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for the species.

5.1.4 Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*)

Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*) is a highly nomadic woodland species strongly associated with mistletoe-bearing woodlands, particularly where fruiting mistletoe is abundant and available for feeding and breeding (DoE 2015; DAWE 2021; Queensland Herbarium 2012). It may also utilise flowering eucalypts and other woodland resources during seasonal movements. The Site is largely characterised by cultivated paddocks, exotic pasture

and highly disturbed vegetation, with limited woodland structure and a lack of the key habitat resource upon which the species depends. Consequently, the Development Footprint is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for the species.

5.1.5 Yakka Skink (*Egernia rugosa*)

Yakka Skink (*Egernia rugosa*) occurs in open woodland, brigalow forest, shrubland and other habitats that provide shelter resources such as logs, burrows, rocky features and woody debris (DoE 2014; DSEWPaC 2011; Queensland Government 2026). These features were absent from the Development Footprint, which is heavily modified and dominated by cultivated paddocks and exotic pasture. No individuals, burrows or other evidence of Yakka Skink (*Egernia rugosa*) occupancy were recorded during surveys. Accordingly, the species is unlikely to occur within the Development Footprint.

5.2 Matters Requiring Impact Management

The FVS confirmed that ecological constraints within the Development Footprint are substantially less than indicated by desktop mapping and that most identified biodiversity values can be avoided through the current project design. Ground-truthing confirmed the absence of TECs, threatened flora, remnant vegetation, wetlands and extensive areas of suitable habitat for threatened fauna species within the Development Footprint. Broader mitigation measures to avoid and minimise impacts on ESAs, MSES and MNES are identified in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Mitigation and Management Measures

Matter	Proposed Management Measures
Australian Painted Snipe and Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>)	- Disturbance associated with construction activities will be restricted to the approved disturbance footprint and construction right-of-way (CROW). - Mapped areas of Australian Painted Snipe (<i>Rostratula australis</i>) and Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>) habitat along the access track will be avoided and no filling, excavation or modification of habitat will occur. - Construction and maintenance activities will, where practicable, be undertaken during dry conditions to minimise erosion, sediment transport and habitat disturbance. - A suitably qualified fauna spotter-catcher will be engaged where required during clearing and earthworks activities. - Pipeline construction will be undertaken progressively, with trenches backfilled as soon as practicable to minimise barriers to fauna movement. - Open trenches will be inspected regularly during construction, at a minimum frequency of every three days, and any trapped fauna will be safely removed by a suitably qualified person. - Gas well cellars, excavations and other fauna entrapment hazards will be covered or otherwise secured when not actively in use.
Declared Weeds and Biosecurity Risks	- Known infestations of Parthenium, Velvet Tree Pear and other declared weeds will be managed in accordance with landholder requirements and obligations under the Biosecurity Act. - Vehicle, machinery and equipment hygiene procedures will be implemented to minimise the spread of weeds and other biosecurity risks within and beyond the Development Footprint.
Waterways and Land Disturbance	- Appropriate erosion, sediment and water quality management controls will be installed and maintained throughout construction. - Disturbance will be limited to the minimum area required for construction and operation activities.

5.3 Significant Impact Assessment

Desktop mapping identified potential MNES and MSES habitat within the broader Development Footprint. However, the FVS confirmed that the proposed disturbance footprint is located within highly disturbed, non-remnant pasture and avoids all confirmed MNES and MSES values. No TECs, threatened flora, remnant vegetation, regulated vegetation, essential habitat or confirmed MNES habitat were identified within the Development Footprint.

While suitable habitat for Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*), Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata*), Yakka Skink (*Egernia rugosa*), Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*) and Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) occurs within the Site, these areas do not intersect with the Development Footprint. As a result, no impacts to confirmed MNES or MSES values are proposed.

Accordingly, a species-specific Significant Impact Assessment is not required, and the Project is not expected to result in a significant impact under the EPBC Act or an SRI under Queensland legislation. Compliance with the EA conditions is presented in **Attachment 6**, whereas compliance with the EPBC conditions is presented in **Attachment 7**.

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Figures



Badminton, Westside

Figure 2 - Ecology Field Survey Sites

28 South Project Ref: 2026 - 049

Source: C:\Users\Joanna\28 South\Company Data - Documents\1d1 Projects\2026\2026049_WestSide-Kirralee-Surveys\03_Working\01_GIS\2026049_WestSide_Kirralee_Badminton_NP081.aprx

The spatial data referenced within this map has been obtained from a variety of verified and licensed sources, as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DoR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

28°S
ENVIRONMENTAL

Links to data sources can be provided upon request.

Site Boundary

Development Footprint

Road

Rail Network

Waterway

EVNT Flora

Quaternary Sites

Weed Survey Point

Issue Date	Dwg No.	Author
27-07-2026		JC
Approved	Revision Note	
NC		

GDA2020 MGA 56

1:5,000

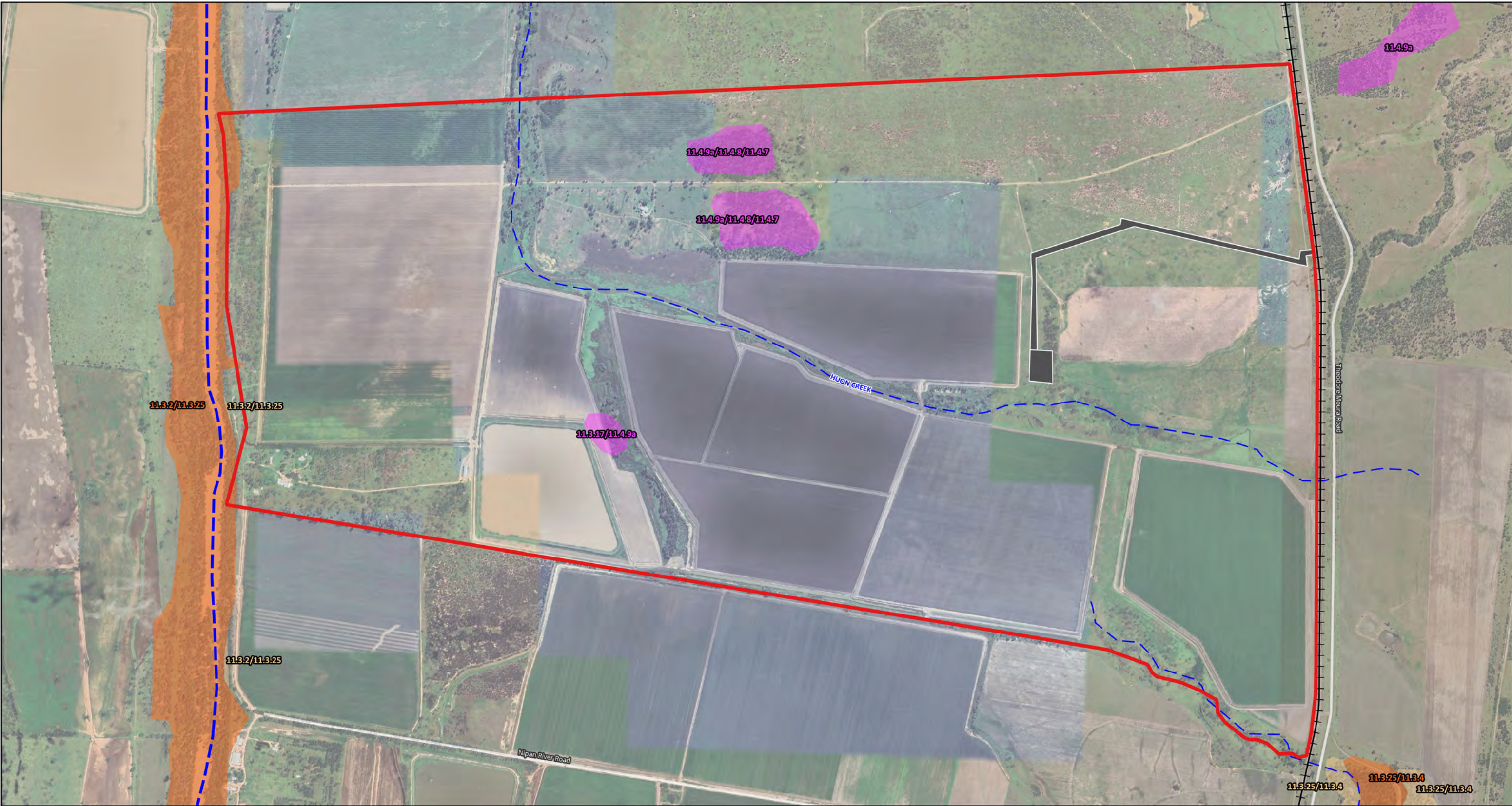
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200

300 m

N



Badminton, Westside

Figure 3 - Regional Ecosystem

28 South Project Ref: 2026 - 049

Source: C:\Users\Joanna\28 South\Company Data - Documents\01 Projects\2026\2026049_WestSide-Kirralee-Surveys\03_Working\01_GIS\2026049_WestSide_Kirralee_Badminton_NP081.apr

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Links to data sources can be provided upon request.

28°S

ENVIRONMENTAL

Site Boundary

Development Footprint

Road

Rail Network

Waterway

Regional Ecosystem

High Value Regrowth Of Concern

Remnant Endangered

Remnant Of Concern

Issue Date

Dwg No.

Author

27-07-2026

JC

Approved

Revision Note

NC

GDA2020 MGA 56

1:15,000

0

300

600

900 m

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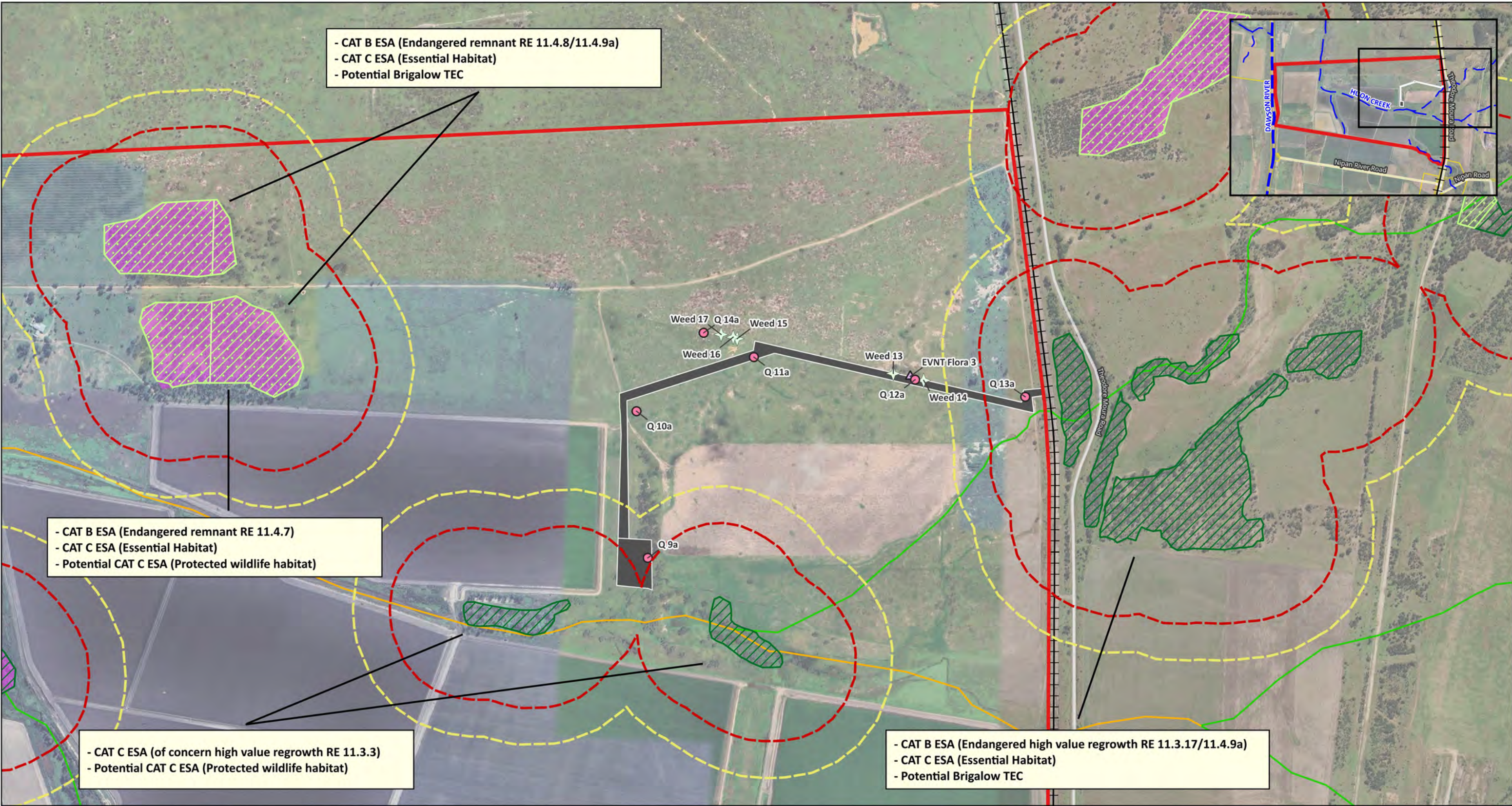


Figure 4 - Ecological Constraints

28 South Project Ref: 2026 - 049

Source: C:\Users\Joanna\28 South\Company Data - Documents\01 Projects\2026\2026049_WestSide-Kirralee-Surveys\03_Working\01_GIS\2026049_WestSide_Kirralee_Badminton_NP081.aprx

The spatial data referenced within this map has been obtained from a variety of verified and licensed sources, as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DoR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Links to data sources can be provided upon request.

