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BEAUDESERT BOONAH ROAD

Legend

Earthworks

Extent - Manufacturing Facility

TUFLOW Model Extent

Flood Hazard

H1 - Generally safe for vehicles, people and buildings.

H2 - Unsafe for small vehicles.

H3 - Unsafe for vehicles, children and the elderly.

H4 - Unsafe for vehicles and people.

H5 - Unsafe for vehicles and people. All buildings vulnerable to structural damage. Some less robust buildings subject to failure.

H6 - Unsafe for vehicles and people. All buildings vulnerable to structural damage. Some less robust buildings subject to failure.

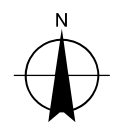
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SDA approval: AP2024/011



0100200Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56





Soilco Developments Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility

1% AEP
Flood Hazard

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. 0
Date 08/08/2024

Figure 20

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BEAUDESERT BOONAH ROAD

Legend

Earthworks

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0100200

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GHD

Soilco Developments Pty Ltd

Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility

0.2% AEP

Flood Hazard

Project No. 12626213

Revision No. 0

Date 08/08/2024

Figure 21

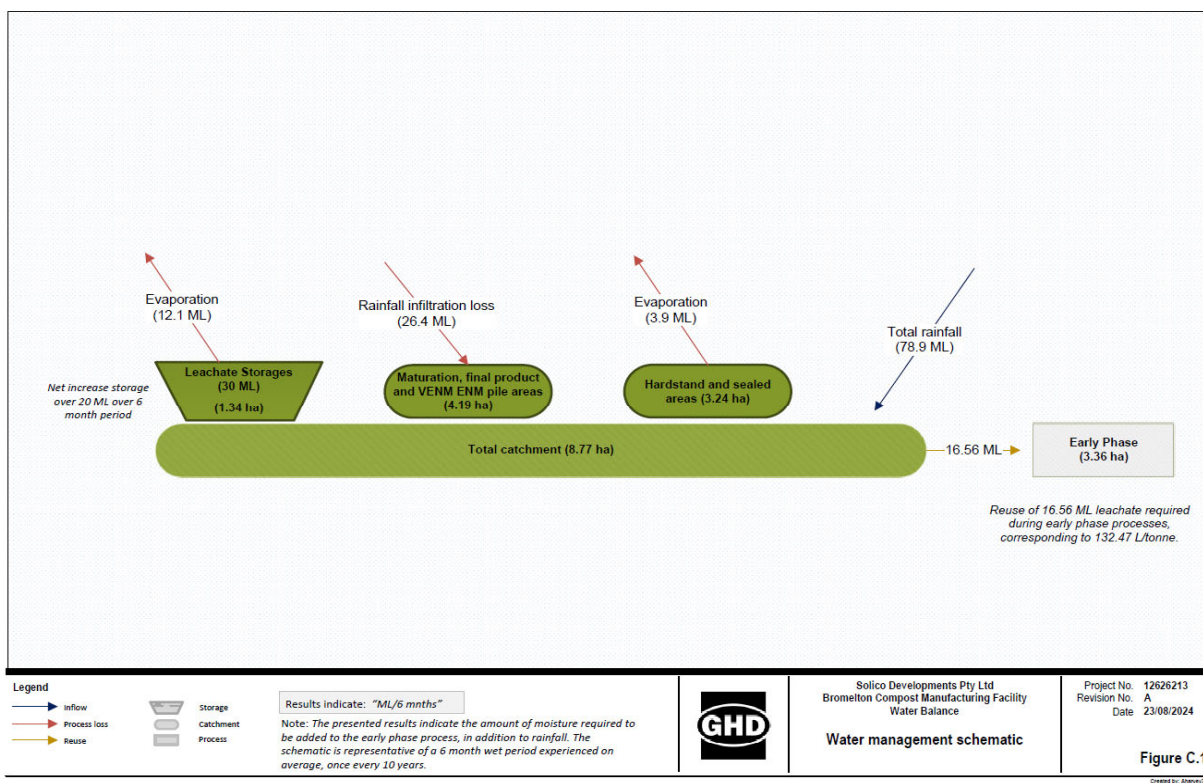
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Appendix C

Preliminary Water Balance

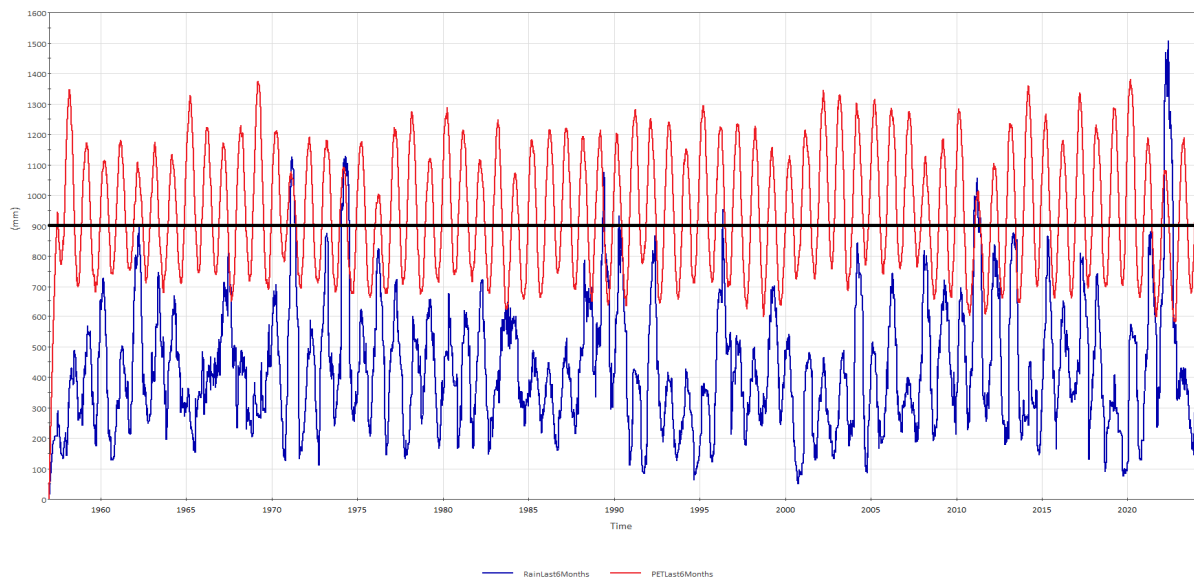
Extent of Water Balance Calculation

The water balance extent is conceptualised in Figure C.1. The extent of the water balance was selected such that the result of the calculation would be the amount of moisture required to be added to the early phase process, in addition to rainfall.



Climate

6 Month rolling total rainfall and potential evaporation indicated below
 900 mm - rain in 6 months experienced on average once every 10 years
 900 mm - realistic estimate of potential evaporation over 6 month period



Catchment

Leachate catchment areas provided by SOILCO
 hectares

- 12.13 total leachate catch
- 3.3642 Early phase - actual pile areas
- 4.1888 Maturation, final product and venm enm - actual pile areas
- 1.34 Leachate Dams
- 3.237 Hardstand and sealed

8.7658 leachate catch excluding early phase piles = the area of the balance calculation

Rainfall

78.9 ML/6months - rainfall on balance area in 6 month period [Rain x area of balance calculation]

Evaporation from Leachate Dams

13,400 m² - combined leachate dam areas
12.1 ML/6months - evaporation loss over 6 months [Evaporation area x evaporation depth]

Evaporation from rainwater on hardstand pad surfaces

Well graded engineered surface, would generally be dry, with evaporation only for brief periods after each rain event

120 mm - assume 60 rainy days over 6 month period and 2mm evaporation each event
32,370 m² - hardstand areas within leachate catchment
3.9 ML/6months - evap from hardstand [evap depth x area]

Loss of rainwater into Maturation Final Product and VENM/ENM piles

41,888 m² - pile areas
70% Loss factor - assume % loss of total rain on piles. Iterated based on site experience and also based on a realistic % moisture addition tha piles can accommodate
26.4 ML/6months - loss of rainwater into piles [Rain depth x pile area x loss factor]

Increase in water in leachate dams between start and end of period

30 ML - dam(s) capacity
10 ML - assumed starting volume
20 ML/6months - of storage filled up during the 6 month period

Net loss of water required from the water balance extent to the early phase piles

16.56 ML/6months [Rainfall volume - Evaporation from dams - Evaporation from hardstand - Loss to Mat/prod/venm/enm piles - Increase in water in leachate dams]

Incoming Rate of early phase

250,000 tpa - early phase
125,000 tonnes/6months
4,808 tonnes/week

Net loss of water required to early phase by tonne incoming

132.47 L/tonne [Water loss required/Tonnes incoming]

Average water demand advised by SOILCO

566,538 L/Week leachate demand [SOILCO provided]
158,635 L/Week leachate generated [SOILCO Provided]
407,903 L/Week water applied to piles that is not recirclated leachate [Leachate demand - Leachate generated]

Average water applied to early phase piles by tonne incoming

85 L/tonne [Water applied/Tonnes incoming]

Factor of wet period disposal requirement over average period demand

156% [L/tonne of loss required divided by L/tonne of average water applied]

Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility

Terrestrial Ecology Assessment Report

SOILCO Pty Ltd

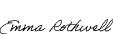
22 August 2024

→ The Power of Commitment

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL



SDA approval: AP2024/011

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S4	00	P. de Jong	P. de Jong		E. Rothwell		15/08/2024
S4	01	H. Wheatley	L. Saragossi		E. Rothwell		22/08/24

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Executive Summary

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) was commissioned by SOILCO Pty Ltd (hereafter referred to as SOILCO) to assess the terrestrial ecological values (flora and fauna) and potential impacts of the proposed Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility. This report summarises the existing terrestrial ecological values within the Project footprint, and a broader 'Project area' based on desktop and field assessments. The report also presents a preliminary assessment of potential impacts the Project may have on the terrestrial ecological values, including Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) protected under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) protected under Queensland legislation.

The Project area has been historically disturbed through broadscale clearing and cattle grazing. The majority of the Project footprint supports cleared non-remnant vegetation, with some eucalypt woodland along Mitchell Road. Outside of the Project footprint, areas contain eucalypt woodland, which provide the highest ecological value for threatened species, along with Mitchell Road. Eucalypt woodland areas outside of the Project footprint (south-western and southern extent of the Project area) are connected to vegetation further south and west of the Project area. Avoidance and management measures should prioritise reducing the potential for adverse impacts to these areas.

Key findings and considerations are as follows:

- The Project footprint is proposed in an area that contains some eucalypt woodland, however, primarily contains previously cleared land utilised for agricultural activities, with occasional trees and very low scattered regrowth. The Project footprint also supports cleared, ephemeral drainage lines and there are no watercourses, wetlands or permanent water sources present.
- **MNES**
 - Five MNES are likely to occur or have potential in the Project area. Specifically, five listed fauna species, one of which is also listed as migratory:
 - **Likely to occur**
 - White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)
 - Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
 - Grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)
 - **Potential to occur**
 - Yellow bellied glider (*Petaurus australis australis*)
 - Greater glider (*Petauroides volans*)
 - For four of these species, assessment against the Significant Impact Assessment Guidelines (DOE, 2013) determined that there is unlikely to be a residual, significant impact.
 - The Project's impact on the koala was considered likely to be a significant residual impact.
- **MSES**
 - Five MSES are either likely to occur or potential to occur in the Project area. Of these five, four MSES are also listed as MNES (white-throated needletail, koala, yellow-bellied glider and greater glider).
 - **Potential to occur**
 - The short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) - has the potential to occur in the Study area. A significant impact assessment determined that the Project is unlikely to have a significant residual impact on this species
- **Impacts and mitigations**
 - Potential impacts include injury and mortality of wildlife, disturbance to wildlife (e.g. noise, light), removal of habitats through vegetation clearing, spread of invasive species and habitat degradation through dust, run-off and sedimentation.
 - To mitigate these impacts, measures should be implemented at the design phase, construction phase and the operation phase.

The project footprint within Lot 4 RP85497 for the CMF will require the clearing of 21 ha of Category X vegetation. The project footprint within Mitchell Road will require the clearing of:

- 0.5 ha of Category B Endangered and Of Concern regional ecosystems.
- 0.2 ha of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation.

– **Recommendations**

- Commonwealth/State offsets are likely to be required as part of the Project's significant residual impacts to the koala.

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Project background	1
1.2	Purpose of this report	1
1.3	Terminology	1
1.4	Scope and limitations	2
1.5	Project description	4
1.6	Site infrastructure description	5
1.6.1	Site access and weighbridge	5
1.6.2	Office, amenities and parking	6
1.6.3	Receival building and decontamination	6
1.6.4	Forced aeration pad	6
1.6.5	Open windrow pad	6
1.6.6	Maturation, manufacturing and distribution area	7
1.6.7	Workshop and fuel storage area	7
1.6.8	Leachate ponds	7
1.6.9	Freshwater storage dam	7
2.	Methods	9
2.1	Desktop assessment	9
2.2	Field assessment	12
2.2.1	Flora field survey methods	12
2.2.2	Fauna survey methods	13
2.3	Likelihood of occurrence	16
2.4	Animal ethics and scientific permits	17
3.	Existing environmental values	18
3.1	Climate	18
3.2	Geology and Geomorphology	18
3.3	Soils	18
3.4	Regional Ecosystems	19
3.4.1	Bioregion and Subregion	20
3.4.2	Land Zones	20
4.	Desktop assessment results	21
4.1	Flora values	21
4.1.1	Regulated Vegetation	21
4.1.1.1	Regional Ecosystems	21
4.1.1.2	High Value Regrowth	22
4.1.2	Threatened Ecological Communities	22
4.1.3	Protected plants trigger area	22
4.1.4	Conservation significant flora species	22
4.1.5	Introduced flora species	23
4.1.6	Essential habitat	24
4.2	Fauna values	24
4.2.1	Essential habitat	24
4.2.2	Conservation significant fauna species	24
4.2.3	Migratory fauna	26

5.	Field assessment results	27
5.1	Flora results	27
5.1.1	Threatened Ecological Communities	27
5.1.2	Vegetation communities	28
5.1.3	Conservation significant flora species	31
5.1.4	Introduced flora species	31
5.2	Fauna results	31
5.2.1	Habitat types	31
5.2.1.1	Fauna observations	37
5.2.1.2	Microbat analysis	37
5.2.2	Threatened fauna species	38
5.2.3	Migratory fauna	38
5.2.4	Introduced fauna species	39
6.	Potential impacts	40
6.1	Overview	40
6.1.1	Loss of vegetation and habitat	40
6.1.2	Injury and mortality of wildlife	40
6.1.3	Reduced connectivity	41
6.1.4	Disturbance of wildlife by increased light, noise and vibration	41
6.1.5	Habitat degradation through dust, run-off and sedimentation	41
6.1.6	Introduction and spread of invasive species	41
7.	Mitigation measures	43
7.1	Avoidance	43
7.2	Design measures	43
7.3	Construction measures	43
7.4	Operation measures	44
8.	Significant impact assessments	46
8.1	Commonwealth listed species	46
8.1.1	White-throated needletail	46
8.1.1.1	Species ecology	46
8.1.1.2	Suitable habitat	46
8.1.1.3	Habitat critical to the survival of the species	47
8.1.1.4	Ecologically significant proportion of a population	47
8.1.1.5	Significant impact assessment	47
8.1.2	Koala	48
8.1.2.1	Species ecology	48
8.1.2.2	Suitable habitat	49
8.1.2.3	Important population	49
8.1.2.4	Habitat critical to the survival of the species	50
8.1.2.5	Significant impact assessment	51
8.1.3	Grey-headed flying fox	54
8.1.3.1	Species ecology	54
8.1.3.2	Suitable habitat	54
8.1.3.3	Important population	54
8.1.3.4	Habitat critical to the survival of the species	54
8.1.3.5	Significant impact assessment	55
8.1.4	Yellow-bellied glider	58
8.1.4.1	Species ecology	58
8.1.4.2	Suitable habitat	58
8.1.4.3	Important population	58
8.1.4.4	Habitat critical to the survival of the species	58
8.1.4.5	Significant impact assessment	59

8.1.5	Greater glider	60
8.1.5.1	Species ecology	60
8.1.5.2	Potentially suitable habitat	61
8.1.5.3	Important population	61
8.1.5.4	Habitat critical to the survival of the species	61
8.1.5.5	Significant impact assessment	61
8.2	State-listed species	65
8.2.1	Short-beaked echidna	65
8.2.1.1	Species ecology	65
8.2.1.2	Potentially suitable habitat	65
8.2.1.3	Ecologically significant locations	65
8.2.1.4	Significant impact assessment	65
9.	Conclusions	67
10.	References	68

Table index

Table 1.1	Project specific terminology	1
Table 1.2	Acronyms and abbreviations used throughout the report	2
Table 2.1	Summary of desktop searches	9
Table 2.2	Flora field survey methods	12
Table 2.3	Fauna field survey methods	13
Table 2.4	Likelihood of occurrence assessment criteria	16
Table 3.1	Major surface geologies occurring in the Project area	18
Table 3.2	Major soils occurring in the Project area.	18
Table 3.3	Land zones and associated geologies occurring in the Project area	20
Table 4.1	REs mapped within the Project area. Descriptions as per the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (Queensland Herbarium, 2023).	21
Table 4.2	Conservation significant flora species predicted to occur within the Study area	23
Table 4.3	Conservation significant fauna species predicted to occur within the Study area	25
Table 4.4	Migratory species predicted to occur within the Study area	26
Table 5.1	Key Diagnostic criteria for Grey box-Grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia (DCCEEW 2022)	27
Table 5.2	Regional ecosystems field verified within the Project area	29
Table 5.3	Terrestrial habitat types observed within the Project area and Project footprint	32
Table 5.4	Bat call summary	38
Table 8.1	Significant impact assessment summary	46
Table 8.2	Significant impact assessment - White-throated needletail	47
Table 8.3	Suitable koala habitat within the Project footprint and Project area	49
Table 8.4	Koala Habitat Critical to the Survival of the Species (HCSS) assessment	50
Table 8.5	Significant impact assessment – Koala	51
Table 8.6	Significant impact assessment – Grey-headed flying fox	55
Table 8.7	Significant impact assessment – Yellow-bellied glider	59
Table 8.8	Significant impact assessment – Greater glider	61
Table 8.9	Significant impact assessment – short-beaked echidna	65

Figure index

Figure 1.1	Project area and locality	3
Figure 2.1	Study area and locality	11
Figure 2.2	Flora survey effort and results	14
Figure 2.3	Fauna survey effort	15
Figure 5.1	Fauna habitat types	36
Figure 8.1	Potentially suitable koala habitat	53
Figure 8.2	Potentially suitable grey-headed flying-fox habitat	57
Figure 8.3	Potentially suitable greater glider (southern and central) and yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) habitat	64

Plates

Plate 1.1	Proposed site layout	8
Plate 5.1	Lantana (<i>L. camara</i> left) and prickly pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i> , middle) and giant rat's tail grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> , right) from field surveys	31
Plate 5.2	Photographed wedgetail eagle (<i>Aquila audax</i> , left), and unidentified owl pellet (right)	37
Plate 5.3	Left: Remote camera image of red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> , left) and brushtail possum (<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> , middle) and red-necked wallaby (<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i> , right)	37
Plate 5.4	Bandicoot diggings (left), possum scat (middle) and Eastern bearded dragon (<i>Pogona barbata</i>) (right)	37
Plate 5.5	European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) from remote camera	39

Appendices

Appendix A	Desktop search results
Appendix B	Likelihood of occurrence table
Appendix C	Fauna field observations
Appendix D	Microbat Call Identification Report (Balance! Environmental)

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

SOILCO Pty Ltd (hereafter SOILCO) are an organics recycling company with 40 years of experience in designing, building and operating organic recycling facilities. To meet the challenges of Australia's dynamic waste and resource recovery sector, SOILCO have secured three greenfield sites that are to be developed into large-scale organics recovery facilities. One of these greenfield sites is located in Bromelton, in the Scenic Rim Region in South East Queensland, which is intended to be developed into the Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility. The development of this facility requires the preparation and submission of planning and environmental approval applications prior to development. As such, GHD has partnered with SOILCO to provide planning and environmental services for securing statutory approvals for the Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility. This includes undertaking ecological investigations and seeking planning approvals for early work activities (described as clearing, cutting and filling).

The Project area is in Bromelton on Lot 4 on Plan RP85497 and along part of Mitchell Road, located approximately 6 km west of Beaudesert in the Scenic Rim Region of South East Queensland. (Figure 1.1). The Project area contains areas of heavily disturbed pastures. Large areas of the Project area were extensively cleared in 2021 and previously used for grazing. In 2008, Bromelton was declared a State Development Area (SDA) encompassing roughly 15,000 ha of greenfield land for medium to large scale industrial activities (State of Queensland, 2023). The surrounding landscape supports a mix of cropping, remnant woodlands and industrial facilities.

1.2 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this Terrestrial Ecology Assessment Report is to identify and assess potential impacts to ecological values within the Project area from the construction and operation of the proposed Compost Manufacturing Facility. Ecological values of interest include conservation significant terrestrial species and associated ecological processes.

1.3 Terminology

Terminology used in this report is outlined in Table 1.1. Acronyms and abbreviations used in this report are presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.1 Project specific terminology

Term	Meaning
Conservation significant species	Species listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or migratory under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) or listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, special least concerned or colonial breeders under the Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NC Act).
Introduced fauna	Introduced fauna species listed as feral animals under the EPBC Act or listed as prohibited or restricted matter under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
Introduced flora	Introduced flora species listed as Weed of National Significance (WoNS) under the EPBC Act or listed as prohibited or restricted matter under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
Migratory species	Species listed as migratory under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act)
Project area	The Project area represents the Lot 4 on Plan RP85497 and Mitchell Road. The Project area is presented on Figure 1.1.
Project footprint	The Project area represents the areas subject to direct disturbance for the proposed compost manufacturing facility on Lot 4 on Plan RP85497 and along Mitchell Road. The Project footprint is presented on Figure 1.1.
Study area	The Study area represents the extent of the desktop searches. The Study area represents a 5 km buffer around the approximate centre point of the Project area (-27.97819,152.91026) (Figure 2.1).

Term	Meaning
Survey area	The Survey was conducted within the constraints of the Lot boundary (Lot 4 on Plan RP85497) and along Mitchell Road and as such will be referred to as Survey area for the remainder of this report. The Survey area is presented on Figure 1.1.
Assessment sites	Assessment sites refer to any point where an observation or piece of equipment was set.

Table 1.2 *Acronyms and abbreviations used throughout the report*

Acronyms & Abbreviations	
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DESI	Department of Environment, Science and Innovation
DIWA	Directory of Important Wetlands of Australia
DoR	Department of Resources
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
HCSS	Habitat Critical to the Survival of the Species
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
RE	Regional Ecosystem
SAT	Spot Assessment Technique
SPRAT	Species Profile and Threats Database
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
VM Act	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>
WoNs	Weeds of National Significance

1.4 Scope and limitations

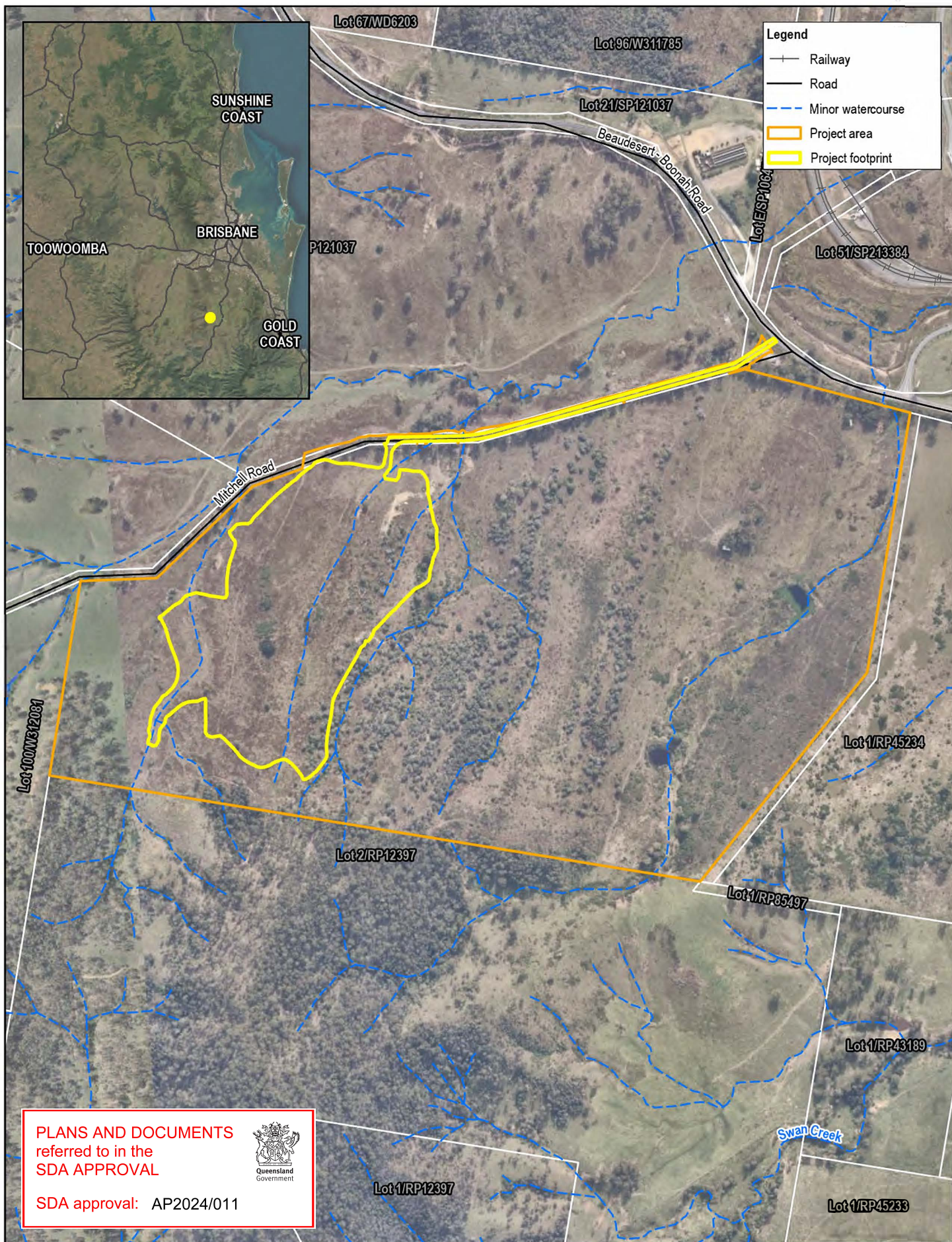
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SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Terrestrial Ecology Assessment

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 14/08/2024

Project area and locality

FIGURE 1-1

1.5 Project description

The Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility (the Bromelton CMF Project) is an organics facility located along Mitchell Road in Bromelton, in South East Queensland. The Bromelton CMF Project will involve the construction and operation of a facility for the receipt, processing, composting, and storage of the following materials: garden, food, wood wastes, manures and soil for the sale and distribution of finished compost, mulch and soil products. SOILCO will design, construct and operate the Bromelton CMF Project.

SOILCO are seeking the following approvals for the Project:

- A State Development Area (SDA) Material Change of Use approval for works within the Bromelton SDA under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971.
- An Environmental Authority (EA) Approval for Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs) ERA :
 - ERA 33(1): Crushing, milling, grinding or screening more than 5,000 t of material a year.
 - 53(a): Organic material processing - processing more than 200 t of organic material in a year by composting
 - ERA 54(2)(c): Mechanical waste reprocessing - operating a facility for receiving and mechanically reprocessing more than 10,000 t a year of general waste

The Bromelton CMF Project aligns with objectives in the Queensland Government Queensland Organics Strategy 2022–2032 by reducing the amount of organic waste going to landfill and it will offer economic and social benefits through employment and local business opportunities in South East Queensland.

SOILCO commenced composting operations in 1985 in Australia and has a strong distribution network in agricultural and urban markets in Australia. SOILCO are a manufacturer of quality assured compost, mulch and soil blends and specialise in the design, construction and operation of innovative organics recycling facilities in Australia. SOILCO's mission is to transform organic resources into the world's best products to regenerate and enhance the health and productivity of soil and to maximise our contribution to clean energy and sustainable communities.

SOILCO successfully operates a state-of-the-art network of licensed organics processing facilities across Eastern Australia. SOILCO's infrastructure experience spans different technology solutions, including:

- Open Windrow (OW)
- In-Vessel Composting (IVC) tunnels
- Aerated Static Piles/ Covered Aerated Static Piles (ASP/CASP)

For the Bromelton CMF Project, SOILCO will utilise ASP & OW technologies.

Table 1.3 Bromelton CMF Project components

Project Component	Details
Lot on Plan	Lot 4 on Plan RP85497 and Mitchell Road (Local government road parcel)
Summary of proposed works	Construct and operate a Compost Manufacturing Facility (CMF) at 260 Mitchell Road, Bromelton for the sale and distribution of finished compost, mulch & soil products The site will be split into 3 different processing areas: Receival, decontamination and composting utilizing Forced Aeration Pad system (ASP).
Construction disturbance area within Lot 4 RP85497	21 hectares
Operational footprint within Lot 4 RP85497	18.5 hectares
Proposed output of the compost facility and type of material to be received and processed	Receipt, processing, composting, and storage of up to 250,000 tpa of the following materials: Garden, Food and Wood wastes and manure.

Project Component	Details
	Receipt, processing, storage and blending of up to 150,000 tpa of sand and soil products for manufacturing (Virgin Excavated Natural Materials or VENM).
Technology used	Two composting technologies will be utilised to handle different feedstocks: 100,000 tpa of garden organics (GO) composted by Passive Open Windrow (OW) method. 150,000 tpa of Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) is to be processed on a Forced Aeration Pad system (ASP). Wood wastes and manure will make up a small portion of the composting feedstocks and will be blended with the GO & FOGO based on onsite capacity. VENM will be received and stored as required based on demand of finished products. Due to the seasonal nature of feedstock generation, up to 15% of the total annual waste may be received in any one month. This would typically occur around spring and autumn.
Key infrastructure and structures	Access from Mitchell Road Weigh bridges Internal road network Maintenance and storage shed Final screening and manufacturing area Water tanks Aeration Pad system Office, carparking and amenities FOGO receival area 3 x leachate ponds 1 x freshwater dam Open windrows pad FOGO maturation pad Hardstand areas Retaining wall Upgrade of Mitchell Road
Hours of Operation	Monday – Friday 6am to 6pm Saturday – 6am to 4pm Sunday and public holidays 9am - 4pm
Operational Staff	22 employees
Access arrangements	Mitchell Road will connect the Bromelton CMF Project to the road network. Mitchell Road will be upgraded to accommodate the traffic from the Bromelton CMF Project.
Timeframe	Construction and Commissioning 7th April 2025 – 30th January 2026

1.6 Site infrastructure description

1.6.1 Site access and weighbridge

The Project will be accessed via the Beaudesert-Boonah Road and Mitchell Road. Mitchell Road is an unconstructed road and will be constructed prior to the commencement of the facility operation.

Heavy vehicles entering the site, will do so via the weighbridge before being directed to the appropriate area on site. Two B double above ground weighbridges with on/off ramps will manage the data capture of vehicles entering & exiting the site. Bypass lanes will be constructed to reduce the unnecessary use of the weighbridges when not required.

Products being delivered to or distributed from the facility enter and exit via the weighbridges located at the entry to the site. Internal bitumen roads will provide onsite access of vehicles to the different processing areas. This will consist of a two-way central road with one way ring roads around the perimeter of the site.

1.6.2 Office, amenities and parking

Adjacent to the weighbridge and site entrance are the proposed site office and amenities. The buildings consist of an office (measuring approximately 9.6m (w) x 6.0m (l) x 3m (h) adjacent to the weighbridge, as well as an amenity building (measuring approximately 6.0m (w) x 9.6m (l) x 3m (h)) adjacent to the site entrance. Covered external awnings will provide all weather access between the 2 buildings. These amenities will utilise a pump out tank or irrigation system, solar electricity, and potable water infrastructure via UV filters on water tanks.

Up to 3 office staff will work from the office full time and the amenities will handle up to 22 staff. An outdoor landscaped seating area with shade is proposed to provide an outdoor sitting and meeting area for staff.

Staff and visitor parking will be located adjacent to the entrance of the site in the vicinity of the weighbridge, office and amenities. Parking will be required for up to 22 staff with provision for visitor parking.

1.6.3 Receival building and decontamination

The receival building will be a steel portal frame construction 30m (w) x 80m (l) x 9m (h) with colorbond cladding on the walls and roof. A concrete floor will be utilised to handle traffic of heavy vehicles, storage of organic material and support fixed machinery. The building will have a concrete storage bay at one end for incoming material storage and another for decontaminated and shredded material storage prior to transfer to the ASP. It is proposed to fully enclose two of the walls only to contain windblown litter with wall locations determined by the prevailing wind direction. A solar power system will be installed on the roof and a water tank will be located adjacent to the building for rainwater collection.

Natural light will be provided by polycarbonate roof sections and the building will be fitted with LED high bay lights.

The building will allow heavy vehicles to drive through and drop off material into the receival area including Semi-trailer, walking floors, B-double side tippers and compaction collection vehicles. Inside a fixed sorting line consisting of an infeed hopper and conveyor, trommel screen, manual sorting cabin, overbelt magnet, windsifter and shredder will be housed to effectively inspect and decontaminate the incoming material.

1.6.4 Forced aeration pad

The forced aeration pad consists of a 9,000m² concrete pavement arranged with 18 bays that house a series of parallel PVC pipes laying lengthwise, incorporated in the concrete. The pipes have tapered plastic nozzles (spigots) that provide the mechanism for the supply of air and collection of leachate known as the “aeration floor”. Two fresh air supply fans are connected to the PVC pipes by a series of ducts, each servicing 9 bays. The system is controlled from a technical area contained within a prefabricated shipping container immediately to the rear of the pad.

1.6.5 Open windrow pad

The open windrow pad will be approximately 24,000m² with an area of 9,000m² for garden organics receival and finished compost transfer. Compacted crushed rock will be used to form the hardstand area and the pad will be graded to drain water run off to the leachate collection dam. A number of water supply connections from the leachate dam and the fresh water supply will be positioned around the area for irrigation of the piles.

The pad will be designed to handle vehicles such as windrow turners, front end loaders, Semi-trailers, B double side tippers and compaction waste collection vehicles.

1.6.6 Maturation, manufacturing and distribution area

A proposed hardstand area of 51,000m² will be utilised to mature and store the compost, receive and store virgin excavated natural materials, screen and blend finished compost, mulches and soils. The pad will be constructed from crushed compacted rock and will be graded to drain water run off to the leachate collection dam.

This area would be for the manufacturing, storage and distribution of landscape products, and the storage and loading of these products for distribution to market. Fresh water supply and general power connection points will be positioned around the area for irrigation and operation tasks. Mobile plant and heavy vehicles will access and manoeuvre in this area while mobile screening equipment will be utilised in the manufacturing process.

1.6.7 Workshop and fuel storage area

The workshop will be a 25m (w) x 48m (l) x 6m (h) shed of steel construction with colorbond cladding. Up to three bays will be fully enclosed. The remainder of the shed will be open for vehicle access and storage. The floor will be concrete with bunding around the outside of the shed. Maintenance activities will be carried out on mobile plant and equipment in the undercover area.

Self-bunded diesel and adblue tanks will be installed adjacent to the workshop with a bunded area for fuelling of vehicles onsite. Storage of oils and lubricants for the maintenance of plant and machinery will be located within a covered, bunded area within the shed.

1.6.8 Leachate ponds

The facility will have a designated leachate management system. Leachate ponds are proposed to manage dirty water generated within the receivals building, as well as from the aerated composting pad area, the passive open windrow composting area and the manufacturing storage and distribution areas. Two ponds are proposed to handle the leachate run off from the site and will be sized according to Department of Environment, Science and Innovation requirements.

To prevent leachate stored in the ponds from percolating into the groundwater system, the ponds will be lined according to the QLD ERA 53 Organic material processing guidelines:

- 600mm thick recompacted clay with a permeability of less than 10⁻⁹ m/s; or
- A High-density polyethylene geomembrane liner with a minimum thickness of 1.5mm.

Leachate ponds will be positioned in the most suitable site location, based on existing site topography and grading to allow gravity drainage from process areas to the ponds. Each pond will be fitted with a pumping system to deliver water to the composting areas and will be fully fenced to limit fauna & human access.

1.6.9 Freshwater storage dam

A freshwater storage dam with overflow spillway will be constructed to store uncontaminated water run off on the site. The water will be utilised in the composting process and will be distributed to the composting and manufacturing areas by a pump and piping system. For efficient water collection, determination of the dam location, will be based on site drainage requirements and topography. The size of the dam will be based on yearly rainfall data and capacity requirements.

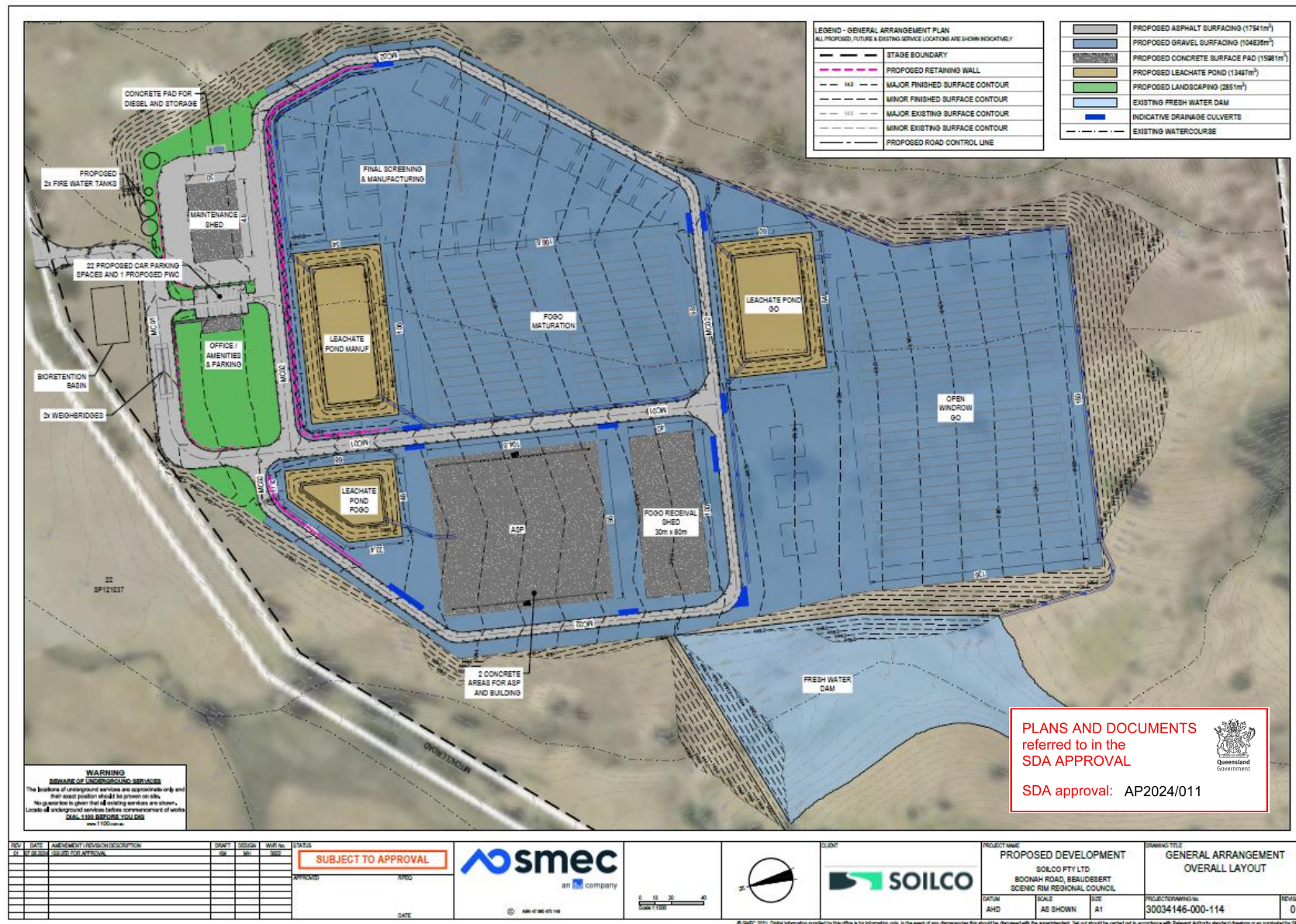


Plate 1.1 Proposed site layout

2. Methods

2.1 Desktop assessment

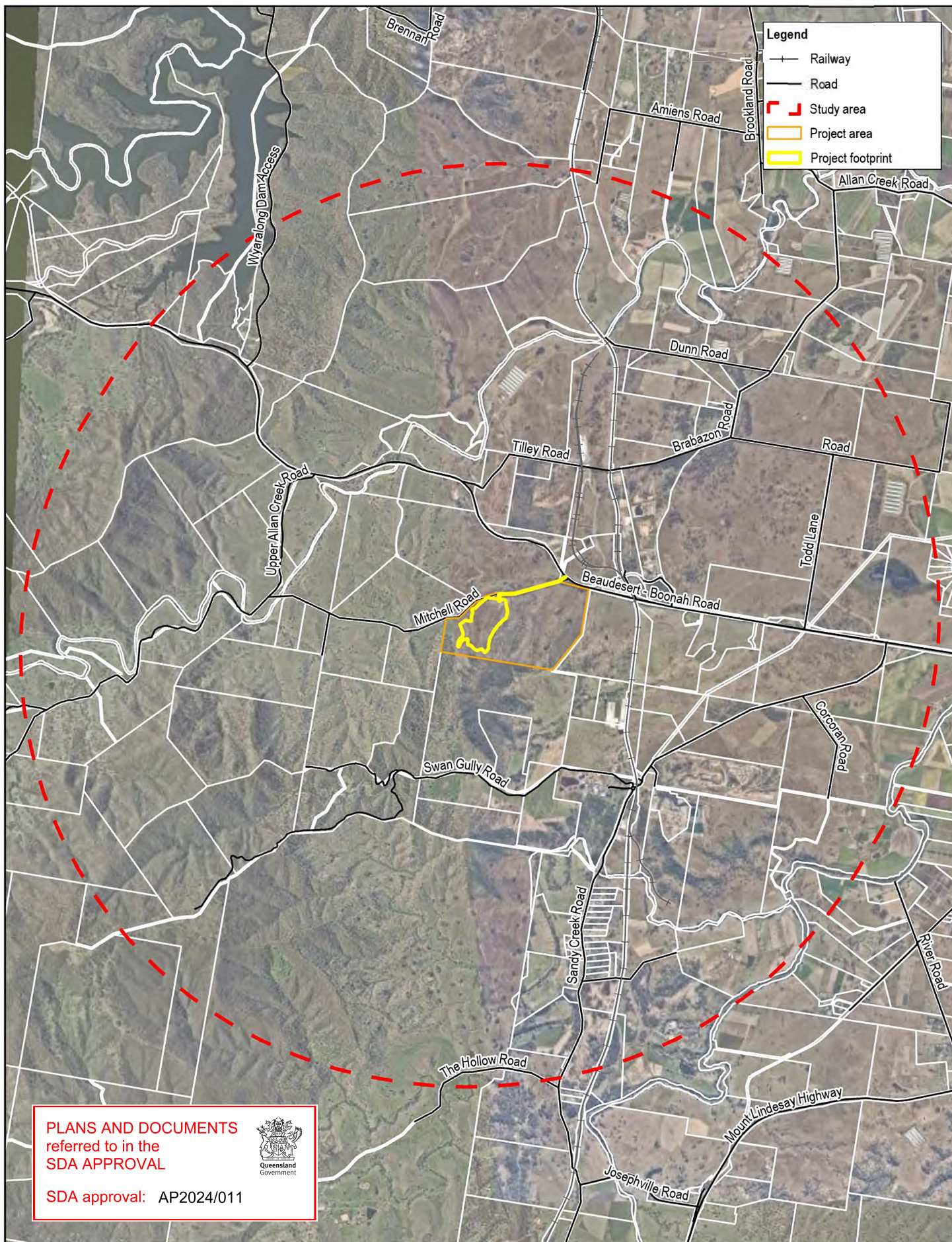
The desktop assessment was undertaken to collate existing information and identify any terrestrial ecological values of the environment within the Study area. Desktop searches were completed to identify conservation significant species and communities listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and/or *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act). The search extent for all desktop searches included a 5 km buffer around Project area.

The desktop assessment used the information sources listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Summary of desktop searches

Desktop search	Purpose
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	
EPBC-Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST)	The PMST conservation significant aquatic flora and fauna, listed under the EPBC Act (Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)) that have the potential to occur within the Study area (DCCEEW, 2023a).
Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT)	The SPRAT profiles were assessed to determine the distribution and habitat requirements of conservation significant species predicted to occur within the Study area (DCCEEW, 2023b).
Australian Government	
Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DIWA) database	The DIWA (2024) database was searched to understand if any nationally important wetlands are present within the Study area.
Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI)	
Biomaps database	The Biomaps database was used to view WildNet records of flora and fauna species recorded in proximity to the Project area (DESI, 2024b).
Flora Survey Trigger Map spatial layer	The Flora Survey Trigger Map for Clearing Protected Plants in Queensland was viewed to determine the extent of 'high risk' areas within the Project area (DESI, 2024d).
Matters of State Environmental Significant (MSES) database	The MSES environmental database and report tool was used to identify MSES including aquatic protected areas, essential wetland habitats and waterways, and conservation significant species protected under the NC Act (DESI, 2024a).
Species Profile Search	The Species Profile Search tool was used to obtain spatial records and accompanying data for conservation significant species previously recorded in proximity to the Project area (DESI, 2024c).
WetlandMaps	WetlandMaps was used to view Wetlands mapping spatial features to identify lacustrine, riverine and palustrine water bodies or REs through point features, major and minor watercourses lines, and polygons of wetland waterbodies and wetland Regional Ecosystems (REs) (DESI, 2024e).
WildNet	The WildNet online database was assessed through Queensland Globe to identify the location and date of historical records of conservation significant species within the Study area (DESI, 2024b).
Department of Resources (DoR)	
Essential Habitat Map spatial layer	The Essential Habitat Map layer was viewed in Queensland Globe to determine if vegetation within the Study area has been identified as essential habitat for a conservation significant species listed under provisions of the NC Act (DoR, 2024b).
Vegetation Management Report	The Vegetation Management Report was retrieved to identify the occurrence and distribution of remnant vegetation, regional ecosystems (REs) and protected plant trigger areas within the Study area (DoR, 2024a).

Desktop search	Purpose
State of Queensland	
Queensland Globe	QLD Globe was used to view spatial features within the Study area (State of Queensland, 2024a).
Watercourse identification mapping	The watercourse identification mapping was assessed through Queensland Globe to determine any relevant authorisations required within the Study area covered by the <i>Water Act 2000</i> (State of Queensland, 2024c)
Other sources	
Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database	The ALA database (2024) was used to retrieve records of historical fauna and flora species previously observed in the vicinity of the Study area.
Australasian Virtual Herbarium (AVH) database	The AVH database (2024) was used to retrieve historical records of flora species previously collected in the vicinity of the Study area.
Scientific reports and publicly available information.	A desktop search was conducted to identify existing information on aquatic habitats and aquatic fauna and flora species previously recorded in the Study area.



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Kilometres



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Terrestrial Ecology Assessment

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 14/08/2024

Study area and locality

FIGURE 2-1

2.2 Field assessment

Field surveys were completed on 10 April 2024 and 12 April 2024 to identify and describe the existing terrestrial ecological values within the Project area. For the duration of these surveys, the weather was warm, sunny and calm with a slight, south-westerly breeze present, and temperatures ranging from 10.7°C to 27.6°C (Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), 2024). No rain was recorded during the field surveys, however there was a total 51.6 mm of rainfall one week leading up to the first field survey on 10 April 2024 (BoM, 2024).

Flora assessments were conducted on 10 April 2024 by a suitably qualified botanist. Fauna assessments were conducted on 10 April 2024 and 12 April 2024 by a suitably qualified ecologist. Survey efforts were as follows:

Flora assessments

- 61 Regional Ecosystem (RE) verifications
- 14 flora photo points

Fauna assessments

- Nine habitat assessments
- Two SAT (Spot Assessment Technique) search
- Two active reptile searches
- Two remote cameras
- One Anabat
- Two audiomoths

Flora and fauna field survey techniques are presented in Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 respectively.

2.2.1 Flora field survey methods

Terrestrial flora surveys were conducted on 10 April 2024 and involved quaternary level assessments and / or meandering vegetation assessments, as described in Table 2.2. Quaternary assessments were undertaken at 61 sites across the Project area, as shown in Figure 2.2.

Table 2.2 *Flora field survey methods*

Survey method	Detailed survey methodology
RE verification	Characterisation and mapping of regulated vegetation was undertaken at 61 locations in accordance with the Queensland Herbarium's methodology (Neldner et al., 2020). The quaternary level of assessment will be applied and will involve recording floristic information concerning the structure and composition of the various vegetation layers within each regional ecosystem type, together with description of the relevant land zone. Where discrepancies between the mapped regional ecosystems and the on-ground characteristics are observed, the spatial extent of remnant regional ecosystems within the clearing extent will be noted.
Recording of invasive species	The field survey involved traversing the Survey area and compiling a list of all introduced plant species visible within the Project area. The identity, location and relative abundance of any restricted matter invasive plants listed under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> was noted (i.e. categorisation of each species as sparse, frequent or dominant), and the precise location recorded.
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) assessments	TEC assessments were conducted within areas of vegetation with the potential to conform with Commonwealth-listed TECs. Assessments were conducted in accordance with the diagnostic criteria and conditions thresholds outlined in the individual Conservation Advice for individual TECs. Variables included: – Canopy crown cover – Dominance of non-native species (% in 1 m quadrats) – Groundcover species diversity – Canopy species dominance. – Canopy cover species diversity – Abundance of large trees (per hectare).

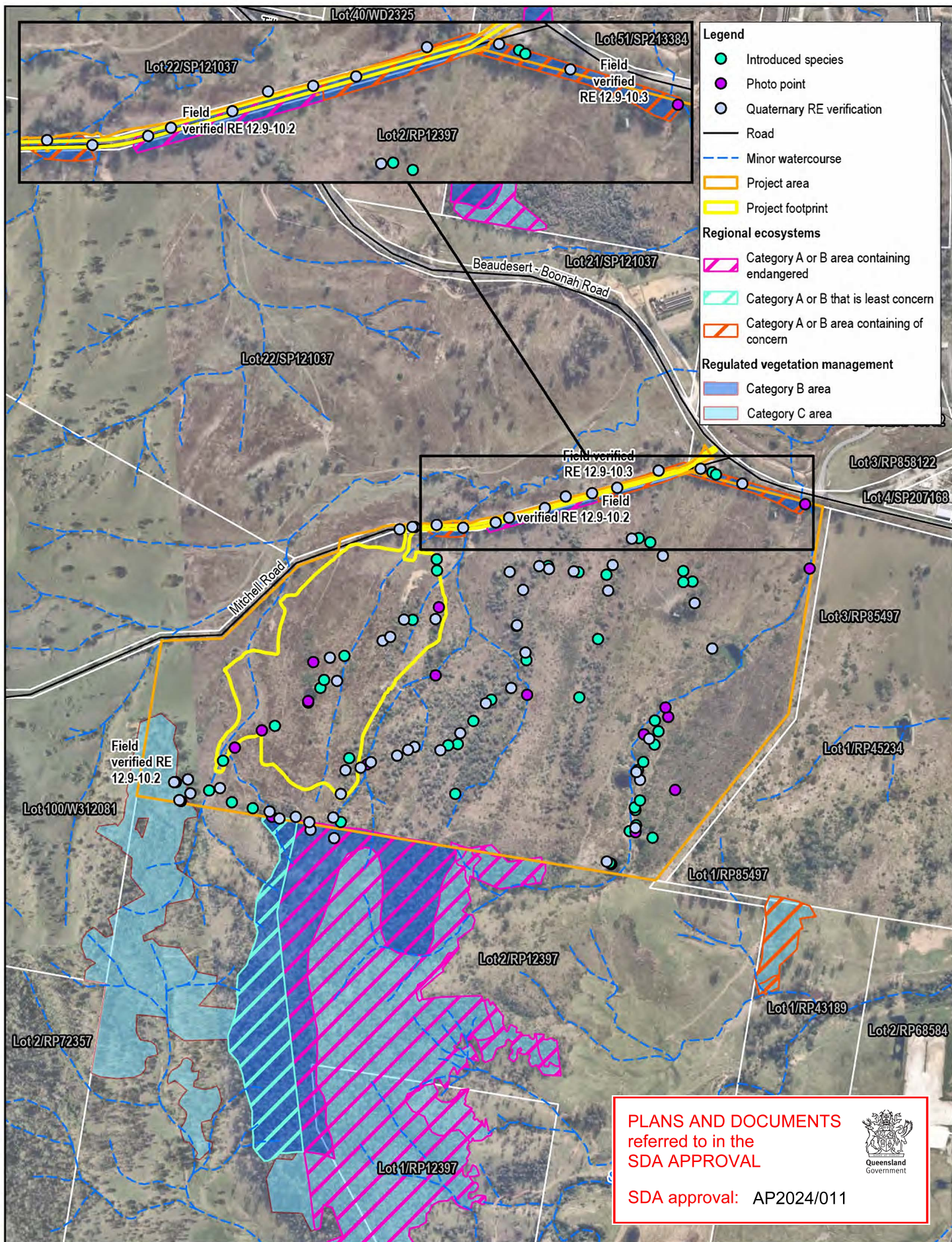
2.2.2 Fauna survey methods

The field surveys included predominantly rapid habitat assessments throughout the Project area. Survey effort was targeted towards areas deemed to be of ecological significance based on a review of desktop sources.

Field survey methods are detailed in Table 2.3. The location of field survey sites is presented in Figure 2.3.

Table 2.3 *Fauna field survey methods*

Survey method	Detailed survey methodology
Habitat assessments	Habitat assessments were undertaken at nine survey sites, located in representative vegetation communities and geographic locations as shown in Figure 2.3. At each of the assessment sites, the value of habitats for terrestrial fauna was assessed based on the presence of key resources and microhabitats – as determined by the structural complexity of vegetation and the presence of features such as tree hollows, burrows, rocky outcrops, caves, leaf litter and woody debris. Additionally, key habitat features important for conservation significant species were recorded.
Spot Assessment Technique (SAT)	Searches for koala faecal pellets were undertaken at two sites using the SAT (Phillips and Callaghan, 2011). The SAT utilises a point-based, tree sampling methodology that utilises the presence/absence of koala faecal pellets within a prescribed search area around the base of trees to derive a measure of koala activity.
Active searches for reptiles	Active searches were conducted at three locations which supported course woody debris, fallen logs and / or an abundance of ground layer microhabitats. 20-minute active searches were undertaken to detect reptile and amphibian species by actively searching beneath rocks, logs, bark, leaf litter and other microhabitats.
Opportunistic searches for wildlife and traces	All incidental observations of fauna during surveys were recorded. All observations of secondary fauna traces were recorded including bones, feathers, skulls, sloughed skins, faecal pellets, tracks, burrows and scratches.
Remote cameras	Remote surveillance cameras (Reconyx Hyperfire 2.0) were deployed, two cameras at two separate locations within the Project area. Remote cameras were deployed in representative habitat types to target conservation significant species. Each camera was left in situ for two nights.
Anabat detectors	Full-spectrum acoustic monitoring device (Anabat Swift – Titley's Scientific) was utilised to detect the echolocation calls of microchiropteran species within the Project area. One Anabat detector was deployed at one location (along Mitchell Road) in mature Eucalypt vegetation that provided suitable roosting structures for microbats (e.g. tree hollows, stumps and old stags). Anabats were deployed at least 1 m off the ground and situated along potential flyways like tracks, watercourses or cleared easements. Recordings were analysed by specialist sub-consultant Greg Ford from Balance Environmental. The location of the Anabat is presented on Figure 2.3.



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Metres



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

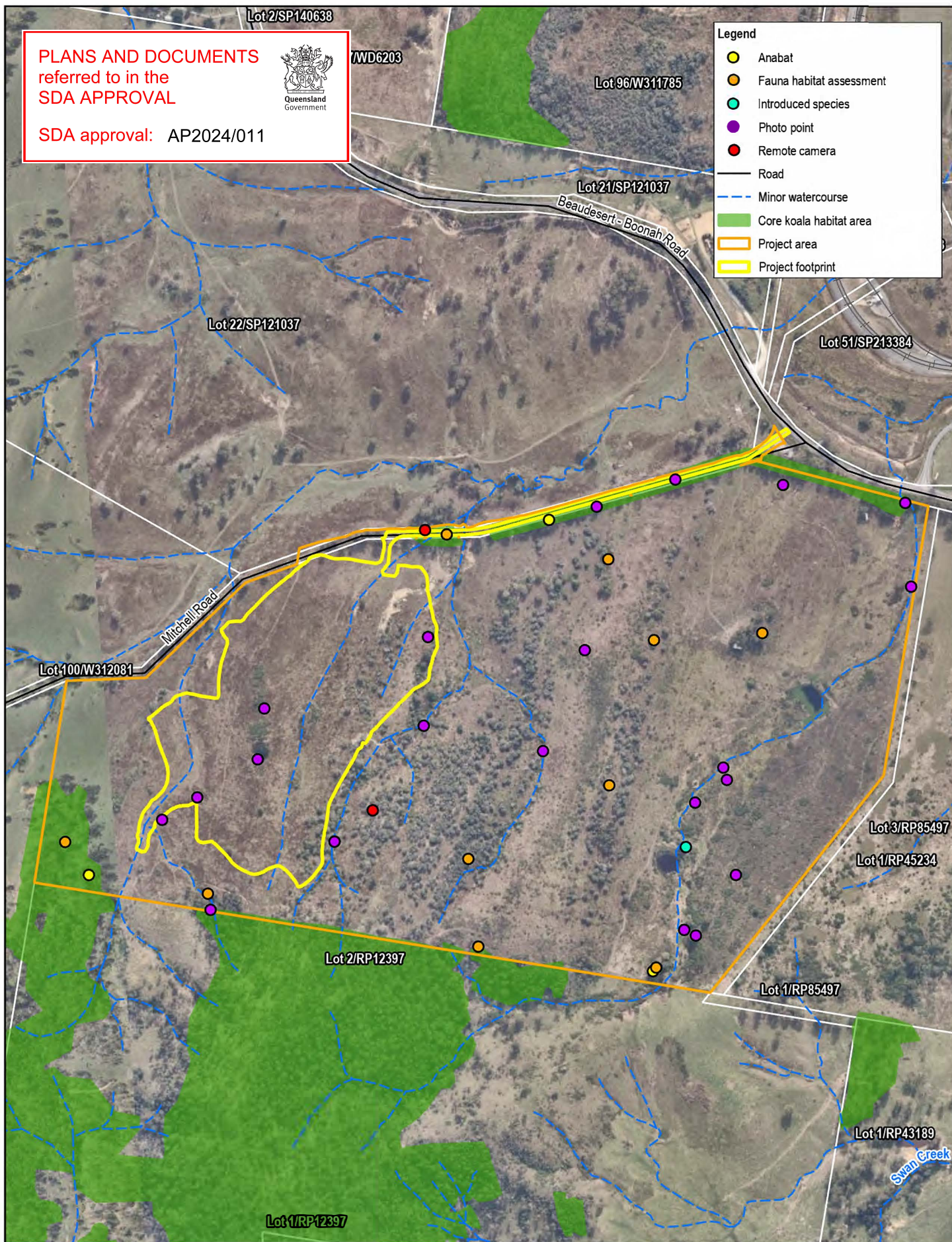


SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Terrestrial Ecology Assessment

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 14/08/2024

Flora survey effort and results

FIGURE 2-2



2.3 Likelihood of occurrence

A likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted to attribute a 'likelihood rating' to all conservation significant species that were predicted to occur in the desktop assessment. The likelihood of occurrence assessment was based on a review of species distributions and habitat requirements, historical records for the region, and the results of habitat assessments and terrestrial surveys conducted within the Project area.

The likelihood of occurrence rating was based on the framework in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Likelihood of occurrence assessment criteria

Likelihood	Decision framework	Implications for assessment and reporting
Confirmed present	Species has been recorded within the Study area during field surveys.	Included in all reporting These species were included in all reporting to: – Assess and map species habitat – Define key ecological features including important populations and habitat critical to the survival of the species – Assess species-specific impacts – Identify avoidance and mitigation measures – Undertake significance of impact assessments on residual impacts – Provide offsets for any significant residual impact
Likely to occur (High likelihood)	There are recent (within 10 years) and nearby (within 10 km) historical records of the species AND suitable high-quality habitat present within the Study area	
Potential to occur (Moderate – Low likelihood)	There are older (10 – 20 years) and more regional (10 – 30 km) historical records of the species AND suitable low to moderate quality habitat present within the Study area	
	There are no nearby or regional historical records of the species and the species was not detected in field surveys BUT suitable moderate or high-quality habitat is present within the Study area AND the species has life history characteristics that warrant increased conservatism in likelihood assessment (i.e. cryptic species or species with temporal or spatial dynamism such as annual, transient, wide-ranging species or species that are dormant for extended periods)	
	The species is unlikely to occur in the Study area but has a reasonable likelihood of occurring immediately adjacent and should be included in impact assessment due to the potential for indirect impacts on the species.	
Unlikely to occur (Very low likelihood)	The species has been historically recorded locally or regionally; however, no suitable habitat occurs within the Study area, and the species has limited mobility or temporal dynamism, allowing increased confidence that it is unlikely to occur within the Study area even on a transient basis.	Included in likelihood of occurrence reporting only These species were not included in impact assessment given they are unlikely to occur in the Study area.
	The species has NOT been recorded locally or regionally AND only small areas of very low-quality habitat are present in the Study area AND the species is readily detected wherever present.	
Highly unlikely to occur (Negligible likelihood)	The species has NOT been historically recorded in the region AND no suitable habitat is present AND the Study area is generally outside the species current known range.	
	The species has well-known and highly specific habitat requirements that are not present in the Study area AND the species has low mobility. This is reserved for species where there is very high confidence that the species will not occur.	

2.4 Animal ethics and scientific permits

GHD field surveys were conducted in accordance with the following permits and approvals:

- Animal Researcher Authority 23/24 issued by the accredited GHD Animal Ethics Committee
- DESI Scientific Purposes Permit (permit number WA0021563)

In accordance with Part 13 of the EPBC Act, no killing, injuring, taking, trading, keeping or moving of a member of the following occurred as a part of the survey efforts:

- Listed conservation significant species or ecological community (refer to sections 196 and 196A-196E of the EPBC Act)
- Listed migratory species (sections 211, 211A-211E).

3. Existing environmental values

The Project area occurs on Lot 4 on plan RP85497 and along an 800m portion of Mitchell Road, located approximately 6 km west of Beaudesert. The Project area falls in the Scenic Rim Regional Council Local Government Area and lies entirely in the South East Queensland region. Beaudesert-Boonah Road occurs along the northern boundary of the lots while the Mitchell Road reserve occurs in the north of the Project area.

3.1 Climate

The climate of the region where the Project area occurs can be described as humid subtropical with hot and humid summers, and cool to mild winters. The Project area generally falls between the 900 mm and 1000 mm rainfall isohyets. Climate records for the closest Bureau of Meteorology station to the Project area (Beaudesert Drumley Street – 40983) indicates a mean annual rainfall of 892.2 mm, 76% of which falls October through to March (BoM, 2024).

3.2 Geology and Geomorphology

Geology mapping covering the Project area indicates that three distinct surface geologies occur across the lot (Table 3.1). Minor areas of alluvium may occur along watercourses and low-lying areas.

Table 3.1 Major surface geologies occurring in the Project area

Map Code	Age	Description
Jbmk	Jurassic	Lithofeldspathic labile and sublabile to quartzose sandstone, siltstone, shale, minor coal, ferruginous oolite marker.
Jbmkh	Jurassic	Sublabile to quartzose sandstone, siltstone, shale.
Jw	Jurassic	Shale, siltstone, sandstone, coal seams.

The landform across the Project area can be described as gently undulating with ridgelines and valleys. Elevation across the Study area ranges from approximately 80 m above sea level in the north-east portion of the lot to 165 m towards the south-west (State of Queensland, 2024).

The Project area falls entirely in the Logan River sub-basin of the Logan-Albert Rivers Catchment. Several watercourses in the form of first order tributaries of Allan Creek flow northwards across the lot from the southern boundary. Two dams occur along a watercourse towards the eastern portion of the lot. Water may persist in the landscape for a significant period after rainfall owing to the gently undulating to flat topography (State of Queensland, 2024).

3.3 Soils

Soils across the Project area largely reflect the underlying geologies. Major soil types occurring in the Project area based on the Soil and Land Resources of the Logan and Albert Rivers Catchment (2004) mapping prepared at 1:50,000 scale are listed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Major soils occurring in the Project area.

Soil Map Unit	Description and General Characteristics
Cv	Very shallow to shallow, red, strongly acidic to neutral texture contrast, gradational or uniformly fine soils over sandstone or siltstone from 0.3m. Chromosols, Kurosols.
Dn	Moderately deep (also shallow), red, texture contrast soil on siltstone and sandstone, generally underlain by grey clays. Chromosols, Kurosols.
Kk-Lw	Moderately deep to very deep, neutral to alkaline brown, black or occasionally yellow sodic texture contrast soils on siltstone or sandstone. Subsoils are neutral to strongly alkaline, mottled and may be calcic. Often saline. Sodosols, Kurosols.

Soil Map Unit	Description and General Characteristics
Mu	Shallow, slightly acidic brown or grey texture contrast to gradational soils on sandstone. Soils are frequently bleached and/or mottled and may also be slightly saline. Chromosols, Kurosols.
Ri	Moderately to very deep, mottled, grey, slightly acidic to alkaline gradational or uniformly fine soils over siltstone or sandstone from 0.65m. Dermosols, Ferrosols.

3.4 Regional Ecosystems

In Queensland, native vegetation is classified into Regional Ecosystems (REs). REs are discrete vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. Each RE has a number that serves as a shorthand description of its characteristics and locations, for example, RE 12.3.3. The first number, 12, indicates the bioregion which the RE is located within, in this case the South East Queensland bioregion. The second number, 3, indicates the land zone on which the ecosystem is found, in this case alluvium associated with river and creek flats. The third number, 3, is the ecosystem number and relates to the dominant vegetation, in this case *Eucalyptus tereticornis* woodland on Quaternary alluvium (DES, 2024).

The Queensland Herbarium and Biodiversity Sciences, which is part of the DESI, is responsible for mapping REs, using a combination of remotely sensed data sets and on-ground field assessments. Each RE is assigned a vegetation management class, which is based on its current and pre-clearing areal extent (how much of it remains) within a bioregion. RE class definitions are set out in the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and are defined as follows:

- Endangered:
 - If less than 10% of the pre-clearing extent remains; or
 - If 10-30% of the pre-clearing extent remains (if the remnant extent of the RE within the bioregion is less than 10,000 ha).
- Of Concern:
 - If 10-30% of the pre-clearing extent remains; or
 - More than 30% of the pre-clearing extent remains (if the extent of the RE within the bioregion is less than 10,000 ha).
- Least Concern:
 - If more than 30% of the pre-clearing extent remains; and,
 - If the remnant extent of the RE within the bioregion is more than 10,000 ha.

