Appendix E

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

umwelt

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Threatened ecological communities					
Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)		E	-	This TEC is characterised by the presence of *Acacia harpophylla* either dominant in the tree layer, or co-dominant with other species – notably *Casuarina cristata*, other *Acacia* spp. or *Eucalyptus* spp. Occasionally these other species may be more common than *A. harpophylla*. The TEC has a considerable range of vegetation structure and composition united by a suite of species that tend to occur on acidic and salty clay soils. Corresponding REs: 11.4.3, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.10, 11.5.16, 11.9.1, 11.9.5, 11.9.6, 11.11.14, 11.12.21.	**Unlikely** This TEC was identified as 'known to occur' desktop search extent in the PMST. Outside of the Project Area, two small patches of confirmed Brigalow TEC were observed. They occur approximately 600 m and 1.5 km south of Section A and comprise RE 11.11.14. These patches met the diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds for the TEC, however they are not considered to experience any direct or indirect impacts given their location outside of the Project Area. A small patch of regrowth vegetation dominated by a stand of brigalow with *Eucalyptus decorticans* is present on sandstone derived soils occurs approximately 1.7 m south of the Project Area. The presence of *E. decorticans* may suggest the vegetation may have previously been associated with RE 11.10.4 and is therefore, not considered the TEC. Additionally, one synonymous RE (RE 11.4.3 was State mapped outside of the Field Survey Extent, but within the

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					Project Area). This was not ground-truthed. Given that all patches of Brigalow TEC were recorded outside of the Field Survey Extent and Disturbance Footprint, the TEC is considered unlikely to occur.
Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	E	-	This TEC is characterised by a canopy layer is dominated by *Casuarina glauca* (swamp oak, swamp she-oak), and a number of *Eucalyptus* spp., can emerge from the canopy. The TEC is often found in association with other vegetation types such as coastal saltmarsh, mangroves, freshwater wetlands, littoral rainforests or swamp sclerophyll forests in a 'mosaic' of coastal floodplain communities. The TEC occurs in coastal catchments on unconsolidated sediments, mostly at elevations of less than 20 m above sea-level that are typically found within 30 km of the coast. Corresponding REs: 12.1.1, 12.3.20.	**Unlikely** This TEC was identified as 'likely to occur' within the Project Area in the PMST. However, no analogous REs (12.1.1, 12.3.20) occur within the Project Area as per the findings of the field survey program and therefore it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	E	-	This TEC typically occurs in low-lying coastal alluvial areas with minimal relief, such as swamps, floodplain pockets, depressions, alluvial flats, back-barrier flats, fans, terraces, and behind fore-dunes at elevations frequently below 20 m. The TEC varies from open woodland to closed forest with a layered	**Unlikely** This TEC was identified as 'may occur' within the Project Area in the PMST. However, no analogous REs (12.2.7, 12.3.4/12.3.4a, 12.3.5, 12.3.6, 12.3.20) occur within the Project Area as per the findings of the field survey program and

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				canopy, dominated by Melaleucas and/or *Eucalyptus robusta*. Corresponding REs: 12.2.7, 12.3.4/12.3.4a, 12.3.5, 12.3.6, 12.3.20.	it is therefore considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Coolibah – Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions		E	-	This TEC occurs as a semi-arid to humid subtropical woodland where *Eucalyptus coolabah* subsp. *coolabah* and/or *E. largiflorens* are the dominant canopy species and where the understorey tends to be grassy. It is found on the grey, self-mulching clays of periodically waterlogged floodplains, swamp margins, ephemeral wetlands, and stream levees. Corresponding REs: 11.3.3, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.28, 11.3.37.	**Low** This TEC was identified as 'may occur' within the Project Area in the PMST. However, no analogous REs (11.3.3, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.28, 11.3.37) occur within the Field Survey Extent. One RE (11.3.27f) of which some areas may be considered analogous, was State mapped within the Project Area. Vegetation representative of this TEC was not identified during the field surveys and it is therefore considered low likelihood of occurring within the Project Area.
Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thickets of Eastern Australia		CE	-	This TEC is a complex of rainforest and coastal vine thickets, including some that are deciduous, and occurs within 2 km of the coast or adjacent to a large saltwater body, such as an estuary and, thus, is influenced by the sea. The structure of the TEC is typically a closed canopy of trees, with the canopy height varies with the degree of exposure and can range from dwarf to medium heights (<1–25 m). Corresponding REs: 12.2.2.	**Unlikely** This TEC was identified as 'likely to occur' within the desktop search extent in the PMST. However, no analogous REs (12.2.2) occur within the Project Area. Given that vegetation representative of this TEC was not identified during field surveys, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.

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Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia		CE	-	This TEC typically occurs on basalt and alluvial soils, including sand and old/elevated alluvial soils as well as floodplain alluvia. Lowland Rainforest typically occurs in areas with high annual rainfall (>1300 mm) at elevations below 300 m in altitude. TEC is generally a moderately tall (≥20 m) to tall (≥30 m) closed forest (canopy cover ≥70%). Tree species with compound leaves are common and leaves are relatively large (notophyll to mesophyll). Corresponding REs: 12.3.1, 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, 12.12.16.	**Unlikely** This TEC was identified as 'likely to occur' within the Project Area in the PMST. However, vegetation representative of this TEC (REs 12.3.1, 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1, 12.12.16) was not identified during the field surveys. Given this, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains		E	-	This TEC is typically a grassy woodland with a canopy dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* and understorey mostly of grasses and other herbs. It mostly occurs in gently undulating to flat landscapes and occasionally on gentle slopes on a wide range of soil types of alluvial and depositional origin. Corresponding REs: 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12.	**Unlikely** This TEC was identified as 'likely to occur' within the Project Area in the PMST. However, vegetation representative of this TEC (REs 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12) was not identified during field surveys. Therefore, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions		E	-	This TEC is considered an extreme form of dry seasonal subtropical rainforest, occurring in areas with a subtropical, seasonally dry climate on soils of high to medium fertility. It is generally characterised by the prominence of trees with microphyll sized leaves (2.5–7.5	**Known** This TEC was identified as 'likely to occur' within Project Area in the PMST. 14 patches of RE 11.11.18 were field verified within the Project Area and were considered analogous with the TEC.

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				cm long) and the frequent presence of *Brachychiton australis/B. rupestris* as emergent. Corresponding REs: 11.2.3, 11.3.11, 11.4.1, 11.5.15, 11.8.6, 11.8.13, 11.9.4, 11.9.8, 11.11.18.	
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh		V	-	This TEC is mainly associated with the soft substrate shores of estuaries and embayments (sandy and/or muddy) and on some open, low wave energy coasts. Vegetation in this TEC consists mainly of salt-tolerant vegetation (halophytes) including grasses, herbs, sedges, rushes and shrubs. Succulent herbs, shrubs and grasses generally dominated and vegetation is generally of less than 0.5 m height. Corresponding REs: 12.1.2.	**Known** This TEC was identified as 'likely to occur' within Project Area in the PMST. 27 patches of RE 12.1.2 were field verified within and adjacent to the Project Area. These patches meet the key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds and are therefore considered to be the TEC.
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions		E	-	This TEC occurs on alluvial landforms, including floodplains, the riparian zones of parent rivers and other order tributaries, alluvial flats, floodplain/alluvial terraces and periodically flooded depressions. Vegetation structure varies from tall open forest to woodland with a canopy dominated by eucalypts and/or other myrtaceous trees to 40 m in height. Canopy cover is typically 40–60% but may be as low as 20%. Corresponding REs: 12.3.2, 12.3.2a, 12.3.3, 12.3.3a, 12.3.3d, 12.3.4a, 12.3.7, 12.3.7c,	**Known** This TEC was identified as 'likely to occur' within the Project Area in the PMST. Nine patches of RE 12.3.3 were field verified within the Project Area. A total of four patches of RE 12.3.3 were recorded within and adjacent to the Field Survey Extent which met the key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds for the Eucalypt Floodplain Forest TEC. An assessment against the key diagnostic characteristics and

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				12.3.7d, 12.3.10, 12.3.11, 12.3.11a, 12.3.11b, 12.3.12, 12.3.14a, 12.3.15 and 12.3.19.	condition thresholds has been completed to confirm the presence of category B3 and C2 vegetation. Three discrete patches of RE 12.3.3 were <0.5 ha and therefore, do not meet the condition thresholds for the TEC. These patches are not considered further within this assessment. An additional six discrete patches occur on a colluvial landform.
Weeping myall woodlands		E	-	This TEC occurs as open woodlands to woodlands, generally 4–12 m high, in which *Acacia pendula* is the sole or dominant overstorey species. Other species including *Alectryon oleifolius* subsp. *elongatus, Eucalyptus populnea* or *E. largiflorens* may also occur, though not as dominant species. Corresponding REs: 11.3.2, 11.3.28.	**Unlikely** This TEC was identified as 'likely to occur' within the Project Area in the PMST. However, vegetation representative of this TEC (REs 11.3.2, 11.3.28) was not identified during the field surveys. Given this, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Flora					
Hairy joint grass	*Arthraxon hispidus*	V	V	This species is found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland. It has also been recorded growing around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, in shaded small gullies, on creek banks, on sandy alluvium in creek beds in open forests, and with bog mosses in mound springs.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. There are no WildNet or ALA records for the species within the desktop search extent. The closest WildNet records occur more than 100 km south of the Project Area near Cynthia State Forest (ALA, 2025). However, the species

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					predicted distribution does overlap with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). While suitable habitat is present within the Project Area; constituting woodlands near creeks, creek banks and shaded gullies, the species is not known from the broader area (desktop search extent) and is therefore unlikely to depend on the habitat within the Project Area for survival.
Yarwun whitewood	*Atalaya collina*	E	E	This species occurs in semi-evergreen vine thicket or dry rainforest. Surface soils are moderately drained, brownish-black clay loams overlying clay subsoils. Both known populations occur in partially cleared highly disturbed areas.	**High** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. It is known from the desktop search extent, with a WildNet record occurring in 1992, located approximately 1.5 km north of the Project Area, west of Mount Stowe State Forest. The species predicted distribution also overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). The patches of vegetation observed to contain previous records of the species are directly connected to suitable vegetation within Section D and E of the Project Area, consisting of SEVT on brown-black clay loams (RE 11.11.18).

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Coolabah bertya	*Bertya opponens*	V	-	This species has been noted in a variety of community types ranging from shrubland, woodland, open forest with shrubby understorey to SEVT. This species has been observed on a variety of soil types including shallow sandy loams derived from sandstone, rhyolite, shale and metasediments. The distribution of this species occurs from near Charters Towers in Queensland, south to Cobar and Coffs Harbour, New South Wales.	**High** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. A WildNet record occurs in the desktop search extent, dating from 1998. It occurs approximately 5 km from the Project Area, just north of the Callide Timber Reserve. There are also numerous ALA records for *Bertya opponens* in the desktop search extent, with the closest located 200 m north of Section A of the Disturbance Footprint, near the Callide Timber Reserve in 1992 (ALA, 2025). The species predicted distribution also overlaps with the Project Area, intersecting within the 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Suitable habitat for the species occurs amongst a variety of vegetation communities observed within the Project Area, including shrubland, woodland, open forest with shrubby understorey and SEVT.
Three-leaved bosistoa	*Bosistoa transversa*	V	-	This species is known from Richmond River, New South Wales, to Mount Larcom near Gladstone, Queensland. It grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300 m. Found in association with *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum, Syzygium*	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Projecte Area and the closest WildNet record dates from 1992 at Mt Larcom, approximately 10 km

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				hodgkinsoniae, Endiandra pubens, Dendrocnide photinophylla, Acmena ingens, Diploglottis australis and *Diospyros mabacea*.	from the Project Area. There are some ALA records of *Bosistoa transversa* near the Project Area, with the closest occurring approximately 7 km north of Section D in 2008 near Yarwun. The species predicted distribution also overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite the presence of nearby records, the Project Area doesn't contain suitable wet sclerophyll or rainforest habitat for the species. Patches of SEVT that occur throughout the alignment may support the species, however this habitat didn't contain any of the associated species that tend to co-occur with *Bosistoa transversa*. In addition, the species was not recorded within SEVT vegetation during field surveys.
Hoop pine orchid	*Bulbophyllum globuliforme*	V	NT	This species is host-specific, only growing on the *Araucaria cunninghamii*, where it colonises the upper branches of mature trees. The hoop pine occurs in upland (usually 100 – 900 m ASL) subtropical rainforest communities.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. However, there are no WildNet or ALA records within the desktop search extent. The closest ALA record occurs 23 km south-east of the Project Area at Kroombit Tops National Park from 2024 (ALA,

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					2025). The species predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Further to the lack of WildNet records within the Project Area, *B. globuliforme* relies on *Araucaria cunninghamii* as a host plant. Vegetation with *Araucaria cunninghamii* was not observed within the Project Area and therefore the Project Area fails to supply suitable habitat for the species.
Ooline	*Cadellia pentastylis*	V	V	This species occurs in a range of vegetation types including semi-evergreen vine thicket, brigalow-belah, poplar box and bendee communities. Ooline often occurs on the edges of sandstone and basalt escarpments, 200 – 500 m ASL. In most areas of its range, ooline grows on the moderately fertile soils preferred for agriculture and pasture development.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. However, there are no WildNet or ALA records within the search extent. The closest ALA record occurs approximately 40 km west of the Project Area in the Callide Valley dating from 1949 (ALA, 2025). The species predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). While the species is not known from the desktop search extent, the Project Area supports patches of suitable habitat

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					(including brigalow-belah woodland, SEVT and poplar box woodland).
-	*Cossinia australiana*	E	E	This species is noted from ecotones at dry rainforest edges, primarily araucarian microphyll vine forest and relict SEVT; however, may occur within closed forests as scattered individuals. This species is noted to grow on a variety of soil types within an altitudinal range from 20 to 520 m. *Cossinia australiana* has a 300 km distribution from Rockhampton to Kingaroy, within southern and central Queensland.	**Known** This species was recorded within the Project Area in the July 2025 surveys south of the Callide Timber Reserve at the fringe of SEVT vegetation. It was also identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area and there was a WildNet record within the desktop search extent, north-east of the Callide Mine dating from 2005 approximately 600 m from the Project Area. The majority of ALA records occur around the Callide Timber Reserve and Callide Mine, with the closest specimen situated approximately 200 m from the Project Area dating from 2018 (ALA, 2025). The species predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025).
Wedge-leaf tuckeroo	*Cupaniopsis shirleyana*	V	V	This species occurs in a variety of dry rainforest vegetation types, including vine thicket communities on hillsides, stream beds and along riverbanks at altitudes up to 550 m ASL. This species is also likely to occur on the margins of native vegetation in scrubby	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. Recent records of this species are absent with a WildNet record noted in the desktop

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				urbanised areas. It is predominately found on dark brown sandy loams and sandy clay loams (pH 5 – 7.5) and rocky scree slopes.	search extent dating from 1993 near Mt Larcom, approximately 6.3 km from the Project Area. An additional ALA record from 1993 occurs near Mt Larcom with the majority of known records to the south near Turkey Beach and Agnes Waters. The species predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). *Cupaniopsis shirleyana* may occur in SEVT, which is scattered throughout the Project Area, however, these areas are often isolated by larger tracts of eucalypt woodland. This species was not recorded in patches of SEVT during field surveys.
-	*Cycas megacarpa*	E	E	This species is found in woodland, open woodland and open forests, often in conjunction with a grassy understory. This species is found in habitat dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Blakella citriodora* as well as *Corymbia erythrophloia, Eucalyptus melanophloia* and *Lophostemon confertus*. There are also reports that it can be found in or on the edge of rainforest habitat.	**Known** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. Whilst no WildNet records were occurred in the desktop search extent, there are numerous ALA records along Sections A, B, C and D of the Project Area. The species predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025).