Badminton, Westside

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Development Footprint
- Road
- Rail Network
- Waterway
- EVNT Flora
- Quaternary Sites
- Weed Survey Point

Regional Ecosystem

- Remnant Endangered
- Remnant Of Concern
- CAT B Environmentally Sensitive Area
- CAT C Environmentally Sensitive Area
- Essential Habitat Area
- ESA Primary Protection Zone [200m]
- ESA Secondary Protection Zone [300m]

Waterway for Waterway Barrier Works

- 1 - Low
- 2 - Moderate
- 3 - High
- 4 - Major

Issue Date	Dwg No.	Author
27-07-2026		JC
Approved	Revision Note	
NC		

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Attachment 1 – Database Searches



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: 27-Jul-2026

[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	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	5
Listed Threatened Species:	35
Listed Migratory Species:	10

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:	18
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:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	7
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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
Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	Community known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Weeping Myall Woodlands	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			
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to 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 may occur within area	In feature area
Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern) [26027]	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
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Nyctophilus corbeni Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat [83395]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
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 likely to 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cadellia pentastylis Ooline [9828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Cossinia australiana Cossinia [3066]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium queenslandicum King Blue-grass [5481]	Endangered	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
Polianthion minutiflorum [82772]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Solanum dissectum [75720]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Solanum johnsonianum [84820]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Xerothamnella herbacea [4146]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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
Denisonia maculata Ornamental Snake [1193]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Egernia rugosa Yakka Skink [1420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Elseya albagula Southern Snapping Turtle, White-throated Snapping Turtle [81648]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to 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
Rheodytes leukops Fitzroy River Turtle, Fitzroy Tortoise, Fitzroy Turtle, White-eyed River Diver [1761]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
SNAIL			
Adclarkia dawsonensis Boggomoss Snail, Dawson River Snail, Dawson Valley Snail [67458]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
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 may 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 likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		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 likely to 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 may 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
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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
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 may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
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

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Highworth Bend	Conservation Park	QLD	In buffer area only
Willawa	Nature Refuge	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals					[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status	
Theodore Coal Project	2003/992		Completed	In buffer area only	
Westside Corporation PL94 Coal Seam Gas Project	2021/9117		Assessment	In feature area	

Controlled action				
Construct and operate 447km high pressure gas transmission pipeline	2009/4976	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
ZeroGen Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Plant and CO2 Capture, Transport and Storage	2009/5195	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Surat Basin Railway	2008/3944	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Theodore Solar Farm	2019/8588	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

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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WildNet Records

Conservation Significant Species List

For the selected area of interest Custom input
Current as at 24/07/2026 Badminton_10K_Cons

Summary Information

The following table provides an overview of the area of interest: Custom input

Table 1. Area of interest details

Size (ha)	
25,055.19	
Local Government(s)	
Banana Shire	
Catchment(s)	
Fitzroy	
Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Brigalow Belt	Dawson River Downs

Protected Area(s)

No estates or reserves are located within the area of interest.

World Heritage Area(s)

No World Heritage Areas are located within the area of interest.

Ramsar Area(s)

No Ramsar Areas are located within the area of interest.

Introduction

This WildNet report is derived from a spatial layer that is generated from the [WildNet database](#), managed by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation. The layer, which is generated weekly, contains a subset of WildNet wildlife records that are not classed as erroneous or duplicate, that have a location precision equal to or less than 10000 metres and do not have a count of zero. It does not include aspatial data such as some baseline species lists created for some protected areas.

The WildNet dataset is constantly being enhanced and the taxonomic and status information revised. If a conservation significant species is not listed in this report, it does not mean it doesn't occur there and listed species may also no longer inhabit the area. It is recommended that you also access other internal and external data sources for species information in your area of interest.

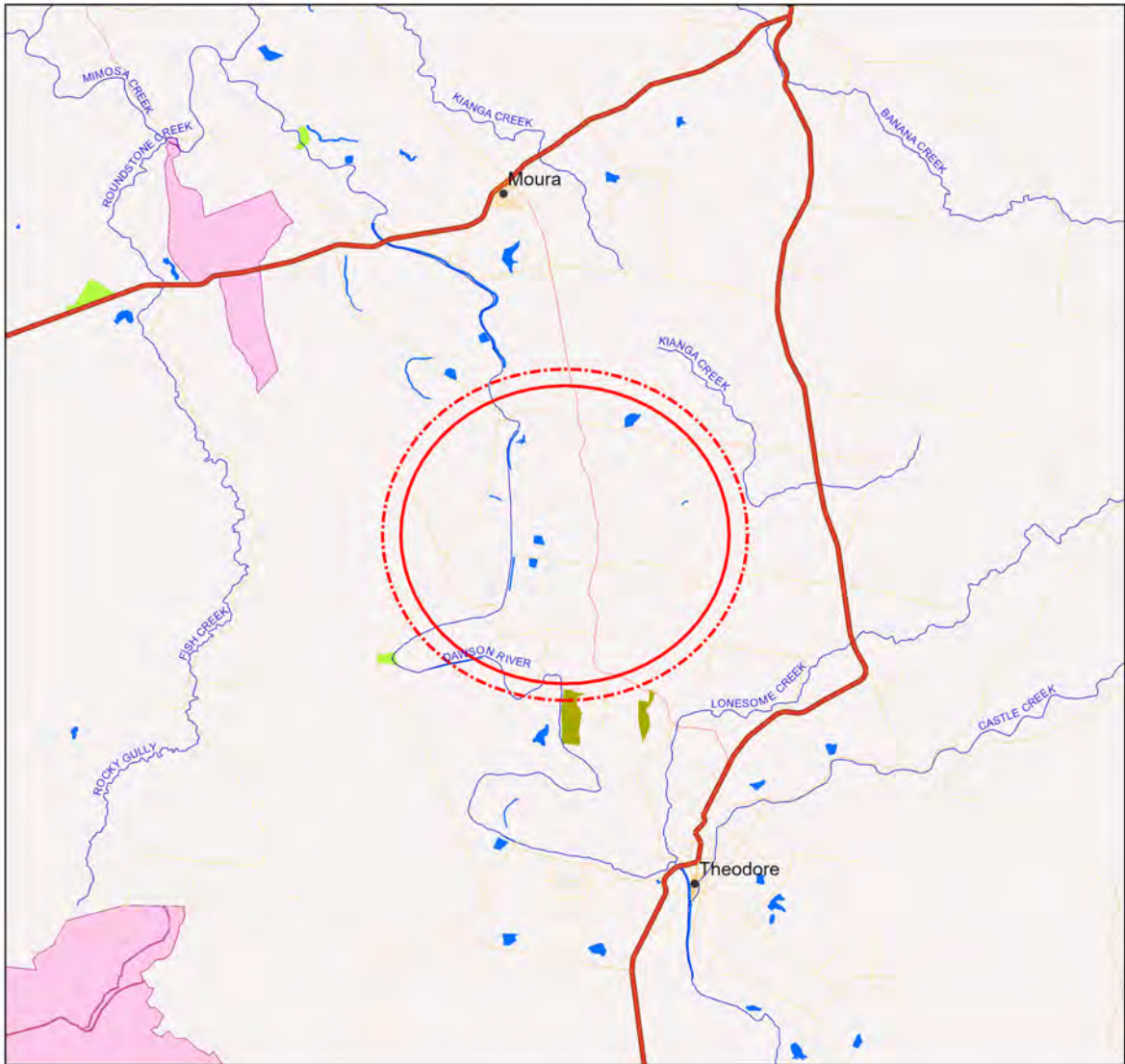
The [WildNet Application](#) may provide additional information on species occurrence within your area of interest.

Conservation significant species are species listed:

- as threatened or near threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
- as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or
- migratory species protected under the following international agreements:
 - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention)
 - China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
 - Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
 - Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

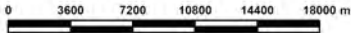
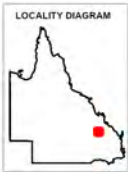
Table 2 lists the species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Map 1. Locality Map



Locality Map

- Legend**
- Towns
 - Freeways/Highways
 - Connector
 - Street/Local Road
 - Lakes and reservoirs
 - National Park
 - National Park (Scientific)
 - National Park (CYPAL)
 - National Park (Aboriginal Land)
 - Conservation Park
 - Resources Reserve
 - Forest Reserve
 - State Forest
 - Timber Reserve
 - Nature Refuges
 - Coordinated Conservation Areas
 - Major rivers/creeks
 - Queensland
 - Custom area
 - 1 kilometre buffer



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Table 2. Conservation significant species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

Taxon Id	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
1705	Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	grey falcon	V	V	0	2	1/04/2000
1852	Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	wood sandpiper	SL		0	1	14/09/2006
800	Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	northern quoll	C	E	1	1	26/05/2004
860	Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	E	E	1	1	26/05/2004
2455	Animalia	Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	southern greater glider	E	E	2	4	26/05/2004
511	Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Acanthophs antarcticus</i>	common death adder	V		0	1	31/10/1980

Taxon Id: Unique identifier of the taxon from the WildNet database.

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

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

Specimens: The number of specimen-backed records of the taxon.

Records: The total number of records of the taxon.

Last record: Date of most recent record of the taxon.

Links and Support

Other sites that deliver species information from the [WildNet database](#) include:

- [WildNet Application](#) - public interface to find species information and species lists generated from the WildNet database.
- [Biomaps](#) - view biodiversity information, including WildNet records approved for publication, and generate reports
- [Queensland Globe](#) - view spatial information, including WildNet records approved for publication
- [Qld WildNet Data API](#) - access WildNet species information approved for publication such as notes, images and records etc.
- [Wetland Maps](#) - view species records, survey locations etc. approved for publication
- [Wetland Summary](#) - view wildlife statistics, species lists for a range of area types, and access WildNet species profiles
- [WildNet wildlife records - published - Queensland](#) - spatial layer of WildNet records approved for publication generated weekly
- [Generalised distribution and densities of Queensland wildlife](#) - Queensland species distributions and densities generalised to a 10 km grid resolution
- [Conservation status of Queensland wildlife](#) - access current lists of priority species for Queensland including nomenclature and status information
- [Queensland Confidential Species](#) - the list of species flagged as confidential in the WildNet database.

Please direct queries about this report to the WildNet Team WildNet@detsi.qld.gov.au.

Other useful sites for accessing Queensland biodiversity data include:

- [Useful wildlife resources](#)
- [Queensland Government Data](#)
- [Atlas of Living Australia \(ALA\)](#)
- [Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums \(OZCAM\)](#)
- [Australasian Virtual Herbarium \(AVH\)](#)
- [Protected Matters Search Tool](#)

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Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Environmental Reports

Matters of State Environmental Significance

For the selected area of interest

Custom input

Environmental Reports - General Information

The Environmental Reports portal provides for the assessment of selected matters of interest relevant to a user specified location, or area of interest (AOI). All area and derivative figures are relevant to the extent of matters of interest contained within the AOI unless otherwise stated. Please note, if a user selects an AOI via the "central coordinates" option, the resulting assessment area encompasses an area extending for a 2km radius from the point of interest.

All area and area derived figures included in this report have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.

Figures in tables may be affected by rounding.

The matters of interest reported on in this document are based upon available state mapped datasets. Where the report indicates that a matter of interest is not present within the AOI (e.g. where area related calculations are equal to zero, or no values are listed), this may be due either to the fact that state mapping has not been undertaken for the AOI, that state mapping is incomplete for the AOI, or that no values have been identified within the site.

The information presented in this report should be considered as a guide only and a field survey may be required to validate values on the ground.

Please direct queries about these reports to: Planning.Support@detsi.qld.gov.au

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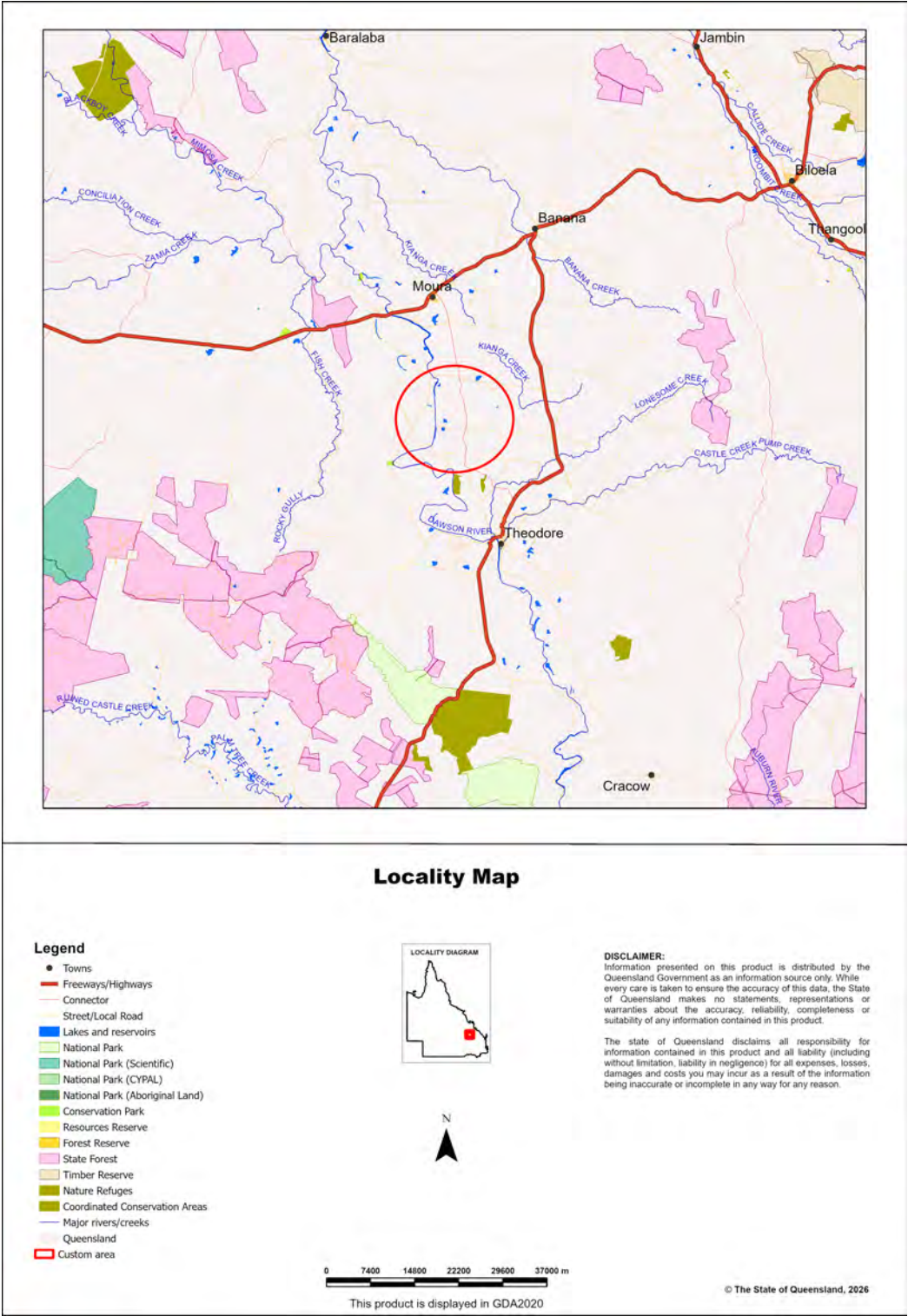
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Assessment Area Details

The following table provides an overview of the area of interest (AOI) with respect to selected topographic and environmental values.