Furthermore, the DESI assigns a biodiversity status to REs according to the condition of the RE and its perceived threats, in addition to its pre-clearing and remnant extent. Under this process a RE is:

- Endangered if it has:
 - – less than 10% of the pre-clearing extent unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss¹; or
 - – 10 - 30% of the pre-clearing extent unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss and the remnant vegetation is less than 10 000 hectares; or,
 - – a rare² RE subject to a threatening process³.
- Of Concern if it has:
 - 10 - 30% of the pre-clearing extent unaffected by moderate degradation⁴ and/or biodiversity loss.

¹ Floristic and/or faunal diversity is greatly reduced but unlikely to recover within the next 50 years even with the removal of threatening processes; or soil surface is severely degraded, for example by loss of A horizon, surface expression of salinity, surface compaction, loss of organic matter or sheet erosion

² Pre-clear extent less than 1000 ha or patch size 100 ha and of limited extent across its range

³ For example, clearing, weed invasion, fragmentation, inappropriate fire regime or grazing, or infrastructure development

⁴ Floristic and/or faunal diversity is greatly reduced but unlikely to recover within the next 20 years even with the removal of threatening processes; or soil surface is moderately degraded

- No Concern at Present if it:
 - does not meet the degradation criteria listed for Endangered and Of Concern REs.

Remnant vegetation is defined in the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* as vegetation shown on a Regional Ecosystem or remnant map. Woody vegetation is mapped as remnant where the dominant canopy has:

- >50% of the predominant canopy cover that would exist if the vegetation community were undisturbed; and
- >70% of the height of the predominant canopy that would exist if the vegetation community were undisturbed; and
- composed of the same floristic species that would exist if the vegetation community were undisturbed.

This definition is known as the '50-70-species rule'.

3.4.1 Bioregion and Subregion

The Project area occurs within the South East Queensland bioregion. The South East Queensland bioregion covers a total area of 66,600 km² and includes coastal plains of varying widths, hills and ranges, the major drainage basins of the Brisbane and Mary Rivers, Barambah Creek, the lower Burnett River and coastal mainland and island sand masses (Young *et al.*, 1999). The South East Queensland bioregion is among the richest parts of Australia for flora and fauna. The bioregion contains localised centres of endemism and a broad range of habitat types (Young *et al.*, 1999).

The Project area occurs in the Moreton Basin subregion (SEQ2) of the South East Queensland bioregion. The Moreton Basin subregion is characteristically an area of low, hilly relief and broad alluvial valleys. Geologies of the subregion are predominantly Triassic-Jurassic sandstones. Major vegetation types include eucalypt woodlands and open forests, *Acacia harpophylla* open forest and semi-evergreen vine thicket (Young *et al.*, 1999).

3.4.2 Land Zones

Land zones represent significant differences in geology and the associated landforms, soils and physical processes and generally correspond to broad geological and geomorphological categories. Two land zones (Table 3.3) are mapped from the Project area and are broadly consistent with the surface geology mapping.

Table 3.3 Land zones and associated geologies occurring in the Project area

Land zone	Description	Associated geology
8	Cainozoic igneous rocks, predominantly basalts forming extensive plains and occasional low scarps. Also includes hill, cones and plugs on trachytes and rhyolites, and associated interbedded sediments, and talus. Excludes deep soils overlying duricrusts (land zone 5). Soils include Vertosols, Ferrosols and shallow Dermosols.	None mapped
9-10	Fine, medium to coarse grained sedimentary rocks, with little or no deformation and usually forming undulating landscapes, plateaus, benches and scarps. Includes complexes of siltstones, mudstones, shales, calcareous sediments, labile and siliceous (quartzose) sandstones, conglomerates and minor interbedded volcanics. Includes a diverse range of soil types.	Jbmk, Jbmkh, Jw

4. Desktop assessment results

4.1 Flora values

4.1.1 Regulated Vegetation

The Project footprint is predominantly mapped as category X (non-remnant vegetation). Mitchell Road reserve has patches of mapped category B (remnant vegetation). To the south of the boundary of Lot 4 RP85497 is mapped category B and C vegetation (Figure 2.2).

4.1.1.1 Regional Ecosystems

Category B regulated vegetation has been mapped within the Survey area. These are areas of remnant vegetation containing Regional Ecosystems (RE). The latest RE mapping (Version 13.0, including pre-clearing and 2021 remnant REs) was obtained for the Survey area with any remnant REs present in the Survey area described with a comparison of their remnant (as of 2021) and pre-clearing extent.

Of the mapped remnant REs, one is classed as Endangered, one is classed as Of Concern and the remainder are classed as Least Concern under the provisions of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act). Biodiversity status is assessed by DESI when considering development applications to clear vegetation. Least Concern is not a regulatory status in its own right, unless the biodiversity status includes Essential Habitat for specific threatened fauna/flora species.

Table 4.1 REs mapped within the Project area. Descriptions as per the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (Queensland Herbarium, 2023).

Mapped RE (Grouped)	Individual RE	Description	VM Act Class	Biodiversity Status
12.8.24		<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> +/- <i>E. moluccana</i> open forest. Occurs on Cainozoic igneous rocks especially lower slopes of rhyolite and trachyte hills.	Endangered	Endangered
12.9-10.2		<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> open forest or woodland usually with <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> . Other species such as <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> and <i>E. siderophloia</i> may be present in scattered patches or in low densities. Understorey can be grassy or shrubby. Shrubby understorey of <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (whipstick form) often present in northern parts of bioregion. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments.	Least Concern	No Concern at Present
12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.9-10.3/12.9-10.17a	12.9-10.2	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks.	Least Concern	No Concern at Present
	12.9-10.7	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> +/- <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> woodland. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments.	Of Concern	Of Concern
	12.9-10.3	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> open forest on sedimentary rocks.	Of Concern	Of Concern
	12.9-10.17a	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> or <i>L. suaveolens</i> dominated open forest usually with emergent <i>Eucalyptus</i> and/or <i>Corymbia</i> species. Occurs in gullies and southern slopes on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments.	Least Concern	No Concern at Present
12.9-10.3		<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> open forest. Other canopy species include <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> or <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> and <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> var. <i>variegata</i> . Understorey generally sparse but can become shrubby in absence of fire. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments, especially shales. Prefers lower slopes.	Of Concern	Of Concern

4.1.1.2 High Value Regrowth

Areas of regulated vegetation mapped as category C containing high value regrowth (HVR) have been mapped within the Survey area. HVR is defined under the VM Act as vegetation that is located:

- On freehold land, indigenous land or land subject of a lease issued under the *Land Act 1994* for agriculture or grazing purposes or an occupation licence under that Act.
- In an area that has not been cleared (other than for relevant clearing activities) for at least 15 years, if the area is:
 - An Endangered RE
 - An Of Concern RE, or
 - A Least Concern RE.

4.1.2 Threatened Ecological Communities

Ecological communities are naturally occurring biological assemblages that occur in a particular type of habitat. Threatened ecological communities (TECs) are ecological communities that have been assessed and assigned to a particular category related to the status of the threat to the community at a national scale, i.e. extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and conservation dependant. TECs are protected under the EPBC Act.

Based on the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) five endangered (E) and two critically endangered (CE) TECs may occur within the Project area, these being:

- Coast swamp oak (*Casuarina glauca*) forest of New South Wales and Sout East Queensland ecological community (Endangered)
- Coastal swamp sclerophyll forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland (Endangered)
- Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia (Endangered)
- Lowland rainforest of subtropical Australia (Critically endangered)
- Poplar box grassy woodland on alluvial plains (Endangered)
- Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions (Endangered)
- White box-yellow box-Blakely's red gum grassy woodland and derived native grassland (Critically endangered)

In Queensland, TECs are linked to certain REs which are identified in the listing advice of each TEC. Only one type of vegetation community that potentially aligned with a TEC occurred, being regrowth patches of RE 12.9-10.3 dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana*. RE 12.9-10.3 may align with the grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia TEC (DCCEEW, 2022). Refer to Section 5.1.1 for further detail.

4.1.3 Protected plants trigger area

Protected plants trigger areas represent areas that are within 2 km of a conservation significant plant record and/or contain habitat highly likely to have one or more endangered, vulnerable or near threatened flora species listed under the NC Act

There were no protected plants trigger areas within the Project footprint or wider Project area.

4.1.4 Conservation significant flora species

The EPBC PMST identified the potential for 17 nationally threatened flora species listed under the EPBC Act (Table 4.2) to occur within the Study area. It should be noted that the EPBC PMST gives details of species that are predicted to be present within the defined area based on bioclimatic modelling. As such, these species have not necessarily been observed within the Project area.

Species listed under Queensland legislation (i.e. NC Act) that been historically recorded in the Study area were obtained from the DESI WildNet database. No threatened flora species have been historically recorded in WildNet

within 5 km. However, an ALA search of the Study area has historically recorded four conservation significant flora species.

Threatened flora species are defined as those species listed under the provisions of the EPBC Act and/or the Queensland Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006, the regulation to the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act). Table 4.2 lists 19 threatened flora species either identified in the EPBC Protected Matters or historically recorded in the ALA databases within the Study area.

Table 4.2 Conservation significant flora species predicted to occur within the Study area

Species	Common Name	Status		Source
		EPBC Act	NC Act	
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy-joint grass	V	V	PMST
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	Three-leaved bosistoa	V	LC	PMST
<i>Bulbophyllum globuliforme</i>	Miniature moss-orchid	V	NT	PMST
<i>Callitris baileyi</i>	Bailey's cypress pine	NL	NT	ALA
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	Wedge-leaf tuckeroo	V	LC	PMST
<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i>	Boonah tuckeroo	V	V	PMST, ALA
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	V	LC	PMST
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	-	V	V	PMST
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	Weeping paperbark	NL	E	ALA
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i>	Lloyd's olive	V	V	PMST
<i>Notelaea x ipsviciensis</i>	Cooneana olive	CE	CR	PMST
<i>Picris evae</i>	Hawkweed	V	V	PMST
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Shiny-leaved condoo	E	E	PMST, ALA
<i>Rhaponticum australe</i>	Austral cornflower	V	V	PMST
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub turpentine	CE	CR	PMST
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native guava	CE	CR	PMST
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia	V	V	PMST
<i>Sarcophilus weinthalii</i>	Blotched sarcophilus	V	E	PMST
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V	V	PMST
Note: CE/CR – Critically endangered, E – Endangered, V – Vulnerable, Mig – Migratory, NT – Near threatened, SL – Special least concern, LC – Least concern, NL – Not Listed, PMST – Protected Matters Search Tool, ALA – ALA record				

4.1.5 Introduced flora species

A weed is defined as any plant that requires some form of action to reduce its harmful effects on the economy, the environment, human health and amenity (Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council, 2006). There are two types of invasion: introduction of exotic plants and movement by native species into new areas well outside their native range. Weeds have an adverse effect on an area's environmental values and ecological functioning for the following reasons:

- Competition with native species
- Change in the structure of a plant community through addition or removal of strata
- Repress recruitment of native species
- Change the natural fire fuel characteristics, which can change the natural fire regime to the detriment of native species, often resulting in the loss of native species
- Change the food sources and habitat values available to native fauna, reducing some and increasing others
- May change geomorphological processes such as erosion, and

- May lead to changes in the hydrological cycle.

Weed species considered to be of greatest threat to natural and economic values on a national basis have been ranked as Weeds of National Significance (WONS) (Thorpe and Lynch 1999). Weed significance at a national level was assessed using four major criteria:

- Invasiveness
- Impacts
- Potential for spread, and
- Socio-economic and environmental impacts.

At a State level, the *Biosecurity Act 2014* identifies those weed species that represent a threat to primary industries, natural resources and the environment. Under the Biosecurity Act, a weed species can be declared as a Prohibited or Restricted invasive plant based on it having significant adverse impacts in Queensland.

Prohibited invasive plants are those that are not present in Queensland and:

- Seriously threaten Queensland's primary industries, natural environment, livestock, human health and people's livelihoods
- Must be reported to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hours of the sighting. A person reporting the prohibited invasive plant must take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risk of it spreading or escaping until they receive advice from an authorised officer.

Restricted invasive plants are those that are established in Queensland and seriously threaten Queensland's primary industries, natural environment, livestock, human health and people's livelihoods.

The WildNet and ALA database searches indicate that three restricted plant species have been previously recorded within the Study area, these being:

- *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (cat's claw creeper)
- *Sida cordifolia* (flannel weed)
- *Vachellia nilotica* (prickly acacia)

Salvinia x molesta (Salvinia) was also recorded in the desktop search extent, however as an invasive aquatic plant it is not considered in this terrestrial assessment.

4.1.6 Essential habitat

There are no areas mapped as essential habitat for threatened flora species within the Project area.

4.2 Fauna values

4.2.1 Essential habitat

Essential habitat is defined by the VM Act as areas of habitat for conservation significant species prescribed under the NC Act. Essential habitat exists where vegetation is likely to contain either:

- Three or more essential habitat factors for a species, or
- A conservation significant species (koala) at any stage of its life cycle.

Essential habitat is mapped adjacent to the Project footprint in the south, which includes an area of habitat slightly within the south-west extent of the Project area. It is anticipated that this habitat will not be directly impacted by the Project. Essential habitat is also mapped along Mitchell Road to the north. This essential habitat is also mapped as core koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) habitat. There is a total of 3.85 ha of essential habitat within the Project area, and 0.47 ha of essential habitat within the Project footprint.

4.2.2 Conservation significant fauna species

The EPBC Act PMST search identified 35 conservation significant fauna species that have the potential to occur in the Study area. The EPBC PMST gives details of species that are predicted to be present within the defined area

based on bioclimatic modelling. As such, these species have not necessarily been observed within the Project area.

Additionally, WildNet and ALA recorded four fauna species that have been historically recorded within the Study area (Table 4.3 and Appendix A).

Table 4.3 Conservation significant fauna species predicted to occur within the Study area

Species name	Common name	Conservation status		Source
		EPBC Act	NC Act	
Birds				
<i>Anthrochaera phyrgia</i>	Regent honeyeater	CE	CR	PMST
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	E	E	PMST
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	SL	PMST
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	CE	CR	PMST
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy black-cockatoo (south-eastern)	V	V	PMST
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown treecreeper (south-eastern)	V	V	PMST
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's fig-parrot	CE	CR	PMST
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern bristlebird	E	E	PMST
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red goshawk	E	E	PMST
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey falcon	V	V	PMST
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	V	SL	PMST, WN, ALA
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter pigeon (southern)	V	V	PMST
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted honeyeater	V	V	PMST
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	V	V	PMST, WN, ALA
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift parrot	CE	E	PMST
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	E	E	PMST
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond firetail	V	V	PMST
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	E	SL	PMST
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted button-quail	V	V	PMST
Mammals				
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared pied bat	E	E	PMST
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed Quoll (SE mainland)	E	E	PMST
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost bat	V	E	PMST
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater glider	E	V	PMST
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied glider	V	V	PMST
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	V	V	PMST
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E	E	PMST, WN, ALA
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed potoroo	V	V	PMST
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	Pookila	V	V	PMST
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying fox	V	LC	PMST, WN, ALA
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna	NL	SL	WN
Reptiles				
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared delma	V	V	PMST
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's snake	V	V	PMST

Species name	Common name	Conservation status		Source
		EPBC Act	NC Act	
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey snake	E	E	PMST
Frogs				
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	Fleay's frog	E	E	PMST
Insect				
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian fritillary	CE	E	PMST
Note: CE/CR – Critically endangered, E – Endangered, V – Vulnerable, Mig – Migratory, NT – Near threatened, SL – Special least concern, NL – Not Listed, PMST – Protected Matters Search Tool, WN – WildNet record, ALA – ALA record				

4.2.3 Migratory fauna

The PMST search identified 15 migratory fauna species that are predicted to occur within the Study area based on bioclimatic modelling, knowledge of species' distributions and habitat preferences (Table 4.4 and Appendix A).

- One migratory marine species
- Seven migratory terrestrial species
- Seven migratory wetland species

A summary of migratory fauna species reported within the desktop assessment is provided in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Migratory species predicted to occur within the Study area

Species name	Common name	Conservation status		Source
		EPBC Act	NC Act	
Migratory marine species				
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed swift	Mig	SL	PMST
Migratory terrestrial species				
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental cuckoo	Mig	SL	PMST
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	V, Mig	V	PMST
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced monarch	Mig	SL	PMST
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow wagtail	Mig	SL	PMST
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin flycatcher	Mig	SL	PMST
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous fantail	Mig	SL	PMST
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled monarch	Mig	SL	PMST
Migratory wetland species				
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	Mig	SL	PMST
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	V, Mig	SL	PMST
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	CE, Mig	CR	PMST
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral sandpiper	Mig	SL	PMST
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	V, Mig	SL	PMST, WN, ALA
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Mig	SL	PMST
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	E, Mig	SL	PMST
Key to table: CE/CR – Critically endangered, E – Endangered, V – Vulnerable, Mig – Migratory, NT – Near threatened, SL – Special least concern, NL – Not Listed, PMST – Protected Matters Search Tool, WN – Wildnet record, ALA – ALA record				

5. Field assessment results

5.1 Flora results

5.1.1 Threatened Ecological Communities

The field survey assessed vegetation communities within the Project area to determine the presence of any TECs. There are no vegetation communities within the Project area that could conform to any TECs. Only one type of vegetation community that potentially aligned with a TEC occurred, being regrowth patches of RE 12.9-10.3 dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana*. RE 12.9-10.3 may align with the grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia TEC (DCCEEW, 2022). This occurs in the Project footprint along Mitchell Road. Multiple patches were assessed against the relevant TEC criteria, including the key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds (Table 5.1). One of the key diagnostic characteristics of this TEC is to have a canopy that contains *Eucalyptus moluccana* and/or grey gums (*E. propinqua*) and/or *E. punctata*, however only *E. moluccana* was recorded. Due to the lack of grey gums (*E. propinqua*, *E. punctata*) and the poor quality of the habitat the TEC criteria were not met and this TEC was evaluated as being **unlikely to occur** as part of the likelihood of occurrence assessment.

Table 5.1 Key Diagnostic criteria for Grey box-Grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia (DCCEEW 2022)

Key Diagnostic criteria	Comparison to the criteria
Occurs within the NSW north coast or southeast Queensland IBRA Bioregions; within the Moreton Basin, Scenic Rim, Woodenbong, Cataract, Rocky River Gorge, Washpool, Dalmorton Clarence Sandstones or Chaelundi IBRA subregions	Conforms Occurs within the southeast Queensland IBRA bioregion
Occurs at elevations between 100m and 600m above sea level (ASL)	Conforms The Project area is above 100 m ASL
It does not occur on broader alluvial landforms (including floodplains, alluvial flats, older floodplain terraces and periodically flooded depressions), but may occur on shallower alluvial soils on the margins of the floodplain and in the smaller narrow alluvial systems.	Conforms Soil mapping confirms no alluvial plains throughout Project area with podzols, lithosols and solodics present instead.
Typically appears as a forest with a tree canopy that has a crown cover of 20% or more	Conforms Confirmed by field surveys, the area in the Study area comprises a crown cover of 20% or more
Has a tree canopy that contains <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (grey box) and/or a grey gum (<i>E. propinqua</i> (small-fruited grey gum) and/or <i>E. punctata</i> (grey gum))	Does not conform <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> confirmed by field surveys but the remaining species were not recorded through the Project area.
Has a tree canopy dominated by one or a combination of <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. propinqua</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> (Northern grey ironbark), or <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine); and	Does not conform The area is mapped as RE 12.9-10.3, which includes <i>E. moluccana</i> open forest. This was confirmed by field surveys that recorded patches of vegetation with a canopy dominated by this species, however, does not include <i>E. punctata</i> or <i>E. propinqua</i> .
Has an understorey typically with drier vine-forest/rainforest flora (often including vines and lianas). At some locations, the understorey vine-forest floristic elements occur together with grassy open forest flora, or in a patch mosaic with areas of grassy open forest flora interspersed with or adjacent to areas of vine-forest flora	Does not conform Field surveys confirmed that the understorey was grassy open forest but did not contain vine-forest/ rainforest flora.

5.1.2 Vegetation communities

A large proportion of the lot has been heavily altered through grazing activities. Alteration has occurred through direct historical clearing associated with pastoral activities. These areas typically support a mix of exotic and native perennial grass species and have patches of regrowth often dominated by small patches of mid canopy *Acacia leiocalyx* or *A. disparrima*. The remaining extent of the lot supports remnant or regrowth vegetation.

Remnant vegetation was confirmed present along the Mitchell Road reserve, within the Project area. Vegetation in this area supported an ecologically dominant layer (EDL) characterised by *Eucalyptus moluccana*, *E. tereticornis* or *Corymbia citriodora*. The relative dominance of these species varied. *Eucalyptus siderophloia* was occasionally present in the EDL.

Areas of regrowth in the Project area included areas mapped as high value regrowth (HVR) and areas of regrowth mapped as non-remnant vegetation (category X). The patch of HVR mapped from the south-western corner of the lot and Project area was confirmed present and supported regrowth characterised by *Corymbia citriodora* and to a lesser extent *Eucalyptus siderophloia*.

Some inconsistencies exist between the RE mapping covering the Project area and results of regulated vegetation mapping and field surveys.

An area mapped as supporting land zone 8 occurs along the Mitchell Road reserve. Land zone 8 is characterised by Cainozoic igneous rocks, predominantly basalts. However, the surface geology mapping (Section 3.2) does not indicate this rock type as being present within the Project area. Instead, the whole Project area is mapped as supporting sedimentary rocks, which are equivalent to land zone 9-10. Hence, areas presently mapped as RE 12.8.24 were field verified as RE 12.9-10.3, where *Eucalyptus moluccana* is dominant in the EDL or RE 12.9-10.2, where *Corymbia citriodora* is dominant. All other regional ecosystems identified in desktop assessment as per the post-clear extent were verified. This included REs: 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.3 (Table 5.2). The field verified REs are presented in Figure 2.2.

Table 5.2 *Regional ecosystems field verified within the Project area*

RE	VM Act Status	Area (ha)	Field description	Representative photos
12.9-10.2	Least concern	2.74	T1 (canopy layer): Open forest 10 – 20 m high. Canopy dominated by <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> with infrequent individuals of <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> T2 (subcanopy layer): 2 – 5 m high. Subcanopy frequent to sparsely present. Comprised of T1 species as well as <i>Acacia</i> species. S (shrub layer): <2 m high. Comprised of juvenile T1 species and exotic species including lantana. G (ground layer): dominated by grasses including <i>Capilligerum</i>, <i>Sporobolus</i>, <i>Chloris</i>, <i>Tagetes</i>, <i>Dichanthium</i>, <i>Bidens</i>, <i>Crotalaria</i>, and <i>Sida retusa</i>	
12.9-10.3	Endangered	0.64	T1: Open forest 10-15 m high, dominated by <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> with sparse <i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>, <i>E. tereticornis</i> and <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>. T2: 4-10 m high. Subcanopy sparse comprised of T1 species. S: <2 m high. Shrub layer sparse and generally absent.	

RE	VM Act Status	Area (ha)	Field description	Representative photos
				

5.1.3 Conservation significant flora species

There were no conservation significant flora species identified during field surveys. Likelihood of occurrence assessment determined all flora species as either **unlikely** or **highly unlikely to occur** (Appendix B), as such, no flora species required a significant impact assessment.

5.1.4 Introduced flora species

Ten Biosecurity Act Restricted plant species were recorded during the site visit, five of which are listed as Weeds of National Significance (WONS), these being:

- *Baccharis halimifolia* (groundsel bush)
- *Bryophyllum delagoense* (mother-of-millions)
- *Celtis sinensis* (Chinese celtis)
- *Lantana camara* (lantana - WONS)
- *Lantana montevidensis* (creeping lantana)
- *Opuntia stricta* (prickly pear - WONS)
- *Opuntia tomentosa* (velvety tree pear - WONS)
- *Parthenium hysterophorus* (parthenium - WONS)
- *Senecio madagascariensis* (fireweed - WONS), and
- *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (giant rat's tail grass).

Lantana camara, *Opuntia* spp. and *Sporobolus pyramidalis* (Plate 5.1) were the most frequently observed invasive flora during field surveys, occurring extensively throughout the lot and in areas of remnant and regrowth vegetation communities.



Plate 5.1 *Lantana* (*L. camara* left) and prickly pear (*Opuntia stricta*, middle) and giant rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis*, right) from field surveys

5.2 Fauna results

5.2.1 Habitat types

The Project area has been subject to large-scale vegetation clearing and grazing. The Project area supports cleared land that comprises an exotic grassland with very occasional shrubs and isolated trees. Open woodlands occur in the south-west of the Project area and Lot, as well as along Mitchell Road reserve. These vegetated areas include mapped essential habitat for the koala. Microhabitats were present, particularly associated with eucalypt woodlands within the Project area. These microhabitats primarily included hollows (generally small) present in eucalypt trees (predominantly *E. tereticornis*) along Mitchell Road. Terrestrial habitats identified in the field are summarised in Table 5.3 and presented in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.3 Terrestrial habitat types observed within the Project area and Project footprint

Area (ha) within the Project area	Area (ha) within the Project footprint	Characteristics	Ecological values
Cleared land with scattered trees			
121.28	21.13	– Exotic grassland – Aligns with non-remnant vegetation – Occasional isolated mature and regrowth trees – Historically cleared in 2021, and prior to that heavily used for grazing – Ground-level habitats cleared and lacking microhabitat features, lacks consistent shrub layer and structural complexity – Heavy presence of exotic <i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>, <i>Lantana</i> and <i>Opuntia</i> spp. – Mix of native and exotic grass species – Mapped ephemeral waterways present	– Dispersal and shelter habitat for koala – Limited nesting and foraging habitat for canopy-dwelling birds, parrots, owls and microbats – Foraging habitat for ground-dwelling mammals – Ephemeral waterways provide limited refuge habitat for amphibians, and sporadic drinking water for other ground-dwelling fauna – Foraging habitat for raptors – Potential habitat for conservation significant fauna species – koala, white-throated needletail, grey-headed flying fox
Remnant eucalypt woodlands (Mitchell Road)			

Area (ha) within the Project area	Area (ha) within the Project footprint	Characteristics	Ecological values
2.16	0.5	– Aligns with REs 12.9-10.2, and 12.9-10.3 – Mature canopy trees – Open canopy – Dense ground layer – Hollow-bearing trees in low abundance, hollows generally small – Vegetation dominated by <i>E. moluccana</i>, and/or <i>E. tereticornis</i> – Scattered <i>Opuntia tomentosa</i> – <i>Lantana camara</i> present in moderate density – Low to moderate shrub layer with grassy understory – Waterholes (infrequent) along gully – Mix of native and exotic grass species – Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments	– Some foraging and shelter habitat for reptiles and amphibians – Low quality habitat for denning and nesting for possums, gliders, parrots, owls, monitors and microbats – Some nesting and foraging habitat for canopy-dwelling birds – Foraging habitat for ground-dwelling mammals – Foraging habitat for koalas, gliders, flying-foxes and other folivores, but lack of connectivity may limit their use – Breeding habitat for frogs – Water source and drinking site for birds, mammals, reptiles – Potential habitat for conservation significant fauna species – koala, greater glider, yellow-bellied glider, white-throated needletail, grey-headed flying fox
Regrowth connected to remnant eucalypt woodlands (south-west corner)			

Area (ha) within the Project area	Area (ha) within the Project footprint	Characteristics	Ecological values
1.75	-	– Aligns with REs 12.9-10.2 – High density of mature canopy trees, mostly regrowth but some connection to adjacent remnant vegetation – Hollow-bearing trees in high abundance, hollows of variable sizes – Vegetation dominated by <i>E. tereticornis</i> – Scattered <i>Lantana camara</i> – Low to moderate shrub layer – Grassy understory – Mix of native and exotic grass species – Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments – Low density of logs, timber piles, woody debris and other ground-level microhabitats	– Basking habitat for reptiles and amphibians – High quality habitat for denning and nesting for possums, gliders, parrots, owls, monitors and microbats – Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for canopy-dwelling birds – Foraging habitat for ground-dwelling mammals – Foraging habitat for koalas, gliders, flying-foxes and other folivores – Potential habitat for conservation significant fauna species – koala, greater glider, yellow-bellied glider, white-throated needletail, grey-headed flying fox
Acacia woodland on rocky terrain (south)			

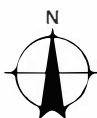
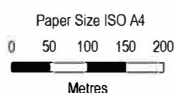
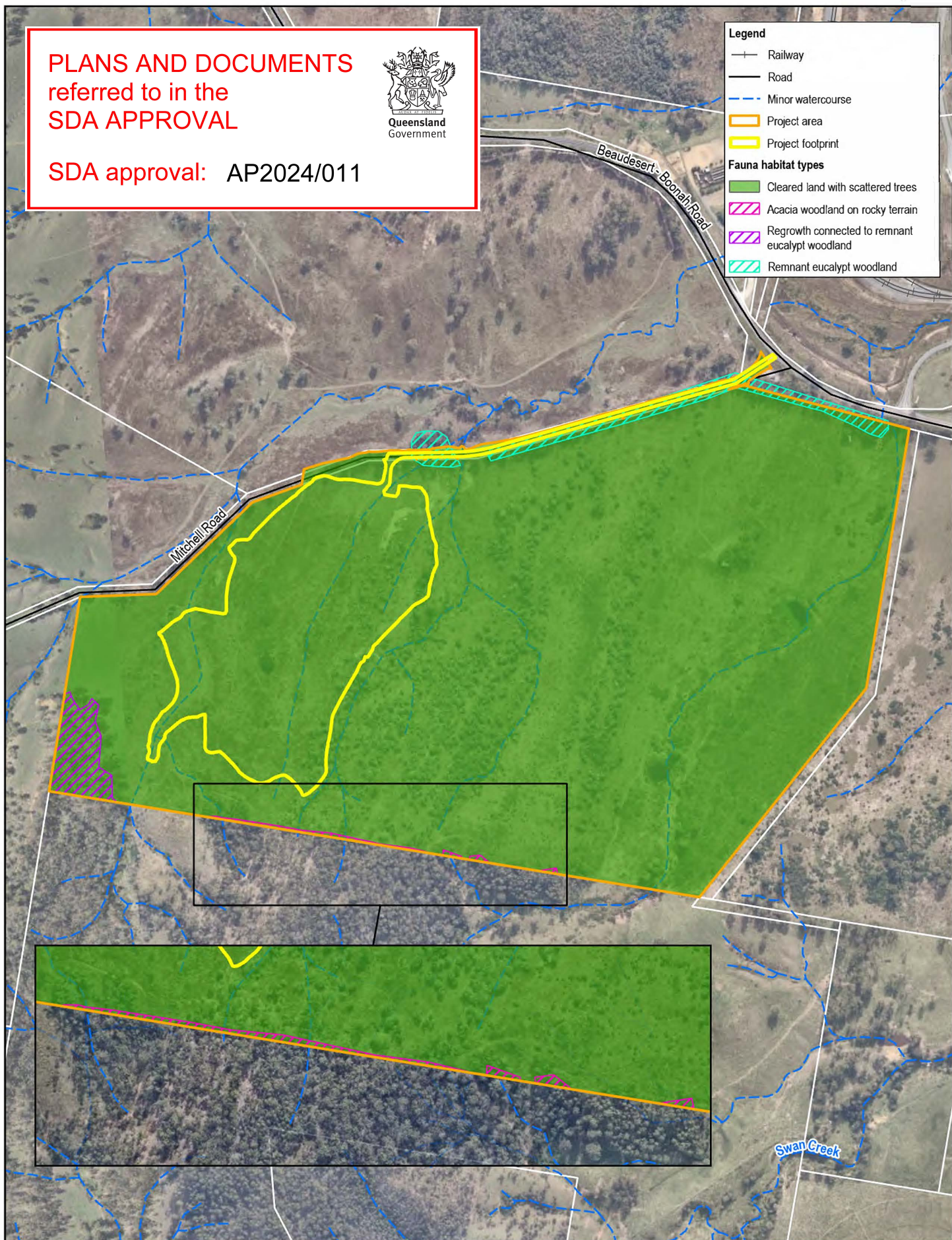
Area (ha) within the Project area	Area (ha) within the Project footprint	Characteristics	Ecological values
0.28	-	– Vegetation dominated by <i>Acacia</i> spp. – Scattered <i>Lantana</i> spp. – Mix of native and exotic grass species, more sparse with bare ground and lots of detritus present – Sediment soils covered by rocks and granite boulders – High-density of logs, timber piles, woody debris and other ground-level microhabitats	– Many microhabitats for ground-dwelling mammals, reptiles and amphibians. Note: due to lack of eucalypts and associated large hollows, this habitat type is not suitable for the greater glider – Foraging and basking habitat for reptiles – Shelter and dispersal habitat for koalas – Nesting and foraging habitat for canopy-dwelling birds – Potential habitat for conservation significant fauna species – koala, greater glider, yellow-bellied glider, white-throated needletail, grey-headed flying fox

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the SDA APPROVAL



SDA approval: AP2024/011

Legend	
	Railway
	Road
	Minor watercourse
	Project area
	Project footprint
Fauna habitat types	
	Cleared land with scattered trees
	Acacia woodland on rocky terrain
	Regrowth connected to remnant eucalypt woodland
	Remnant eucalypt woodland



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Terrestrial Ecology Assessment

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 14/08/2024

Fauna habitat types

FIGURE 5-1

5.2.1.1 Fauna observations

During field surveys there were 31 bird observations comprising 14 unique species, none of which were species of conservation significance. These ranged from species which inhabit grasslands, such as the stubble quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*) to larger birds of prey, including the wedgetail eagle (*Aquila audax*, Plate 5.2). There was also evidence of owls in the Study area (pellets, Plate 5.2).

Mammals identified during field surveys included the eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*) and red-necked wallaby (*Notamacropus rufogriseus*). Call backs for koalas were played once with no response. Remote cameras also photographed the invasive European red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), the native common brush tailed possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), and the red-necked wallaby (Plate 5.3). There was evidence of bandicoots (diggings) and brushtail possums (scat) (Plate 5.4).

Microhabitats suitable for reptile habitat were located outside of the Project area, and contained large woody debris, leaf litter ground cover and crevices. These were actively searched for reptiles. Only one reptile was observed, the eastern bearded dragon (*Pogona barbata*), near Mitchell Road (Plate 5.4).

The eastern sedge frog (*Litoria fallax*) was heard on three occasions during field surveys. The invasive Cane toad (*Rhinella marina*) was found on three separate occasions.

A full summary of fauna species observed during field surveys are provided in Appendix C.



Plate 5.2 Photographed wedgetail eagle (*Aquila audax*, left), and unidentified owl pellet (right)



Plate 5.3 Left: Remote camera image of red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*, left) and brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*, middle) and red-necked wallaby (*Notamacropus rufogriseus*, right)



Plate 5.4 Bandicoot diggings (left), possum scat (middle) and Eastern bearded dragon (*Pogona barbata*) (right)

5.2.1.2 Microbat analysis

Anabat detectors were deployed on 10 and 11 April and call analysis was completed by a Greg Ford from Balance! Environmental. From this analysis, 11 species and two undifferentiated genera were positively identified

(Table 5.4). Of these, the undifferentiated genera *Nyctophilus* was identified calling within the Project area. *Nyctophilus* contains one conservation significant species—the south-eastern long eared bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*)—which is listed as vulnerable under both the EPBC Act and NC Act. The bat calls of the *Nyctophilus* genus cannot be differentiated to a species level. However, given the Project area is outside of the south-eastern long eared bat distribution, which is found further inland, it is considered unlikely that these calls originate from this conservation significant species. There were no other notable species identified from the bat call analysis. See Appendix D for further detail of this analysis.

Table 5.4 Bat call summary

Night	10/04/2024	11/04/2024	Total
Positively identified calls			
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	46	173	219
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	99	145	244
<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	4	1	5
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	6	21	27
<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	2	4	6
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	28	20	48
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	4	5	9
<i>Nyctophilus</i> sp.	8	4	12
<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>	2	2	4
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	1	0	1
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	167	232	399
<i>Scotorepens</i> sp.	7	2	9
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	1	1	2
Unresolved calls			
<i>C. nigrogriseus</i> or <i>Scotorepens</i> sp.	7	12	19
<i>M. australis</i> or <i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	1	0	1
<i>Scotorepens</i> sp. or <i>C. picatus</i>	15	36	51
Total calls	398	658	1056

5.2.2 Threatened fauna species

There were no conservation significant fauna species identified during field surveys; however, a likelihood of occurrence assessment was completed based on habitat assessments undertaken during the field survey (see Appendix B for full detail):

- Three species—white-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*), koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)—were considered likely to occur
- Three species—greater glider (*Petauroides volans*), yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*) and short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*)—were considered as having the potential to occur

A Significant Impact Assessment was undertaken for all species determined as **likely to occur** or with **potential to occur**. These are outlined in Section 8.

5.2.3 Migratory fauna

No migratory fauna was confirmed present within the Project area. Further, no migratory species were assessed as **likely to occur** or with **potential to occur** (Appendix B). While the white-throated needletail was considered

likely to occur, the species is also listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act and is therefore considered in the above section and has been assessed under the vulnerable status EPBC Act significant impact guidelines criteria.

5.2.4 Introduced fauna species

The invasive cane toad (*Rhinella marina*) was observed three times during the field survey. From remote camera imagery at one location, the European fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) was observed twice Plate 5.5.



Plate 5.5 European fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) from remote camera

6. Potential impacts

6.1 Overview

This section provides a summary of the potential impacts that the construction and operation of the Project is anticipated to have on the ecological values of the receiving environment. During the construction phase the Project is expected to result in localised losses of habitat, predominantly due to clearing for access tracks, the project layout, and temporary disturbance of wildlife through construction light, noise, vibration and increased vehicle movements, as well as the potential for erosion and sedimentation.

For each potential impact, mitigation measures are detailed immediately below. An assessment of the significance of impact on MNES and MSES is detailed in Section 8 of the report.

Construction of the Project involves the following activities:

- Vegetation clearing
- General civil construction activities, including earthworks
- Operation of vehicles and machinery
- Transportation and haulage
- Storage of potentially hazardous substances such as fuel, chemicals and wastes

Operation of the Project involves the following activities

- Movement of vehicles.

6.1.1 Loss of vegetation and habitat

The Project will require the clearing of approximately 21.2 ha of Category X (non-remnant) and 0.5 ha of Category B (remnant) vegetation within the Project footprint resulting in a direct loss of vegetation and associated habitat

Vegetation clearing will result in the direct loss of fauna habitat through the removal of structural features (i.e. vegetation, hollow-bearing trees and hollow logs). These features provide microhabitats and resources for perching, foraging and den/nesting. The removal of these features will likely decrease the number of individual animals that can be accommodated in a given area and will may increase competition for resources, such as food and shelter, in immediately surrounding habitats.

Hollow-bearing trees are recognised as a limited resource in most grazing lands due to previous clearing and therefore the loss of these habitat features is considered to be a major threat to Australia's biodiversity (Gibbons and Lindenmayer 2002).

6.1.2 Injury and mortality of wildlife

Vegetation clearance during construction of the Project may result in injury and mortality of local fauna sheltering in hollows, nests and ground habitat (logs, burrows, soil, leaf litter and beneath rocks). Increased vehicle and machinery movement during the construction phase may increase local incidence of fauna injury and mortality through vehicle strike and collision, particularly in the Project footprint including Mitchell Road. Species most at risk include nocturnal species that are likely to be sheltering during the daytime when clearing activities are underway (e.g. possums and gliders) and slow moving species or sedentary species that are unlikely to be able to flee the clearing zone (e.g. koalas, small ground-dwelling mammals, reptiles and frogs). Entrapment of wildlife within excavations poses an additional threat to wildlife. Most at risk wildlife includes wide-roaming fauna like macropods, snakes and echidnas.

Conservation significant species with heightened risk of injury or mortality during construction include the koala, greater glider (southern and central) and yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern). These species are at greater risk due to localised occurrence, potential breeding areas, nocturnal behaviour and relatively slow dispersal ability.

6.1.3 Reduced connectivity

The extent of clearing within the Project area is unlikely to create a substantial barrier or restrict fauna movement. The Project is located in a landscape that has already been highly fragmented from historical clearing and agriculture. The existing state of the site in which the composting facility is proposed on is historical agricultural land in which a majority of the habitat has already been degraded. Habitat fragmentation can isolate populations by causing barriers to local fauna movement. The quality of persisting habitats can be substantially degraded by edge effects associated with increased exposure to light, noise, run-off, sedimentation, erosion and weed and pest infestation.

The Project footprint contains the unsealed Mitchell Road to the north, and is bordered by Beaudesert Boonah Road to the north-east, and a railway line to the east. Given the observed evidence of infrastructure maintenance (vegetation trimming, mowing, etc.) and impacts associated with infrastructure operation (compacted tracks), habitat within the Project area currently experiences fragmentation from the historical vegetation clearing in the surrounding landscape. Additionally, vegetation within the Project area occurs largely as non-remnant, with only patches of regrowth and remnant vegetation on the Project area boundaries including in the south-west and north along Mitchell Road. Given the above, it is considered that no patches of remnant vegetation will become directly isolated as a result of the proposed works.

The movement of koala and other conservation significant species that are likely to occur within the surrounding landscape are unlikely to be limited by the further fragmentation of habitats as a result of the Project. Nevertheless, the removal of regrowth vegetation may have localised impacts on the composition of forest bird assemblages, reptile and small ground mammal species by reducing the area of available habitat. However, connectivity between existing koala habitats will be maintained to the east and west of the Compost Manufacturing Facility.

6.1.4 Disturbance of wildlife by increased light, noise and vibration

The Project has the capacity to cause indirect degradation of adjacent habitats due to an increase in the exposure to light, noise and vibration. Construction will result in a localised increase in vehicle movements in the short-term while also increasing machinery, personnel and materials throughout both operation and construction phase. This will increase light, noise and vibration disturbance on local wildlife. Increased light, noise and vibration can alter individual species' behaviours, and disrupt the balance of inter-species interactions. Such disruptions typically favour feral predators and generalist species that owe their success to broad ecological tolerances and possess the ability to actively exploit disturbed environments.

As the surrounding landscape has historically been exposed to a diversity of land uses (agriculture, roads, rail, etc.) the Project area is likely to have already been historically exposed to high levels of artificial noise, light and vibration. Additionally, the Project area is bordered by linear infrastructures (including road and rail line) which would expose the local area to increased levels and frequencies of light, noise and vibration disturbance. Whilst the Project will likely result in increased noise, light and vibration levels, the implementation of the facility is likely to exacerbate these operational impacts in particular increase noise and lighting in the area.

6.1.5 Habitat degradation through dust, run-off and sedimentation

Construction activities have the potential to generate localised dust, erosion, run-off and sedimentation through increased vehicle movements, vegetation clearing and earthworks. This can reduce the abundance and diversity of adjacent terrestrial and aquatic habitats by physically smothering vegetation, changing nutrient levels, decreasing water quality, encouraging weed incursions and altering the movement and behaviour of fauna species. Some areas of the receiving environment have already been subject to high levels of erosion and sedimentation as a result of existing land clearing and grazing activities. Adverse weather conditions during construction can exacerbate the potential impact of erosion and sedimentation. High rainfall and strong winds have the potential to remove exposed topsoil, destabilise creek beds and distribute sediment through creek line.

6.1.6 Introduction and spread of invasive species

Construction activities have the potential to introduce new invasive species, or further spread invasive species currently within the Project area through the increased movement of people and machinery. Additionally,

established weed populations, including lantana, mother-of-millions and others (Section 5.1.4) may be further distributed throughout the Project area by construction personnel and work vehicles. Due to the import of garden materials as a result of Food Organics Garden Organics production, weeds within these garden organics may potentially be transported to site through operation activities. Additionally, ephemeral surface water flow has the potential to distribute weed species from construction areas to nearby watercourses, resulting in weeds being distributed further downstream during the wet season. A number of these species remain as a risk to the Project and require special management consideration to mitigate environmental and adverse economic impacts to landholders (i.e. lantana). Clearance of native vegetation will also create areas of disturbance that are naturally susceptible to colonisation by invasive weed species. These can form a local source of future weed infestations within the surrounding landscape.

7. Mitigation measures

7.1 Avoidance

Efforts have been made to identify and avoid landscape features that hold increased ecological value for local flora and fauna. The Project footprint has been sited predominantly within non-remnant vegetation, reducing impacts to mature vegetation containing higher ecological value than cleared and disturbed grasslands.

7.2 Design measures

The following mitigation measures are recommended to be incorporated into the Project design to address the potential impacts on the ecological values of the Project area:

- Vegetation clearing will be restricted to the minimum amount necessary for the construction within the Project footprint.
- The extent of vegetation clearing (and no-go areas) will be clearly identified on construction plans and in the field using high visibility fencing. Clearing extent will be communicated to construction supervisors.
- Require the Contractor to develop a clear staged approach to vegetation clearing to minimise the amount of clearing undertaken at one time and include an initial stage for vegetation clearing to support pioneering works such as for fence installation and establishment of erosion and sediment devices.
- Design drawings to delineate the extent of the Project area and any specific nominated no-go zones where vegetation is to be retained within the Project area.
- Design adverse incident response procedures to detail actions to be taken in the event of wildlife injury or mortality during clearing.
- Develop a construction Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) in accordance with the Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control manual (IECA, 2008).
- If a landscape plan is to be developed, it is recommended that this incorporates the use of endemic native species wherever possible.
- Incorporate design measures that prevent or reduce the attraction of introduced fauna such as European foxes, black rat, feral cats and wild dogs to the Project area, such as ensuring waste areas are enclosed and secure.
- Limit permanent exclusion fencing at site.
- All fencing used on the Project will use fencing without barbed wire, particularly on the top strand, to minimise incidence of flying-fox entanglement.

7.3 Construction measures

The following section provides recommendations to be considered for incorporation into the contract documentation to make sure that construction activities are managed in a way to minimise ecological impacts. Specific environmental management measures are to be incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan (Construction) (EMP(C)) including water quality, erosion and sediment control, vegetation clearing, weed control, noise management and management of fauna and cultural heritage.

The following mitigation measures are recommended prior to and during construction to address the potential impacts on flora and fauna within the Project area:

- Prepare and adhere to an EMP(C). The EMP(C) should include protocols to limit injury and mortality to fauna including management of risks associated with open excavations and increased traffic, and responses and reporting for roadkill and adverse incident protocols.
- Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimal area required to enable safe construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

- Ensure that vegetation clearing boundaries are established with appropriate signage at regular intervals using visible and physical markings. High visibility tape, barricade webbing or similar should be utilised. Ensure that all contractors are aware of these boundaries.
- Engage suitably qualified and experienced fauna spotter/catchers to undertake pre-clearance surveys immediately prior to clearing and supervise all clearing activities associated with construction. This will involve searching and clearing tree hollows, habitat trees and fallen logs prior to clearing and relocating resident fauna to the nearest suitable, safe habitat outside the clearing footprint.
- Pre-clearance surveys to mark the locations of all potential breeding places for wildlife (i.e. hollows, nests, burrows etc), disturbance of which is to be avoided as possible. These will target areas with potential to support breeding habitat for conservation significant species and breeding places identified within this report.
- Prepare a Species Management Program (SMP) in accordance with the requirements of Section 335 of the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020. This will outline a process to identify and minimise impact on breeding places for least concern species listed under the NC Act.
- If a koala is encountered within the Project area, the individual must not be relocated and should be left to self-disperse on their own accord (wherever possible).
- Fauna within the Project area will be encouraged to self-disperse when the works take place. Disturbances associated with construction of the facility (i.e. increased noise and human presence) are anticipated to encourage species occurring within the Project area to self-disperse.
- If injuries occur, the fauna spotter/catcher will capture and transport the injured animal to a qualified veterinarian for treatment or euthanasia (unless suitably-qualified to undertake treatment/euthanasia themselves). Prior to clearing for construction, formalise arrangements with local veterinary services to treat and care for injured animals.
- Inspect trenches, excavations and machinery daily for the presence of trapped fauna.
- Develop adverse incident response procedures to detail actions to be taken in the event of wildlife injury or mortality during clearing. This will include procedures for capture and transport of injured wildlife to qualified veterinarian or humane on-site euthanasia and formalisation of arrangements with a local veterinarian to treat and care for wildlife injured during for the construction period.
- Rehabilitate and revegetate temporary construction areas as soon as possible after the completion of construction.
- Include weed management measures in the Contractor's EMP (C) to prevent the spread or introduction of invasive plants and environmental weeds.
- Reduce sources of artificial light by reducing night works and limiting site lighting to the minimum needed for safety.
- Prioritise construction activities to daylight hours to reduce the need for lighting and resultant light spill into adjacent habitat and to reduce noise and vibration impacts on nocturnal fauna species.
- Install erosion and sediment control measures where disturbance must be undertaken within or adjacent to wetted waterways.
- Implement responsible waste management practices (e.g. not leaving out food waste and not feeding wildlife) during construction. All waste will be stored in secure temporary holding containers and transported off site.
- Clearly demarcate areas of native vegetation to be removed so that equipment operators and supervisors are aware of clearing extents.
- Utilise existing cleared areas for laydown of materials.

7.4 Operation measures

Opportunities to minimise impacts to flora and fauna species, and their associated habitats include:

- Inspect and maintain all vehicles, machinery and plant regularly to minimise operational noise
- Restrict vehicle movements as far as practicable and minimise night driving.
- Reduce light spill, associated with permanent infrastructure, into retained adjacent vegetation by limiting artificial light associated with operations to the minimum needed for safety.

- Limit operation and maintenance work to day light hours, as is feasible, to decrease the impacts of light and noise pollution on nocturnal organisms within adjacent retained vegetation.
- Speed limits will be established and enforced on all access roads and/or internal roads to reduce the potential for vehicle fauna interactions.
- If fauna injuries occur within the Project area, a fauna spotter/catcher will capture and transport the injured animal to a qualified veterinarian for treatment or euthanasia (unless suitably qualified to undertake treatment/euthanasia themselves).
- Develop an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) in accordance with the Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control guidelines (IECA, 2008) to minimise impacts to water quality and adjacent habitats.
- Prepare a Biosecurity Management Plan that should incorporate descriptions and mapping of major weed infestations identified during a pre-clearing survey and appropriate management actions to be undertaken. As a minimum, the management actions should include:
 - An explanation of the general biosecurity obligation under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.
 - Procedures for vehicle wash-downs and inspections.
 - Procedures for reporting sightings of prohibited and restricted pest species within the works area.
 - A requirement that weed infested vegetation is not mulched for re-use on-site, and off-site disposal for weed infested mulch at an appropriate facility.
 - Prohibiting the movement of restricted invasive plants, including aquatic plants, such as *Salvinia molesta* (salvinia), into areas which do not contain the restricted invasive plants.

8. Significant impact assessments

Significant Impact Assessments were undertaken for six conservation significant fauna species. These are outlined in the below sections and a summary table is presented in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Significant impact assessment summary

Species	SIA
White-throated needletail	Unlikely
Koala	Likely
Grey-headed flying fox	Unlikely
Yellow-bellied glider	Unlikely
Greater glider	Unlikely
Short-beaked echidna	Unlikely

8.1 Commonwealth listed species

8.1.1 White-throated needletail

8.1.1.1 Species ecology

The white-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the EPBC Act.

The white-throated needletail is a non-breeding visitor to Australia during the Austral summer, where it is widespread across eastern and south-eastern Australia. In Queensland, the species is recorded in all coastal regions to inland plains (TSSC 2019). The species forages at heights up to cloud height over a range of habitat types including woodland, open forest, rainforest, heathland and partly cleared pasture and agricultural land (Higgins 1999). The species is almost exclusively aerial, occurring from heights of less than 1 m up to more than 1000 m above the ground (Coventry 1989; Tarburton 1993; Watson 1955). Recent research has shown that while the species is predominantly aerial, the white-throated needletail does roost on land at least occasionally, with roosts typically located in tall woodland on ridgelines and clifftops, where the birds can easily alight (Tarburton 2021).

Key threats to the white -throated needletail include (TSSC, 2019):

- Collision with wind turbines, overhead wires, windows and lighthouses.
- Insecticides in particular organochlorines either through a decrease in abundance of prey items or from secondary poisoning.
- Loss of roosting sites.
- Loss of prey due to loss of forest and woodland habitats.
- Logging and habitat removal.
- Illegal netting.

8.1.1.2 Suitable habitat

Suitable habitat for this species was confirmed above the Project area. Due to the species aerial nature and foraging behaviour, potentially suitable habitat was considered as all areas above the Project area/Project footprint, used for the purpose of foraging. The species appears to rely on forests and woodlands for roosting and no such habitat occurs in the Project area. Approximately 21.15 ha of suitable white-throated needle-tail habitat occurs above the Project footprint, and 121.28 ha above the Project area. As suitable habitat is considered above the entire Project footprint and Project area, no habitat has been mapped for the species.

8.1.1.3 Habitat critical to the survival of the species

There is no formal definition of habitat critical to the survival of the species in the Commonwealth conservation advice for the white-throated needletail. The concept of 'important habitat' is relevant for the white-throated needletail, defined as 'non-breeding habitat only: Found across a range of habitats, more often over wooded areas, where it is almost exclusively aerial. Large tracts of native vegetation, particularly forest, may be a key habitat requirement for species. Found to roost in tree hollows in tall trees on ridge-tops, on bark or rock faces. Appears to have traditional roost sites' (DoE 2015).

The Project area can be described as gently undulating with ridgelines and valleys, and has been historically cleared of large areas of vegetation. Habitat within the Project area is not considered to be habitat critical to the survival of the species (i.e. roosting habitat).

8.1.1.4 Ecologically significant proportion of a population

The concept of important populations does not typically apply to species capable of migrating large distances, given their capacity to intermix and utilise habitats across a broad geographic range. The concept of 'ecologically significant proportion of a population' is used in the Draft referral guideline for 14 birds listed as migratory (DoE 2015), defined as 100 individuals (1%) and 10 individuals (0.1%).

There are four historical records within the Study area, between 3 – 8 km from the Project area. Four individuals do not meet the lower threshold (0.1%; 10 individuals) or 1% (100 individuals) upper threshold for an ecologically significant proportion of the population.

8.1.1.5 Significant impact assessment

The SIA for the white-throated needletail was undertaken in accordance with the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* and *Draft Referral guidelines for 14 birds listed as migratory species under the EPBC Act*. The Project is **unlikely** to result in a significant impact on the white-throated needletail (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2 Significant impact assessment - White-throated needletail

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of the species	Unlikely The concept of 'ecologically significant proportion of the population' is used for species including the white-throated needletail, given the species capacity for large-scale migration. The species was not observed above the Project area, the species has already migrated to the Northern hemisphere for breeding purposes. There are four historical records within the Study area, between 3-8 km from the Project area. While no historical records occur within the Project area, suitably potential habitat occurs above the entire Project area, and this contains suitable habitat for the species foraging activities. Four individuals do not meet the lower threshold (0.1%; 10 individuals) or 1% (100 individuals) upper threshold for an ecologically significant proportion of the population. Additionally, the white-throated needletail is predominantly aerial and does not have typical associations with habitat (DCCEEW 2024c). In accordance with DoE (2015), the Project will not result in serious disruption to the 0.1% or 1% threshold of an ecologically significant proportion of a population, i.e. not predicted to have annual mortality rates or affect breeding cycles of the upper or lower threshold. It is considered unlikely that the Project will lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population of White-throated needletail.
Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population	Unlikely The Project will not impact suitable roosting habitat for the species. Given the species forages aerially, the Project will not impact on suitable foraging habitat. The construction and operation of the Project is unlikely to result in a permanent disappearance of the species from a 2 km x 2 km area, (i.e. the scale at which area of occupancy is assessed under the EPBC Act (TSSC 2021) and the IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee 2022).
Fragment an existing population into two or more populations	Unlikely The white-throated needletail is highly mobile and is not directly dependent on habitats at ground level and has the capacity to fly over cleared and fragmented areas. No foraging

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>
	habitat will be impacts by the Project. No roosting habitat is considered to occur within the study area. As such, the Project has no capacity to fragment the population into two or more populations.
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species	Unlikely The white-throated needletail does not have conventional habitat requirements. While the Project will not impact potential roosting habitat critical to the survival of the species. Accordingly, the minimal vegetation clearing required for the Project is not considered likely to adversely impact habitat critical to the survival of the species.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population	Unlikely The white-throated needletail is a non-breeding migrant species to Australia, habitat within Australia is only used for foraging and roosting purposes. The species breeds in Asia, from central and south-eastern Siberia and Mongolia, east to the Maritime Territories of Russia, Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands and south to northern Japan and north-eastern China (DCCEEW 2024b). As such, the Project will not disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population of this species.
Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline	Unlikely As detailed above, the white-throated needletail does not have conventional habitat requirements. Roosting habitat is not considered to be present within the study area. Additionally, foraging habitat for the species will not be impacted by the Project given the species forages aerially. This species is ubiquitous, foraging over all habitat types throughout its distribution. Accordingly, vegetation clearing for the Project will not modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
Result in invasive species that are harmful to an vulnerable species becoming established in the endangered species' habitat	Unlikely No invasive species are identified as threats to the white-throated needletail. The Project is unlikely to cause any increase in invasive species that could threaten the local abundance of the white-throated needletail.
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline	Unlikely Disease is not identified as a key threat to the white-throated needletail. This species' almost exclusively aerial habit means it is unlikely to have many opportunities to contract diseases that could threaten the viability of local populations. The Project is therefore unlikely to introduce disease that cause the species to decline.
Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species	Unlikely The Commonwealth has not prepared a national recovery plan for the species. Conservation actions have been described in the Commonwealth conservation advice for the species (TSSC 2019). There is on field-based conservation action described as 'important habitats in Australia are identified and protected.' While the Study area and the region has potential to provide suitable roosting habitat for the species, the Project will not impact potential roosting habitat. The Project is considered unlikely to substantially interfere with the recovery of the species.

8.1.2 Koala

8.1.2.1 Species ecology

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act.

Koalas are widespread across Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Within Queensland, this species occurs in patchy and often low-density populations across many different bioregions. This species is most often sighted in South East Queensland; however, it is reported from northern Einasleigh Uplands and Wet tropics bioregions through to southern Mulga lands, Brigalow belt north and Brigalow belt south regions. Koalas in Queensland inhabit a number of woodlands adjacent to waterbodies. These populations are often in low density.

Koala habitat includes both coastal and inland areas that are typically characterised by Eucalypt forests and woodlands as their primary food source. Requirements for this species include sufficient trees for food, shelter and reproduction as well as avoidance of predators. The species is highly mobile, constantly moving throughout its'

range to access new food resources. Koala habitat typically includes areas of forest and woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus* species (Melzer et al. 2000), however koalas are known to utilise scattered roadside and rail vegetation, paddock trees and safe intervening ground areas that provide safe passage for the species (DAWE 2022a). The species is not only reliant on specialist foraging habitat but areas of suitable sheltering habitat that provides opportunities to rest and thermoregulate (DAWE 2022b).

Key threats to the koala are listed in the Conservation Advice (DAWE, 2022) as:

- Loss of climatically suitable habitat
- Increased intensity/frequency of drought
- Increased intensity/frequency of heatwaves
- Increased intensity/frequency of bushfire
- Declining nutritional value of foliage
- Clearing and degradation of koala habitat
- Encounter mortality with vehicles and dogs
- Koala retrovirus.

8.1.2.2 Suitable habitat

Suitable habitat for the koala was confirmed within the Project area. Foraging habitat occurs in the Mitchell Road reserve, in the form of eucalypt woodland. Habitat in this location is somewhat isolated, with marginal connectivity to larger areas of suitable habitat in the broader landscape. There is also a very small portion of eucalypt woodland on the south-west corner of the Project footprint, which also supports foraging for the koala and is connected to larger, contiguous corridors of remnant habitat. These areas contain canopy species known to be locally important koala habitat trees or ancillary habitat trees (Youngentob 2021). A total of 0.95 ha of suitable foraging habitat occurs within the Project footprint.

Suitable dispersal habitat occurs in areas of historically cleared and disturbed pasture grassland containing isolated trees, dominated by trees not listed as ancillary habitat trees or locally important koala habitat trees (Youngentob 2021). These areas were considered suitable for the koala to use as dispersal pathways, however, did not provide suitable density of locally important koala habitat trees to meet essential lifecycle functions such as foraging. Additionally, while the species may utilise these areas for dispersal, known threats occur within the project footprint and broader region, being the presence of wild dogs and vehicle traffic associated with the established roads. A total of 20.18 ha of suitable dispersal habitat occurs within the Project footprint.

Suitable habitat for the koala is detailed below in Table 8.3. Suitable habitat for the koala is mapped in Figure 8.1.

Table 8.3 Suitable koala habitat within the Project footprint and Project area

Habitat type	Project footprint (ha)	Project area (ha)
Suitable dispersal	20.18	111.22
Suitable foraging	0.95	10.05

8.1.2.3 Important population

There is no current formal definition of nationally important koala populations (DAWE 2022a; DAWE 2022b). Current efforts to assess and identify important populations across the range are hindered by a lack of comprehensive, unbiased data (DPIE 2020; DAWE 2022b). However, important subpopulations from a conservation perspective are likely to include those that:

- have the potential to act as source populations to adjacent areas of suitable, or potentially suitable, habitat;
- exist in areas of climatically suitable refugia during periods of environmental stress including droughts, heatwaves, and long-term climate change;
- are genetically diverse;
- are disease free and/or exhibit low rates of infection with important pathogens;
- contain genes which may confer adaptation to current and future environmental stressors;

- are geographical or environmental outliers within the species range.

Four genetically distinct populations have been identified, with all koalas in Queensland and those in northern New South Wales (north of the Clarence River Valley) representing one distinct population (DAWE 2022a). Additionally, the population in South-East Queensland has the potential to act as source populations to adjacent areas of suitable or potentially suitable habitat (DAWE 2022a). The population within the Project area is considered an important population.

8.1.2.4 Habitat critical to the survival of the species

As per the Conservation Advice (DAWE 2022a), habitat critical to the survival of a species is defined as the areas that the species relies on to avoid or halt decline and promote the recovery of the species. Under the EPBC Act, the following factors and any other relevant factors may be considered when identifying habitat that is critical to the survival of koalas (DAWE 2022a). An assessment of the Project area has been made against this criteria and is presented in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Koala Habitat Critical to the Survival of the Species (HCSS) assessment

Key questions to ask in evaluating habitat for Koalas are:	Assessment
whether the habitat is used during periods of stress (e.g. flood, drought or fire)	The Project footprint predominantly supports cleared, open areas with very occasional scattered trees, it does not include any refuge habitat and is unlikely to be relied upon during periods of stress. The Project footprint also intersects suitable foraging habitat along Mitchell Road. However, this habitat is surrounded by cleared areas and supports key threats to the species (i.e. feral dogs) and is considered unlikely to be used for refuge during periods of stress.
whether the habitat is used to meet essential life cycle requirements (e.g. foraging, breeding, nesting, roosting or social behaviour patterns)	The Project area supports suitable foraging and dispersal habitat. The Project footprint is likely to support essential life cycle requirements (foraging).
the extent to which the habitat is used by important populations.	The population within the Project area is considered an important population. Accordingly, the suitable habitat is considered likely to be used by important populations of koala for foraging and dispersal purposes.
whether the habitat is necessary to maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development	The Project footprint supports 21.13 ha of suitable dispersal and foraging habitat. Existing foraging habitat and dispersal pathways will be maintained in local and regional surrounding areas. The area is unlikely to be necessary for maintaining genetic diversity.
whether the habitat is necessary for use as corridors to allow the species to move freely between sites used to meet essential life cycle requirements	The Project footprint is generally cleared or supports isolated patches of habitat. While the Project footprint may support dispersal, it would not be considered as a necessary corridor to facilitate movement. Higher-quality habitat and important movement corridors occur in the broader area And the Project will not impact these areas.
whether the habitat is necessary to ensure the long-term future of the species or ecological community through reintroduction or re-colonisation	The Project footprint will not impact extensive tracts of suitable dispersal and foraging habitat. The Project footprint will impact 20.18 ha of suitable dispersal and 0.95 ha of suitable foraging habitat. The Project footprint is surrounded by higher-quality habitat, particularly to the south which would likely be important for the koala in the local area. The suitable habitat within the Project footprint is unlikely to be necessary to ensure the long-term future of the species.
any other way in which habitat may be critical to the survival of a listed threatened species.	The Project footprint supports suitable dispersal and foraging habitat considered critical to the species survival.
Conclusion	Likely to be HCSS

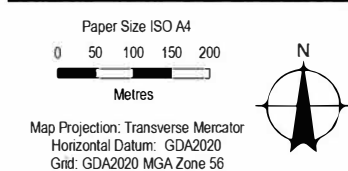
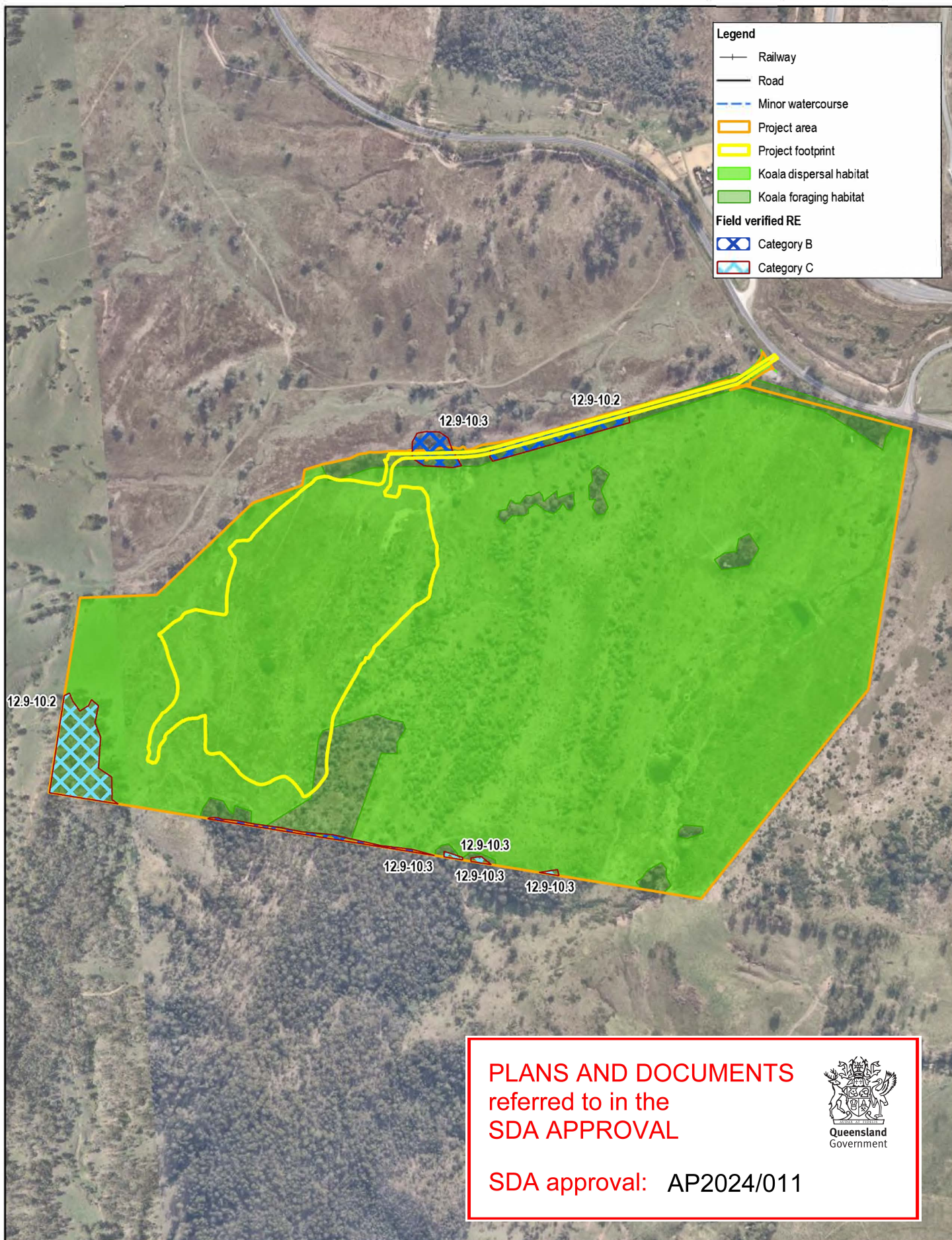
8.1.2.5 Significant impact assessment

The SIA for the koala was undertaken in accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1. The Project is **likely** to result in a significant residual impact (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5 Significant impact assessment – Koala

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population	Unlikely Koalas are known to occur in the Study area and the Project will result in the removal of 20.18 ha of isolated trees in cleared land supporting suitable dispersal habitat and 0.95 ha of suitable foraging habitat in the Project footprint. While there will be disturbance to suitable dispersal and foraging habitat, dispersal pathways to areas of existing foraging and dispersal habitat outside the Project footprint will remain. Therefore, it is considered unlikely that the Project will lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population.
Reduce the area of occupancy of the species	Unlikely The Project will result in a direct loss of 21.13 ha of predicted critical habitat for the koala. Substantial koala habitat will be avoided in areas adjacent to the project footprint, particularly remnant vegetation within the study area. Once operational, the Project will have negligible impact on the species, forming minimal barrier to koala movement. Koalas are expected to persist locally through the operation phase of the Project. As such the loss of koala habitat will not cause the species to disappear from any 2 km x 2 km area, (i.e. the scale at which area of occupancy is assessed under the EPBC Act (TSSC 2021) and the IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee 2022).
Fragment an existing population into two or more populations	Unlikely The Project will result in a direct loss of 21.13 ha of predicted critical habitat for the koala. However, the Project disturbance is non-linear and confined to the footprint of the facility. Dispersal pathways and foraging habitat occur in surrounding areas and the facility will not represent a barrier to movement that will fragment existing population(s). Therefore, it is unlikely that the Project will result in the fragmentation of an existing population.
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species	Likely Areas of foraging habitat within the Project footprint are likely to constitute habitat critical to the survival of the species. Therefore, the Project is likely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of koalas, through direct clearing.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population	Unlikely The Project is not expected to disrupt the breeding cycle of the population. The koala breeding season is generally between September and March, with females giving birth to a single young between October and May. During the breeding season, males actively seek females and koala movements are more extensive. Without mitigation, the Project could lead to an increased risk of vehicle strike. Traffic volume, speed and visibility influence the koala collision rate. Prevett et al. (1995) found that road kills occurred where vehicle speeds exceeded 80 km/hr and where wider habitat corridors or linear forests occurred on both sides of the road. Potential impacts will be mitigated through implementation of on-site speed limits and signage in koala habitat areas. Clearing within koala habitat areas will be planned to occur outside of peak breeding season (if possible) and standard best practice sequential clearing using koala spotters will be exercised.
Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline	Unlikely The Project will directly impact 21.13 ha of critical koala habitat. Although clearing will cause minor reduction in the area of available habitat, the extent of habitat disturbance is not likely to decrease the availability or quality of habitat available to the local population to the extent that the species will decline. The Project footprint has been sited to avoid most areas of suitable foraging habitat, with exception to Mitchell Road, minimising the loss of further foraging habitat. Furthermore, although clearing and construction activities (e.g. machinery-generated noises) are likely to significantly increase the level of noise at a local scale, these impacts are anticipated to be short-term and will not be continued during operation.
Result in invasive species that are harmful to an endangered species becoming established in the endangered species' habitat	Unlikely Invasive species including European foxes already occur throughout the investigation areas. It is likely that key threats including the wild dog occur within the Project area. While new infrastructure has the potential to increase the risk of wild dog attack on koala by attracting and facilitating regional movement of dogs, these threats are likely already

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>
	present within the receiving environment. Project activities will be managed by a weed and pest management plan and it is unlikely that any new weeds or pests will be introduced that are not already well established. Therefore, the Project is unlikely to result in the introduction of invasive species that are harmful to koala.
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline	Unlikely The Project is not anticipated to introduce diseases that may cause the species to decline. Stress may lead to an increase in the expression of chlamydia in koalas, however the implementation of mitigation measures such as sequential clearing, site speed limits, use of experienced spotter-catchers during clearing and the requirement to allow koalas to self-disperse will reduce disturbance-related stress and risk of disease. Additionally, the species is susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> due the soil fungus's ability to infect eucalypt species. Biosecurity requirements (e.g. weed and seed declarations) will be implemented for the Project, and thus, this risk has been assessed as low.
Interfere with the recovery of the species	Unlikely The Commonwealth National Recovery Plan for the koala (DAWE 2022b) identifies six recovery action required for the effective management and conservation. Two of these actions are field-based actions and of relevance to the Project. These being: – Strategy 5: Strategic habitat restoration – Strategy 6: Active metapopulation management The Project is unlikely to interfere substantially with either of these recovery actions. The Project will result in the clearance of 21.13 ha of predicted critical koala habitat. The Project will result in minor loss of habitat. However, the project footprint has been largely sited in historical cattle pasture, this will pose limited fragmentation or barrier to the movement of koalas as the access tracks will not be fenced. Koala movement will be considered in designs, including following the Queensland Government's guidelines for koala-friendly fencing where fencing is required around construction areas and infrastructure. Based on the small impact footprint, the Project is unlikely to create a permanent barrier to local movement. The Project is not expected to have a measurable impact on local dog numbers or the subsequent frequency of dog attacks on koalas. The Project will contribute to the management of pest fauna through the implementation of a Weed and Pest Management Plan, that will include targeted measures for the control of wild dogs in the local region.



SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Terrestrial Ecology Assessment

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 14/08/2024

Potentially suitable koala habitat

FIGURE 8-1

8.1.3 Grey-headed flying fox

8.1.3.1 Species ecology

The grey headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

The grey headed flying fox occurs from Rockhampton, Queensland through to Melbourne, Victoria. Only small proportions of this range are utilised at a time as this species selectively forages where food is available. Due to this, patterns of occurrence vary from season to season and between years (DAWE 2021). The grey-headed flying fox requires foraging resources and roosting sites. This species is both a frugivore and nectarivore with foraging occurring throughout rainforests, open forests, and closed and open woodlands. This species often feeds on commercial fruit crops and introduced tree species (DAWE 2021). The primary food source is blossoms from *Eucalyptus* and similar genera but also forages on rainforest fruits. Roosting of this species occurs in aggregations of various sizes. Roost sites are typically located around water including lakes, rivers or near the coast. Vegetation of these sites include rainforest patches, mangroves and riparian vegetation but they will also use highly modified vegetation. The species is highly mobile and can fly as far as 40 km to feed (DAWE 2021).

Key Threats to the grey headed flying fox are listed as (DAWE 2021):

- Habitat loss
- Camp disturbance
- Mortality in commercial fruit crops
- Heat stress
- Entanglement in netting and barbed wire fencing
- Climate change
- Bushfires
- Electrocution on power lines
- Public misunderstanding of disease risk.

8.1.3.2 Suitable habitat

Suitable grey-headed flying-fox habitat was confirmed within the Project area. Suitable foraging habitat (considered habitat critical to the survival of the species) occurs within the Project footprint and wider Project area, consistent with the presence of critical spring-winter foraging resources where *E. tereticornis*, *C. citriodora* and *E. siderophloia* are present, which are foraged reliably during winter. Suitable foraging habitat occurs along the extent of Mitchell Road, and as isolated trees within the Project footprint, across a total of 1.17 ha. Suitable habitat occurs across 10.47 ha within the Project area. Other areas of critical habitat occurs in the Project area, to the east and west, containing suitable foraging resources. Potentially suitable habitat is mapped in Figure 8.2. No grey-headed flying-fox roosts were found to occur within the Project area.

8.1.3.3 Important population

There is no formal definition of important populations for the grey-headed flying-fox. Due to the species' extensive range and movement between camps, the national population is considered a single, interbreeding population (Webb and Tidemann 1995).

There is only one population, the local population is not considered to be important for key source breeding or dispersal; necessary for genetic diversity; or near the limit of the species range. Accordingly, the local population is not considered an important population.

8.1.3.4 Habitat critical to the survival of the species

Critical habitat to the survival of the grey-headed flying fox is that of important winter-spring foraging resources. These winter-spring foraging resources provide food during gestation, birth and early lactation to avoid rapid weight loss in adults and poor reproductive success (DAWE 2021). Important winter and spring vegetation communities are those that contain *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* (DAWE 2021).

The Project area contains *E. siderophloia*, *Corymbia citriodora citriodora* and *E. tereticornis*. Accordingly, the Project footprint contains critical habitat.

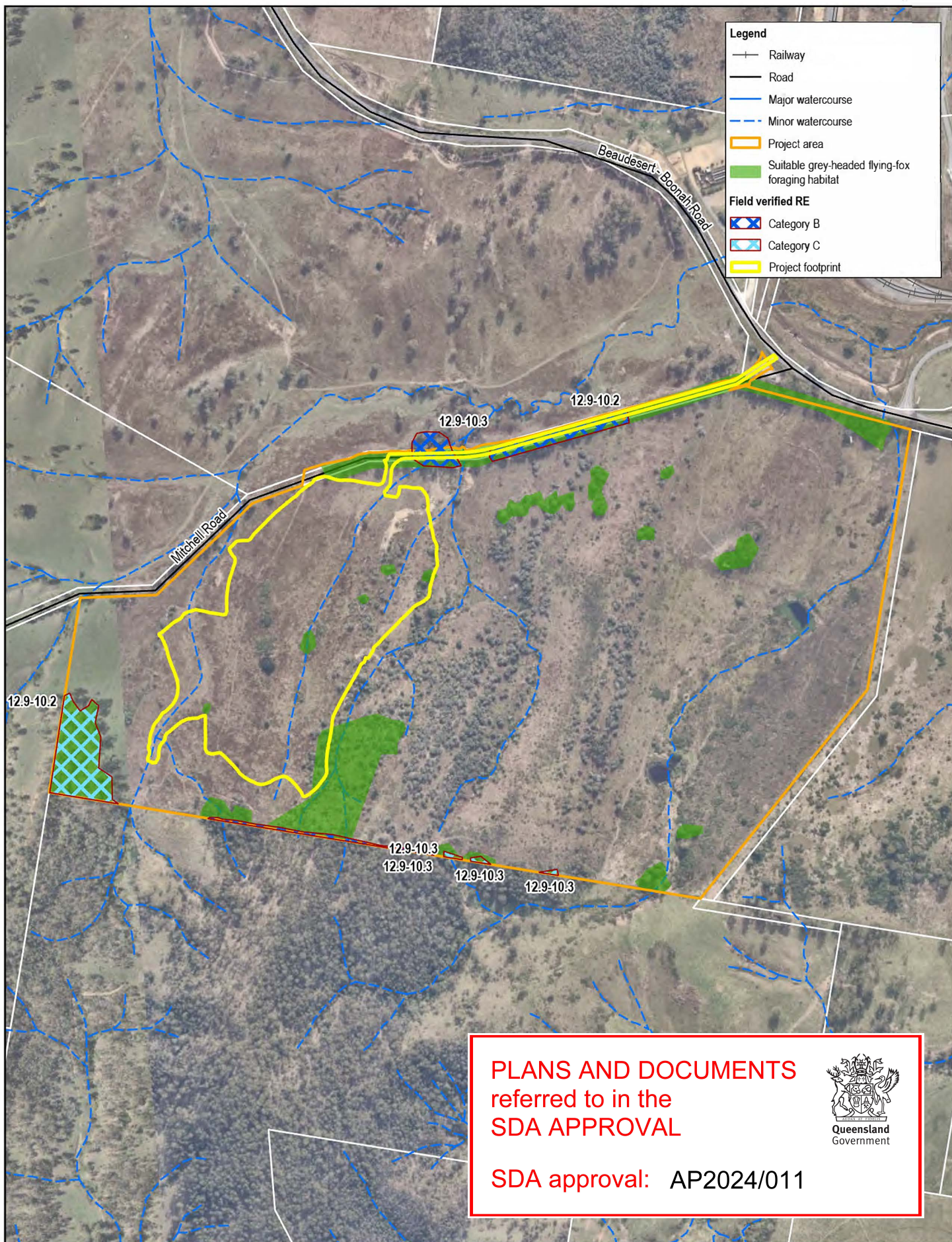
8.1.3.5 Significant impact assessment

The SIA for the grey headed flying fox was undertaken in accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1. The Project is **unlikely** to result in a significant residual impact (Table 8.6).

Table 8.6 Significant impact assessment – Grey-headed flying fox

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of the species	Unlikely The grey-headed flying-fox population is a single, interbreeding population and therefore not considered an important population under the definition outlined in the Significant impact guidelines 1.1 (DoE 2013). The Project will result in the direct loss of 1.17 ha of potential foraging habitat for the species, most of which would constitute habitat critical to the survival of the species due to the local abundance of key winter and spring flowering tree species (i.e. <i>E. tereticornis</i>). The species is highly mobile, given the presence of critical foraging habitat in the local and regional landscape, the loss of critical foraging habitat within the Project footprint is considered unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population.
Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population	Unlikely As detailed above, the local population is not an important population. The Project will result in the loss of 1.17 ha of habitat, most of which would constitute habitat critical to the survival of the species, however this is not considered likely to reduce the area of occupancy of the species, given the species' capacity to mobilise in response to the availability of flowering vegetation.
Fragment an existing population into two or more populations	Unlikely The grey-headed flying-fox is considered a single, mobile population (DAWE 2021). The species has an extensive range with the capacity to move large distance between camps at a national level, in response to the availability of foraging resources. The loss of habitat attributed to the Project will have localised impact that will not pose any barrier to movement. As such, impacts attributed to the Project will not fragment the population into two or more populations.
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species	Unlikely The Project will result in the loss of 1.17 ha of suitable foraging habitat, most of which constitutes habitat critical to the survival of the species. While winter-spring flowering foraging resources are important for the species, these occur widely in the local and regional landscape, including large tracts of protected vegetation, including Lamington National Park, Mount Barney National Park and others. Due to the small area of clearing and fragmented nature of habitat that occurs in the disturbance footprint, as well as the species high mobility and high availability of resources locally, the Project is considered unlikely to adversely affect critical habitat.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population	Unlikely The Project is unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population or an important grey-headed flying-fox camp. No roost or camp was observed within the Project footprint.
Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline	Unlikely The Project will result in the loss of 1.17 ha of potential foraging habitat, largely representing habitat critical to the survival of the species. The Project area is likely to be utilised for foraging, particularly during winter-spring resource bottlenecks. Accordingly, while 1.17 ha will be lost, the Project area will retain 9.3 ha of suitable foraging habitat (representing critical habitat) outside of the Project footprint. Along with the local and regional suitable habitat in the landscape, the Project is unlikely to impact the availability or quality of habitat so that the species is likely to decline,
Result in invasive species that are harmful to an vulnerable species becoming established	Unlikely

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>
in the endangered species' habitat	No invasive species are listed among the key threats to the grey-headed flying-fox in the Commonwealth National Recovery Plan (DAWE 2021). The Project is unlikely to introduce or encourage the spread of any invasive species that could adversely affect the species.
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline	Unlikely The grey-headed flying-fox is susceptible to Lyssavirus. While this is generally stable in the population, exposure to significant ecological stress can cause an increase in the incidence of Lyssavirus that can cause local declines in the species (DAWE 2021). Additionally, the species is susceptible to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> due the soil fungus's ability to infect eucalypt species and cause dieback and habitat degradation. As a number of eucalypts represent habitat critical to the survival of the species, the grey-headed flying-fox has the potential to be impacted by this disease. Biosecurity requirements (e.g. weed and seed declarations) will be implemented for the Project, and thus, this risk has been assessed as low.
Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species	Unlikely The Commonwealth National Recovery Plan for the grey-headed flying-fox (DAWE 2021), and details three field-based recovery objectives: – Identify/protect/increase habitat critical to the survival of the species foraging habitat – Identify/protect/increase roosting habitat – Reduce the impact of electrocution and entanglement The Project will not impact on any suitable or known roosting habitat. The Project footprint will impact 1.17 ha of predicted foraging habitat including habitat critical to the survival. However, this is considered a low risk given the extent of habitat removal in the context of landscape-level habitat availability and the species mobility. Additionally, the Project's design and mitigation measures includes measures to reduce the risk of entanglement in fences and barbed wire, through the use of wildlife-friendly fencing or the exclusion of fencing.



Paper Size ISO A4
0 50 100 150 200
Metres



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Terrestrial Ecology Assessment

**Potentially suitable grey-headed
flying-fox habitat**

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 14/08/2024

FIGURE 8-2

8.1.4 Yellow-bellied glider

8.1.4.1 Species ecology

The Yellow-bellied glider (*Petaurus australis australis*) is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

The Yellow-bellied glider has a widespread but patchy distribution from South Eastern Queensland to far South Eastern South Australia. Most of the distribution in Queensland is coastal extending from Mackay down to the New South Wales-Queensland border.

The Yellow-bellied glider occurs in eucalypt dominated woodlands and forests including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests. Abundance is highly dependent on habitat suitability. The subspecies found in Queensland prefers large patches of old growth forests for both foraging and shelter. Habitat preference for this species is towards winter-flowering smooth-barked eucalyptus, which has strip bark that provides habitat for their prey (insects). This species will also engage in sap feeding. This species is nocturnal. During the day yellow-bellied gliders shelter in hollows found in large old trees of more than one metre in diameter (DAWE 2022c).

Key Threats to the Yellow-bellied glider are listed in the Conservation Advice (DAWE 2022c) listing as:

- Habitat clearing and fragmentation
- Prescribed burns
- Timber harvesting
- Increased temperatures and changes to precipitation patterns
- Predation by European red foxes and feral cats
- Habitat degradation from feral deer
- Barbed wire fencing (entanglement).

8.1.4.2 Suitable habitat

Marginally suitable habitat was confirmed within the Project area. These areas were mapped as those that contained *Eucalyptus* or *Corymbia* genera. Suitable habitat for yellow-bellied gliders was only present along Mitchell Road within the Project footprint, and did not constitute critical habitat. This habitat was isolated and it is uncertain if accessible from higher-quality habitat south of the Project area. Marginally suitable habitat is considered to be used at a low likelihood of utilisation. Suitable habitat was mapped whether hollow-bearing trees were present or not. Other areas of higher-quality suitable habitat occur within the Project area, outside of the Project footprint, particularly in the south where habitat connected to larger tracts of remnant vegetation. A total of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat occurs within the Project footprint. Suitable habitat occurs across 11.51 ha within the Project area. Potentially suitable habitat is mapped in Figure 8.3.

8.1.4.3 Important population

Important populations are considered those that are stronghold populations, ecologically or genetically distinct, research populations and other where recovery actions are being implemented (DAWE 2022c).

The population within the Project area is not considered to represent any of the definitions for the yellow-bellied glider important populations.

8.1.4.4 Habitat critical to the survival of the species

Habitat that is critical to the survival of the Yellow-bellied glider includes trees for sap feeding, large hollow-bearing trees, and large areas of forest with foraging substrates. Other habitat that is critical to the survival of this species includes large contiguous areas of floristically diverse eucalypt forest, which are dominated by winter-flowering and smooth barked eucalypts, including:

- mature living hollow-bearing trees
- areas identified as refuges under future climate change scenarios
- short or long term post fire refuges

- habitat corridors to facilitate dispersal of the species between fragmented habitat patches and enable recolonisation or movement away from threats, and
- areas with trees that have evidence of use for sap extraction.

The Project footprint contains historically disturbed land with isolated trees, as well as eucalypt woodland along Mitchell Road. The Project footprint does not constitute critical habitat as the eucalypt woodland within the Project footprint is not largely connected to other areas and is considered unlikely to be considered as habitat important for refuge or corridors. While hollows were present the area was not suitably connected, and had no evidence of sap extraction by the species.

8.1.4.5 Significant impact assessment

The SIA for the yellow-bellied glider was undertaken in accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1. The Project is **unlikely** to result in a significant residual impact (Table 8.7).

Table 8.7 Significant impact assessment – Yellow-bellied glider

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Petauroides volans</i>
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of the species	Unlikely The local population does not represent an important population. The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat for the species. Within the Project footprint, habitat only occurs along Mitchell Road eucalypt woodland and is not highly connected to other large areas of suitable habitat. The Project has the potential to cause injury and mortality during clearing. However, these risks will be mitigated through routine measures including the use of pre-clearance surveys, sequential clearing and clearing under the direction of suitably qualified and experienced spotter-catchers. At a regional scale, the Project is not considered likely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the species population.
Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population	Unlikely The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat for the species. Larger tracts of vegetation occur to the south of the Project area and would constitute higher-quality habitat. The Project is unlikely to result in the disappearance of yellow-bellied gliders (south-eastern) from an area sufficiently large to register a reduction in the area of occupancy, as measured at the 2 km x 2 km scale recommended under the EPBC Act (TSSC 2021) and IUCN (2022). It is therefore considered unlikely that the Project will reduce the area of occupancy of an important population of the subspecies.
Fragment an existing population into two or more populations	Unlikely The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat for the species. The species has a large movement capacity. The suitable habitat within the Project area is not connected to vegetation further south and west. The clearing for the Project is unlikely to fragment the population given the species ability to glide up to 120 m between trees. As a result, the Project will not cause any loss of gene transfer that would cause genetically distinct populations to form.
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species	Unlikely The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat for the species. Habitat within the Project footprint does not represent critical habitat.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population	Unlikely The yellow-bellied glider (south-easter) is an obligate hollow-dwelling subspecies, habitat within the Project area supports a low to moderate density of hollow-bearing trees. The subspecies reproduces seasonally, usually with a litter size of one, over varying times across its range. Home ranges are typically large, with use of areas within the home range varying through time and space. The species is likely to avoid the Project area during the construction phase. The Project is likely to have minimal impacts to the species during the operation phase. The surrounding landscape provides suitable denning habitat for the species which will not be impacted by the Project. It is unlikely that the Project will impact on the breeding cycle of the yellow-bellied glider.
Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat	Unlikely The Project will remove approximately 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat. Construction and operation impacts will be managed through mitigation and design measures to reduce the impact to the species and their habitat. The Project area is not suitably connected to

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Petauroides volans</i>
to the extent that the species is likely to decline	large tracts of vegetation further south and west. The loss of predicted habitat is not likely to impact the species' survival in the region. As such, it is unlikely the Project will modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
Result in invasive species that are harmful to an vulnerable species becoming established in the endangered species' habitat	Unlikely The Project is unlikely to result in the introduction or spread of invasive species beyond current levels. The species is known to be predated on by European foxes, which are confirmed in the Project area. The implementation of a weed and pest management plan will further reduce potential impacts of invasive species.
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline	Unlikely Disease is not a known threat to the species. However, the species is impacted by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> due the soil fungus's ability to infect eucalypt species and cause dieback and habitat degradation. Biosecurity requirements (e.g. weed and seed declarations) will be implemented for the Project, and thus, this risk has been assessed as low. As such, the Project is unlikely to modify, destroy, remove or isolate, or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species	Unlikely The Conservation Advice lists proposed recovery actions, including field-based recovery priorities: – Protection from severe fire, fragmentation and timber harvesting – Known threats are mitigated – Sap trees and hollow-bearing trees are retained for connectivity. While the Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat, the habitat within the Project area is not suitably connected to large tracts of vegetation further south and west. The impacts of the access track are expected to be less than the volplane distance of the species (<120 m), and will not result in fragmentation or habitat isolation. Clearing will be minimised to the Project footprint and hollow-bearing trees will be retained where possible. The Project will implement a Weed and Pest Management Plan which will address the presence of the European fox, a known threat to the species. Bushfire is described as a major threat to the species, the Project is unlikely to change the risk of bushfires within the region. Mitigation measures detailed in this report will also be implemented to minimise impacts to the species and their habitat. As such the Project is considered unlikely to interfere with the recovery of the species.

8.1.5 Greater glider

8.1.5.1 Species ecology

The greater glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*) is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act.

The greater glider (southern and central) has a broad distribution across mainland eastern Australia, occurring in Queensland, NSW, the ACT and central Victoria. In Queensland the species has been recorded from Proserpine to the NSW border (DCCEEW 2022d).

The arboreal species mainly occurs in eucalypt forests and woodlands with tall, old trees and abundant hollows for denning. The availability of tree hollows is a key limiting resource for the species; they can be found in regrowth forest provided there are sufficient hollows and can be absent from otherwise suitable habitat where there are insufficient hollows present. The species is known to prefer habitat with an abundance of hollows (2-4 live den trees per 2 ha). Home ranges are typically 1-4 ha; however, may be larger (up to 19 ha) in forests on less fertile sites and in more open woodlands (DCCEEW 2022d). Suitable habitat trees are described in the *Guide to greater glider habitat in Queensland* (DES 2022), those that have been confirmed present within the Project area and align with suitable habitat trees including: *E. tereticornis*, *E. siderophloia*, *E. moluccana* and *C. citriodora*.

Key threats to the greater glider are listed in the Conservation Advice (DCCEEW 2022d) as:

- Inappropriate fire regimes
- Habitat clearing and fragmentation
- Timber harvesting

- Entanglement in barbed wire fencing
- Predation by owls, feral cats and foxes
- Competition from sulphur-crested cockatoos (*Cacatua galerita*)
- Climate change.

8.1.5.2 Potentially suitable habitat

Marginally suitable habitat was confirmed within the Project area. These areas were mapped as those that contained *Eucalyptus* or *Corymbia* genera. Suitable habitat for the greater glider was only present along Mitchell Road within the Project footprint, and did not constitute critical habitat. This habitat was isolated and it is uncertain if accessible from higher-quality habitat south of the Project area. Marginally suitable habitat is considered to be used at a low likelihood of utilisation. Suitable habitat was mapped whether hollow-bearing trees were present or not. Other areas of higher-quality suitable habitat occur within the Project area, outside of the Project footprint, particularly in the south where habitat connected to larger tracts of remnant vegetation. A total of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat occurs within the Project footprint. Suitable habitat occurs across 11.51 ha within the Project area. Potentially suitable habitat is mapped in Figure 8.3.

8.1.5.3 Important population

Due to the species endangered listing, all populations of the greater glider are considered important across its range. Coastal populations are especially important for maintaining genetic diversity, as they are geographically distinct from inland subpopulations (DCCEE 2022d).

The population within the Project area is considered an important population.

8.1.5.4 Habitat critical to the survival of the species

Suitable habitat meeting any one of the below criteria is considered critical for the survival of the greater glider (regardless of current abundance or density of greater gliders, or the perceived quality of the site):

- Large contiguous areas of eucalypt forest, which contain mature hollow-bearing trees and a diverse range of the species' preferred food species in a particular region
- Smaller or fragmented habitat patches connected to larger patches of habitat, that can facilitate dispersal of the species and/or that enable recolonisation
- Cool microclimate forest/woodland areas (e.g. protected gullies, sheltered high elevation areas, coastal lowland areas, southern slopes)
- Areas identified as refuges under future climate change scenarios
- Short-term or long-term post-fire refuges (i.e. unburnt habitat within or adjacent to recently burnt landscapes) that allow the species to persist, recover and recolonise burnt areas.

The Project footprint contains historically disturbed land with isolated trees, as well as eucalypt woodland along Mitchell Road. The Project footprint does not constitute critical habitat as the eucalypt woodland within the Project footprint is not largely connected to other areas and is considered unlikely to be considered as habitat important for refuge, recolonisation or corridors. While hollows were present the area was not suitably connected.

8.1.5.5 Significant impact assessment

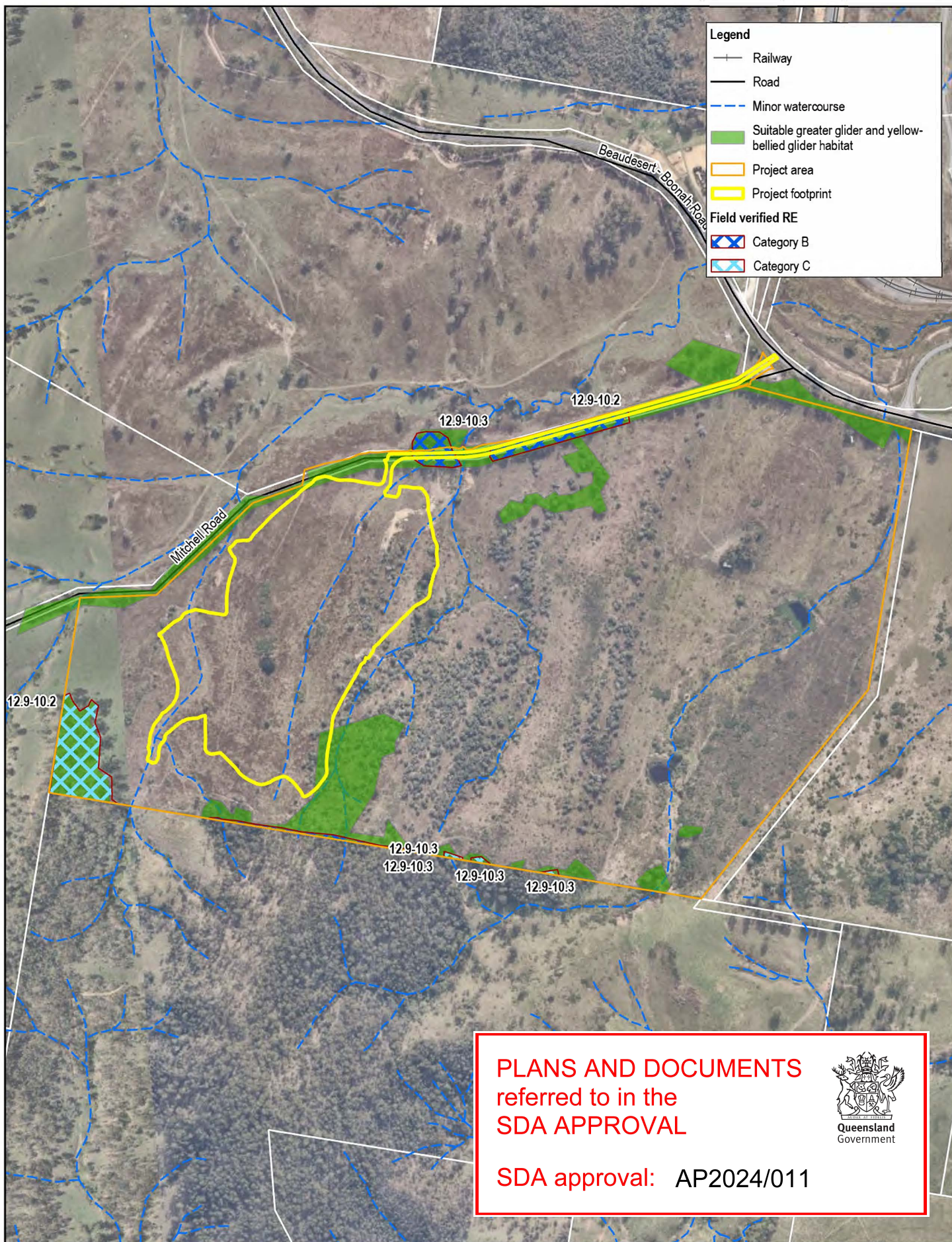
The SIA for the greater glider was undertaken in accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1. The Project is unlikely to result in a significant residual impact (Table 8.8).

Table 8.8 Significant impact assessment – Greater glider

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Petauroides volans</i>
Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population	Unlikely The local population represents an important population. The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat for the species, which does not constitute critical habitat. Within the Project footprint, habitat only occurs along Mitchell Road eucalypt woodland. The Project has the potential to cause injury and mortality during clearing.

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Petauroides volans</i>
	However, these risks will be mitigated through routine measures including the use of pre-clearance surveys, sequential clearing and clearing under the direction of suitably qualified and experienced spotter-catchers. At a regional scale, the Project is not considered likely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population.
Reduce the area of occupancy of the species	Unlikely The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat for the species, which does not constitute critical habitat. Larger tracts of vegetation occur to the south of the Project area and would represent higher-quality habitat. The Project is unlikely to result in the disappearance of the species from an area sufficiently large to register a reduction in the area of occupancy, as measured at the 2 km x 2 km scale recommended under the EPBC Act (TSSC 2021) and IUCN (2022). It is therefore considered unlikely that the Project will reduce the area of occupancy of the species.
Fragment an existing population into two or more populations	Unlikely The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat for the species, which does not constitute critical habitat. The greater glider is sensitive to habitat fragmentation due to poor dispersal ability and relatively small home ranges. The suitable habitat within the Project area is not suitably connected to vegetation further south and west. Eyre (2002) has suggested that for populations to maintain viable, they would require access to interconnected native forest patches of at least 160 km ² . The clearing for the Project is unlikely to fragment the population given the marginal habitat and the species ability to glide >100 m between trees. As a result, the Project will not cause any loss of gene transfer that would cause genetically distinct populations to form.
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species	Unlikely The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat for the species, which does not constitute critical habitat. The suitable habitat within the Project footprint is not sufficiently connected further north to facilitate dispersal. Therefore, the Project is unlikely to adversely affect habitat critical to this species survival.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population	Unlikely The species is an obligate hollow-dwelling species, with the study area supporting low-moderate density of hollow-bearing trees in areas of mature remnant woodland areas. The suitable habitat within the Project footprint is unlikely a core breeding area of the species, given the historical disturbance and lack of connectivity further north and south of the Project area. During construction, due to the small home ranges of the species, the Project has potential to disturb the species breeding, particularly where vegetation clearing is required. Once operational, the Project is likely to have relatively limited impact on the species, with no substantial noise, light or other disturbance impacts that would limit breeding success in the local population. The local and regional landscape contains higher-quality foraging and denning habitat. Therefore it is unlikely that the Project will impact on the breeding cycle of the greater glider.
Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline	Unlikely The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat for the species, which does not constitute critical habitat. The Project footprint predominantly contains disturbed, selectively cleared pasture, bounded by eucalypt woodland to the north along Mitchell Road. The loss of this habitat is not at the magnitude that the species is likely to decline in the local region. The local and regional landscape contains large tracts of vegetation, providing higher-quality and suitably connected habitat for the species essential lifecycle requirements. Therefore, the Project is unlikely to modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
Result in invasive species that are harmful to an endangered species becoming established in the endangered species' habitat	Unlikely The Project is unlikely to result in the introduction or spread of invasive species beyond current levels. The species is known to be predated on by European foxes and feral cats. The European fox has been confirmed in the Project area. The implementation of a weed and pest management plan will further reduce potential impacts of invasive species.
Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline	Unlikely Disease is not a known threat to the species. However, the species is impacted by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> due the soil fungus's ability to infect eucalypt species and cause dieback and habitat degradation. Biosecurity requirements (e.g. weed and seed declarations) will be implemented for the Project, and thus, this risk has been assessed as

Significant impacts criteria	Assessment – <i>Petauroides volans</i>
	low. As such, the Project is unlikely to modify, destroy, remove or isolate, or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
Interfere with the recovery of the species	Unlikely While no recovery plan has been prepared by the Commonwealth, conservation and recovery actions are detailed in the Commonwealth conservation advice (DCCEEW 2022). The field-based recovery priorities include increasing the extent, quality and connectivity of habitat required to maintain the population. The Project will result in the loss of 1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat within the Project footprint. The removal of which will not result in the isolation of habitat for individuals. The remainder of suitable habitat within the Project area is suitably connected to large tracts of vegetation further south and west. These connected areas would provide suitable habitat in excess of the 160 km² that is considered the minimum needed to maintain viable populations. The impacts of clearing for the access track will not be wider than the maximum volplane distance of the species (>100 m). Hollow-bearing trees will be retained where possible. The risk of individual mortality or injury during construction will be addressed via the mitigation measures in the EMP and the use sequential clearing and an experienced fauna spotter-catcher during clearing. As such the Project is considered unlikely to interfere with the recovery of the species.



Paper Size ISO A4
0 50 100 150 200
Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Terrestrial Ecology Assessment
**Potentially suitable greater glider
(southern and central) and yellow-bellied
glider(south-eastern) habitat**

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 14/08/2024

FIGURE 8-3

8.2 State-listed species

8.2.1 Short-beaked echidna

8.2.1.1 Species ecology

The short-beaked echidna is listed as special least concern under the Queensland NC Act.

The short-beaked echidna is widely distributed throughout Australia, occurring in a broad range of habitats, wherever there is suitable availability of ant or termite prey (Augee 1998). The species has specialist nursery burrows and shelters in hollow logs but otherwise does not have any fixed nest or shelter sites (Augee 1998). Given the species broad habitat tolerances, the short-beaked echidna can occur in almost all landscapes including deserts, closed forest, woodland, rainforest, heath, cleared agricultural, grazing land and suburbia.

8.2.1.2 Potentially suitable habitat

The short-beaked echidna has broad habitat requirements occurring in any habitat where the species has access to food (Abensperg-Traun 1991). Given the species' broad habitat tolerances, all habitats in the study area constitute potential habitat and ecologically significant locations are likely to occur in areas of remnant or regrowth where there is greater resource availability and shelter. Accordingly, a total of 4.31 ha of ecologically significant locations and 121.28 ha of general habitat occurs within the Project area.

8.2.1.3 Ecologically significant locations

In accordance with Ecologically significant locations are those areas utilised for breeding, foraging, nesting, migration or resting site of a species (DSDIP 2014).

There is no formal definition for short-beaked echidna, the definition in the Queensland Government Significant Residual Impact Guideline (DSDIP 2014) applies. Ecologically significant locations are likely to occur in areas of remnant or regrowth where there is greater resource availability and shelter. Accordingly, a total of 4.31 ha of ecologically significant locations occurs within the Project area, and 0.5 ha occurs within the Project footprint.

8.2.1.4 Significant impact assessment

A significance of impact assessment has been undertaken against the Queensland 'Significant Residual Impact Guideline 2014' (DSDIP 2014). The Project is **unlikely** to result in a significant residual impact The Significant (Table 8.9).

Table 8.9 Significant impact assessment – short-beaked echidna

Criteria	Assessment
An action is likely to have a significant impact on a special least concern (non-migratory) animal wildlife habitat if it is likely that it will result in:	
A long-term decrease* in the size of a local population; or	Unlikely Construction of the Project will result in the clearance 20.60 ha of suitable general habitat for the short-beaked echidna and 0.5 ha of ecologically significant locations. Habitat for the species is widespread and abundant within the region, owing to the species broad tolerance to a range of terrestrial habitat types. Potential risks to the short-beaked echidna posed by construction of the Project will be reduced through the use of routine controls outlined in the Project EMP. Any echidnas found within the Project area during clearing and development activities will be given the opportunity to move out on their own accord. Given these factors, the Project is unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the local echidna population.
A reduced extent of occurrence of the species; or	Unlikely As detailed above, the Project will result in a localised loss of habitat that will have limited bearing on the availability of local or regional habitat. Potential impacts associated with vegetation clearing and increased vehicle movements will be managed using mitigation measures presented in the Project EMP. As such, the Project is unlikely to reduce the extent of occurrence of the species

Criteria	Assessment
Fragmentation of an existing population; or	Unlikely Given the species broad habitat tolerances, the short-beaked echidna can occur in almost all landscapes including deserts, closed forest, woodland, rainforest, heath, cleared agricultural and grazing land and suburbia. Suitable habitat for the species is available on all sides of the Project and the localised clearing of 20.43 ha of suitable general habitat and 0.5 ha of ecologically significant locations will pose no barrier to echidna movement and will not fragment the population due to their ability to traverse localised disturbances.
Result in genetically distinct populations forming as a result of habitat isolation; or	Unlikely As detailed above, the species capacity to move locally and regionally will not be limited by any localised land clearing necessary for construction. Due to the high mobility of this species and the lack of physical barriers once constructed, this species will not be limited by any localised effects of the composting facility being present. As a result, the Project will not cause any loss of gene transfer that would cause genetically distinct populations to form.
Disruption to ecologically significant locations (breeding, feeding or nesting sites) of a species	Unlikely While disturbance to individuals may be experienced during construction, this disturbance will be short-term such that no impact on the lifecycle of this species is anticipated. Furthermore, any disturbance during construction will be highly localised and therefore unlikely to impact ecologically significant locations of this species. The operation phase of the project will not further disrupt any ecologically significant locations for this species. No long-term impact on the lifecycle of this species is anticipated. This conclusion is based on the small extent of the proposed impact.
*Long-term decrease - any decline in a local population that is greater than which would be apparent without the action being present.	

9. Conclusions

SOILCO Pty Ltd (SOILCO) are intending to develop the Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility on a greenfield site 6 km west of Beaudesert in the Scenic Rim Region of South East Queensland. This report has been developed to provide an overview of the terrestrial flora and fauna ecological values and constraints present within the Project area. The report identifies the presence and likelihood of occurrence of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES), including terrestrial flora, fauna species and other matters listed under the EPBC Act and/or NC Act respectively.

Several ecological values were identified during the desktop assessment for the Project area including regulated vegetation, core koala habitat, and predicted habitat for conservation significant species. Field surveys were conducted on 10 and 12 April 2024 by suitably qualified ecologists to provide a comprehensive assessment of the ecological values within the Project area. The field survey included assessment of vegetation communities (TECs and REs), searches for conservation significant flora species, assessment of fauna habitat values, and active and opportunistic searches for fauna.

The outcome of the field-verification mapping identified two REs in the Project area. Most REs have been mapped as homogenous, however there is one mixed polygon of four REs. Of those REs confirmed on site, one (12.9-10.3) is listed as of 'Of concern' (VM Act), with the remaining all listed as 'Least concern'. No threatened ecological communities or conservation significant flora were observed within the Project area. Five Weeds of National Significance were recorded, including the prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp.) and mother of millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense*). These weeds are also Category 3 restricted matter flora species (*Biosecurity Act 2014*).

Fauna breeding places were present amongst remnant vegetation patches within the Project area, providing a range of microhabitat features for breeding, shelter and roosting habitat. Fauna breeding places were generally uncommon within the Project area owing to a lack of remnant vegetation and historical clearing. The highest value fauna habitat was found in the south-west margin of the Project area, as well as along Mitchell Road to the north outside of the Project area.

Six conservation significant fauna species were considered likely or with potential to occur, due to the presence of suitable habitat and historical records within the Study area, these species and the Project's impact to potentially suitable habitat within the Project footprint is summarised below:

- Likely to occur
 - White-throated needletail – 21.15ha of suitable habitat
 - Koala – 0.95 ha of suitable foraging habitat and 20.18 ha of suitable dispersal habitat
 - Grey-headed flying-fox – 1.17 ha of suitable foraging habitat
- Potential to occur
 - Yellow bellied glider (south-eastern) –1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat
 - Greater glider (southern and central) –1.0 ha of marginally suitable habitat
 - Short-beaked echidna –21.15 ha of suitable general habitat

Substantial avoidance has been achieved by locating proposed infrastructure footprints in areas of existing disturbance. Mitigation measures are likely to be effective in substantially reducing the extent and magnitude of impact on terrestrial ecological values through the construction and operation phases of the Project. Significant impact assessments were undertaken for the six conservation significant species:

- **Significant residual impact unlikely** – white-throated needletail, grey-headed flying-fox, greater glider (southern and central), yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern), short-beaked echidna
- **Significant residual impact likely** – koala.

Commonwealth and State environmental offsets will be required to compensate for the anticipated significant residual impacts on the koala.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Desktop search results



Queensland Government

Department of Environment and Science

Environmental Reports

Matters of State Environmental Significance

For the selected area of interest
Custom Geometry

Environmental Reports - General Information

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

All area and area derived figures included in this report have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.

Figures in tables may be affected by rounding.

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

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

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

Disclaimer

Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this report, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness, or suitability, for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which the user may incur as a consequence of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.



Table of Contents

Assessment Area Details 4

Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) 5

 MSES Categories 5

 MSES Values Present 6

 Additional Information with Respect to MSES Values Present 7

 MSES - State Conservation Areas 7

 MSES - Wetlands and Waterways 7

 MSES - Species 7

 MSES - Regulated Vegetation 9

 Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas 12

 Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways 13

 Map 3a - MSES - Species - Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife and special least concern animals 14

 Map 3b - MSES - Species - Koala habitat area (SEQ) 15

 Map 3c - MSES - Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas) 16

 Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation 17

 Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas 18

Appendices 19

 Appendix 1 - Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) methodology 19

 Appendix 2 - Source Data 20

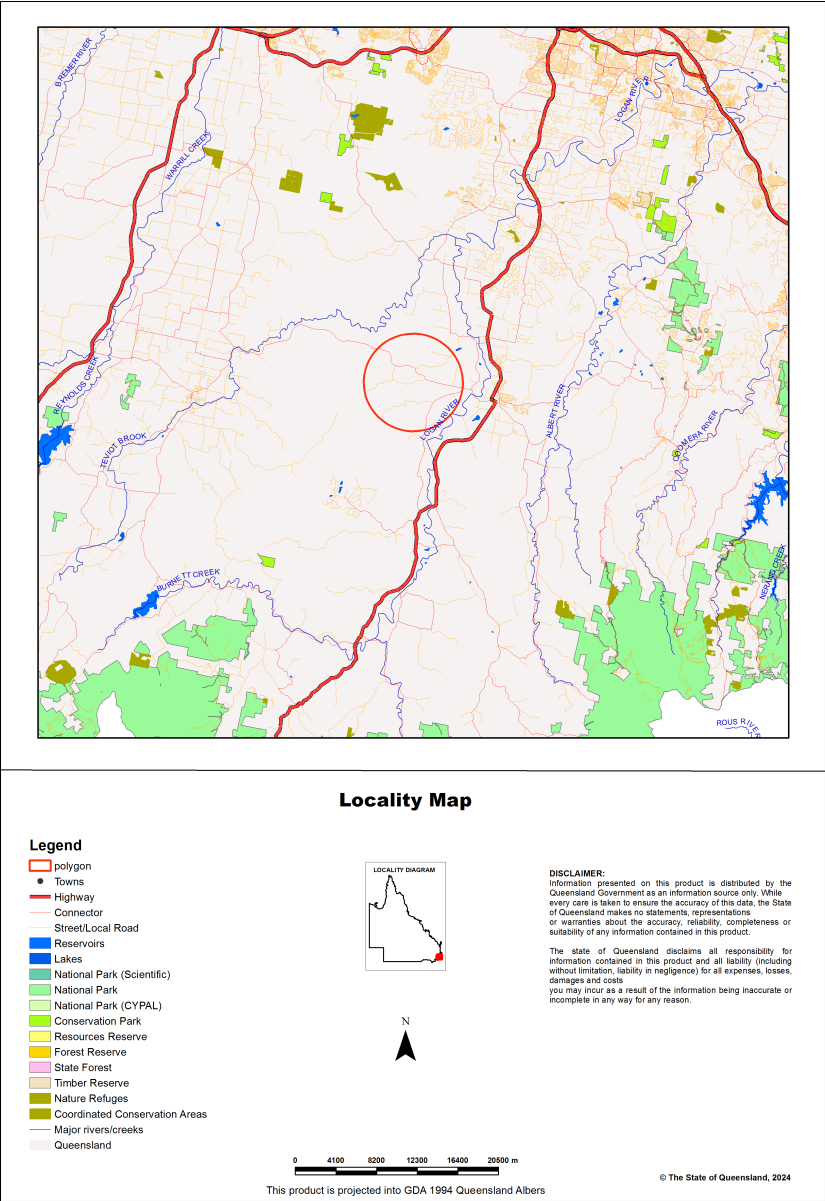
 Appendix 3 - Acronyms and Abbreviations 21

Assessment Area Details

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

Table 1: Summary table, details for AOI Custom Geometry

Size (ha)	7,719.41
Local Government(s)	Scenic Rim Regional
Bioregion(s)	Southeast Queensland
Subregion(s)	Moreton Basin
Catchment(s)	Logan-Albert



Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES)

MSES Categories

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

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

The MSES mapping product is a guide to assist planning and development assessment decision-making. Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations. Similarly, the SPP biodiversity policy does not override or replace specific requirements of other Acts or regulations.

The SPP defines matters of state environmental significance as:

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

MSES Values Present

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

Table 2: Summary of MSES present within the AOI

1a Protected Areas- estates	0.0 ha	0.0 %
1b Protected Areas- nature refuges	0.0 ha	0.0 %
1c Protected Areas- special wildlife reserves	0.0 ha	0.0 %
2 State Marine Parks- highly protected zones	0.0 ha	0.0 %
3 Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
4 Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
5 High Ecological Significance wetlands on the map of Referable Wetlands	32.46 ha	0.4%
6a High Ecological Value (HEV) wetlands	0.0 ha	0.0 %
6b High Ecological Value (HEV) waterways	0.0 km	Not applicable
7a Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife	61.15 ha	0.8%
7b Special least concern animals	63.85 ha	0.8%
7c i Koala habitat area - core (SEQ)	1260.44 ha	16.3%
7c ii Koala habitat area - locally refined (SEQ)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
7d Sea turtle nesting areas	0.0 km	Not applicable
8a Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)	123.02 ha	1.6%
8b Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)	212.2 ha	2.7%
8c Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
8d Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat	1245.23 ha	16.1%
8e Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse	170.6 km	Not applicable
8f Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland	30.47 ha	0.4%
9a Legally secured offset areas- offset register areas	0.0 ha	0.0 %
9b Legally secured offset areas- vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation	8.46 ha	0.1%

Additional Information with Respect to MSES Values Present

MSES - State Conservation Areas

1a. Protected Areas - estates

(no results)

1b. Protected Areas - nature refuges

(no results)

1c. Protected Areas - special wildlife reserves

(no results)

2. State Marine Parks - highly protected zones

(no results)

3. Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)

(no results)

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

MSES - Wetlands and Waterways

4. Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)

(no results)

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

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

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

(no results)

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

(no results)

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

MSES - Species

7a. Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife

Values are present

7b. Special least concern animals

Values are present

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

Values are present

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

Not applicable

7d. Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)

Not applicable

Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife habitat suitability models

Species	Common name	NCA status	Presence
<i>Boronia keysii</i>	Keys boronia	V	None
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy black cockatoo	V	Core
<i>Casuarius casuaris johnsonii</i>	Sthn population cassowary	E	None
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Wallum froglet	V	None
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Ornamental snake	V	None
<i>Euastacus bindal</i>	Mount Elliot crayfish	CR	None
<i>Euastacus binzayedii</i>		CR	None
<i>Euastacus eungella</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus hystricosus</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus jagara</i>	Jagara hairy crayfish	CR	None
<i>Euastacus maidae</i>		CR	None
<i>Euastacus monteithorum</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus robertsi</i>		E	None
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Wallum rocketfrog	V	None
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	Wallum sedgefrog	V	None
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>		V	None
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>		V	None
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	bopple nut	V	None
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	swamp tea-tree	E	None
<i>Petaurus gracilis</i>	Mahogany Glider	E	None
<i>Petrogale coenensis</i>	Cape York rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby	V	Core
<i>Petrogale persephone</i>	Proserpine rock-wallaby	E	None
<i>Petrogale purpureicollis</i>	purple-necked rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale sharmani</i>	Sharmans rock-wallaby	V	None

Species	Common name	NCA status	Presence
<i>Petrogale xanthopus celeris</i>	yellow-footed rock-wallaby (Qld subspecies)	V	None
<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Eastern ground parrot	V	None
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala - outside SEQ*	E	None
<i>Taudactylus pleione</i>	Kroombit tinkerfrog	E	None
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse	V	None

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

Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife species records

(no results)

Special least concern animal species records

Scientific name	Common name	Migratory status
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna	None
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	M-J/R/B/E

Shorebird habitat (critically endangered/endangered/vulnerable)

Not applicable

Shorebird habitat (special least concern)

Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

MSES - Regulated Vegetation

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

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

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

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

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

Regional ecosystem	Vegetation management polygon	Vegetation management status
12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.9-10.17a	O-subdom	rem_oc
12.9-10.3	O-dom	rem_oc
12.8.16	O-dom	rem_oc
12.3.3	E-dom	rem_end
12.8.24	E-dom	rem_end
12.3.3/12.3.7	E-dom	rem_end
12.3.8	O-dom	rem_oc
12.9-10.3/12.9-10.2	O-dom	rem_oc

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

Regional ecosystem	Vegetation management polygon	Vegetation management status
12.3.3	E-dom	hvr_end
12.8.24	E-dom	hvr_end
12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.9-10.3/12.9-10.17a	O-subdom	hvr_oc
12.9-10.3/12.9-10.2	O-dom	hvr_oc
12.9-10.7	O-dom	hvr_oc
12.9-10.3	O-dom	hvr_oc
12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.9-10.17a	O-subdom	hvr_oc

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

Not applicable

8d. Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat

Values are present

8e. Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse**

A vegetation management watercourse is mapped as present

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

Regulated vegetation map category	Map number
B	9442
C	9442
A	9442

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

MSES - Offsets

9a. Legally secured offset areas - offset register areas

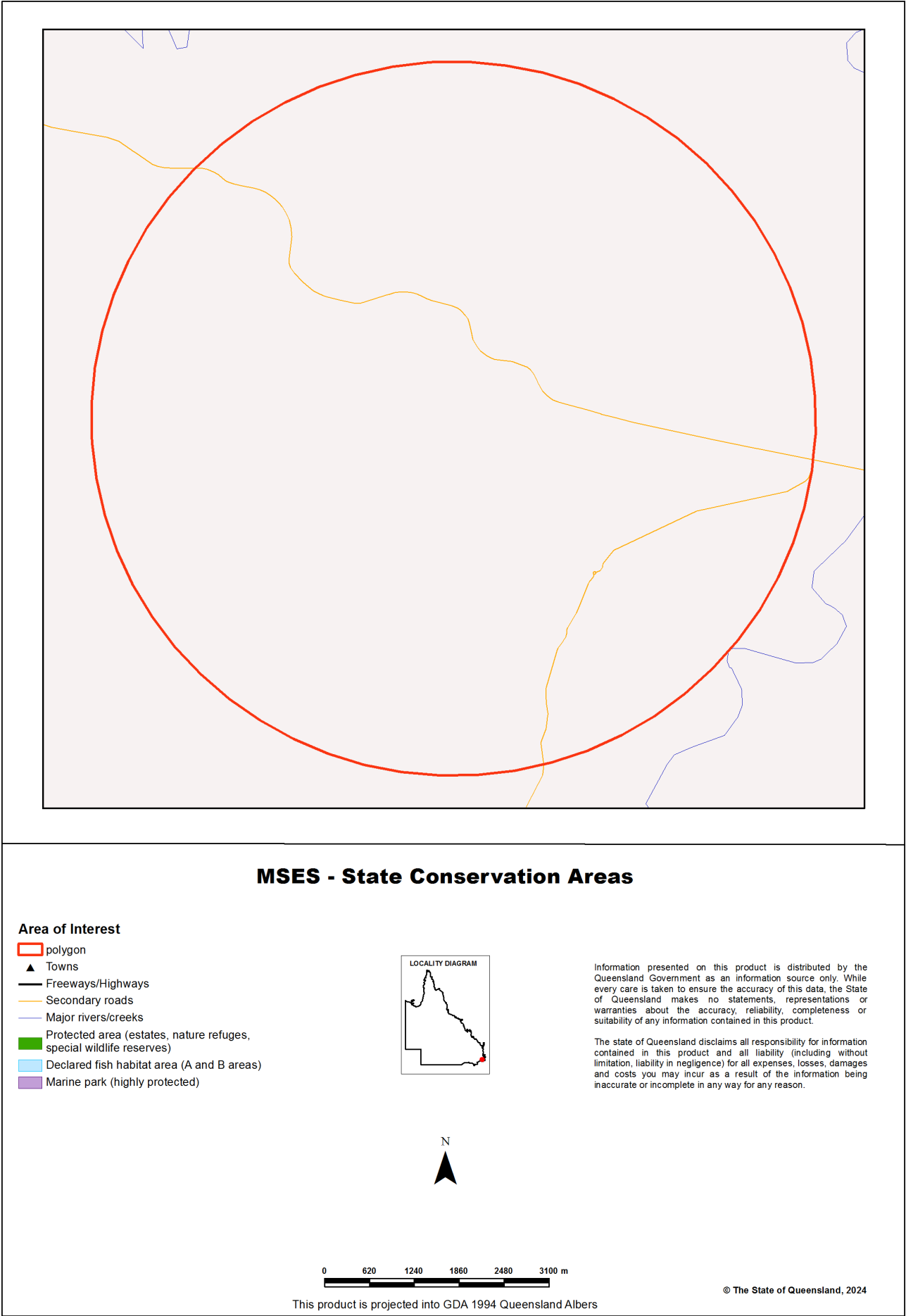
(no results)

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

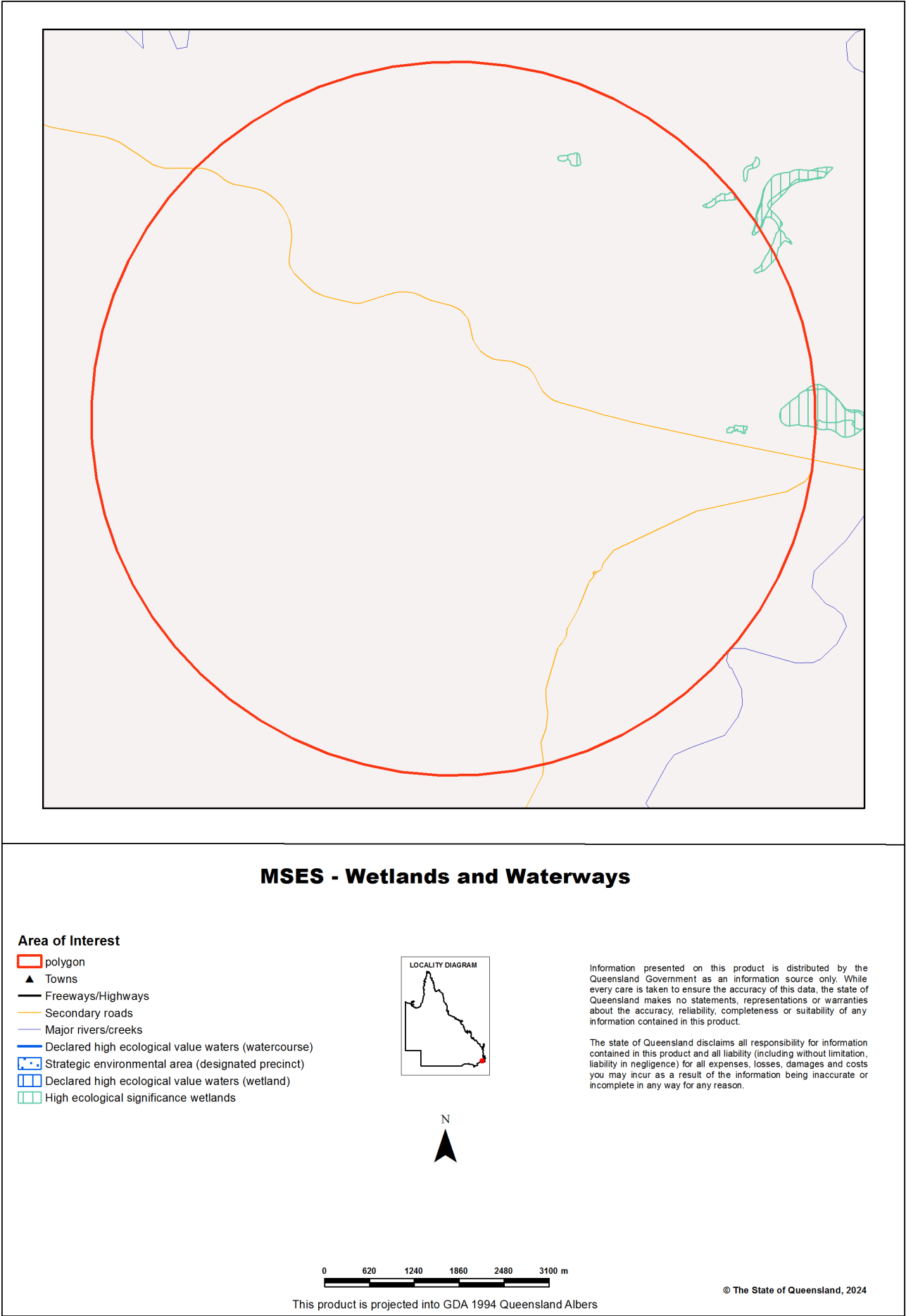
PMAV number	LOTPLAN	Agreement date
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2014/007610	33SP221032	2014-10-31 00:00:00
2014/007610	5WD1110	2014-10-31 00:00:00

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

Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas



Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways



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

Area of Interest

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

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

Information presented on this product is distributed by the Queensland Government as an information source only. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this data, the state of Queensland makes no statements, representations or warranties about the accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability of any information contained in this product.