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					Cycas megacarpa was observed within the disturbance footprint throughout the field surveys in association with remnant, regrowth and non-remnant areas. Specifically, it was observed in eucalypt dominated open forests to woodlands on hills and ranges, ironbark woodland to open woodland on hills and ranges, *Blakella citriodora* open forest to woodlands, eucalypt dominated open forest to woodland fringing drainage lines and on floodplains, SEVT and microphyll vine forest and non-remnant or cleared pasture.
Marlborough blue	*Cycas ophiolitica*	E	E	This species occurs on hills and slopes in sparse, grassy open forest at altitude ranges from 80 – 400 m ASL. It is frequently found on shallow, stony, infertile soils developed on sandstone and serpentinite, and is often associated with species such as *Blakella dallachiana, Corymbia erythrophloia, Corymbia xanthope* and *Eucalyptus fibrosa*. Climate in the habitat of the species is tropical with hot, humid summers and mild, dry winters.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area. There are no WildNet or ALA records within the desktop search extent. The closest ALA record occurs approximately 50 km north of the Project Area, dating from 2016 (ALA, 2025). The species predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Although suitable habitat occurs within the Project Area; associated with eucalypt dominated woodland, the

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					Project Area does not occur within its known distribution, which terminates approximately 30 km south of Rockhampton.
King blue-grass	*Dichanthium queenslandicum*	E	V	This species occurs on black cracking clay in tussock grasslands mainly in association with other species of blue grasses (*Dichanthium* spp. and *Bothriochloa* spp.) but also with other grasses restricted to this soil type. *Dichanthium queenslandicum* occurs from near Dalby north to about 90 km north of Hughenden and west as far as Clermont. The main concentration of populations in central Queensland in the Emerald region.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent'. There are no WildNet or ALA records within the desktop search extent for the species. The closest ALA record occurs approximately 26 km south of the Project Area dating from 1948, near Dawes (ALA, 2025). The species predicted distribution does not overlap with the Project Area (SNES, 2025). Given the lack of records within the search extent and a lack of suitable tussock grassland habitat for the species, it is unlikely that it would occur within the Project Area.

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Bluegrass	*Dichanthium setosum*	V	-	This species occurs on heavy basaltic soils and red-brown loams. It is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture.	**Unlikely** This species was identified on the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. There are no WildNet or ALA records within the desktop search extent for the species. The closest ALA record occurs more than 200 km west of the Project Area dating from 2018 (ALA, 2025). The species predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). While moderately disturbed woodland and highly disturbed pasture occurs within the Project Area, the species is not known from the region and is therefore unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Black ironbox	*Eucalyptus raveretiana*	V	V	This species usually grows along watercourses, to a lesser extent river flats or open woodland at 0–300 m ASL in sub-tropical climates. Soil varies from sand to heavy clays. The species does not occur in pure stands, but is co-dominant with species including *Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca fluviatilis, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Blakella tessellaris*, and occasionally in semi evergreen vine thicket.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). However, there are no WildNet or ALA records within the desktop search extent for the species. The closest ALA

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					records occur 70 km north-west of the Project Area in alignment with its known distribution from Townsville to Rockhampton (ALA, 2025). The Project Area contains suitable habitat scattered amongst open woodland, watercourses and riparian areas observed to contain *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Blakella tessellaris*. However, the Project Area sits outside the species known range and it is therefore considered unlikely to occur in the area.
Queensland fontainea	*Fontainea venosa*	V	V	This species is found in notophyll vine forest and vine thicket with a mean annual rainfall of 1000 – 1100 mm on soils derived from and containing abundant andesitic rocks, often on rocky outcrops or along creeks. The distribution of *Fontainea venosa* ranges from south-west of Beenleigh near Brisbane, along the Koolkooroon Creek in the Boyne Valley, and near Littlemore, in Queensland.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent. The species predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). There are no WildNet or ALA records within the desktop search extent. The nearest ALA records occur approximately 55 km southeast of the Project Area in Degalgil State Forest, with the most recent dating from 2003 (ALA, 2025). Although suitable habitat occurs within the Project Area; associated with isolated patches of SEVT with rocky

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					outcrops, *Fontainea venosa* is not known from the desktop search extent and is therefore considered low likelihood.
Shrubby bush pear	*Leichhardtia brevifolia*	V	V	This species has been recorded from a variety of vegetation communities including eucalypt dominated woodland with grassy understorey, eucalypt woodlands on serpentine rock outcrops or on black crumbly soils derived from serpentine, eucalypt woodlands on granite soils or in eucalypt dominated open forest on dark massive acid agglomerate soils. *Leichhardtia brevifolia* is endemic to Queensland and has an apparent disjunct distribution in northern and central Queensland with records near Townsville, Springsure and north of Rockhampton. *L. brevifolia* grows on serpentine rock outcrops or crumbly black soils derived from serpentine in eucalypt woodland, often with *Eucalyptus fibrosa* and *Corymbia xanthope*.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent. The species predicted distribution in SPRAT does not overlap with the Project Area (SNES, 2025). There are no WildNet or ALA records within the desktop search extent for the species. The closest ALA record occurs approximately 60 km north of the Project Area near Mt Kilner from 2005 (ALA, 2025). While eucalypt woodland is present within the Project Area, the known distribution of the species occurs well outside the desktop search extent and *Leichhardtia brevifolia* is therefore is considered low likelihood.
Austral cornflower	*Leuzea australis*	V	V	The species is currently confined to Queensland. The current distribution extends from Allora (north of Warwick) to Callide (north-west of Biloela). *Leuzea australis* usually grows on heavy black or red-brown clay, or clay loams derived from	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area;

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				basalt. Populations are often confined to roadsides and cultivation headlands. This species is often found in woodland and grassland and in association with *Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. orgadophila*, *E. populnea*, *E. tereticornis*, and *E. melanophloia*.	coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). However, there are no WildNet or ALA records within the desktop search extent. The closest ALA record occurs 30 km south of Section A of the Project Area from 2017 near Lawgi Dawes (ALA, 2025). Records closer to Biloela are dated from 1966 and 1947. Eucalypt woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* or *E. melanophloia* are present within the Project Area; however, there are very limited occurrences of heavy basalt derived clays. Given the lack of records within the desktop search and limited suitable habitat, there is a low likelihood of occurrence for the species.
Macadamia nut	*Macadamia integrifolia*	V	V	This species grows in remnant rainforest, preferring partially open areas such as rainforest edges on a diversity of landforms including hill crests, hill slopes, scree slopes and foot slopes, gullies, benches and terrace plains. This species occurs within an altitudinal range from 5–340 m growing high nutrient alluvial and volcanic soils which are well drained, slightly acidic and varying in texture from clayey-sand through various loams to silty-clay. This species is known from Mt Bauple, north of Gympie, to	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). However, there are no WildNet or ALA records within the desktop search extent for the species. The closest ALA record occurs 36 km north-west of

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				Currumbin Valley in the Gold Coast hinterland.	Section A of the Project Area from 1994 at Bells Creek Conservation Park (ALA, 2025). However, this record is an outlier from the species known range, which occurs from Gympie to the Currumbin Valley. Further to the lack of known records within the search extent, no remnant rainforest habitat was identified within the Project Area and therefore there is a low likelihood of the species occurring in the Project Area.
Mt Larcom silkpod	*Parsonsia larcomensis*	V	V	This species occurs in open heathland and shrubland at or near the summits of mountain peaks in shallow, loamy soils on cliffs or among outcrops of acid volcanic rocks and serpentinites. Records indicate this species occurs in an altitudinal range from 350 to 750 m elevation. *Parsonsia larcomensis* is restricted to central eastern Queensland, where it is confined to the Rockhampton – Mount Perry area.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT highlighted that the Project Area occurs within the 'may occur' predicted distribution for the species (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record occurs 9 km north-west of the Section D of the Project Area at Mt Larcom. Numerous other ALA records are known from Mt Larcom (ALA, 2025), with additional records at Mount Wheeler north of Rockhampton. Despite the presence of WildNet records within the search extent, suitable heathland or shrubland habitat

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					is not present within the Project Area for the species.
-	*Polianthion minutiflorum*	V	V	This species frequently occurs in forest and woodland on sandstone slopes and gullies with skeletal soil. Occasionally noted on deeper sands adjacent to deeply weathered laterite. *Polianthion minutiflorum* is often found within acacia woodland or eucalypt woodland. This species has been recorded west of Mackay, south to Kingaroy.	**High** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record occurs approximately 9 km north of Section A of the Project Area at the Callide Mine, dating from 2006. Numerous other ALA records are known from this area near the Mine and Callide Timber Reserve, with the closest record located 1.5 km north of Section A in 1996 (ALA, 2025). This cluster of individuals constitutes the Callide Range subpopulation. *Polianthion minutiflorum* relies predominantly on eucalypt woodland on sandstone slopes, of which there are numerous patches that connect to the existing Callide population (composed of RE 11.10.13). Given the presence of suitable habitat within the Project Area and presence of nearby records, the

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					species has a high likelihood of occurrence.
Narrow-leaved malletwood	*Rhodamnia angustifolia*	CE	CE	This species is known from a single population with a very restricted range to the south of Gladstone in the South Eastern Queensland bioregion (Weitalaba National Park). *Rhodamnia angustifolia* grows on reddish brown loams derived from Muncon volcanic mudstones at 200-600 m ASL amongst Araucarian microphyll vine forest. Associated species include *Choricarpia subargentea*, *Backhousia kingii* and *Barklya syringifolia*. The species occurs in remnant vegetation mapped as Regional Ecosystems (REs) 12.12.13 and 12.12.18, which are considered to be fire-sensitive.	**Low** While this species was not identified in the PMST and no predicted habitat coincides with the Project Area (SNES, 2025), the species is known from a nearby WildNet record dating from 2016, located approximately 6.5 km south of Section E within the Tondoon Botanic Gardens. This individual was recorded as a cultivated specimen sourced from the Weitalaba National Park, where the single known population of the species occurs. The Park is situated approximately 50 km south of the Project Area. The existing population occurs predominantly in disturbed areas of the Park, where logging has occurred, suggesting a disturbance preference. Given that the WildNet record is a cultivated specimen and that no Araucarian microphyll vine forest (12.12.13 or 12.12.18) occurs within the Project Area, the species is considered low likelihood of occurrence.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Quassia	*Samadera bidwillii*	V	V	This species is found in a variety of vegetation types; but frequently occurs in lowland rainforest often with *Araucaria cunninghamii* or on rainforest margins. Other forest types include open forest and woodland and is commonly recorded in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses up to 510 m altitude. The Distribution of this species encompasses an area beginning east of Mackay, south to Bauple and west to Biloela.	**Known** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. The species predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area, occurring within the 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). There were two recent WildNet records from 2021, with one 9.2 km north of Section D at Mt Larcom and the other situated 8 km west of Section A within the Callide Ranges. Additional ALA records occur as close as 200 m from the Project Area (dated 2018), near the Callide Mine. An ALA record from 2025 occurs within 1 km of Section D. 541 *Samadera bidwillii* stem/individuals were observed within Section B of the Project Area within the Callide Timber Reserve during the field surveys.
-	*Solanum dissectum*	E	E	This species occurs in open forest and woodland of *Acacia harpophylla* or *Eucalyptus thozetiana* on solodic clay soils. *Solanum dissectum* has a restricted distribution in central Queensland. It has mainly been found in the area bounded by Banana, Dululu, Moura and Thangool but has also been recorded 40 km south of Blackwater.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Biloela (SNES, 2025). Recorded WildNet specimens date from

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					1966 and are located approximately 10 km west of Section A. Recent ALA records occur up until 2024, with the closest located approximately 15 km north-west of the Project Area near Mt Murchinson. Small patches of *Acacia harpophylla* dominated vegetation are mapped south of Section A but are absent within the Project Area. The absence of suitable woodland habitat and distance from recent records; this species is considered to have a low likelihood to occur.
-	*Solanum johnsonianum*	E	E	This species occurs within communities dominated or co-dominated by *Acacia harpophylla*, on heavy cracking soils. Other associated species include *Eucalyptus thozetiana* with understorey of *Geijera parviflora*. *Solanum johnsonianum* is endemic to central Queensland within a distribution over a distance of approximately 100 km, extending from north-west of Theodore to north of Jambin.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Section A of the Project Area (SNES, 2025). No WildNet or ALA records occurred within the desktop search extent. ALA records occur more than 25 km west of Section A from 1959 up until 2022. Small patches of *Acacia harpophylla* dominated vegetation are mapped within Section A, however, given the lack of records within the search extent, the likely presence of this

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					species within the Project Area is considered low.
Brush sophora	*Sophora fraseri*	V	V	This species is found north of Casino in northern NSW, where it is very rare, and into south-east Queensland, where it is widespread but not common. It grows in moist habitats, often in hilly terrain at altitudes from 60–660 m on shallow soils along rainforest margins in eucalypt forests or in large canopy gaps in closed forest communities.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent, however no predicted habitat coincides within the Project Area (SNES, 2025). No WildNet records were observed within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs 55 km south-east of the Project Area, dating from 1997 at Koolkooroom Creek, Degalgil State Forest. Some habitat occurs for brush sophora within the Project Area in association with isolated patches of SEVT and moister patches of eucalypt forest. However, given the lack of known records within the broader area and the Project Area's distance from known populations, the species is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
-	*Xerothamnella herbacea*	E	E	This species occurs in *Acacia harpophylla* dominated communities in shaded situations, often amongst leaf litter and is associated with gilgais (shallow ground depressions). It prefers soils that are heavy, grey to dark brown clays.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat is likely to occur' within the desktop search extent, however no predicted habitat coincides within the Project

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Area (SNES, 2025). The closest patch of predicted habitat occurs to the west of the Project Area around Theodore where a known population exists. No WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, however the closest ALA records occur approximately 3.5 km north-west of Section A, dating from 2018 at the Callide Mine. Small patches of *Acacia harpophylla* dominated vegetation are mapped south of Section A of the Project Area, however there are no registered WildNet records within the search extent, therefore the likelihood is considered low.
Birds					
Ruddy turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*	V, M	V	This species strongly prefers rocky shores or beaches where there are large deposits of rotting seaweed. It may also occur in a variety of coastal environments including rock platforms and shelves, shingle or gravel beaches, sand, coral or shell beaches, this species has occasionally been sighted in estuaries, harbours, bays, and coastal lagoons, among low saltmarsh or on exposed beds of seagrass, around sewage ponds and on mudflats.	**Moderate** This species is known to roost within the desktop search extent, according to the PMST, and species habitat is likely to occur near Section E of the Project Area based on the SPRAT mapping (SNES, 2025). One WildNet record occurred within the desktop search extent, dating from 1956 approximately 7.6 km east of Section E, at Barney Point. Numerous ALA records occur along the coast near the eastern extent of the Project Area,