Table 1: Summary table, details for AOI: Custom input, with area 25055.19 ha

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Banana Shire	Fitzroy	Brigalow Belt	Dawson River Downs



Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES)

MSES Categories

Queensland's State Planning Policy (SPP) includes a biodiversity State interest that states:

'The sustainable, long-term conservation of biodiversity is supported. Significant impacts on matters of national or state environmental significance are avoided, or where this cannot be reasonably achieved; impacts are minimised and residual impacts offset.'

The MSES mapping product is a guide to assist implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations.

The SPP defines matters of state environmental significance as:

- Protected areas (including all classes of protected area except coordinated conservation areas) under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
- *Marine parks and land within a 'marine national park', 'conservation park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zone under the Marine Parks Act 2004 ;*
- *Areas within declared fish habitat areas that are management A areas or management B areas under the Fisheries Regulation 2008;*
- *Threatened wildlife under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and special least concern animals under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006;*
- Regulated vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* that is:
 - Category B areas on the regulated vegetation management map, that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems;
 - Category C areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems;
 - Category R areas on the regulated vegetation management map;
 - Regional ecosystems that intersect with watercourses identified on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map;
 - Regional ecosystems that intersect with wetlands identified on the vegetation management wetlands map;
- Strategic Environmental Areas under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 ;*
- Wetlands in a wetland protection area of wetlands of high ecological significance shown on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values under the Environment Protection Regulation 2019;
- Wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters defined in the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009, schedule 2;
- Legally secured offset areas.

MSES Values Present

The MSES values that are present in the area of interest are summarised in the table below:

Table 2: Summary of MSES present within the AOI

1a Protected Areas- estates	0 ha	0.0%
1b Protected Areas- nature refuges	0 ha	0.0%
1c Protected Areas- special wildlife reserves	0 ha	0.0%
2 State Marine Parks- highly protected zones	0 ha	0.0%
3 Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)	0 ha	0.0%
4 Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)	0 ha	0.0%
5 High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values	97.93 ha	0.4%
6a High Ecological Value (HEV) wetlands	0ha	0.0%
6b High Ecological Value (HEV) waterways	0 km	Not applicable
7a Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife	967.83 ha	3.9%
7b Special least concern animals	28.24 ha	0.1%
7c i Koala habitat area - core (SEQ)	0 ha	0.0%
7c ii Koala habitat area - locally refined (SEQ)	0 ha	0.0%
7d Sea turtle nesting areas	0 km	Not applicable
8a Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)	1110.97 ha	4.4%
8b Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)	365.29 ha	1.5%
8c Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)	691.78 ha	2.8%
8d Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat	897.7 ha	3.6%
8e Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse	173.5 km	Not applicable
8f Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland	38.43 ha	0.2%
9a Legally secured offset areas- offset register areas	0 ha	0.0%
9b Legally secured offset areas- vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation	0 ha	0.0%

Additional Information with Respect to MSES Values Present

MSES - State Conservation Areas

1a. Protected Areas - estates

(No results)

1b. Protected Areas - nature refuges

(No results)

1c. Protected Areas - special wildlife reserves

(No results)

2. State Marine Parks - highly protected zones

(No results)

3. Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)

(No results)

Refer to **Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas** for an overview of the relevant MSES.

MSES - Wetlands and Waterways**4. Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)**

(No results)

5. High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values

Natural wetlands that are 'High Ecological Significance' (HES) on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values are present.

6a. Wetlands in High Ecological Value (HEV) waters

(no results)

6b. Waterways in High Ecological Value (HEV) waters

(no results)

Refer to **Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways** for an overview of the relevant MSES.

MSES - Species**7a. Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife**

Values are present

7b. Special least concern animals

Values are present

7c i. Koala habitat area - core (SEQ)

Not applicable

7c ii. Koala habitat area - locally refined (SEQ)

Not applicable

7d. Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)

Not applicable

Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife habitat suitability models

Species	Common name	NCA status	Presence
<i>Boronia keysii</i>	Keys boronia	V	None
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy black cockatoo	V	None
<i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i>	Sthn population cassowary	E	None
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Wallum froglet	V	None
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Ornamental snake	V	Core
<i>Euastacus bindal</i>	Mount Elliot crayfish	CR	None
<i>Euastacus binzayedii</i>		CR	None
<i>Euastacus eungella</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus hystricosus</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus jagara</i>	Jagara hairy crayfish	CR	None
<i>Euastacus maidae</i>		CR	None
<i>Euastacus monteithorum</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus robertsi</i>		E	None
<i>Taudactylus pleione</i>	Kroombit tinkerfrog	E	None
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Wallum rocketfrog	V	None
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	Wallum sedgefrog	V	None
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>		V	None
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	swamp tea-tree	E	None
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>		V	None
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	bopple nut	V	None
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale coenensis</i>	Cape York rock-wallaby	E	None
<i>Petrogale purpureicollis</i>	purple-necked rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale sharmani</i>	Sharmans rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale xanthopus celeris</i>	yellow-footed rock-wallaby (Qld subspecies)	V	None
<i>Petaurus gracilis</i>	Mahogany Glider	E	None
<i>Petrogale persephone</i>	Proserpine rock-wallaby	E	None
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala - outside SEQ*	E	None
<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Eastern ground parrot	V	None
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse	V	None

*For koala model, this includes areas outside SEQ. Check 7c SEQ koala habitat for presence/absence.

Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife species records

Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Migratory status
<i>Petauroides armillatus</i>	central greater glider	E	E	None
<i>Elseya albagula</i>	southern snapping turtle	CR	CE	None
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	V	V	None
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	E	E	None
<i>Rheodytes leukops</i>	Fitzroy River turtle	V	V	None

Special least concern animal species records

Scientific name	Common name	Migratory status
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	wood sandpiper	M-C/J/R/B/E

Shorebird habitat (critically endangered/endangered/vulnerable)

Not applicable

Shorebird habitat (special least concern)

Not applicable

*Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) Status- Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) or Special Least Concern Animal (SL). Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) status: Critically Endangered (CE) Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V)

Migratory status (M) - China and Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (C), Japan and Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (J), Republic of Korea and Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (R), Bonn Migratory Convention (B), Eastern Flyway (E)

To request a species list for an area, or search for a species profile, access Wildlife Online at:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-list/>

Refer to **Map 3a - MSES - Species - Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife and special least concern animals** and **Map 3b - MSES - Species - Koala habitat area (SEQ)** and **Map 3c - MSES - Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)** for an overview of the relevant MSES.

MSES - Regulated Vegetation

For further information relating to regional ecosystems in general, go to:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/>

For a more detailed description of a particular regional ecosystem, access the regional ecosystem search page at:

<https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/regional-ecosystems/>

8a. Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)

Regional ecosystem	Vegetation management polygon	Vegetation management status
11.3.1/11.3.2	E-dom	rem_end
11.3.11	E-dom	rem_end
11.3.17/11.4.9a	E-subdom	rem_end
11.3.2	O-dom	rem_oc
11.3.2/11.3.1	E-subdom	rem_end
11.3.2/11.3.25	O-dom	rem_oc
11.3.25/11.3.4	O-subdom	rem_oc
11.3.25d/11.3.1	E-subdom	rem_end
11.3.3	O-dom	rem_oc
11.3.4/11.3.25	O-dom	rem_oc
11.3.6/11.3.2/11.3.25	O-subdom	rem_oc
11.4.7/11.4.3/11.3.3/11.3.1	E-dom	rem_end
11.4.9a	E-dom	rem_end
11.4.9a/11.4.8/11.4.7	E-dom	rem_end
11.4.9a/11.4.8/11.9.2	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.1	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.1/11.9.5	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.1/11.9.5/11.5.2	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.1/11.9.5/11.9.7/11.9.4a	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.2/11.9.5/11.9.1	E-subdom	rem_end
11.9.4a	O-dom	rem_oc
11.9.4a/11.9.5/11.9.7	E-subdom	rem_end
11.9.5	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.5/11.9.2	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.5/11.9.4a	E-dom	rem_end
11.9.5/11.9.9	E-dom	rem_end

8b. Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)

Regional ecosystem	Vegetation management polygon	Vegetation management status
11.3.1/11.3.2	E-dom	hvr_end
11.3.17/11.4.9a	E-subdom	hvr_end
11.3.2/11.3.25	O-dom	hvr_oc
11.3.25/11.3.4	O-subdom	hvr_oc
11.4.9a	E-dom	hvr_end
11.4.9a/11.4.8/11.4.7	E-dom	hvr_end
11.4.9a/11.4.8/11.9.2	E-dom	hvr_end
11.9.1/11.9.5/11.9.7/11.9.4a	E-dom	hvr_end
11.9.2/11.9.7	O-subdom	hvr_oc
11.9.2/11.9.9/11.9.7	O-subdom	hvr_oc
11.9.4a	O-dom	hvr_oc
11.9.4a/11.9.5/11.9.7	E-subdom	hvr_end
11.9.5	E-dom	hvr_end
11.9.5/11.9.2	E-dom	hvr_end
11.9.5/11.9.4a	E-dom	hvr_end
11.9.5/11.9.9	E-dom	hvr_end

8c. Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)

Regulated vegetation map category	Map number
R	8848
R	8948

8d. Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat

Values are present

8e. Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse**

A vegetation management watercourse is mapped as present

8f. Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland

Regulated vegetation map category	Map number
B	8848

Refer to **Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation** for an overview of the relevant MSES.

MSES - Offsets**9a. Legally secured offset areas - offset register areas**

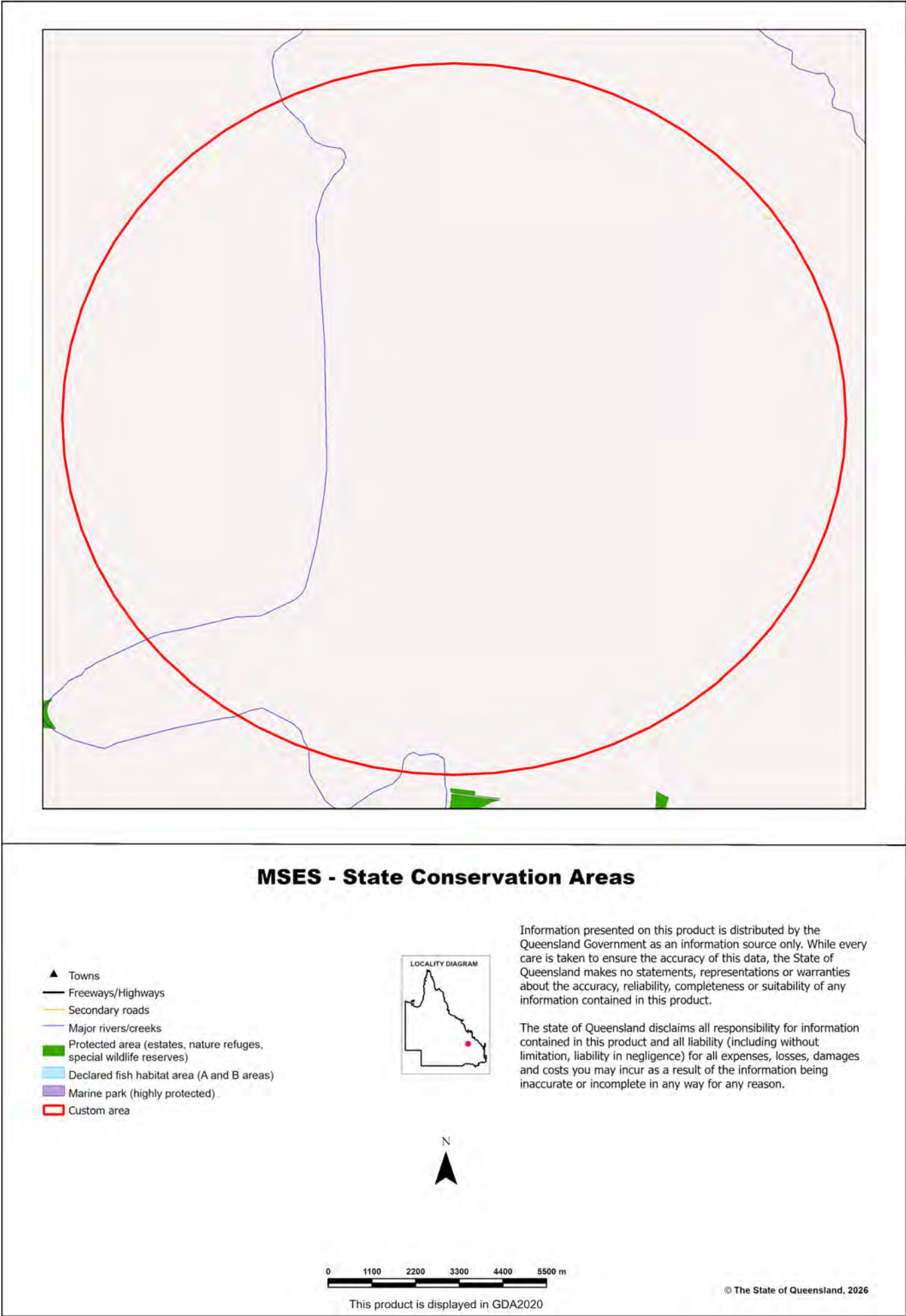
(No results)