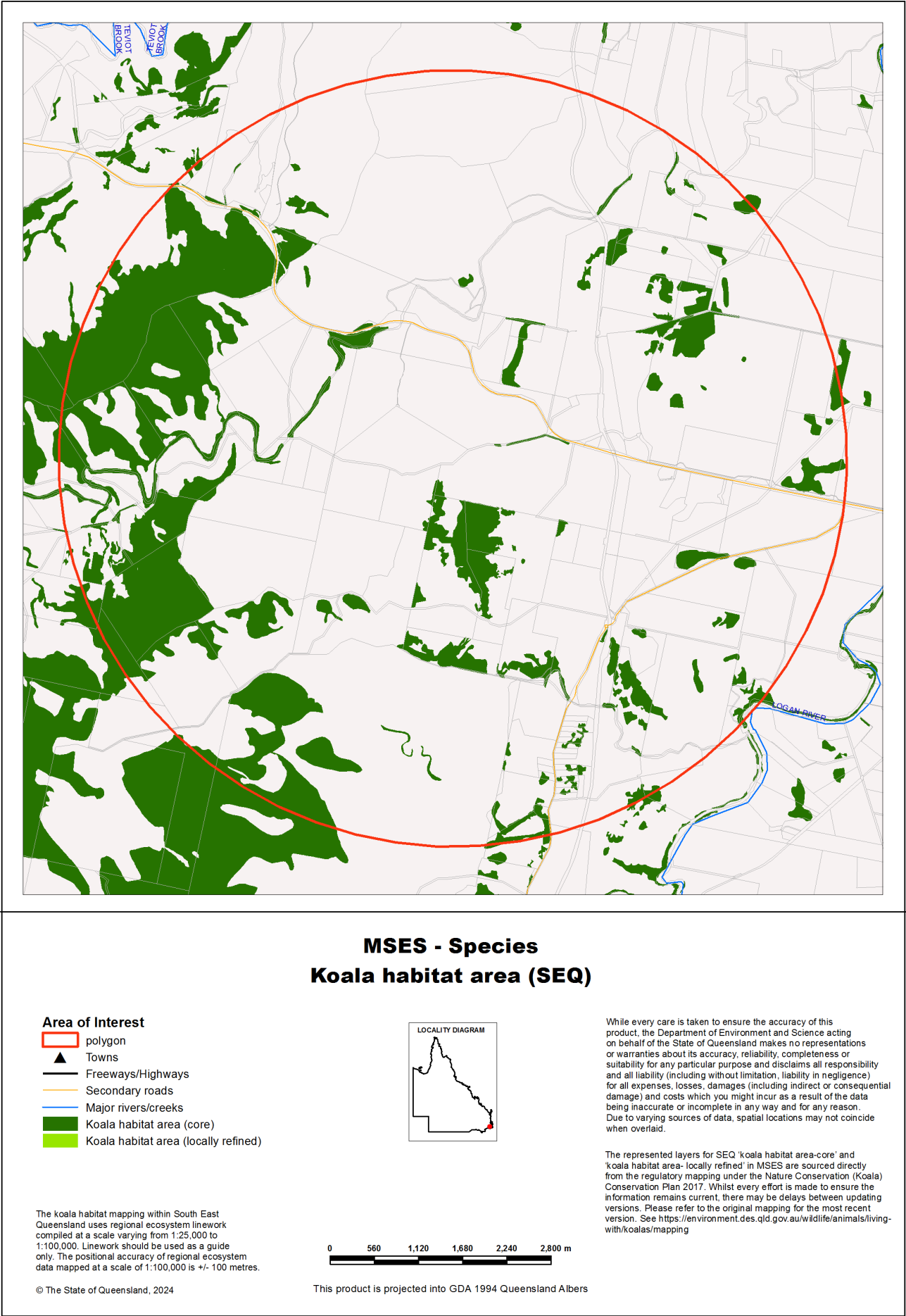
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0 620 1240 1860 2480 3100 m

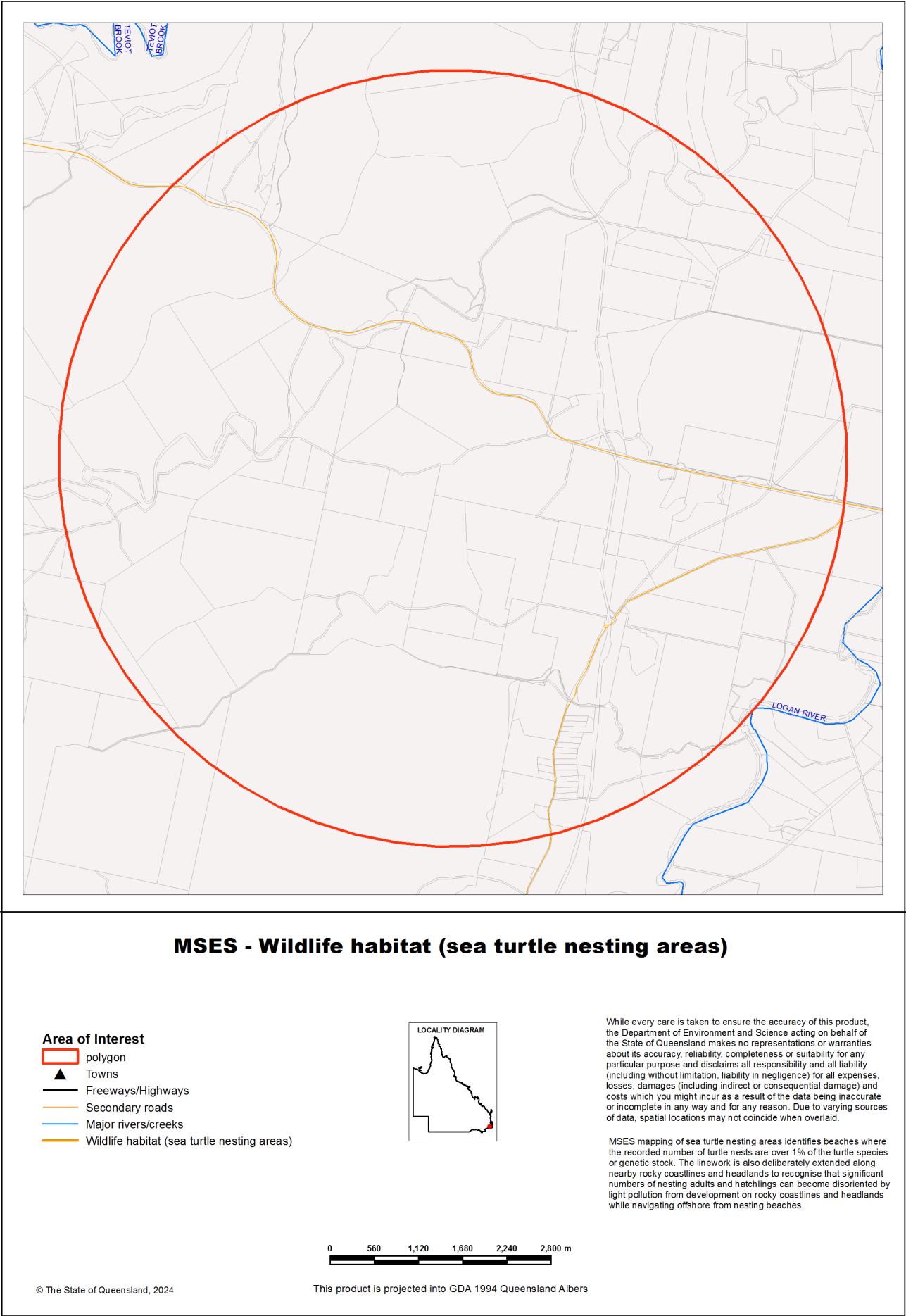
This product is projected into GDA 1994 Queensland Albers

© The State of Queensland, 2024

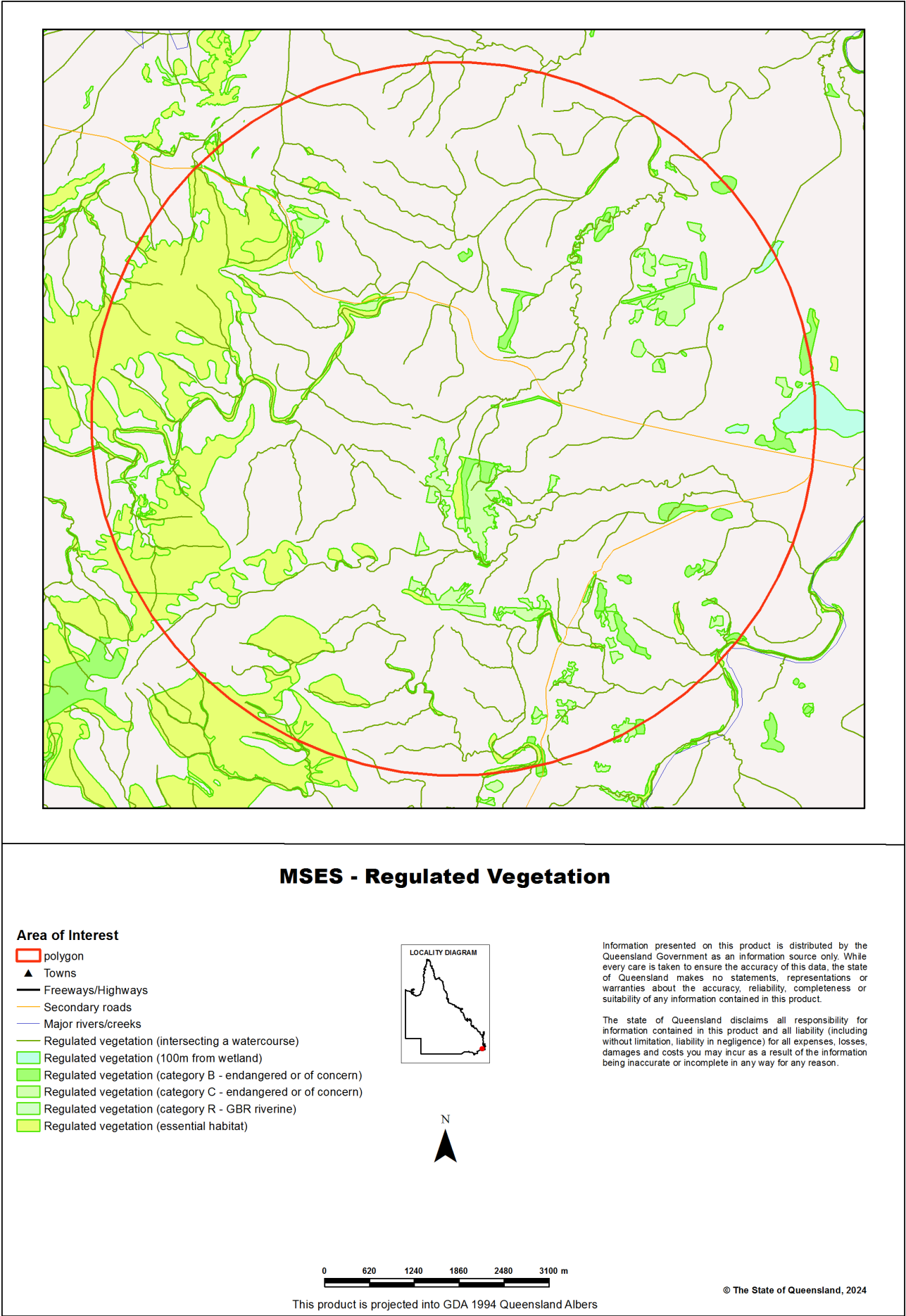
Map 3b - MSES - Species - Koala habitat area (SEQ)



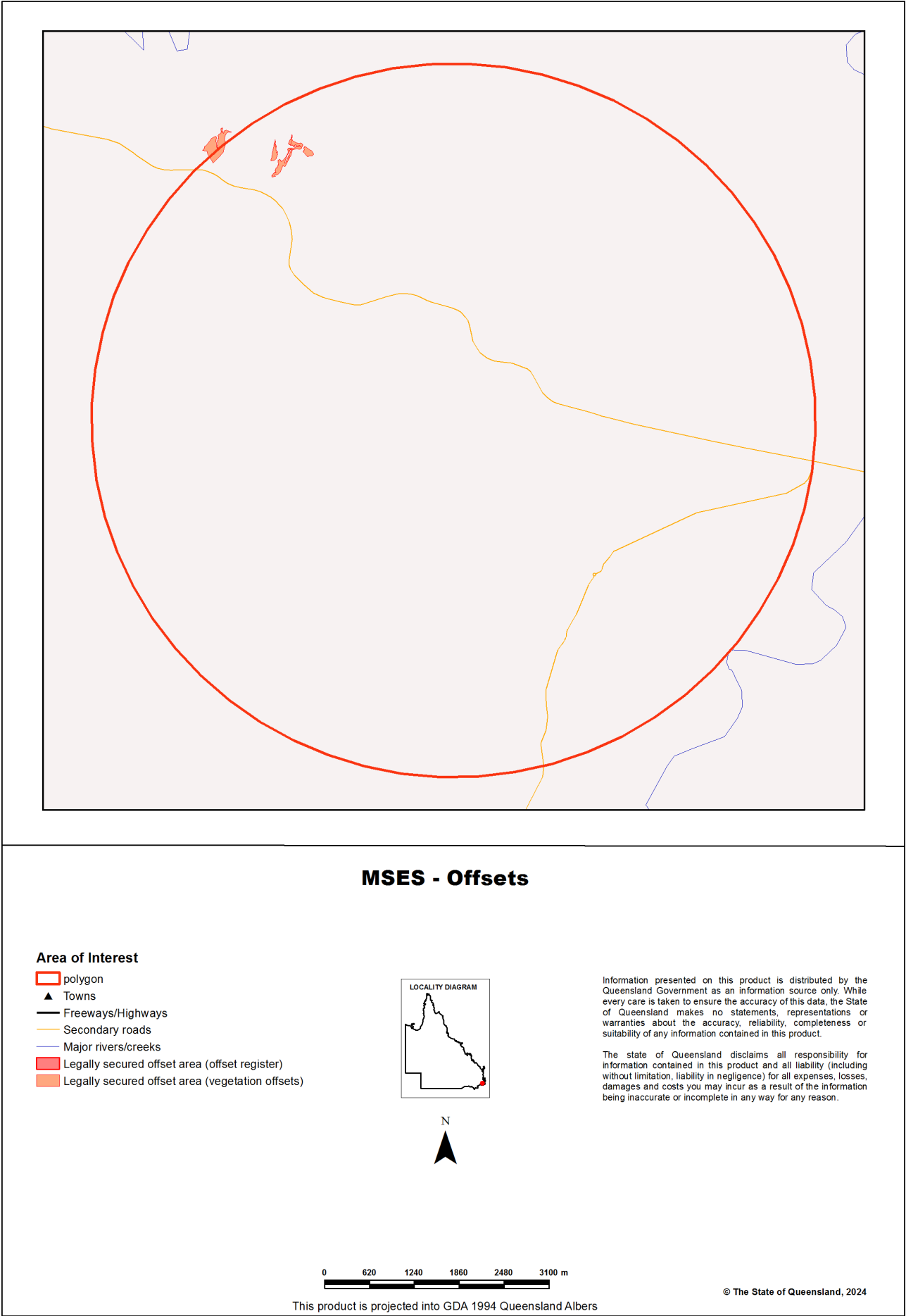
Map 3c - MSES - Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)



Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation



Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas



Appendices

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

MSES mapping is a regional-scale representation of the definition for MSES under the State Planning Policy (SPP). The compiled MSES mapping product is a guide to assist planning and development assessment decision-making. Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations. Similarly, the SPP biodiversity policy does not override or replace specific requirements of other Acts or regulations.

The Queensland Government's "Method for mapping - matters of state environmental significance for use in land use planning and development assessment" can be downloaded from:

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

Appendix 2 - Source Data

The datasets listed below are available on request from:

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

- Matters of State environmental significance

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

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

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

Appendix 3 - Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOI	- Area of Interest
DES	- Department of Environment and Science
EP Act	- <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
EPP	- Environmental Protection Policy
GDA94	- Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
GEM	- General Environmental Matters
GIS	- Geographic Information System
MSES	- Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA	- <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
RE	- Regional Ecosystem
SPP	- State Planning Policy
VMA	- <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>

WildNet Records

Pest List

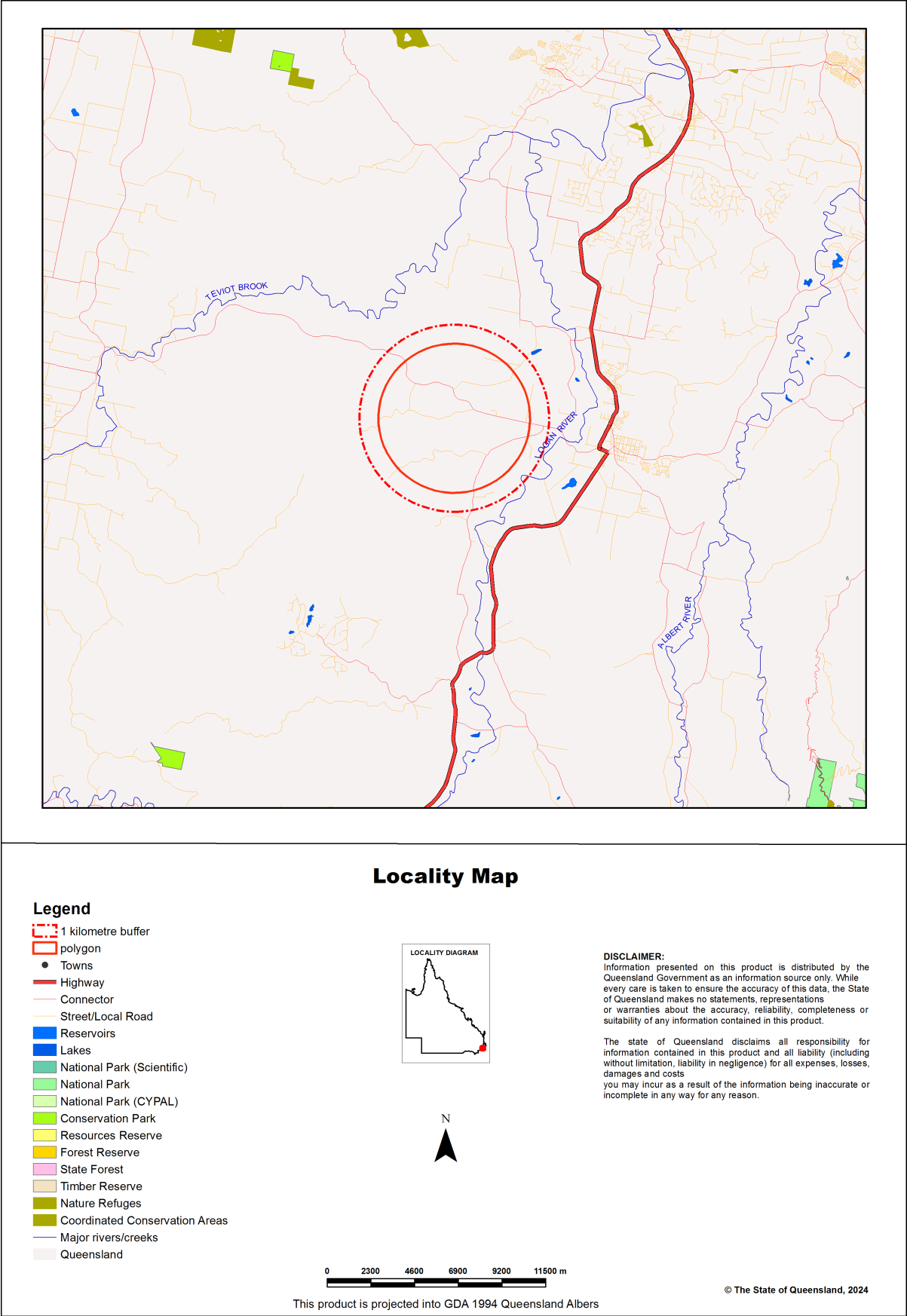


For the selected area of interest 4931.9ha Custom Geometry

Current as at 22/04/2024

WildNetPestList

Map 1. Locality Map



Summary Information

The following table provides an overview of the area of interest Custom Geometry.

Table 1. Area of interest details

Size (ha)	4,931.9
Local Government(s)	Scenic Rim Regional
Bioregion(s)	Southeast Queensland
Subregion(s)	Moreton Basin
Catchment(s)	Logan-Albert

Protected Area(s)

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

World Heritage Area(s)

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

Ramsar Area(s)

No Ramsar Areas are located within the area of interest.

Pest List

Introduction

This report is derived from a spatial layer generated from the [WildNet database](#) managed by the Department of Environment and Science. The layer which is generated weekly contains the WildNet wildlife records that are not classed as erroneous or duplicate, that have a location precision equal to or less than 10000 metres and do not have a count of zero.

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

Species Data

Contextual location information is presented in Map 1.

A summary of the pests recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer is presented in Table 2.

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

Taxon Id	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Specimens	Records	Last record	Endemicity
26943	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	European carp	0	1	08/12/2006	II
27055	Animalia	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	mosquitofish	0	1	08/12/2006	II
716	Animalia	Amphibia	Bufonidae	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad	0	3	08/12/2006	II
1804	Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	rock dove	0	1	16/09/2000	II
1314	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna	0	1	16/09/2000	II
1303	Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling	0	2	10/06/1992	II
19177	Animalia	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch	0	4	05/05/1993	II
1071	Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox	1	1	02/05/1960	II

Taxon Id	Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Specimens	Records	Last record	Endemicity
832	Animalia	Mammalia	Leporidae	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European brown hare	1	5	08/12/2006	II
764	Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	0	2	10/06/1992	II
34113	Plantae	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	prickly acacia	2	2	05/10/2016	IU

Species table headings and codes

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

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

Records: The total number of records of the taxon.

Last record: Date of latest record of the taxon.

Endemicity: The endemicity code for the taxon (Introduced (Intranational) (IA), Introduced (International) (II), Introduced (Unknown), Exotic (Intranational) (XA), Exotic (International) (XI) and Exotic (Unknown) (XU)).

Links and Support

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

- [Species profile search](#) - access species information approved for publication including species names, statuses, notes, images, distribution maps and records
- [Species lists](#) - generate species lists for Queensland protected areas, forestry areas, local governments and areas defined using coordinates
- [Biomaps](#) - view biodiversity information, including WildNet records approved for publication, and generate reports
- [Queensland Globe](#) - view spatial information, including WildNet records approved for publication
- [Old wildlife data API](#) - access WildNet species information approved for publication such as notes, images and records etc.
- [WetlandMaps](#) - view species records, survey locations etc. approved for publication
- [WetlandSummary](#) - view wildlife statistics, species lists for a range of area types, and access WildNet species profiles
- [WildNet wildlife records - published - Queensland](#) - spatial layer of WildNet records approved for publication generated weekly
- [Generalised distribution and densities of Queensland wildlife](#) - Queensland species distributions and densities generalised to a 10 km grid resolution
- [Conservation status of Queensland wildlife](#) - access current lists of priority species for Queensland including nomenclature and status information
- [Queensland Confidential Species](#) - the list of species flagged as confidential in the WildNet database.

Please direct queries about this report to the [WildNet Team](#).

Other useful sites for accessing Queensland biodiversity data include:

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

Disclaimer

Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this report, the Queensland Government, to the maximum extent permitted by law, makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness, or suitability, for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which the user may incur as a consequence of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.



WildNet Records

Species List

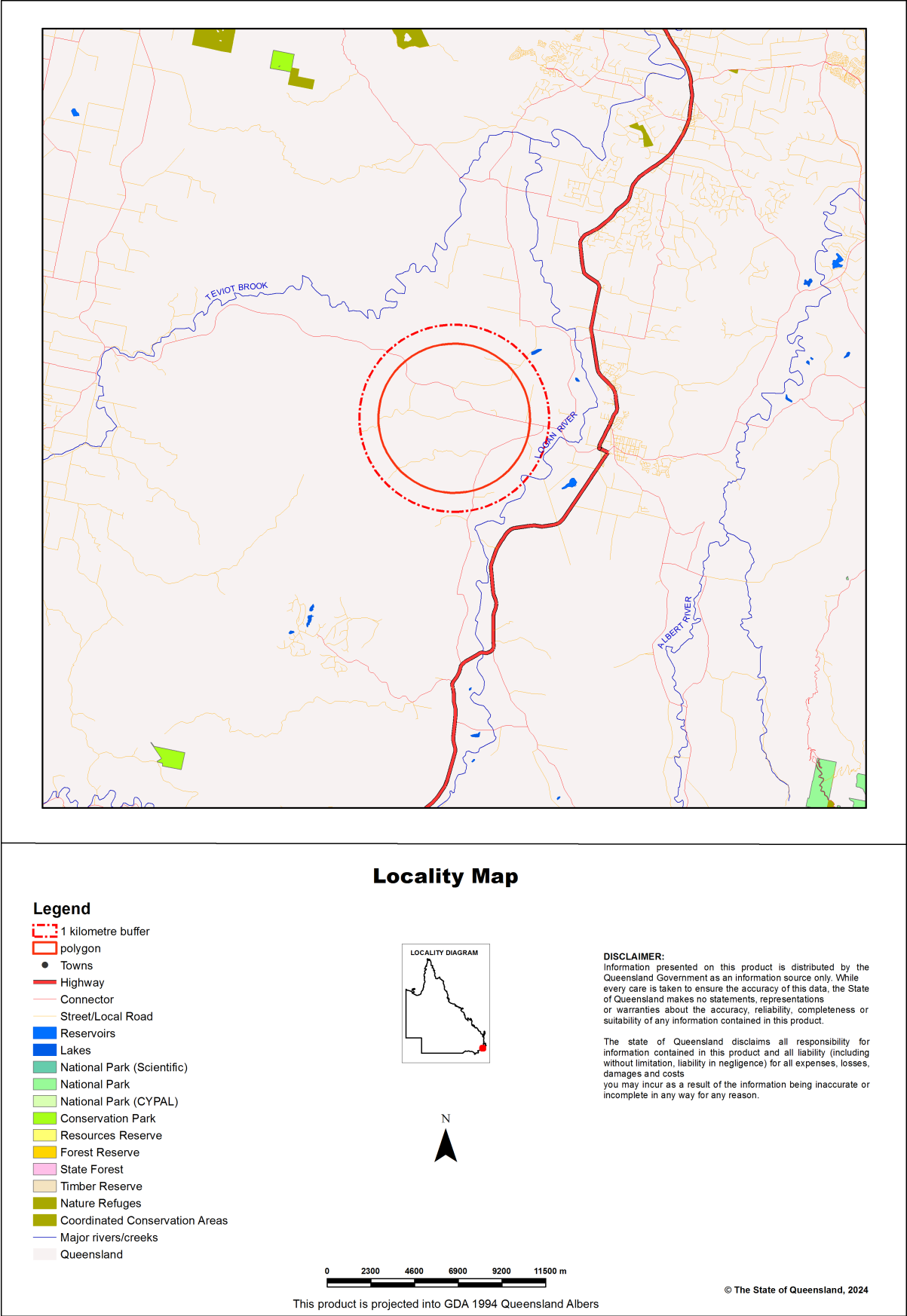


For the selected area of interest 4931.9ha Custom Geometry

Current as at 22/04/2024

WildNetSpeciesList

Map 1. Locality Map



Summary Information

The following table provides an overview of the area of interest Custom Geometry.

Table 1. Area of interest details

Size (ha)	4,931.9
Local Government(s)	Scenic Rim Regional
Bioregion(s)	Southeast Queensland
Subregion(s)	Moreton Basin
Catchment(s)	Logan-Albert

Protected Area(s)

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

World Heritage Area(s)

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

Ramsar Area(s)

No Ramsar Areas are located within the area of interest.

Species List

Introduction

This report is derived from a spatial layer generated from the [WildNet database](#) managed by the Department of Environment and Science. The layer which is generated weekly contains the WildNet wildlife records that are not classed as erroneous or duplicate, that have a location precision equal to or less than 10000 metres and do not have a count of zero.

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

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

Table 3 lists the plants recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 4 lists the fungi recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 5 lists the other species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

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

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
26910	Actinopterygii	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel	None	None	0	1	09/05/1992
26943	Actinopterygii	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	European carp	None	None	0	1	08/12/2006
27036	Actinopterygii	Mugilidae	<i>Trachystoma petardi</i>	pinkeye mullet	None	None	0	1	09/05/1992
27055	Actinopterygii	Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	mosquitofish	None	None	0	1	08/12/2006
716	Amphibia	Bufonidae	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad	None	None	0	3	08/12/2006
627	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	common green treefrog	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
608	Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog	C	None	0	1	08/12/2006

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
684	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog	C	None	0	1	31/07/2020
1419	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill	C	None	0	4	11/11/1999
1396	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone	C	None	0	2	16/09/2000
1382	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren	C	None	0	3	16/09/2000
1742	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1729	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk	C	None	0	2	17/01/2012
1732	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1721	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific baza	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1707	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	whistling kite	C	None	0	4	10/06/1992
1305	Aves	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler	C	None	0	2	08/12/2006
1776	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	azure kingfisher	C	None	0	3	11/11/1999
1767	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra	C	None	0	4	08/12/2006
1762	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher	C	None	0	5	11/11/1999
1993	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	grey teal	C	None	0	4	16/09/2000
1998	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck	C	None	0	10	08/12/2006
2003	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck	C	None	0	6	08/12/2006
1279	Aves	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novae hollandiae</i>	Australasian darter	C	None	0	3	16/09/2000
1971	Aves	Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	V	V	0	3	16/01/2012
1829	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	eastern great egret	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1831	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	intermediate egret	C	None	0	1	05/05/1993
1832	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	white-necked heron	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1830	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	cattle egret	C	None	0	5	08/12/2006
1826	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron	C	None	0	6	08/12/2006
1818	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	nankeen night-heron	C	None	0	3	08/12/2006
1654	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	pied butcherbird	C	None	0	9	16/09/2000
1656	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird	C	None	0	1	10/05/1992
1644	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	C	None	0	6	12/01/2012

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
1645	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	pied currawong	C	None	0	2	05/05/1993
1191	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1193	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	galah	C	None	0	7	08/12/2006
1173	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	cockatiel	C	None	0	1	27/08/1959
1636	Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novae hollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C	None	0	5	29/09/1992
1637	Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike	C	None	0	1	10/05/1992
1940	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	black-fronted dotterel	C	None	0	3	16/09/2000
27774	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing	C	None	0	1	08/12/2006
1933	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novae hollandiae</i>	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1820	Aves	Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	C	None	0	9	04/09/2001
1294	Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	golden-headed cisticola	C	None	0	4	12/01/2012
1804	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	rock dove	None	None	0	1	16/09/2000
1810	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove	C	None	0	4	08/12/2006
18323	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia placida</i>	peaceful dove	C	None	0	3	10/06/1992
1793	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon	C	None	0	5	08/12/2006
1779	Aves	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	dollarbird	C	None	0	8	08/12/2006
1609	Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	C	None	0	12	08/12/2006
1751	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	pheasant coucal	C	None	0	3	08/12/2006
1745	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	shining bronze-cuckoo	C	None	0	1	10/05/1992
1740	Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	channel-billed cuckoo	C	None	0	3	08/12/2006
1611	Aves	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird	C	None	0	3	10/06/1992
1601	Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo	C	None	0	1	10/05/1992
1366	Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	chestnut-breasted mannikin	C	None	0	3	08/12/2006
1342	Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch	C	None	0	4	08/12/2006
1704	Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	nankeen kestrel	C	None	0	7	09/12/1993
1691	Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian hobby	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
1583	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	white-backed swallow	C	None	0	1	10/06/1992
1572	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow	C	None	0	3	10/06/1992
1585	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	fairy martin	C	None	0	5	09/12/1993
1573	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	tree martin	C	None	0	1	10/05/1992
1289	Aves	Locustellidae	<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis</i>	tawny grassbird	C	None	0	3	12/01/2012
1570	Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	superb fairy-wren	C	None	0	5	08/12/2006
1558	Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren	C	None	0	6	08/12/2006
1523	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater	C	None	0	1	05/05/1993
1497	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater	C	None	0	5	11/11/1999
1500	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner	C	None	0	6	08/12/2006
1501	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	bell miner	C	None	0	1	31/12/1870
1504	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater	C	None	0	3	10/06/1992
1507	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albobularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater	C	None	0	7	12/01/2012
1489	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1493	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird	C	None	0	2	29/09/1992
1494	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1471	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	striped honeyeater	C	None	0	1	05/05/1993
1764	Aves	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	C	None	0	5	08/12/2006
1589	Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark	C	None	0	10	08/12/2006
1586	Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1455	Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeselandiae</i>	Australasian pipit	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1453	Aves	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella	C	None	0	2	08/12/2006
1442	Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole	C	None	0	3	10/06/1992
1444	Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird	C	None	0	4	08/12/2006
1449	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush	C	None	0	3	10/06/1992
1450	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha</i>	little shrike-thrush	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
1437	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler	C	None	0	4	08/12/2006
1392	Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote	C	None	0	8	12/01/2012
1284	Aves	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican	C	None	0	1	16/09/2000
1347	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1332	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	rose robin	C	None	0	1	10/05/1992
1261	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant	C	None	0	3	16/09/2000
1275	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	great cormorant	C	None	0	2	09/05/1992
1263	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1687	Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>	brown quail	C	None	0	3	11/11/1999
1955	Aves	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth	C	None	0	1	10/05/1992
1249	Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian grebe	C	None	0	2	16/09/2000
1317	Aves	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	white-browed babbler	C	None	0	1	08/12/2006
1318	Aves	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	grey-crowned babbler	C	None	0	1	10/05/1992
1180	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1136	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella	C	None	0	3	08/12/2006
1139	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	eastern rosella	C	None	0	1	10/12/1991
1124	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet	C	None	0	4	29/09/1992
1125	Aves	Psittaculidae	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet	C	None	0	8	08/12/2006
1623	Aves	Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	eastern whipbird	C	None	0	3	10/06/1992
1673	Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen	C	None	0	2	16/09/2000
1893	Aves	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	pied stilt	C	None	0	19	16/09/2000
1575	Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail	C	None	0	2	05/05/1993
1576	Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail	C	None	0	6	12/01/2012
1857	Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	SL	V	0	1	16/09/2000
1102	Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	southern boobook	C	None	0	3	10/06/1992
1314	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna	None	None	0	1	16/09/2000

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
1303	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling	None	None	0	2	10/06/1992
1822	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	yellow-billed spoonbill	C	None	0	1	11/11/1999
1823	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	royal spoonbill	C	None	0	2	16/09/2000
1812	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis	C	None	0	4	16/09/2000
1800	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis	C	None	0	7	08/12/2006
1276	Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silveryeye	C	None	0	5	08/12/2006
19179	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus petilia</i>	lesser wanderer	None	None	0	2	29/09/1992
19177	Insecta	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch	None	None	0	4	05/05/1993
1068	Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Canis familiaris (dingo)</i>	dingo	None	None	0	3	10/06/1992
1071	Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox	None	None	1	1	02/05/1960
832	Mammalia	Leporidae	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European brown hare	None	None	1	5	08/12/2006
901	Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	eastern grey kangaroo	C	None	1	4	10/06/1992
902	Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus parryi</i>	whiptail wallaby	C	None	3	4	08/12/2006
904	Mammalia	Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	red-necked wallaby	C	None	3	4	05/05/1993
764	Mammalia	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	None	None	0	2	10/06/1992
784	Mammalia	Peramelidae	<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	northern brown bandicoot	C	None	0	1	05/05/1993
859	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	common brushtail possum	C	None	0	1	22/09/2014
860	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	E	E	0	3	09/01/2004
962	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	C	V	0	2	10/06/1992
838	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna	SL	None	1	4	10/06/1992
554	Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	eastern water dragon	C	None	0	5	08/12/2006
556	Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	bearded dragon	C	None	0	3	29/09/1992
519	Reptilia	Boidae	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	carpet python	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
63	Reptilia	Chelidae	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	eastern snake-necked turtle	C	None	0	4	10/06/1992
512	Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	green tree snake	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
429	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	wood gecko	C	None	1	1	31/12/1960
462	Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	red-bellied black snake	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
454	Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	eastern brown snake	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
31898	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink	C	None	0	2	29/09/1992
170	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	pale-flecked garden sunskink	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992
150	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>	tree-base litter-skink	C	None	0	1	17/01/2012
107	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua scincoides scincoides</i>	eastern bluetongue	C	None	0	2	10/06/1992

Table 3. Plants recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

Taxon Id	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA	EPBC	Specimens	Records	Last record
34113	Equisetopsida	Leguminosae	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	prickly acacia	None	None	2	2	05/10/2016

Table 4. Fungi recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

No species found within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Table 5. Other species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

No species found within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Species table headings and codes

- Taxon Id:** Unique identifier of the taxon from the WildNet database.
- NCA:** Queensland conservation status of the taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Least Concern (C), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Near Threatened (NT), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Special Least Concern (SL), and Vulnerable (V)).
- EPBC:** Australian conservation status of the taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Vulnerable (V), and Extinct in the Wild (XW)).
- Specimens:** The number of specimen-backed records of the taxon.
- Records:** The total number of records of the taxon.
- Last record:** Date of latest record of the taxon.

Links and Support

- Other sites that deliver species information from the [WildNet database](#) include:
- [Species profile search](#) - access species information approved for publication including species names, statuses, notes, images, distribution maps and records
 - [Species lists](#) - generate species lists for Queensland protected areas, forestry areas, local governments and areas defined using coordinates
 - [Biomaps](#) - view biodiversity information, including WildNet records approved for publication, and generate reports
 - [Queensland Globe](#) - view spatial information, including WildNet records approved for publication
 - [Old wildlife data API](#) - access WildNet species information approved for publication such as notes, images and records etc.
 - [WetlandMaps](#) - view species records, survey locations etc. approved for publication
 - [WetlandSummary](#) - view wildlife statistics, species lists for a range of area types, and access WildNet species profiles
 - [WildNet wildlife records - published - Queensland](#) - spatial layer of WildNet records approved for publication generated weekly

- [Generalised distribution and densities of Queensland wildlife](#) - Queensland species distributions and densities generalised to a 10 km grid resolution
- [Conservation status of Queensland wildlife](#) - access current lists of priority species for Queensland including nomenclature and status information
- [Queensland Confidential Species](#) - the list of species flagged as confidential in the WildNet database.

Please direct queries about this report to the [WildNet Team](#).

Other useful sites for accessing Queensland biodiversity data include:

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

Disclaimer

Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this report, the Queensland Government, to the maximum extent permitted by law, makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness, or suitability, for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which the user may incur as a consequence of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.





Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 07-May-2024

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	52
Listed Migratory Species:	15

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	7
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)		[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	30 - 40km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

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

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

Listed Threatened Species			[<u>Resource Information</u>]
Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.			
Number is the current name ID.			
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyornis brachypterus Eastern Bristlebird [533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Erythroriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Maccullochella mariensis Mary River Cod [83806]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Mixophyes fleayi Fleay's Frog [25960]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri			
Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas			
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pseudomys novaehollandiae			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Bulbophyllum globuliforme Miniature Moss-orchid, Hoop Pine Orchid [6649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [22647]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sarcochilus weinthalii Blotched Sarcochilus, Weinthals Sarcanth [12673]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species	[Resource Information]		
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]				
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project	2021/8927		Completed	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Wyaralong Dam	2006/3157	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Offstream Storage Facility and associated infrastructure	2007/3502	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
South West Pipeline and Wyaralong Tanks Project, Qld	2018/8320	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Upgraded sewerage infrastructure in the Helensvale/Coombah catchment	2004/1427	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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Appendix B

Likelihood of occurrence table

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
MNES Threatened ecological communities										
Coastal Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	E	NL	PMST	Can vary from forest to woodland structure depending on location and disturbance history. Typically found on unconsolidated sediments, where groundwater is saline or brackish and is occasionally saturated, water-logged, or inundated. Commonly found on coastal flats, floodplains, drainage lines, lake margins, wetlands and estuarine fringes. More likely to include saline-tolerant species. Climbing and epiphytic plants commonly associated with this TEC, as well as semi-continuous to continuous ground cover.	Yes – predicted may occur in buffer area only	NA	No REs diagnostic mapped on the RE mapping or were observed during field surveys	NA	No	Unlikely to occur No REs diagnostic of this TEC was mapped within the Project area. Additionally, this TEC was not recorded during the field surveys. On this basis the TEC is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.
Coastal swamp sclerophyll forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	E	NL	PMST	This TEC occurs on the mainland and islands within 20 km of the coast along the south-east Australian mainland. Located in low-lying coastal alluvial areas with swamps, floodplain pockets, depressions, and other minimal relief features present. Soils are generally waterlogged or intermittently/episodically inundated for 1-3 months per year (seasonal). Soils are unconsolidated and incorporate silt and organic matter. Structure varies from open woodland to closed forest with layered canopy. Sub-canopy may consist of melaleuca grading into taller melaleuca and/or eucalypts.	Yes – predicted may occur in buffer area only	NA	No REs diagnostic mapped on the RE mapping or were observed during field surveys	NA	No	Unlikely to occur No REs diagnostic of this TEC was mapped within the Project area. Additionally, this TEC was not recorded during the field surveys. On this basis the TEC is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	E	NL	PMST	TEC with an assemblage of wet forest native species. Canopy is dominated by Grey box (<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (grey box) and/or grey gum species. Understory predominantly composed of drier vine forest (rainforest) species. May or may not have hoop pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>) present. Found from northern NSW to south-east Queensland, generally located on escarpment slopes and foothills on	Yes – predicted likely to occur in feature area	NA	Yes – RE 12.9-10.3 was verified in flora field survey but not large enough to warrant TEC	NA	No	Unlikely to occur No REs diagnostic of this TEC was mapped within the Project area. Additionally, this TEC was not recorded during the field surveys. On this basis the TEC is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.

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	EPBC Act	NC Act								
				inland hinterlands. Associated with areas where mean annual rainfall exceeds ~1000 mm.						
Lowland rainforest of subtropical Australia	CE	NL	PMST	Occurs in basalt and alluvial soils and structure is generally moderately tall to tall, closed forest. Contains low abundance of eucalypt, melaleuca and casuarina species and diversity of vines. Very flora diverse TEC with potential for cabbage/bangalow palm forest, and riparian areas dominated by <i>Syzygium floribundum</i> . Canopy multilayered with emergent trees and understory generally sparse with shrubs and seedlings.	Yes – predicted may occur in feature area	NA	No REs diagnostic mapped on the RE mapping or were observed during field surveys	NA	No	Unlikely to occur No REs diagnostic of this TEC was mapped within the Project area. Additionally, this TEC was not recorded during the field surveys. On this basis the TEC is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.
Poplar box grassy woodland on alluvial plains	E	NL	PMST	The 'Poplar box grassy woodland' TEC varies from a grassy woodland to grassy open woodland structure. This TEC typically exhibits as an open forest structure with an overstorey dominated by <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> (poplar box) and an understory predominantly composed of perennial forbs and grasses (DEE 2019). The structure and composition of vegetation in the ecological community are primarily determined by topography, hydrology, fire regimes, soil fertility, disturbance and management history (DEE 2019). The ecological community is largely recorded in gently undulating to flat landscapes and occasionally on gentle slopes on a wide range of soil types of alluvial and depositional origin (DEE 2019). The TEC expands over seven bioregions including: Brigalow Belt North, Brigalow Belt South, Southeast Queensland, Cobar Peneplain, Darling Riverine Plains, NSW South Western Slopes and Riverina.	Yes – predicted may occur in feature area	NA	No REs diagnostic mapped on the RE mapping or were observed during field surveys	NA	No	Unlikely to occur No REs diagnostic of this TEC was mapped within the Project area. Additionally, this TEC was not recorded during the field surveys. On this basis the TEC is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest	E	NL	PMST	Found on alluvial landforms such as floodplains and riparian zones. Structure varies from tall open forest	Yes – predicted likely to	NA	No REs diagnostic mapped on	NA	No	Unlikely to occur No REs diagnostic of this TEC was mapped within the Project area.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions				to woodland, depending of level of clearing. Tree canopy dominated by eucalypts and/or myrtaceous trees including species from <i>Angophora</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Lophostemon</i> and <i>Syncarpia</i> genera. Mid-layer may be present including shrubs and climbers extending from mid-layer to canopy. Has diverse and abundance ground cover of flora including grasses, ferns, sedges and scramblers. In-tact may have high litter and log detritus.	occur in feature area		the RE mapping or were observed during field surveys			Additionally, this TEC was not recorded during the field surveys. On this basis the TEC is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.
White box-yellow box-Blakely's red gum grassy woodland and derived native grassland	CE	NL	PMST	Known to occur in hilly to undulating landscapes in areas with moderately fertile soils. Average rainfall is between 400-900 mm per year. Structure prior to European settlement was open grassy woodland with medium height trees. In relatively undisturbed state trees have clearly separated canopy, typically 30 m tall.	Yes – predicted likely to occur in feature area	NA	No REs diagnostic mapped on the RE mapping or were observed during field surveys	NA	No	Unlikely to occur No REs diagnostic of this TEC was mapped within the Project area. Additionally, this TEC was not recorded during the field surveys. On this basis the TEC is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.
Flora										
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> Hairy-joint grass	V	V	PMST ALA	In NSW and Queensland, found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland.	Yes-predicted habitat likely to occur in feature area	No – nearest record ~29 km SE in 2022	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Highly unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent and was not identified in field surveys. No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i> Three-leaved bosistoa	V	LC	PMST ALA	<i>Bosistoa transversa</i> is a small tree that grows in lowland subtropical rainforest up to 300 m above sea level. <i>B. transversa</i> has been recorded from Richmond River NSW to Mt Larcom near Gladstone, Queensland and conserved in numerous national parks, reserves, and state forests	Yes-predicted habitat may occur in feature area	No – nearest record ~26.5 km NE in 1992	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Highly unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent and was not identified in field surveys. No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.
<i>Bulbophyllum globuliforme</i> Miniature moss orchid	V	NT	PMST ALA	Host-specific species, only growing on the Hoop Pine, where it colonises the upper branches of mature trees. The Hoop Pine occurs in upland	Yes-predicted habitat may	No – nearest record ~31 km SE	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Highly unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent and was not identified in field

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
				subtropical rainforest communities that have a discontinuous distribution along the Australian east coast.	occur in buffer area	of Project area in 1997				surveys. No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.
<i>Callitris baileyi</i> Bailey's cypress pine	NL	NT	ALA	Sporadic occurrence throughout south-east Queensland, from state border to Goomeri in the north and the Bunya Mountains to the west. Grows on rocky slopes, hills, or mountainous areas. Found on shallow clay soils, and is commonly associated with eucalypt woodland species such as ironbark, blue gum, and spotted gum.	No	Yes – 4.4 km East in 2016 and 9.9 km NE in 2023	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has multiple recent records (within 10 years) within 10 km of the Project area however no suitable habitat was confirmed present in the Study area. As such, the species is considered as unlikely to occur.
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i> Wedge-leafed tuckeroo	V	LC	PMST ALA	Occurs in a variety of dry rainforest vegetation types, including vine thicket communities on hillsides, stream beds and along riverbanks. Predominately found on dark brown sandy loams/ sandy clay loams/ rocky scree slopes.	Yes-predicted habitat may occur in buffer area	Yes – 5.9 km NE in 2021, 8.3 km W in 2021 and 10.2 km E in 2022	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has multiple recent records (within 10 years) within 10 km of the Project area however no suitable habitat was confirmed present in the Study area. As such, the species is considered as unlikely to occur.
<i>Cupaniopsis tomentella</i> Boonah tuckeroo	V	V	PMS ALA	Grows in vine thickets predominantly on fertile clay soils. These areas have been extensively cleared for agriculture and close settlement and the only seven known occurrences are confined to small isolated remnants on scree slopes and roadsides.	Yes-predicted habitat likely to occur in feature area	Yes – 3.8 km NE in 2018	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has one recent record (within 10 years) within 10 km of the Project area however no suitable habitat was confirmed present in the Study area. As such, the species is considered as unlikely to occur.
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i> Bluegrass	V	LC	PMST ALA	The species is distributed throughout inland NSW and Queensland, from Sydney to Cairns and inland to Hughenden (DCCEEW, 2023). Occurs in heavy soils (predominantly cracking clays or alluvium, often in gilgai) in woodland or open woodland usually dominated by <i>Acacia</i> (brigalow) and / or <i>Eucalyptus</i> species (DCCEEW, 2023). As a warm season perennial, the species commences growing in spring, flowers in summers and becomes dormant in late autumn (DCCEEW, 2023).	Yes-predicted habitat likely to occur in feature area	No – two nearest records ~19.5 km S both in 2022	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Highly unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent. No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.

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	EPBC Act	NC Act								
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	V	V	PMST ALA	This species occurs in Araucarian microphyll vine forest with a mean annual rainfall of 1000 mm on alluvial soil along creeks.	Yes-predicted habitat may occur in feature area	No - nearest rescored ~28.4 km NE in 2016	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Highly unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent. No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i> Weeping paperbark	NL	E	ALA	Occurs in flat areas that are periodically inundated or waterlogged made up of poor draining, heavy clay soils. Typical vegetation structure includes eucalypt forest, mixed forest and Melaleuca woodland with a sparse, grassy understorey.	No	Yes – 3.6 km N in 2020, 6.4 km N in 2022 and 7.1 km N in 2021	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has multiple recent records (within 10 years) within 10 km of the Project area but no suitable habitat occurs within the Study area (no melaleuca identified in inundated areas during field surveys). As such, the species is considered as unlikely to occur.
<i>Notelaea lloydii</i> Lloyd's olive	V	V	PMST ALA	The species occurs on undulating to hilly terrain either in moist gullies or on gentle to steep dry slopes, but is rarely found on rocky outcrops. Soil types are mostly shallow, well drained and stony to very rocky in texture. Found in the ecotone between eucalypt open forests and vine thickets.	Yes-predicted habitat likely to occur in feature area	No - nearest record ~17.2 km NW in 2018	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Highly unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent. No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.
<i>Notelaea x ipsviciensis</i> Cooneana olive	CE	CR	PMST ALA	Surviving throughout degraded, eucalypt dominated dry sclerophyll vegetation communities, this species prefers open woodland communities with open canopies. Soils with low fertility, depauperate and sandstone based are also preferred.	Yes-predicted habitat may occur in feature area	No - nearest record ~38.5 km N in 2019	Yes – low quality marginal habitat	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent. Only low quality suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.
<i>Picris evae</i> Hawkweed	V	V	PMST ALA	Occurs in Eucalyptus open woodland with a grassy understorey. Collections have been made along roadsides and in cultivated areas, such as paddocks, on black, dark grey or red-brown soils, reddish clay-loam or medium clay soils.	Yes-predicted habitat may occur in feature area	No - nearest record ~39 km NE in 2016	Yes – low quality marginal habitat	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent. Only low quality suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	E	E	PMST ALA	The species grows in subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest and hoop pine vine scrub.	Yes-predicted habitat likely	Yes – 2 km NE in 2019, 6.1 km E in	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has multiple recent records (within 10 years) within 10 km of the

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	EPBC Act	NC Act								
Shiny-leaved condoo					to occur in feature area	2019 and 8.2 km N in 2019				Project area but no suitable habitat occurs within the Study area (no rainforest vegetation or hoop pine vine scrub). As such, the species is considered as unlikely to occur.
<i>Rhaponticum australe</i> Austral cornflower	V	V	PMST ALA	Usually grows on heavy black or red-brown clay, or clay loams derived from basalt. Often found in woodland, grassland, roadside and cultivation headlands.	Yes-predicted habitat may occur in feature area	Yes – 6.5 km N in 2011	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has only one older record (over 10 years ago) within 10 km of the Project area. No suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. As such, the species is considered as unlikely to occur.
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i> Scrub turpentine	CE	CR	PMST ALA	Commonly occurs in all rain forest sub-forms, except cool temperate rainforest, wet sclerophyll associations in rainforest transition zones, and along creeks. The species is characterised as a common understory tree and occupies a range of volcanically derived and sedimentary soils. It is a common pioneer species in eucalypt forests and may also occur as a pioneer in adjacent areas of dry sclerophyll and grassy woodland associations.	Yes-predicted habitat may occur in feature area	Yes – 9 km E in 1987	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has only one older record (over 30 years ago) within 10 km of the Project area. No suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. As such, the species is considered as unlikely to occur.
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i> Native guava	CE	CR	PMST ALA	A pioneer species in disturbed environments, the species is likely to occur in subtropical rainforests, warm temperate rainforests, littoral rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forests. Additionally, adjoining margins of sclerophyll vegetation associated with any of these rainforest formations.	Yes-predicted habitat may occur in feature area	No - nearest record ~10.6 km E in 2022	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Highly unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent. No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i> Quassia	V	V	PMST ALA	Commonly occurs in lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland. The species occurs on lithosols, skeletal soils, loam soils, sands, silts and sands with clay subsoils.	Yes-predicted habitat likely to occur in feature area	No – nearest record ~53 km SE in 1999	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Highly unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent. No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.

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	EPBC Act	NC Act								
<i>Sarcochilus weinthalii</i> Blotched sarcochilus	V	E	PMST ALA	Occurs in rainforest, dry rainforest and drier scrub of sub-coastal ranges and associated foothills inland from the coast.	Yes-predicted habitat may occur in feature area	No - nearest record ~41 km SW in 2020	No suitable habitat present	No	No	Highly unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the desktop search extent. No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. As such, the species is considered highly unlikely to occur.
<i>Thesium australe</i> Austral toadflax	V	V	PMST ALA	<i>Thesium australe</i> occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites. Vegetation types include open grassy heath and grassland surrounded by <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodland. Semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, notably <i>Themeda triandra</i> . It occurs in subtropical, temperate and subalpine climates over a wide range of altitudes. It occurs on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology on a range of soils including black clay loams to yellow podzolics and peaty loams.	Yes-predicted habitat likely to occur in feature area	Yes – 8.6 km E in 1920	Yes – low quality marginally suitable – eucalypt woodland habitat	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has only one very old record (over 100 years ago) within 10 km of the Project area, and the next nearest record occurs 19 km SW recorded in 1933. Likely historical distribution in the broader region prior to clearing over the past century. Very low quality suitable habitat occurs within the Study area. As such, the species is considered as unlikely to occur.
Birds										
<i>Anthrochaera phrygia</i> Regent honeyeater	CE	CR	PMST	The species mostly inhabits inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range, in areas of low to moderate relief with moist, fertile soils. It is most commonly associated with box-ironbark eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest, but also inhabits riparian vegetation.	No	No – Nearest record 19.59 km N in 2019	Adjacent to the Project area	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has been historically recorded 20 km from the Project area; however, limited suitable habitat was identified adjacent to the Project area during the field survey. The species is rare, and has a low potential of occurring within the Project area.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> Australasian bittern	E	E	PMST	The Australasian Bittern occurs mainly in freshwater wetlands and, rarely, in estuaries or tidal wetlands. It favours wetlands with tall dense vegetation. It favours permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and reeds.	No	No - nearest 6.54 km E in 1973.	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	V	SL	PMST	The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or	No	No – nearest 7.95 km SW in	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no

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	EPBC Act	NC Act								
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper				emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation.		1973 and 6.39 km E in 2013				suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew sandpiper	CE	CR	PMST	Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often.	No	No – Nearest 27.13 km E	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i> Glossy black-cockatoo	V	V	PMST	In south-east Queensland and north-east New South Wales, they show preference for black sheoak (<i>A. littoralis</i>) and forest sheoak (<i>A. torulosa</i>). Alternative tree species they will also feed on are stringybark sheoak (<i>A. inophloia</i>), coastal sheoak (<i>C. equisetifolia</i>), river sheoak (<i>C. cunninghamiana</i>) and swamp sheoak (<i>C. glauca</i>). South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo nest only in very old trees in large hollows.	No	No - nearest 12.12 km SW in 1995	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i> Brown treecreeper (southeastern)	V	V	PMST	Habitats with relatively undisturbed grassy woodland with native understorey (open at ground level), large living and dead trees with hollows, and fallen timber which provides essential foraging areas.	No	No - nearest 52.22 km SE into NSW.	Yes – eucalypt woodland with grassy understorey	No	No	Unlikely to occur While suitable habitat occurs adjacent to the Project area, low quality habitat occurs within the Project area. The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area. The nearest record is 50 km south-east. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Coxen's fig-parrot	CE	CR	PMST	Coxen's Fig-Parrot occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine forest.	No	No – Nearest record 27.6 km SE	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i> Red goshawk	E	V	PMST	The Red Goshawk occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia. The Red	No	No - Nearest 30.47 km SE	Yes – tall open woodlands	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area. While records are scattered from the QLD-

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	EPBC Act	NC Act								
				Goshawk nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within one km of permanent water.						NSW border north to Cape York, the red goshawk has experienced a recent, rapid northward contraction, and is now rarely encountered south of southern Cape York in Queensland (Garnett and Baker 2020).
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i> Grey falcon	V	V	PMST	The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. Additionally, the species has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter.	No	No – nearest 40.96 km NE in 2007.	Limited suitable habitat	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. The grey falcon is Australia's rarest falcon. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i> Squatter pigeon (southern)	V	V	PMST	The species occurs in open-forests to sparse, open-woodlands and scrub that are dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> and <i>Acacia</i> or <i>Callitris</i> species, remnant and regrowth within 3 km of water	No	No - nearest 31.98 km SW in 1986.	Limited suitability. Dependent on low density of grass and shrub layer in eucalypt woodland habitats	No	No	Unlikely to occur The groundcover was typically denser than the subspecies preferred 33%. The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Grantiella picta</i> Painted honeyeater	V	V	PMST	The painted honeyeater occurs sparsely from south-eastern Australia to north-western Queensland, concentrated on inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range between the Grampians, Victoria, and Roma, Queensland. The species moves north-south in response to fruiting of mistletoe. The species inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forest and woodlands	No	No - nearest 44.58 km W in 1993.	Yes – mistletoe and flowering foraging resources within eucalypt woodland	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area. While suitable foraging resources including mistletoe and eucalypts were observed within the Project area, the species is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area, due to the higher-quality remnant and regrowth vegetation present adjacent to the Project area and within the wider local and regional landscape. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> White-throated needletail	V	V	PMST	In Australia, the White-throated Needletail is almost exclusively aerial. Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest,	Yes – predicted habitat may occur in feature area	Yes – 3.12 km SE in 1992, 6.1 km E in 2021, 6.27 km E in	Yes	No	No	Likely to occur The species has been recorded within the Study area, and suitable foraging activity is likely to occur above the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered likely to occur.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
				and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland.		2022 and 7.9 km E in 2018.				
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> Swift parrot	CE	E	PMST	The swift parrot breeds in Tasmania during the summer before migrating north to mainland Australia for the winter. The swift parrot inhabits dry sclerophyll eucalypt forests and woodlands and occasionally occurs in wet sclerophyll forests. The presence of winter flowering eucalypt species is a critical habitat requirement for the species in southeast Queensland.	No	No - Nearest 30.5 km SW in 2020.	Limited suitable habitat	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area; however, limited suitable habitat occurs within the Project area as winter flowering eucalypts. The species is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area, due to the higher-quality remnant and regrowth vegetation present adjacent to the Project area and within the wider local and regional landscape. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Rostratula australis</i> Australian painted snipe	E	E	PMST	The Australian Painted Snipe generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains.	No	No – Nearest 18.13 km E in 1993 and 13.27 km S in 2009.	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> Diamond firetail	V	V	PMST	The species require eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats. Key features in these habitats are low tree density, few large logs, and little litter cover but high grass cover for foraging, roosting and breeding. Additional habitat is Drooping she-oak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>) within the Mt Lofty Ranges.	No	No – Nearest 31.79 km SW in 2013.	Habitat was generally unsuitable with no areas of naturally low tree density	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and marginally suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. The Project area has been largely cleared and disturbed from cattle grazing and the species is considered unlikely to utilise the habitat within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i> Black-breasted button quail	V	V	PMST	The species prefer drier low closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, araucarian microphyll vine forest and araucarian notophyll vine forest.	No	No - nearest 10.51 km NW.	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common Greenshank	E, Mig	SL	PMST	The Common Greenshank 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.	No	No – Nearest 8.63 km E in 1972	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i> Eastern Bristlebird	E	E	PMST	The Eastern Bristlebird inhabits a broad range of vegetation communities with a variety of plant species compositions that are generally low, dense, ground or understorey vegetation.	No	No - nearest 30.61 km SE in 1991	Yes – suitable habitat occurs in grassland and adjacent woodland	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area. The Project is generally outside of the species mapped distribution. Suitable habitat occurs within the Study area, however, the species is generally considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> Latham's snipe	V, Mig	SL	PMST	In Australia, this species occurs in temperate and tropical regions. They usually occur in open, freshwater wetlands, flooded meadows, seasonal or semi-permanent swamps or open waters as well modified, artificial habitats including pastures, ploughed paddocks and drainage ditches.	Yes	Yes – 2.95 km SE in 2000, 6 km NE in 2011, 6.05 km E in 2017 and 6.25 km E in 2006	Low quality habitat adjacent to the Project area	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has been historically recorded within the Study area, however no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. While low quality potential habitat occurs adjacent to the Project area, the species is considered unlikely to occur within the Project area.
Mammals										
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i> Large-eared pied bat	V	V	PMST	Found along sandstone cliffs and fertile woodland valley habitat within close proximity of each other. It has been found that rainforest and moist eucalypt forest habitats on other geological substrates at high elevation are of similar importance to the species.	No	No - nearest 25.24 km SE in 2004.	Limited suitable habitat	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable foraging or roosting habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Petauroides volans</i> Greater glider	E	V	PMST	The greater glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial, 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.	Yes – predicted habitat may occur in feature area	No – nearest 5.5 km E in 2023.	Suitable habitat – eucalypt woodland with hollow-bearing trees	No	No	Potential to occur The species has been historically recorded within the Study area and suitably connected habitat occurs in the south-western most corner of the Project area and along Mitchell Road. Accordingly, the species is considered to have potential to occur.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i> Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	V	V	PMST	This species occurs in eucalypt dominated woodlands and forests including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests. The south-eastern subspecies prefers larger patches of mature growth forests with suitable trees for foraging and shelter. Smooth-barked eucalypt are also important and preferred.	Yes – predicted habitat may occur in feature area	No – nearest 10.86 km E.	Suitable habitat – eucalypt woodland with suitable tree species present, hollow-bearing trees with species present that are found in the subspecies habitat (<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> and <i>E. tereticornis</i>).	No	No	Potential to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area; however suitably connected habitat occurs in the south-western most corner of the Project area and along Mitchell Road. Accordingly, the species is considered to have potential to occur.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> Koala	E	E	PMST, WN, GHD (2019)	The koala is a habitat specialist, feeding almost exclusively on the leaves of trees from the Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Lophostemon, Angophora and Melaleuca genus (DAWE 2022a). Koalas have a broad but patchy distribution, restricted to the eucalypt forests and woodlands of eastern Australia (DAWE 2022a). The distribution and density of koalas is influenced by numerous factors, including habitat connectivity, habitat quality, population dynamics and the presence of threats (DAWE 2022b).	Yes – predicted habitat may occur in feature area	Yes – 1.29 km NW in 2004, 2.02 km S in 1982, 1.9 km E in 2022, 3.34 km E in 2023, 3.49 km SE in 2021 and 4.05 km E in 2023.	Suitable habitat – eucalypt woodland	No	No	Likely to occur The species has been historically recorded within the Study area and suitable habitat occurs in the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered likely to occur.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> Grey-headed flying fox	V	LC	PMST	This species occurs in the coastal belt from Rockhampton in central Queensland to Melbourne in Victoria. The species is organised around roost sites commonly formed in gullies, typically not far from water and usually in vegetation with a dense canopy.	Yes – predicted habitat may occur in feature area	Yes – 3.23 km SE in 1992 and 8.09 km E in 2022.	Yes – Suitable foraging resources are present in the Study area (i.e. <i>E.</i>	No	No	Likely to occur The species has been historically recorded within the Study area and suitable habitat occurs in the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered likely to occur.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
				Bats commute daily to foraging areas, typically within 15 km of the day roost where they feed on a wide variety of flowering and fruiting plants including the blossoms of eucalypts			<i>tereticornis</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i>).			
<i>Macroderma gigas</i> Ghost Bat	V	E	PMST	They currently occupy habitats ranging from the arid Pilbara to tropical savanna woodlands and rainforests. During the daytime they roost in caves, rock crevices and old mines.	No	No records in South east Queensland	No	No	No	Highly Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable foraging or roosting habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i> New Holland Mouse	V	V	PMST	The New Holland Mouse is known to inhabit open heathlands, open woodlands with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes.	No	No – nearest 56.57 km SE.	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i> Long-nosed potoroo	V	V	PMST	This species has a fragmented distribution between Gladstone (Many Peaks Range), south to the northern boundaries of the Sydney Basin. The species has been observed in open forests, heath-woodland with sandy loam soils.	No	No - nearest 25.35 km E in 1976.	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i> Brush-tailed Rock wallaby	V	V	PMST	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks.	Yes	No - nearest 17.71 km SW.	No suitable habitat occurs in the Project area.	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the Project area; and while marginal potential foraging habitat occurs adjacent to the Project area, no suitable shelter habitat occurs nearby. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> Spot-tailed Quoll	E	E	PMST	The Spot-tailed Quoll has a preference for mature wet forest habitat. Unlogged forest or forest that has been less disturbed by timber harvesting is also preferable.	No	No - nearest 8.28 km E in 1975.	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> Short-beaked echidna	NL	SL	WN ALA	This species is found throughout Australia, including Tasmania. As such, this nocturnal species has an extensive habitat range and can be ubiquitous in almost all habitats, including urban areas. They are usually found among rocks, logs and tree root areas, and have large home ranges (up to 50 ha).	No	Yes – 2.8 km NE in 1870, 4.2 km SE in 1991, 3.2 km, 5 km, and 5.7 km SE in 1992, 6.4 km E in 1973	Yes – suitable foraging habitat bordering Project area	No	No	Potential to occur The species has multiple historical records (within 50 years) within 10 km of the Project area and suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. As such, the species is considered as having the potential to occur.
Reptiles										
<i>Delma torquata</i> Collared delma	V	V	PMST	The collared delma occurs in south-east Queensland where it is known from a number of locations including the Condamine region). The species occurs in eucalypt dominated woodland and open forest, microhabitat associated with the species includes exposed rocky outcrops with native groundcover	No	No - nearest 33.94 km N	Suitable – eucalypt woodland, was present but lacked deep mats of leaf litter that is essential to provide suitable habitat	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Furina dunmalli</i> Dunmall's snake	V	V	PMST	Dunmall's Snake has been found in a broad range of habitats, including: forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams. Plus open forests and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils.	No	No records in South east Queensland	No – deep cracking clays were not observed.	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i> Grey snake	E	V	PMST	The grey snake occurs in southeastern Queensland, with most records near Macintyre and Condamine Rivers and associated floodplains from Dalby to Glenmorgon, north towards Rockhampton. The grey snake occurs in <i>A. harpophylla</i> and <i>Casuarina cristata</i> woodlands on heavy cracking clay soils, typically associated with water bodies where the species shelters under logs or in soil cracks. The species is strongly	No	No - nearest 42.18 km N	No suitable habitat – deep cracking clays were not observed.	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
				associated with frog presence, which is its main food source, wetlands and cracking clays						
Amphibians										
<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i> Fleay's barred frog	E	E	PMST	This species distribution occurs patchily from far-south Queensland and far north-east NSW (TSSC, 2021). Fleay's Frog is associated with montane rainforest and open forest communities adjoining rainforest. The species occurs along stream habitats (TSSC, 2021).	No	No - nearest 22.80 km SE.	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
Fish										
<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i> Mary River Cod	E	NL	PMST	The Murray cod was historically distributed through the Murray-Darling basin, extending from southern Queensland through to Victoria and South Australia, where it still occurs in parts of its historical distribution. The species occurs in a range of habitats from clear, rocky stream to slow flower turbid lowland rivers.	No	No - nearest 22.80 km SE.	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Insects										
<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i> Australian Fritillary	CE	LC	PMST	The Australian fritillary usually occurs around river estuaries or open, swampy coastal regions. It occurs in areas where its larval food plant, the arrowhead violet, occurs. It often grows beneath grasses and other plants.	No	No records in South east Queensland		No	No	Highly Unlikely to occur The Study area is generally outside the species current known range. The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Migratory										
Avifauna										
Fork-tailed Swift (<i>Apus pacificus</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	The Fork-tailed Swift is almost exclusively aerial. In Australia, they mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas. They often occur over cliffs and beaches and also over islands and sometimes well out to sea.	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and while suitable habitat occurs above the Project area, the species has low likelihood of occurring
Satin Flycatcher (<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	The Satin flycatcher inhabit heavily generated gullies in eucalypt dominated forests and taller woodlands. When migrating the species occurs in coastal forests, woodlands, mangroves and drier woodlands and open forests.	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	Ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands. They will travel along major rivers and require fresh, brackish or saline open water for foraging.	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Pectoral Sandpiper (<i>Calidris melanotos</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	Prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally found further inland. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Rufous Fantail (<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	The rufous fantail is distributed throughout northern and eastern coastal Australia, though is considered more common in the north. The species inhabits sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by eucalypts and usually within a dense shrubby understory that often includes ferns. Movement patterns for the rufous fantail are not well-known, and eastern populations are believed to migrate to northern Australian during the winter.	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Black-faced Monarch (<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	The Black-faced monarch occurs in rainforest ecosystems, semi deciduous vine thickets and notophyll vine forest. Gullies, dry sclerophyll and open eucalypt forest are where they also occur.	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.

Species	Conservation status		Source	Habitat requirements	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records (relative to Project area)	Habitat presence and quality	Species recorded in field surveys	Conservatism needed due to reduced detectability	Likelihood of Occurrence
	EPBC Act	NC Act								
Common sandpiper (<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	The species utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats.	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Oriental Cuckoo (<i>Cuculus optatus</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	The species inhabits coastal regions across northern and eastern Australia, as well as offshore islands. Species utilises a range of vegetated habitats, including monsoon rainforests, wet sclerophyll forests, open woodlands and along the edges of forests	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Yellow Wagtail (<i>Motacilla flava</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	The species is found in highly variable habitats, but typically found in open grassy flats near water. Habitats include open areas of low vegetation such as grasslands, pastures, sport fields and damp open areas	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Spectacled Monarch (<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>)	Mig	LC	PMST	The spectacled monarch is found in coastal north-eastern and eastern Australia, from Cape York to Port Stephens. The species prefers thick understory habitats in rainforests, wet sclerophyll forests and mangroves	No	No	No	No	No	Unlikely to occur The species has not been historically recorded within the Study area and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. Accordingly, the species is considered unlikely to occur.
Key to table: CE/CR – Critically Endangered, E – Endangered, V – Vulnerable, Mig – Migratory, NT – Near threatened, SL – Special least concern, LC – Least concern, NL – Not Listed, PMST – Protected Matters Search Tool, WN – WildNet record, ALA – ALA record, NA – Not applicable										

Appendix C

Fauna field observations

Scientific name	Common name	Sightings
Birds		
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck	4
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedgetail eagle	2
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck	3
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	2
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble quail	5
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied butcher bird	1
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	1
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing kookaburra	1
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen kestrel	1
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling kite	2
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome swallow	6
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater	1
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willy wagtail	2
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Currawong	1
Reptiles		
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Eastern bearded dragon	1
Frogs		
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane toad	3
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern sedgefrog	3 (heard)
Mammal		
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern grey kangaroo	8
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked wallaby	2 (one on remote camera)
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Brush-tail possum	2 (remote camera)
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	European fox	1 (remote camera)

Appendix D

**Microbat Call Identification Report
(Balance! Environmental)**



Microbat Call Identification Report

Prepared for ("Client"):	GHD
Survey location/project name:	Bromelton, SE Qld
Survey dates:	10 th and 11 th April 2024
Client project reference:	Project # 12626213 Task: 002
Job no.:	GHD-2402
Report date:	15 May 2024

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Methods

Data received

Balance! Environmental received 2452 ultrasonic WAV files, recorded at a single site over two consecutive nights (10th and 11th April 2024) using an Anabat Swift detector (Titley Scientific, Brisbane).

Bat-call analysis

All WAV files were analysed in *Anabat Insight* (v. 2.1.1; Titley Scientific), as follows:

- A generic bat-calls filter was used to scan all files and mark those containing at least four bat-call pulses. Files that did not pass the filter were labelled as noise and excluded from further analysis.
- Files that passed the filter were then processed with the Decision Tree Analysis tool to group and label files according to the average zero-crossing metrics of calls within each file. Separation was based primarily on the characteristic frequency (Fc) metric, but metrics such as pulse duration (Dur), slope of characteristic section (Sc) and time between pulses (TBC) were included to further refine calls recognition by the Decision Tree.
- Species present within each Decision Tree output group were confirmed using a combination of further species-specific metric-based filters and manual review of the call spectrograms. Manual species confirmation was based on comparing visual properties of call spectrograms and derived metrics with those of reference calls from southern Queensland and/or with published call descriptions (e.g., Reinhold et al. 2001).

The likelihood of species' occurrence on site was confirmed by referring to published distributional information (e.g., Australasian Bat Society 2021, Churchill 2008; Baker & Gynther 2023).

Reporting standard

The format and content of this report follows Australasian Bat Society standards for the interpretation and reporting of bat call data (Reardon 2003), available on-line at <http://www.ausbats.org.au/>.

Species nomenclature follows Armstrong *et al.* (2020).

Results & Discussion

The bat-calls filter excluded 1488 “noise-only” WAV files from further analysis. The remaining 964 files included 1056 individual bat call passes, 93% (985) of which were positively attributed to distinct taxa. The other 71 “unresolved” calls could not be reliably identified and were assigned to several multi-species groups.

At least 13 and up to 17 species were detected (see **Table 1**). The positively-identified calls were assigned to 11 distinct species plus two undifferentiated congeneric groups: *Nyctophilus* spp.; and *Scotorepens* spp. Calls attributed to *Nyctophilus* potentially represent up to three species - *N. bifax*, *N. geoffroyi*, *N. gouldi* – while the *Scotorepens* calls belonged to *S. greyii* and/or *S. sp.* (*sensu* Parnaby 1992).

Most of the unresolved calls belonged to species that were otherwise reliably identified; however, one call possibly represents an additional species – *Vespadelus pumilus* – that was not otherwise recognised in the dataset.

Sample spectrograms of each identified call type are presented in **Appendix 1**.

Table 1 Bats recorded at Bromelton, 10th and 11th April 2024.