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					with the closest occurring 5 km east of Section E in 2020. In addition to the desktop records, suitable habitat occurs within Section E of the Project Area, associated with the intertidal mudflats and mangrove communities. This habitat is in extent. Given the presence of limited suitable habitat within the Project Area and their known occurrence within the search extent, they are moderately likely to occur within the Project Area.
Sharp-tailed sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*	V, M	V	This species occurs on muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh, or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans, and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They use intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries or seashores and swamps and creeks lined with mangroves.	**Moderate** This species is known to roost within the Project Area, according to the PMST. Species habitat 'may' or 'is likely' to overlap with the entire Project Area based on the SPRAT mapping (SNES, 2025). Numerous WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, with the most recent occurring 6.7 km west of Section A, along Valentine Plains Rd from 1993. More recent ALA records occur along the coast near Section E and amongst freshwater inland waterbodies near Section A. Sporadic suitable habitat occurs within the Project Area in association with intertidal mudflats and mangroves where sedges, grasses and saltpans

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					occur at Section E, as well as the freshwater waterbodies and larger creeks throughout the remainder of the Project Area. Given the sporadic nature of the suitable habitat, the species is moderately likely to occur in the Project Area.
Red knot	*Calidris canutus*	V, M	V	In Australasia, this species mainly inhabits intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours. It sometimes occurs on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs. This species usually forages in soft substrate near the edge of water on intertidal mudflats or sandflats exposed by low tide.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents near Gladstone (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The closest and most recent record, dating from 1989, occurs approximately 1.2 km north of Section E along the Calliope River. Additional ALA records are known from the Gladstone area as recently as 2019. Suitable foraging and roosting habitat occur in fragments in Section E of the Project Area, in association with intertidal mudflats.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Curlew sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	CE, M	CR	This species mainly occurs on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded less often inland, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand, occurring in both fresh and brackish waters.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The closest and most recent record dating from 1989 occurs approximately 1.3 km north of Section E along the Calliope River. Additional ALA records are known from the Gladstone coast, with records as recent as 2019. Suitable foraging and roosting habitat occurs within Section E, where intertidal mudflats occur and throughout other areas of the Project Area where freshwater wetlands are known to exist. However, this habitat is limited in extent and the inland wetlands are largely disconnected and don't provide sloping muddy banks.
Great knot	*Calidris tenuirostris*	V, M	V	This species prefers sheltered coastal habitats with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats. This includes inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries, and lagoons. Typically, the species roosts in large groups in open	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'roosting known to occur' within the desktop search extent. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				areas, often at the water's edge or in shallow water close to feeding grounds.	overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent near Gladstone (Section E of the Project Area) (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The most recent record dating from 1999, occurs approximately 7.3 km north-west of Section E, near Targinie State Forest. Additional ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with records as recent as 2019. Suitable foraging and roosting habitat occur in fragments in Section E of the Project Area, in association with intertidal mudflats.
Greater sand plover	*Charadrius leschenaultii*	V, M	V	In the non-breeding grounds in Australasia, this species is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats. They mainly occur on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks. They seldom occur at shallow freshwater wetlands.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The closest and most recent record, dating from 1999, occurs approximately 7.3 km north-west of Section E, near Targinie State Forest. Additional ALA records are

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					known from the Gladstone coast, with records as recent as 2019. Suitable foraging and roosting habitat occurs in a small portion of Section E, where the presence of intertidal mudflats occur.
Lesser sand plover	*Charadrius mongolus*	E, M	E	This species usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments. It inhabits large intertidal sandflats or mudflats in sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries. It sometimes occurs in short saltmarsh or among mangroves. This species breeds outside of Australia.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' within the desktop search extent. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent near Gladstone (Section E of the Project Area) (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The most recent record, dating from 1956, occurs approximately 7.7 km east of Section E, at Barney Point. Additional ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with records as recent as 2015, and numerous records from 2019 at Heron Island. Suitable foraging and roosting habitat occurs in small areas in Section E with the presence of intertidal mudflats.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Coxen's fig parrot	*Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni*	CE	CR	This species is recorded from the Maryborough – Gympie district in Queensland to the Macleay River on the NSW mid north coast. It occurs in a range of habitats including lowland sub-tropical rainforest and dry rainforest, woodland, scrub, cleared land, urban and agricultural areas, from sea level to 900 metres asl. Microhabitat for the species consists of areas where fig trees predominate.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records were observed within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs from 1970, located 85 km to the south in Bulburin National Park. The Project Area sits well outside the species known distribution, which occurs south of Gympie. The presence of woodlands and urban and agricultural areas within the Project Area may provide potential habitat for the species. However, given that its known distribution doesn't occur within the broader area, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Yellow chat (Dawson)	*Epthianura crocea macgregori*	CE	E	This species inhabits marine plain wetlands that are subject to extensive seasonal inundation and varying degrees of both fresh and saltwater (tidal) influence. Often associated with shallow drainage channels and depressions with saltwater couch, dense beds of rush or sedge, patches of Samphire,	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Gladstone (SNES, 2025).

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				and areas of bare or sparsely vegetated mud and/or shallow water.	Despite this, no WildNet records were observed within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs from 2019 near Raglan, which is 45 km north of the Project Area. A number of localised records occur in the Raglan area. The Project Area sits south of the species known distribution. Suitable habitat occurs in Section E of the Project Area within the intertidal areas. Given the lack of WildNet records and the limited suitable habitat within the Project Area, yellow chat is considered low likelihood of occurrence.
Red goshawk	*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*	E	E	This species occurs in coastal and sub-coastal tall open forests and woodlands, preferring areas with a mosaic of vegetation types, permanent water, and abundant small birds. It is associated with gorge and escarpment country in partially cleared country in eastern Queensland. In eastern Australia, populations seem to move from inland nest sites to coastal plains in winter, thus occupying home ranges of 50 – 220 km^2.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The closest and most recent record, dating from 2016, occurs approximately 12.5 km south-east of Section E, on Boyne Island. Additional ALA records are known from Kroombit Tops National

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Park in 1993/1994, 25 km south-east of the Project Area. Despite the presence of suitable sub-coastal open forests and woodlands, large gorges are absent from the Project Area. The species may disperse through the area infrequently given the presence of some suitable habitat, however it is considered low likelihood given the lack of records within the search extent.
Grey falcon	*Falco hypoleucos*	V	V	This species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly Acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. The species has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland. The species is mainly found where annual rainfall is less than 500 mm, except when wet years are followed by drought, when the species might become marginally more widespread, although it is essentially confined to the arid and semi-arid zones at all times.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records were observed within the desktop search and scattered ALA records occur more than 70 km away from the Project Area, towards Rockhampton and further inland. The Project Area contains some suitable vegetation including Acacia shrubs along tree-lined watercourses, however, it is very limited due to disturbances from ongoing agricultural practices. Given that the Project Area

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					doesn't occur within an arid or semi-arid zone and experiences higher rainfall, exceeding the preferred low rainfall environment for grey falcon, it is generally considered unsuitable Thus, the limited suitable habitat, known range for grey falcon and lack of desktop records result in an unlikely to occur outcome.
White-bellied storm-petrel	*Fregetta grallaria grallaria*	V	-	This species is a pelagic seabird with a poorly understood distribution, but it has been recorded in the Coral Sea. It has also been recorded over near-shore waters off the coasts of Queensland. In the non-breeding season, it reaches and forages over near-shore waters along the continental shelf of mainland Australia.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the desktop search extent. However, the predicted distribution does not overlap with the Project Area (SNES, 2025). Further to this, no WildNet records were observed within the desktop search extent or on mainland Australia. The closest ALA records occur on Lord Howe Island, where the species is known to breed. Given that the species dwells around the waters along the continental shelf and doesn't utilise wetland habitat on mainland Australia, the Project Area is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for the species and it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Latham's snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	V, M	V	In Australia, this species occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m ASL. It usually inhabits open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation such as swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). The closest and most recent WildNet record dates from 2016 and occurs approximately 4.8 km north of Section C of the Project Area, in Aldoga. Scattered ALA records occur amongst the various waterbodies that provide suitable habitat along the Project Area, with records from 2001 at Lake Callide at Section A and numerous records from the Gladstone Area. Suitable habitat occurs within several sections of the Project Area, where permanent and ephemeral wetlands occur. Given the presence of suitable habitat patches and recent desktop records, Latham's snipe is considered moderately likely to occur.
Squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	*Geophaps scripta scripta*	V	V	This species occurs in open, dry woodland with a grassy understorey in proximity to permanent water. It prefers areas of sandy soil with sparser cover of low grasses; and is	**Known** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				less common on heavier soils with dense grass cover.	overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record within the desktop search extent dates from 2018, approximately 4.8 km north of Section C, at Aldoga. There is numerous ALA records scattered along the Project Area, with a large number around Harper Creek 3 km south of Section B and additional records near Sections A, D and E. The Project Area contains woodlands dominated by eucalypts and Acacia species of remnant and regrowth or partly modified vegetation with permanent water sources and grass cover suitable for the species. The species is known from the field surveys within the Project Area, with 13 records in non-remnant vegetation in Sections C and D.
Painted honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	V	V	Mostly occurs in woodland habitats which have an abundance of mistletoes. These woodlands are usually dominated by Acacia spp. (e.g. *A. harpophylla, A. pendula*, and *A. aneura, Casuarina cristata* and *Allocasuarina luehmannii*). Also found in *Callitris glaucophylla* woodlands in the	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				eastern part of their range, if mistletoes are abundant.	records occur within the desktop search extent and there are limited ALA records in the vicinity. The closest record was located 11 km west of the Project Area at Biloela from 2017. Another record occurs near Rockhampton. It may migrate into the Project Area based on mistletoe presence; however, the highest concentrations of species records occur between Roma, Qld and the Grampians, Victoria. Given the highly mobile nature of the species these records have been considered as recent nearby records for the purposes of the Likelihood of occurrence assessment. The Project Area contains some *Acacia* and *Casuarina* woodlands with sporadic mistletoe species present. Given that the species is known from the desktop search extent and some suitable habitat occurs within the Project Area, painted honeyeater is considered moderately likely to occur.
White-throated needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	V, M	V	This species is found across a range of habitats, more often over wooded areas, where it is almost exclusively aerial, though it roosts in tree hollows and the foliage canopy. It forages for insects aerially, flying anywhere between 'cloud level' and 'ground level', often	**High** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area;

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				forming mixed feeding flocks with other species. The species roosts in tall trees at night, mainly in forests.	coinciding with its 'likely to occur' and 'may occur' extents (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record that occurs within the desktop search extent dates from 1999 and occurs approximately 7.5 km north-west of Section E, in Targinie State Forest. Other ALA records are scattered within the desktop search extent, with a large cluster at Kroombit Tops National Park, and most recent records from 2023 approximately 8 km south of the Project Area at River Ranch (ALA, 2025). In conjunction with nearby desktop records, suitable roosting, foraging and dispersal habitat occurs throughout the Project Area amongst woodland communities dominated by *Eucalyptus* species, SEVT and non-remnant pasture. Therefore, the white-throated needletail is considered high likelihood of occurrence in the Project Area.
Asian dowitcher	*Limnodromus semipalmatus*	V, M	V	This species is known to visit to Australia and occurs in sheltered coastal environments, such as embayments, coastal lagoons, estuaries and tidal creeks. They are known to frequent shallow water and exposed mudflats or sandflats.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Gladstone (SNES, 2025).

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs from 1988 near Yeppoon, which is 90 km north of the Project Area. Limited suitable habitat occurs in Section E of the Project Area, in association with the intertidal mudflats. Given, the presence of limited suitable habitat and the lack of desktop records, this species is considered a low likelihood of occurring.
Nunivak bar-tailed godwit	*Limosa lapponica baueri*	E	E	This species occurs mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. The species roosts on sandy beaches, sandbars, spits and in near-coastal saltmarsh. This species breeds outside of Australia.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known' to occur within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' and 'may occur' extents (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record within the desktop search extent dates, from 1999, occurs approximately 7.5 km north-west of Section E in Targinie State Forest. ALA records are scattered around Gladstone near Section E of the Project Area, with records as recent as 2016 from Boyne Island (ALA, 2025). Suitable foraging and roosting habitat occurs in Section E, with the presence

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					of intertidal mudflats. The presence of some suitable habitat in conjunction with desktop records results in a moderate likelihood for the species.
Black-tailed godwit	*Limosa limosa*	E, M	E	In Australia, this species occurs in primarily coastal habitat. The species is commonly found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or spits and banks of mud, sand or shell-grit; occasionally recorded on rocky coasts or coral islets. It is also found in shallow and sparsely vegetated, near coastal wetlands, such as saltmarsh, salt flats, river pools, swamps, lagoons and floodplains.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' within the desktop search extent. Despite this, no predicted distribution occurred within the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Further to this, no WildNet records occurred within the desktop search extent. ALA records occurred in small densities at Gladstone (with a recent record 12 km north-east of the Project Area (2014) at Curtis Island), however the spatial accuracy of these points was considered uncertain (ALA, 2025). Patchy suitable foraging and roosting habitat coincides with Section E, where intertidal mudflats are present. Given the patchy suitable habitat within the Project Area and the uncertainty over the credibility of ALA records within the search extent, black-tailed godwit is considered low likelihood of occurrence.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Southern giant-petrel	*Macronectes giganteus*	E, M	E	This species is a marine seabird ranging widely in the Southern Ocean and many breed on offshore Australian and Antarctic islands.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Gladstone and West Stowe (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occurred within the desktop search extent. The closest ALA record occurs from 1980 at Tannum Sands, which is approximately 20 km south-east of the Project Area. The Project Area doesn't coincide with the species suitable habitat (which predominantly occurs in offshore areas) and the species has not been recorded from the search extent and nearby records are either spatially inaccurate or predate 1980. Therefore, it is unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Star finch (eastern)	*Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda*	E	E	This species inhabits tall grass and reed beds associated with swamps and watercourses. It may also be found in grassy woodlands, open forests and mangroves.	**Unlikely** This was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES,

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and limited ALA records occur more than 70 km north of the Project Area, around Rockhampton. Suitable habitat is scattered throughout the Project Area, associated with watercourses, grassy woodlands and open forest; however, there are no nearby records, and a lack of recent occurrences supports that this species is likely extinct from this part of its range and unlikely to occur.
Eastern curlew	*Numenius madagascariensis*	CE, M	CR	This species occurs in sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass (Zosteraceae). The species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. They are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves and sometimes within the mangroves. They are also found in coastal saltworks and sewage farms.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' and 'may occur' extents (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record within the desktop search extent dates from 1999, approximately 7.5 km north-west of Section E in Targinie State Forest. ALA records are scattered along the coast of Gladstone near Section E of the Project Area, with records as recent as 2024 from Port Curtis (7 km east of Project Area) (ALA, 2025).