9b. Legally secured offset areas - vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

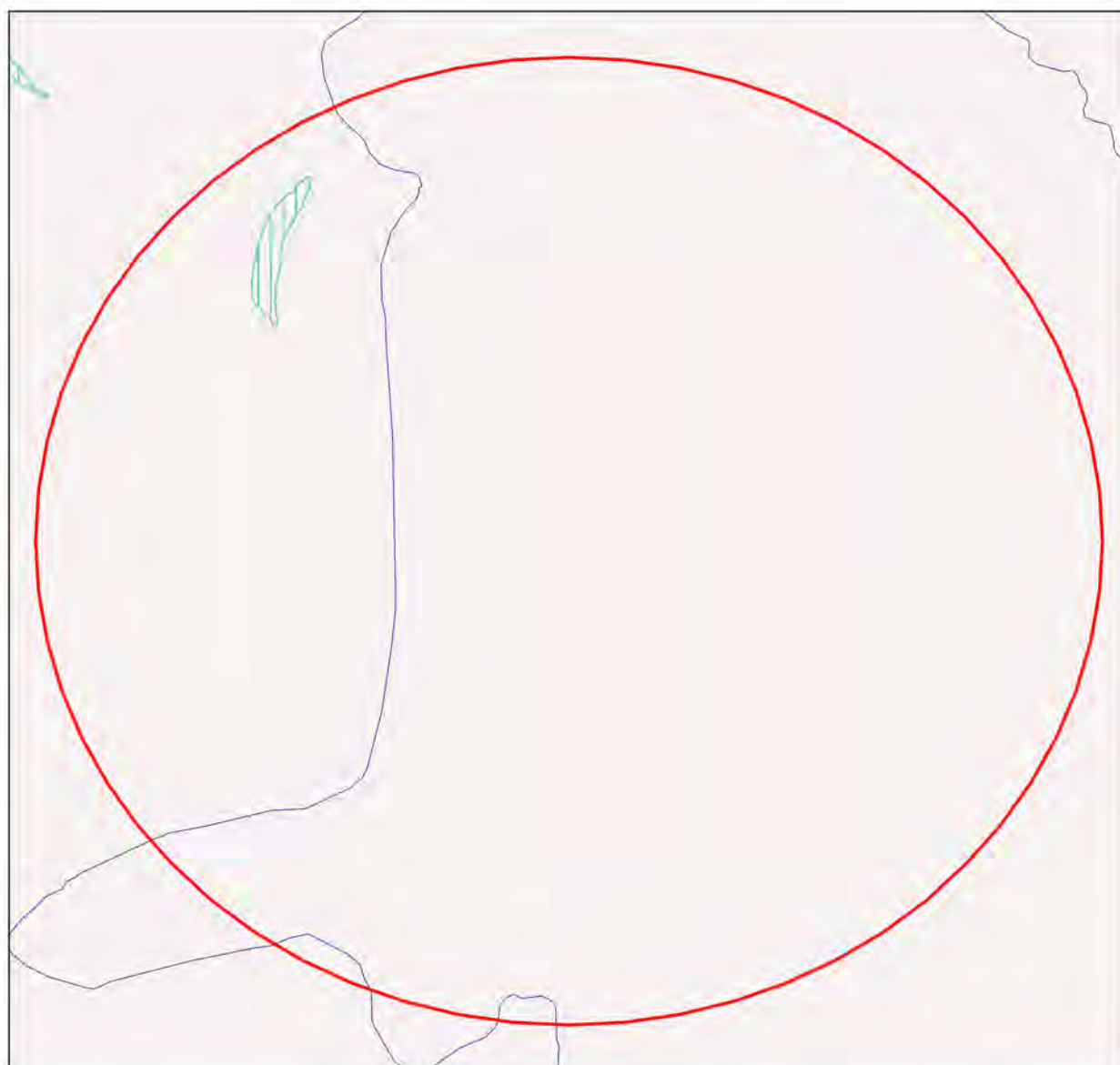
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Refer to **Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas** for an overview of the relevant MSES.

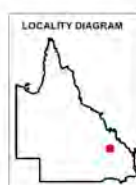
Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas



Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways

**MSES - Wetlands and Waterways**

- ▲ Towns
- Freeways/Highways
- Secondary roads
- Major rivers/creeks
- Declared high ecological value waters (watercourse)
- ▨ Strategic environmental area (designated precinct)
- ▨ Declared high ecological value waters (wetland)
- ▨ High ecological significance wetlands
- ▨ Custom area

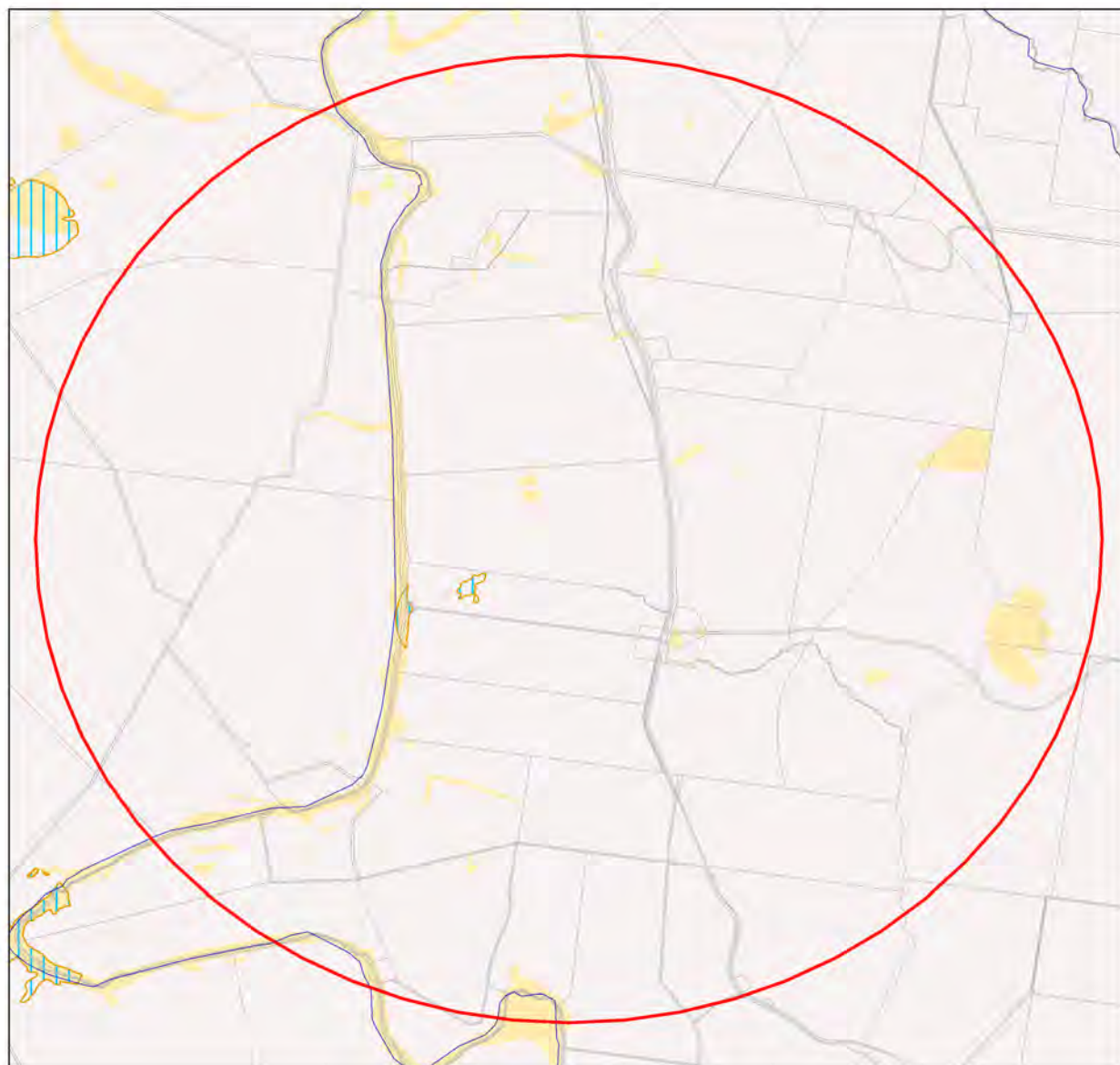


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Map 3a - MSES - Species - Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife and special least concern animals



MSES - Species

Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife and special least concern animals

- ▲ Towns
- Freeways/Highways
- Secondary roads
- Major rivers/creeks
- ▨ Wildlife habitat (special least concern)
- Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable)
- ▭ Custom area