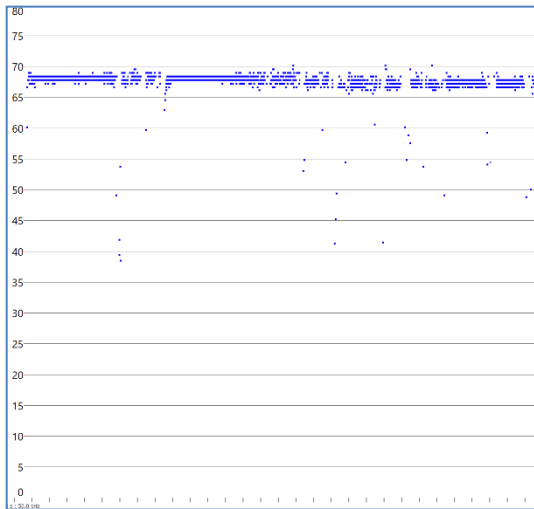
Number of calls allocated per species per night.

Night:	10/04/2024	11/04/2024	Species Total
Positively identified calls			
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	1		1
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	99	145	244
<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	4	1	5
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	6	21	27
<i>Nyctophilus</i> sp.	8	4	12
<i>Scotorepens</i> sp.	7	2	9
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	1	1	2
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	28	20	48
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	4	5	9
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	46	173	219
<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	2	4	6
<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>	2	2	4
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	167	232	399
Unresolved calls			
<i>C. nigrogriseus</i> or <i>Scotorepens</i> sp.	7	12	19
<i>M. australis</i> or <i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	1		1
<i>Scotorepens</i> sp. or <i>C. picatus</i>	15	36	51
Detector-night Total	398	658	1056

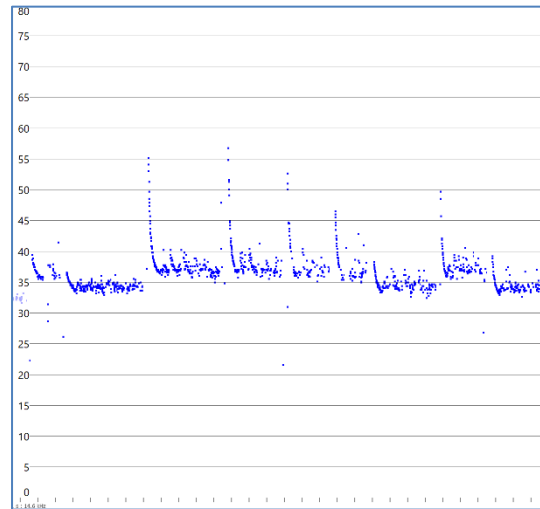
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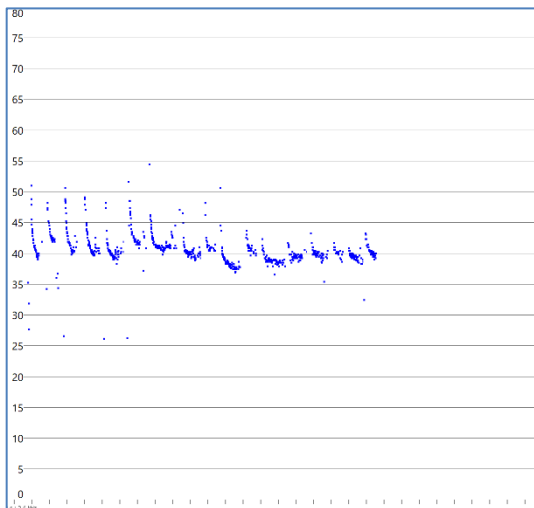
Appendix 1 Representative call sequences recorded at Bromelton, 10-11 April 2024.
x-axis = 10 ms per tick-mark; time between pulses removed ("compressed")



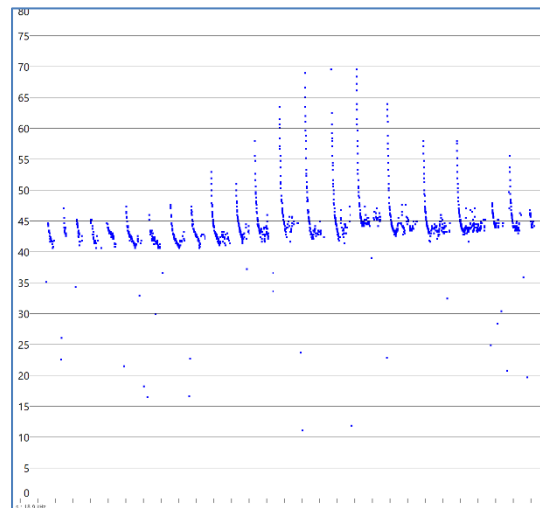
Rhinolophus megaphyllus



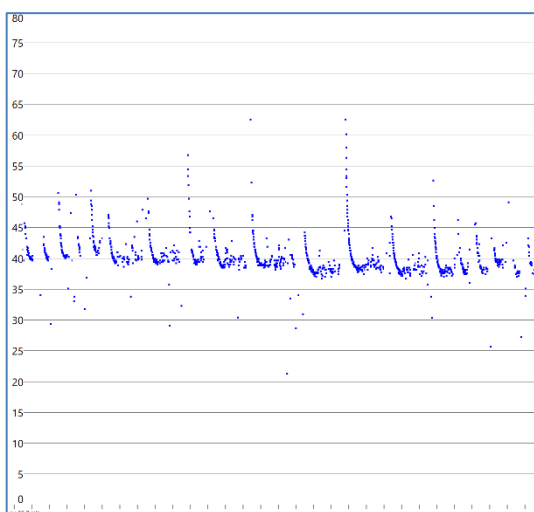
Chalinolobus gouldii



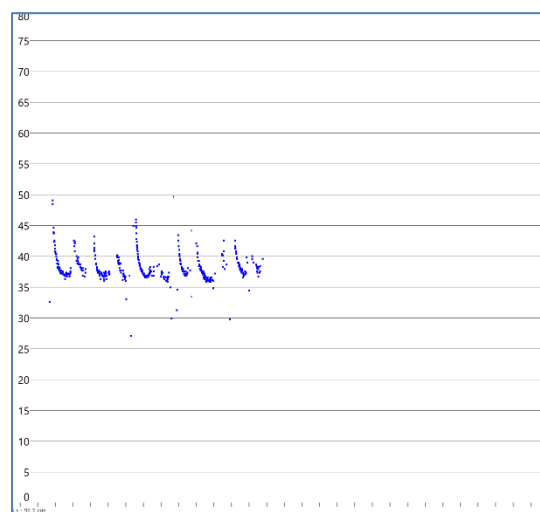
Chalinolobus nigrogriseus



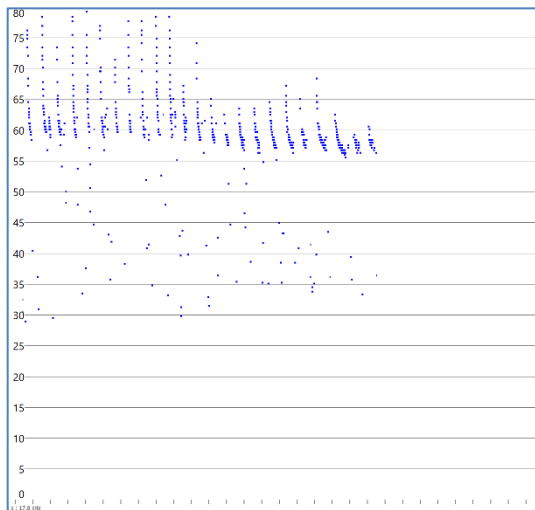
Chalinolobus picatus



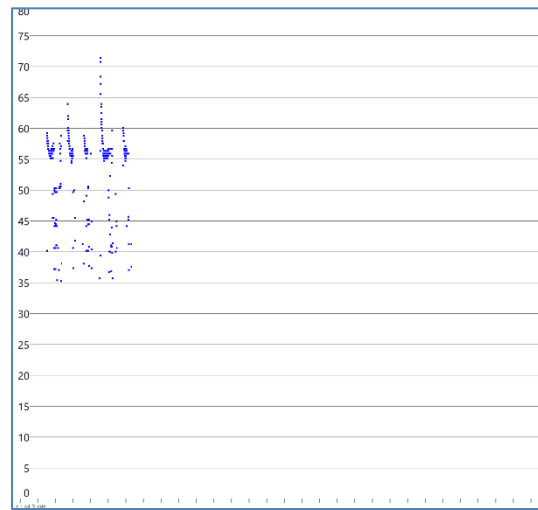
Scotorepens sp. (sensu Parnaby 1992) / *S. greyii*



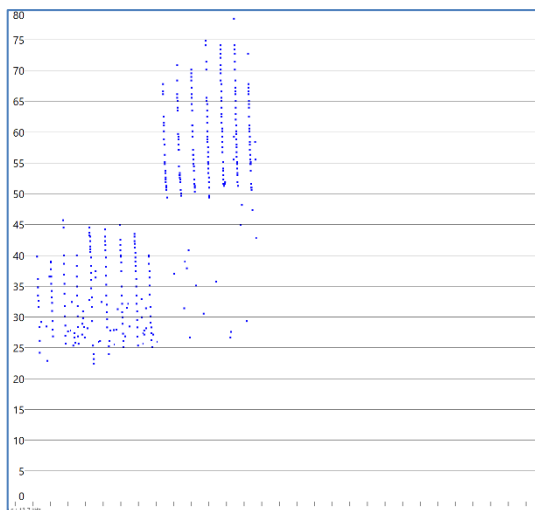
Scotorepens orion



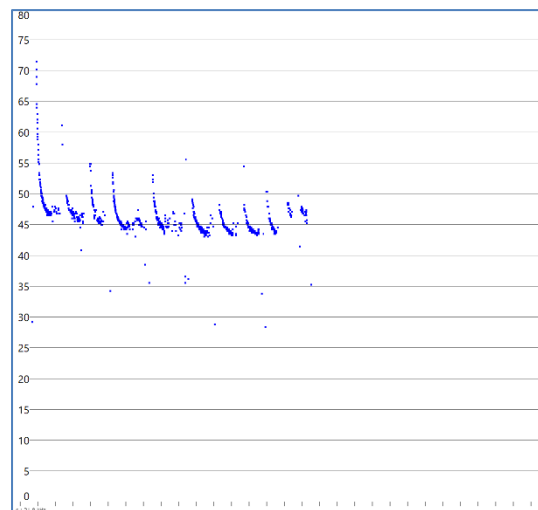
Miniopterus australis



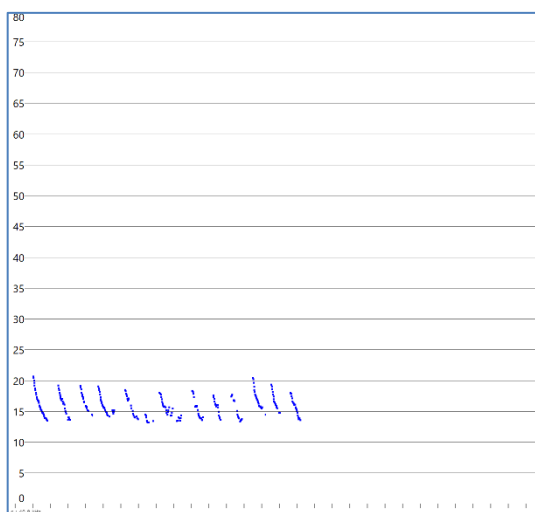
M. australis or Vespadelus pumilus



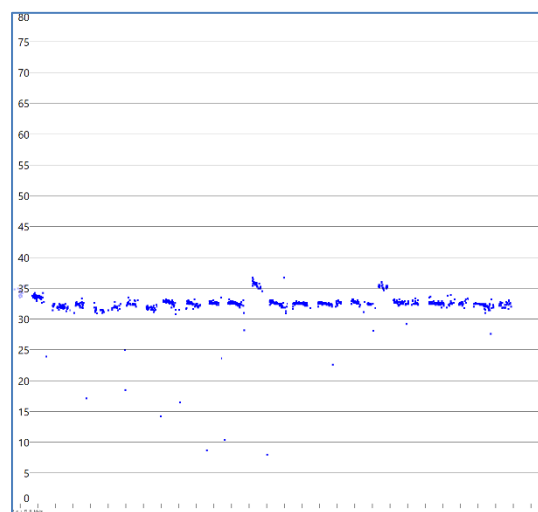
Nyctophilus sp.



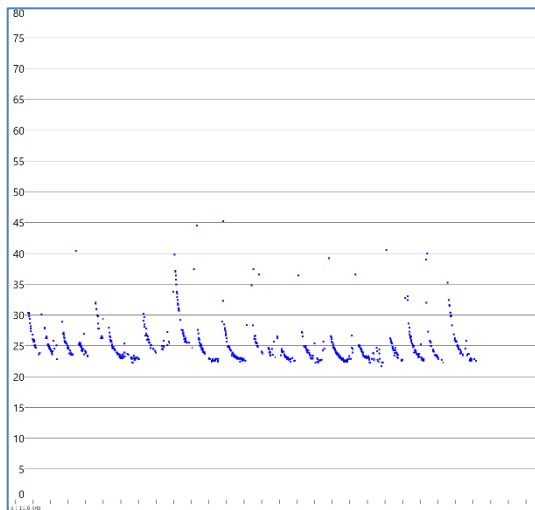
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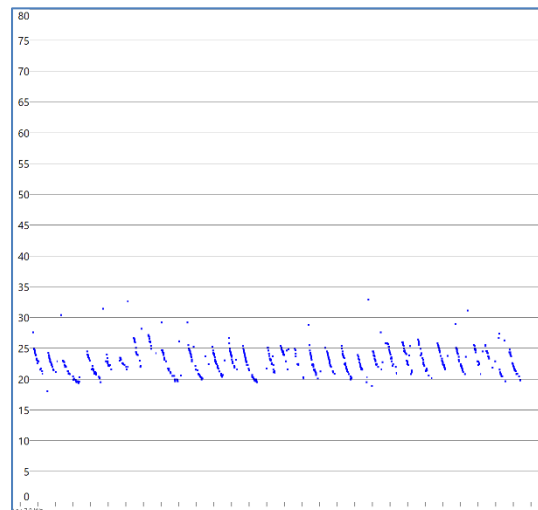
Austronomus australis



Micronomus norfolkensis



Ozimops lumsdenae



Saccolaimus flaviventris



Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility

Aquatic Ecology Assessment Report

SOILCO Pty Ltd

21 August 2024

→ The Power of Commitment



PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL



SDA approval: AP2024/011

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Project number		12626213					
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S4	0	C. Chargulaf	C. Chargulaf		E. Rothwell		14-08-2024
S4	1	H. Wheatley	P. Wijesinghe		E. Rothwell		22-08-24

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Executive Summary

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) was commissioned by SOILCO Pty Ltd (here after referred to as SOILCO) to assess the aquatic ecological values and potential impacts of the proposed Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility and Mitchell Road. This report summarises the existing aquatic ecological values within the Project area, and a broader 'Study area' based on desktop and field assessments. The report also presents a preliminary assessment of potential impacts the Project may have on the aquatic ecological values, including Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) protected under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) protected under Queensland legislation. Key findings and considerations are as follows:

- Desktop assessment identified one potential aquatic MNES – the Mary River cod – however this was determined as unlikely to occur. There were no aquatic MSES identified. Therefore, no significant impact assessments were required.
- There are two mapped green (low risk) DAF waterways for fish barrier works that pass through the Project area. These are classified as drainage lines under the *Water Act 2000*, however based on field surveys they do not provide fish passage or contain any defining features of a waterway. Declassification of these waterways is recommended.
- These two green waterways are considered to be in 'Poor' condition based on field habitat assessments, and have low diversity of aquatic flora. The remaining three waterways assessed in the Study area were in 'Fair' condition. No aquatic fauna was observed during field surveys.
- Water quality results indicate overall water quality across the Study area was reasonably poor for supporting aquatic species.
- There are three mapped green (low risk) DAF waterways for fish barrier works that are intersected by Mitchell Road. Where the Project requires new culverts or culverts to be replaced for these crossings, this will require a development approval unless designs can comply with the Accepted development requirements.
- Potential impacts include the loss or degradation of aquatic habitats (particularly through decreased water quality from erosion and sedimentation), disturbance to aquatic fauna, and the spread of invasive species. However, given the poor condition and low risk of the green waterways, the facility is expected to largely avoid significant impacts on aquatic ecological values.
- To mitigate impacts, the Project will implement a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Erosion and Sediment Control Plans, and Biosecurity Plans. Water containment measures, including on-site storage ponds and channels, will manage site runoff, ensuring minimal impact on local water flows.

Contents

1.	Introduction	4
1.1	Project background	4
1.2	Project area	4
1.3	Purpose of this report	6
1.4	Terminology	6
1.5	Scope and limitations	6
2.	Method	8
2.1	Desktop assessment	8
2.2	Field assessment	9
2.2.1	Habitat assessment	12
2.2.2	<i>In-situ</i> water quality	13
2.2.3	Observations	13
2.3	Likelihood of occurrence	13
3.	Desktop assessment results	15
3.1	EPBC Act	15
3.2	MSES	15
3.3	WildNet and Atlas of Living Australia	15
3.4	Waterways providing for fish passage	16
3.5	Biosecurity	18
4.	Field results	18
4.1	Habitat assessments	18
4.2	<i>In-situ</i> water quality	25
4.3	Aquatic plants	26
4.4	Aquatic fauna	28
4.4.1	Fish	28
4.4.2	Other aquatic fauna	28
4.5	Conservation significant species	29
4.5.1	Likelihood of occurrence	29
4.5.2	Mary River cod	29
4.6	Mitchell Road waterway crossings	29
5.	Potential impacts	31
5.1	General	31
5.2	Construction impacts	31
5.2.1	Loss of aquatic habitat	31
5.2.2	Degradation of aquatic habitat and water	31
5.2.3	Disturbance of aquatic fauna by increased light, noise and vibration	32
5.2.4	Alteration of flow and aquatic fauna movement	32
5.2.5	Fauna injury and mortality	33
5.2.6	Introduction and spread of invasive species	33
5.3	Operational impacts	33
6.	Mitigation measures	34
6.1	Impact avoidance	34

6.1.1	Avoidance achieved during the design phase	34
6.1.2	Design, construction and operation measures	34
7.	Conclusions	35
8.	References	36

Table index

Table 1.1	Project specific terminology	6
Table 2.1	Summary of desktop searches	8
Table 2.2	Habitat characteristics and features recorded during habitat assessments	12
Table 2.3	River bioassessment program: habitat assessment score criteria	13
Table 2.4	Likelihood of occurrence assessment criteria	14
Table 3.1	Historical records within 5km of the Project area	15
Table 4.1	Site habitat bioassessment	18
Table 4.2	Site characteristics and ecological values	19
Table 4.3	In-situ water quality results	25
Table 4.4	Aquatic plants recorded during the field surveys	26
Table 4.5	Likelihood of occurrence assessment	29

Figure index

Figure 1.1	Proposed Project area and locality	5
Figure 2.1	Aquatic survey locations	11
Figure 3.1	DAF mapped waterways for waterway barrier works	17
Figure 4.1	Waterway crossing of Allan Creek tributary 3	30

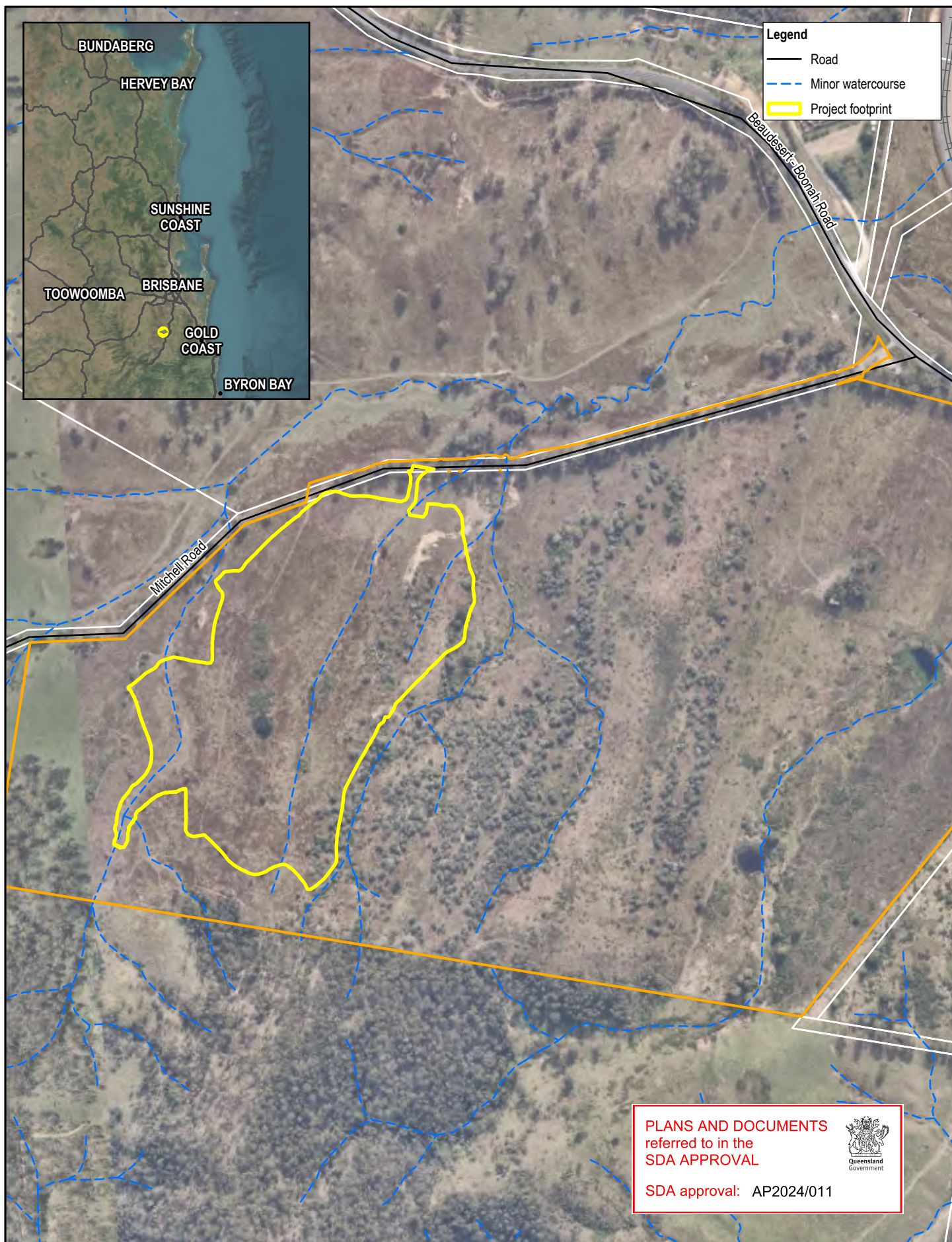
1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

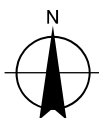
SOILCO Pty Ltd (hereafter SOILCO) are an organics recycling company with 40 years of experience in designing, building and operating organic recycling facilities. To meet the challenges of Australia's dynamic waste and resource recovery sector, SOILCO have secured three greenfield sites that are to be developed into large-scale organics recovery facilities. One of these greenfield sites, located in Bromelton, Queensland within the Scenic Rim, is intended to be developed into the Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility (the Project). The development of this facility requires the preparation and submission of planning and environmental approval applications prior to development. As such, GHD has partnered with SOILCO to provide planning and environmental services for securing statutory approvals for the Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility. This includes seeking planning approvals for early work activities (described as clearing, cutting and filling).

1.2 Project area

The Project area is in Bromelton on Lot 4 on plan RP85497, located approximately 6 km west of Beaudesert in the Scenic Rim Region of south-east Queensland (Figure 1.1). In 2008, Bromelton was declared a State Development Area (SDA) encompassing roughly 15,000 ha of greenfield land for medium to large scale industrial activities (State of Queensland, 2023). Tributaries within the Project area flow approximately 6.5 km North into Allan Creek, forming part of the Logan River sub-basin, which then discharges into southern Moreton Bay (Quandamooka country) approximately 35km from the Project area. The region is predominantly agricultural land with sparse riparian vegetation on waterway margins.



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0 50 100 150 200
Metres



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Aquatic Ecology Assessment

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 12/08/2024

Project area and locality

FIGURE 1.1

1.3 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this Aquatic Ecology Assessment Report is to identify and assess any potential impacts to ecological values within the Project area. Ecological values of interest include conservation significant aquatic species and associated ecological values.

This report details the findings of the desktop assessment and field surveys undertaken within the Project area. The report includes:

- Details of Project background
- Description of aquatic assessment methodology
- Summary of existing aquatic ecological values (including results of desktop and field assessments) and list of aquatic fauna species likely to be present within the Project area
- Likelihood of occurrence assessment for conservation significant aquatic fauna
- Discussion on potential impacts to waterways providing for fish passage from the proposed remediation works
- Environmental impact mitigation recommendations during design and construction.

1.4 Terminology

Terminology used in this report is outlined in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Project specific terminology

Desktop search	Purpose
Project area	The Project area represents the areas subject to direct disturbance for the proposed compost manufacturing facility. The Project area is presented on Figure 1.1.
Study area	The Study area represents the extent of the desktop searches. The Study area represents a 5 km buffer around the approximate centre point of the Project area (-27.97819,152.91026).
Conservation significant species	Species listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or migratory under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) or listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, special least concerned or colonial breeders under the Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NC Act).
Migratory species	Species listed as migratory under the EPBC Act
Introduced fauna	Introduced fauna species listed as feral animals under the EPBC Act or listed as prohibited or restricted matter under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .

1.5 Scope and limitations

This report has been prepared by GHD for SOILCO Pty Ltd and may only be used and relied on by SOILCO Pty Ltd for the purpose agreed between GHD and SOILCO Pty Ltd as set out in Section 1.3 of this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than SOILCO Pty Ltd arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this report. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

1.6 Project description

The Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility (the Bromelton CMF Project) is an organics facility located along Mitchell Road in Bromelton, in South East Queensland. The Bromelton CMF Project will involve the construction and operation of a facility for the receipt, processing, composting, and storage of the following materials: garden, food, wood wastes, manures and soil for the sale and distribution of finished compost, mulch and soil products. SOILCO will design, construct and operate the Bromelton CMF Project.

SOILCO are seeking the following approvals for the Project:

- A State Development Area (SDA) Material Change of Use approval for works within the Bromelton SDA under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971.
- An Environmental Authority (EA) Approval for Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs):
 - ERA 33(1): Crushing, milling, grinding or screening more than 5,000t of material in a year.
 - ERA 53(a): Organic material processing - processing more than 200 t of organic material in a year by composting
 - ERA 54(2)(c): Mechanical waste reprocessing - operating a facility for receiving and mechanically reprocessing more than 10,000 t a year of general waste

The Bromelton CMF Project aligns with objectives in the Queensland Government Queensland Organics Strategy 2022–2032 by reducing the amount of organic waste going to landfill and it will offer economic and social benefits through employment and local business opportunities in South East Queensland.

SOILCO commenced composting operations in 1985 in Australia and has a strong distribution network in agricultural and urban markets in Australia. SOILCO are a manufacturer of quality assured compost, mulch and soil blends and specialise in the design, construction and operation of innovative organics recycling facilities in Australia. SOILCO's mission is to transform organic resources into the world's best products to regenerate and enhance the health and productivity of soil and to maximise our contribution to clean energy and sustainable communities.

SOILCO successfully operates a state-of-the-art network of licensed organics processing facilities across Eastern Australia. SOILCO's infrastructure experience spans different technology solutions, including:

- Open Windrow (OW)
- In-Vessel Composting (IVC) tunnels
- Aerated Static Piles/ Covered Aerated Static Piles (ASP/CASP)

For the Bromelton CMF Project, SOILCO will utilise ASP & OW technologies.

Table 1.2 Bromelton CMF Project components

Project Component	Details
Lot on Plan	Lot 4 on Plan RP85497 and Mitchell Road (Local government road parcel)
Summary of proposed works	Construct and operate a Compost Manufacturing Facility (CMF) at 260 Mitchell Road, Bromelton for the sale and distribution of finished compost, mulch & soil products The site will be split into 3 different processing areas: Receiving, decontamination and composting utilizing Forced Aeration Pad system (ASP).
Construction disturbance area within Lot 4 RP85497	21 hectares
Operational footprint within Lot 4 RP85497	18.5 hectares
Proposed output of the compost facility and type of material to be received and processed	Receipt, processing, composting, and storage of up to 250,000 tpa of the following materials: Garden, Food and Wood wastes and manure. Receipt, processing, storage and blending of up to 150,000 tpa of sand and soil products for manufacturing (Virgin Excavated Natural Materials or VENM).
Technology used	Two composting technologies will be utilised to handle different feedstocks: 100,000 tpa of garden organics (GO) composted by Passive Open Windrow (OW) method.

Project Component	Details
	150,000 tpa of Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) is to be processed on a Forced Aeration Pad system (ASP). Wood wastes and manure will make up a small portion of the composting feedstocks and will be blended with the GO & FOGO based on onsite capacity. VENM will be received and stored as required based on demand of finished products. Due to the seasonal nature of feedstock generation, up to 15% of the total annual waste may be received in any one month. This would typically occur around spring and autumn.
Key infrastructure and structures	Access from Mitchell Road Weigh bridges Internal road network Maintenance and storage shed Final screening and manufacturing area Water tanks Aeration Pad system Office, carparking and amenities FOGO receival area 3 x leachate ponds 1 x freshwater dam Open windrows pad FOGO maturation pad Hardstand areas Retaining wall Upgrade of Mitchell Road
Hours of Operation	Monday – Friday 6am to 6pm Saturday – 6am to 4pm Sunday and public holidays 9am - 4pm
Operational Staff	22 employees
Access arrangements	Mitchell Road will connect the Bromelton CMF Project to the road network. Mitchell Road will be upgraded to accommodate the traffic from the Bromelton CMF Project.
Timeframe	Construction and Commissioning 7th April 2025 – 30th January 2026

2. Method

2.1 Desktop assessment

The desktop assessment was undertaken to collate existing information and identify any aquatic ecological values of the environment within the Project extent. Desktop searches were completed to provide location specific information on aquatic ecosystems/habitats and aquatic species listed as conservation significant under the EPBC Act and/or NC Act. The search extent for all desktop searches included a 5 km buffer around Project area to identify all the aquatic species known to occur in the area.

The desktop assessment used the information sources listed in 2.1.

Table 2.1 *Summary of desktop searches*

Desktop search	Purpose
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	
EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST)	The PMST identifies conservation significant aquatic flora and fauna species and communities listed under the EPBC Act as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) that have the potential to occur within the Study area (DCCEEW, 2023a).
Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT)	The SPRAT profiles were assessed to determine the distribution and habitat requirements of conservation significant species predicted to occur within the Study area (DCCEEW, 2023b).
Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI)	
Matters of State Environmental Significant (MSES) database	The MSES environmental database and report tool was used to identify MSES including aquatic protected areas, essential wetland habitats and waterways, and threatened species protected under the NC Act (DESI, 2023a).
WildNet	The WildNet online database was assessed through Queensland Globe to identify the location and date of historical records of conservation significant species within the Study area (DESI, 2023b).
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)	
Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works (WWBW spatial layer)	The Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works mapping was assessed through Queensland Globe to identify any mapped waterways within the Study area (DAF, 2024).
State of Queensland	
Queensland Globe State Mapping Layers	Queensland Globe mapping layers were used to review presence of significant wetlands and fish habitat areas within the Study area (State of Queensland, 2024a).
Watercourse identification mapping	The watercourse identification mapping was assessed through Queensland Globe to determine any relevant authorisations required within the Study area covered by the <i>Water Act 2000</i> (State of Queensland, 2024b)
Other sources	
Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database	The ALA database (2024) was used to retrieve records of historical flora and fauna species previously observed in the vicinity of the Study area.
Scientific reports and publicly available information.	A search was conducted to identify existing information on aquatic habitats and aquatic fauna and flora species previously recorded in the Study area.

2.2 Field assessment

A field survey was conducted to confirm the existing ecological values of the Study area identified from the desktop assessment. The survey was also used to inform the likelihood of occurrence assessment for EPBC Act and NC Act listed species. Assessment of waterways providing for fish passage at the site of the proposed compost facility was also completed. The field survey was undertaken within the Study area on both 5 and 10 April 2024. The survey involved habitat assessments and *in-situ* water quality sampling (see Section 2.2.1 and 2.2.2).

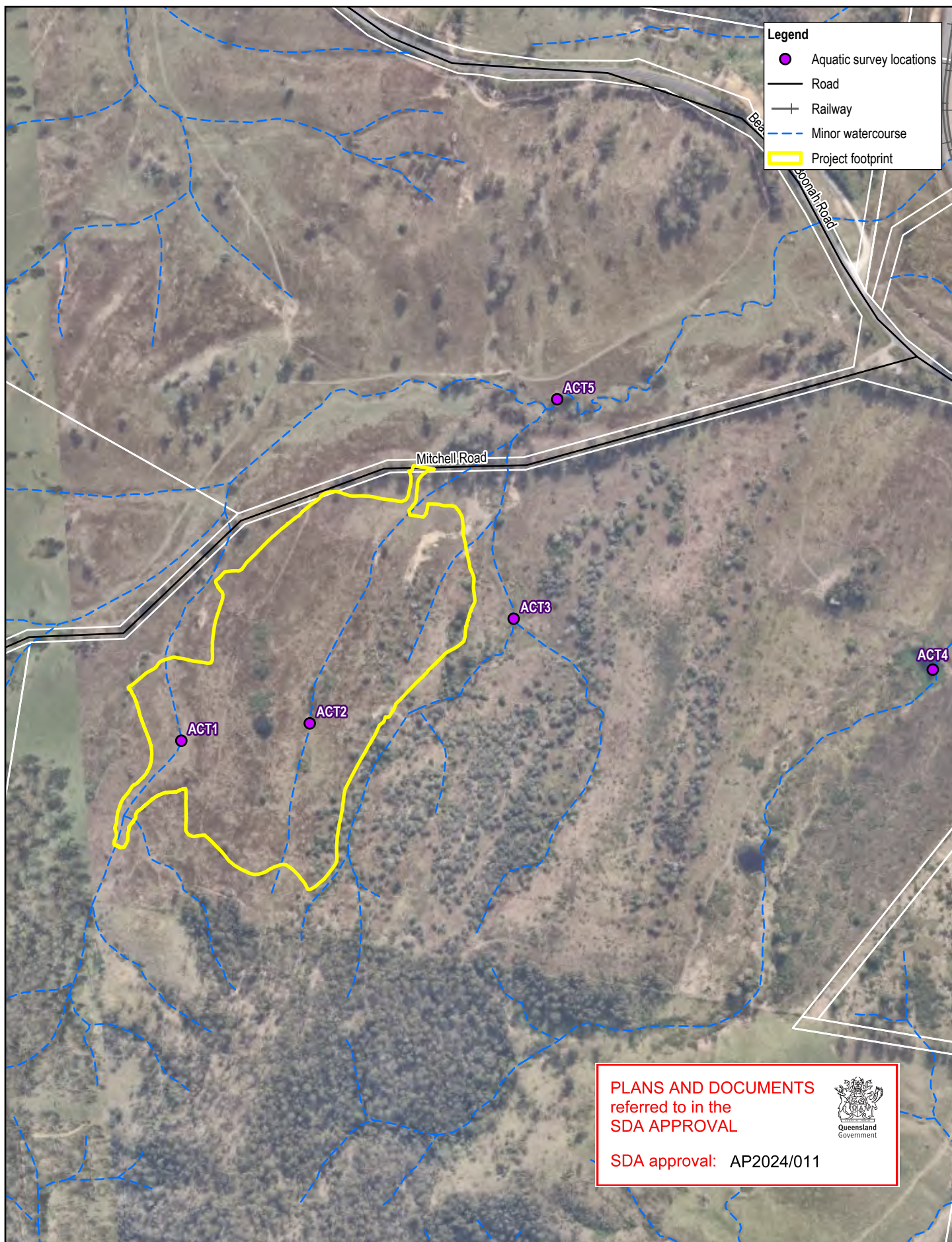
Survey site locations are presented in Figure 2.1. A total of five tributaries were assessed:

- Allan Creek Tributary (ACT) 1, 2, and 3 surveyed 5 April 2024
 - o ACT1 flows through the south-west extent of the Project area
 - o ACT2 flows through the Project area
 - o ACT3 is located slightly east and outside of the Project area but within the Lot boundary

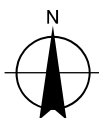
- ACT 4 and 5 surveyed 10 April 2024
 - ACT4 is located far east and outside of the Project area but within the Lot boundary
 - ACT5 is outside of the Lot at the confluence of tributaries ACT1-3

Based on information provided by the Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water, all these tributaries would be determined as drainage features for the purpose of the *Water Act 2000*.

Weather conditions on 5 April 2024 recorded 6 mm of rain and light winds with temperatures ranging from 18.8°C to 24.0°C (Bureau of Meteorology, 2024). On 10 April 2024, there was also light winds with no rain and a wider temperature range from 10.7°C to 27.2°C. A total of 32.6 mm of rain had been received since the start of April prior to the field survey commencement on 5 April 2024, with an additional 13.8 mm rain between the two survey events. All weather data was sourced from the nearest available Australian Bureau of Meteorology weather station – Beaudesert Drumley Street (Station ID 040983).



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Metres



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Aquatic Ecology Assessment

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 12/08/2024

Aquatic survey locations

FIGURE 2.1

2.2.1 Habitat assessment

Aquatic habitat assessments were undertaken at five sites in the Study area. These habitat assessments were completed to describe the presence and condition of key aquatic habitat features and overall condition of the waterway at each site. The assessments were conducted in accordance with the *Queensland Australian River Assessment System (AusRivAS) Sampling and Processing Manual* (Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM), 2001) and *Monitoring and Sampling Manual* (Department of Environment and Science (DES), 2018a).

Habitats were characterised in terms of the key features outlined in Table 2.2.

The location and extent of habitats within the site were mapped along the extent of the waterways within the Project area with photographs at each site taken to provide additional representation of habitat conditions at the time of the survey. All

An overall condition score was calculated by scoring each habitat variable against condition criteria detailed in Table 2.2. These scores were then compared between sites to identify patterns within the data and provide an ecologically relevant interpretation of the results.

Table 2.2 *Habitat characteristics and features recorded during habitat assessments*

Habitat characteristic	Key features
Channel type	Reach morphology: bank full bank height, bank full stream width, stream wetted width, normal wetted width, water depth
Habitat diversity and extent	Variety of habitat: the presence of shallow, deep, pool, run, riffle, undercut bank, woody debris and macrophytes habitats
Bed and bank composition	Substrate: percent representation by bedrock, boulder (>256 mm), cobble (64-256 mm), pebble (4-64 mm), gravel (2-4 mm), sand (0.05-2 mm) and silt/clay (<0.05 mm) classifications Sediment deposits: presence of instream deposits of either sand or silt (or none)
Surface water attributes	Water quality: substrate anoxia, water surface colour and condition, the presence of water or substrate odour was noted Hydrology: estimates of velocity
Instream habitat	Snags and woody debris: representation of detritus (leaves, twigs), sticks (<2 cm diameter), branches (<15 cm diameter) and logs (>15 cm diameter) classifications estimated in terms of cover within the reach as either none, little (1-10%), some (10-50%), moderate (50-75%) or extensive (>75%) Habitat attributes: presence of periphyton, moss, filamentous algae, macrophytes, bank overhang vegetation, trailing bank vegetation, blanketing silt and substrate anoxia, using the same 'none' to 'extensive' categories as for snags and woody debris Macrophytes: general characterisations of visible macrophytes
Riparian condition	Riparian zone: width of riparian zone, % canopy cover, % shading, cover (none' to 'extensive') of bare ground, grass, shrubs, trees <10 m high; trees >10 m high and presence of exotic species
Existing disturbances/modifications or barriers	Disturbances: impacts from humans, pastoral animals, non-pastoral animals Presence of erosion, artificial and/or natural barriers
Breeding habitat	Location and suitability of potential breeding habitats

Table 2.3 River bioassessment program: habitat assessment score criteria

Habitat variable	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Bottom substrate	0 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20
Embeddedness	0 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20
Velocity and depth category	0 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20
Channel alteration	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15
Bottom scouring and deposition	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15
Pool/riffle, run/bend ratio	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15
Bank stability	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 10
Bank vegetation and stability	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 10
Streamside cover	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 10
Total	0 - 38	39 - 74	75 - 110	111 - 135

2.2.2 *In-situ* water quality

In-situ water quality readings were collected for surface water when present at sites (>0.2 m depth). *In-situ* water quality measurements were recorded using a calibrated YSI Pro DSS multi-parameter water quality meter, and measurements included:

- Water temperature (°C)
- pH (pH units)
- Electrical conductivity (µS/cm)
- Dissolved oxygen (mg/L and % saturation)
- Turbidity (NTU)

The meter was calibrated as per manufacturer's requirements prior to deployment.

Surface water quality data was compared against the guidelines given in the *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019*, – Western Logan River Freshwaters – Upper Freshwaters – Moderately Disturbed waters (Low Flow) (DES 2022).

2.2.3 Observations

Opportunistic observations of fish and other aquatic fauna were undertaken at all sites.

2.3 Likelihood of occurrence

A likelihood of occurrence assessment was conducted to attribute a 'likelihood rating' to all conservation significant species that were predicted to occur in the desktop assessment. The likelihood of occurrence assessment was based on a review of species distributions and habitat requirements, historical records for the region, and the results of habitat assessments and aquatic surveys conducted within the Project area.

The likelihood of occurrence ranking was based on the framework in

Table 2.4 Likelihood of occurrence assessment criteria

Likelihood	Criteria
Confirmed present	Species has been recorded within the Study area during field surveys.
Likely to occur	- There are recent (within 10 years) and nearby (within 10km) historical records of the species. - Suitable high-quality habitat is present within the Study area.
Potential to occur	- There are older (10-20 years) and more regional (10-30km) historical records of the species. - The species was not detected in field surveys. - Low to moderate habitat suitability/quality is present within the Study area. - The species has life history characteristics that warrant increased conservatism in likelihood assessment (i.e. cryptic species or species with temporal or spatial dynamism such as transient, wide-ranging species or species that are dormant for extended periods). - The species is unlikely to occur in the Study area but has a reasonable likelihood of occurring immediately adjacent and should be included in impact assessment due to the potential for indirect impacts on the species
Unlikely to occur (Very low likelihood)	The species has been historically recorded locally or regionally; however, no suitable habitat occurs within the Study area, and the species has limited mobility or temporal dynamism, allowing increased confidence that it is unlikely to occur within the Study area even on a transient basis.
Highly unlikely to occur (Negligible likelihood)	- The species has not been historically recorded in the region. - No suitable habitat is present, and the Study area is generally outside the species current known range. - The species has well-known and highly specific habitat requirements that are not present in the Study area. - The species has low mobility. This is reserved for species where there is very high confidence that the species will not occur.

3. Desktop assessment results

3.1 EPBC Act

Several EPBC Act referrals have been submitted on land in close proximity of the Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility Project area. Referrals submitted in the last 10 years for projects located within 5 km of the Project area include:

- 2021/8927 Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project
- 2018/8320 South West Pipeline and Wyaralong Tanks Project, Qld
- 2015/7522 Improving rabbit biocontrol; releasing another strain of RHDDV, southern two thirds of Australia

Information provided in these referrals has been reviewed as part of the assessment. These studies did not confirm the presence of any threatened aquatic species.

The desktop assessment for MNES identified that the Project area is 30-40 km upstream from the Moreton Bay Ramsar Wetland. There were no threatened aquatic ecological communities found to occur in the Project area or surrounds.

The EPBC Act PMST results determined that the Mary River cod (*Maccullochella mariensis*) was the only conservation significant aquatic species with the potential to occur in the Project area. The Mary River cod was historically found in the Logan-Albert catchment, but now only occurs naturally in the Mary River catchment. The species is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act, and there is a known translocated population of Mary River cod within the region. However, there are no records of the Mary River cod in the desktop search extent.

3.2 MSES

There are no fish habitat areas present in the Project area, and the DESI referable wetlands mapping indicates the Project area is not located in a wetland protection trigger area. However, there are natural wetlands of 'High Ecological Significance' occurring within 5 km of the Project area. These wetlands comprise less than 1% of the desktop search extent, with the closest wetland area situated over 3 km from the Project boundary.

3.3 WildNet and Atlas of Living Australia

The WildNet results (Appendix A) identified no species of conservation significance in the desktop search extent. There was a total of two freshwater turtle species (eastern snake-necked turtle and Murray turtle) and 21 freshwater fish including three exotic species (Mozambique mouthbrooder, European carp and the eastern gambusia) as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Historical records within 5km of the Project area

Scientific name	Common name	Conservation significant species	Movement behaviour
Fish			
<i>Ambassis agassizii</i>	Agassiz's glassfish	No	Potamodromous
<i>Anguilla australis</i>	southern shortfin eel	No	Catadromous
<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel	No	Catadromous
<i>Oreochromis mossambica</i>	Mozambique mouthbrooder	No – exotic species	Potadromous
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	European carp	No – exotic species	Potamodromous
<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	striped gudgeon	No	Potamodromous
<i>Hypseleotris compressa</i>	empire gudgeon	No	Potamodromous
<i>Hypseleotris galii</i>	firetail gudgeon	No	Potamodromous

Scientific name	Common name	Conservation significant species	Movement behaviour
<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	western carp gudgeon	No	Potamodromous
<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	flathead gudgeon	No	Potamodromous
<i>Philypnodon macrostomus</i>	dwarf flathead gudgeon	No	Potamodromous
<i>Awaous acritosus</i>	roman-nose goby	No	Amphidromous
<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	crimsonspotted rainbowfish	No	Potamodromous
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	sea mullet	No	Catadromous
<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i>	Australian bass	No	Catadromous
<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish	No	Potamodromous
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	eastern gambusia	No – exotic species	Potamodromous
<i>Pseudomugil signifer</i>	Pacific blue eye	No	Catadromous
<i>Retropinna semoni</i>	Australian smelt	No	Potamodromous
<i>Notesthes robusta</i>	bullrout	No	Catadromous
<i>Leiopotherapon unicolor</i>	spangled perch	No	Potamodromous
Reptiles			
<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	eastern snake-necked turtle	No	Potamodromous
<i>Emydura macquarii</i>	Murray turtle	No	Potamodromous

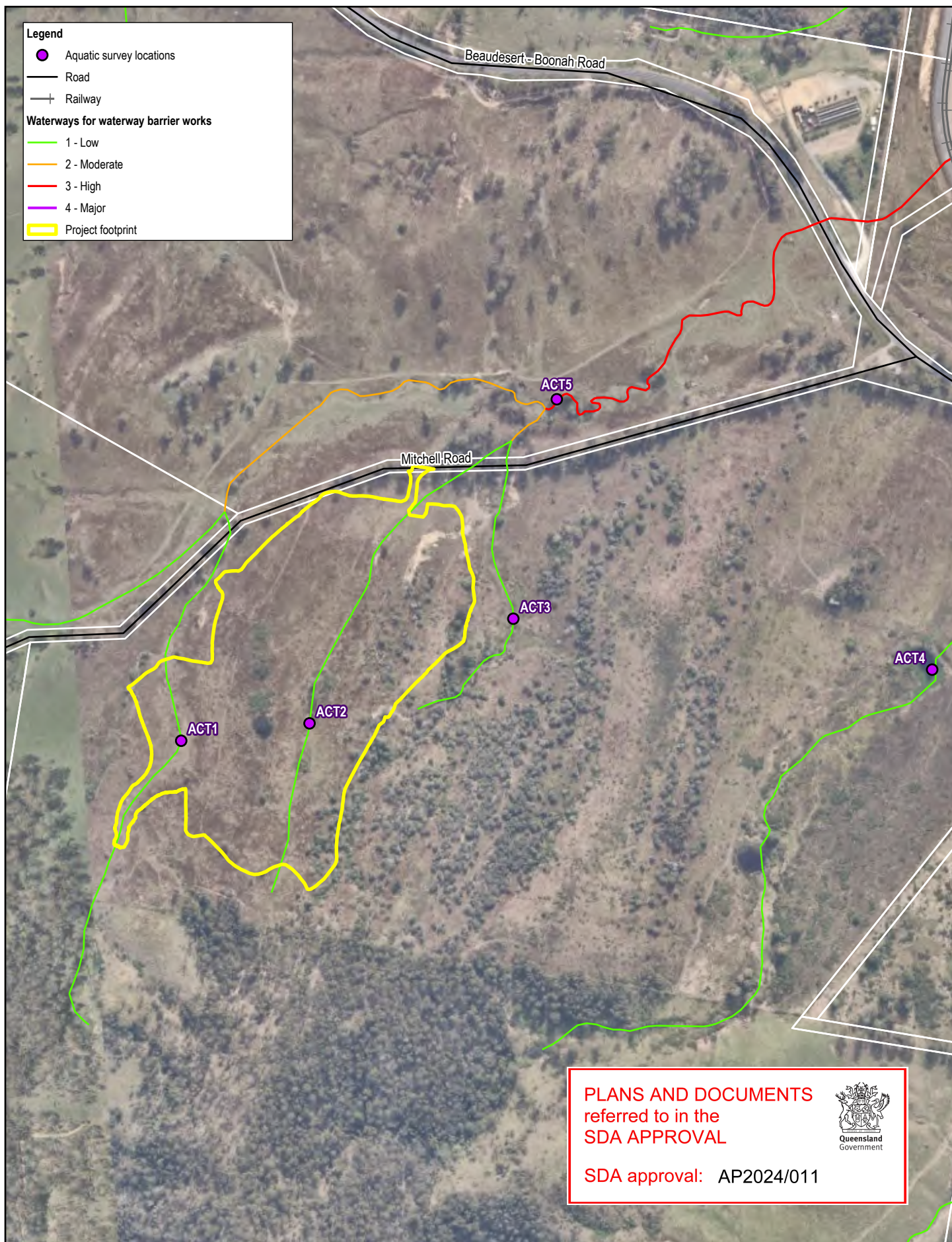
3.4 Waterways providing for fish passage

There are two waterways in the Project area mapped as 'green' (low risk) waterways under the Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works mapping (Figure 3.1). Both of these waterways flow north-west into two separate 'amber' (moderate risk) waterways, and then converge to a 'red' (major risk) waterway approximately 200 m from the Project area. This 'red' waterway then continues to flow north-west as a tributary to Allan Creek. Allan Creek is mapped as a 'purple' (major risk) waterway, which has a confluence to the Logan River approximately 6.5 km downstream of the Project area.

There are three waterways mapped as 'green' (low risk) waterways that are intersected by Mitchell Road; two of which are the same waterways mapped in the Project area. The other mapped waterway along site ACT3 is located east of the Project area and flows downstream to an 'amber' (moderate risk) waterway at the confluence with the waterway along site ACT2 (Figure 3.1).

The mapped drainage lines along sites ACT1 and ACT2 do not provide fish passage or contain any defining features of a waterway (i.e. defined bed and banks, fish habitat) (Figure 3.1). It is recommended to lodge a waterway determination requesting to declassify these two mapped fish passage waterways. The mapped waterway along site ACT3 does contain defining features of a waterway and could provide for fish passage in periods of flow.

A search of the EPBC Act PMST indicated that the Project area is not located within the vicinity of any wetlands of international importance. The Moreton Bay Ramsar Wetland is located approximately 30-40 km downstream of the Project area. Due to the distance between the Project area and the Moreton Bay Ramsar Wetland the proposed composting facility is unlikely to have an impact on the wetland.

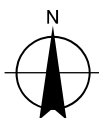


Paper Size ISO A4

0 50 100 150 200

Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility
Aquatic Ecology Assessment

DAF mapped
waterways for waterway barrier works

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 12/08/2024

FIGURE 3.1

3.5 Biosecurity

Historical records identified three introduced fish species including the Mozambique mouthbrooder (*Oreochromis mossambica*), European carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and eastern gambusia (*Gambusia holbrooki*). All three species are category 3, 5, 6 and 7 restricted noxious species under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and therefore must not be kept, fed, given away, sold or released into the environment.

4. Field results

4.1 Habitat assessments

Riverine habitat assessments were carried out at five sites as shown in Figure 2.1. Bioassessment scores conducted during the field survey are shown in Table 4.1. Sites ACT1 and ACT 2 habitat scores were rated 'poor' with low ecological values due to limited instream habitat and connectivity. Sites ACT3, ACT4 and ACT5 habitat scores were 'fair' with moderate ecological values. Instream habitat for these sites varied ranging from boulder/cobble benthic habitat, undercut banks and exposed roots providing refuge for small-bodied fish within pool sections. Site characteristics and ecological values are described in more detail in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1 Site habitat bioassessment

Habitat variable	Scale	ACT1	ACT2	ACT3	ACT4	ACT5
Bottom substrate	0-20	5	3	6	6	6
Embeddedness	0-20	5	4	7	7	7
Velocity and depth category	0-20	3	3	6	6	7
Channel alteration	0-15	2	3	4	5	6
Habitat variable	0-15	3	3	6	8	8
Pool/riffle, run/ben ratio	0-15	3	4	7	7	7
Bank stability	0-10	7	5	5	6	6
Bank vegetation and stability	0-10	4	4	8	8	8
Streamside cover	0-10	5	5	7	6	7
Totals	0-135	37	34	56	59	62
Habitat score category		Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair

Table 4.2 Site characteristics and ecological values

Site	Characteristics	Ecological values
Allan Creek Tributary 1 (ACT1)		
Site 	– Mapped as a drainage feature under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> and low risk (green) waterway for waterway barrier works under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>. – 1st order ephemeral tributary consisting of intermittent pool sections. – Isolated pools holding water were highly turbid with a maximum wetted width of 3 m and maximum depth of 0.5m – Benthic habitat predominantly grass throughout the drainage line, with 100% silt/clay substrate. – Some native macrophytes recorded in the drainage line including tall spikerush (<i>Eleocharis sphacelate</i>), bunchy sedge (<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>) and willow-primrose (<i>Ludwigia octalis</i>). – Little to no riparian vegetation along banks. Patches of <i>Lantana camara</i> (a declared weed) and sparse mature <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> within the gully. – No large woody debris present within channel.	– Overall habitat rating was poor (37) with low aquatic ecological values. – No connectivity and fish passage to upstream areas. – Instream habitat was limited to grass and macrophytes. – Habitat disturbance from prior vegetation clearing and cattle grazing evident along the drainage line extent.
Upstream 		
Downstream 		

Site	Characteristics	Ecological values
Allan Creek Tributary 2 (ACT2)		
Site 	– Mapped as a drainage feature under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> and low risk (green) waterway for waterway barrier works under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>. – 1st order ephemeral tributary consisting of shallow intermittent pool sections. – Isolated pools holding water were highly turbid with a maximum wetted width of 3 m and maximum depth of 0.5 m at the time of survey. – Benthic habitat consisted of exotic grass vegetation and native macrophytes with 100% silt/clay substrate. – Sparse <i>Eucalyptus teriticornis</i> riparian vegetation. – No large woody debris observed. – Macrophytes recorded along the drainage line include tall spike rush (<i>Eleocharis sphacelate</i>), bunchy sedge (<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>) and long leaf willow-primrose (<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>).	– Overall habitat rating was poor (34) with low aquatic ecological values. – Instream habitat limited to some macrophytes and grass vegetation. – No connectivity and fish passage to upstream areas. – Habitat disturbance from previous clearing and cattle grazing.
Upstream 		
Downstream 		

Site	Characteristics	Ecological values
Allan Creek Tributary 3 (ACT3)		
Site 	– Mapped as a drainage feature under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> and low risk (green) waterway for waterway barrier works under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>. – Isolated pools holding water were highly turbid with a maximum wetted width of 3 m and maximum depth of 0.5 m at the time of survey. – Benthic habitat varied throughout the creek, consisting of boulder, pebble/cobble sections and sand/clay substrate within the pool sections. – Left and right banks showed moderate signs of erosion. Sections of undercut banks with exposed roots were common. – Riparian vegetation along banks consisted of overhanging mature <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus teriticornis</i> with <i>Lantana camara</i> shrub layer. – Large woody debris present within channel. – Native macrophytes recorded along drainage include slender knotweed (<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>) and rice sedge (<i>Cyperus difformis</i>).	– Overall habitat rating was fair (56) with moderate ecological value. – Instream habitat consisted of pebble/cobble substrate, undercut banks with exposed roots and large woody debris providing foraging and refuge habitat for fish species. – Habitat disturbance from cattle evident within bed and banks of waterway. Previous vegetation clearing throughout lower section.
Upstream 		
Downstream		

Site	Characteristics	Ecological values
		
Allan Creek Tributary 4 (ACT4)		
Site 	– Mapped low risk (green) waterway for waterway barrier works under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> and drainage feature under the <i>Water Act 2000</i>. – Permanent intermittent pool sections (modified dams) within creek. – Deeper pool sections had a maximum wetted width of 40m and approximate depth of 2-3 m at the time of survey. – Benthic habitat varied throughout the creek, mainly consisting of pebble/cobble sections and 100% silt/clay substrate within the permanent pools. – Left and right banks showed moderate signs of erosion. Sections of undercut banks with exposed roots were common. – Riparian vegetation along the upper reaches of the drainage channel consisted of mature <i>Eucalyptus teriticornis</i> with <i>Lantana camara</i> shrub layer. – Large woody debris present within channel. – Native macrophytes recorded along drainage line include swamp lily (<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>), slender knowtweed (<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>), tall spikerush (<i>Eleocharis sphacelate</i>), common rush (<i>Juncus usitatus</i>) and rice sedge (<i>Cyperus difformis</i>).	– Overall habitat rating was fair (58) with moderate to high ecological value. – Instream habitat consisted of sections of pebble/cobble substrate, undercut banks with exposed roots and large woody debris providing foraging and refuge habitat for fish species. – Habitat disturbance from cattle evident within bed and banks of waterway.
Upstream 		

Site	Characteristics	Ecological values
Downstream 		

Site	Characteristics	Ecological values
Allan Creek Tributary 5 (ACT5)		
Site  Upstream	– Mapped as a drainage feature under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> and high risk (red) waterway for waterway barrier works under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>. – 3rd order tributary with semi-permanent intermittent pool sections within creek. – Pool sections were highly turbid with a maximum wetted width of 3 m and maximum depth of 1 m at the time of survey. – Benthic habitat varied throughout the creek, mainly consisting of pebble/cobble sections and 100% silt/clay substrate within the permanent pools. – Left and right banks showed moderate signs of erosion. Sections of undercut banks with exposed roots were common. – Riparian vegetation along banks consisted of overhanging mature <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus teriticornis</i> with <i>Lantana camara</i> shrub layer. – Large woody debris present within channel. – Native macrophytes recorded along drainage line include swamp lily (<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>), water snowflake (<i>Nymphoides indica</i>), slender knotweed (<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>), tall spikerush (<i>Eleocharis sphacelate</i>) and common rush (<i>Juncus usitatus</i>).	– Overall habitat rating was good (76) with moderate to high ecological value, providing connectivity and fish passage to upstream and downstream areas during wet-season months (typically December to April). – Instream habitat consisted of pebble/cobble substrate, undercut banks with exposed roots and large woody debris providing foraging and refuge habitat for fish species. – Habitat disturbance from cattle evident within bed and banks of waterway.

Site	Characteristics	Ecological values
 Downstream 		

4.2 *In-situ* water quality

In-situ water quality was taken at each site during the surveys (Table 4.3). The parameters were compared to the Western Logan River Freshwaters- upland moderately disturbed water quality guidelines (DES, 2022). There are no water quality guidelines for water temperature; however, water temperatures were within normal ranges expected for the sampling season. Exceedances were recorded at all five sites for dissolved oxygen and turbidity. Dissolved oxygen ranged from 50.6% (ACT2) to 84.1% (ACT5) whilst turbidity ranged from 42.11 NTU (ACT4) to 78.15 NTU (ACT1). Exceedances for electrical conductivity were also recorded at all sites, except for site ACT4 (346 μ S/cm). The pH was within the water quality guideline range at each site. These results indicate the overall water quality across site was reasonably poor to support a diverse range of aquatic species.

Table 4.3 *In-situ* water quality results

Sample Location ID	Temp.	pH	Electrical conductivity	Dissolved oxygen	Dissolved oxygen	Turbidity
Units	°C	pH unit	μ S/cm	mg/L	% sat.	NTU
Guideline *	–	6.5-8.0	350	–	85 – 110%	11
ACT1	27.5	7.5	371	5.9	51.2	78.15
ACT2	27.2	7.0	365	5.8	50.6	64.12
ACT3	26.9	6.9	357	6.2	58.6	74.72
ACT4	21.8	7.3	346	6.4	65.8	42.11
ACT5	22.1	7.9	361	6.8	84.1	73.85

* *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019*, Logan River Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives Basin No. 145 (part) – Western Logan River Freshwaters – Upland Freshwaters – Upland Moderately Disturbed waters (Low Flow)

Orange cells note exceedances compared against water quality guidelines.

4.3 Aquatic plants

Aquatic plants (macrophytes) recorded at each site are shown in Table 4.4. Site ACT4 recorded the highest density and diversity of macrophytes (six species) with sites ACT1 and ACT2 recording the lowest density and diversity (three species).

Table 4.4 Aquatic plants recorded during the field surveys

Species	ACT1	ACT2	ACT3	ACT4	ACT5
 <i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i> Swamp Lily	x	x	x	✓	✓
 <i>Nymphoides indica</i> Water snowflake	x	x	x	✓	x
 <i>Persicaria decipiens</i> Slender knotweed	x	x	✓	✓	✓

Species	ACT1	ACT2	ACT3	ACT4	ACT5
 <i>Eleocharis sphacelate</i> Tall spikerush	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 <i>Juncus usitatus</i> Common rush	x	x	x	✓	✓
 <i>Cyperus difformis</i> Rice Sedge	x	x	✓	✓	x

Species	ACT1	ACT2	ACT3	ACT4	ACT5
 <i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> Bunchy sedge	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
 <i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> Willow primrose	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

4.4 Aquatic fauna

4.4.1 Fish

The desktop assessment identified a total of 18 native fish species with a further three exotic species previously recorded within 5 km of the Project area (Table 3.1). These fish species exhibit various migratory behaviours, including:

- Seven catadromous species (breeding in marine environments, migrating from freshwater),
- One amphidromous species (migrating between freshwater and marine environments, not for breeding),
- 17 potamodromous species (migrating within freshwater)

No fish species were observed during the field survey.

4.4.2 Other aquatic fauna

Other aquatic fauna known to occur within the search extent:

- Eastern snake-necked turtle (*Chelodina longicollis*)
- Murray river turtle (*Emydura macquarii*)

None of the turtle species are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act or NC Act. No turtles or evidence of turtle nesting was observed within the Project area during field surveys.

4.5 Conservation significant species

As described in Section 3.1, conservation significant aquatic species identified based on the desktop assessment was limited to the Mary River cod (*Maccullochella mariensis*), currently listed as endangered under the EPBC act.

4.5.1 Likelihood of occurrence

A likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken for any threatened species that have potential to occur within the Project area based on the results of the desktop assessment and field survey. A likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken for the Mary River cod based on species records and the presence or absence of suitable habitat identified during field surveys. The likelihood of occurrence assessment is summarised in Table 4.5 with additional details on the species provided below.

Table 4.5 Likelihood of occurrence assessment

Species Name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status	Study area in species mapped distribution	Nearby historical records	Likelihood of occurrence
Mary River cod (<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>)	Endangered	-	No	47km	Unlikely to occur – Limited to no suitable habitat within the site. Local records for the species have not been identified.

4.5.2 Mary River cod

The Mary River cod is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act. This species is endemic to the Mary River and primarily inhabits large, deep (0.8 – 3 m), shaded pools within relatively undisturbed tributaries (DCCEEW 2022). Key habitat features include heavily undercut banks, large woody debris and overhanging vegetation. Still or very slow-flowing waters are preferred (Pusey et al. 2004). Mary River cod are ambush predators, which feed mostly at dawn and dusk (DCCEEW 2022). The home range size of the Mary River cod is generally small (100 – 1000 m). Mary River cod spawn annually during spring soon after the water temperature rises to 20°C, and it is presumed that they lay eggs within hollow logs (QDPI 1996).

Habitat conditions within the Project area are considered to be absent for the Mary River cod due to the lack of large permanent pool habitats and the absence of structurally complex in-stream features such as large rocks, snags, overhanging banks and vegetation, and woody debris within perennial waterways. Overall, based on the absence of suitable habitat this species is considered as 'unlikely to occur'.

4.6 Mitchell Road waterway crossings

Mitchell Road is currently a gravel lined access road for the adjoining properties. The road crosses three waterways DAF mapped 'green' (low risk) waterways and currently there are only pipe culverts under the crossing of Allan Creek tributary 1, downstream of site ACT1. At the crossing of Allan Creek tributary 2 and 3, downstream of sites ACT2 and ACT3, there are currently no culverts and the road is impeding fish passage and natural water flow (e.g. Figure 4.1) due to poorly constructed bed level crossings not in line with the natural channel bed. Allan Creek tributary 3 meets the requirements of a waterway (Section 3.4) and therefor fish passage will need to be considered during construction. Pending waterway determination as discussed in Section 3.4, Allan Creek tributaries 1 and 2 will currently require culverts for any upgrades to Mitchell Road.

Where the Project requires new culverts or culverts to be replaced, this will require a development approval unless designs can comply with the *Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works* (DAF 2018). At a minimum, culvert crossings of a 'green' waterway must meet the following:

- Have a minimum (combined) culvert aperture width of 1.2m and be placed within the low flow channel; or have a combined culvert aperture width that spans 100% of the main channel width.

- All new or replacement culvert cells must be installed at or below bed level.
- The obvert (internal roof) of the culvert cell(s) must be a minimum of 300 mm above the commence to flow water level (or bed level, for ephemeral waterways).
- The culvert must be installed at no steeper gradient than the waterway bed gradient.
- New culvert cells must be aligned parallel (within 10°) to the direction of water flow to minimise turbulence.



Figure 4.1 *Waterway crossing of Allan Creek tributary 3*

5. Potential impacts

5.1 General

Potential direct and indirect impacts on aquatic ecology values from construction and operation of the compost manufactory facility include:

- Loss of aquatic habitat
- Degradation of aquatic habitat and water quality
- Disturbance of aquatic fauna
- Alteration of flow and fauna movement
- Injury and mortality of wildlife
- Introduction and spread of invasive species.

These potential impacts are discussed below. A suite of mitigation measures have been developed in response to the identified potential impacts and are discussed in Section 6.

5.2 Construction impacts

5.2.1 Loss of aquatic habitat

The design has been drafted to minimise encroachment onto aquatic habitat as far as reasonably possible, with refinements to the pad design to minimise impact to downstream hydraulics. The current design will have a direct impact on two drainage lines that are green (low risk) Queensland DAF mapped waterways for waterway barrier works. These waterways are currently impacted by local land uses (e.g. agriculture practices and the historical loss of aquatic habitat). Any new infrastructure built on the site will create impacts to the ecosystem and surrounding environments including the removal of surrounding riparian vegetation. The Project area will not directly impact the amber (medium risk) and red (high risk) waterways to the north of the Project area as shown in Figure 3.1.

5.2.2 Degradation of aquatic habitat and water

Degradation and disturbance of aquatic habitat may occur through the reduction of water quality from excessive sediment and release of contaminants, increase in weed and pest species, and overall reduction in suitability of habitat conditions (e.g. loss of riparian habitat). There are numerous ways that construction activities can impact the aquatic environment. These are:

- Dust generation, sedimentation and erosion
- Storage and spillage of hazardous materials
- Flow diversion and control
- Rubbish.