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Limited suitable foraging and roosting habitat occurs in Section E, where intertidal mudflats are present. Given the presence of desktop records and limited suitable habitat, eastern curlew is considered moderately likely to occur.
Fairy prion (southern)	*Pachyptila turtur subantarctica*	V	-	This species is a pelagic seabird which regularly feed in large flocks, sometimes with other seabirds. The species as a whole has a circumpolar distribution and probably frequents subtropical waters during the nonbreeding period. This species breeds on sub-Antarctic cool temperate islands.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search and no ALA records occur within Queensland, with all records occurring in Tasmania on Macquarie Island. Given this, the species is unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Grey plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	V, M	V	In nonbreeding grounds in Australia, this species occurs almost entirely in coastal areas, where they usually inhabit sheltered embayment's, estuaries and lagoons with mudflats and sandflats. They may also occur around terrestrial wetlands.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' within the desktop search extent. Despite this, no predicted distribution was observed to overlap with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). A WildNet record occurs

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					within the desktop search extent. This record dates from 1956 and occurs at Barney Point, 7.5 km east of Section E. ALA records were observed in low densities in Gladstone (with a recent eBird record dating from 2019 situated 5.2 km east of the Project Area) (ALA, 2025). However, this record was considered spatially uncertain on ALA. Suitable habitat occurs in small patches within Section E amongst intertidal mudflats. Given that the Project Area fails to intersect with the known distribution of the species, and no credible, recent desktop records occur in the search extent, grey plover is considered a low likelihood of occurring.
Southern black-throated finch	*Poephila cincta cincta*	E	E	This species inhabits grassy, open woodlands and forests, typically dominated by Eucalyptus spp. (including *E. crebra, E. camaldulensis* and *E. melanophloia*), *Corymbia* spp. and *Melaleuca* spp. and occasionally in tussock grasslands or other habitats often along or near watercourses, or in the vicinity of water.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' within the desktop search extent and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. One record of vouchered eggs, dating from 1898, occurs 11 km south of Gladstone, with additional

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					historical records located west of Rockhampton (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat is likely present along portions of the Project Area where *Eucalyptus* woodlands are present. However, given the lack of recent desktop records in the broader area, the species is considered to have low likelihood of occurring.
Kermadec petrel (western)	*Pterodroma neglecta neglecta*	V	-	This species is a pelagic seabird that occurs in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters of the Pacific Ocean. It has been recorded in waters of 15 – 25°C in the subtropics and in colder waters in temperate regions. It breeds on islands, atolls, and islets in the southern Pacific Ocean.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur' in the desktop search extent, however no predicted distribution occurs within the Project Area according to SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest records are located greater than 100 km south, off the coast of Brisbane. Given the lack of records and distance from its known distribution, combined with the lack of suitable habitat within the Project Area, the species is considered unlikely to occur.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Australian painted snipe	*Rostratula australis*	E	E	This species occurs in shallow freshwater wetlands or saltmarshes, including inundated grasslands, dams and bore drains, generally with good cover of grasses or low scrub.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The closest WildNet record occurs from Kinka Beach near Rockhampton, approximately 82 km north-east of the Project Area in 1990. Limited ALA records occur, with the closest located 8 km east of Section E in Gladstone in 2011 (ALA, 2025). Suitable foraging and roosting habitat occur in the Project Area with the presence of wetlands and intertidal grasslands. Further habitat is present in dams that present suitable fringing vegetation. Given the presence of suitable habitat and the species' mobile nature, they are considered moderately likely to occur within the Project Area.
Diamond firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	V	V	This species habitat includes Eucalyptus, Acacia or Casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats, including farmland and grassland with scattered trees.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area and

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				This species habitat includes areas of relatively low tree density, few large logs and little litter cover but high grass cover.	SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent, inland near Biloela (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records pccur within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record is undated, located approximately 20 km south of the Project Area. Suitable habitat is present within the Project Area associated with lightly timbered eucalypt woodland. However, while their range once extended to north Queensland inland from Cardwell, they now only occur in southern Queensland (south of Roma).
Campbell albatross	*Thalassarche impavida*	V, M	SLC	This species is a marine seabird that has a wide-ranging distribution in the Southern Ocean. Many individuals breed on offshore Australian and Antarctic islands.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Gladstone (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and no ALA records occur within Queensland (ALA, 2025). The closest record is located off the coast of NSW.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Further to the lack of records, suitable habitat is absent from the Project Area and they are therefore considered unlikely to occur.
Common greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*	E, M	E	This species does not breed in Australia but is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. It occurs in sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves, or seagrass. The species may use both permanent and ephemeral terrestrial wetlands.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the desktop search extent. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record within the desktop search extent dates from 1999, approximately 7.5 km north-west of Section E in Targinie State Forest. ALA records are scattered along the coast of Gladstone near Section E of the Project Area, with records as recent as 2019 (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat occurs in limited areas within Section E, amongst mudflats, mangroves or grasslands. Given the presence of records within the search extent and sporadic patches of suitable habitat, common greenshank is considered moderately likely to occur.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Black-breasted button-quail	*Turnix melanogaster*	V	V	This species is restricted to rainforests and forests, mostly in areas with 770 – 1,200 mm rainfall per annum. They prefer drier low closed forests, particularly SEVT, low microphyll vine forest, Araucarian microphyll vine forest and Araucarian notophyll vine forest. They may also be found in low, dense acacia thickets and, in littoral areas, in vegetation behind sand dunes.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' and 'may occur' extents (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record within the desktop search extent dates from 1999. It occurs approximately 2 km north of Section D, near Aldoga. Other ALA records are scattered more broadly, with one undated record located south of the Project Area, at Kroombit Tops National Park, and records from 1997 and 1999 approximately 10 km north of Section D. Boyne Island also has scattered records ranging from 2007 – 2017 (ALA, 2025). Suitable breeding and foraging habitat is present along sections of the Project Area within SEVT where suitable leaf litter is present. Given the presence of desktop records and some suitable habitat, black-breasted button-quail is considered moderately likely to occur.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Terek sandpiper	*Xenus cinereus*	V, M	V	This species has a primarily coastal distribution, with occasional records inland. It mostly forages in the open, on soft wet intertidal mudflats or in sheltered estuaries, embayment's, harbours or lagoons. The species has also been recorded on islets, mudbanks, sandbanks and spits, and near mangroves and occasionally in samphire forbland.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' within the desktop search extent and SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent near Gladstone (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, with the most recent dating from 1980, approximately 6.5 km north of Section E, at Passage Islands. Other ALA records occur as recently as 2020 from the Gladstone area (ALA, 2025). Some suitable habitat occurs within Section E of the Project Area, amongst tidal mudflats and mangroves. Given the presence of some suitable habitat and desktop records, terek sandpiper is considered moderately likely to occur.
Amphibians					
Kroombit tinker frog	*Taudactylus pleione*	CE	CR	This species has an extremely restricted distribution. This species is only known from nine small unconnected patches of notophyll rainforest between 400 m and 800 m ASL in Kroombit Tops National Park.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the desktop search extent. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur'

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					extent near Dumgree (Section B) (SNES, 2025). No WildNet records were observed within the desktop search extent. All records beyond the desktop search extent occur within Kroombit Tops National Park, which occurs 25 km south of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). The most recent record from that location dates from 2008. Further to the lack of records within the search extent, the Project Area fails to provide suitable notophyll rainforest habitat for the species, and it is therefore considered low likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area.
Fish					
Silver perch	*Bidyanus bidyanus*	E	E	This species is endemic to the Murray Darling Basin of eastern Australia; however, it has been translocated into reservoirs and rivers from hatcheries in many states and territories for conservation and recreational fishing. Given its widespread range, it inhabits a variety of riverine environments including meandering alluvial, lowland reaches and rocky upland reaches. It exhibits a preference for free-flowing waters amongst main river channels.	**Low** This species was not recorded in the PMST, nor does it's predicted distribution coincide with the Project Area according to SPRAT (SNES, 2025). However, it was identified within the desktop search extent, with one WildNet record dating from 1990 at the Callide Dam, 0.7 km south-east of Section A. This observation is likely the result of a translocation. Other ALA records occur more than 80 km from the Project Area at Mt Morgan, Boralaba and near Roundstone State Forest

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					(Dawson River). Given their distance from the Project Area (despite the potentially suitable free-flowing riverine habitat), they aren't considered likely to habitually use the waterways in the Project Area.
Sharks and Rays					
Narrow sawfish	*Anoxypristis cuspidata*	M	-	This species is a bentho-pelagic species that inhabits coastal and estuarine habitats at depths of at least 40 m. When pupping or as juveniles, they require inshore or estuarine habitats. However, the narrow sawfish is known from northern Australia from the Pilbara Coast (Western Australia) to Broad Sound (Queensland).	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). No WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA records occur 200 km north in St Lawrence (ALA, 2025). This species is unlikely to venture into the Calliope River given its known distribution and therefore is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Oceanic whitetip shark	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	M	-	This species is widespread throughout tropical and subtropical pelagic waters in Western Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland and New South Wales.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent, however no predicted habitat coincides with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES,

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					2025). Furthermore, no WildNet or ALA records occur within the desktop search extent. The closest ALA record occurs east of Bundaberg from 2011 (ALA, 2025). The species dwells in offshore pelagic areas and suitable habitat is therefore absent from the Project Area. It is unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Grey nurse shark (east coast population)	*Carcharias taurus*	CE	E	This species has been regularly reported from southern Queensland and around south-east Australia, although the species is uncommon in Victorian, South Australian and Tasmanian waters. This species is found primarily in warm temperate (from subtropical to cool temperate) inshore waters around rocky reefs and islands, in or near deep sandy-bottomed gutters or rocky caves, and occasionally in the surf zone and shallow bays. They have been recorded at varying depths down to 230 m on the continental shelf, but are most commonly found between 15 – 40 m.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur' within the desktop search extent, however no predicted habitat coincides with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and no ALA record occur in the vicinity of the Project Area, with the closest record occurring south of K'Gari from 2013 (ALA, 2025). This species is unlikely to venture into the Calliope River and given their known distribution, they are unlikely to occur within the Project Area.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
White shark	*Carcharodon carcharias*	V, M	-	This species is considered an open pelagic marine species that is restricted to aquatic environments and is predominately in open water in southern regions of coastal and continental shelf waters of Australia. They occasionally can be found close inshore around rocky reefs, surf beaches and shallow coastal bays to outer continental shelf and slope areas.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the desktop search extent. No predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA records occur near Heron Island from 2020, 85 km east of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). They are an offshore pelagic species that are unlikely to venture into the Calliope River.
Porbeagle	*Lamna nasus*	M	-	This species is predominantly pelagic, occurring throughout temperate waters from 30-60˚in the southern hemisphere. It is known to occur throughout Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and southern Queensland.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Gladstone (Section E) (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA records occur in NSW (ALA, 2025). The species is an offshore pelagic species and its known distribution doesn't overlap with the Project Area,

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					therefore it is considered unlikely to occur.
Reef manta ray	*Mobula alfredi*	M	-	This species inhabits tropical and subtropical waters throughout the Indian and Pacific Oceans, occurring across northern Australia from New South Wales to Shark Bay in Western Australia. It is a pelagic species that occurs mainly inshore around coral and rocky reefs from the surface to a depth of 432 m.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Gladstone (Section E) (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA records occur near Heron Island, 85 km east of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). Given its predominantly pelagic nature and lack of local records, the reef manta ray is unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Giant manta ray	*Mobula birostris*	M	-	This species is circumglobal in tropical to temperate waters, occurring across northern Australia. It is predominantly pelagic from the surface to a depth of 1,000 m.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Gladstone (Section E) (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					extent and the closest ALA record occurs near Heron Island, 85 km east of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). Given its predominantly pelagic nature and lack of local records, the giant manta ray is unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Green sawfish	*Pristis zijsron*	V, M	-	This species is commonly found in estuaries and freshwater rivers and creeks in tropical waters such as Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia. They move between fresh and salt water easily and can occur at the bottom of shallow muddy rivers.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'breeding may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Gladstone (Section E) (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs more than 200 km south of the Project Area from Maryborough (ALA, 2025). While green sawfish utilises estuaries and freshwater rivers, with some suitable habitat present in association with the Calliope River, its distribution doesn't align with the Project Area and it is therefore unlikely to occur there.
Whale shark	*Rhincodon typus*	V, M	-	This species has a broad distribution in tropical and warm temperate seas, usually between latitudes 30°N and 35°S. They are	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				known to inhabit both deep and shallow coastal waters and the lagoons of coral atolls and reefs.	occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs 125 km east of the Project Area from 2021(ALA, 2025). Given the lack of records within the Project Area or surrounds and no suitable habitat, this species is considered unlikely to occur.
Scalloped hammerhead	*Sphyrna lewini*	E	CD	This species is a mobile species that range widely over shallow coastal shelf waters but rarely venture into or across deep ocean waters. Scalloped hammerhead pups are born in shallow intertidal habitats, and they remain in shallow inshore habitats for the first few years of their lives.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent near Gladstone (Section E) (SNES, 2025). However, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record is derived from iNaturalist and occurs 8 km north of the Project Area, within the Port of Gladstone from 2016 (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat does not occur within the Project Area and due to the lack of verified desktop records in the vicinity,

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Mammals					
Bryde's whale	*Balaenoptera edeni*	M	-	This species inhabit pelagic and coastal waters in subtropical and tropical areas throughout the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs approximately 87 km south-east of the Project Area from 1931 in Agnes Waters (ALA, 2025). Given the lack of records and the lack of suitable pelagic habitat within the Project Area, Bryde's Whale is unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Blue whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*	E, M	-	Blue whale sightings in Australian waters are widespread, and it is likely that the whales occur around the continent at various times of the year. However, much of the Australian continental shelf and coastal waters have no particular significance to the whales and are used only for migration and opportunistic feeding. The only known areas of significance to the blue whale are feeding areas around the southern continental shelf, notably the	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs east of Yeppoon,

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				Perth Canyon, in Western Australia, and the Bonney Upwelling and adjacent upwelling areas of South Australia and Victoria	approximately 90 km north of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). It is unlikely to venture into the Project Area given its typical presence along the west and south coast of Australia.
Omura's whale	*Balaenoptera omurai*	M	-	This species inhabit subtropical waters year-round. It has been detected in the waters of northern Australia and on the east coast along the Great Barrier Reef.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs north of Cairns from 2024 (ALA, 2025). Given the lack of known records in the broader area and that the Project Area fails to support suitable habitat, Omura's whale is unlikely to occur.
Large-eared pied bat	*Chalinolobus dwyeri*	E	E	This species utilises sandstone cliffs and fertile woodland valley habitat within close proximity of each other is habitat of importance to the species. Rainforest and moist eucalypt forest habitats on other geological substrates (rhyolite, trachyte and basalt) at high elevation are of similar importance.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Dumgree (Sections A and B) (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					records are known from the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record is from 1992 in Shoalwater Bay, approximately 130 km north of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). Small areas of sandstone derived landform are present in the western portion of the Project Area. However, given the lack of nearby records, the species is considered low likelihood of occurrence.
Northern quoll	*Dasyurus hallucatus*	E	-	This species occupies a diversity of habitats including rocky areas, eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert. The species generally requires some form of rocky area for denning purposes, with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, dating from 2009 approximately 5.7 km south-east of Section E in Telina, Gladstone. Numerous ALA records are known from Kroombit Tops National Park, approximately 21 km south-east of Section A, with the most recent dating from 2018. Suitable denning and refuge habitat for northern quoll is present in moderate densities amongst eucalypt woodlands