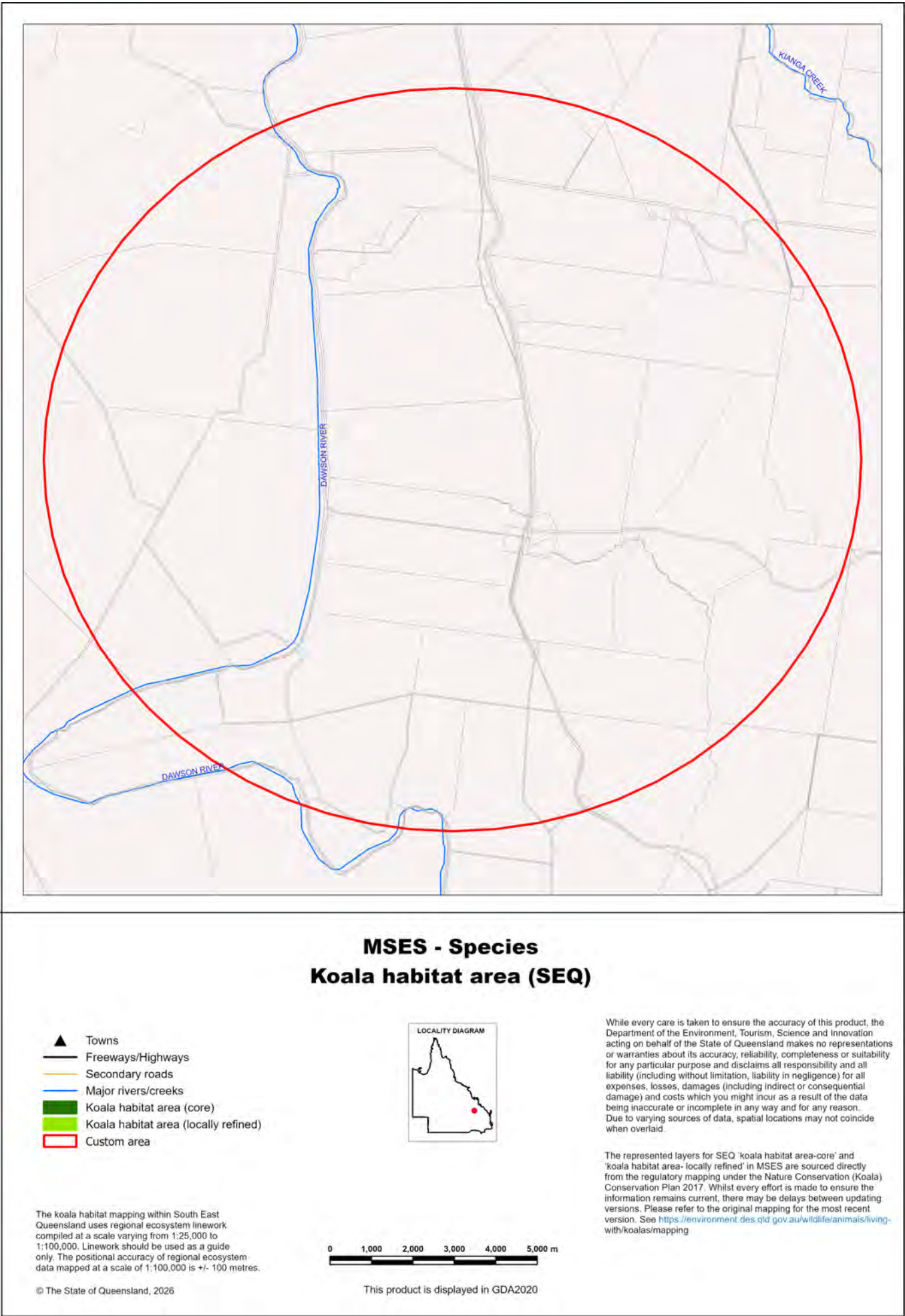


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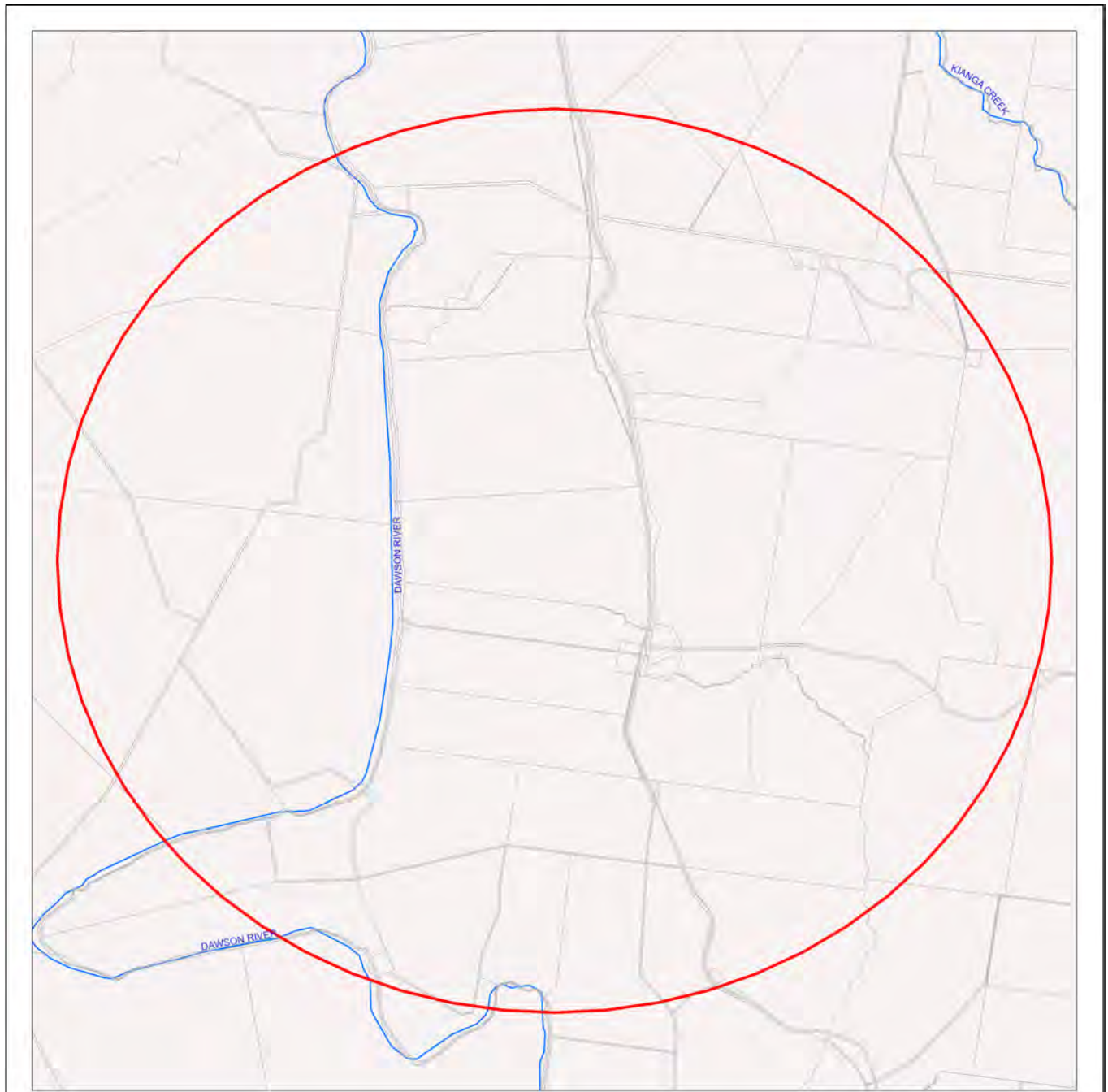
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Map 3b - MSES - Species - Koala habitat area (SEQ)

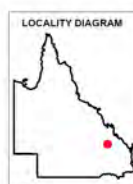


Map 3c - MSES - Species - Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)



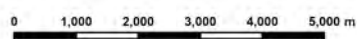
MSES - Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)

- ▲ Towns
- Freeways/Highways
- Secondary roads
- Major rivers/creeks
- Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)
- Custom area



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MSES mapping of sea turtle nesting areas identifies beaches where the recorded number of turtle nests are over 1% of the turtle species or genetic stock. The linework is also deliberately extended along nearby rocky coastlines and headlands to recognise that significant numbers of nesting adults and hatchlings can become disoriented by light pollution from development on rocky coastlines and headlands while navigating offshore from nesting beaches.

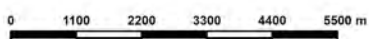
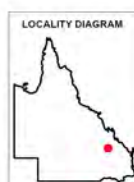


Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation



MSES - Regulated Vegetation

- ▲ Towns
- Freeways/Highways
- Secondary roads
- Major rivers/creeks
- Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse)
- Regulated vegetation (100m from wetland)
- Regulated vegetation (category B - endangered or of concern)
- Regulated vegetation (category C - endangered or of concern)
- Regulated vegetation (category R - GBR riverine)
- Regulated vegetation (essential habitat)
- Custom area

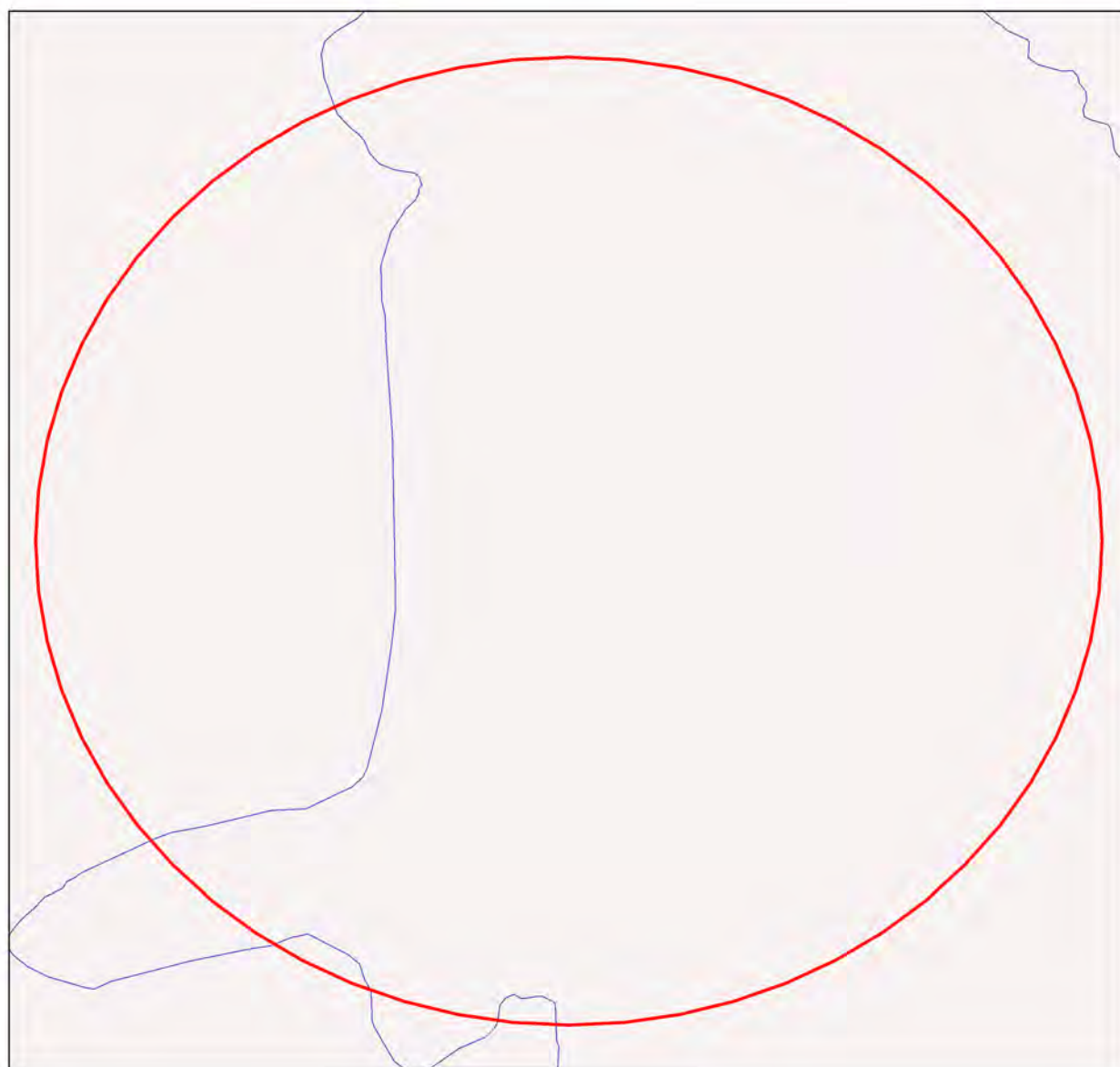


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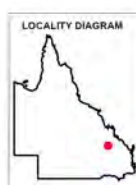
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Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas

**MSES - Offsets**

- ▲ Towns
- Freeways/Highways
- Secondary roads
- Major rivers/creeks
- Legally secured offset area (offset register)
- Legally secured offset area (vegetation offsets)
- Custom area



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Appendices

Appendix 1 - Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) methodology

MSES mapping is a regional-scale representation of the definition for MSES under the State Planning Policy (SPP). Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy.

MSES mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations.

MSES mapping does not determine whether state or local development assessment is required. For state assessment triggers refer to the Development Assessment Mapping System (DAMS). For local assessment triggers, refer to the relevant local planning scheme.

The Queensland Government's "Method for mapping - matters of state environmental significance can be downloaded from:

<http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/land/natural-resource/method-mapping-mses.html> .

Appendix 2 - Source Data

The datasets listed below are available on request from:

<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/index.page>

- Matters of State environmental significance

Note: MSES mapping is not based on new or unique data. The primary mapping product draws data from a number of underlying environment databases and geo-referenced information sources. MSES mapping is a versioned product that is updated generally on a twice-yearly basis to incorporate the changes to underlying data sources. Several components of MSES mapping made for the current version may differ from the current underlying data sources. To ensure accuracy, or proper representation of MSES values, it is strongly recommended that users refer to the underlying data sources and review the current definition of MSES in the State Planning Policy, before applying the MSES mapping.

Individual MSES layers can be attributed to the following source data available at QSpatial:

MSES layers	current QSpatial data (http://qspatial.information.qld.gov.au)
Protected Areas-Estates, Nature Refuges, Special Wildlife Reserves	- Protected areas of Queensland - Nature Refuges - Queensland - Special Wildlife Reserves- Queensland
Marine Park-Highly Protected Zones	Moreton Bay marine park zoning 2008
Fish Habitat Areas	Queensland fish habitat areas
Strategic Environmental Areas-designated	Regional Planning Interests Act - Strategic Environmental Areas
HES wetlands	Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values
Wetlands in HEV waters	HEV waters: - EPP Water intent for waters Source Wetlands: - Queensland Wetland Mapping (Current version 5) Source Watercourses: - Vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map (1:100000 and 1:250000)
Wildlife habitat (threatened and special least concern)	-WildNet database species records - habitat suitability models (various) - SEQ koala habitat areas under the Koala Conservation Plan 2019
VMA regulated regional ecosystems	Vegetation management regional ecosystem and remnant map
VMA Essential Habitat	Vegetation management - essential habitat map
VMA Wetlands	Vegetation management wetlands map
Legally secured offsets	Vegetation Management Act property maps of assessable vegetation. For offset register data-contact DETSI
Regulated Vegetation Map	Vegetation management - regulated vegetation management map

Appendix 3 - Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOI	- Area of Interest
DETSI	- Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
EP Act	- Environmental Protection Act 1994
EPP	- Environmental Protection Policy
GDA2020	- Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020
GEM	- General Environmental Matters
GIS	- Geographic Information System
MSES	- Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA	- Nature Conservation Act 1992
RE	- Regional Ecosystem
SPP	- State Planning Policy
VMA	- Vegetation Management Act 1999

Attachment 2 – Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Database searches indicate the presence or potential presence of threatened flora, ecological communities, fauna and migratory birds listed under the EPBC Act in the search area. Additional threatened or near threatened plants, fauna listed under the NC Act only, were returned from database searches for the search area. These results are presented in Attachment 1. Several of the EPBC Act listed species are also listed under the NC Act.

Most of these species are considered unlikely to occur in the Development Footprint due to lack of suitable forested, natural grassland, wetland or aquatic habitats, unsuitable soils and underlying geology, and/or the Development Footprint being outside the known distribution of the species. Therefore, these species have not been considered further.

While marginally suitable habitat is present for the following species, the extent of historical disturbance and clearing and dominance of exotic pasture grasses in the ground layer, in combination with limited if any records in the region, makes the occurrence of these species unlikely:

TEC –

- Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) – Endangered (EPBC Act)
- Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions – Endangered (EPBC Act)
- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains – Endangered (EPBC Act)

Flora –

- *Arthraxon hispidus* (Hairy Joint Grass) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- *Cadellia pentastylis* (Ooline) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- *Dichanthium queenslandicum* (King-Blue-grass) - Endangered (EPBC Act), Vulnerable (NC Act)
- *Dichanthium setosum* (Bluegrass) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- *Eriocaulon carsonii* (Salt Pipewort) – Endangered (EPBC Act and NC Act)
- *Eucalyptus beaniana* (Bean's Ironbark) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act and NC Act)
- *Lepidium monoplacoides* (Winged pepper-cress) – Endangered (EPBC Act) and Least Concern (NC Act)
- *Polianthion minutiflorum* (no common name) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- *Solanum dissectum* (no common name) – Endangered (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- *Solanum johnsonianum* (no common name) - Endangered (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- *Thesium Australe* (Austral Toadflax) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act and NC Act)
- *Vincetoxicum forsteri* listed as *Tylophora linearis* (No common name) – Endangered (EPBC Act and NC Act)
- *Xerothamnella herbacea* (no common name) - Endangered (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (no common name) – Endangered (NC Act)

Fauna –

- Boggomoss Snail (*Adclarkia dawsonensis*) – Critically Endangered (EPBC Act) and Endangered (NC Act)
- Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) – Endangered (EPBC Act)
- Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) – Endangered (EPBC Act)
- Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) – Endangered (EPBC Act)
- Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*) – Endangered (EPBC Act and NC Act)
- Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) – Endangered (EPBC Act)

- Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- Adorned Delma (*Delma torquata*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- Dunmall's Snake (*Furina dunmalli*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- Fitzroy River Turtle (*Rheodytes leukops*) – Endangered (EPBC Act)
- Grey Snake (*Hemiaspis damelii*) – Endangered (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- Southern Snapping Turtle (*Elseya albagula*) – Critically Endangered (EPBC Act and NC Act)
- Yakka Skink (*Egernia rugosa*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*) – Endangered (EPBC Act)
- Black-breasted Button Quail (*Turnix melanogaster*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act and NC Act)
- Curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) – Critically Endangered migratory wetland species (EPBC Act)
- Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) – Migratory (EPBC Act)
- Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- Latham's Snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*) – Vulnerable migratory wetland species (EPBC Act)
- Oriental Cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*) - Migratory (EPBC Act), Special Least Concern/Migratory (NC Act)
- Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- Red Goshawk (*Erythrorhynchus radiatus*) – Endangered (EPBC Act)
- Sharp-tailed sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*) - Vulnerable migratory wetland species (EPBC Act)
- South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act and NC Act)
- Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act and NC Act)
- Squatter Pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- Star Finch (*Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda*) – Endangered (EPBC Act)
- White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) – Vulnerable migratory species (EPBC Act)

The following species are known from the area and habitat, although degraded, may still be suitable for these species. However, these species were not detected in the field survey despite targeted searches and/or being easily detected due to their distinctive features. They may occur elsewhere in the region and local area but are likely to only occur transiently in the Development Footprint.