Increased erosion and sedimentation resulting from earthworks and removal of vegetation has the potential to degrade the quality of habitat in the Project area and could be transported downstream of areas of high ecological value. Earthworks and construction works have the potential to affect water quality resulting in altered water chemistry (e.g. increased turbidity, decreased oxygen levels and reduced light penetration), changes in channel morphology (e.g. filling of pools or increased scouring), alteration of substrate composition and smothering of habitat resources (e.g. food and riparian structure) (Wood and Armitage, 1997; Wheeler et al., 2005). Unmitigated, these impacts may have a localised effect on fauna by reducing habitat value (e.g. number of refuges, microhabitats and food availability) within the immediate and downstream areas. The potential ecological consequences to fauna species may include a temporary and localised decrease in abundance and a decrease in

breeding success. Sediment mobilisation is most likely to be generated during the construction phase as a result of heavy machinery use, removal of riparian vegetation and erosive effects of construction in the vicinity of banks.

Degradation of aquatic habitat has the potential to occur throughout the duration of the construction period and may impact waterways within the direct Project area and may extend to downstream areas during flow events.

During construction, large machinery will be required to transport materials and conduct earthworks. The use of machinery has the potential to degrade downstream environments as a result of accidental spillage of contaminants (e.g. fuels and lubricants). Many chemicals, such as petrol and diesel fuel, drilling lubricants and pesticides, are particularly toxic to freshwater macroinvertebrate taxa. Construction materials like cement slurries are also highly caustic and can raise pH above tolerable limits for aquatic taxa. In severe cases, a large-scale hydrocarbon spill would result in the formation of a toxic surface slick with the potential to cause death, poor health and / or reduced reproductive success in aquatic communities for a period of months to years. The risks associated with the spillage of contaminants can be significantly mitigated by conformance with the legislation and recommended measures contained in a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

During construction and operation, there is the potential for rubbish from the site to enter the waterway, which can harm aquatic fauna. Rubbish can be in the form of drink bottles and cans, plastic wrappers and/or larger material generated from the site. Rubbish can flow downstream and degrade the habitat quality of waterways, as well as potentially harm fauna (e.g. via ingestion or strangling). Additional indirect impacts associated with the drainage works may include changes to hydrology from changed runoff conditions and overflow pathways. These indirect impacts may also have flow on effects downstream to wetland areas and important habitat for marine threatened species.

5.2.3 Disturbance of aquatic fauna by increased light, noise and vibration

The Project has the capacity to cause indirect degradation of adjacent habitats due to an increase in the exposure to light, noise and vibration from construction machinery and vehicles and operation of the facility. This will increase light, noise and vibration disturbance on local fauna. Increased light, noise and vibration can alter individual species' behaviours, and disrupt the balance of inter-species interactions. Such disruptions typically favour feral predators and generalist species that owe their success to broad ecological tolerances and possess the ability to actively exploit disturbed environments. However, this risk of an increase in the exposure to light, noise and vibration is low given that the adjacent waterways are ephemeral and will unlikely support fauna during the construction period.

Reducing night works and limiting site lighting to the minimum needed for safety will minimise light disturbance and disruption of nocturnal behaviours.

5.2.4 Alteration of flow and aquatic fauna movement

Seasonal migrations are an important life stage for many of Australia's native aquatic fauna, with numerous aquatic fish species undertaking migrations as part of their lifecycle and/or movements as part of their day-to-day foraging activities. During construction, water flow within intersected waterways has the potential to be impacted by construction works. As a consequence, upstream and downstream movement of aquatic fauna may be temporarily restricted thus affecting dispersal, life history movement stages, breeding and foraging. In-stream works will be timed in a manner that minimises impacts to aquatic fauna and are planned to occur during the dry season, as far as practicable.

The freshwater watercourses within the Project area are ephemeral in nature, containing only seasonal running water in the wake of sustained rainfall events. For most of the year, these waterways consist of occasional disconnected pools, with no opportunity for broad-scale migrations/movements. Should high rainfall climatic conditions occur during construction, these waterways will likely flow and aquatic species may utilise the ephemeral tributaries for movement. As construction is to occur within the dry season, flow controls or diversions are unlikely to be required. The design and construction of the compost facility is expected to comply with waterway barrier works Acceptable Development Requirements; however, there may be residual impacts to flow and fauna movement due to the change in impervious area. Nonetheless, there are not expected to be any significant downstream alterations of flow to affect high value areas downstream.

Regarding Mitchell Road, as long as design and construction complies with the Acceptable Development Requirements, then flow should be maintained at each waterway crossing during operation. For the waterways that currently have bed level crossings, design and construction can include measures that would improve fish passage as currently the crossings are not in line with the natural channel bed. Construction in the dry season will limit the need for flow controls or diversions, and residual impacts due to increased impervious areas are anticipated to be minor.

5.2.5 Fauna injury and mortality

Aquatic fauna may be injured or killed due to construction works within waterways including excavation, and dewatering of modified dams. However, there is unlikely to be much permanent water present at any of the sites and the risk of injury or mortality is considered to be low. Additional impacts may arise from flow diversion and flood management activities and the generation, storage and disposal of waste and hazardous materials on-site near waterways.

Construction activities may also foster greater utilisation of the area by introduced fauna. The incorrect disposal of rubbish and other refuse may encourage introduced species (including pigs, dogs, foxes, and cats) to the area, which in turn may increase predation pressure on aquatic fauna species, especially fauna persisting in isolated pools.

Overall, the risk of injury/mortality to aquatic fauna will be limited to the Project area. Considering the majority of intersected waterways exist as ephemeral waterways, little to no impact on aquatic fauna is anticipated, as these waterways will likely be dry during construction. Any aquatic fauna will be salvaged and relocated in accordance with DAF fish salvage guidelines (State of Queensland, 2024) in any isolated pools prior to construction.

5.2.6 Introduction and spread of invasive species

There are three fish and a number of terrestrial biosecurity species that are associated with waterways and/or are readily transported by waterways within the Logan River catchment. The Project area is host to a number of common weeds at varying densities.

The spread of aquatic weeds may occur where vehicles /machinery are washed down incorrectly or not at all and driven between locations which allows seeds to enter nearby waterways. Pest fish may be spread by disturbance and degradation of waterways allowing the pest fish to outcompete native fish and cause localised displacement of native fish. Aquatic weeds and pest fish reduce the habitat quality for all native aquatic species.

5.3 Operational impacts

Potential impacts to aquatic ecology values from operation of the compost facility are expected to be minimal. Potential operational impacts include water quality degradation resulting from storage pond or road runoff during high rainfall events and rubbish entering downstream waterways via stormwater drains on site.

6. Mitigation measures

6.1 Impact avoidance

6.1.1 Avoidance achieved during the design phase

Efforts have been made to identify and avoid landscape features that hold increased ecological value for local flora and fauna. The Project area is located on two mapped green (low risk) waterways that are rated as 'Poor' based on habitat assessments conducted in field. This location avoids direct and indirect impacts to moderate and high ecological value waterways including the red (high-risk) watercourse (ACT5), which links to habitats that occur adjacent to the Project area, providing the main source of connectivity linking aquatic habitats to the north.

6.1.2 Design, construction and operation measures

Opportunities to minimise impacts to aquatic flora and fauna species, and aquatic habitat include:

- Minimise the extent of all vegetation clearing wherever possible, particularly within riparian zones of waterways.
- Where reasonable and practicable, incorporate water sensitive urban design measures to minimise runoff that enters waterways. This should take into consideration the water quality objectives, level of risk, maintenance requirements and physical space within the site to accommodate treatment devices. It should also include consideration of any locations where additional scour protection may be required to minimise erosion risk and maintain watercourse stability. Measures may include wide grassed swales, rock dissipaters, gross pollutant traps, and sediment basins. Within waterways and riparian areas, erosion and sediment control measures should prioritise soft engineering measures to achieve stabilisation where possible (i.e. geofab, jute matting or planting).
- Minimise lighting impacts into retained adjacent vegetation and wetland areas by reducing light spill outside of the Project site.
- All waterway crossing structures are to consider the suite of fish present in the waterway and the fish species' passage requirements. Thirty-four native freshwater fish have been recorded in the catchment (refer to Section 4.8), which may migrate upstream when flows occur. Fish most likely to migrate into the Project area are small-bodied fish that are adapted to the ephemeral conditions of the local waterways, such as gudgeons, rainbowfish, etc.
- Where possible, design culverts in accordance with the 'Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works' (DAF, 2018).
- Develop an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) in accordance with the Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control guidelines (International Erosion Control Association, 2008) to minimise impacts to water quality and aquatic habitat.
- Where de-watering of waterways and/or modified dams is required, develop a Dewatering Management Plan to identify appropriate management strategies for aquatic fauna to minimise injury and death during construction, which include (as a minimum) the following:
 - Aquatic fauna salvage prior to and during de-watering by a suitably qualified aquatic ecologist
 - Translocating species to nearby waterways or wetlands of similar quality
 - Temporary storage and monitoring to demonstrate the water meets the reuse or discharge water quality objectives
 - On-site re-use of suitable water (e.g. for dust suppression) where practicable
 - Contingency for on-site treatment and discharge for water that does not meet the objectives or approvals conditions

- Prepare a Biosecurity Management Plan that should incorporate descriptions and mapping of major weed infestations identified during a pre-clearing survey and appropriate management actions to be undertaken. As a minimum, the management actions should include:
 - An explanation of the general biosecurity obligation under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*
 - Procedures for vehicle wash-downs and inspections
 - A requirement for 'weed free' certification and checks prior to vehicles entering the construction site during site establishment
 - Procedures for reporting sightings of prohibited and restricted pest species within the works area
 - A requirement for the appropriate treatment of all restricted invasive plants in the construction area before construction begins
 - A requirement that weed infested vegetation is not mulched for re-use on-site, and off-site disposal for weed infested mulch at an appropriate facility
 - The identification of no-go zones and protection areas in the construction area
 - Prohibiting the movement of restricted invasive plants, including aquatic plants, such as *Salvinia molesta* (salvinia), into areas which do not contain the restricted invasive plants
- Design storage facilities and laydown areas a minimum of 50 m from any waterway, where possible. If areas cannot be located 50 m away, then bunds would need to be erected around the perimeter of the laydown area and checked daily for failures. Any failures in the bund wall will need to be rectified prior to any additional material being stored.

7. Conclusions

Baseline field surveys have been undertaken to assess the aquatic ecological values of the Bromelton Compost Facility Project area. This report provides an assessment of the aquatic ecological values specific to the Study area including the Mitchell Road corridor. Surveys included desktop assessments and field surveys for MNES and MSES values.

The compost facility will be located in an area with two mapped green (low risk) waterways which are regarded as 'poor' condition based on in field habitat assessments. Potential impacts of the Project identified for these waterways were predominantly related to the construction phase, including loss and/or degradation of aquatic habitat, disturbance of aquatic fauna, and introduction and spread of invasive species. However, given the 'poor' condition rating of these two waterways, and their low risk to fish passage, this facility is largely expected to avoid impacts to aquatic ecological values. This includes having no construction on any amber (moderate risk) or red (high-risk) mapped waterways for waterway barrier works. No aquatic MNES or MSES occur within the Project area and therefore no significant impact assessments were required. Additionally, consultation with DAF could have the green waterways reviewed as they currently hold little aquatic ecological value for the catchment.

Mitchell Road is currently a gravel lined access road for the adjoining properties that crosses three waterways DAF mapped 'green' (low risk) waterways. Where the Project requires new culverts or culverts to be replaced, this will require a development approval unless designs can comply with the Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works (DAF 2018).

Overall, the compost facility is expected to avoid direct impacts to the DAF mapped red (high risk) and amber (moderate risk) waterways further downstream, and is expected to only impact on waterways mapped as green (low risk). Mitchell Road will only impact waterways mapped as green (low risk). Aquatic ecological values will also be protected through design and implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Erosion and Sediment Control plans and Biosecurity plans. Water from the site will be contained using on-site storage ponds and channels, which will limit the run-off from the site so that localised flows are not impacted by the increase in impervious area.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Desktop searches



Queensland Government

Department of Environment and Science

Environmental Reports

Matters of State Environmental Significance

For the selected area of interest
Custom Geometry

Environmental Reports - General Information

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

All area and area derived figures included in this report have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.

Figures in tables may be affected by rounding.

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

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

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

Disclaimer

Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this report, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness, or suitability, for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which the user may incur as a consequence of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.



Table of Contents

Assessment Area Details 4

Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) 5

 MSES Categories 5

 MSES Values Present 6

 Additional Information with Respect to MSES Values Present 7

 MSES - State Conservation Areas 7

 MSES - Wetlands and Waterways 7

 MSES - Species 7

 MSES - Regulated Vegetation 9

 Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas 12

 Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways 13

 Map 3a - MSES - Species - Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife and special least concern animals 14

 Map 3b - MSES - Species - Koala habitat area (SEQ) 15

 Map 3c - MSES - Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas) 16

 Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation 17

 Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas 18

Appendices 19

 Appendix 1 - Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) methodology 19

 Appendix 2 - Source Data 20

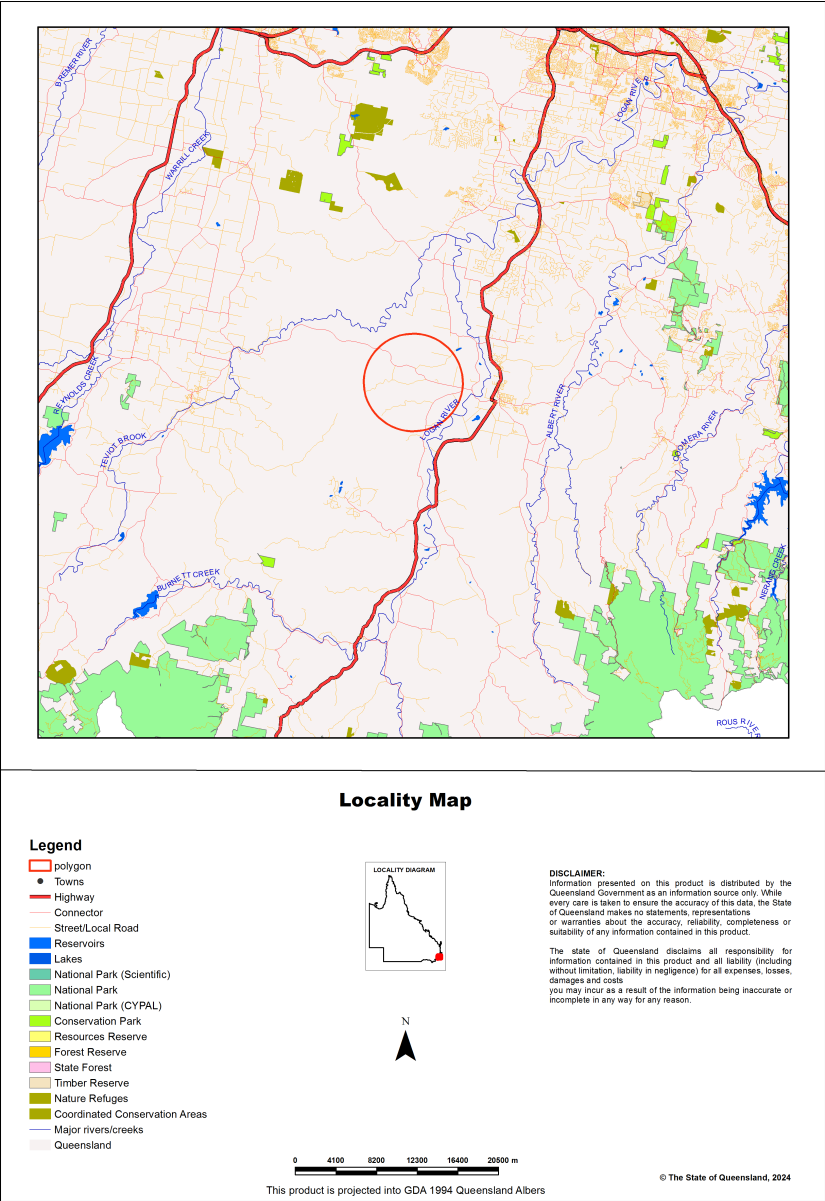
 Appendix 3 - Acronyms and Abbreviations 21

Assessment Area Details

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

Table 1: Summary table, details for AOI Custom Geometry

Size (ha)	7,719.41
Local Government(s)	Scenic Rim Regional
Bioregion(s)	Southeast Queensland
Subregion(s)	Moreton Basin
Catchment(s)	Logan-Albert



Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES)

MSES Categories

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

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

The MSES mapping product is a guide to assist planning and development assessment decision-making. Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations. Similarly, the SPP biodiversity policy does not override or replace specific requirements of other Acts or regulations.

The SPP defines matters of state environmental significance as:

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

MSES Values Present

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

Table 2: Summary of MSES present within the AOI

1a Protected Areas- estates	0.0 ha	0.0 %
1b Protected Areas- nature refuges	0.0 ha	0.0 %
1c Protected Areas- special wildlife reserves	0.0 ha	0.0 %
2 State Marine Parks- highly protected zones	0.0 ha	0.0 %
3 Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
4 Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
5 High Ecological Significance wetlands on the map of Referable Wetlands	32.46 ha	0.4%
6a High Ecological Value (HEV) wetlands	0.0 ha	0.0 %
6b High Ecological Value (HEV) waterways	0.0 km	Not applicable
7a Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife	61.15 ha	0.8%
7b Special least concern animals	63.85 ha	0.8%
7c i Koala habitat area - core (SEQ)	1260.44 ha	16.3%
7c ii Koala habitat area - locally refined (SEQ)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
7d Sea turtle nesting areas	0.0 km	Not applicable
8a Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant)	123.02 ha	1.6%
8b Regulated Vegetation - Endangered/Of concern in Category C (regrowth)	212.2 ha	2.7%
8c Regulated Vegetation - Category R (GBR riverine regrowth)	0.0 ha	0.0 %
8d Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat	1245.23 ha	16.1%
8e Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse	170.6 km	Not applicable
8f Regulated Vegetation - within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland	30.47 ha	0.4%
9a Legally secured offset areas- offset register areas	0.0 ha	0.0 %
9b Legally secured offset areas- vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation	8.46 ha	0.1%

Additional Information with Respect to MSES Values Present

MSES - State Conservation Areas

1a. Protected Areas - estates

(no results)

1b. Protected Areas - nature refuges

(no results)

1c. Protected Areas - special wildlife reserves

(no results)

2. State Marine Parks - highly protected zones

(no results)

3. Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)

(no results)

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

MSES - Wetlands and Waterways

4. Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)

(no results)

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

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

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

(no results)

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

(no results)

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

MSES - Species

7a. Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife

Values are present

7b. Special least concern animals

Values are present

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

Values are present

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

Not applicable

7d. Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)

Not applicable

Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife habitat suitability models

Species	Common name	NCA status	Presence
<i>Boronia keysii</i>	Keys boronia	V	None
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy black cockatoo	V	Core
<i>Casuarius casuaris johnsonii</i>	Sthn population cassowary	E	None
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Wallum froglet	V	None
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Ornamental snake	V	None
<i>Euastacus bindal</i>	Mount Elliot crayfish	CR	None
<i>Euastacus binzayedii</i>		CR	None
<i>Euastacus eungella</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus hystricosus</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus jagara</i>	Jagara hairy crayfish	CR	None
<i>Euastacus maidae</i>		CR	None
<i>Euastacus monteithorum</i>		E	None
<i>Euastacus robertsi</i>		E	None
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Wallum rocketfrog	V	None
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	Wallum sedgefrog	V	None
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>		V	None
<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>		V	None
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	bopple nut	V	None
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	swamp tea-tree	E	None
<i>Petaurus gracilis</i>	Mahogany Glider	E	None
<i>Petrogale coenensis</i>	Cape York rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	brush-tailed rock-wallaby	V	Core
<i>Petrogale persephone</i>	Proserpine rock-wallaby	E	None
<i>Petrogale purpureicollis</i>	purple-necked rock-wallaby	V	None
<i>Petrogale sharmani</i>	Sharmans rock-wallaby	V	None

Species	Common name	NCA status	Presence
<i>Petrogale xanthopus celeris</i>	yellow-footed rock-wallaby (Qld subspecies)	V	None
<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Eastern ground parrot	V	None
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala - outside SEQ*	E	None
<i>Taudactylus pleione</i>	Kroombit tinkerfrog	E	None
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse	V	None

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

Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife species records

(no results)

Special least concern animal species records

Scientific name	Common name	Migratory status
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna	None
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	M-J/R/B/E

Shorebird habitat (critically endangered/endangered/vulnerable)

Not applicable

Shorebird habitat (special least concern)

Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

MSES - Regulated Vegetation

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

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

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

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

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

Regional ecosystem	Vegetation management polygon	Vegetation management status
12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.9-10.17a	O-subdom	rem_oc
12.9-10.3	O-dom	rem_oc
12.8.16	O-dom	rem_oc
12.3.3	E-dom	rem_end
12.8.24	E-dom	rem_end
12.3.3/12.3.7	E-dom	rem_end
12.3.8	O-dom	rem_oc
12.9-10.3/12.9-10.2	O-dom	rem_oc

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

Regional ecosystem	Vegetation management polygon	Vegetation management status
12.3.3	E-dom	hvr_end
12.8.24	E-dom	hvr_end
12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.9-10.3/12.9-10.17a	O-subdom	hvr_oc
12.9-10.3/12.9-10.2	O-dom	hvr_oc
12.9-10.7	O-dom	hvr_oc
12.9-10.3	O-dom	hvr_oc
12.9-10.2/12.9-10.7/12.9-10.17a	O-subdom	hvr_oc

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

Not applicable

8d. Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat

Values are present

8e. Regulated Vegetation - intersecting a watercourse**

A vegetation management watercourse is mapped as present

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

Regulated vegetation map category	Map number
B	9442
C	9442
A	9442

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

MSES - Offsets

9a. Legally secured offset areas - offset register areas

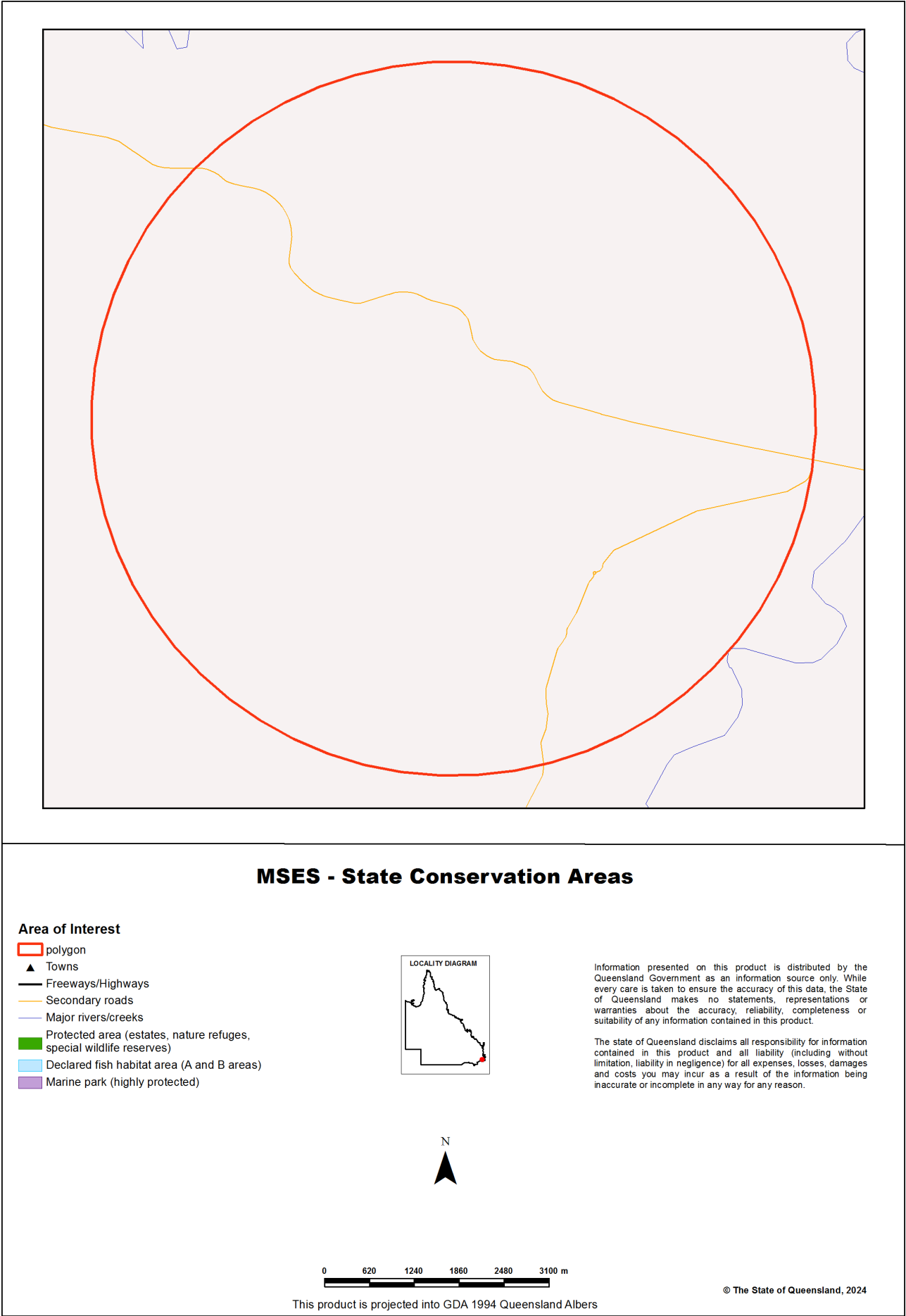
(no results)

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

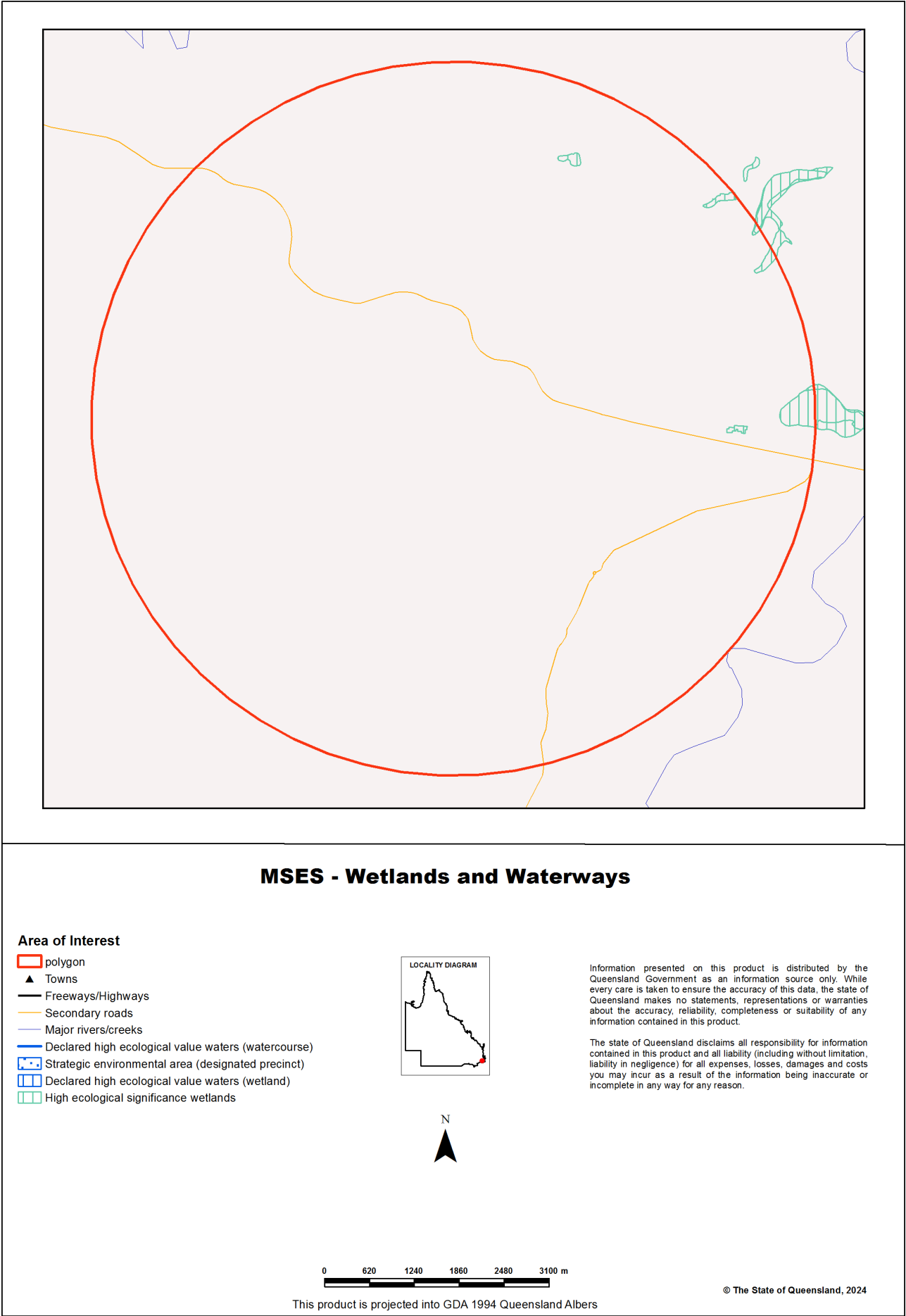
PMAV number	LOTPLAN	Agreement date
2014/007610	6WD1110	2014-10-31 00:00:00
2014/007610	33SP221032	2014-10-31 00:00:00
2014/007610	5WD1110	2014-10-31 00:00:00

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

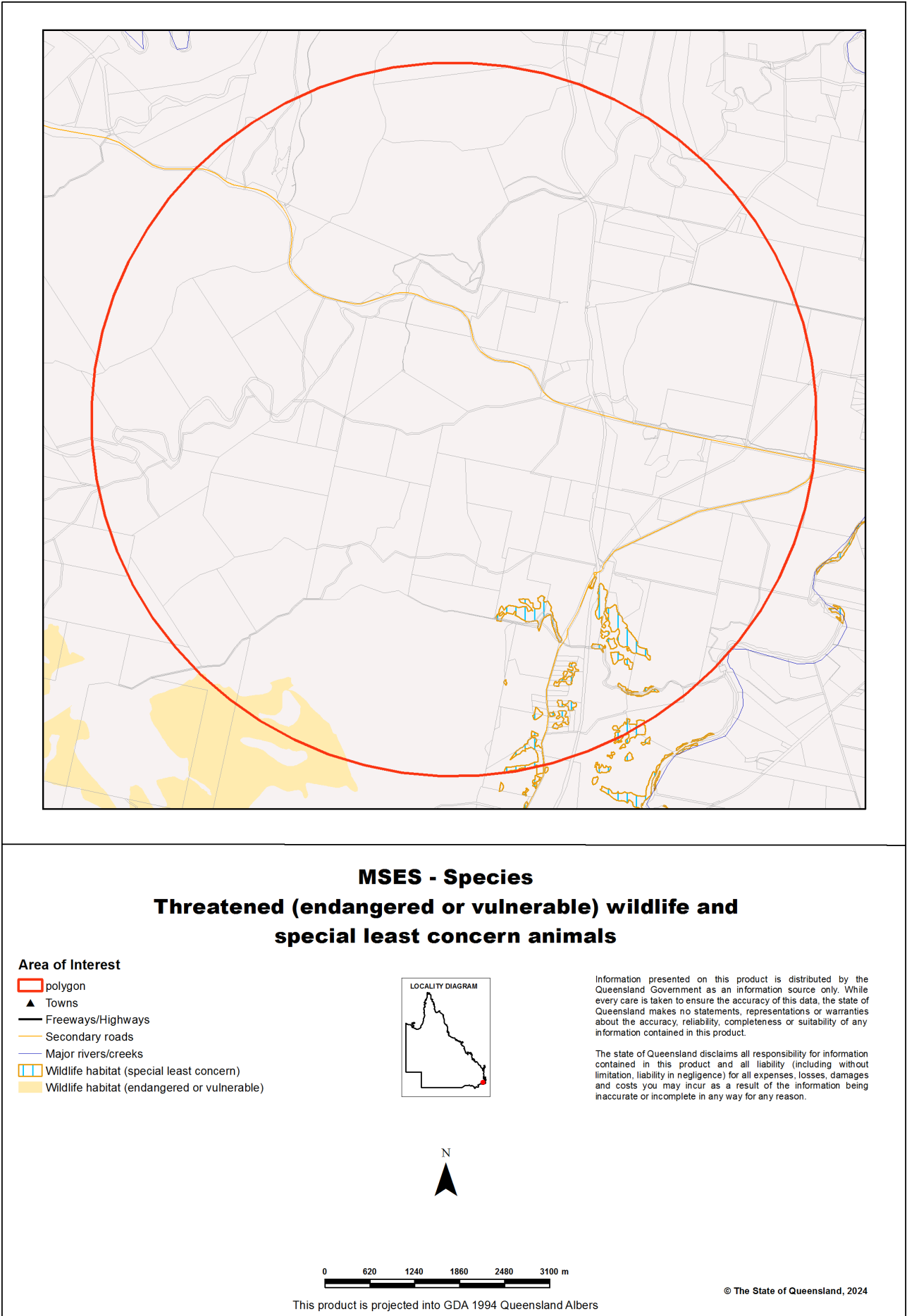
Map 1 - MSES - State Conservation Areas



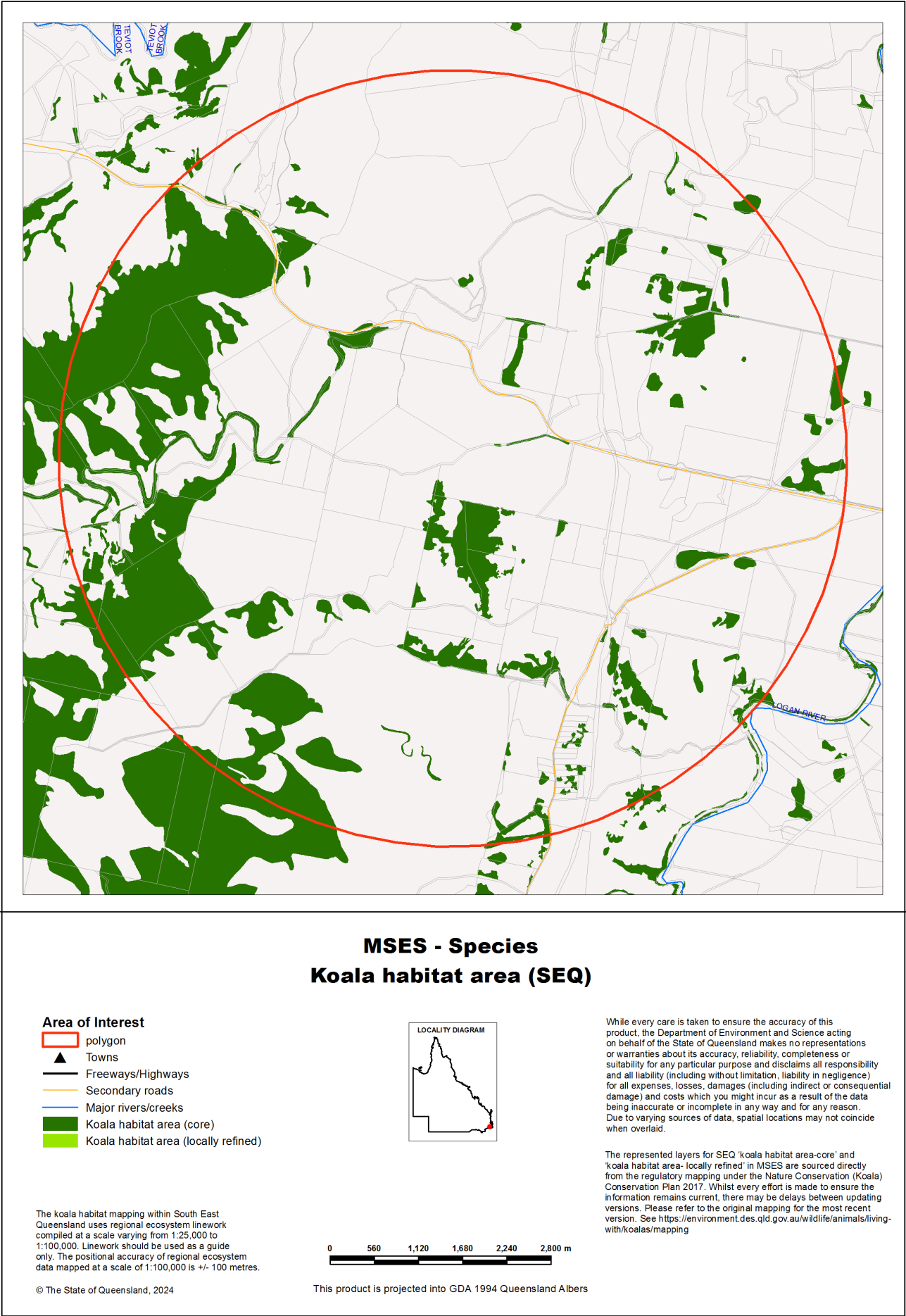
Map 2 - MSES - Wetlands and Waterways



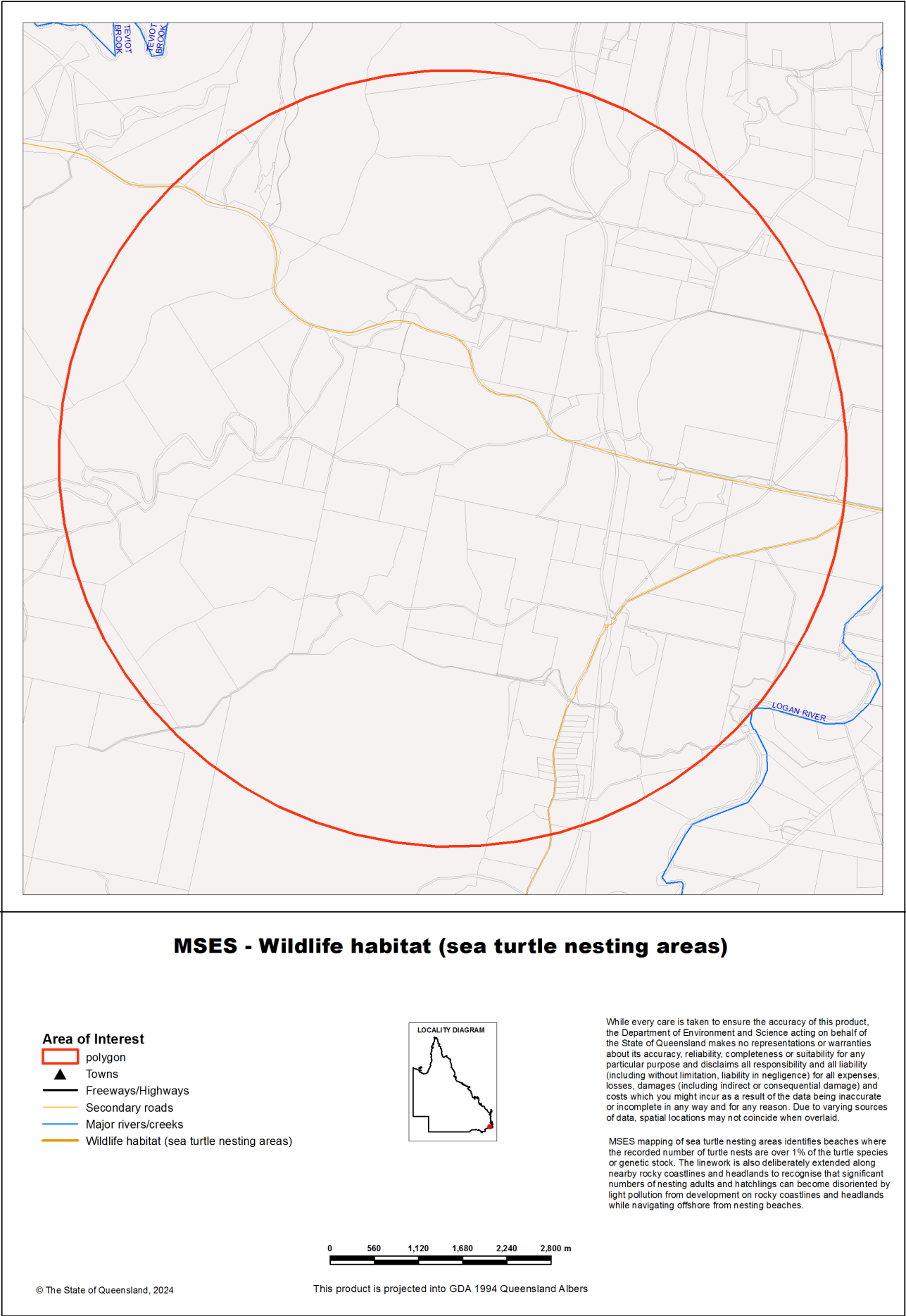
Map 3a - MSES - Species - Threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife and special least concern animals



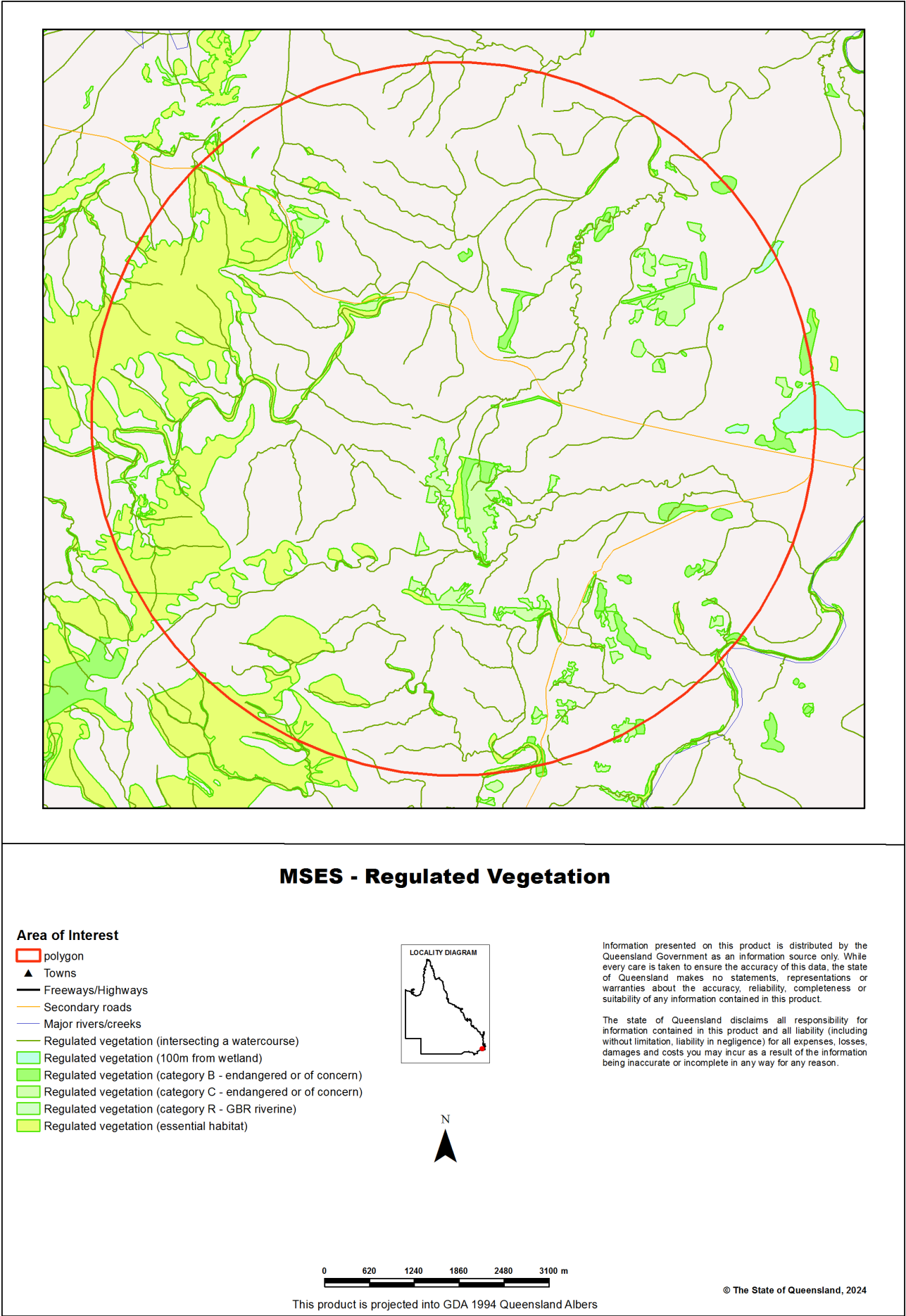
Map 3b - MSES - Species - Koala habitat area (SEQ)



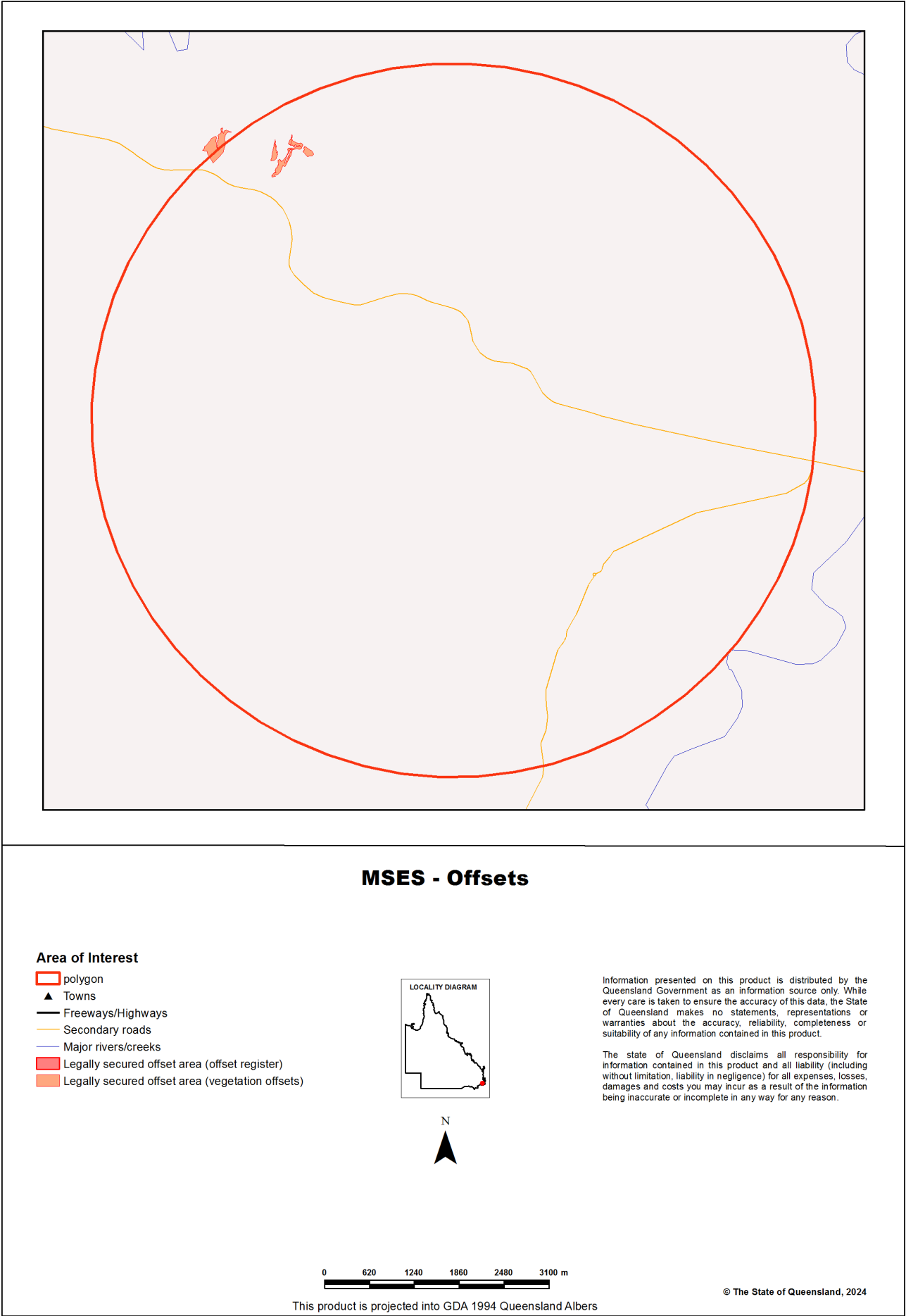
Map 3c - MSES - Wildlife habitat (sea turtle nesting areas)



Map 4 - MSES - Regulated Vegetation



Map 5 - MSES - Offset Areas



Appendices

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

MSES mapping is a regional-scale representation of the definition for MSES under the State Planning Policy (SPP). The compiled MSES mapping product is a guide to assist planning and development assessment decision-making. Its primary purpose is to support implementation of the SPP biodiversity policy. While it supports the SPP, the mapping does not replace the regulatory mapping or environmental values specifically called up under other laws or regulations. Similarly, the SPP biodiversity policy does not override or replace specific requirements of other Acts or regulations.

The Queensland Government's "Method for mapping - matters of state environmental significance for use in land use planning and development assessment" can be downloaded from:

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

Appendix 2 - Source Data

The datasets listed below are available on request from:

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

- Matters of State environmental significance

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

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

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

Appendix 3 - Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOI	- Area of Interest
DES	- Department of Environment and Science
EP Act	- <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
EPP	- Environmental Protection Policy
GDA94	- Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
GEM	- General Environmental Matters
GIS	- Geographic Information System
MSES	- Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA	- <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
RE	- Regional Ecosystem
SPP	- State Planning Policy
VMA	- <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 18-Apr-2024

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	7
Listed Threatened Species:	52
Listed Migratory Species:	15

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	7
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)		[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	30 - 40km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

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

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

Listed Threatened Species			[<u>Resource Information</u>]
Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act. Number is the current name ID.			
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dasyornis brachypterus Eastern Bristlebird [533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Erythroriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Maccullochella mariensis Mary River Cod [83806]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area	In buffer area only
FROG			
Mixophyes fleayi Fleay's Frog [25960]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			
Argynnis hyperbius inconstans Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri			
Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas			
Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata			
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)			
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus			
Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pseudomys novaehollandiae			
New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Bulbophyllum globuliforme Miniature Moss-orchid, Hoop Pine Orchid [6649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis shirleyana Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Cupaniopsis tomentella Boonah Tuckeroo [3322]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Notelaea x ipsviciensis listed as Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [93460]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [22647]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhodomyrtus psidioides Native Guava [19162]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sarcochilus weinthalii Blotched Sarcochilus, Weinthals Sarcanth [12673]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species	[Resource Information]		
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]				
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Kagaru to Acacia Ridge and Bromelton Inland Rail Project	2021/8927		Completed	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Casino Ipswich Pipeline	2007/3877	Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Wyaralong Dam	2006/3157	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Offstream Storage Facility and associated infrastructure	2007/3502	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
South West Pipeline and Wyaralong Tanks Project, Qld	2018/8320	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Upgraded sewerage infrastructure in the Helensvale/Coombah catchment	2004/1427	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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→ **The Power of Commitment**

Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility

Visual Impact Assessment

SOILCO Pty Ltd

22 August 2024

→ The Power of Commitment

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL



SDA approval: AP2024/011

Project name		Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility					
Document title		Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility Visual Impact Assessment					
Project number		12626213					
File name		12626213-RPT_VIA_BromeltonCompostManufacturingFacilityRev01					
Status Code	Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for issue		
			Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
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S4	0	F. Mofrad	S Elton		E. Rothwell		22/08/2024

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Acknowledgement of Country

GHD acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the land, water and sky throughout Australia on which we do business. We recognise their strength, diversity, resilience and deep connections to Country. We pay our respects to Elders of the past, present and future, as they hold the memories, knowledges and spirit of Australia. GHD is committed to learning from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the work we do.



Executive summary

Introduction

SOILCO Pty Limited (SOILCO) engaged GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) to prepare a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for the proposed development of the Bromelton Compost Facility (the Project).

The Study Area for this assessment is generally confined to the likely extent of visibility of the Project, within the surrounding context, being approximately 5 km in each direction of the Project footprint. Situated within the Study Area is a focus area of 2km.

The purpose of this report is to provide a VIA of the Project to inform and assist SOILCO in obtaining relevant development and environmental approvals. This assessment will include the following considerations in association with the Project:

- Potential impact to the landscape character of the Project surrounds
- Assessment of visual impact to sensitive receptors
- Mitigation and management measures.

The Project has been assessed and considered against the relevant planning and environmental regulatory framework applicable to landscape and visual impact.

Method

The VIA assessment was informed by a desktop review, site inspection (24th of February 2024), identified landscape character values, and a review of previous studies within a similar landscape context. It includes an assessment of potential visual impacts from seven viewpoints (sensitive receptor locations). Reflective of assessment findings the report concludes with mitigation and management measures, to reduce negative impacts of the Project, related to the landscape character appraisal and viewpoints.

Project summary

The Project is the construction and operation of an open Compost Manufacturing Facility (CMF) at 260 Mitchell Road, Lot 4, Bromelton, QLD.

Visual impact assessment findings

Utilising data gathered via the desktop study and site inspection a character appraisal was prepared, the outcome of which indicates that the Project may impact the existing rural landscape character. These impacts, however, could be managed through landscape design and mitigation.

A VIA was also undertaken with seven representative viewpoints selected for assessment. The outcome of this process indicates that the visual impacts of the Project are anticipated to be high-moderate to negligible. Overall, the site is well-screened by intervening landform and vegetation, however, the construction of Mitchell Road would be visible from Beaudesert Boonah Road and surroundings especially the views to the north and west of the Project.

Mitigation and management measures

Visual consideration, as itemised in Section 7 including appropriate built form, mitigation and the retention of existing vegetation and visual screening will assist in limiting the visual impacts of the Project.

Concluding remarks

This report is subject to, and must be read in conjunction with, the limitations set out in Section 1.2 and the assumptions and qualifications contained throughout the Report.

Contents

Terminology	1
Abbreviations	2
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Purpose of this report	4
1.2 Scope and limitations	4
1.3 Assumptions	5
1.4 Report structure	7
2. Methodology	8
2.1 Standards and guidance	8
2.2 Study area	8
2.3 Existing landscape and visual environment	8
2.3.1 Review of legislation and policy	8
2.3.2 Desktop analysis landscape and visual resources	8
2.3.3 Site inspection	8
2.3.4 Definition of existing landscape and visual environment	9
2.4 Landscape character appraisal	9
2.4.1 Viewpoint selection	9
2.4.2 Visual impacts	10
2.4.3 Significance of impacts	11
2.4.4 Viewpoint panoramic photography	11
2.5 Mitigation measures	11
3. Project description	12
3.1 The Project	12
3.2 The Project area	14
3.3 Facility overview	14
3.4 Site infrastructure description	14
3.4.1 Site access and weighbridge	14
3.4.2 Office, amenities and parking	15
3.4.3 Receival building and decontamination area	15
3.4.4 Static pile composting area (Food organics garden organics)	15
3.4.5 Passive open windrow composting area (turned aeration) (Garden organics)	15
3.4.6 Maturation, manufacturing and distribution area	16
3.4.7 Workshop and fuel storage area	16
3.4.8 Surface water and leachate management	16
3.4.9 Freshwater storage dam	16
4. Legislation and policy	19
4.1 State legislation and framework	19
4.2 Regional legislation and policy	20
4.3 Local legislation and policy	20

5.	Landscape character appraisal	23
5.1.1	Existing landscape character	23
5.1.2	Anticipated changes to landscape character	25
6.	Visual impact assessment	28
6.1.1	Project viewshed and sensitive visual receptors	28
6.1.2	Visual analysis	28
6.1.3	Sensitive receptors	29
6.2	Viewpoint locations	29
6.2.1	Viewpoint location 01: Mitchell Road	31
6.2.2	Viewpoint location 02: Mitchell Road-Beaudesert Boonah Road	32
6.2.3	Viewpoint location 03: Beaudesert Boonah Road 01	33
6.2.4	Viewpoint location 04: Beaudesert Boonah Road 02	35
6.2.5	Viewpoint location 05: Beaudesert Boonah Road 03	36
6.2.6	Viewpoint location 06: Swan Creek	37
6.2.7	Viewpoint location 07: Sandy Creek Road	38
6.2.8	Visual impacts summary	39
7.	Mitigation measures	39
7.1	Mitigation recommendations	39
7.1.1	Design materiality	39
7.1.2	Landscaping	39
7.1.3	Signage and services	40
7.1.4	Construction activity and storage	40
8.	Conclusion	40
9.	References	42

Table index

Table 2.1	Sensitivity criteria (visual)	10
Table 2.2	Magnitude of change criteria (visual)	11
Table 2.3	Significance of impact matrix	11
Table 3.1	Project component details	12
Table 6.1	Key visual features analysis and sensitive receptors	28
Table 6.2	Viewpoint locations	29
Table 6.3	Viewpoint location 1 assessment	31
Table 6.4	Viewpoint location 2 assessment	32
Table 6.5	Viewpoint location 3 assessment	33
Table 6.6	Viewpoint location 4 assessment	35
Table 6.7	Viewpoint location 5 assessment	36
Table 6.8	Viewpoint location 6 assessment	37
Table 6.9	Viewpoint location 7 assessment	38
Table 6.10	Summary of visual impacts	39

Figure index

Figure 1.1	Project location plan	6
Figure 1.2	Report structure	7
Figure 3.1	Project layout, Adapted from Smec provided by SOILCO Pty Ltd	17
Figure 3.2	3D render of the Project, Adapted from Elevation Architecture design provided by SOILCO Pty Ltd	18
Figure 5.1	Existing landscape conditions	26
Figure 6.1	Viewpoints location	30

Appendices

Appendix A	Architectural 3D renders
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Terminology

Terminology	Definition
Aesthetics	Relating to the sense of the beautiful or science of aesthetics, i.e. the deduction, from nature and taste, the rules, and principles of beauty.
Impact	The effect of a project, which can be adverse or beneficial, when measured against an existing condition.
Landscape	All aspects of a tract of land, including landform, vegetation, buildings, villages, towns, cities and infrastructure.
Landscape character	The combined quality of built, natural and cultural aspects which make up an area and provide its unique sense of place.
Magnitude	The measurement of the scale, form and character of a development project when compared to the existing condition. In the case of visual assessment this also relates to how far the project is from the viewer. Combined with sensitivity, magnitude provides a measurement of impact.
Project area	The Project area includes all of Lot 4 on RP85497 and Mitchell Road (road parcel)
Project footprint	The Project footprint refers to the part of Lot 4 on RP85497 that contains all project components.
Scenic amenity	A measure of the relative contribution of each place in the landscape to the collective appreciation of open space as viewed from places that are important to the public (AILA, 2018).
Scenic amenity areas	Landscape areas identified by the SEQ South East Queensland regional amenity methodology as having scenic amenity value (Queensland Government, 2023b)
Sensitivity	The sensitivity of a landscape character area or view and its capacity to absorb change. In the case of visual impact, this also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Combined with magnitude, sensitivity provides a measurement of impact.
Significance of impact	The combination of sensitivity and magnitude determines the significance of the impact on the landscape character or representative viewpoint.
Study area	Consists of land in the vicinity of, and including, the Project area. The Study area is a wider area surrounding the Project as defined in this assessment, including land that has the potential to be indirectly impacted by the Project.
The Project	The construction and operation of Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility.
Receptors	A place, route, viewer audience or interest group which may receive an effect and require assessment.
View	The sight or prospect of a landscape or scene.
Viewpoint	The point from which a view is observed that represents a visual receptor.
Viewshed	The area within which a project can be seen at eye level above ground. Its extent will usually be defined by a combination of landform, vegetation and built elements.
Visibility	The state or fact of being visible or seen.
Visual impact	The impact on the views from residences, workplaces and public places.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations	
3D	Three dimensional
AHD	Australian Height Datum
CMF	Compost Manufacturing Facility
DCP	Development Control Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GHD	GHD Pty Ltd
GIS	Geographic Information System
IUBs	Inter-Urban Breaks
km	Kilometre
LGA	Local Government Area
m	Metre
SDA	State Development Area
SEQ	South East Queensland
SOILCO	SOILCO Pty Limited
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
VP	Viewpoint

Introduction

1. Introduction

GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) acting on behalf of SOILCO Pty Limited (SOILCO) has prepared this report in support of the proposed development of the Bromelton Compost Facility (the Project). SOILCO is an Illawarra-based company established in 1982, with its head office located in Kembla Grange, NSW. SOILCO is a producer of organic soil improvers, manufacturing a range of soil, compost and mulch products. SOILCO proposes to develop and operate a compost manufacturing facility in Bromelton, South East Queensland (SEQ) at a greenfield site purchased by SOILCO.

The site sits within Bromelton State Development Area (SDA). Bromelton SDA promotes economic development by providing for the growing demand for greenfield land in SEQ which is suitable for medium to large-scale industrial activities of regional, state, and national significance. The site is located approximately 80 km south-west of Brisbane, and 62 km west of the Gold Coast at 260 Mitchell Road, Lot 4, Bromelton, QLD. Figure 1.1 shows the Project location.

This report provides a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for the Project. The following sections provide the purpose, scope and the structure of this report.

1.1 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to provide a VIA of the Project to inform and assist SOILCO in obtaining relevant development and environmental approvals.

This assessment will include the following considerations in association with the Project:

- Potential impact to the landscape character of the Project surrounds
- Assessment of visual impact to sensitive receptors
- Mitigation and management measures

The Project has been assessed and considered against the relevant planning and environmental regulatory framework applicable to landscape and visual impact.

1.2 Scope and limitations

This report: has been prepared by GHD for SOILCO Pty Ltd and may only be used and relied on by SOILCO Pty Ltd for the purpose agreed between GHD and SOILCO Pty Ltd as set out in section 1.1 of this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than SOILCO Pty Ltd arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this report (refer section 1.3 of this report). GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

GHD has prepared this report on the basis of information provided by SOILCO Pty Ltd and others who provided information to GHD (including Government authorities), which GHD has not independently verified or checked beyond the agreed scope of work. GHD does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information, including errors and omissions in the report which were caused by errors or omissions in that information.

Accessibility of documents

If this report is required to be accessible in any other format, this can be provided by GHD upon request and at an additional cost if necessary.

1.3 Assumptions

The methodology includes the following assumptions and limitations:

- there is no national guidance on the assessment of landscape and visual impacts specific to Australia, however, the industry typically refers to the guidelines as outlined in section 2.1.
- the assessment aims to be objective and describe any changes factually. While potential changes resulting from the Project are defined, the significance of these changes requires qualitative (subjective) judgements. This assessment's conclusion therefore combines objective measurement and professional interpretation. While this assessment aims to be objective, it is recognised that visual impact assessment can be subjective, and individuals are likely to associate different visual experiences to the Study area.
- the assessment is based on the information provided to GHD at the time of writing.
- this assessment does not include landscape and visual impacts from lighting.
- at the time of the site inspection, the Study area was viewed during the wet season and described as such within this report.
- construction activities have not been provided at the time of writing. Standard construction practices have therefore been assumed to complete the assessment.
- Architectural 3D renders of the Project were provided by a subconsultant engaged by SOILCO Pty Ltd (Elevation Architecture) solely for the purpose of visualising the proposed facilities within the site.



Paper Size ISO A4
0 250 500
Metres

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Limited
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 14/08/2024

Project location plan

FIGURE 1.1

1.4 Report structure

This report comprises of the sections listed in Figure 1.2.

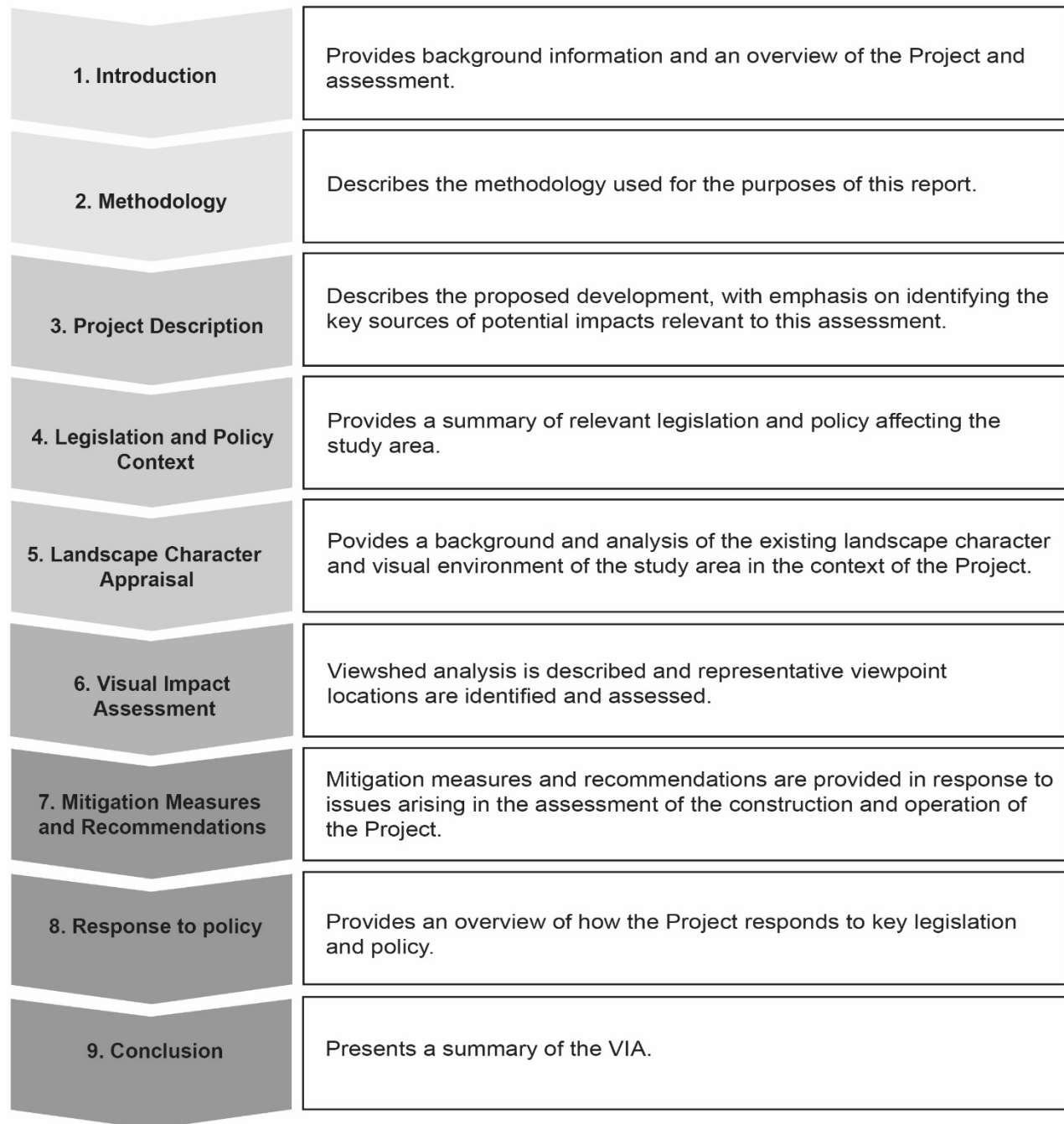


Figure 1.2 Report structure

2. Methodology

2.1 Standards and guidance

This landscape and visual impact assessment has been prepared in accordance with the following:

- *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition* (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)
- *Guidance Note for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018).

2.2 Study area

The Study area is based on the Project description, potential visual catchment of the Project and a review of similar assessments. The Study area used for this assessment is generally confined to the likely extent of visibility of the Project, within the surrounding context, being approximately 5 km in each direction of the Project area (as indicated in Figure 1.1). Situated within the Study area is a focus area of 2km.

2.3 Existing landscape and visual environment

2.3.1 Review of legislation and policy

A review of key planning designations, policies and guidance was undertaken in relation to landscape and visual amenity within the Study area. The emphasis of the review was to identify elements outlined within legislation, policy and planning documents relevant to the landscape and visual character within the Study area.