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					on hills and slopes, where large boulders and rocky escarpments occur. Given this, and the presence of desktop records within the search extent, northern quoll is considered moderately likely to occur.
Spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies)	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*	E	E	This species inhabits a range of different vegetation communities, including temperate and subtropical rainforests, wet sclerophyll forest, lowland forests, open and closed eucalypt woodlands, inland riparian and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* forests and coastal heathlands. It is reported that they prefer mature wet forest that has den sites and is relatively undisturbed from thinning.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). A single WildNet record occurred within the desktop search extent, dating from 1935 at Callide Creek, approximately 9 km east of Section A. This is the northernmost record of the species, with the Project Area occurring north of the species known distribution which stops at Tablelands. Despite the lack of known records in the area, the Project Area provides suitable refuge habitat within open eucalypt woodlands. However, limited denning habitat is available to the species, therefore it is considered low likelihood.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Dugong	*Dugong dugon*	E, M	V	This species occurs in coastal and island waters from Shark Bay in Western Australia (25° S) across the northern coastline to Moreton Bay in Queensland (27° S). Their distribution largely correlates with the distribution of seagrasses in tropical and sub-tropical waters. These seagrasses occur in tidal reaches of rivers, coastal, reef, deepwater and occasionally encroach into mangroves depending on the substrate.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). WildNet records were identified within the desktop search extent, with the most recent occurring in 1992 in Port Curtis, 8 km north of Section E. ALA records are known from the Gladstone coastline, with the most recent occurring in 2014. While there are known seagrass patches in Port Curtis and known records of dugongs there, there are sporadic but limited patches of seagrass along the Calliope River. Despite the presence of sporadic habitat within the Project Area, the lack of overlap between the species' distribution and the Project Area results in dugongs being considered low likelihood of occurrence.
Semon's leaf-nose bat	*Hipposideros semoni*	V	E	The known broad-scale distribution for this species includes coastal Queensland from Cape York to just south of Cooktown. There is an outlier population at Kroombit Tops, near Gladstone. This species utilises a variety of features as roost sites including caves,	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area;

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				buildings, tree hollows and road culverts. Preferring rainforest, this species generally forages in undergrowth within 1-2 m from the ground.	coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The only nearby records of this species are from Kroombit Tops National Park (approximately 25 km south-east of the Project Area) from 1994. All other records of the species occur north of Townsville. Limited suitable roosting habitat occurs across the Project Area where tree hollows and suitable vegetation is present. Therefore, the species is considered low likelihood of occurring.
Ghost bat	*Macroderma gigas*	V	E	This species occurs throughout a wide range of habitats from rainforest, monsoon and vine scrub to open woodlands in arid areas. These habitats are used for foraging, while roost habitat is more specific. Favoured roosting sites of the species are undisturbed caves or mineshafts which have several openings.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' and 'may occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. A known maternity roost occurs at the Mount Etna Caves, which is located approximately 100 km north of the Project Area. A historical record from 1985 is located 14 km north of Section D (ALA, 2025). Given their ability to

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					disperse widely when not breeding, the Project Area could potentially be utilised as foraging and dispersal habitat due to its location within 100km of a maternity roost. They may therefore sporadically utilise the Project Area for foraging and dispersal. Suitable seasonal foraging and dispersal habitat occurs within remnant and regrowth woodlands within the Project Area. Four vertical mine shaft openings occur to the north of Section E (<10 km). These mine shafts do not constitute mine adits (i.e. horizontal shafts) and are unlikely to provide roosting habitat for this species. The lack of records in the search extent, their mobile nature and sporadic patches of suitable habitat result in a low likelihood of occurrence.
Humpback whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	M	-	The east coast population of this species migrate in close proximity to the coast of Australia on their way to and from their winter breeding areas.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. However, some ALA records occur 5 km

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					east of Section E in Port Curtis, dating from 2000 (ALA, 2025). In addition to the lack of verified records within the search extent, no suitable habitat is present within the Project Area and this species is likely to venture into the Calliope River.
Australian snubfin dolphin	*Orcaella heinsohni*	V, M	V	This species occurs in coastal and estuarine waters of the northern half of Australia from Broome on the west coast to the Brisbane River on the east coast. They inhabit shallow waters less than 20 m deep close to the coast, rivers and creek mouths nearby seagrass beds. They don't tend to venture far upstream in river systems.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. However, some 'material sample' ALA records occur 5 km east of Section E in Port Curtis, as recently as 2015 (ALA, 2025). Despite the presence of some estuarine habitat for the species within Section E, there are no verified records within the desktop search extent and they are therefore considered low likelihood of occurring.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Orca	*Orcinus orca*	M	C	The preferred habitat for this species includes oceanic, pelagic and neritic regions, in both warm and cold waters. They may be more common in cold, deep waters, but off Australia, they are most often seen along the continental slope and on the shelf, particularly near seal colonies.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The closest records occur in Hervey Bay from 2013 (> 200 km south) (ALA, 2025). This species is unlikely to venture into the Project Area given its preference for pelagic waters. Given the lack of records in the broader area, their known distribution and the lack of suitable habitat in the Project Area, orcas are considered unlikely to occur.
Greater glider (southern and central)	*Petauroides volans*	E	E	This species is largely restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands; it is typically found in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and abundant hollows.	**High** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, with the most recent dating from 2015 at the Callide Timber Reserve,

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					approximately 8.6 km north-west of the Project Area. Historical WildNet records also occur in Mount Stowe State Forest (1997), with the most recent records from 2020 recorded at Kroombit Tops National Park 18 km south of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). Suitable breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat is present within the Project Area where *Blakella citriodora* and eucalypt woodlands occur. Sections of this vegetation are also linked to nearby recorded occurrences of this species in Section B, Section D and Section E. Therefore, the species is considered high likelihood of occurring within the Project Area.
Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	*Petaurus australis australis*	V	V	This species occurs in eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests. Abundance is highly dependent on habitat suitability, which is in turn determined by forest age and floristics. The subspecies shows a preference for large patches of mature old growth forest that provide suitable trees for foraging and shelter.	**High** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' and 'may occur' extents (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, with the most recent dating from 1999 occurring 3.5 km north of Section D at Gravel Creek, south of Aldoga. Additional records

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					occur at Targinie State Forest and Kroombit Tops National Park. Suitable breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat is present within the Project Area where *Blakella citriodora* and eucalypt woodlands occur. Sections of this vegetation is also linked to nearby recorded occurrences of this species in Section B and Section D of the Project Area.
Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	E	E	This species inhabits a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical forest, woodland and semi-arid communities dominated by eucalypt species. The species is limited by habitat (restricted to below 800 m ASL) , temperature and, at the western and northern ends of the range, leaf moisture.	**Known** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Aera. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). WildNet records were identified within the desktop search extent, with the most recent dating from 2016, 4.7 km north of Section D in Aldoga. ALA records are scattered throughout the desktop search extent, with one historical record from 1997 occurring within 1 km of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). Suitable breeding and foraging habitat is present in eucalypt woodlands and climate refugia occurs amongst vegetation that fringes watercourses.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					This vegetation is also linked to nearby recorded occurrences of this species in Sections A and D. This species was detected incidentally during the Project, associated surveys in remnant RE 11.10.13 (ironbark woodland).
Long-nosed potoroo (northern)	*Potorous tridactylus tridactylus*	V	V	This species has a broad but highly fragmented distribution across two major bioregions (Southeast Queensland and New South Wales north coast) and occurs between Many Peaks Range (near Gladstone) in the north to the northern boundaries of the Sydney Basin in the south. Some populations occur in lowland heath and coastal habitats however the majority occur further inland and at high altitudes in forested ranges. They utilise coastal scrub, heathy woodland, wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest, requiring a dense understorey layer for cover with an open space beneath the sub-canopy to enable foraging. In low altitude habitats they utilise *Eucalyptus signata* or *Banksia aemula, Eucalyptus pilularis*, *Callitris columellaris*, *Banksia ericifolia*, *Melaleuca quinquenervia* woodlands with heathy understoreys and groundcover composed of *Xanthorrea* sp., sedges, ferns, forbs and heath species.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. The closest records are undated and occur in Many Peaks Range, approximately 70 km south of the Project Area. Given that the Project Area lies beyond the known range of the species and lacks suitable lowland heath habitat, it is considered unlikely to occur within the area.
Grey-headed flying fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	V	-	This species occurs in rainforests, open forests, woodlands and Melaleuca swamps.	**Known** This species was identified in the PMST as 'foraging, feeding or related

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				Roosting camps are usually in dense riparian vegetation.	behaviour may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record within the desktop search extent dates from 2007 and occurs approximately 2.5 km east of Section E in Gladstone. ALA records are known from the coastal areas near Gladstone (ALA, 2025). Based on the quarterly data from the National Flying-fox Monitoring Program (contained within the National Flying-fox Monitoring Viewer), the nearest regularly occupied camps are in Bundaberg, approximately 160 km south-east of the Project Area. However, grey-headed flying-fox have been observed roosting at the Boyne River camp in 2019 (approximately 15 km south-east of Section E), and the Calliope camp in 2015, 2019 and 2021 (approximately 15 km south of section D). The most recent observations of grey-headed flying-foxes roosting in these camps are from 2021 in Calliope (187 individuals). While the Project Area is situated beyond the typical foraging distance

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					from the aforementioned camps, suitable habitat is present within the Project Area associated with *Eucalyptus crebra*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Blakella citriodora*. One individual was recorded dead on a barb-wire fence at the Calliope substation in Section E of the Project Area. It is therefore known to occur within the Project Area.
Australian humpback dolphin	*Sousa sahulensis*	V, M	V	In Australia, this species is thought to be widely distributed along the northern Australian coastline from approximately the Queensland–New South Wales border to western Shark Bay, Western Australia amongst relatively shallow and protected coastal habitats such as inlets, estuaries, major tidal rivers, shallow bays, inshore reefs and coastal archipelagos. They are usually found in water less than 20 km from the nearest river mouth and in 15 – 20 m deep water.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'breeding known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). The most recent WildNet record within the desktop search extent occurs 4.2 km east of Section E in the Gladstone Harbour from 2015. Despite the recent record within the search extent, the Australian humpback dolphin isn't likely to enter into the Calliope River, which provides limited suitable habitat for the species. It is therefore considered low likelihood of occurring.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Water mouse	*Xeromys myoides*	V	V	This species habitat includes mangrove communities and adjacent sedgelands, grasslands and freshwater wetlands. A supralittoral bank where present maybe be utilised by the Water Mouse for nesting. The water mouse may nest or forage in the following Queensland Regional Ecosystems considered essential habitat for this species: 8.1.1, 11.1.1, 11.1.2, 11.1.4, 12.1.1, 12.1.2, 12.1.3, 12.2.5, 12.2.7, 12.2.11, 12.2.12 and 12.2.14.	**High** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent near Gladstone (SNES, 2025). Two WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent from 2011, with the closest situated approximately 10 m away from Section E of the Project Area, within the Port of Gladstone. The other record occurs 2 km from the Project Area at the mouth of the Calliope River. Suitable habitat is present for this species within the mangroves, sedges and grasses within intertidal areas of Section E. Some mangroves contained hollows, providing suitable shelter for water mouse. The intertidal areas also exhibited suitable muddy banks and mud mounds with the potential to house water mouse. Further to this, some potential prey remains were identified within the disturbance footprint.
Reptiles					

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Estuarine crocodile	*Crocodylus porosus*	M	V	In Queensland, this species inhabits reef, coastal and inland waterways from Gladstone on the east coast, throughout the Cape York Peninsula and west to the Queensland-Northern Territory border.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' and 'may occur' extents (SNES, 2025). One undated WildNet record occurs 1 km south of Section E. Although there are nearby records of this species in the Gladstone Harbour, they haven't been observed utilising the higher reaches of the Calliope River and therefore they are considered low likelihood of occurring.
Collared delma	*Delma torquata*	V	V	This species inhabits eucalypt-dominated woodlands and open-forests in Qld Regional Ecosystem Land Zones 3 (alluvium), 9 (undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks) and 10 (sandstone ranges).	**Known** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). No WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest records occur 30 km east of Section A, at Kroombit Tops National Park (2011). Suitable eucalypt dominated vegetation is present within sections of the Project

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Area where scattered rocks and leaf litter are present. Rocks were observed to be of suitable size in patches, with fine grained sediment allowing the species to burrow underground during the winter months. The species was recorded twice within the Project Area during targeted surveys within RE 11.11.15 in Section B.
Ornamental snake	*Denisonia maculata*	V	V	The preferred habitat for this species is lower-lying subtropical areas with deep-cracking clay soils and adjacent slightly elevated ground of clayey and sandy loams. The species is also found in vegetation of woodland and shrub land, including some *Acacia harpophylla*, and also riverside woodland and open forest, particularly on natural levees.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). No WildNet records were observed within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA records occur 12 km west of Section A (1972) (ALA, 2025); a known locality of the species. Limited cracking clay soils exists within the Project Area. Two patches of *Acacia harpophylla* occur adjacent the western portion of the Project Area, however, gilgai are absent. Given the limited suitable habitat and lack of desktop records in the search extent,

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					ornamental snake is considered low likelihood of occurring.
Yakka skink	*Egernia rugosa*	V	V	This species occurs in a variety of drier forests and woodlands, usually on well-drained, gritty soils, including *Eucalyptus populnea* on alluvial soils, *Callitris glaucophylla* on sands, *Allocasuarina luehmannii, Acacia harpophylla, A. catenulata* and *A. aneura*. The species inhabits burrows, abandoned rabbit warrens, and hollow logs or in deep rock crevices.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). No WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA records occurs 22 km north-west of Section A from 1955 (ALA, 2025). The closest record within the last 30 years is 288 km south-east of the Project Area, south of Injune, dated from 2006. Suitable dry forest and woodland habitat is present across sections of the Project Area, however due to the lack of known records in the area and the Project Area occurring outside of its known distribution, yakka skink is considered low likelihood of occurring.
Southern snapping turtle	*Elseya albagula*	CE	CR	This species is only found in the Burnett, Fitzroy, Raglan and Mary River drainages of south-east Qld. It prefers permanent flowing water habitats where there are suitable shelters and refuges.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Two WildNet records occur in the desktop search extent, with the most recent occurring in 1998, located 0.5 km south-west of Section A at the Callide boat ramp. The other occurs 6.8 km south-east of Section E in Gladstone from 1991. Suitable habitat (streams with suitable structure and bed characteristics) is absent within the Project Area. Despite the historic records, the lack of suitable habitat results in a low likelihood of occurring within the Project Area.
Dunmall's snake	*Furina dunmalli*	V	V	This species is found in a broad range of habitats, including forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by *Acacia harpophylla, Acacia spp., Callitris spp.* or *Allocasuarina luehmannii;* and *Blakella citriodora*, *Eucalyptus crebra* and/or *E. melanophloia, Callitris glaucophylla* and/or *Allocasuarina luehmannii* open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent. A 1986 record occurs at Gladstone City, and a 1994 record occurs at Boyne Island.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					The preferred habitat for this species (black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by Acacia) is not recorded in the Project Area. *Acacia harpophylla* regrowth vegetation occurs adjacent the Project Area but is not suitable for the species due to the size and lack of microhabitat. Given this and the lack of records, Dunmall's snake is considered low likelihood of occurring.
Grey snake	*Hemiaspis damelii*	E	E	This species habitat is *Acacia harpophylla* and *Casuarina cristata* woodlands on heavy, dark brown to black cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies, areas with small gullies and ditches, and floodplain environments where the species shelters beneath logs, rocks and soil cracks.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent. The nearest record (undated) of this species is at Bajool, approximately 50 km north of the Project Area. Minimal cracking clay soils occur within the Project Area. Small, isolated patches of brigalow regrowth vegetation occurs adjacent the western portion of the Project Area but no gilgai is present. Given the lack of desktop records and