These species include:

Flora –

- Ooline (*Cadellia pentastylis*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- King-Blue-grass (*Dichanthium queenslandicum*) - Endangered (EPBC Act), Vulnerable (NC Act)
- Bluegrass (*Dichanthium setosum*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
- *Solanum dissectum* (no common name) – Endangered (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- *Solanum johnsonianum* (no common name) - Endangered (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- Xerothamnella herbacea (no common name) - Endangered EPBC Act & NC Act

Fauna –

- White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) – Vulnerable/Migratory (EPBC Act & NC Act)
- Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)

- Greater Glider (southern & central) (*Petauroides volans*) – Endangered (EPBC Act & NC Act)

These species would not be directly impacted by the Project. Any potential indirect impacts, in the form of light, dust, noise, vibration, erosion and sedimentation are highly unlikely as these types of impacts will be small in scale in any one area, temporary in duration during progressive construction activities and will be avoided, minimised and mitigated using industry best practice measures, such as:

- Implementing dust suppression activities;
- Restricting activities to dry periods and daytime only; and
- Maintaining vehicles and equipment in good working order.

The species listed in Table 1 below were either detected or considered to potentially occur in the Development Footprint and impacts have been assessed as part of this report.

Table 1: Summary of Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in the Development Footprint

Species	Source ¹	NC Act status ²	EPBC Act status ³	Profile	Likelihood to occur
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> (no common name)	WildNet	E	NL	Queensland Distribution: The species is known from central subcoastal parts of Queensland between Middlemount and Theodore. Habitat: It prefers fertile cracking-clay soils in open forest that comprise Napunyah (<i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i>), Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>), with understory of Wilga (<i>Geijera parviflora</i>), Belah (<i>Casuarina cristata</i>), <i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> (no common name), Dawson River Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i>), or woodland of Narrow-leaved Red Ironbark (<i>E. crebra</i>) and <i>E. tenuipes</i> (no common name). The species is strongly associated with brigalow communities but also occurs in eucalypt forests close to brigalow vegetation. It has also been recorded in cleared and degraded brigalow and non-brigalow habitat with low exotic grass cover. Nearest record: The species is known from the local area and there are large populations of thousands of individuals within 3.5 km of the Development Footprint (Chris Hansen per comm April 2024; (Belbin, Lee, 2011).	Known: This species was recorded during the March 2026 FVS.
Australian Painted Snipe (<i>Rostratula australis</i>)	PMST	E	E	Queensland Distribution: The species is considered to constitute a single, contiguous breeding population. It has been recorded in all states but is most common in eastern Australia. It is thought to be less widespread than it historically was. The species is possibly migratory or dispersive and this is likely related to local conditions an availability of wetland suitable habitats. Habitat: The species depends on shallow wetlands for feeding and breeding habitat, including; ephemeral and permanent waterbodies such as lakes, swamps, claypans, inundated or waterlogged grassland/saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms, bore drains and usually with a good cover of grasses, rushes and reeds, low scrub and lignum (<i>Muehlenbeckia</i> spp.), open timber or samphire (DSEWPC, 2013). The species requires wetlands with bare, wet mud and upper and canopy	Possible: Cleared gilgai adjacent to the CROW on the north may provide temporary and intermittent foraging habitat for this species following prolonged rainfall, although this habitat is highly disturbed and degraded and would provide marginal habitat quality.

Species	Source ¹	NC Act status ²	EPBC Act status ³	Profile	Likelihood to occur
				cover nearby for breeding and almost all nest records are observed to be on or near small islands in freshwater wetlands (DCCEEW, 2023a). Nearest Record: There are numerous scattered records throughout Queensland, particularly eastern Queensland. Although there are very few records in the broader region surrounding the Development Footprint. The nearest record to the Development Footprint is more than 30 km to the south-south-east (Belbin, Lee, 2011).	
Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>)	PMST, WildNet	E	E	Queensland Distribution: The Koala is known from eastern Australia eucalypt woodland and forests in Queensland, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and South Australia, although its distribution is patchy and several subpopulations occur within this range. Regions of suitable habitat tend to align with mean maximum summer temperatures of between 23-26°C and mean annual rainfall of between 700 and 1,500 mm (DAWE, 2022a). Habitat: In Queensland the species occupies moist coastal forests, southern and central western subhumid woodland, eucalypt woodlands near waterbodies in semi-arid western parts of its range. The Koala is an obligate folivore (leaf eater), with a limited diet of Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Angophora species. The koala feeds on hundreds of tree species across its range, however, has a preference of only a handful of species in any given location, which is likely to be dependent on regional variations in chemical profiles, water content and nutrient value of foliage. Climate refugia, such as drainage lines, riparian zones and patches resilient to drying conditions (through favourable hydrological systems) are considered habitat critical to this species (DAWE, 2022a). Nearest Record: The species is known historically from the region, with closest record less than 5 km from the Development Footprint in Moura. However, there are no dated or recently published records (i.e. within the last 25 years)	Possible: This species is known from the broader region and is likely to use forested habitats and clumps of habitat trees particularly in association with the Dawson River and ranges to the east and west of the Development Footprint. However, there are no foraging resources within the Development Footprint. Therefore, it is unlikely the species uses the Development Footprint for foraging, refuge or shelter, although may occur in the broader area and move through the Development Footprint incidentally.

Species	Source ¹	NC Act status ²	EPBC Act status ³	Profile	Likelihood to occur
				within the region surrounding the Development Footprint (Belbin, Lee, 2011).	
Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>)	PMST, WildNet	V	V	Queensland Distribution: The species is known only from the Fitzroy and Dawson Rivers drainage systems in Queensland. Habitat: The species occupies floodplains, undulating clay pans and margins of swamps, lakes and watercourses, as well as elevated ground supporting woodlands and open woodlands of coolabah, popular box, and brigalow and in fringing vegetation along watercourses. The species prefers open-forests to woodlands associated with gilgai formations and wetlands on land zone 4, commonly mapped as REs 11.3.3, 11.4.3, 11.4.6, 11.4.8, 11.4.9 or 11.5.16. However, the species is also known to occur in gilgai formations that have been cleared of vegetation, but where these REs formerly occurred (DCCEEW, 2024c). The species shelters in logs, under coarse woody debris and ground litter and in gilgai cracks. The species shelters in logs, under coarse woody debris and ground litter and in gilgai cracks. Specific micro-habitat features are noted for this species, including: ▪ a preference for shallow water where some aquatic vegetation is present, especially where bog hyacinth (<i>Monochoria cyanea</i>) is dominant ▪ a diversity gilgai size and depth, with gently sloping gradients the sides ▪ soils having deep cracking clay characteristics with high water retention capacity associated with fine clay particle fraction of soils ▪ ground timber is usually common ▪ abundance of frogs, its preferred prey, particularly burrowing frogs (i.e. <i>Cyclorana</i> species) ▪ habitat patches of greater than 10 and connected with larger areas of remnant vegetation (DCCEEW, 2024c).	Possible: Potentially isolated gilgai habitat in cleared paddocks and in regrowth communities adjacent to the Development Footprint on the north may be used by this species, which is known from the area. However, more intact habitat within vegetated areas is present in the local landscape in areas mapped as essential habitat for ornamental snake.

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Species	Source ¹	NC Act status ²	EPBC Act status ³	Profile	Likelihood to occur
				Nearest record: There are a handful of records for this species in the region, the nearest of which is within 5 km of the Development Footprint (Belbin, Lee, 2011).	
¹ Record returned in the WildNet or the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool Report (PMST Report) ² E = endangered, V = vulnerable, NT = near threatened, SLC (migratory) = special least concern (migratory) under the Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> ³ E = endangered, V = vulnerable, NL = not listed under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>					

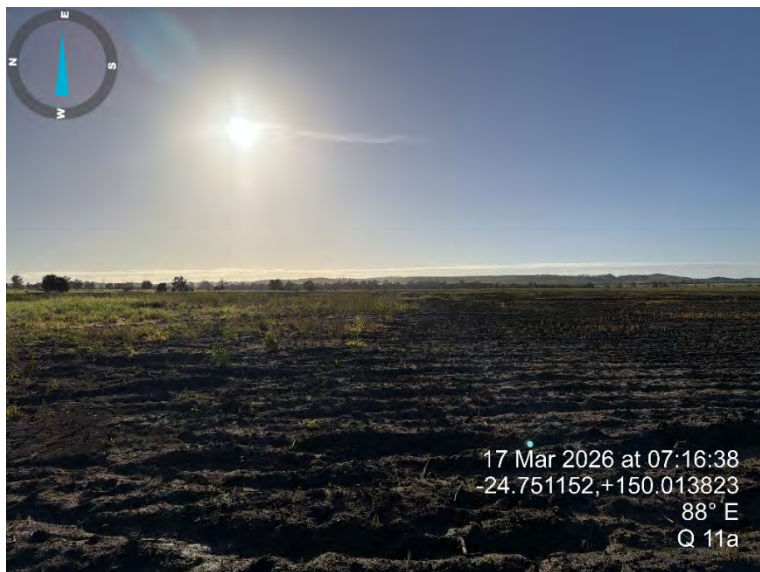
Attachment 3 –Quaternary Survey Results

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Name	Latitude	Longitude	RE	Remnant Status	Site Description	Photos Taken	Photo Numbers	Date	Time
Q 9a	-24.7558	150.0118	nil	Non-remnant	Area surveyed in 2024 and determined to be representative of the Brigalow TEC. Landowner has completely removed this patch and undertaken several attempts to stick rake to the roots and convert the area to cultivation. Two piles of raked roots remain in the paddock, one next to the bulldozer that was used to undertake the works. No woody vegetation above 0.3 m remains in the paddock that has been graded into cultivation rows ready to be planted. The well pad is outside the cultivation paddock and currently supports a sparse to mid-dense cover of <i>*Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>pubiglumis</i>, <i>*Trianthema portulacastrum</i>, <i>*Sida spinosa</i> and associated <i>*Malvastrum americanum</i>, <i>*Macroptilium lathyroides</i>, <i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i>, <i>*Urochloa mosambicensis</i>, <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> and <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> var. <i>australis</i>. It should be noted that evidence of overland flow is evident in the proposed well pad.	N, E, S, W, g/c	280-97	17/03/2026	6:43:58 AM
Q 10a	-24.7522	150.0115	nil	Non-remnant	Gathering line for NP 081. In 2024 and 2025 area investigated along western and northern edges of the paddock with passive surveillance into paddock. The paddock had been cleared of all woody vegetation except for a few retained <i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i> and scattered regrowth shrubs and converted to exotic, improved pasture. Gilgai were distinctly evident in this paddock particularly along the northern edge of the paddock. In 2026, all woody vegetation had been cleared and the paddock converted to dryland cultivation, wherein the gilgai that were present have been graded and filled and no longer evident. Paddock recently treated with herbicide.	N, E, S, W, g/c	298-301	17/03/2026	8:19:19 AM
Q 11a	-24.7508	150.0146	nil	Non-remnant	Assessment site at existing well pad (NP 021). Tracks and immediate surrounds of the well are maintained with a slasher but allowed to naturally regenerate as improved pasture in the remaining area that has not been converted to cultivation. Residual vegetation dominated by <i>*Bothriochloa pertusa</i> and associated <i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i>, <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> var. <i>australis</i>,	N, E, S, W	302-5	17/03/2026	8:20:21 AM

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Name	Latitude	Longitude	RE	Remnant Status	Site Description	Photos Taken	Photo Numbers	Date	Time
					<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>, *<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>, * <i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>. It should be noted that *<i>Eragrostis trichophora</i> is prevalent in the maintained areas. NOTE: the proposed ROW for the gathering and water lines for NP 081 are to be sited to the south of the existing gathering lines for NP021 but the existing track along the fence line and to the north of this gathering will need to be upgraded. Care to be employed near the population of <i>Solanum elachophyllum</i> (see Q. 12a)				
Q 12a	-24.7513	150.0189	nil	Non-remnant	Assessment site undertaken on an existing farm track that services NP 021. The northern edge of the track is fringed by a dense cover of *<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> and associated *<i>Sida spinosa</i>, <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>, *<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>, *<i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>, *<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>, while the centred line and southern side of the track are sparsely vegetated. At this location, woody vegetation is present adjacent to the fence and comprises regrowth <i>Acacia harpophylla</i>, <i>Casuarina glauca</i> and <i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>. The vegetation appears to be associated with the southern edge of a large gilgai, the water of which spills onto a low point in the track. A small population (36) of <i>Solanum elachophyllum</i> was recorded in approximately 2 m² amongst <i>Einadia polygonoides</i>, <i>Einadia hastata</i> and <i>Einadia tomentosa</i> associated with a clump of <i>Casuarina glauca</i> (med. 3 m) and scattered <i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>. <i>Lysiana subfalcata</i> prevalent in <i>Casuarina glauca</i>.	N, E, S, W, g/c	313-20	17/03/2026	8:18:25 AM
Q 13a	-24.7516	150.0219	nil	Non-remnant	South-east corner of a grazing paddock. Area dominated by *<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>.	N, E, S, W, g/c	311-2	17/03/2026	8:17:53 AM

Q 9a	 17 Mar 2026 at 06:46:31 -24.755707,+150.011882 6° N Q 9a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:03:16 -24.753568,+150.011560 184° S Q 9a	 17 Mar 2026 at 06:50:57 -24.756000,+150.011926 342° N Q 9a
Q 10a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:07:40 -24.752194,+150.011573 168° S Q 10a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:07:46 -24.752194,+150.011573 332° NW Q 10a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:07:57 -24.752222,+150.011575 124° SE Q 10a
Q 11a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:16:29 -24.751148,+150.013803 0° N Q 11a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:16:38 -24.751152,+150.013823 88° E Q 11a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:16:44 -24.751138,+150.013809 230° SW Q 11a