2.3.2 Desktop analysis landscape and visual resources

Existing data was gathered and reviewed, including:

- the Project design information and site photographs
- topography, land use, and vegetation maps
- Google Earth and Google Street View.

Using this data, a preliminary assessment of the landscape and visual environment was undertaken to inform the site inspection.

2.3.3 Site inspection

A site inspection was undertaken by a landscape architect and a landscape planner on the 24th of February 2024. The weather condition was mostly cloudy and foggy and partially rainy throughout the day.

The purpose of the inspection was to:

- inspect the site and appreciate views to / from sensitive visual receptors
- inspect publicly accessible locations identified in the desktop study as likely to provide views of the Project
- identify sensitive visual receptor locations
- assess the landscape character of the Study area and identify landscape sensitivities
- undertake site photography suitable for viewpoint assessment.

The coordinates of each viewpoint were recorded during the site inspection.

2.3.4 Definition of existing landscape and visual environment

An evaluation of the existing landscape and assessment of the visual environment was undertaken to determine the existing natural, cultural and visual features within the Study area. This includes determination of key landscape and spatial elements, features and values. Aspects considered include:

- land use and built form
- landform, topography and hydrology
- vegetation
- historical features
- key visual features
- the Project's viewshed and sensitive receptors

2.4 Landscape character appraisal

Landscape character considers typical features and characteristics identified during the desktop assessment and site inspection. The analysis of landscape character identifies environmental or cultural qualities or pattern such as topography, vegetation, hydrology, land use and settlement, built form, scale and character in addition to cultural and recreational characteristics.

Analysis has been provided of the existing landscape character within the Study area including:

- defining landscape elements that contribute to character
- defining landscape character attributes
- the quality and condition of the landscape and its features

Anticipated changes to landscape character

Potential changes to landscape character due to the Project have been described and analysed. Appraisal of landscape character deals with the potential change of the development on the landscape as a resource. The concern is with how the Project will affect the elements that make up the landscape, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape and its distinctive character.

An appraisal has been provided on the potential constraints of the project on the landscape character defined within the Study area.

2.4.1 Viewpoint selection

Assessment of visual impacts deals with the effects of change and development on the views available to people and their visual amenity. It assesses how the surroundings of individuals or groups of people may be specifically affected by changes in the context and character of views as a result of the change or loss of existing elements of the landscape and / or the introduction of new elements.

Visual receptors have been considered in terms of the views they are likely to experience from within the Study area including consideration of any key vantage points, such as lookouts, where there is particular interest in the view. Visual receptors are identified based on:

- proximity of the receptors to the Project, as the most affected visual receptors are anticipated to be located closest to the Project, unless located at an elevated vantage point.
- type of receptor, as different viewer types would have different perceptions of the change.

Based on the analysis of the existing landscape and visual environment, viewpoint locations were selected for assessment as representative of sensitive visual receptor locations. To best illustrate the likely visual impacts of the Project, where appropriate, viewpoint locations chosen for assessment aim to represent a balance of:

- the most sensitive visual receptors
- a range of visual receptor types
- a range of distances from the Project
- a range of view directions towards the Project within the Study area.

2.4.2 Visual impacts

The evaluation of potential impacts on visual amenity is based on the sensitivity of the viewpoint (and the visual receptor it represents) to change, and the magnitude of change that is likely to occur. The assessment considers the likely impacts of the Project. The level of effects on a view depends on factors such as the extent of visibility, degree of obstruction of existing features, degree of contrast with the existing view, angle of view, duration of view and distance from the Project.

The sensitivity and magnitude of visual effects addresses the following specific criteria:

- the sensitivity of the viewpoint to proposed change considers the importance of the view, its existing scenic qualities and the presence of other existing man-made elements in the view; type of visual receptor and their likely interest in the view; susceptibility of visual receptors to change, and value attached to views (refer to Table 2.1)
- the magnitude of change to views and visual amenity considers the size or scale of change; geographical extent of effects, and duration and reversibility of effects (refer to Table 2.2). It also depends on the loss, change or addition of any feature in the field of view of the receptor including an assessment of the level to which the change contrasts with the existing view or expected view of the landscape.

An assessment is made of the overall level of significance of the visual impacts in relation to the existing view (refer to section 2.4.3).

Table 2.1 *Sensitivity criteria (visual)*

Rating	Criteria
High	Occupiers of residential properties, at home or going to or from, with long viewing periods, within close proximity to the proposed development; Communities that place value upon the landscape and enjoyment of views of their setting.
Moderate	Outdoor workers who have a key focus on their work who may also have intermittent views of the Study area; Viewers at schools, or similar, when outdoor play and recreation areas are located within close proximity but viewing periods are limited; Occupiers of residential properties with long viewing periods, at a distance from or screened from the Study area.
Low	Road users on local roads in motor vehicles, trains or on transport routes that are passing through or adjacent to the Study area and therefore have short term views; Viewers indoor at their place of work, schools or similar.
Negligible	Viewers from locations where there is screening by vegetation or structures where only occasional screened views are available and viewing times are short; Road users in motor vehicles, trains or on transport routes that are passing through/adjacent to the Study area and have partially screened views and short viewing times.

Table 2.2 *Magnitude of change criteria (visual)*

Rating	Criteria
High	A substantial/obvious change to the existing view due to total loss of, or change to, elements, features or characteristics of the view which would cause a view to be permanently changed and its quality diminished.
Moderate	Discernible changes in the existing view due to partial loss of, or change to elements, features or characteristics of the view, however, have potential to be partly mitigated. The change would be out of scale with the existing view and would leave an adverse impact on the view.
Low	Minor loss or alteration to one or more key view elements, features or characteristics, or the introduction of components that may be visible but may not be uncharacteristic within the existing view.
Negligible	Almost imperceptible or no change in the view as there is little or no loss of/or change to the elements, features or characteristics of the view.

2.4.3 Significance of impacts

The combination of sensitivity and magnitude determines the significance of the impact on the landscape character or representative viewpoint. Refer to Table 2.3 for the matrix used to determine the significance of impact.

Table 2.3 *Significance of impact matrix*

		Magnitude of impact			
		High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
Sensitivity	High	High	High-moderate	Moderate	Negligible
	Moderate	High-moderate	Moderate	Moderate-low	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Moderate-low	Low	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

2.4.4 Viewpoint panoramic photography

All photographic images were captured using a 50 millimetre fixed focal length lens on a 35 millimetre full frame format camera at a camera height of 1.7 metres. All photograph locations were recorded and mapped.

A series of seven viewpoint locations were chosen and existing views were represented using a panorama technique. This technique involves the stitching together of a number of adjoining images using the Adobe Photoshop software program.

2.5 Mitigation measures

Mitigation measures were developed in response to the impacts identified within Section 6. Potential mitigation measures are found in Section 7 and typically include:

- Adopting alternative designs or revisions to the basic engineering and architectural design to prevent and/or minimise negative impacts.
- Remedial measures such as colour and textural treatment of structural features.
- Compensatory measures such as landscape design to compensate for unavoidable negative impacts and to attempt to generate long-term positive impacts.

3. Project description

The following section provides a summary of the Project and includes the details relating to the main visual components that have potential to affect the landscape character and visual amenity of the Study area.

3.1 The Project

The Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility (the Bromelton CMF Project) is an organics facility located along Mitchell Road in Bromelton, in South East Queensland. The Bromelton CMF Project will involve the construction and operation of a facility for the receipt, processing, composting, and storage of the following materials: garden, food, wood wastes, manures and soil for the sale and distribution of finished compost, mulch and soil products. SOILCO Pty Ltd (referred to as SOILCO) will design, construct and operate the Bromelton CMF Project.

SOILCO are seeking the following approvals for the Project:

- A State Development Area (SDA) Material Change of Use approval for works within the Bromelton SDA under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971.
- An Environmental Authority (EA) Approval for Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs) ERA:
 - ERA 33(1): Crushing, milling, grinding or screening more than 5,000t of material in a year.
 - ERA 53(a): Organic material processing - processing more than 200 t of organic material in a year by composting
 - ERA 54(2)(c): Mechanical waste reprocessing - operating a facility for receiving and mechanically reprocessing more than 10,000 t a year of general waste

The Bromelton CMF Project aligns with objectives in the Queensland Government Queensland Organics Strategy 2022–2032 by reducing the amount of organic waste going to landfill and it will offer economic and social benefits through employment and local business opportunities in South East Queensland.

SOILCO commenced composting operations in 1985 in Australia and has a strong distribution network in agricultural and urban markets in Australia. SOILCO are a manufacturer of quality assured compost, mulch and soil blends and specialise in the design, construction and operation of innovative organics recycling facilities in Australia. SOILCO's mission is to transform organic resources into the world's best products to regenerate and enhance the health and productivity of soil and to maximise our contribution to clean energy and sustainable communities.

SOILCO successfully operates a state-of-the-art network of licensed organics processing facilities across Eastern Australia. SOILCO's infrastructure experience spans different technology solutions, including:

- Open Windrow (OW)
- In-Vessel Composting (IVC) tunnels
- Aerated Static Piles/ Covered Aerated Static Piles (ASP/CASP)

For the Bromelton CMF Project, SOILCO will utilise ASP & OW technologies.

Table 3.1 **Error! Reference source not found.** summarises and depicts the key Bromelton CMF Project components.

Table 3.1 Project component details

Project Component	Details
Lot on Plan	Lot 4 on Plan RP85497 and Mitchell Road (Local government road parcel)
Summary of proposed works	– Construct and operate a Compost Manufacturing Facility (CMF) at 260 Mitchell Road, Bromelton for the sale and distribution of finished compost, mulch & soil products – The site will be split into 3 different processing areas: Receival, decontamination and composting utilizing Forced Aeration Pad system (ASP).

Project Component	Details
Construction disturbance area within Lot 4 RP85497	21 hectares
Operational footprint within Lot 4 RP85497	18.5 hectares
Proposed output of the compost facility and type of material to be received and processed	Receipt, processing, composting, and storage of up to 250,000 tpa of the following materials: – Garden, Food and Wood wastes and manure. Receipt, processing, storage and blending of up to 150,000 tpa of sand and soil products for manufacturing (Virgin Excavated Natural Materials or VENM).
Technology used	Two composting technologies will be utilised to handle different feedstocks: – 100,000 tpa of garden organics (GO) composted by Passive Open Windrow (OW) method. – 150,000 tpa of Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) is to be processed on a Forced Aeration Pad system (ASP). Wood wastes and manure will make up a small portion of the composting feedstocks and will be blended with the GO & FOGO based on onsite capacity. VENM will be received and stored as required based on demand of finished products. Due to the seasonal nature of feedstock generation, up to 15% of the total annual waste may be received in any one month. This would typically occur around spring and autumn.
Key infrastructure and structures	– Access from Mitchell Road – Weigh bridges – Internal road network – Maintenance and storage shed – Final screening and manufacturing area – Water tanks – Aeration Pad system – Office, carparking and amenities – FOGO receival area – 3 x leachate ponds – 1 x freshwater dam – Open windrows pad – FOGO maturation pad – Hardstand areas – Retaining wall – Upgrade of Mitchell Road
Hours of Operation	Monday – Friday 6am to 6pm Saturday – 6am to 4pm Sunday and public holidays 9am - 4pm
Operational Staff	22 employees
Access arrangements	Mitchell Road will connect the Bromelton CMF Project to the road network. Mitchell Road will be upgraded to accommodate the traffic from the Bromelton CMF Project.
Timeframe	Construction and Commissioning 7th April 2025 – 30th January 2026

3.2 The Project area

The Project is located at 260 Mitchell Road, Lot 4, Bromelton, QLD. The Project area fronts Beaudesert-Boonah Road. Further frontage exists to a currently unformed, gazetted, road corridor along the property's northwest boundary known as Mitchell Road which will be constructed along with an intersection to Beaudesert-Boonah Road to provide access to the CMF.

The existing land has been previously used for grazing of native vegetation and the topography is a series of undulating hills and valleys. The proposed new CMF area of approximately 21ha would be constructed & graded to provide the appropriate area and water control measures to successfully operate and manage the facility. The selected area has been chosen as it is located towards the rear of the property away from the main road and will provide for an elevated area large enough to incorporate all the required infrastructure for the CMF operations. Refer to Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 for the proposed site layout.

3.3 Facility overview

In developing the layout, SOILCO considered the site conditions, current industry best practice, and SOILCO's experience at its existing facilities. The facility has been designed for all heavy vehicles to access the site using the entry & exit weighbridges with bypass lanes if weighing is not required.

It is proposed that entry and exit to the site will be controlled via boom gates and control CCTV that includes a stop-go traffic light system.

Upon entering the site via access from Mitchell Road an access road for staff and visitor passenger vehicles will provide access to the office and amenities reducing the traffic on the weighbridges and the interaction onsite between passenger and heavy vehicles. A maintenance and storage shed will be located adjacent to the office for under cover parking of machinery and maintenance activities to be carried out.

The site will be split into 3 different processing areas - receipt, decontamination and composting utilising forced aeration pad. Garden organics composting utilising an open windrow composting method and a maturation and manufacturing pad for production of finished compost and soil products. A two-way road through the centre of the site will provide access for heavy vehicles to the different areas of the site while one way circulation roads around the edge of the site will be utilised by exiting vehicles to minimise vehicle manoeuvring and manage traffic onsite.

Leachate dams will be constructed to manage stormwater runoff from the three different areas. The captured water will be utilised in the pasteurisation phase of composting or managed through evaporation. An onsite storage dam for freshwater collection is also proposed to provide enough water for onsite operations. Current locations are indicative and will be located to best suit the site grading during design phase (Refer to Appendix A for the Architectural 3D renders provided by SOILCO).

3.4 Site infrastructure description

3.4.1 Site access and weighbridge

The Project area will be accessed via the Beaudesert-Boonah Road and its intersection with Mitchell Road. The intersection with Beaudesert-Boonah road and approximately 800m of Mitchell Road will be constructed as a class4b rural collector road to Scenic Rim Regional Council Standard to handle heavy vehicles prior to commencement of the facility operation. Mitchell Road will connect the Project to the road network. It will be upgraded to accommodate the traffic from the Bromelton CMF Project.

Heavy vehicles entering the site, will do so via the weighbridge before being directed to the appropriate area on site. Two B-Double above ground weighbridges with on/off ramps will manage the data capture of vehicles entering & exiting the site. Bypass lanes will be constructed to reduce the unnecessary use of the weighbridges when not required.

Products being delivered to or distributed from the facility enter and exit via the weighbridges located at the entry to the site. Internal bitumen roads will provide onsite access of vehicles to the different processing areas. This will consist of a two way central road with one way ring roads around the perimeter of the site.

3.4.2 Office, amenities and parking

Adjacent to the weighbridge and site entrance are the proposed site office and amenities. The buildings consist of an office (measuring approximately 9.6m (w) x 6.0m (l) x 3m (h) adjacent to the weighbridge, as well as an amenity building (measuring approximately 6.0m (w) x 9.6m (l) x 3m (h)) adjacent to the site entrance. Covered external awnings will provide all weather access between the two buildings. These amenities will utilise a pump out tank or irrigation system, solar electricity, and potable water infrastructure via UV filters on water tanks.

Up to 3 office staff will work from the office full time and the amenities will handle up to 22 staff. An outdoor landscaped seating area with shade is proposed to provide an outdoor sitting and meeting area for staff.

Staff and visitor parking will be located adjacent to the entrance of the site in the vicinity of the weighbridge, office and amenities. Parking will be required for up to 22 staff with provision for visitor parking.

3.4.3 Receival building and decontamination area

The receival building will be a steel portal frame construction 30m (w) x 80m (l) x 9m (h) with colorbond cladding on the walls and roof. A concrete floor will be utilised to handle traffic of heavy vehicles, storage of organic material and support fixed machinery. The building will have a concrete storage bay at one end for incoming material storage and another for decontaminated and shredded material storage prior to transfer to the ASP. It is proposed to fully enclose two of the walls only to contain windblown litter with wall locations determined by the prevailing wind direction. A solar power system will be installed on the roof and a water tank will be located adjacent to the building for rainwater collection. Natural light will be provided by polycarbonate roof sections and the building will be fitted with LED high bay lights.

The building will allow heavy vehicles to drive through and drop off material into the receival area including Semi-trailer, walking floors, B-double side tippers and compaction collection vehicles. Inside a fixed sorting line consisting of an infeed hopper and conveyor, trommel screen, manual sorting cabin, overbelt magnet, windsifter and shredder will be housed to effectively inspect and decontaminate the incoming material.

3.4.4 Static pile composting area (Food organics garden organics)

The forced aeration pad consists of a 9,000m² concrete pavement arranged with 18 bays that house a series of parallel PVC pipes laying lengthwise, incorporated in the concrete. The pipes have tapered plastic nozzles (spigots) that provide the mechanism for the supply of air and collection of leachate known as the “aeration floor”. Two fresh air supply fans are connected to the PVC pipes by a series of ducts, each servicing 9 bays. The system is controlled from a technical area contained within a prefabricated shipping container immediately to the rear of the pad.

3.4.5 Passive open windrow composting area (turned aeration) (Garden organics)

The open windrow pad will be approximately 24,000m² with an area of 9,000m² for garden organics receival and finished compost transfer. Compacted crushed rock will be used to form the hardstand area and the pad will be graded to drain water run off to the leachate collection dam. A number of water supply connections from the leachate dam and the fresh water supply will be positioned around the area for irrigation of the piles.

The pad will be designed to handle vehicles such as windrow turners, front end loaders, Semi-trailers, B double side tippers and compaction waste collection vehicles.

3.4.6 Maturation, manufacturing and distribution area

A proposed hardstand area of 51,000m² will be utilised to mature and store the compost, receive and store virgin excavated natural materials (VENM), screen and blend finished compost, mulches and soils. The pad will be constructed from crushed compacted rock and will be graded to drain water run off to the leachate collection dam.

This area would be for the manufacturing, storage and distribution of landscape products, and the storage and loading of these products for distribution to market. Fresh water supply and general power connection points will be positioned around the area for irrigation and operation tasks. Mobile plant and heavy vehicles will access and manoeuvre in this area while mobile screening equipment will be utilised in the manufacturing process.

3.4.7 Workshop and fuel storage area

The workshop will be a 25m (w) x 48m (l) x 6m (h) shed of steel construction with colorbond cladding. Up to three bays will be fully enclosed. The remainder of the shed will be open for vehicle access and storage. The floor will be concrete with bunding around the outside of the shed. Maintenance activities will be carried out on mobile plant and equipment in the undercover area.

Self-bunded diesel and AdBlue tanks will be installed adjacent to the workshop with a bunded area for fuelling of vehicles onsite. Storage of oils and lubricants for the maintenance of plant and machinery will be located within a covered, bunded area within the shed.

3.4.8 Surface water and leachate management

The CMF will have a designated leachate management system. Leachate ponds are proposed to manage dirty water generated within the receivals building, as well as from the Aerated Composting Pad Area, the Passive Open Windrow Composting Area and the Manufacturing Storage and Distribution Areas. Three ponds are proposed to handle the leachate runoff from the site and will be sized according to Department of Environment, Science and Innovation requirements.

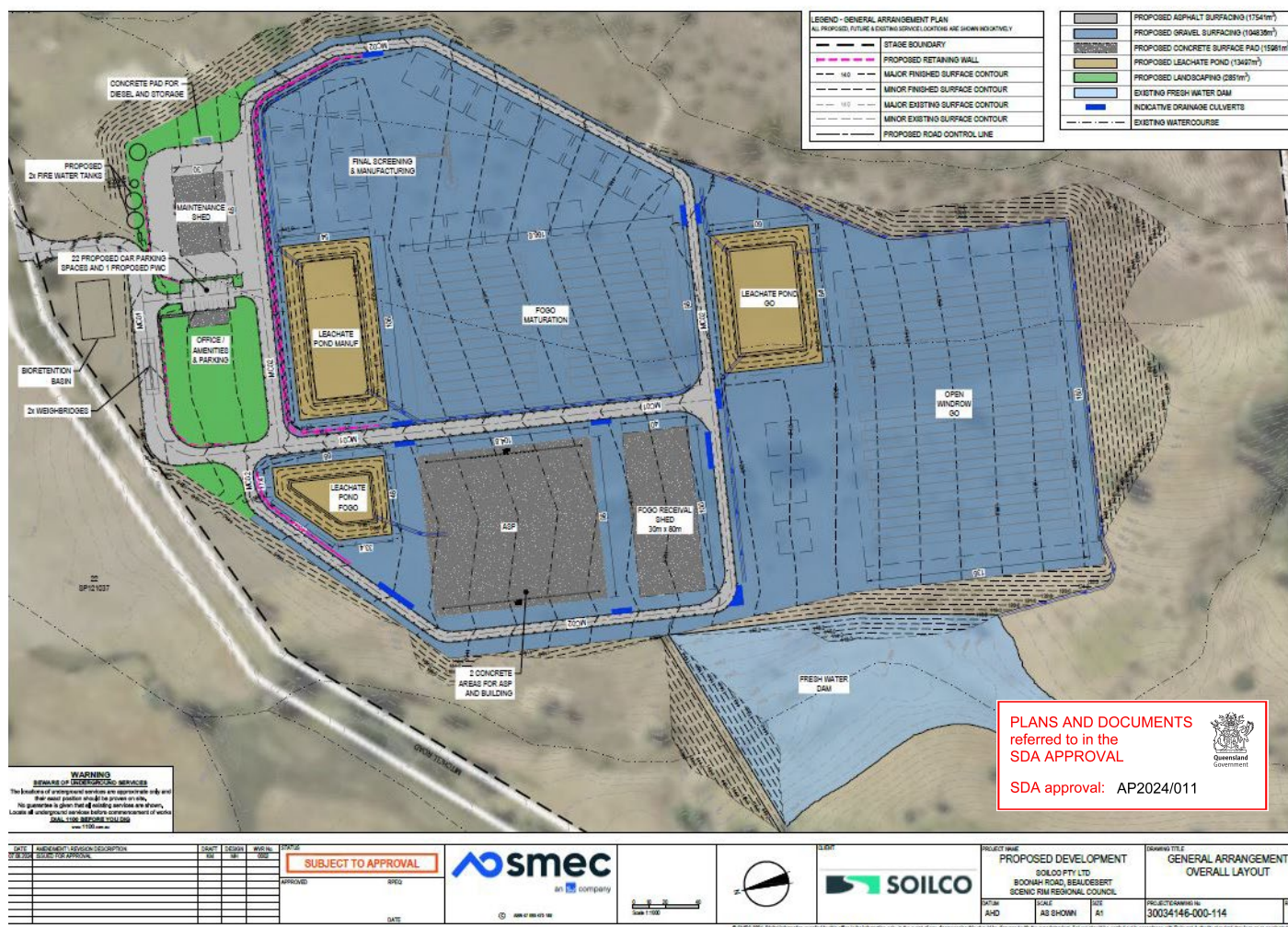
To prevent leachate stored in the ponds from percolating into the groundwater system, the ponds will be lined according to the DESI Best Practice Environmental Management Guideline ERA 53(a) Organic material processing by composting, Version 1.02:

- 600mm thick recompacted clay with a permeability of less than 10⁻⁹ m/s; or
- A High-density polyethylene geomembrane liner with a minimum thickness of 1.5mm.

Leachate ponds will be positioned in the most suitable site location, based on existing site topography and grading to allow gravity drainage from process areas to the ponds. Each pond will be fitted with a pumping system to deliver water to the composting areas and will be fully fenced to limit fauna & human access.

3.4.9 Freshwater storage dam

A freshwater storage dam with overflow spillway will be constructed to store uncontaminated water run off on the site. The water will be utilised in the composting process and will be distributed to the composting and manufacturing areas by a pump and piping system. For efficient water collection, determination of the dam location, will be based on site drainage requirements and topography. The size of the dam will be based on yearly rainfall data and capacity requirements.





1 Site View from Mitchell Road



2 Site Entry

Figure 3.2 3D render of the Project, Adapted from Elevation Architecture design provided by SOILCO Pty Ltd

4. Legislation and policy

The following section provides an overview of applicable legislation and policy objectives relevant to landscape and visual considerations within the Study area.

This is not intended to be a thorough review of the planning scheme, mechanisms and planning-related triggers. The emphasis of the review was to identify designations, protections, values, and objectives relevant to the landscape and visual environment of the Study area, including scenic amenity values.

Summary of findings

The assessment of relevant legislation, policies and guidelines has identified that the Study area's existing landscape character and views are valued. A review of these key values informed the understanding of the existing landscape and the overall impact assessment.

A key value, derived from this assessment, is that rural areas maintain a traditional rural aesthetic consisting of expanses of rural farmlands and forested mountain ranges that contribute to the regions iconic scenic backdrop.

4.1 State legislation and framework

Bromelton State Development Area-Development Scheme (Department of State Development, 2017)

Section 2.5.3 within the development scheme document addresses character and amenity. It emphasises the importance of minimising the visual effects of development by carefully considering building design materials, and landscaping, when seen from prominent public spaces such as main roads (Department of State Development, 2017, p.11).

Section 2.5.14 of the development scheme states that landscaping should be utilised to minimise the visual impacts of the development and incorporate at least 50% local species. (Department of State Development, 2017; p.14).

Under section Environment, cultural heritage and community it was stated that:

- “Environmental values, cultural heritage values and community values of the site on which the development is undertaken, and immediate surrounds are identified and protected, consistent with current best practice.” (p.13)

Also, it was noted that development should avoid the clearing of regulated vegetation if possible.

- Where avoidance is not possible, minimise clearing to:

“(a) avoid land degradation

(b) avoid the loss of biodiversity and

(c) maintain ecological processes.

- Development is designed and sited to:

(a) minimise impacts on matters of local and state environmental significance

(b) maintain ecological connectivity and avoid fragmentation of matters of local and State environmental significance

(c) avoid or minimise impacts to the movement of fish (fish passage) along waterways.

- Where the development requires a buffer to mitigate the environmental impacts of the development, that buffer must be accommodated within the development site.
- Development avoids significant adverse environmental impacts on matters of national or State significance, or where significant impacts cannot be reasonably avoided, they are minimised. Any residual significant adverse impacts are offset in accordance with the relevant Commonwealth or Queensland environmental offset framework.

- The ecological values associated with the Logan River, Allan Creek and Sandy Creek shall be protected and enhanced.” (p.13)

4.2 Regional legislation and policy

South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005-2026 (Queensland Government, 2007)

The SEQ Regional Plan, released in June 2005, outlines joint policy directions by the Queensland Government and local authorities in SEQ for managing growth in the region. It covers various aspects including sustainability, the environment, rural development, transportation, water management, and landscape preservation.

Part F, section 3.2 of this document addresses the scenic amenity of the regional landscape and highlights the necessity to protect and manage significant scenic amenity areas and features.

The related policies include:

- *“Identify and manage areas of high scenic amenity in the regional landscape.*
- *Improve knowledge and understanding of the region’s scenic amenity and its contribution to the liveability and sense of place for residents and the attraction for visitors and tourists.*
- *Retain and enhance public access to significant and popular viewpoints and protect important views from intrusive development.*
- *Inform regional and local planning and decision making by adopting a common method of assessing scenic amenity, including design and siting of prominent developments and infrastructure.”*

Shaping SEQ. South East Queensland Regional Plan 2023 (Queensland Government, 2023a)

Shaping SEQ is the Queensland Government’s 25-year strategic plan designed to direct the future development of the South East Queensland region.

In the ‘Outcomes and strategies’ section, outcome 4 addresses regional landscapes, noting the environmental, social, and cultural values of regional landscapes and functions. The associated strategies include:

“4.1 Protect the values of IUBs (Inter-Urban Breaks), while providing for a range of activities compatible with their predominantly rural or natural character.

4.2 Protect regional scenic amenity areas from development that would compromise their value.

4.3 Protect and enhance the regional greenspace network, including through innovative approaches such as encouraging consideration of stocking and fishing, to meet the recreational and outdoor needs of the community.”

4.3 Local legislation and policy

Scenic Rim Planning Scheme 2020 (Scenic Rim Regional Council, 2023)

This scheme sets the policy direction and forms the basis for ensuring appropriate development occurs in the planning scheme area for the life of the planning scheme.

The scheme specifies that rural areas retain their distinctive and attractive rural and natural landscape qualities including, but not limited to expanses of productive rural farmland, forested mountain ranges contributing to the region’s iconic scenic backdrop, scenic views experienced within forested hills and valley settings and waterways and dams set amongst a varying landscape from forested, steep upper reaches to open floodplains. In addition, the scheme specifies that the level of amenity expected in rural areas is predominantly representative of a traditional rural environment.

In regards to Bromelton SDA the scheme specifies that this area will be developed into an industrial area of regional, state and national significance with the primary intent on accommodating logistics operations and rail-dependent

industries. The rural areas of the SDA surrounding the industrial precinct will provide for the continuation of low impact rural and agricultural activities that are compatible with and able to operate near intensive industrial activities.

Scenic Rim Growth Management Strategy 2041(Scenic Rim Regional Council, 2021)

This strategy aims to manage growth efficiently and holistically while addressing the needs of the community and aligning with the Queensland Government's regional plan. It identifies preferred growth areas, aims to diversify residential options, and increases housing supply to accommodate the growth. The Strategy also emphasises protecting the natural environment and biodiversity.

Landscape character appraisal

5. Landscape character appraisal

The following section provides a summary of the existing landscape and visual environment of the Study area and an appraisal of anticipated changes as a result of the Project.

5.1.1 Existing landscape character

Land use and built form

The Project encompasses approximately 21 hectares (ha) and is located at 260 Mitchell Road, Lot 4, Bromelton, QLD. The Project is within the Scenic Rim Regional Council Regional Area. The Scenic Rim area lies in the southeastern part of Queensland, about 50 km south of Brisbane's Central Business District (CBD), 60 km west of Gold Coast, and 70 km south of Ipswich. The population of this regional area was recorded as 41,000 in 2016 and 44,000 in 2021 and is projected to exceed 67,000 by the year 2041. The Scenic Rim area is crucial for Southeast Queensland due to its rural production, biodiversity, water catchment and landscape amenity. Maintaining these features is a key goal for future planning of this area (Scenic Rim Regional Council, 2022).

The Study area is located on the land of Danggan Balun (Five Rivers) People. Based on census 2021, the Bromelton locality has a population of 129 people. The Project sits within the Bromelton State Development Area (SDA) which promotes economic development by providing land for medium to large-scale industrial activities.

Beaundesert is the nearest townsite to the Project, situated in a rural setting, with the Birnam Range to the northeast and the Logan River floodplain to the west. The surrounding land is used for a range of rural activities such as dairy farming, agriculture and equine activities. Beaundesert is a regional town that hosts essential services such as the Council administration centre, public hospital, courthouse, emergency services, schools, sporting clubs and community organisations. There are numerous European heritage registered sites in Beaundesert including the Beaundesert Racecourse and Grandstand.

Built form within the Study area is mostly industrial and pastoral with one rural dwelling and a few sheds. Refer to Figure 5.1 for existing landscape conditions. Beaundesert Boonah Road (State Route 90) (Photo 1) is the main road traversing through the Study area. It is a non-continuous 49.9 km road that connects Beaundesert to Boonah and traverses through Bromelton SDA, undulating farmlands and the scenic locations of Mount Juberra and Wyaralong Dam. Local roads within the Study area include Sandy Creek Road and Swan Gully Road. The Sydney to Brisbane rail corridor (Photo 2) bisects the eastern extent of the Study area from north to south. This is predominantly a freight line; however, daily passenger trains also operate along the line.



Photo 1 Beaundesert Boonah Road looking west



Photo 2 Sydney to Brisbane Railway

Topography and hydrology

The Study area and its surrounding landscape setting present diverse landscape features and landforms. The Project is positioned on the fringe of elevated uplands to the west and lower lying plateaus to the east. Mount Juberra (+433 m AHD) is located about 4 km to the west and Mount Joyce (+469 m AHD) is roughly 9km to the northwest of the Project area. Meandering creeks and streams with a network of ponds and tributaries flow through the Study area, most significantly Sandy Creek, Swan Creek, Clay Gully, and Allan Creek, which has cut a deep but narrow channel through the landscape. These hydrological features provide an environment for riparian vegetation corridors and biodiversity linkages.

Vegetation and bio-regions

The Study area is located within the SEQ bioregion, Moreton Basin subregion. The SEQ bioregion encompasses diverse climates ranging from subtropical to temperate, including a mountainous area in the southwest. It features a wide array of soils, vegetation, and topography inclusive of approximately 23.7% remnant vegetation recorded within Moreton subregion (EHP, 2016). The Study area includes elevated slopes of native forest and trees, tree lined riparian corridors and trees scattered across undulating and lower lying plateaus.

Undulating rural farmlands

Rural farmlands are the predominant landscape type within the Study area and the topography is characterised by undulating plateaus and valleys. The farmland features include broad parcels of land which have been cleared for livestock grazing (Photo 3-4). Fencing is mostly simple post and wire fencing around paddocks and property boundaries. The rural features and undulating hills provide a scenic backdrop that is typical in the Scenic Rim Region.



Photo 3 A view from the Project area to Mitchell Road in the middle ground and a grazing property in the background



Photo 4 A view to the grazing property adjacent to the Project from Mitchell Road.

Industrial landscape

Beaundesert Boonah Road traverses through the Study area from the east-west and Sandy Creek Road on the east of the Study area. Several industrial land uses are located adjacent or in close proximity to these two roads with businesses including SCT Logistics, Quickcell Technology Products Pty, Bush's Proteins QLD, Bromelton Quarry and Neilsen's Quarry (Photo 5). Built form within these areas is characterised by large scale industrial buildings, bold signage and advertising, material stockpiles, and car parks. Vegetation consists of occasional rows of native and non-native trees on roadsides, grasslands, and patches of native vegetation. Between the industrial buildings, the surrounding hills and elevated uplands provide a scenic backdrop, however, views are limited due to the rolling landform and tree-lined roads.

Elevated uplands and ridges

The elevated uplands located west of the Study area provide a vegetated backdrop to Bromelton. The uplands include diverse, dense areas of forested vegetation and can be viewed rising above the lower lying plateaus below (Photo 6). The Wyaralong Dam is located north-west of Bromelton on the Teviot Brook, nestled at the base of Mt Joyce. The lake and surrounding areas provide recreation facilities including kayaking, paddle boarding and camping.



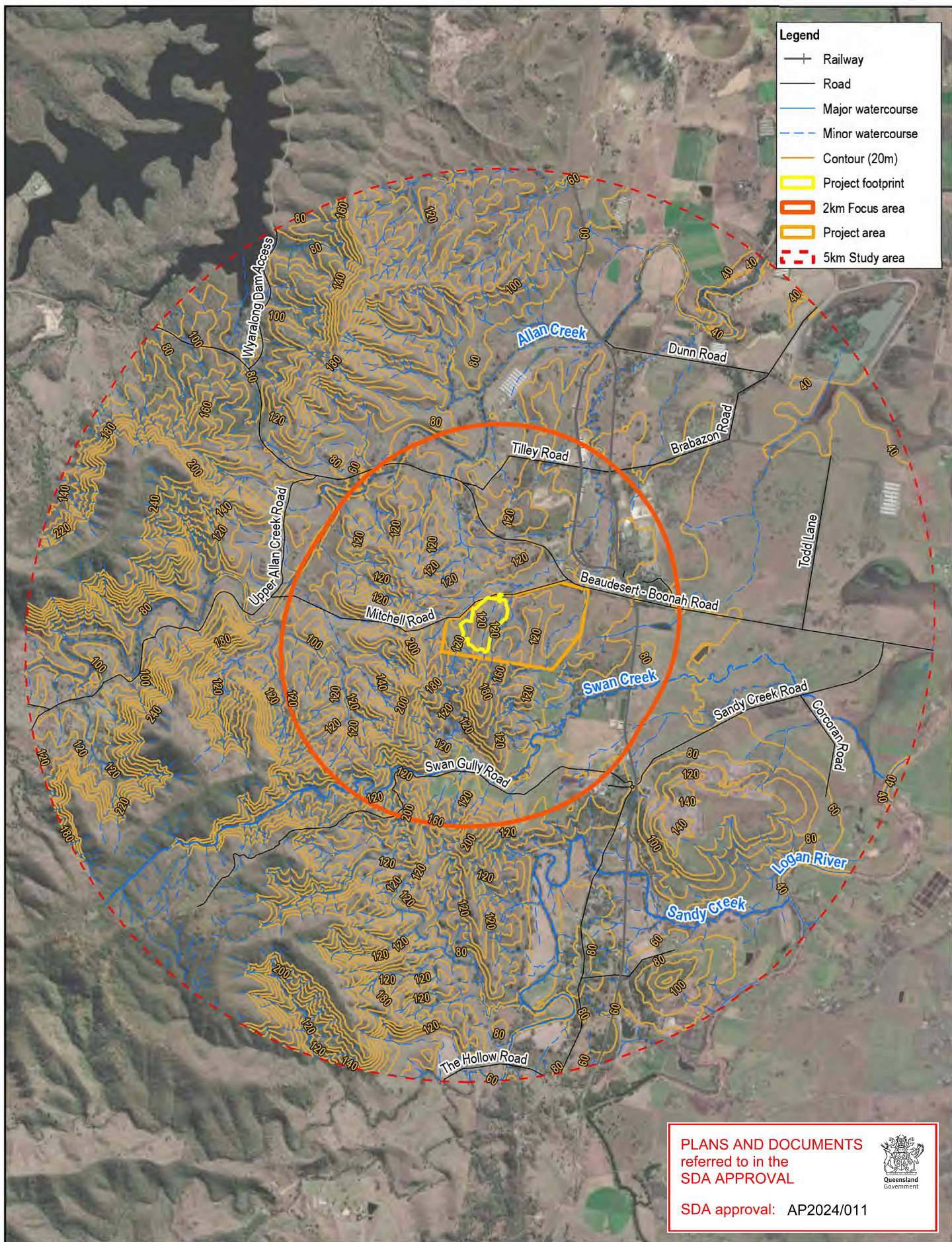
Photo 5 An industrial site along Beaudesert – Boonah Road



Photo 6 Scattered trees and views of elevated uplands

5.1.2 Anticipated changes to landscape character

The Project area is located on an elevated slope on the boundary of uplands to the west and the lower lying and undulating farmland located within Bromelton to the east. The natural topography and vegetation enclose the Project particularly to the west. The character of the existing site and its surrounds is undulating rural farmland with small pockets of industrial use to the north and east of the Project area. Anticipated changes during construction works will include the delivery of materials and construction of new structures, as well as temporary storage areas, fencing and signage. During operation, the introduction of new infrastructure and buildings and related activities would impact the existing landscape character. These impacts could be managed through landscape design and mitigation to ensure the blending of the development into the existing landscape and the slopes of the elevated uplands beyond.



Paper Size ISO A4
0 250 500 750 1,000
Metres



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Limited
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 14/08/2024

Existing landscape conditions

FIGURE 5.1

Visual impact assessment

6. Visual impact assessment

6.1.1 Project viewshed and sensitive visual receptors

Through the site inspection it was identified that the likely viewshed for the Project would primarily be confined to areas within close proximity to the Project area, such as road users on Beaudesert Boonah Road, adjacent or nearby land uses, and elevated areas within the Study area. The forested and highly vegetated areas and undulating topography are likely to impede views from the surrounding landscape.

6.1.2 Visual analysis

Based on the desktop review and site inspection, a visual analysis of the Study area was conducted including identification of key visual features and sensitive visual receptors. Table 6.1 provides a brief analysis of potential impacts to key visual features and potential sensitive receptors.

Table 6.1 Key visual features analysis and sensitive receptors

Key visual features and sensitive receptors	Potential impact analysis
Swan Gully Park	Provides opportunity for 4WDing, camping, hiking and cycling. Swan Gully Park located in the southern extent of the Study area is situated on the foot of steep sided and densely vegetated slope. Due to the landform and vegetation screening, it is unlikely that the Project would be visible from this location.
Beaudesert Boonah Road	Beaudesert Boonah Road is a State-controlled road that has state significance. It is likely that there would be a glimpsed view of the Project from the road. Due to the intervening vegetation, topography and distance from the Project, direct views would be limited and transient.
Sandy Creek Road	Sandy Creek Road is a local road that has local significance. It is likely that there would be glimpsed views of the Project from this road. Due to the intervening vegetation, topography and distance from the Project direct views would be limited and transient.
Surrounding industrial land uses such as SCT Logistics, Bush's Proteins QLD, Bromelton Quarry and Neilsen's Quarry	The Project is located within Bromelton SDA. Any change in the view for industrial land uses workers would not be uncharacteristic of other industrial land uses. Due to the intervening vegetation, topography and distance from the Project direct views would be unlikely.
Railway line	Express passenger train (XPT) from Brisbane to Sydney travels through the eastern part of the Study area. There is potential for glimpsed views of the Project as the train crosses Swan Creek and traverses through the low lying farmland to the east of the site. The potential impacts would be low as the train passes by at high speeds, giving passengers only brief, indirect, and partially screened views of the site. Impacts could be mitigated through additional landscape design and vegetation screening.
Study area residents	It is unlikely that there would be a direct impact to the view of residents. Due to the intervening vegetation, topography and distance from the Project direct views would be unlikely. There may, however, be glimpsed views of the Project through trees and topography for nearby individual residential properties.

6.1.3 Sensitive receptors

Based on the existing environment analysis, sensitive visual receptors were identified, and viewpoint locations selected for assessment.

Sensitive visual receptors within the Study area include the following:

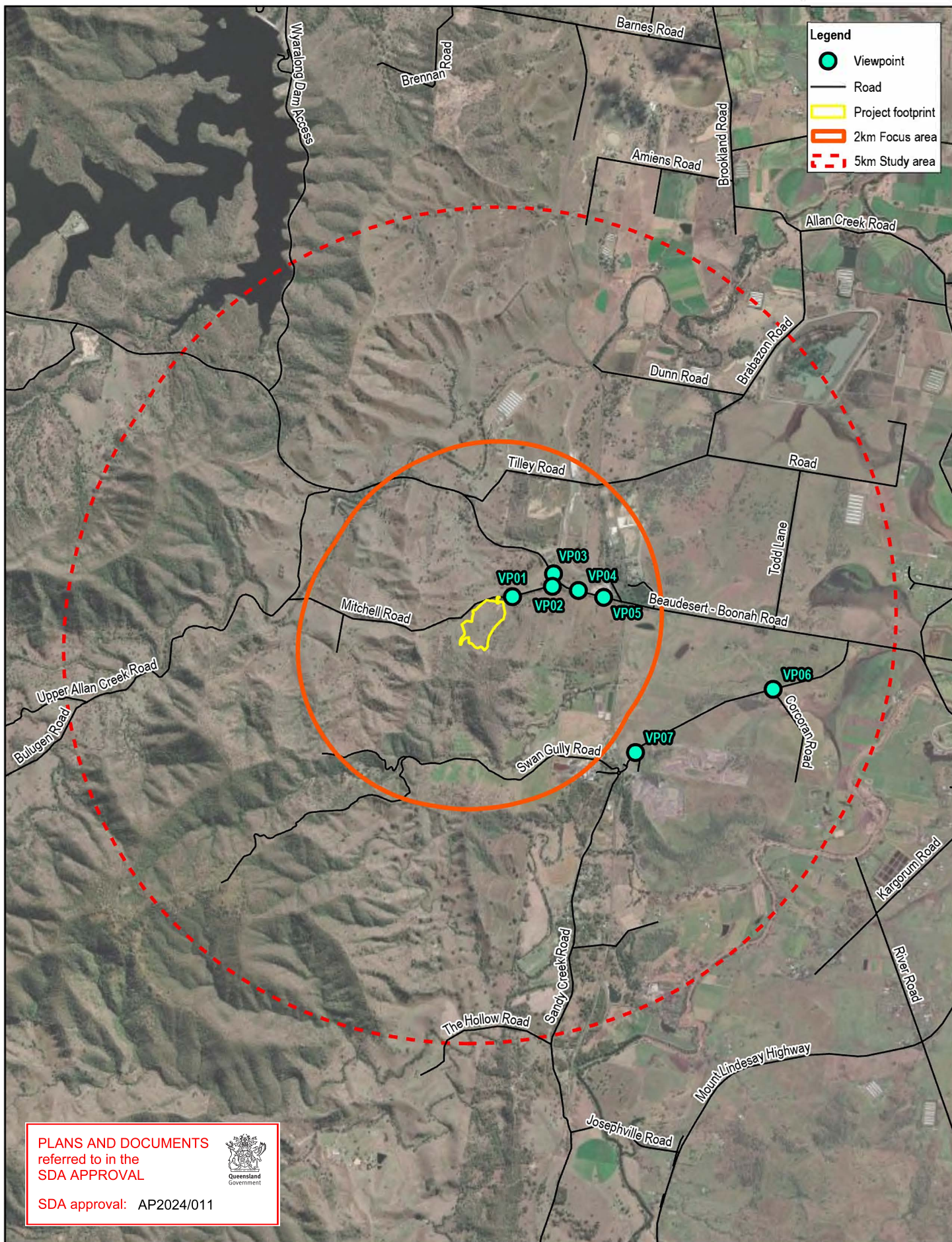
- residents in dwellings with potential views to the Project
- road users of Beaudesert Boonah Road
- road users of local roads adjacent or in close proximity to the Project area
- nearby workers
- users of interstate railway.

6.2 Viewpoint locations

The following section provides a visual impact assessment of the Project from the following selected representative viewpoint locations as shown in Table 6.2 and Figure 6.1. Viewpoints have been selected to appropriately represent the sensitive visual receptors identified in section 6.1.3.

Table 6.2 Viewpoint locations

Viewpoint	Location
Viewpoint location 1 (VP01)	Mitchell Road
Viewpoint location 2 (VP02)	Mitchell Road-Beaudesert Boonah Road
Viewpoint location 3 (VP03)	Beaudesert Boonah Road 01
Viewpoint location 4 (VP04)	Beaudesert Boonah Road 02
Viewpoint location 5 (VP05)	Beaudesert Boonah Road 03
Viewpoint location 6 (VP06)	Swan Creek
Viewpoint location 7 (VP07)	Sandy Creek Road



6.2.1 Viewpoint location 01: Mitchell Road

VP01 is located on Mitchell Road (currently unsealed road) and is facing south-west. The existing view can be seen in Photo 7. Refer to Table 6.3 for assessment.



Photo 7 VP01 Mitchell Road

Table 6.3 Viewpoint location 1 assessment

Criteria	Comments
Location and view direction	Location (MGA Zone 55); 152°54'51.39"E, 27°58'29.06" S Elevation: 123 m VP01 is situated approximately 100 m from the Project and faces in a southwest direction. This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by nearby pastoral workers and existing and future road users of Mitchell Road.
Description of existing view	The foreground includes a grassed and uneven terrain with an unsealed road (Mitchell Road) on the right side of the view. In the right of the middle ground, the unsealed Mitchell Road extends into the background. There is a cluster of large, native trees across the middle ground view which partially screens views to the farmland beyond. The landform in the background is elevated and covered with pasture and dense vegetation to the left with trees visible on the skyline.
Anticipated change to view	During construction, visual impacts may be associated with vegetation clearance for the establishment of new infrastructure. Construction vehicles, machinery and work crews may be temporarily visible on and travelling to and from the Project. During this time, storage, stockpile and laydown areas, administration buildings, fencing, barricades and lighting may also be visible. There may also be dust generated as a result of construction works which may have a visual impact. During operation, maintenance and storage shed, office and amenities, in addition to parking will be visible in the middle ground view potentially screening the long range views to the elevated ridgeline in the background. Mitchell Road will be constructed as a class4b rural collector road to Scenic Rim Regional Council Standard. The impacts associated with the construction of Mitchell Road include roadway widening and sealing as well as likely removal/replacement of existing eucalypt trees within the road reserve. The existing grasses and the gravel covering Mitchell Road would be replaced by the construction of a sealed road.
Sensitivity to change	The sensitivity is Low , as this is currently an unsealed track used infrequently and only with a suitable vehicle. However, it will be constructed as a class4b rural collector road to Scenic Rim Regional Council Standard and will function as a commuter and transport route with the purpose of collection and distribution of traffic from local areas to the broader road network including access to the adjacent properties.

Criteria	Comments
Magnitude of change	The magnitude of change is High, as the introduced facility would be visible, and would be uncharacteristic within the existing rural view. The Project may obscure long range views to the elevated uplands to the west. Additionally, the construction of Mitchell Road will likely result in removal/replacement of existing eucalypt trees within the road reserve. The existing grasses and the gravel currently evident within the road reserve would be replaced by a sealed road which would significantly impact the view.
Significance of impact	The significance of impact is Moderate , as the sensitivity is low and the magnitude is high.

6.2.2 Viewpoint location 02: Mitchell Road-Beautesert Boonah Road

VP02 is located at the intersection of Mitchell Road Reserve and Beautesert Boonah Road and is facing southwest. The existing view can be seen in Photo 8. Refer to Table 6.4 for assessment.



Photo 8 VP02: Mitchell Road-Beautesert Boonah Road

Table 6.4 Viewpoint location 2 assessment

Criteria	Comments
Location and view direction	Location (MGA Zone 55); 152°55'9.89"E, 27°58'25.21"S Elevation: 129 m VP02 is situated approximately 630 m east of the Project and faces in a southwest direction. This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by road users on Beautesert Boonah Road and users of the industrial areas in addition to, local residents.
Description of existing view	The foreground is grassed and uneven and features a simple post and wire fence with a wooden gate, delineating the boundary of private rural land and access to the unconstructed Mitchell Road. There are two timber transmission poles on the left of the view. The middle ground is characterised by gently undulating grassed farmland and isolated trees, tree clumps continuing into the background and skyline. There is a dense area of trees on the right of the view limiting long range views to the west.
Anticipated change to view	During construction, visual impacts may be associated with vegetation clearance for the establishment of new infrastructure. Construction vehicles, machinery and workers may be temporarily visible while travelling to and from the site. During this time, filtered views of storage, stockpile and laydown areas, administration buildings, fencing, barricades and lighting may also be visible. There may be additional dust generated as a result of construction works which may also have a visual impact.

Criteria	Comments
	During operation, filtered views of the Project, including taller structures such as the receival shed, may be achieved in the background, as well as ancillary infrastructure and vehicles along Mitchell Road. Most components would be screened by intervening vegetation and topography. Mitchell Road will be constructed as a class4b rural collector road to Scenic Rim Regional Council Standard. The impacts associated with the construction of Mitchell Road includes roadway widening and sealing as well as likely the removal/replacement of existing eucalypt trees within the road reserve. The existing grasses and the gravel covering Mitchell Road would be replaced by the construction of a sealed road.
Sensitivity to change	The sensitivity is Moderate , as Beaudesert Boonah Road has State significance however drivers pass by at high speeds and have brief, indirect, views of the site.
Magnitude of change	The magnitude of change is High. Other than the construction of Mitchell Road the remaining introduced infrastructure would be a minor alteration to the existing view. Although the introduced facility may be partially visible, it would be significantly screened by vegetation in the foreground and middle ground and the elevated landform in the centre of view. Impacts could be mitigated through landscape design and additional screening. The construction of Mitchell Road will likely result in removal/replacement of existing eucalypt trees within the road reserve and the intersection with Beaudesert-Boonah Road to allow for a new turning lane into Mitchell Road. The existing grasses and the gravel currently evident within the road reserve would be replaced by a sealed road which would significantly impact the view
Significance of impact	The significance of impact is High- Moderate , as the sensitivity is moderate and the magnitude is high.

6.2.3 Viewpoint location 03: Beaudesert Boonah Road 01

VP03 is located on the intersection of Beaudesert Boonah Road and an access road to Beaudesert Saleyards and is facing south west. The existing view can be seen in Photo 9. Refer to Table 6.5 for assessment.



Photo 9 VP03: Beaudesert Boonah Road 01

Table 6.5 Viewpoint location 3 assessment

Criteria	Comments
Location and view direction	Location (MGA Zone 55); 152°55'10.41" E, 27°58'19.97"S Elevation: 100.7 m

Criteria	Comments
	VP03 is situated approximately 700 m northeast of the Project and faces in a south west direction. This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by road users on Beaudesert Boonah Road, rural residents and nearby industry workers.
Description of existing view	The foreground shows the intersection of Beaudesert Boonah Road and a local access road to Beaudesert Saleyards. Beaudesert Boonah Road extends from the right to left of the view. On the left side of the middle ground, there are trees aligning the road with clusters of trees in the background. A small shed can be seen in the middle ground in the centre of the view. The centre and right side of the middle ground view is open grassland with a few scattered trees. The landform in the background of the right side of the view is elevated and trees are visible on the skyline.
Anticipated change to view	During construction, visual impacts may be associated with in-situ concrete pouring and the establishment of new structures. Construction vehicles, machinery and workers may be temporarily visible while travelling to and from the site. During this time, filtered views of storage, stockpile and laydown areas, administration buildings, fencing, barricades and lighting may also be visible. During operation, limited filtered views of the Project may be achieved in the centre of the background, as well as ancillary structures and vehicles. Views of new components would be significantly screened by two rows of trees along Mitchell Road.
Sensitivity to change	The sensitivity is Moderate , as Beaudesert Boonah Road has State significance however drivers pass by at high speeds and have brief, indirect, views of the site.
Magnitude of change	The magnitude of change is Moderate. Other than the construction of Mitchell Road the remaining introduced infrastructure would be a minor alteration to the existing view. Although the introduced facility may be partially visible, the impacts would be minimal due to the distance from the Project and the buildings and infrastructures would be significantly screened by vegetation and the topography. Impacts could be mitigated through landscape design and additional screening. However, the construction of Mitchell Road will likely result in removal/replacement of existing eucalypt trees Within the road reserve, in the centre of middle ground. The existing grasses and the gravel currently evident within the road reserve would be replaced by a sealed road which would impact the view.
Significance of impact	The significance of impact is Moderate , as the sensitivity to change is moderate and magnitude to change is high.

6.2.4 Viewpoint location 04: Beaudesert Boonah Road 02

VP04 is located on the intersection of an access road to STC Logistics and Beaudesert Boonah Road and is facing south west. The existing view can be seen in Photo 10. Refer to Table 6.6 for assessment.



Photo 10 VP04 Beaudesert Boonah Road 02

Table 6.6 Viewpoint location 4 assessment

Criteria	Comments
Location and view direction	Location (MGA Zone 55); 152°55'22.07" E, 27°58'26.93" S Elevation: 118.3 m VP04 is situated approximately 930 m to the east of the Project and faces in a south west direction. This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by road users on Beaudesert Boonah Road as well as nearby industry workers, rural residents and tourists.
Description of existing view	Beaudesert Boonah Road is located in the foreground, aligned by trees along its southern extent. Streetlights and transmission lines are aligned to the road. The left of the middle ground includes gently undulating farmland. A building is nestled beyond the foreground trees, accessible via a treelined road that branches off from Beaudesert Boonah Road. Glimpsed views through the trees in the middle ground of the elevated uplands are visible in the background view. The skyline in the left of the background view is sloped terrain with scattered trees.
Anticipated change to view	The Project is at a distance of approximately 1.2 km, due to the intervening vegetation and topography the Project would unlikely be visible from this view.
Sensitivity to change	The sensitivity is Moderate , as Beaudesert Boonah Road has State significance however drivers pass by at high speeds and have brief, indirect, views of the site.
Magnitude of change	The magnitude of change is Negligible as there is no change to the key elements, features or characteristics of the existing view.
Significance of impact	The significance of impact is Negligible , as the sensitivity to change is moderate and magnitude of impact is negligible.

6.2.5 Viewpoint location 05: Beaudesert Boonah Road 03

VP05 is located adjacent to Beaudesert Boonah Road and is facing south west. The existing view can be seen in Photo 11. Refer to Table 6.7 for assessment.



Photo 11 VPO5 Beaudesert Boonah Road 03

Table 6.7 Viewpoint location 5 assessment

Criteria	Comments
Location and view direction	Location (MGA Zone 55); 152°55'33.91" E, 27°58'29.81" S Elevation: 90.04 m VP05 is situated approximately 1.25 km from the Project and faces in south west direction. This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by road users, train users, as well as nearby industry workers, rural residents and tourists.
Description of existing view	The foreground is characterised by the gently undulating farmland, delineated by trees and a post and wire fence. On the right side of the foreground, Beaudesert Boonah Road can be seen, extending into the background. The middle ground features a grass verge with a gentle slope. Trees delineate the southern extent of Beaudesert Boonah Road as seen on the left side of the view. Elevated uplands are visible across the background view, including sloped terrain and dense trees.
Anticipated change to view	The Project is at a distance of approximately 1.25 km. Due to the intervening vegetation and topography it is unlikely that the Project would be visible from this viewpoint.
Sensitivity to change	The sensitivity is Moderate , as Beaudesert Boonah Road has State significance however drivers pass by at high speeds and have brief, indirect, views of the site.
Magnitude of change	The magnitude of change is Negligible as there is no change to the key elements, features or characteristics of the existing view.
Significance of impact	The significance of impact is Negligible , as the sensitivity to change is moderate and magnitude of impact is negligible.

6.2.6 Viewpoint location 06: Swan Creek

VP06 is located on Sandy Creek Road and is facing north west. The existing view can be seen in Photo 12. Refer to Table 6.8 for assessment.



Photo 12 VP06 Swan Creek

Table 6.8 Viewpoint location 6 assessment

Criteria	Comments
Location and view direction	Location (MGA Zone 55); 152°55'10.41"E, 27°58'19.97"S Elevation: 100.7 m VP06 is situated approximately 3.5 km to the southeast of the Project and faces in a north west direction. This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by nearby industry workers, and road users and 4WD tourists.
Description of existing view	Sandy Creek Road stretches across the foreground view. On the opposite side of the road, in the middle ground, the view is characterised by pastureland with scattered trees and cattle visible. The pasture boundary is delineated by simple post and wire fencing, nearly concealed by vegetation. To the right of the view, Swan Creek can be seen, meandering through the pastureland. Single trees and clusters of trees can be seen across the low-lying landform in the background view. Elevated uplands are visible in the left of the background view.
Anticipated change to view	The Project is at a distance of approximately 3.5 km. Due to the intervening vegetation and topography, it is unlikely that the Project would be visible from this viewpoint.
Sensitivity to change	The sensitivity is Low , as this is a local road of local significance and views are transient and indirect.
Magnitude of change	The magnitude of change is Negligible as there is no change to the key elements, features or characteristics of the existing view.
Significance of impact	The significance of impact is Negligible , as the sensitivity to change is low and magnitude of impact is negligible.

6.2.7 Viewpoint location 07: Sandy Creek Road

VP07 is situated 2.5 km from the Project on the Sandy Creek Road and faces in a northwest direction. The existing view can be seen in Photo 13. Refer to Table 6.9 for assessment.



Photo 13 VP07 Sandy Creek Road

Table 6.9 Viewpoint location 7 assessment

Criteria	Comments
Location and view direction	Location (MGA Zone 55); 152°55'48.78"E, 27°59'34.35"S Elevation: 84.5 m VP07 is situated 2.5 km from the Project and faces in a northwest direction. This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by road users on Sandy Creek Road, passengers of the Sydney to Brisbane railway, nearby industry workers, local residents and 4WD recreational users accessing Swan Gully Park.
Description of existing view	Sandy Creek Road stretches across the field of view in the foreground with an overhead powerline aligned to the road. On the opposite side of the road, in the middle ground, the view is characterised by pastureland with scattered trees. The boundary of pastureland is delineated by simple posts and wire fencing, nearly concealed by vegetation. Railway tracks of the Sydney to Brisbane rail corridor are visible across the middle ground view with single trees and clusters of trees across the low-lying landform. An industrial site can be seen in the left side of the middle ground partially screened by scattered trees. The background view is dominated by the elevated topography of the uplands to the west including tree lined slopes and rolling skyline.
Anticipated change to view	During operation, limited filtered views of the Project including the taller shed structures may be achieved in the centre right side of the background view. Views of new components would be screened by the intervening vegetation and topography and the distance of approximately 2.5 km would mean any infrastructure visible would be diminished.
Sensitivity to change	The sensitivity is Moderate , as views are representative of tourists accessing Swan Gulley Park and railway passengers of the Sydney to Brisbane railway.
Magnitude of change	The magnitude is Negligible , as from this location the site is screened by intervening vegetation and topography and any views of the infrastructure would be diminished.
Significance of impact	The significance of impact is Negligible , as the sensitivity to change and magnitude of impact are both negligible.

6.2.8 Visual impacts summary

Table 6.10 below provides a summary of the visual impacts for the Project.

Table 6.10 Summary of visual impacts

Viewpoint	Location	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Overall rating
VP01	Mitchell Road	Low	High	Moderate
VP02	Mitchell Road-Beaudesert Boonah Road	Moderate	High	High- Moderate
VP03	Beaudesert Boonah Road 01	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
VP04	Beaudesert Boonah Road 02	Moderate	Negligible	Negligible
VP05	Beaudesert Boonah Road 03	Moderate	Negligible	Negligible
VP06	Swan Creek	Low	Negligible	Negligible
VP07	Sandy Creek Road	Moderate	Negligible	Negligible

7. Mitigation measures

The following section recommends mitigation measures that respond to issues arising within the assessment that have potential to adversely impact on:

- The character of the landscape.
- Views from nearby sensitive visual receptors.

The following mitigation recommendations address the most visual elements of the Project as well as referencing any relevant considerations drawn from the legislation and policy review outlined in Section 4.

7.1 Mitigation recommendations

7.1.1 Design materiality

General considerations for the detailed design phase include:

- Ensure the Project form, material and finishes are of high quality and are in keeping with the surrounding setting as to positively contribute to existing rural landscape character values.
- Avoid or minimise the use of shiny or reflective materials to reduce associated visual impacts on surrounding sensitive receptors.
- Consider specifying neutral colours such as dark grey for the cladding of external walls and roof that complements the rural landscape setting.
- If required, specify boundary fencing that is sensitive to the rural aesthetic of the site and avoid large areas of opaque, metal fencing.

7.1.2 Landscaping

- Additional screen planting using shrubs and trees along Mitchell Road, will assist to preserve the landscape character of surrounding farmlands whilst minimising views from Beaudesert Boonah Road.
- Increasing the density of planting along the site boundaries, to minimise visual impacts of the additional infrastructure and taller building within the Project.

- Plant screening vegetation within the Project footprint, to minimise visual impacts experienced from Beaudesert Boonah Road, Sandy Creek Road and the railway corridor.
- Avoid the clearing of trees, especially mature and regulated trees, where possible, to retain existing character values.
- Where possible, consider planting and vegetation throughout the Project to break up hardstand areas and to aid successful blending of the Project into the surrounding rural landscape.
- Revegetate Mitchell Road, adjacent to the newly constructed road utilising eucalyptus trees and understory plants (e.g. shrubs) to enhance visual screening.

7.1.3 Signage and services

Considerations for the detailed design phase include:

- Where possible, minimise visual impacts of signage by:
 - Minimising signage dimensions.
 - Avoiding brightly illuminated signage.
 - Employing high-quality signage design.
 - Locating signage on buildings rather than freestanding.

7.1.4 Construction activity and storage

General considerations for construction activity and storage include:

- Take all practical measures to ensure construction equipment, storage areas, and other visible elements are located away from key views to or from the sensitive visual receptors identified in this assessment.
- Ensure general tidiness of the site is maintained during construction.
- Avoid conducting work in evenings and nights where possible, to minimise impacts from lighting.
- Where construction activity cannot be located away from trees, provide tree protection to ensure they are not damaged.
- Natural areas, which may be required to be disturbed during construction, to be rehabilitated to the previous condition.

8. Conclusion

This VIA has been prepared to assess the possible effect of the Project on the surrounding landscape and views. The purpose of this report is to inform and assist SOILCO in obtaining relevant planning and environmental approvals.

The Project has been thoroughly assessed in relation to the relevant planning and environmental regulations concerning landscape and visual impact and amenity. The scope of the assessment is limited to the expected distance in which the Project would likely be visible in its surrounding environment which in this case resulted in a Study area of approximately 5 km in each direction of the Project footprint. Situated within the Study area is a focus area of 2km.

The Project is located in the SEQ bioregion within the Scenic Rim regional council area which is situated about 50 km south of Brisbane's CBD. The landscape within the Study area contains the Bromelton SDA, heavy and high-impact industries, undulating farmland, recreational areas, and elevated uplands and ridges.

The topography of the Study area is a landscape characterised by gently undulating and rolling hills, ridges and valleys. It encompasses various major and minor creeks such as Swan Creek, Sandy Creek and Allan Creek. The

Study area has a diverse array of vegetation, featuring native woodlands and forests, grasslands and revegetation native trees.

Utilising data gathered via the desktop study and site inspection, a character appraisal was prepared, the outcome of which indicates that the Project may impact the existing rural landscape character. These impacts, however, could be managed through landscape design and mitigation.

A VIA was also undertaken with seven representative viewpoints selected for assessment. The outcome of this process indicates that the visual impacts of the Project are anticipated to be High-Moderate to Negligible. Overall the site is well-screened by intervening landform and vegetation, however, the construction of Mitchell Road would be visible from Beaudesert Boonah Road and the surroundings especially the views to the north and west of the Project.

Visual consideration, as itemised in Section 7 including appropriate built form, mitigation and the retention of existing vegetation and visual screening will assist in limiting the visual impacts of the Project.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Architectural 3D renders



1 Site View from Mitchell Road



2 Site Entry

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL



SDA approval: AP2024/011

DA
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



1 Site View 1



2 Site View 2

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

SDA approval: AP2024/011



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Government

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1 Office and Amenities - View 1



2 Office and Amenities - View 2

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
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1 Maintenance and Storage Shed

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
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Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility

Waste Management Plan

SOILCO Pty Limited

14 August 2024

→ The Power of Commitment

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL



SDA approval: AP2024/011

Project name		Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility					
Document title		Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility Waste Management Plan					
Project number		12626213					
File name		12626213_REP-Waste Management Plan.docx					
Status Code	Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for issue		
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S4	A	A McCormack Y Teng	M Gravett		E Rothwell		03/07/2024
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Contents

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Purpose of this report	1
1.2	Objective	1
1.3	Definitions	1
1.4	Development staging	1
1.5	Limitations	2
2.	Environmental requirements	4
2.1	Relevant legislation and guidelines	4
2.1.1	Legislation	4
2.1.2	Guidelines and standards	4
3.	Waste management	5
3.1	Preferred waste management hierarchy	6
4.	Waste stream characterisation and waste generation	7
4.1	Construction waste generation	7
4.2	Operational waste generation	7
4.2.1	Waste characterisation and generation	7
4.2.2	Waste storage areas	8
4.2.3	Estimated waste volumes and servicing	10
4.2.4	Waste collection	10
4.3	Potential environmental aspects and impacts	10
5.	Environmental mitigation and management measures	11
5.1	Construction	11
5.2	Operations	14
6.	Compliance management	16
6.1	Roles and responsibilities	16
6.2	Training	16
6.3	Monitoring and inspections	16
6.4	Auditing	16
6.5	Reporting	16
7.	Review and improvement	17
7.1	Continuous improvement	17
7.2	Plan update and amendment	17

Table index

Table 3.1	Waste management hierarchy alignment measures	6
Table 4.1	Waste generated at key associated infrastructure	8
Table 4.2	Estimated waste generation from operation of site infrastructure	10
Table 5.1	Waste management plan during construction	11

Table 5.2	Waste management plan during operations	14
Table A.1	Acceptable feedstock at Bromelton CMF	20

Figure index

Figure 1.1	Site location	3
Figure 3.1	Waste hierarchy and circular economy framework (Australian Government, 2018)	5
Figure 4.1	High level schematic of composting process and waste generation areas	8
Figure 4.2	Waste storage areas	9

Appendices

Appendix A	Acceptable feedstock
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1. Introduction

SOILCO Pty Ltd (hereafter referred to as SOILCO) is an industry leader in organics recycling, producing soil, compost and mulch products. SOILCO is developing a new Compost Manufacturing Facility (CMF) in Southeast Queensland at their site located at Lot 4, 260 Mitchell Road, Bromelton, Queensland. The facility will be fully open air and will receive, process, compost and store the following materials: garden, food, wood wastes, manures and soil for the sale and distribution of finished compost, mulch and soil products. A list of potentially acceptable feedstocks is provided in Appendix A.