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					limited suitable habitat, grey snake is considered low likelihood of occurring.
Fitzroy River turtle	*Rheodytes leukops*	E	E	This species occurs in flowing rivers with large deep pools with rocky, gravelly or sandy substrates, connected by shallow riffles. It is a benthic feeder whose diet consists of insects, macro-invertebrates, crustaceans, algae, gastropods, worms, freshwater sponges and aquatic plants. Preferred areas have high water clarity and are often associated with *Vallisneria* sp. (ribbonweed) beds. Common riparian vegetation includes *Eucalyptus tereticornis, Casuarina cunninghamiana, Melaleuca viminalis* and *Melaleuca linariifolia*.	**Low** This specise was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent. The nearest record is dated from 2009, located approximately 75 km to the west of the Project Area, near Moura. Suitable habitat occurs amongst some of the waterways throughout the Project Area, however given the lack of known records, it is considered low likelihood of occurring.
Marine turtles					
Loggerhead turtle	*Caretta caretta*	E, M	E	In Australia, this species relies on open sandy beaches with little to no light pollution as nesting habitat. Hatchlings are pelagic for approximately the firsts 15 years of life where they feed within the first five metres of the water column. Following early life stages individuals will begin recruiting to inshore or neritic tidal and	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). One

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				sub-tidal feeding grounds. They occupy areas with both soft and hard substrate including rocky and coral reefs, muddy bays, sand flats, estuaries and sea grass meadows.	WildNet record occurs within the desktop search extent from 1989, 2.3 km north-east of Section E at the mouth of the Calliope River. A more recent WildNet record occurs from Tannum Sands in 2021, 20 km south-east of Section E. Additional ALA records occur from 2021, with one located approximately 5.3 km east of Section E with spatial uncertainty. Suitable foraging habitat may occur within Section E associated with the Calliope River. Given the presence of credible desktop records, proximity to known nesting areas and the presence of some suitable habitat, this species is considered moderately likely to occur.
Green turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	V, M	V	This species is pelagic for the first 5-10 years of life and are associated with floating rafts of Sargassum which are carried by currents. Once individuals reach between 30-40 cm in carapace length, they begin to utilise foraging habitat associated with shallow benthic areas such as tropical tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reefs and in-shore seagrass meadows. Adults utilise shallow coastal habitats feeding on seagrass, algal mats and mangroves.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'breeding known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, with the most recent occurring in 1989, 1.3 km north-east of Section E at the mouth of the Calliope River. Numerous ALA records occur within 6 km of the Project Area from

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Calliope River and Gladstone Harbor with one record from 2016 occurring 450 m from the Project Area (ALA, 2025). Suitable foraging habitat may occur within Section E, associated with the Calliope River. Given the presence of a desktop record and the presence of some suitable habitat, this species is considered moderately likely to occur.
Leatherback turtle	*Dermochelys coriacea*	E, M	E	In Australia, this species is most commonly associated with central eastern Australian coastal waters occupying tropical and temperate waters where they forage on jelly fish and other soft bodies invertebrates. Nesting largely occurs internationally with individuals migrating to Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. However, nesting events have occurred at Wreck Rock and Rules Beach between December and January. Sandy beaches are the preferred nesting habitat for this species.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'breeding likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent. Some ALA records occur outside of the desktop search extent, with the most recent occurring in 1991 approximately 17 km north of Section E. The majority of other records are associated with Heron Island and Seventeen Seventy which are approximately 85 km from Section E. The Project Area is not likely to provide suitable foraging resources or nesting habitat for this species. Given this and

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					the lack of nearby records, it is considered low likelihood of occurring within the Project Area.
Hawksbill turtle	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	V, M	E	This species is pelagic for the first 5-10 years of life and are associated with floating rafts of Sargassum which are carried by currents. Once individuals reach between 30-40 cm in carapace length, they begin to utilise sponge and algae foraging resources associated with shallow benthic areas such as tropical tidal and sub-tidal coral and rocky reefs and in-shore seagrass meadows. Although less common, this species is known to occasionally forage on coastal seagrass.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent. The nearest records are generally old and associated with the outer edges of nearshore islands off Gladstone, approximately 15-20 km from the Project Area. Section E may provide foraging resources for the species. However, suitable nesting habitat is absent. Given the lack of desktop records and the limited availability of suitable habitat, hawksbill turtle is considered low likelihood of occurring.
Olive Ridley turtle	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	E, M	E	Females of this species lay their eggs on sandy beaches in Australia undertaking solitary or low-density nesting. Hatchlings disperse to open oceans once they hatch, the duration of this pelagic phase is unknown for	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'breeding likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				the species. Small juveniles and adults are associated with coastal zones along northeastern Australia. Foraging habitat ranges from a few metres to 100 m in depth. A substantial part of the juvenile and adult population forage over shallow benthic habitats feeding on gastropods and bivalve molluscs.	species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records are known from the desktop search extent. The nearest records are generally old and associated with the outer edges of nearshore islands off Gladstone, approximately 15-20 km from the Project Area. The majority of other records are associated with Heron Island and Seventeen Seventy which are located approximately 85 km from Section E (ALA, 2025). Section E may provide foraging resources for the species. However, suitable nesting habitat is absent. Given the lack of desktop records and limited availability of suitable habitat, this species is considered low likelihood of occurring within the Project Area.
Flatback turtle	*Natator depressus*	V, M	V	Post hatchling and juveniles of this species do not have the wide-ranging pelagic dispersal phase associated with their early years like other species of marine turtles. Peak, Wild Duck and Curtis Islands are all considered primary nesting sites for this species. Adults of this species inhabit soft bottom habitat over the continental shelf with an	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'breeding known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). One WildNet record is known from the desktop search extent near Gladstone

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				indicated preference for turbid, shallow inshore waters north of latitude 25^{0}S.	from 1972, approximately 10 km east of Section E. Section E may provide foraging resources for flatback turtle. However, suitable nesting habitat is absent. Given the presence of a WildNet record within the search extent and some suitable habitat, it is considered moderately likely to occur within the Project Area.
Migratory marine birds					
Common noddy	*Anous stolidus*	M	SLC	This species occurs mainly in ocean off the Queensland coast. During the breeding season, they usually occur on or near islands, on rocky islets and stacks with precipitous cliffs, or on shoals or cays of coral or sand.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent near Gladstone (SNES, 2025). While no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, a recent ALA record occurs approximately 5 km east of Section E from 2016 (ALA, 2025). This is a pelagic species and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project Area. Given this and the lack of WildNet records within the desktop search extent, this species is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Fork-tailed swift	*Apus pacificus*	M	SLC	The species is almost exclusively aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground and probably much higher.	**Known** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within Project Area overfly marine area.' SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). While no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, numerous ALA records are scattered around the Project Area and the species was identified during field surveys. Across the field survey program, they were recorded overflying the Project Area on three separate occasions. The largest flock was estimated at 1,000 individuals in March 2023, with 15 individuals recorded in a similar location on the same day, and a further five individuals recorded the following day at a new location. The air space above remnant, regrowth and non-remnant woody vegetation all has the potential to be used by this species for foraging and dispersal within the Project Area.
Flesh-footed shearwater	*Ardenna carneipes*	M	SLC	This species is classified as an aerial pelagic marine seabird, spending most of the time in flight over inshore, offshore and in pelagic waters ranging widely in the Southern Ocean.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within desktop search extent.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				It is known to frequent small islands off the southern coasts of Australian and Antarctic islands for breeding purposes.	However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest records occur from Lady Musgrave Island in 2023. Given their pelagic nature and lack of records within the Project Area, they are considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Lesser frigatebird	*Fregata ariel*	M	SLC	This species is common in tropical and subtropical seas, breeding on remote islands, including Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean in recent years. It is almost exclusively a sea bird spending many months out at sea seeking refuge on remote islands and coming to nest between May and December in trees on Christmas Island.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA records occur south of Gladstone or offshore, with only one historical record from 2009 at Barney Point (ALA, 2025). Given that it is a pelagic species and no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Great frigatebird	*Fregata minor*	M	SLC	This species has a wide distribution throughout the world's tropical seas. Hawaii is the northernmost extent of their range in the Pacific Ocean, in the Central and South Pacific, colonies are found on most islands' groups from Wake Island to the Galapagos to New Caledonia with a few pairs nesting on Australian possessions in the Coral Sea. Colonies are also found on numerous Indian Ocean islands including Aldabra, Christmas Island, the Maldives and Mauritius.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA records occur south of Gladstone or 63 km offshore (ALA, 2025). Given that it is a pelagic species and no WildNet records occur within the search extent, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
White-tailed tropicbird	*Phaethon lepturus*	M	SLC	This species occupies marine habitats in tropical waters with sea-surface temperatures of more than 22°C. It breeds on islands and atolls, where it nests in a variety of habitats including on bare sandy ground, in closed-canopy rainforest, on rocky cliffs and in quarries. The species feeds over warm waters of low salinity close to Christmas Island. In Australian waters they are more pelagic.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA record occurs 85 km offshore from 2002 (ALA, 2025). Given that it is a pelagic species and no WildNet records occur within the

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					search extent, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Red-tailed tropicbird	*Phaethon rubricauda*	M	V	This species is an oceanic, Indo-Pacific seabird. It breeds in tropical and subtropical zones on islands, stacks, atolls and cays away from mainland areas.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the only nearby ALA record occurs from Gladstone Harbour on eBird in 1981 (ALA, 2025). Given that it is a pelagic species and no WildNet records occur within the search extent, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Sooty albatross	*Phoebetria fusca*	V, M	V	This species is a marine and pelagic species that breeds on subantarctic islands in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. It has sometimes been observed foraging in inshore waters in southern Australia. It is a rare, but probably regular migrant to Australia, mostly in the autumn-winter months, occurring north to south-east Queensland, NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and the closest ALA records occur approximately 85 km offshore (ALA, 2025).

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Given that it is a pelagic species and no WildNet records occur within the search extent, it is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.
Little tern	*Sternula albifrons*	V, M	SLC	This species inhabits sheltered coastal environments, including lagoons, estuaries, river mouths and deltas, lakes, bays, harbours, and inlets, especially those with exposed sandbanks or sand-spits, and also on exposed ocean beaches. It appears to be less often on offshore continental islands or coral cays off Queensland.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the desktop search extent. However, no predicted distribution overlaps with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Recent mainland ALA records occur from Gladstone in 2017, however no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent (ALA, 2025). While preferred habitat isn't present in the Project Area, the Calliope River may provide some suitable habitat, and they are therefore considered low likelihood of occurring.
Migratory terrestrial birds					
Oriental cuckoo	*Cuculus optatus*	M	SLC	This species uses a range of vegetated habitats such as monsoon rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, open woodlands and often along edges of forests, or ecotones between forest types.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Recent ALA records occur

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					from Gladstone in 2019, however no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat may occur within several sections of the Project Area within open eucalypt woodlands. Given the presence of recent, credible ALA records within the search extent and sporadic suitable habitat, oriental cuckoo is considered moderately likely to occur.
Yellow wagtail	*Motacilla flava*	M	-	Habitat requirements for this species are highly variable but typically include open grassy flats near water. Habitats include open areas with low vegetation such as grasslands, airstrips, pastures, sports fields; damp open areas such as muddy or grassy edges of wetlands, rivers, irrigated farmland, dams, waterholes; sewage farms, sometimes utilise tidal mudflats and edges of mangroves.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' extent near Biloela (SNES, 2025). However, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent (ALA, 2025). It is a migratory vagrant with a recent record south of Section E at Boyne Island (2016). Prior to this record there are no nearby records on mainland Australia since 1905. Marginal habitat occurs within several sections of the Project Area associated with grasslands, mangroves and open pasture. Given the presence of sporadic

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					suitable habitat but lack of desktop records, yellow wagtail is considered low likelihood of occurring.
Migratory wetland birds					
Common sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	M	SLC	This species utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands with varying levels of salinity, mostly around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats. It has been recorded in estuaries and deltas of streams, as well as on banks further upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and claypans, and occasionally piers and jetties. The muddy margins utilised by the species are often narrow and may be steep. It is often associated with mangroves and sometimes found in areas of mud littered with rocks or snags.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). However, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. Recent ALA records occur in Gladstone from 2020 (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat may occur within Section E of the Project Area on muddy margins and banks. Given recent credible ALA records within the search extent and the presence of some suitable habitat, common sandpiper is considered moderately likely to occur.
Pectoral sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*	M	SLC	This species prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. It is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat may occur' within the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area;

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					coinciding with its 'may occur' extent (SNES, 2025). However, no WildNet records occur within search extent and no nearby ALA records occur, with the closest located north in Yeppoon and south in Bundaberg (ALA, 2025). Some suitable habitat occurs within Section E of the Project Area on muddy margins and banks. Given the lack of nearby records and limited suitable habitat, this species is considered to have a low likelihood of occurring.
Red-necked stint	*Calidris ruficollis*	M	SLC	This species has been recorded in all coastal regions and found inland in all states when conditions are suitable. It is mostly found in coastal areas, including in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons, and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets, and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores. It has been occasionally recorded in other wetland areas where suitable.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' in desktop search extent. No predicted distribution occurs within the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. Despite this, some ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with the most recent dating from 2019 (approximately 8 km east of the Project Area) (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat occurs predominantly within Section E on intertidal mudflats. Given the presence of recent records within close proximity to the Project Area, this species is considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurring.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Double-banded plover	*Charadrius bicinctus*	M	SLC	This species can be found in both coastal and inland areas. During the non-breeding season, it is common in eastern and southern Australia, mainly between the Tropic of Capricorn and western Eyre Peninsula, with occasional records in northern Queensland and Western Australia. It utilises littoral, estuarine, fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands or saltmarsh, grasslands and pasture.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST search as 'roosting known to occur' in desktop search extent. No predicted distribution occurs within the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. Despite this, sporadic ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with the most recent dating from 2019, situated approximately 5 km east of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). However, the validity of this record is questionable given its spatial uncertainty on ALA. Some suitable habitat occurs within Section E of the Project Area where estuary habitat occurs. Despite the presence of some suitable habitat, the lack of credible records within the search extent and no overlap with the Project Area of the species predicted distribution results in a low likelihood of occurrence.
Swinhoe's snipe	*Gallinago megala*	M	SLC	During the non-breeding season, this species occurs at the edges of wetlands, such as wet paddy fields, swamps, and freshwater streams. Habitat specific to Australia includes the dense clumps of grass and rushes round the edges of fresh and brackish	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting likely to occur' within the desktop search extent. No predicted distribution occurs within the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025).