Q 12a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:55:10 -24.751282,+150.018952 272° W Q 12a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:55:15 -24.751282,+150.018952 40° NE Q 12a	 17 Mar 2026 at 08:06:08 -24.750262,+150.013660 83° E Q 12a
Q 13a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:50:48 -24.751634,+150.022096 48° NE Q 13a	 17 Mar 2026 at 07:50:52 -24.751654,+150.022093 212° SW Q 13a	

Attachment 4 – Recent
Aerial Imagery
(June 2026)



Aerial Imagery Obtained by WestSide

Attachment 5 – Flora List

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	EPBC Status	Establishment	Biosecurity Act Status	WoNS
Leguminosae	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Doolan	C		NTQ		
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub Boonaree	C		NTQ		
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>		C		NTQ		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex muelleri</i>	Lagoon Saltbush	C		NTQ		
Solanaceae	<i>Brunfelsia australis</i>				NAQ		
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	Nipan	C		NTQ		
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She-Oak	C		NTQ		
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>				NAQ		
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus glauca</i>		C		NTQ		
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Rice Sedge	C		NTQ		
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus victoriensis</i>		C		NTQ		
Acanthaceae	<i>Dipteracanthus</i>		C		QAI		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush	C		NTQ		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia polygonoides</i>	Knotweed Goosefoot	C		NTQ		
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis equisetina</i>		C		NTQ		
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>		C		NTQ		
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis parviflora</i>	Weeping Lovegrass	C		NTQ		
Poaceae	<i>Eriochloa procera</i>	Slender Cupgrass	C		NTQ		

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	EPBC Status	Establishment	Biosecurity Act Status	WoNS
Cactaceae	<i>Harrisia martinii</i>				NAQ	Category 3	No
Loranthaceae	<i>Lysiana subfalcata</i>		C		NTQ		
Leguminosae	<i>Lysiphyllum carronii</i>	Ebony Tree	C		NTQ		
Leguminosae	<i>Neptunia gracilis</i>		C		NTQ		
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Oxalis	C		NTQ		
Asteraceae	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium Weed			NAQ	Category 3	Yes
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>				NAQ		
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Pigweed			NAQ		
Leguminosae	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>		C		NTQ		
Leguminosae	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>		C		NTQ		
Malvaceae	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	Spiny Sida			NAQ		
Solanaceae	<i>solanum elachophyllum</i>		E		NTQ		
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus australasicus</i>		C		NTQ		
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	Fairy Grass	C		NTQ		
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium argutum</i>		C		NTQ		
Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>	Snakevine	C		NTQ		
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Sabi Grass			XU		

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	EPBC Status	Establishment	Biosecurity Act Status	WoNS
NCA Status = Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C). Establishment = Native to Queensland (NTQ), Naturalised in Queensland (NAQ), Exotic - International (XI), Intranational (QA), Not Endemic to Australia (QAI), Introduced - International (II), Unknown (U)							

Attachment 6 – EA Compliance

Summary of Compliance with Schedule F-Biodiversity EA conditions

EA EPPG00783713	Evidence of Compliance
Confirming biodiversity values	
(F1) Prior to undertaking activities that will result in significant disturbance to land in areas of native vegetation, confirmation of on-the-ground biodiversity values at that location must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person.	FVS were undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist in March 2026 to validate desktop biodiversity mapping and confirm on-ground ecological values within the Development Footprint. The survey identified and assessed vegetation communities, habitat values, MNES, MSES, ESA buffers and weed infestations relevant to the proposed works (refer Sections 3 and 4).
(F2) A suitably qualified person must develop and certify a methodology so that condition (F 1) can be complied with and which is appropriate to confirm on-the-ground biodiversity values.	The field methodology described in Section 3 was developed and implemented by a suitably qualified ecologist and was consistent with Queensland Government survey guidelines and accepted ecological assessment methodologies.
(F3) Except for condition (F10), where mapped biodiversity values differ from those confirmed under conditions (F1) and (F2), the authorised resource activities may proceed in accordance with the conditions of the environmental authority based on the confirmed on-the-ground biodiversity value.	FVS results were used to validate desktop mapping and refine the Development Footprint. The assessment confirmed that the proposed disturbance footprint is predominantly located within highly disturbed, non-remnant pasture and avoids all confirmed MNES and MSES values. Project design and Constraint Mapping have therefore been based on field-validated ecological values.
Planning for Land Disturbance	
(F4) The location of the authorised resource activities must be selected in accordance with the following site planning principles: ▪ maximise the use of areas of pre-existing disturbance ▪ in order of preference, avoid, minimise or mitigate any impacts, including cumulative impacts, on areas of native vegetation or other areas of ecological value ▪ minimise disturbance to land that may result in land degradation ▪ in order of preference, avoid then minimise isolation, fragmentation, edge effects or dissection of tracts of native vegetation; and ▪ in order of preference, avoid then minimise clearing of native mature trees.	The Development Footprint has been refined through an iterative design process to maximise use of existing disturbed land and avoid or minimise impacts to ecological values. No remnant vegetation, high-value regrowth vegetation, TECs, confirmed MNES habitat or MSES values will be impacted. Disturbance has been restricted to existing cleared and modified areas wherever practicable.
Planning for Land Disturbance—Linear Infrastructure	
(F5) Linear infrastructure construction corridors must: ▪ maximise co-location ▪ be minimised in width to the greatest practicable extent; and ▪ for linear infrastructure that is an <u>essential petroleum activity</u> authorised in an <u>environmentally</u>	Access tracks and gathering infrastructure have been designed to utilise existing disturbed areas where possible. Construction corridors will be restricted to the minimum practicable width required for construction, with a maximum corridor width of 30 m, which is below the 40 m maximum width permitted under the EA.

EA EPPG00783713	Evidence of Compliance
<u>sensitive area</u> or its <u>protection zone</u> , be no greater than 40 m in total width.	
Authorised disturbance to Environmentally Sensitive Areas	
(F6) Where authorised resource activities are authorised to be carried out in Environmentally Sensitive Areas or their protection zones, the petroleum/authorised resource activities must be carried out in accordance with Schedule F, Protecting Biodiversity Values, Table 1 – Authorised petroleum/authorised resource activities in Environmentally Sensitive Areas and their protection zones.	FVS confirmed that no Project components are located within a mapped ESA. However, portions of the Development Footprint occur within: • The Primary Protection Zone associated with a Category C ESA (protected wildlife habitat; • The Primary Protection Zone associated with a Category C ESA (of concern RE); and • The Secondary Protection Zone associated with the Category B ESA. In accordance with Schedule F, Table 1 of EA EPPG00783713, essential petroleum activities⁴ are authorised within these protection zones. The proposed well pad, access and gathering infrastructure have been designed to avoid mapped ESAs and are limited to areas where authorised petroleum activities are permitted under the EA. Accordingly, the Project is compliant with Condition F6.
(F7) Despite condition (F6) of this environmental authority, the infrastructure (and associated activities necessary for construction, operation and maintenance purposes) specified in Schedule F, Protecting Biodiversity Values, Table 2 – Authorised Resource Activity(ies) Disturbance are permitted in the locations specified in Schedule F, Protecting Biodiversity Values, Table 2 – Authorised Resource Activity(ies) Disturbance.	The disturbance locations identified under Table 2 of Condition F7 do not apply to the Development Footprint assessed in this report.
(F8) A report must be prepared for each annual return period for all authorised resource activities that involved clearing of any Environmentally Sensitive Area or protection zone which includes: records able to demonstrate compliance with conditions (F4), (F5) and (F6) a description of the works a description of the area and its pre-disturbance values (which may include maps or photographs, but must include GPS coordinates for the works); and based on the extent of Environmentally Sensitive Areas and primary protection zones on the relevant resource authority(ies), the proportion of native vegetation cleared per Environmentally Sensitive Area and primary protection zone, including regional ecosystem type, over the annual return period.	This report documents pre-disturbance ecological values and demonstrates how the Project has been designed to comply with Conditions F4, F5 and F6. As no clearing has occurred at the time of reporting, annual reporting requirements will be addressed during future operational reporting periods, if triggered.

⁴ Schedule K - EA EPPG00783713

EA EPPG00783713	Evidence of Compliance
Impacts to Matters of State Environmental Significance	
(F9) Authorised resource activities are not permitted within areas containing matters of State environmental significance, unless the activity is authorised in condition (F10) of this environmental authority.	FVS results confirmed that the Development Footprint avoids all confirmed MSES values. Desktop mapped habitat for MSES were assessed during ground-truthing and habitat characteristics supporting these values were not confirmed within the Development Footprint. No impacts to MSES are proposed.
(F10) Despite condition (F9) of this environmental authority, low impact petroleum activities are authorised to occur within all types of matters of State environmental significance.	
(F11) Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters are not authorised under this environmental authority or the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> .	Field verification surveys confirmed that the Project avoids all confirmed MSES values. No threatened flora, remnant vegetation, essential habitat or confirmed MNES habitat will be impacted. Consequently, no SRI is expected and no offsets are required. The Project remains consistent with the requirements of EA EPPG00783713.

Attachment 7 – EPBC Compliance

EPBC Approval Conditions (Parts A and B) – Annexure A (EPBC Approval: 2021/9117)

Condition	Approval Condition	Response
Part A - Avoidance, mitigation, and compensation conditions		
CLEARING LIMITS		
1)	The approval holder must not: a) Clear outside of the project area.	Clearing for the Development Footprint would be limited within the Badminton Site Boundary. The Area defined for the broader project includes all of land contained within Petroleum Lease (PL94).
2)	The approval holder must not clear any: a) Coolibah-Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion, b) Poplar Box Grassy Woodlands on Alluvial Plains. c) Yellow-bellied Glider habitat d) White-throated Snapping Turtle habitat e) Fitzroy River Turtle habitat f) Boggomoss Snail habitat g) Individuals of <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i> identified by a suitably qualified ecologist and surveyed in compliance with condition 18 below. h) Individuals of <i>Solanum dissectum</i> identified by a suitably qualified ecologist and surveyed in compliance with condition 18 below. i) Individuals of <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i> identified by a suitably qualified ecologist and surveyed in compliance with condition 18 below. j) Greater Glider (southern and central) denning habitat. k) Koala climate refugia habitat.	The Development Footprint does not encompass any habitat areas identified by this condition (See Figure 6a-6f).
3)	The approval holder must not clear more than a) 16.0 ha of Ornamental Snake suitable habitat b) 0.9 ha of Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) Threatened Ecological Community c) 1.0 ha of <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i> potential habitat d) 1.0 ha of <i>Solanum dissectum</i> potential habitat e) 1.0 ha of <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i> potential habitat f) 6.0 ha of Australian Painted Snipe habitat g) 6.9 ha of Painted Honeyeater habitat h) 1.0 ha of Squatter Pigeon (Southern) Breeding Habitat i) 1.0 ha of Squatter Pigeon (Southern) Foraging Habitat	The Development Footprint encompasses 2.87 ha of Koala dispersal habitat.

Condition	Approval Condition	Response
	j) 40.0 ha of Squatter Pigeon (Southern) Dispersal Habitat k) 2.0 ha of Greater Glider (Southern and Central) Foraging and Dispersal Habitat. l) 6.9 ha of Koala shelter habitat m) 2.0 ha of Koala Breeding and foraging habitat n) 400 ha of Koala dispersal habitat.	
4)	To ensure no functional change to Koala dispersal habitat, the approval holder must not clear more than 1% (or 4 ha) of Koala dispersal trees measured by canopy cover in Koala dispersal habitat.	No Koala habitat canopy trees are proposed to be removed within the Development Footprint.
5)	To ensure no functional change to Painted Honeyeater habitat, the approval holder must not clear more than 10% of trees containing mistletoe of <i>Amyema</i> genus within mapped Painted Honeyeater habitat.	No mistletoe habitat is proposed to be removed within the Development Footprint.
DISTURBANCE LIMITS		
6)	The approval holder must not take the Action outside of the project area.	The Development Footprint is located entirely within the area encompassed by EPBC Approval: 2021/9117.
7)	The approval holder must not: a) Construct more than 350 gas production well heads in the taking of the Action. b) Operate more than 350 gas production well heads in the taking of the Action.	This is a broad administrative condition that WestSide is expected to be able to comply with.
8)	In accordance with the Constraint Protocol, the approval holder must: a) not exceed the maximum disturbance limits identified at conditions 2) and 3) b) adhere to the constraint mapping. c) ensure the fauna spotter-catcher is given authority to guide (including halting), all clearing. d) ensure that the fauna spotter-catcher monitors the movements of any protected matters in the project area. e) ensure that the fauna spotter-catcher does not, in carrying out their duties, act inconsistently with the Fauna Spotter Code of Practice.	This condition is managed at a project-wide level through implementation of the approved Constraint Protocol. The development of the Development Footprint will not, in itself, result in non-compliance with this condition.

Condition	Approval Condition	Response
9)	To avoid potential loss to potential breeding of the Australian Painted Snipe, the approval holder must not clear any mapped Australian Painted Snipe habitat in the species breeding season, between May and October.	Clearing for the Development Footprint does not impact mapped Australian Painted Snipe Habitat (Figure 6f).
10)	To avoid risks to any active nests within Australian Painted Snipe habitat, Painted Honeyeater habitat or Squatter Pigeon habitat, the approval holder must: a) establish an exclusion zone, including a 100 m radius (or larger if determined by the fauna spotter-catcher) around active nests of Australian Painted Snipe habitat, Painted Honeyeater habitat or Squatter Pigeon habitat until the young have fledged and the breeding season has ended, or the adults have dispersed of their own accord. b) clearly mark the exclusion zone using visible means (e.g. signage, flagging tape, or similar) to prevent accidental disturbance. c) brief all personnel likely to be in the proximity of an exclusion zone around active nests to avoid the exclusion zone and active nests to ensure avoidance of harm to Australian Painted Snipe habitat, Painted Honeyeater habitat or Squatter Pigeon habitat during the relevant breeding season.	At this stage, no active nests have been identified. Seasonal breeding habitat is known to be present on the Site. WestSide to ensure a 100 m radius is designated around active nests if identified, prior to clearing.
11)	If any <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i> , <i>Solanum dissectum</i> and <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i> are identified during the field-verification surveys, the approval holder must ensure to: a) establish an exclusion zone, including a 5 m buffer, around any populations of <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i> , <i>Solanum dissectum</i> and <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i> identified. b) clearly mark the exclusion zone using visible means (e.g. signage, flagging tape or similar) to prevent accidental harm to, or clearance of protected matters. c) brief all personnel likely to be in the proximity of an exclusion zone around listed threatened flora to further ensure avoidance of harm to listed threatened flora .	While potential suitable habitat is present for these species within the vicinity of the Development Footprint (Figure 6b), field surveys have not identified any individuals of these species. If individuals are identified prior to clearing, they must not be cleared in accordance with Condition 2, above. WestSide must ensure a clearly marked exclusion zone is provided around specimens, including a 5 m buffer.
12)	To ensure no functional change to Greater Glider (southern and central) foraging and dispersal habitat, the approval holder must ensure that clearing required for the project must not create gaps in the habitat that are too great for the species to glide across based on known glide ratio (calculated based on the known glide angle (40°) and tree height, or 100 m if not able to calculate accurately).	Suitable habitat for Greater Glider (southern and central) is not present in the vicinity of the Development Footprint.

Condition	Approval Condition	Response
13)	To minimise disturbance within fringe areas of the Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) Threatened Ecological Community, the approval holder must: a) maintain at least a 5 m exclusion zone around areas of the Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) Threatened Ecological Community. b) clearly mark the exclusion zone using visible means (e.g. signage, flagging tape or similar) to prevent accidental disturbances. c) brief all personnel likely to be in proximity of an exclusion zone around Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) Threatened Ecological Community of the need to avoid the exclusion zone and protected matter.	Brigalow TEC has not been confirmed within the Development Footprint or the bounds of the Site. Therefore, development of Development Footprint will have no impact on Brigalow TEC.
14)	If the approval holder detects the presence of any protected matter, or the habitat of any protected matter, that is likely to be impacted by the Action and was not previously reported to the department as part of the referral of this Action, to ensure an understanding of all potential impacts from the action on all protected matters, the approval holder must: a) notify the department in writing of the presence of any protected matter, or the likely extent of protected matter habitat, not previously reported to the department within 10 business days of detecting the presence of any protected matter or its habitat. The notification must include: i) A description of the species or habitat detected, ii) An assessment of its presence and extent on site, and why it was not previously detected iii) a discussion on the significance of the potential impact. b) not clear any area where the protected matter or the habitat of the protected matter is located unless: i) condition 3 provides for the clearing of that protected matter or habitat of that protected matter, ii) clearing does not exceed the limit specified in condition 3 for that protected matter or habitat of that protected matter.	This is a broad administrative condition that WestSide is expected to be able to comply with.
FIELD VERIFICATION SURVEYS		
15)	To ensure clearance limits specified under condition 1, 2 and 3 are not exceeded, the approval holder must conduct and provide evidence of field verification surveys for all protected matters and, in accordance with condition 18, in areas that are defined as high constraint area or moderate	FVS were completed in March 2026.

Condition	Approval Condition	Response
	constraint area as defined in the constraints mapping within the project area at least one month prior to any clearance. Field verification surveys in low constraint areas as defined in the constraints mapping must be conducted in at least one month prior to any clearing but need only to be conducted for canopy cover relevant to Koala dispersal habitat limits described in condition 4. Field verification survey results remain valid for the duration of the project if conducted according to the following requirements. Field verification surveys: a) must be conducted in an average or above average rainfall year. If field verification surveys were conducted in moderate constraint areas, in a below average rainfall year and the relevant protected matter habitat was not detected, then the field verification survey must be repeated in average or above average rainfall years at least one month prior to clearance. Field verification surveys conducted within high constraint areas do not have to be repeated if initially conducted in a below average rainfall year, if the protected matter habitat is assumed and will not be cleared. b) for canopy cover, relevant to Koala dispersal habitat can be conducted through high resolution desktop analysis if canopy cover can be verified. This survey is not required to be repeated if conducted in a below average rainfall year since the presence of Koala dispersal trees is not seasonal or rainfall dependent.	a) March 2026 surveys follow high rainfall period and are considered post-wet season surveys. b) Dispersal habitat mapping for Koalas is done only based on RE mapping across the wider project area. High-resolution desktop analysis has not been undertaken. However, tree surveys efforts have been undertaken on the Site during between 2024 and 2025. The Project area generally lacks significant canopy trees that are either Locally Important Koala Trees or Ancillary Habitat Trees.
16)	The approval holder must ensure that protected matters occurrences derived from systematic field verification surveys are submitted to the department and include data relating to the surveyed sites, survey methodology and species occurrence data.	This is an administrative condition that WestSide is expected to be able to comply with.
17)	Prior to any clearing within mapped Painted Honeyeater habitat, the approval holder must ensure that the fauna spotter-catcher will complete canopy searches to identify any foraging Painted Honeyeater individuals and for the presence of mistletoes of the <i>Amyema</i> genus recording whether or not the mistletoe is flowering.	This is an administrative condition that WestSide is expected to be able to comply with.
18)	Prior to any clearing within mapped Australian Painted Snipe habitat, Ornamental Snake habitat, <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i> potential habitat, <i>Solanum dissectum</i> potential habitat and <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i> potential habitat the approval holder must ensure field-verification surveys have been conducted at a time and season most likely to detect the relevant Australian Painted snipe, Ornamental snake, <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i> , <i>Solanum</i>	FVS were completed in March 2026, outside the breeding season for the Australian Painted snipe and the flowering seasons for <i>Solanum dissectum</i> and <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i> . The surveys did occur within the flowering season of <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i> . Nonetheless, no suitable habitat is mapped for the species within the Development Footprint.

Condition	Approval Condition	Response
	<i>dissectum</i> and <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i>. Unless verified by a suitably qualified ecologist that the below protected matters can be detected outside of below times, the time to survey for the following protected matters are: a) the breeding season for Australian Painted snipe - between May and October b) the flowering season for the listed threatened flora, i.e.: i) between July and November for <i>Solanum dissectum</i>, ii) between March to September for <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i>, iii) for <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i>, an appropriate flowering season is not known therefore surveys are to be conducted at the same time as for <i>Solanum dissectum</i> and <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i>, unless determined outside of this period by a suitably qualified ecologist. c) at night when water is present in the gilgais or within 3 days of significant rainfall events (>20 mm), when frogs are active for the Ornamental snake.	Habitat mapping undertaken for the Site as part of the EPBC Approval Process (Figure 6c) confirms that only potential habitat occurs for these species. Importantly, the Development Footprint is sited away from these mapped areas and will not result in clearing of potential habitat areas for <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i>, <i>Solanum dissectum</i> and <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i>. Similarly, while seasonal breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat for Australian Painted Snipe occurs on the Site, no gilgai or wetland features were observed on Site during the survey efforts. Therefore, it is unlikely that the Site supports Australian Painted Snipe. Nonetheless, the Development Footprint is sited away from suitable habitat areas (Figure 6f).
19)	When conducting field-verification surveys for Ornamental Snake within Ornamental Snake suitable habitat, the approval holder must ensure: a) that field-verification surveys will: i) be conducted at night, and ii) be conducted under ideal conditions for detecting Ornamental Snake, when water is present within gilgai habitat or within 3 days of significant rain (>20 mm). b) to record the date, time, location, recent rainfall, and presence and abundance of water and frog species in the Ornamental Snake suitable habitat, and c) to record when any Ornamental Snake is observed within up to 15 metres of the development footprint.	Suitable breeding and foraging habitat for Ornamental Snake is not mapped within the Development Footprint (Figure 6). The scope of the field surveys did not include target fauna searches. Nonetheless, no gilgai habitat was confirmed within the Development Footprint.
20)	The approval holder must prepare a field-verification survey report on the results from field- verification surveys undertaken in accordance with conditions 15, to 19 and publish the field- verification survey report on the approval holders website and submit the field-verification survey report to the department at least 15 business days prior to any clearing. The field-verification survey report must: a) Include the records from the surveys of Ornamental Snake suitable habitat required by condition 19. b) Include photographs of all <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i>, <i>Solanum dissectum</i> and <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i> detected onsite. c) Include the location and extent of trees containing mistletoes from the	Compliance with this condition is considered achievable. a) Ornamental Snake suitable habitat is mapped in Figure 6. No confirmed records within the Development Footprint. b) No individuals of <i>Solanum johnsonianum</i>, <i>Solanum dissectum</i> and <i>Xerothamnella herbacea</i> have been detected within the Development Footprint. c) and d) No mistletoes from the <i>Amyema</i> genus will be removed within the Development Footprint.

Condition	Approval Condition	Response
	<i>Amyema</i> genus to be cleared, including their location on maps d) Include a discussion on how the removal of trees containing mistletoes from the <i>Amyema</i> genus will not affect the functional value of the habitat of Painted Honeyeater e) Include the location and extent of trees to be cleared from Greater Glider (southern and central) Foraging and Dispersal habitat, including their location on maps f) Include a discussion on how removal of trees within Greater Glider (southern and central) Foraging and Dispersal habitat will not create gaps in the habitat corridor that are too great for the Greater Glider (Southern and central) to glide across based on known glide ratio (calculated based on the known glide angle (40°) and tree height, or 100 m if not able to calculate accurately). g) Include a discussion of how removal of trees would not changed the ability of Koalas to disperse across the landscape h) Not include sensitive biodiversity data or any sensitive landholder information in the version of the field-verification survey report published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public. i) Include the full results from field-verification surveys in the field-verification survey report provided to the department and notify the department in writing what exclusions and reductions were made in the version of the field-verification survey report published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public. j) include the location of protected matter habitat and records including shapefiles of the field-verification surveys, and how they have been protected in their next compliance report.	e) and f) No Greater Glider (southern and central) habitat is proposed to be cleared within the Development Footprint. g) No Koala Habitat Trees will be removed within the Development Footprint. h) Compliance with this administrative condition is considered achievable. i) Compliance with this administrative condition is considered achievable. j) Compliance with this administrative condition is considered achievable.
21)	The approval holder must not make changes to habitat descriptions and mapping rules stipulated in the Constraint Protocol unless approved by the Minister in writing.	Not assessed within the of scope of this report.
22)	The approval holder must ensure that any updates to constraint mapping are based on field- verification surveys and only undertaken in accordance with the habitat descriptions and mapping rules stipulated in the approved Constraint Protocol. If the constraints mapping is updated consistent with condition 21, the approval holder must, at least one month prior to any clearing, submit to the department: a) an electronic copy of the revised and approved Constraint Protocol, including the updated constraint mapping, and the Environmental Constraint	This is a broad administrative condition that WestSide is expected to be able to comply with.

Condition	Approval Condition	Response
	Analysis Report. b) an explanation of the updates made to the updated constraints mapping. c) details and results of the relevant field-verification surveys. d) evidence that updates to the constraints mapping align with the habitat descriptions and mapping rules stipulated in the approved Constraint Protocol.	
PRE-CLEARANCE SURVEYS		
23)	The approval holder must: a) ensure that immediately prior to clearing, a fauna spotter-catcher will complete flushing transects as part of their pre-clearance surveys to encourage the movement of Koala, Squatter Pigeon and Australian Painted Snipe out of the project area. b) adhere to Ornamental Snake pre-clearance survey and relocation requirements specified in condition 24 and 25. c) ensure that protected matters occurrences detected during pre-clearance surveys are submitted to the department should include data relating to the location (including shape files), survey methodology and species occurrence data. d) publish on the Approval Holders website and submit to the department the results from pre-clearance surveys undertaken from condition 23 to 25 in the form of a pre-clearance survey report within 15 business days after any clearing. The pre-clearance survey report must: i) Include the records and location of any protected matters identified from pre- clearance survey[] ii) Include the records and location of any Ornamental Snake required by condition 25 to be relocated e) exclude or redact sensitive biodiversity data or any sensitive landholder information from pre-clearance survey report published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public. f) submit the full results from pre-clearance surveys to the department within 10 business days of its publication on the website and notify the department in writing what exclusions and redactions have been made in the version published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public. g) notify the department within five business days of the publication, and h) include the records of the surveys, including the location of the records and shape files of their locations, and how they have been protected in their next compliance report.	While suitable habitat for this species is mapped over the Site, no individuals for these species were recorded. It is considered unlikely that these species will be present within the Development Footprint. Nonetheless, WestSide will need to ensure compliance with this condition prior to, during and after clearing for the Development Footprint.

Condition	Approval Condition	Response
24)	To avoid the risk of Ornamental Snake injury or death from clearing, the approval holder must engage a fauna-spotter catcher to: a) undertake Ornamental Snake pre-clearance surveys within Ornamental Snake suitable habitat of the project area to identify the presence and relocate any Ornamental Snake detected at the time of clearing away from the development footprint. b) record when any Ornamental Snake is observed within up to 15 metres of the development footprint. c) If an Ornamental Snake is identified record the date, time, location, recent rainfall, and presence and abundance of water and frog species in the Ornamental Snake suitable habitat.	While suitable habitat for this species is mapped over the Site, no individuals for these species were recorded. It is considered unlikely that these species will be present within the Development Footprint. Nonetheless, WestSide will need to ensure compliance with this condition prior to, during and after clearing for the Development Footprint.
25)	To avoid the risk of Ornamental Snake injury or death from clearing, the approval holder must ensure that the fauna spotter-catcher engaged to meet the requirements of condition 24) has the authority to immediately cease clearance for sufficient time to safely relocate all Ornamental Snake individuals detected within up to 15 metres of any clearing away from the area for clearing.	WestSide will need to ensure compliance with this condition prior to and during clearing for the Development Footprint.
Conditions 26 – 73 are not assessed within the scope of this report.		