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				wetlands. This includes swamps, billabongs, river pools, small streams, and sewage ponds.	Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and ALA records are absent from the east coast of Australia (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat may occur within several sections of the Project Area. However, the Project Area occurs outside the species known range and therefore it is considered unlikely to occur within the area.
Pin-tailed snipe	*Gallinago stenura*	M	SLC	During non-breeding period, this species occurs most often in or at the edges of shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation. It is a non-breeding species in Australia.	**Unlikely** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting likely to occur' within desktop search extent. No predicted distribution occur within the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent and ALA records are essentially absent from the east coast of Australia (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat may occur within several sections of the Project Area. However, the Project Area occurs outside the species known range and therefore it is considered unlikely to occur within the area.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Broad-billed sandpiper	*Limicola falcinellus*	M	SLC	This species occurs in sheltered parts of the coast, favouring estuarine mudflats but also occasionally occur on saltmarshes, shallow freshwater lagoons, and in areas with large soft intertidal mudflats. Foraging occurs on exposed flats of soft mud or wet sand at edges of coastal and near-coastal wetlands.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' within desktop search extent. No predicted distribution coincides with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. Despite this, sporadic ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with the most recent dating from 2019 situated approximately 6 km east of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). However, the validity of this record is questionable given its spatial uncertainty on ALA. Suitable habitat occurs within Section E on intertidal mudflats of the Project Area. Given the lack of recent, spatially credible records and the lack of overlap between its known distribution and the Project Area, broad-billed sandpiper is considered low likelihood of occurring.
Bar-tailed godwit	*Limosa lapponica*	M	SLC	This species is found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons, and bays. It is found often around beds of seagrass and, sometimes, in nearby saltmarsh.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'species or species habitat known to occur' in the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area, coinciding with its 'likely to occur' extent (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. Some ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with the most recent dating from 2019 (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat occurs within Section E on mudflats of the Project Area. Given recent credible ALA records within the search extent and the presence of some suitable habitat, bar-tailed godwit is considered moderately likely to occur.
Little curlew	*Numenius minutus*	M	SLC	This species is recorded in Australia between September and April and there are few winter records. It is most often found feeding in short, dry grassland and sedgeland, including dry floodplains and black soil plains, which have scattered, shallow freshwater pools or areas seasonally inundated.	**Low** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting likely to occur' within the desktop search extent. No predicted distribution coincides with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. However, one ALA record occurs in Gladstone from 1989, approximately 1 km from the Project Area (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat occurs within Section E of the Project Area in association with intertidal sedges. However, this patch is largely saltwater and may not be preferred by the species. Given the lack of recent records within the desktop search extent, little curlew is considered moderately likely to occur.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus*	M	SLC	This species is a regular migrant to Australia and New Zealand, with a primarily coastal distribution. Found often found on the intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It is also found in harbours, lagoons, estuaries, and river deltas, often those with mangroves, but also open, unvegetated mudflats.	**Moderate** This specie was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' in Desktop search extent. No predicted distribution coincides with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. Despite this, some ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with the most recent dating from 2019 situated approximately 3 km east of the Project Area (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat occurs predominantly within Section E on intertidal mudflats. Given the presence of recent records within close proximity to the Project Area, whimbrel is considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurring.
Eastern osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	M	SLC	This species favours habitats that are in coastal areas, especially the mouths of large rivers, lagoons and lakes but also along the larger coastal rivers such as the Clarence where nesting occurs upriver of Grafton, New South Wales.	**Known** This species was identified in the PMST as 'breeding known to occur' in the Project Area. SPRAT predicts that the species distribution overlaps with the Project Area; coinciding with its 'may occur' and 'likely to occur' extents (SNES, 2025). Despite this, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. However ALA records are known from the area (mostly eBird),

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					with the majority situated around Gladstone (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat occurs within Section E of the Project Area, in association with the Calliope River. The species was recorded during the field surveys in Section E, roosting on the powerline towers.
Pacific golden plover	*Pluvialis fulva*	M	SLC	In non-breeding grounds in Australia, this species usually inhabits coastal areas, though it occasionally occurs around inland wetlands. This species usually occurs on beaches, mudflats, and sandflats (sometimes in vegetation such as mangroves, low saltmarsh such as *Sarcocornia*, or beds of seagrass).	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur in the Project Area. No predicted distribution coincides with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. Despite this, some ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with the most recent dating from 2019 (ALA, 2025). Suitable habitat occurs within Section E within mudflats and mangroves of the Project Area. Given recent credible ALA records within the search extent and the presence of some suitable habitat, this species is considered moderately likely to occur.

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Grey-tailed tattler	*Tringa brevipes*	M	SLC	This species is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. It can also be found at intertidal rocky, coral, or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' in the desktop search extent. No predicted distribution coincides with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with the most recent dating from 2019 (ALA, 2025), approximately 2 km north-east of the Project Area. Suitable habitat occurs predominantly within Section E on intertidal mudflats. Given the presence of recent records within close proximity to the Project Area, this species is considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurring.
Marsh sandpiper	*Tringa stagnatilis*	M	SLC	This species is found on coastal and inland wetlands throughout Australia. It lives in permanent or ephemeral wetlands of varying salinity, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs, saltpans, saltmarshes, estuaries, pools on inundated floodplains, and intertidal mudflats.	**Moderate** This species was identified in the PMST as 'roosting known to occur' in the desktop search extent. No predicted distribution coincides with the Project Area in SPRAT (SNES, 2025). Furthermore, no WildNet records occur within the desktop search extent. Despite this, some ALA records are known from the Gladstone area, with the most recent dating from 2021 approximately 1 km north of the Project

Common name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status^	NC Act Status^	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Area and some near Biloela with a recent record dating from 2005 (ALA, 2025). The recent records associated with Gladstone are dated between 2021 and 2023. Suitable habitat occurs predominantly within Section E on intertidal mudflats. Given the presence of recent records within close proximity to the Project Area, marsh sandpiper is considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurring.

Habitat Modelling

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
Threatened Flora					
Atalaya collina Yarwun whitewood	Suitable habitat	*Atalaya collina* occurs in semi-evergreen vine thicket or dry rainforest. Surface soils are moderately drained, brownish-black clay loams overlying clay subsoils.	RE 11.11.18. In Section D only.	Remnant and regrowth	Sections A – C are outside the species distribution; given only two populations are known; at Yarwun (Section D) and Miriam vale (80 km south of Project Area). Areas already surveyed have been excluded and includes a 5 m buffer associated with either side of field survey tracklogs for all vegetation communities.
Bertya opponens coolabah bertya	Suitable habitat	*Bertya opponens* has been noted in a variety of community types ranging from shrubland, woodland, open forest with shrubby understorey to semi-evergreen vine-thicket. This species has been observed on a variety of soil types including shallow sandy loams derived from sandstone, rhyolite, shale and metasediments.	REs 11.10.3, 11.10.4, 11.10.8, 11.10.13, 11.11.3/c, 11.11.4/c, 11.11.10, 11.11.15, 11.11.18 and 12.11.6.	Remnant and regrowth	Species occurs in a variety of habitats. However, has not been recorded on alluvial or volcanic derived soils. Not known from tidal areas. Areas already surveyed have been excluded and includes a 5 m buffer associated with either side of field survey tracklogs for all vegetation communities.
Cossinia australiana	Suitable habitat	Habitat noted from ecotones at dry rainforest edges, primarily *Araucarian microphyll* vine forest and relict semi-evergreen vine thicket; however, may	Vine thicket communities i.e. RE 11.10.8 and 11.11.18 between 20 and 600 m ASL with a 20 m buffer	Remnant and regrowth	Vine thicket communities in remnant and regrowth condition. Regrowth communities included due to the occurrence within ecotones. No Araucarian vine forest communities recorded in Study Area. Only

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
		occur within closed forests as individuals. This species is noted to grow on a variety of soil types within an altitudinal range from 20 to 520 m.	applied to encompass ecotone transition.		include areas at elevations between 20 and 550 m ASL. Observed outside of the survey extent within RE 11.10.8. The ecotone width in a vine thicket community is not a fixed value, but a dynamic characteristic determined by the interactions of environmental factors and the resilience of the plant communities. As such, a 20 m buffer has been utilised to encompass ecotonal range based on field survey observations as part of this project. Areas already surveyed have been excluded and includes a 5 m buffer associated with either side of field survey tracklogs for all vegetation communities.

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
Cycas megacarpa	Known habitat - confirmed	The species is found in woodland, open woodland and open forests, often in conjunction with a grassy understory. This species is found in habitat dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Corymbia citriodora* as well as *Corymbia erythrophloia, Eucalyptus melanophloia* and *Lophostemon confertus*. There are also reports that it can be found in or on the edge of rainforest habitat.	An 80 m buffer on confirmed *Cycas megacarpa* records, to reflect the latest population research which indicates most individuals disperse within 80 m of mature female plants (Etherington et al. 2018; James 2016 PhD thesis).	Remnant, regrowth and non-remnant	All vegetation types within the buffer have been included noting the species was recorded in the Project Area within non-remnant vegetation.
	Known habitat - suspected		REs 11.10.13, 11.10.8, 11.11.15, 11.11.18, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.12.1, 11.12.6, 11.3.4.	Remnant, regrowth and non-remnant	Known habitat (suspected) includes vegetation communities that *Cycas megacarpa* is known to can occur in, including remnant and regrowth vegetation communities and select non-remnant areas. Where targeted surveys were undertaken in suspected habitat and found to be absent, these areas were removed from the mapping.
Polianthion minutiflorum	Suitable habitat	This species frequently occurs in forest and woodland on sandstone slopes and gullies with sandy skeletal soil. Occasionally noted on deeper sands adjacent to deeply weathered laterite. Polianthion minutiflorum is often found within acacia woodland or eucalypt woodland. Noted to be	RE 11.10.3, 11.10.4, 11.10.8, 11.10.13	Remnant and regrowth	A review of nearby species records shows this species is associated with vegetation communities dominated by eucalyptus spp. and occurring on sandy soils. Consequently, the determination of suitable habitat within the Study Area reflects REs with a dominant eucalypt or SEVT canopy and occurring on land zone 10 (coarse grained sedimentary rocks). Areas already surveyed have been excluded and includes a 5 m buffer

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
		associated with Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions and as a consequence, vine thicket communities are considered habitat.			associated with either side of field survey tracklogs for all vegetation communities.
Samadera bidwillii	Known habitat	This species is found in a variety of vegetation types; but frequently occurs in lowland rainforest often with *Araucaria cunninghamii* or on rainforest margins. Other forest types include open forest and woodland and is commonly recorded in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses up to 510 m altitude.	A 10 m buffer around known records or patches.	Remnant	Literature of known populations of this species in the Callide area highlight that these individuals flower but appear not to fruit, with reproduction associated with coppicing (Naik, 2016). The Australian Standard 4970-2009 was reviewed to develop a suitable buffer to encompass known habitat based on a tree protection zone (TPZ). All individuals observed were less than 2 m and stem diameters at 1.4 above the ground are estimated to be 2 cm, giving a TPZ radius of 2 m. A factor of 5 was allied to the SRZ to cover root structure and encompass the potential for coppicing. This provides a conservative 10m buffer of known habitat around individuals or stems. Known habitat mapping has been confined to communities identified as suitable habitat for this species.
Samadera bidwillii	Suitable habitat		RE 11.8.4, 11.10.3, 11.10.4, 11.10.8, 11.10.13, 11.11.10,	Remnant and regrowth	*Samadera bidwillii* is a geographically widespread species being recorded at both ends of the Study Area.

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
			11.11.15, 11.11.3/c, 11.11.4/c, 11.11.18, 11.12.1, 11.12.6, 11.3.25 11.3.26, 11.3.4, 12.11.16, 12.11.6 and 12.3.3.		Suitable habitat includes all remnant and regrowth areas of eucalypt woodland and forests and semi-evergreen vine thicket. Excludes open woodland communities as they fall outside the habitat definition for this species. Areas already surveyed have been excluded and includes a 5 m buffer associated with either side of field survey tracklogs for all vegetation communities.
Threatened and Migratory Fauna					
Geophaps scripta scripta squatter pigeon (southern)	Breeding	Any remnant or regrowth open-forest to sparse, open-woodland or scrub dominated by *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Acacia* or *Callitris* species, on sandy or gravelly soils with patchy perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs and forbs (including but not limited to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7) within 1 km of a suitable permanent waterbody or watercourse.	Select patches of REs[1] 11.3.25, 11.3.25b, 11.3.26, 11.3.4 and 12.3.3.	Remnant and regrowth	No REs on land zones 5 or 7 occur in the Project Area and suitable soils were limited to areas of land zone 3 as per the findings of the field survey program. Suitable permanent water sources include state-mapped perennial watercourses, farm dams/reservoirs, water storage points (i.e. troughs) and lacustrine wetlands. Suitable seasonal water sources include state-mapped non-perennial watercourses with a stream order of 3 or higher. Suitability of the ground layer characteristics as determined by field survey data.
	Foraging	Any remnant or regrowth open-forest to sparse, open-woodland or scrub dominated by *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Acacia* or *Callitris* species, on sandy or	Select patches of REs[1] 11.3.25, 11.3.25b, 1.3.26, 11.3.4 and 12.3.3.		

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
		gravelly soils with patchy perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs and forbs (including but not limited to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7) within 3 km of a suitable permanent or seasonal waterbody or watercourse.			
	Dispersal	Any forest or woodland occurring between patches of foraging or breeding habitat that facilitates movement between patches of foraging habitat, breeding habitat and/or waterbodies, and areas of cleared land less than 100 m wide linking areas of suitable breeding and/or foraging habitat.	REs[1] not mapped as breeding or foraging (excluding 11.11.18, 11.10.8, 12.1.2 and 12.1.3). Select patches of REs include: 11.8.4, 11.10.3, 11.10.4, 11.10.13, 11.11.3, 11.11.3c, 11.11.4, 11.114c, 11.11.10, 11.11.15, 11.12.1, 11.12.6, 11.12.17, 12.11.6. Select patches of non-remnant forests and woodlands and areas of cleared land.	Remnant, regrowth and non-remnant	All forest and woodland communities not already mapped as breeding or foraging, and suitable for the ground-based movement of individuals (i.e. not SEVT) was mapped as dispersal habitat. Non-remnant vegetation communities are included where the ground layer facilitates movement (i.e. does not comprise a dense ground layer of exotic grass, such as thatch grass); these areas were captured by buffering breeding and foraging habitat as well as suitable water sources by 100 m and then refining to remove unsuitable areas as confirmed via field data.

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
Grantiella picta painted honeyeater	Breeding	Woodlands, forests and riparian woodlands dominated by species from the genera *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, *Melaleuca*, *Casuarina* and/or *Callitris*, that support mistletoe and occur within the species' breeding range.	-	-	No breeding habitat has been mapped for this species due to the location of the Project Area, which is outside of the species' breeding range. As per the species' National Recovery Plan (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2022) "almost all records of breeding come from south of 26 S, on inland slopes of the Great Diving Range between the Grampians, Victoria and Roma, Queensland (Higgins et al. 2001)".
	Foraging and dispersal	Woodlands, forests and riparian woodlands dominated by species from the genera *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, *Melaleuca*, *Casuarina* and/or *Callitris*, that support mistletoe.	Select patches of REs[1] 11.3.4, 11.3.25, 11.3.25b, 11.3.26, 11.8.4, 11.10.3, 11.10.4, 11.10.13, 11.11.3, 11.11.3c, 11.11.4, 11.11.4c, 11.11.10, 11.11.15, 11.12.1, 11.12.6, 11.12.17, 12.3.3 and 12.11.6.	Remnant and regrowth	Habitat within the Project Area has been restricted to areas that exclusively fall within the species predicted distribution as shown on SPRAT (SNES, 2025) (i.e. Sections A and part of B). Mistletoe presence/absence as determined by field data.
Hirundapus caudacutus white-throated needletail	Roosting and foraging	Forests and woodlands with tall trees, dense foliage or hollows which provide a roosting opportunity.	REs[1]: 11.3.4, 11.3.25, 11.3.25b, 11.3.26, 11.8.4, 11.10.3, 11.10.4, 11.11.3, 11.11.3c, 11.11.4, 11.11.4c, 11.11.10, 11.11.15, 11.11.18, 11.12.1, 12.3.3, 11.12.6 and 11.12.17.	Remnant	Remnant forest and woodland vegetation communities within the Project Area that contains tall and/or hollow bearing trees, as identified by field data. REs with a structural category of dense or mid-dense (as per the Queensland Herbarium Regional Ecosystem Description Database) were included irrespective of hollow or tall tree presence.

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
	Foraging and dispersal	A range of habitats, although more often over wooded areas, where it is almost exclusively aerial.	All remaining vegetation communities excluding non-remnant.	Remnant and regrowth	-
Turnix melanogaster black-breasted button-quail	Nesting and foraging	Rainforest and dry forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, Araucarian microphyll vine forest and Araucarian notophyll vine forest, with 3-10 cm deep leaf litter in the ground layer. They may also be found in low, dense acacia thickets and, in littoral areas, in vegetation behind sand dunes.	Select patches of semi-evergreen vine thicket communities (REs[1] 11.10.8 and 11.11.18) and acacia woodlands (REs[1] 11.10.3 and 11.10.4).	Remnant and regrowth	Leaf litter characteristics as determined by field data.
Rostratula australis Australian painted snipe	Seasonal breeding, foraging and dispersal	Habitat includes the fringe of a wide variety of permanent and/or temporary shallow, brackish and freshwater wetlands. Suitable wetlands usually support a mosaic of low, patchy vegetation, as well as lignum and cane grass. This species can also use modified habitats, such as low-lying woodlands converted to grazing pasture, sewage farms, dams, bores and irrigation schemes.	All freshwater wetlands and farm dams.	-	Where field data is not available, habitat conservatively includes all farm dams and waterbodies mapped as lacustrine or palustrine wetlands based on waterbody data in the Queensland wetland area mapping. The species is not known to utilise intertidal areas and as such the tidal flats (including REs 12.1.2 and 12.1.3), intertidal wetlands and the Calliope River are excluded. No gilgai or low-lying floodplains (including areas that have been converted to grazing pasture) that are subject to regular inundation occur within the Study Area.

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
Threatened and migratory shorebirds and waterbirds including the Eastern curlew, Nunivak bar-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank, terek sandpiper and the common sandpiper	Roosting and foraging	Coastal lagoons, intertidal mudflats or sandflats exposed at low tide and with soft substrate provide foraging habitat. At high tide lakes, sewage ponds and flood waters provide suitable foraging habitat. Terrestrial wetlands are also sometimes suitable.	All freshwater wetlands and farm dams. Intertidal areas, near-coastal wetlands and dams, tidal flats dominated by mangroves, sedges and grasses. Adjacent to and including REs 12.1.2 and 12.1.3.	-	Where field data is not available, habitat conservatively includes all farm dams and waterbodies mapped as lacustrine or palustrine wetlands based on waterbody data in the Queensland wetland area mapping. Also includes areas mapped as intertidal wetlands on Queensland globe. These species are non-breeding in Australia.
Apus pacificus fork-tailed swift	Foraging and dispersal	Exclusively aerial, occupying the airspace above a range of habitat types, although mostly over dry or open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or saltmarsh. Sometimes occur above rainforests, wet sclerophyll forest or open forest or plantations of pines and non-	All vegetation communities.	Remnant, regrowth and non-remnant	All remnant and non-remnant vegetation communities included. Suitable habitat is present in all sections of the Project Area. This species is a non-breeding migrant to Australia.

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
		remnant vegetation communities. Roosting probably occurs aerially.			
Cuculus optatus Oriental cuckoo	Foraging and dispersal	Monsoonal rainforest, vine thickets, wet sclerophyll forest or open *Casuarina*, *Acacia* or *Eucalyptus* woodlands. Frequently at edges or ecotones between habitat types.	All REs except REs 12.1.2 and 12.1.3.	Remnant and regrowth	All vegetation communities are likely to be suitable for foraging and dispersal during this species' winter migration with the exception of marine grasslands and shrublands. This species is a non-breeding migrant to Australia.
Dasyurus hallucatus northern quoll	Denning and refuge	Rocky areas (such as ranges, escarpments, gorges, major drainage lines or treed creek lines), structurally diverse eucalypt forest and woodlands containing large diameter trees, termite mounds, or hollow logs, dry rainforests and vine thickets, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert within the species' range.	Eucalypt woodland on hills and slopes (RE 11.11.15, 11.11.4, 11.12.1) and vine thicket (RE 11.10.8 and 11.11.18).	Remnant	Vegetation, watercourse, and 1-10 m contour mapping was examined in conjunction with survey data (including floristics and habitat assessments) and high-quality Queensland Globe satellite imagery to manually identify hilly and rocky habitats including gullies, creek lines and structurally diverse woodlands. No regrowth woodlands, shrublands or grasslands (including marine habitats) were considered suitable due to a lack of denning opportunities as per the findings of the field survey.
	Foraging and dispersal	Any land comprising predominantly native vegetation within 1 km of denning and refuge habitat.	All remnant and regrowth vegetation communities within 1 km of denning and refuge habitat.	Remnant and regrowth	Habitat captured by buffering denning and refuge habitat by 1 km and excluding non-remnant areas where pressure from threats including agricultural activities, inappropriate fire regimes, weeds and feral animal predation is severe (i.e. exotic grasslands).

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
Pteropus poliocephalus grey-headed flying-fox	Roosting	Vegetation communities, including but not limited, rainforest patches, stands of Melaleuca, mangroves and riparian vegetation, highly modified vegetation in urban and suburban areas, where the species has been recorded roosting (i.e. colony sites or camps).	-	-	No roost sites were identified within the Project Area during the field survey program, and none are expected to occur.
	Foraging and dispersal	Forests and woodlands which contain important winter/spring flowering species, as defined in the species National Recovery Plan, including *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *E. albens*, *E. crebra*, *E. fibrosa*, *E. melliodora*, *E. paniculata*, *E. pilularis*, *E. robusta*, *E. seeana*, *E. sideroxylon, E. siderophloia, Banksia integrifolia, Castanospermum australe, Corymbia citriodora citriodora, C. eximia, C. maculata, Grevillea robusta, Melaleuca quinquenervia* or *Syncarpia glomulifera* within 40 km of flying-fox camps which are occupied or have been	REs[1] 11.11.10, 11.11.15, 11.11.3, 11.11.3c, 11.11.4, 11.12.1, 11.12.17, 11.12.3, 11.12.6, 11.10.13, 11.10.3, 11.10.4, 11.3.26, 11.3.4, 11.3.25, 11.8.4, 12.11.6 and 12.3.3.	Remnant and regrowth	Relevant flying-fox camps in the wider region include the Calliope camp (#853) and the Boyne River camp (#290), as identified in the National Flying-fox monitoring viewer dataset. No other potential camps were identified via public records.

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
		historically occupied by the species.			
Petauroides volans greater gilder (southern and central)	Likely or current denning	Eucalypt forest and woodlands, adjacent to or within foraging and dispersal habitat, comprising REs considered habitat or potential habitat as per the Species-Specific Guidance – Greater Glider habitats in Queensland (DES, 2022) containing appropriate tree species with a diameter at breast height greater than the RE threshold for large trees in the relevant BioCondition benchmark (DES, 2022).	Select patches or areas of REs[1] 11.10.4, 11.11.15, 11.11.3, 11.11.3c, 11.11.4, 11.11.4c, 11.12.1, 11.12.3, 11.12.6, 11.10.13, 11.3.26, 11.3.4, 11.3.25, 12.11.6, 12.3.3 and 12.11.16.	Remnant	Suitable communities in remnant condition only were found during the field survey program to consistently support large trees.
	Potential or future denning	Eucalypt forest and woodlands, adjacent to or within foraging and dispersal habitat, comprising REs considered habitat or potential habitat as per the Species Specific Guidance – Greater Glider habitats in Queensland (DES, 2022) containing appropriate tree species with a diameter at breast height greater than 30 cm, but less than the RE threshold for large trees in the	Select patches or areas of REs 11.10.4, 11.11.15, 11.11.3, 11.11.3c, 11.11.4, 11.11.4c, 11.12.1, 11.12.3, 11.12.6, 11.10.13, 11.3.26, 11.3.4, 11.3.25, 12.11.6, 12.3.3 and 12.11.16.	Regrowth	-

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
		relevant BioCondition benchmark (DES, 2022).			
	Foraging and dispersal	Forests and woodlands at least 10 m tall to enable gliding, that are dominated or co-dominated by locally important foraging tree species, including (but not limited to) *Corymbia citriodora*, *Eucalyptus moluccana*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. crebra*, *C. intermedia* and *E. portuensis*, and functionally connected to current or future denning habitat.	-	-	Excludes those areas that are isolated (>100 m from current or future denning).
Petaurus australis australis yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	Denning, foraging and dispersal	Large patches of floristically diverse, old-growth woodland and forest containing sap-feeding, winter-flowering and smooth barked eucalypts including *Angophora leiocarpa, Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus melliodora, Eucalyptus moluccana* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis*.	Select patches of REs[1] 11.3.4, 11.3.25, 11.8.4, 11.10.13, 11.11.3, 11.11.3c, 11.11.4, 11.11.4c, 11.11.10, 11.11.15, 11.12.1, 11.12.6, 11.12.17,12.3.3 and 12.11.6.	Remnant	Includes all areas of suitable vegetation communities where patches are considered viable for the sub-species', noting their large home ranges, territorial nature and inability to persist in narrow linear fragments. Patch size assessments considered the continuity of vegetation beyond the Project Area bounds using aerial imagery and State mapping.
Phascolarctos cinereus koala	Breeding, foraging and shelter	Any forest or woodland that contains Brigalow Belt or South East QLD (depending on the relevant bioregion/RE) 'locally important koala trees' (LIKTs, as	All REs excluding those on land zone 3 and REs 11.11.18, 11.10.8, 12.1.2 and 12.1.3.	Remnant and regrowth	Follows the review of habitat assessment criteria and methods completed by The Australian National University 2021.

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
		described by Youngentob, Marsh and Skewes, (2021)) that is not climate refugia. Any forest or woodland community which does not contain LIKTs and may or may not contain Brigalow Belt or South East Qld (depending on the relevant bioregion/RE) 'ancillary habitat trees' (as described by Youngentob, Marsh and Skewes, (2021)); or			
	Climate refugia	Forests and woodlands on drainage lines or riparian zones that are resilient to drying conditions, likely to provide a cooler refuge during periods of bushfire and heatwaves, including but not limited to REs on land zone 3.	All REs on land zone 3.		
	Dispersal	Vegetation that provides a safe intervening ground for the species to move across the landscape (i.e. free from impediments), particularly to and from areas of climate refugia and breeding and foraging habitat. This includes non-remnant shrublands and	non-remnant -	Remnant, regrowth; or non-remnant	

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
		grasslands, which may support sporadic small stands of trees and/or individual paddock trees. Excludes mangroves, vine thicket, farm dams and other waterbodies as well as areas that contain infrastructure or are physically inaccessible (e.g. exclusion fencing is present).			
Xeromys myoides water mouse	Breeding, foraging and dispersal	Intertidal and supratidal areas, and subcoastal brackish to freshwater wetlands and floodplains with generally intact hydrological flows. Includes mangroves, marine couch (*Sporobolus virginicus*) grasslands, chenopod shrublands, sedgelands, reedy swamps, melaleuca swamps, seasonally inundated grassy floodplains, and coastal wet heathlands.	Intertidal areas or tidal flats dominated by mangroves, sedges and grasses. Adjacent to and including RE 12.1.2 and 12.1.3.	Remnant and regrowth	Any mangrove or saltmarsh dominated vegetation, and intertidal area is considered suitable habitat for various life stages for this species. Habitat is limited to Section E.

MNES	Habitat Utilisation Type	Habitat Definition	Vegetation Communities, Features and/or REs	Vegetation Condition	GIS Approach and Explanatory Notes
Delma torquata collared delma	Suitable habitat	Eucalypt forests and woodlands with grassy ground layer that is predominantly native and support a microhabitat matrix of suitable surface rocks (loose rocks that have a relatively flat surface to maintain good contact with the ground), coarse woody debris and leaf litter.	Select patches of REs[1] associated with land zones 3, 9, 10 and 11.	Remnant and regrowth	Suitable habitat is associated with consistent trends in the characteristics identified during the field survey program (including known species location) and associated with nearby records which allowed for extrapolation as necessary. Areas of suitable habitat were identified to support canopy cover (encouraging leaf litter and minimising bare ground) and occur on similar landforms/slopes and geologies as species observations in the wider region. Rocks were common within the communities on granite geologies (land zone 12), however these were generally unsuitable for the species either due to size (boulders or rock platforms) and/or shape (very rounded rocks with minimal ground contact).
Marine turtles	Nesting	All species of marine turtles' nest on sandy beaches.	-	-	No sandy beaches or nesting habitat is found within the Study Area.
	Foraging	While all species have different diets and foraging habits, foraging occurs within both inshore and offshore waters.	Calliope River.	-	-

[1]: It is noted that the list of REs provided describes all REs which may meet the habitat definition. The final mapping may exclude some REs based on field data (i.e. unsuitable ground layer characteristics) or location (not within required distance from water source etc)

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