1.1 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this Waste Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Plan) is to identify the waste streams associated with the construction and operation of the CMF and detail the operations of the Project and measures that will be implemented to safely manage waste and promote resource recovery. The Plan has been developed to align with the requirements of the Scenic Rim Planning Scheme 2020 Scheme Section 9.3.7 – General Development Provisions Code Acceptable Outcomes AO13.

1.2 Objective

The key objective of this Plan is to ensure that waste requiring disposal is dealt with appropriately and waste generation is minimised as far as reasonably practicable. To achieve this objective, the following will be undertaken:

- Identify and implement measures to manage waste during construction and operation.
- Ensure the preferred waste management hierarchy of avoid, reduce, re-use, recycle, recover, treat and dispose is followed, as per the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.
- Provide staff with an increased level of understanding and awareness of waste and resource use management issues.
- Implement appropriate measures to comply with all relevant legislation and other requirements.

The Plan will be reviewed and updated no less frequently than annually. A review may occur sooner consequent to a material change in risk, legal requirements or an incident relevant to waste management. Mitigation strategies will be reviewed for effectiveness and any corrective actions will be implemented.

1.3 Definitions

For the purposes of this report, the following definitions are used:

- **Proposed development area** – includes the construction footprint and extent of the proposed works, located at Lot 4, 260 Mitchell Road, Bromelton, QLD.
- **Project area** – includes all land within the boundary of Lot 4 on RP85497. The term 'Project area' and 'site' are used interchangeably within this report.
- Figure 1.1 delineates the proposed development area within the Project area (site).

1.4 Development staging

The development staging is currently being finalised. This Plan is limited to the management of the construction and operation of the CMF, which includes the following:

- Receipt, processing, composting and storage of up to 250,000 tpa of organic wastes (including garden, food, wood wastes and manure from councils and from SOILCO's Pinkenba facility).
- Receipt, processing, storage and blending of up to 150,000 tpa of sand and soil products for manufacturing (Virgin Extracted Natural Material or VENM).
- Sale and distribution of finished compost, mulch and soil products.

1.5 Limitations

This report: has been prepared by GHD for SOILCO Pty Limited and may only be used and relied on by SOILCO Pty Limited for the purpose agreed between GHD and SOILCO Pty Limited as set out in section 1.1 of this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than SOILCO Pty Limited arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

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Paper Size ISO A4
0 50 100 150 200
Metres



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56



SOILCO Pty Ltd
Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility

Project No. 12626213
Revision No. A
Date 8/08/2024

Project area and locality

FIGURE 1.1

2. Environmental requirements

2.1 Relevant legislation and guidelines

2.1.1 Legislation

The *Queensland Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* is the principal guiding legislation which establishes the strategic framework to modernise waste management resource recovery practices in the state. This Act aligns with federal legislation and policies and provides a framework for state policies and strategies, namely the National Waste Policy 2019 and the Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2019 and associated strategies, policies and action plans.

Legislation relevant to waste management and resource recovery in Queensland includes:

- *Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*
- *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007*
- *Queensland Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*
- *Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011*
- *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*
- *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020 (C'th)*
- *Queensland Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023*

2.1.2 Guidelines and standards

Guidelines, specifications and policy documents relevant to this Plan include:

- *Environmental Protection (Regulated Waste) Amendment regulation 2018 (DESI)*
- *Environmental Protection (Waste ERA Framework) Amendment Regulation 2018 (DESI)*
- *Transforming Queensland's Recycling and Waste Industry – Directions Paper 2018*
- *Local Law No. 5 (Waste Management) 2018 (Scenic Rim Regional Council)*
- *Scenic Rim Planning Scheme 2020 (Scenic Rim Regional Council)*
- *Scenic Rim Regional Council Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2021-2026 (Strategy) (Scenic Rim Regional Council)*
- *2025 Vision on Waste Scenic Rim Regional Council Waste Reduction & Recycling Plan 2015 – 2025 (Scenic Rim Regional Council)*
- *National Waste Policy 2018*
- *National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019 and Annexure 2022*
- *Council of Mayors South East Queensland Waste Management Plan – Final Report 2021*
- *Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2019*
- *Queensland Organics Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2032*
- *Queensland Waste Avoidance and Resource Productivity Strategy (2014-2024)*
- *QLD Energy from Waste Policy 2020*
- *Queensland Biofutures 10-Year Roadmap 2016*
- *Council of Australian Governments waste export ban*
- *Resource Recovery Industries 10-year Roadmap and Action Plan 2019*

3. Waste management

The waste management hierarchy preferences waste avoidance, minimisation, reuse and recycling over treatment and disposal. Circular economy principles represent a shift from a linear take-make-use-dispose approach towards a circular system and product cycle whereby products and materials are kept circulating within the economy at their highest value for as long as possible, through reuse, recycling, remanufacturing, delivering products as services, and sharing of resources.

SOILCO's operational activities which will generate, transport, or receive waste will be managed in accordance with the waste and resource management hierarchy defined in the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*, and circular economy framework of the National Waste Policy, presented in Figure 3.1.

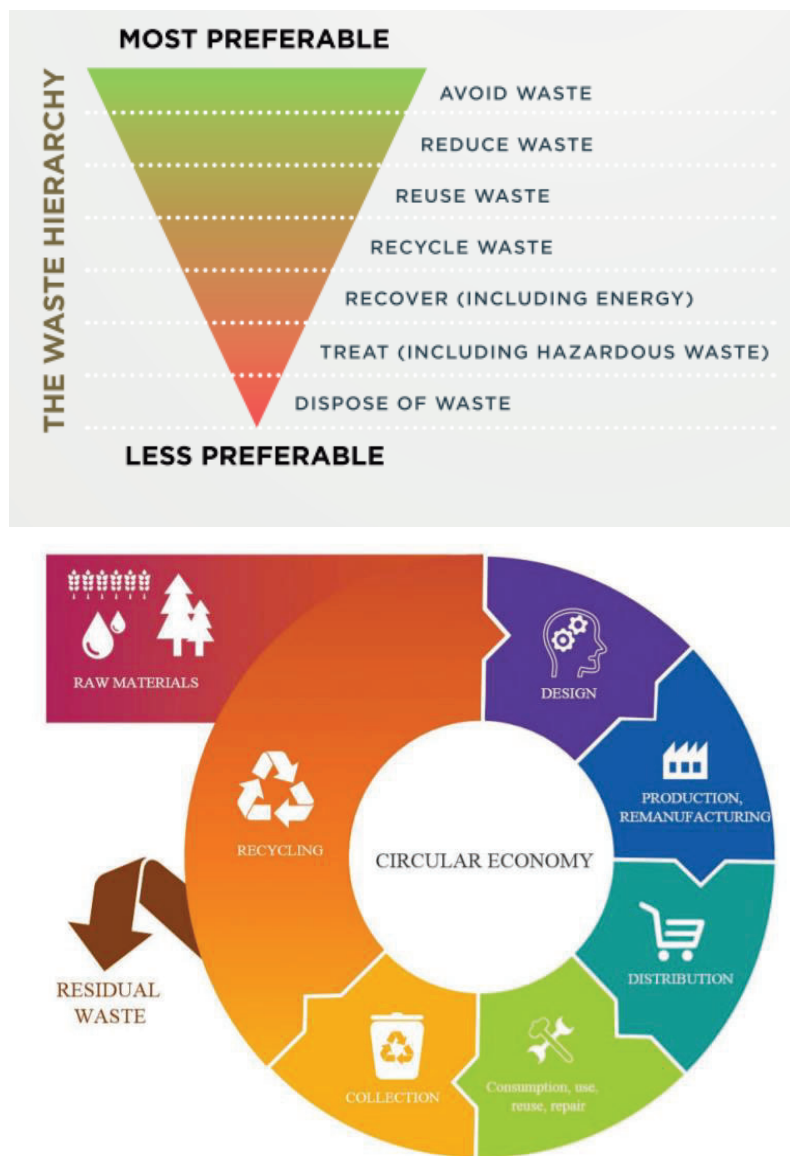


Figure 3.1 Waste hierarchy and circular economy framework (Australian Government, 2018)

3.1 Preferred waste management hierarchy

The preferred waste management hierarchy and measures to facilitate conformance are detailed in Table 3.1. The hierarchy is based on the Scenic Rim Regional Council's Planning Policy which aligns with the targets set by the *Queensland Government's Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2019 (Queensland Waste Strategy)*¹.

Table 3.1 Waste management hierarchy alignment measures

Waste management hierarchy	Description of measures to facilitate conformance
Waste avoidance and minimisation	Waste avoidance and minimisation are the two most preferred strategies in the waste hierarchy. During construction and site operations, the following measures will be implemented to minimise waste generation: – Material inflow and outflow measurement and inventory tracking via onsite weighbridge – Ensuring correct types and quantities of materials are ordered to avoid excess generation – Planning to efficiently manage procurement, delivery and storage of materials to avoid spoilage or contamination of materials, and minimise use of non-recyclable and/or single use packaging – Training of staff, contractors and operators to avoid damage to equipment and mixing or contamination of dissimilar materials and avoid or minimise wastage during procurement, construction, operation and maintenance.
Reuse and recycling	Waste generated by onsite activities, including repairs and maintenance of equipment, staff amenities, and packaging of items delivered to site will be assessed for recyclability and/or reuse potential. Material separation and recycling will be promoted on-site and dedicated bins/receptacles provided to facilitate reuse and recycling as a priority of the site waste management program in accordance with the Queensland Waste Strategy. Where possible, excess material from construction will be reused on site. Where feasible, preference will be given to refurbish and reuse of end-of-life equipment as part of ongoing operations. The purpose of the facility is to recycle organic material (including feedstock listed in Appendix A) into compost and incorporate sand or soil materials into soil amendment products. Care will be taken to only separate and dispose of residual waste material that cannot be feasibly recycled.
Disposal of waste	Disposal of residual waste will be managed be in accordance with the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</i>. Wastes that are unable to be reused or recycled will be directed to treatment and/or energy recovery at an appropriately licensed facility (as applicable) with only residual waste sent for disposal to a licensed landfill. Residual waste material removed from the organic material stream (including feedstock listed in Appendix A) due to contamination in incoming materials will be disposed of to an appropriately licenced facility. Details of waste types, volumes and final destinations are to be recorded in a Waste Management Register. The Waste Management Register is to include the following: – Type of waste and its classification <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> – Quantities of waste, measured in tonnes – How and where the waste was reused, recycled, stockpiled or transported and disposed of – Date when the waste was reused, recycled, stockpiled or transported and disposed of – Name and waste transport licence (if applicable) of the transporter used.

¹The *Queensland Government's Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2019* is currently undergoing review.

4. Waste stream characterisation and waste generation

4.1 Construction waste generation

The construction of the proposed Compost Manufacturing Facility (CMF) is expected to generate a range of solid waste streams.

The facility will be constructed in four phases:

- Site mobilisation
- Ancillary and enabling works
- Excavation and civil works
- Infrastructure works

The waste streams anticipated to be generated during construction include:

- General solid waste (non-putrescible)
 - VENM
 - Trees, shrubs, grasses and roots
 - Construction waste – “heavy”
 - Construction waste – metal
 - Construction waste – “light”
 - Grit, sediment, litter and gross pollutants
 - Site office waste
- Hazardous waste
 - Waste oils, fuels, lubricants and chemicals
- General solid waste (putrescible)
 - Site office waste

The waste generated from the construction and demolition phases will be managed and stored in accordance with the SOILCO PR1118- Bromelton Waste Management Plan².

4.2 Operational waste generation

4.2.1 Waste characterisation and generation

SOILCO proposes to construct a new CMF in Southeast Queensland at Bromelton. The proposed development is expected to receive up to 400,000 tpa of input materials, including up to 250,000 tpa of organic waste (including garden, food and wood waste and manure), and produce finished compost, mulch and soil products utilising passive open windrow and aerated static pile (ASP) composting systems.

A range of solid waste streams are expected to be generated at the facility and waste characterisation, storage and servicing information has been described in the sections below. Solid waste is defined as any general, recyclable and commercial waste. It is noted that the waste described in this section does not include liquid waste discharges to storage, evaporation ponds, sewer or gaseous discharges to the atmosphere.

The key infrastructure at the site and the wastes expected to be generated for the associated infrastructure are listed in Table 4.1.

² Provided to GHD on 07/08/2024

Table 4.1 Waste generated at key associated infrastructure

Infrastructure	Footprint (m ²)	Expected waste streams (to be generated)
Above-ground weighbridges	2 x 27m weighbridges	None
Site office and amenities area	243.1 m ²	General waste Comingled recyclables
Maintenance and storage shed	1,200 m ²	General waste Comingled recyclables Metals Waste oil End of life solar panels (infrequent)
Receival building	2,412.6 m ²	General waste (oversized items and physical contaminants removed via manual picking and mechanical sorting) (refer to Figure 3)

Typically, the most significant waste stream is generated from the feedstock pre-processing and decontamination line and final screening process with estimates of approximately 30 tonnes per week (tpw) from the sort cabin and 56 tpw of light waste (e.g. film plastics) from the fan, when operating at capacity (250,000 tpa of organic waste including garden, food and wood wastes and manure inputs). A high-level schematic of the pre-processing/decontamination and composting process is provided in Figure 4.1.

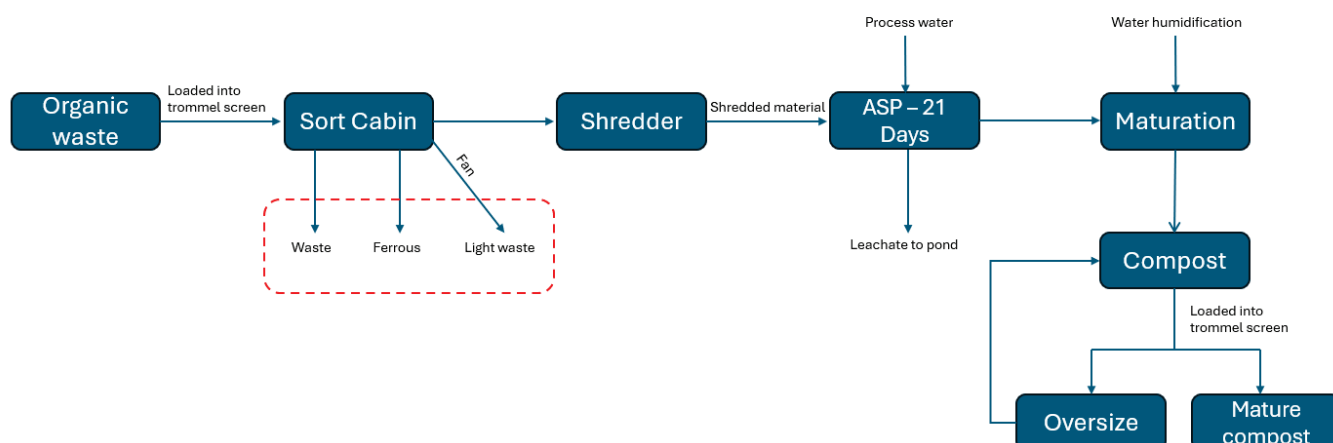


Figure 4.1 High level schematic of composting process and waste generation areas

4.2.2 Waste storage areas

The waste storage areas during construction and operational stages are identified in Figure 4.2 below and include:

- Area 1: Skips bins for heavy, light and residual waste. Metals and comingled recycling bins.
- Area 2 (near leachate pond): Skip bins for heavy, light and residual waste.
- Area 2: Skip bins for heavy, light and residual waste. Metal and comingled recycling bins.

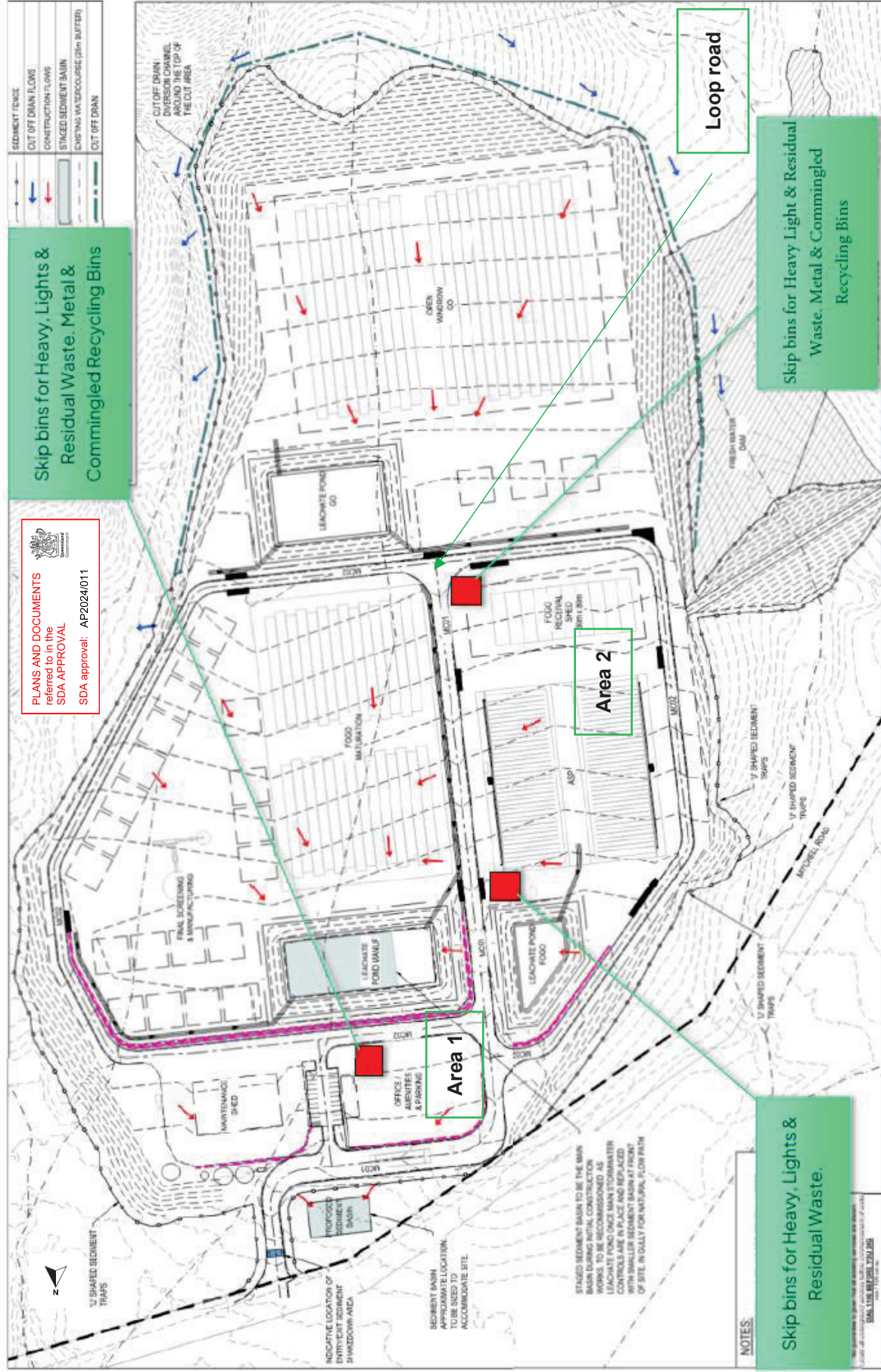


Figure 4.2 Waste storage areas

4.2.3 Estimated waste volumes and servicing

The estimated quantity of waste generation associated with operation of the facility has been described in Table 4.2. Waste generated on the site will be stored in waste containers with sufficient capacity to store all waste generated on site. Where possible, waste will be segregated into general, co-mingled recyclables and regulated waste streams to maximise recovery. Table 4.2 outlines the storage containers proposed to be used for the wastes anticipated to be produced from the activities on the site.

Table 4.2 Estimated waste generation from operation of site infrastructure

Waste types	Estimated waste volume	Proposed container / Storage capacity	Storage location (refer to Figure 4.2)
Above ground weighbridge			
<i>No material waste streams expected to be generated.</i>			
Site office, amenities and parking area			
Paper/carboard	30L/day	1.5 m ³ front end lift recycling bins	Area 1 and 2
General waste	20L/day	1.5 m ³ front end lift general waste bins	
Food waste	N/A	1.5 m ³ front end lift general waste bins	
Amenities waste	N/A	Sanitary waste bins	Within amenity facilities
Receival building			
Contamination materials from sorting	30 tpw 14 tpw ferrous waste 56 tpw of light waste	1.5 m ³ general waste and recycling skips.	Area 1 and 2
Maintenance and storage shed			
Waste oil, petroleum and solvents	-	Stored in receptacles in a bunded area.	TBC

4.2.4 Waste collection

The entry and exit access of the site will be suitable for side-load, rear-load and front-load waste collection vehicles. Bins will be relocated from the receivals area to the loop road via forklift for the waste collection vehicles to access. Putrescible wastes will be stored in covered receptacles and emptied fortnightly, recyclable material receptacles will be serviced monthly and all other waste streams will be serviced as required³. A swept path analysis has been undertaken for a 26 m B-Double to confirm sufficient space is available to allow service vehicles to manoeuvre.

4.3 Potential environmental aspects and impacts

The potential environmental impacts associated with process inefficiency and mismanagement of waste streams include:

- Generation and or spread of contaminated waste/soil through inadequate collection and storage.
- Contamination of air, soil, surface water and or groundwater through the inappropriate storage, transport and disposal of waste.
- Excessive quantities of avoidable waste being disposed to waste facilities.
- Inappropriate disposal of waste through incorrect classification.
- Spread of insect pests, weed seeds and plant propagules, plant and animal pathogens during operation.

³ Response to RFI42 received 24/06/2024

Environmental mitigation and management measures to address these potential aspects and impacts are outlined in Section 5.

5. Environmental mitigation and management measures

5.1 Construction

Environmental measures and requirements to address waste management issues during construction are detailed in Table 5.1. All mitigation and management measures must comply with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* for any licensed and non-licensed waste activities that involve the storage, transport, treatment and or disposal of waste. Waste management during the construction of the facility is the responsibility of the Construction Contractor (yet to be awarded).

During construction, the following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimise waste generation and where possible, reuse and recovery of waste streams will be prioritised in line with the waste and resource management hierarchy defined in the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

- Avoid – To be achieved through thorough planning and procurement of materials to prevent generation of waste.
- Reduce – To ensure that the correct amounts of materials are ordered, and packaging waste is minimised where possible, through bulk ordering of certain materials.
- Reuse – The green waste and soil surplus from earthworks generated on site will be stored and used for compost production when the CMF commences operation.
- Recycle – The waste produced that are eligible to be recycled such as concrete, timber, metal, and plastics will be segregated and transported to be recycled at an appropriately licensed facility. Organic waste that satisfies the acceptable feedstock requirements (Appendix A) will be composted at the CMF.
- Recover – Recovered materials will be sent to an appropriately licensed resource recovery facility.
- Treat – Any hazardous waste generated will be treated and transported by an appropriately licensed contractor to an appropriately licensed off site hazardous waste management facility.
- Dispose – Any non-recyclable residual waste generated will be removed and disposed of by an appropriately licensed contractor at an appropriately licensed off site facility.

Table 5.1 Waste management plan during construction

Key activities	Mitigation measure	Responsibility
Construction		
Material and resource selection and consumption during construction	– Educated planning will be implemented to efficiently manage the delivery and storage of materials, reducing spoilage of materials. – Agreements with suppliers to, where possible, use reusable or recyclable packaging in lieu of single use packaging. – Minimise procurement of excess material to reduce spoilage/waste.	Construction Manager

Key activities	Mitigation measure	Responsibility
General waste management activities	– The Waste Management Hierarchy of “avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose” will be followed to minimise and manage waste throughout site operations. – The Contractor will identify and maximise opportunities for supporting a circular economy that preferences waste avoidance and recycling of priority waste streams. – A site induction will be implemented for all site personnel, detailing their responsibilities under the relevant waste management legislation and guidelines in regard to the minimisation, classification, management and reporting of waste on-site, in accordance with this Plan. – Signs will be erected within the site to encourage employees to reduce, reuse or recycle where possible. – Whilst waste remains on-site, site personnel are responsible for the appropriate storage, transportation, reuse and recycling on-site using their equipment, as applicable. – Footpaths and road reserves on the site are to be maintained clear of rubbish, building materials and all other waste materials. – Implementation of street sweeping throughout the facility is recommended to collect any windblown waste before it can leave the facility or enter the environment.	Construction Manager
Waste/reuse materials handling	– If encountered or identified, hazardous waste shall be managed by appropriately qualified and licensed contractors in accordance with state legislation and this Plan. – Waste receptacles, both general and recycling, will be made available throughout the site to allow for waste segregation and replaced or emptied regularly to prevent overflow. – Liquid wastes are to be stored in appropriate containers in areas that are bunded. – Recyclable and non-recyclable wastes are to be stored in appropriate containers on-site until removed to an approved disposal or recycling facility. – All waste receptacles shall be covered and bunded where possible.	Construction Manager
Waste disposal	– Procedures will be implemented and maintained to verify licences and permits for the storage, handling, transportation and disposal of waste. All relevant information is to be recorded in a Waste Management Register. – Excess construction materials should be transported to construction and demolition (C&D) recycling facilities for recovery. – Septage from site amenities shall be directed to holding tanks and arrangements made for removal and disposal by a licensed contractor, unless a sewer connection is available.	Construction Manager
Performance criteria		
No material environmental impact on sensitive receptors.		
No complaints are received in relation to waste or litter generated from the facility.		
Litter is contained and segregated in the appropriate receptacles on the site.		
Monitoring		
Inspection of the CMF must be undertaken on a regular basis to ensure waste is stored, handled, transported and disposed of in accordance with regulations.		Construction Manager
Reporting		
Regular monitoring and inspection must be undertaken to ensure all practicable environmental management measures are being followed to minimise excess waste and energy consumption.		Construction Manager
A record of regular monitoring and inspection events shall be introduced and maintained for the entirety of construction.		Construction Manager

Key activities	Mitigation measure	Responsibility
	A Waste Management Register must be introduced and maintained until the actual completion date of construction activities which includes all waste inputs and outputs	Construction Manager
	A record of completed induction training of site personnel must be introduced and maintained for the entirety of construction activities.	Construction Manager
	Audits (both internal and external) must be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental management measures, compliance with this Plan, and other relevant approvals, licences and guidelines.	Construction Manager
	All required reports shall be maintained for the entirety of construction activities in accordance with required licences and guidelines.	Construction Manager
Corrective actions		
	If loss of waste containment is a recurring issue, review bin locations and types.	Construction Manager
	Consider installation of shelters and prevailing winds.	Construction Manager
	Incident investigation of any complaints received, and appropriate mitigation measures installed or corrective actions implemented where applicable, and results recorded in a complaint register.	Construction Manager

5.2 Operations

Environmental measures and requirements to address waste management issues during operations are detailed in Table 5.2. All mitigation and management measures must comply with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* for any licensed and non-licensed waste activities that involve the storage, transport, treatment and/or disposal of waste.

Table 5.2 Waste management plan during operations

Key activities	Mitigation measure	Responsibility
Operations		
General waste management activities	– The Waste Management Hierarchy of “ avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose ” will be followed to minimise and manage waste throughout site operations. – SOILCO will identify and maximise opportunities for supporting a circular economy that preferences waste avoidance, reduction and recycling of priority waste streams. – A site induction will be implemented for all site personnel detailing their responsibilities under the relevant waste management legislation and guidelines in regard to the minimisation, classification, management and reporting of waste on-site in accordance with this Plan. – Signs will be erected within the site to encourage employees to reduce, reuse or recycle where possible. – Whilst waste remains on-site, site personnel are responsible for the appropriate storage, transportation, reuse and recycling on-site using their equipment, as applicable. – Footpaths and road reserves on the site are to be maintained clear of rubbish, building materials and all other waste materials. – Implementation of mechanical road sweeping throughout the facility is recommended to collect any windblown waste and remove accumulated organic material before it can leave the facility or enter the environment. – Litter is to be placed in available receptacles to prevent waste materials leaving the facility or entering the environment.	Plant Manager or Manager Responsible SOILCO’s staff and contractors
Waste/reuse materials handling	– If encountered or identified, hazardous waste shall be managed by appropriately qualified and licensed contractors in accordance with state legislation and this Plan. – All waste inputs and outputs will be entered into SOILCO’s database and recorded in SOILCO’s Waste Monthly Contribution Report on the Queensland Waste and Resource Reporting Portal. – Organic wastes (including feedstock listed in Appendix A) must be processed to ensure effective pasteurisation and segregation of pasteurised material from unpasteurised materials and/or leachate, in accordance with SOILCO’s composting procedures and operating protocols. – Waste receptacles, both general and recycling, shall be made available throughout the site and replaced or emptied regularly to prevent overflow. – Liquid wastes are to be stored in appropriate containers in areas that are bunded. – Recyclable and non-recyclable wastes are to be stored in appropriate containers on-site until removed to an approved recycling or disposal facility. – All waste receptacles shall be covered and bunded where possible.	Plant Manager or Manager Responsible

Key activities	Mitigation measure	Responsibility
Waste disposal	- Procedures will be implemented and maintained to verify licences and permits for the storage, handling, transportation and disposal of waste. All relevant information is to be recorded in a Waste Management Register. - Disposal of sewage from site amenities shall be directed to holding tanks and arrangements made for removal and disposal by a licenced contractor, unless a sewer is available.	Plant Manager or Manager Responsible SOILCO's staff and contractors
Performance criteria		
No material environmental impact on sensitive receptors. No complaints are received in relation to waste or litter generated from the facility. Litter is contained in the appropriate receptacles on the site.		
Monitoring		
Inspection of the CMF must be undertaken on a regular basis to ensure waste is stored, handled, transported and disposed of in accordance with regulations.		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible
Reporting		
Regular monitoring and inspection must be undertaken to ensure all practicable environmental management measures are being followed to minimise excess waste and energy consumption.		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible SOILCO's staff and contractors
A record of regular monitoring and inspection events shall be introduced and maintained for the entirety of site operations.		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible SOILCO's staff and contractors
A Waste Management Register must be introduced and maintained until the actual completion date of site operations which includes all waste inputs and outputs		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible SOILCO's staff and contractors
A record of completed induction training of site personnel must be introduced and maintained for the entirety of site operations.		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible SOILCO's staff and contractors
Audits (both internal and external) must be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental management measures, compliance with this Plan, and other relevant approvals, licences and guidelines.		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible SOILCO's staff and contractors
All required reports shall be maintained for the entirety of site operations in accordance with required licences and guidelines including SOILCO's Waste Monthly Contribution Report on the Queensland Waste and Resource Reporting Portal.		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible SOILCO's staff and contractors
Corrective actions		
If loss of waste containment is a recurring issue, review bin locations and types.		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible
Consider installation of shelters and prevailing winds.		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible
Incident investigation of any complaints received, and appropriate mitigation measures installed or corrective actions implemented where applicable, and results recorded in a complaint register.		Plant Manager or Manager Responsible

6. Compliance management

6.1 Roles and responsibilities

The Construction Manager and the site Operations Manager will be responsible for ensuring the operation's ongoing compliance in regard to staff training, monitoring and inspections, auditing, record-keeping and reporting.

6.2 Training

All personnel, including employees, contractors and sub-contractors working on-site will undergo site induction training relating to waste management issues. The induction training will address the following elements:

- Assess and classify waste generated on-site.
- Waste/recycle storage requirements.
- Waste reporting requirements.
- Familiarisation with this Plan

Records of all training activities, including inductions, will be maintained. Records will include the name and role of the attendee, the name of the course and, where applicable, reference to the document-controlled version of the material presented, and a copy of the assessment completed.

6.3 Monitoring and inspections

Waste quantities, including hazardous materials, are monitored accordingly by operational staff and collection schedules are arranged as required. SOILCO managers are responsible for ensuring waste is managed in their operational areas in accordance with this Plan.

A waste management checklist provided by SOILCO's environmental team will guide waste management inspections carried out by SOILCO personnel.

SOILCO managers will conduct their own inspections on waste storage, treatment, and disposal to ensure compliance with procedures and this Plan. These facility inspections will be incorporated into existing workplace inspections and carried out by the relevant area personnel.

Additional requirements and responsibilities are documented in the Site Based Management Plan.

6.4 Auditing

Audits (both internal and external) will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental management measures, compliance with this Plan, other relevant approvals, licences and guidelines.

6.5 Reporting

Reporting requirements include the following:

- Waste Management Register.

Additional reporting responsibilities are documented in the Site Based Management Plan.

7. Review and improvement

7.1 Continuous improvement

Continuous improvement of this Plan will be achieved by the ongoing evaluation of environmental management performance against environmental policies, objectives and targets for the purpose of identifying opportunities for improvement.

The continuous improvement process will be designed to:

- Identify areas of opportunity for improvement of environmental management and performance.
- Determine the cause or causes of non-conformances and deficiencies.
- Develop and implement a plan of corrective and preventative action to address any non-conformances and deficiencies.
- Document any changes in measures and procedures resulting from continuous improvement.
- Make comparisons between project objectives and targets.

7.2 Plan update and amendment

This Plan should be reviewed on an annual basis or more frequently, if required due to changes in relevant guidelines and or legislation.

Appendices

Appendix A

Acceptable feedstock

GHD has undertaken a review of potential feedstock types to be accepted at the facility with particular reference to *Best Practice Environmental Management Guideline ERA 53(a) – Organic material processing by composting* (DESI, 2024). It is important to note that feedstocks would be received and processed within the material processing building and that after this stage, all material will be well mixed and homogenised. Any feedstock with a higher odour risk rating would comprise a small fraction of the total and once mixed would have a much lower odour potential. The majority of all feedstocks accepted at the site will be green waste which has a low odour potential. The wastes to potentially be accepted and their corresponding odour rating are provided in Table 1.

No feedstock with a ‘very high’ odour rating will be accepted onsite. The only feedstocks with a ‘high’ rating accepted at the site are food organics for composting and small amounts of animal manure (up to 200 tonnes) for blending purposes only.

Table 1 *Odour rating of composting feedstock (ERA 53(a)) – Organic material processing by composting*

Feedstock	Examples	Odour rating	To be used at Bromelton CMF (y/n)
Abattoir waste	Meat processing leftovers, bone material, blood, tallow waste, abattoir waste including animal effluent and residues from meat processing, including abattoir effluent, liquid animal wastes (blood) and sludge	Very high	No
	Paunch material	High	No
Animal manure	Horse manure, chicken manure, cow manure, livestock manure, or any manure produced by animals, wastewater from holding yards	High	In small amounts for blending purposes only. No more than 200 tonnes onsite at any one time.
Animal waste and animal processing waste	Any dead animals or part/s of dead animals, remains of animals or part/s of remains of animals (e.g. chickens from poultry farms), egg waste, milk waste, mixtures of animal manure and animal bedding organics	Very high	No
Bark, lawn clippings, leaves, mulch, pruning waste, sawdust, shavings, woodchip and other waste from forest products	Cane and sorghum residues including bagasse, forest mulches, cypress chip, green waste, mill mud71, pine bark, sawmill residues non-treated (including sawdust, bark, wood chip, shavings etc.), tub ground mulch (from land clearing and forestry waste), peat, seed hulls/husks, straw, and other natural fibrous organics, wood chips (forestry waste and land clearing, household maintenance), wood waste (including untreated pallets, offcuts, boards, stumps and logs); worm castings suitable for unrestricted use	Low	Yes
Biosolids	Biosolids that are not stabilised biosolids	Very high	No
	Stabilised biosolids	Medium	Yes
Cardboard and paper waste	Paper mulch	Low	Yes
	Paper pulp effluent, paper sludge dewatered	Medium	Yes
Compostable polylactic acid (PLA) plastics	Compostable plastics produced in accordance with: (a) AS 4736:2006 (Biodegradable plastics) or the most recent or replaced version of that standard or	Low	Yes

Feedstock	Examples	Odour rating	To be used at Bromelton CMF (y/n)
	(b) AS 5810:2010 (Biodegradable plastics – Biodegradable plastics suitable for home composting) or the most recent or replaced version of that standard.		
Ammonium Nitrate, dewatered fertiliser sludge		High	No
A substance used for manufacturing fertiliser for agricultural, horticultural or garden use	Fertiliser water and fertiliser washings, stormwater from fertiliser manufacturing plants containing fertiliser washwater	Medium	No
Fish processing waste	Fish bones and other fish remains/leftovers, wastewater from fish processing	Very high	No
Food and food processing waste	Expired/past used by date non-protein-based food from supermarkets, expired beer, vegetable oil wastes and starches, vegetable waste, yeast waste, food processing effluent (wastewater) and solids (including sludges) from non-protein based food	Medium	Yes
	Food processing effluent (wastewater) and solids (including sludges) from protein-based food	Very high	No
	Food organics, expired/past used by date protein-based food from supermarkets, brewery and distillery effluent and waste	High	Yes
	Expired soft drinks, molasses waste, grain waste (hulls / waste grains), starch water waste, sugar and sugar solutions	Low	Yes
Grease trap waste	Oil and grease waste recovered from grease traps	Very high	No
Green waste	Leaves, grass clippings, prunings, tree branches from household maintenance	Low	Yes
Inorganic additives with beneficial properties	Bentonite	None	Yes
	Crusher dust	None	Yes
	Drilling muds (non-CSG and no additives)	None	No
	Gypsum	Medium	Yes
	Lime and lime slurry (inert)	None	Yes
Poultry processing waste	Feathers, meal and bone leftovers, egg waste including poultry processing poultry abattoir effluent and sludges	Very high	No
Soils	Acid sulfate soils and sludge	High	No
	Clean soil, clean mud, sand	None	Yes
Stormwater	Low level organically contaminated stormwaters or groundwaters (tested)	Low	No
Wood waste from untreated timber	Untreated pallets, offcuts, boards, stumps and logs, sawdust, shavings, timber offcuts, crates, wood packaging	Low	Yes
Mushroom compost and mushroom growing substrate		Medium	No



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Appendix I

**Traffic Impact Assessment for the
Construction phase**

21 August 2024

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From	Sham Handalage Don	Project No.	12626213
Project Name	Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility		
Subject	Construction traffic impact assessment		

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Bromelton Compost Manufacturing Facility (the Bromelton CMF Project) is an organics facility located along Mitchell Road in Bromelton, in South East Queensland. The Bromelton CMF Project will involve the construction and operation of a facility for the receipt, processing, composting, and storage of the following materials: garden, food, wood wastes, manures and soil for the sale and distribution of finished compost, mulch and soil products. SOILCO Pty Ltd (referred to as SOILCO) will design, construct and operate the Bromelton CMF Project.

This assessment encompasses the construction and operation of the Compost Manufacturing Facility, which is expected to receive, process, compost, and store approximately 250,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of Garden organics (GO) and Food Organics & Garden Organics (FOGO), as well as 150,000 tpa of sand and soil products for manufacturing (Virgin Excavated Natural Materials or VENM). The Project is located at 260 Mitchell Road, Lot 4, Bromelton, Queensland, and will be accessed by a new priority-controlled intersection connecting Mitchell Road to Beaudesert Boonah Road.

The context of The Project and the surrounding road network is illustrated in Figure 1.

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL



SDA approval: AP2024/011

This Technical Memorandum is provided as an interim output under our agreement with SOILCO Pty Ltd. It is provided to foster discussion in relation to technical matters associated with the project and should not be relied upon in any way.

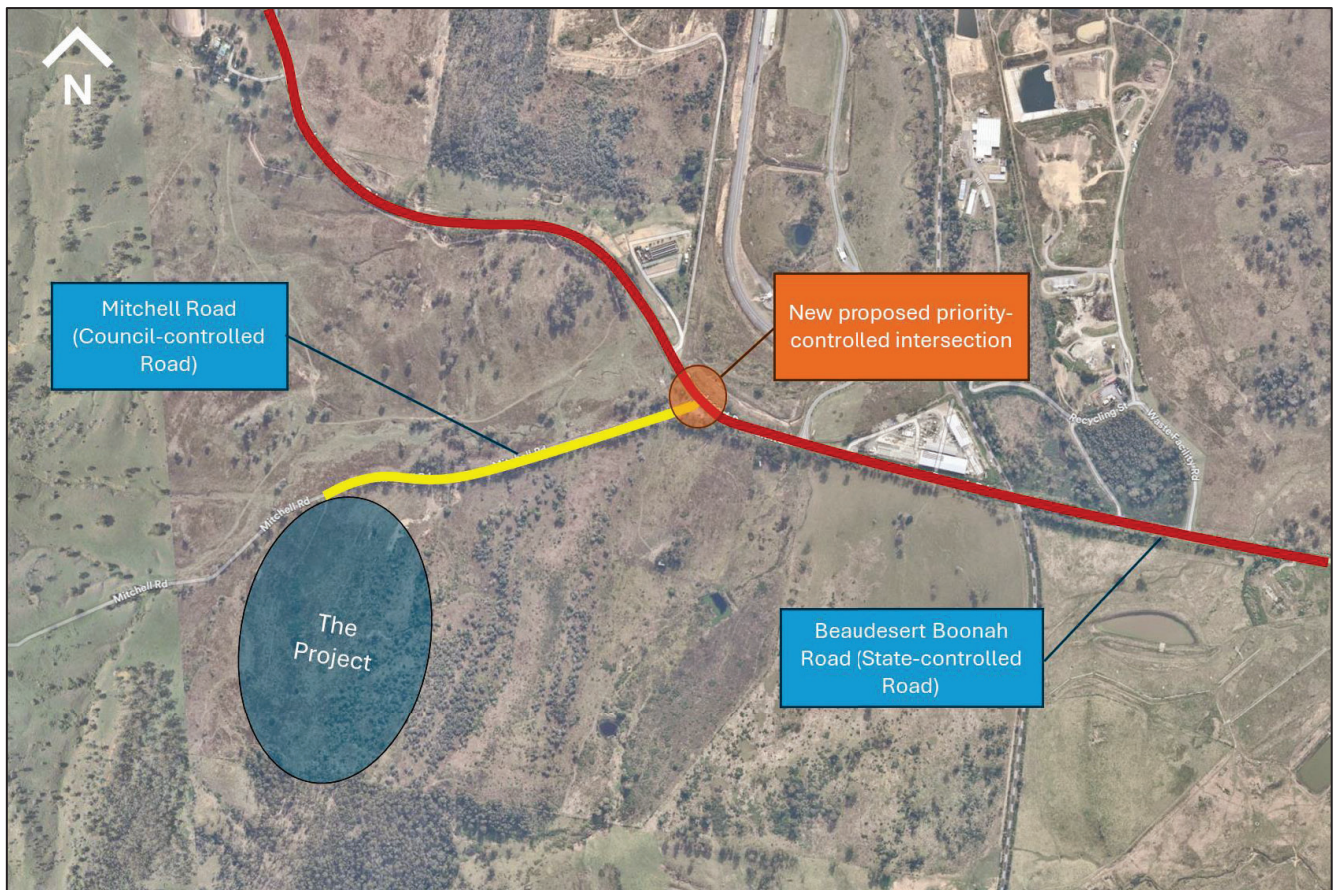


Figure 1 Surrounding road network (source:Nearmap)

1.2 Purpose of this memorandum

SOILCO has engaged GHD to prepare a construction stage traffic impact assessment for the proposed development to support the Development Application. For the purposes of the assessment, the construction stage is considered as the construction of the compost manufacturing facility only, and has excluded the traffic activities of the construction of the proposed Beaudesert Boonah Road / Mitchell Road.

This memorandum documents the findings from the impact assessment undertaken, the inputs considered, and the recommendations for future stages of the Project.

It is understood that a separate Traffic Impact Assessment, which focuses on the operational phases of the proposed development and the compliance of the internal site layout are being done by others.

1.3 Limitations

This technical memorandum has been prepared by GHD for SOILCO Pty Ltd. It is not prepared as, and is not represented to be, a deliverable suitable for reliance by any person for any purpose. It is not intended for circulation or incorporation into other documents. The matters discussed in this memorandum are limited to those specifically detailed in the memorandum and are subject to any limitations or assumptions specially set out.

Accessibility of documents

If this Technical Memorandum is required to be accessible in any other format this can be provided by GHD upon request and at an additional cost if necessary.

GHD has prepared this memorandum on the basis of information provided by the Client and others who provided information to GHD (which may also include Government authorities), which GHD has not independently verified or checked for the purpose of this memorandum. GHD does not accept liability in connection with such unverified information, including errors and omissions in the memorandum which were caused by errors or omissions in that information.

1.4 Assumptions

The following assumptions were relied upon in the preparation of the Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA):

- Background traffic volumes and growth rates are based on Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR)'s traffic census data
- 20% of the construction traffic goes to and from the west of the site (i.e., Coulson direction), with the remaining 80% of traffic coming to and from the east of the site (i.e., Beaudesert direction)
- All light vehicles will enter the site during the AM peak hour and leave during the PM peak hour for a conservative assessment.
- The heavy vehicles will enter and exit the site throughout the day, based on a 6 AM to 6 PM working schedule.

2. Construction traffic impact assessment and mitigations

2.1 Analysis overview

The construction traffic impact assessment has followed the impact assessment criteria outlined under TMR's Guide to Traffic Impact Assessments (GTIA). The details of the impact assessment are as follows:

- Section 2.2 – assessment of existing traffic, and estimation of trip generation and distribution from the construction activities of the Project.
- Section 2.3 – assessment of the requirements for the access intersection.
- Section 2.4 – review of current road safety issues in the study area.
- Section 2.5 – assessment of traffic impacts on the capacity of the Beaudesert Boonah Road
- Section 2.6 – assessment of the intersection delay impacts on the existing traffic volumes along Beaudesert Boonah Road
- Section 2.7 – assessment of the pavement impacts from the introduction of heavy vehicles.

2.2 Forecast traffic demand estimation

2.2.1 Background traffic volumes

The background traffic has been based on the 2022 TMR AADT census data for Beaudesert Boonah Road, which provides the AADT of the light vehicles and heavy vehicles in both directions. To forecast these volumes for the construction year of 2026, the 10-year historical growth was calculated using the TMR Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) census data station '10012'. This found a yearly growth rate of 2.27% p.a. for the gazetted direction (towards Coulson), and a 2.25% p.a. growth rate for the against direction (towards Beaudesert).

The 2020 TMR AADT segment report (for station '10012') was also used to acquire the likely peak hourly volumes. As indicated in Figure 2, highest traffic demands are observed during midday, rather than the typical AM and PM peaks.

For the purposes of the assessment, a conservative 6% of the AADT has been assumed to be the makeup of both the AM and PM peak-hour traffic volumes, respectively.

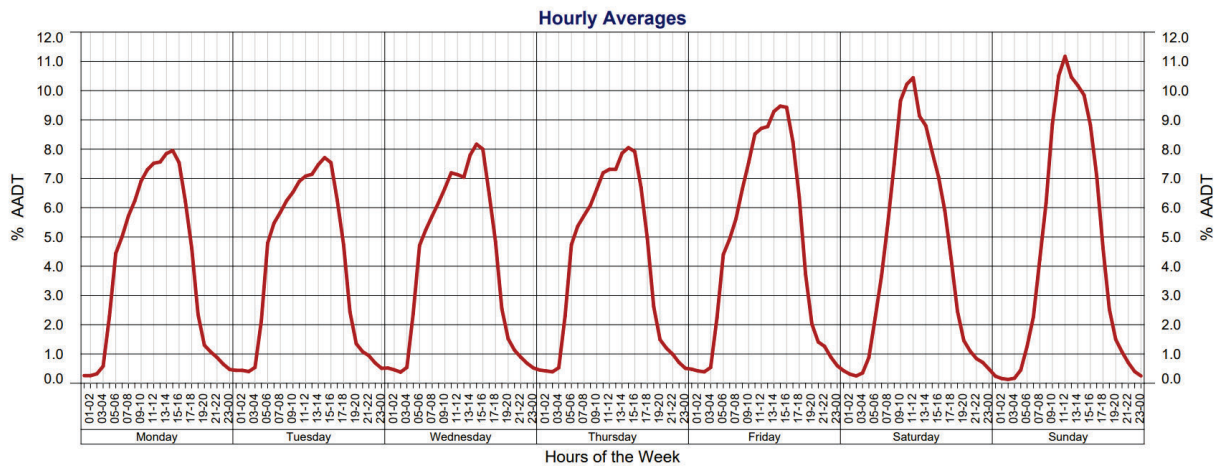


Figure 2 Hourly average of Beaudesert Boonah Road

2.2.2 Development trip generation – construction stage

The anticipated trip generation during construction stage of the proposed development is provided by SOILCO based on the likely construction activities and the program and illustrated in Figure 3.

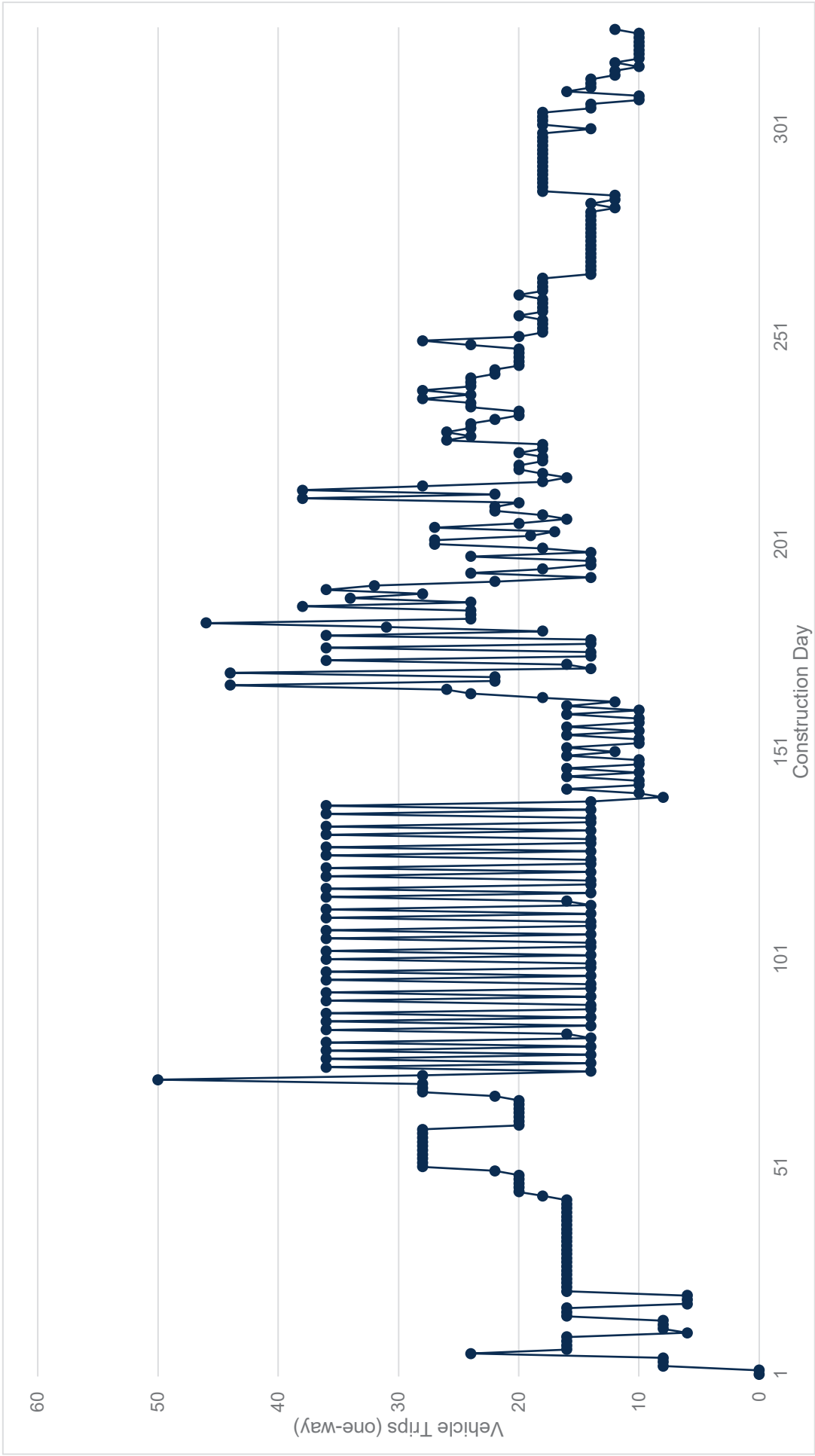


Figure 3 Daily construction trip generation

This Technical Memorandum is provided as an interim output under our agreement with SOILCO Pty Ltd. It is provided to foster discussion in relation to technical matters associated with the project and should not be relied upon in any way.

Based on the information available at the time of this analysis construction activities are expected to start in mid-2025, finishing in mid-2026. As shown in Figure 3, the daily traffic volume across the construction period is expected to vary greatly, however, for the purposes of this assessment, the peak day (rather than averaged annual daily traffic) was used for the purposes of a conservative assessment.

For the year of 2025, construction traffic peaks at 50 trips (into and out of the site), based on a total of 24 light vehicle trips, and 26 heavy vehicle trips. Another construction peak is also expected to occur in 2026, with a total of 46 vehicle trips comprising of 22 light vehicle and 24 heavy vehicle trips.

For the purposes of the peak hour assessment, all light vehicles are assumed to arrive in the AM peak hour and leave in the PM peak hour, whereas heavy vehicle traffic is assumed to be spread out over the day from 6am to 6pm.

2.2.3 Development trip distribution

As the details of construction contractors and locations have yet to be finalised at this stage, for a conservative estimate, the assignment of trips from the site onto the surrounding road network has been assumed to be 80% to and from Beaudesert, and 20% to and from the Coulson direction.

This recognises the main trip generator of Beaudesert (due to its size and proximity) however allows for some account of traffic from the Coulson direction for the potential traffic originating from other townships such as Bonnah and Ipswich.

2.2.4 Design traffic volumes

The overall design traffic volumes for assessment were calculated by adding the forecast background traffic demand to the development-generated demand. The following design traffic scenarios have been analysed:

- Peak construction year (2025) with and without development traffic
- Peak construction year (2026) with and without development traffic.

The expected traffic generation from the development during the construction years is outlined in Figure 4 to Figure 7, noting the bold & italicised values are the expected heavy vehicle movements.

2025 Dev Volumes - AM Peak					
Mitchell Road					
0	0	L	0	21	
1	0	R	2	93	
			R	T	
			L	T	
			10	90	
			1	21	
Beaudesert Boonah Road					

Figure 4 2025 Development traffic – AM Peak hour

2025 Dev Volumes - PM Peak					
Mitchell Road					
0	2	L	0	21	
1	10	R	0	93	
			R	T	
			L	T	
			0	90	
			1	21	
Beaudesert Boonah Road					

Figure 5 2025 Development traffic – PM Peak hour

2026 Dev Volumes - AM Peak					
Mitchell Road					
0	0	L	0	22	
1	0	R	2	95	
			R	T	
			L	T	
			9	92	
			1	22	
Beaudesert Boonah Road					

Figure 6 2026 Development traffic – AM Peak hour

2026 Dev Volumes - PM Peak					
Mitchell Road					
0	2	L	0	22	
1	9	R	0	95	
			R	T	
			L	T	
			0	92	
			1	22	
Beaudesert Boonah Road					

Figure 7 2026 Development traffic – PM Peak hour

2.3 Access and frontage impact assessment

While it is understood that the design of the Beaudesert Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection is being done by others, an assessment of the proposed intersection form against the forecast traffic during the peak construction period in 2025 and 2026 was conducted to confirm that the proposed development will not negatively impact the operation and safety of the state-controlled road of Beaudesert Boonah Road. This was done through a site visit and SIDRA intersection modelling.

2.3.1 Site inspection

A site inspection at the proposed Beaudesert Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection was conducted on the 26 June 2024. The site inspection aimed to provide some high level findings of potential impacts to the management of construction traffic that may not be able to be captured through a desktop review alone.

2.3.1.1 Sight distance check

A check on the available sight distance for vehicles turning left and right out of Mitchell Road into Beaudesert Boonah Road was conducted, with the typical viewing angles and distances illustrated below in Figure 8 and Figure 9.



Figure 8 View to the left (from proposed Beaudesert Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection)



Figure 9 View to the right (from proposed Beaudesert Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection)

Based on a design speed of 110km/h, a minimum sight distance of 285m is required. This is likely achieved when looking to the left (i.e., the north), and appears to be achieved when looking to the right (i.e., south). It is noted that the existing foliage are found to obscure (and thus reduce) sight lines to the right, and it is recommended as part of the detailed design and compliance checks of the proposed intersection, that detailed sight distance assessments are conducted to confirm adequacy.

2.3.2 SIDRA Intersection modelling

While it is understood that the site is not accessed directly off a state-controlled road, the proposed site is understood to utilise a new intersection on Beaudesert Boonah Road. An assessment of the proposed intersection form against the forecast traffic during the peak construction period in 2025 and 2026 was conducted to confirm that the proposed development will not negatively impact the operation and safety of the state-controlled road of Beaudesert Boonah Road.

Figure 10 shows the proposed intersection layout modelled under the SIDRA intersection modelling software.

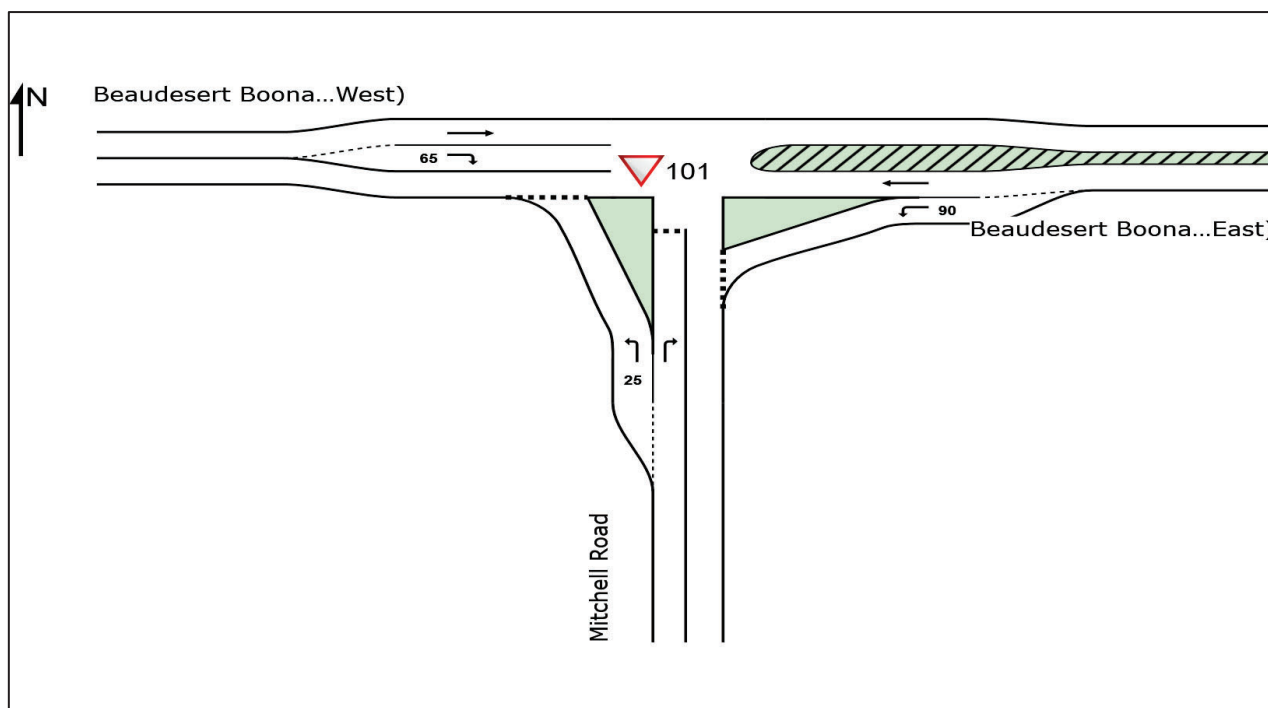


Figure 10 Proposed Beaudesert Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection

Table 1 summarises the intersection performance of the Bruce Highway / Dowling Road intersection for the design scenarios outlined. Refer to Attachment 1 for detailed SIDRA output reports of the access intersection analysis.

Table 1 Intersection performance

Design year	Scenario	Approach	DOS	Delay* (sec)	LOS*	95 th percentile queue (m)
2025 Construction Peak	AM	South	0.00	10	A	0
		East	0.07	9	A	0
		West	0.07	8	A	0
	PM	South	0.01	7	A	0
		East	0.07	11	B	0
		West	0.07	8	A	0
2026 Construction Peak	AM	South	0.01	10	B	0
		East	0.07	9	A	0
		West	0.07	8	A	0
	PM	South	0.01	7	A	0
		East	0.07	11	B	0
		West	0.07	8	A	0

*Worst movement for the particular approach of the intersection

From the results in Table 1, the proposed intersection form is expected to adequately cater to the construction traffic demands and forecast 2025 and 2026 background traffic volumes.

2.4 Road safety impact assessment

A road safety impact assessment has been carried out to determine if there is likely to be any significant change to the level of road safety risk on the surrounding road network attributable to the Project. The desired outcome is to

ensure no significant worsening of road safety at any location on the network as a result of the Project. "Significantly worsened" is defined within the *Guide to Traffic Impact Assessment* (GTIA) as a change to the level of safety risk.

In order to achieve the desired outcomes for safety, the road safety assessment process involved:

- Identifying the current safety risks relevant to the development impact assessment area.
- Identifying the likely new risks or modified risks resulting from the proposed development and the relevant road environment, including the safety risk rating.
- Recommending management and mitigation works to ensure the existing safety risk rating for the road is not worsened as a result of the Project and that any unacceptable safety risk is addressed.

The safety risks for all road users were identified and scored in accordance with the GTIA risk scoring matrix, as shown in Figure 11.

		Potential consequence				
		Property only (1)	Minor injury (2)	Medical treatment (3)	Hospitalisation (4)	Fatality (5)
Potential likelihood	Almost certain (5)	M	M	H	H	H
	Likely (4)	M	M	M	H	H
	Moderate (3)	L	M	M	M	H
	Unlikely (2)	L	L	M	M	M
	Rare (1)	L	L	L	M	M

L: Low risk
 M: Medium risk
 H: High risk

Figure 11 Safety risk score matrix

The findings from the road safety assessment are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Road safety assessment findings

Review finding	Pre-development			With development			Mitigation measures	With development and mitigations		
	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk score	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk score		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk score
Beaudesert Boonah Road north of the site features little to no clear zones and unrecoverable slopes. This results in a more unforgiving roadside environment.	2	3	M	3	3	M	No change in the risk score, however it is recommended to investigate the possibility of installing road side audio tactile line marking.			
There is no road lighting provided along Beaudesert Boonah Road, north of the SCT Logistics access intersection. This may present the risk of crashes during nighttime. While it is understood that construction is mainly limited to 6am to 6pm, the shoulder periods of this time period may have low light conditions.	2	3	M	3	3	M	No change in the risk score, however it is recommended to undertake a lighting warrant assessment as part of the development to demonstrate the requirement of street lighting along the site frontage.			
Unprotected power poles and mature trees exists along run-off area of Beaudesert Boonah Road. These point hazards may worsen the severity of run-off road type crashes.	2	4	M	3	4	M	No change in the risk score. These are not uncommon in rural road networks and the low trip generation during the Construction Stage is not expected to worsen the risks. As such, no particular mitigations are required.			
Several unprotected culverts have been identified along Beaudesert Boonah Road. While the potential vertical drop of any vehicles across the culvert is low, any potential incidents may be more severe as a result.	2	3	M	3	3	M	No change in the risk score, however it is recommended to investigate the requirement of upgrading the culvert to provide protection against errant vehicles.			

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2.5 Road link capacity assessment

Table 3 outlines the expected traffic volume increase on the sections of the Beaudesert Boonah Road link as a result of the proposed construction traffic.

Table 3 Road link capacity assessment

Description	Beaudesert Boonah Road (both directions)	
	2025 scenario year	2026 scenario year
2022 AADT	3,500 vpd	3,500 vpd
Forecast AADT	3,743 vpd	3,827 vpd
Construction traffic	50 vpd	48 vpd
% Increase	1.3%	1.3%

The findings from the road link capacity assessment shows that the development is only expected to increase the typical AADT on Beaudesert Boonah Road by less than 1.3% for both the 2025 and 2026 construction year. This minimal increase is not expected to have any material worsening on the operational capacity of the state-controlled road link, with no worsening of the level of service along the links expected. As such impacts considered negligible.

2.6 Intersection delay impact assessment

As per GTIA, the impacts to adjacent intersections (excluding development access intersections) where the development traffic exceeds 5% of the base traffic for any movement in the design peak periods in the year of opening must be quantified.

Based on peak hour volumes, for the construction year of 2025, the construction traffic is expected to introduce result in an approximately 9.5% and 9.2% increase in peak hour volume traffic on the Beaudesert Boonah Road south of Mitchell Road for the AM and PM peaks respectively, and only an approximately 2.3% and 2.4% north of Mitchell Road in the AM and PM peaks respectively.

For the construction year of 2026, the construction traffic is expected to introduce result in an approximately 8.5% and 8.2% increase in peak volume traffic on the Beaudesert Boonah Road south of Mitchell Road for the AM and PM peaks respectively, and only an approximately 2.1% and 2.1% north of Mitchell Road in the AM and PM peaks respectively.

While both years trigger the 5% impact rule, it is noted that the baseline traffic is very low, with the existing base movements in the surrounding road network, typically being through movements with priority. Based on this, no material increase in delay is expected on the mainline movements along Beaudesert Boonah Road. As a result, no material delay impact is expected as a result of the introduction of the construction traffic.

2.7 Pavement impact assessment

The heavy vehicle trip generation has been based on the average daily trip generation during the calendar years of 2025 and 2026. Based on the information provided by SOILCO, an average daily heavy vehicle trip generation of 6 vehicle trips (i.e., 3 vehicles into the site, 3 vehicles out of the site) is expected to occur in 2025 and 2026.

Based on a forecast of TMR's AADT data, heavy vehicle volumes for 2025 are expected to be 705 (in both directions), and 721 vehicles in 2026 (both directions).

For both periods, this accounts for less than a 1% increase in heavy vehicle traffic. As a result, no significant impact on the state road pavements expected.

3. Summary

The assessment of the proposed construction traffic has found:

- The proposed intersection upgrade at Beaudesert Boonah Road / Mitchell Road is able to sufficiently cater for the proposed construction traffic, with acceptable levels of service, queueing and delays expected in both 2025 and 2026.
- The safety of motorists is not expected to worsen due to the introduction of construction traffic. While some safety issues have been identified within the study area, the risks associated with these are not expected to significantly worsen (change in overall risk rating) due to the additional trips generated by the construction stage of the proposed development.
- Construction traffic is not expected to impact the road link capacity of Beaudesert Boonah Road, with acceptable levels of service expected for traffic in both construction years.
- While construction traffic is expected to exceed 5% increases no material increase in delay is expected on the mainline movements along Beaudesert Boonah Road. As a result, no material delay impact is expected as a result of the introduction of the construction traffic.
- The average daily heavy vehicle trip generation during the construction stage of the development does not trigger the 5% threshold in which mitigation measures are required for both years.

Regards

Sham Handalage Don
Business Group Leader – Integrated Transport Planning

Attachments

Attachment 1

SIDRA Movement Summaries

USER REPORT FOR SITE

 Project: 12626213-Construction Traffic Impact SIDRA

Output produced by SIDRA INTERSECTION Version: 9.1.1.200

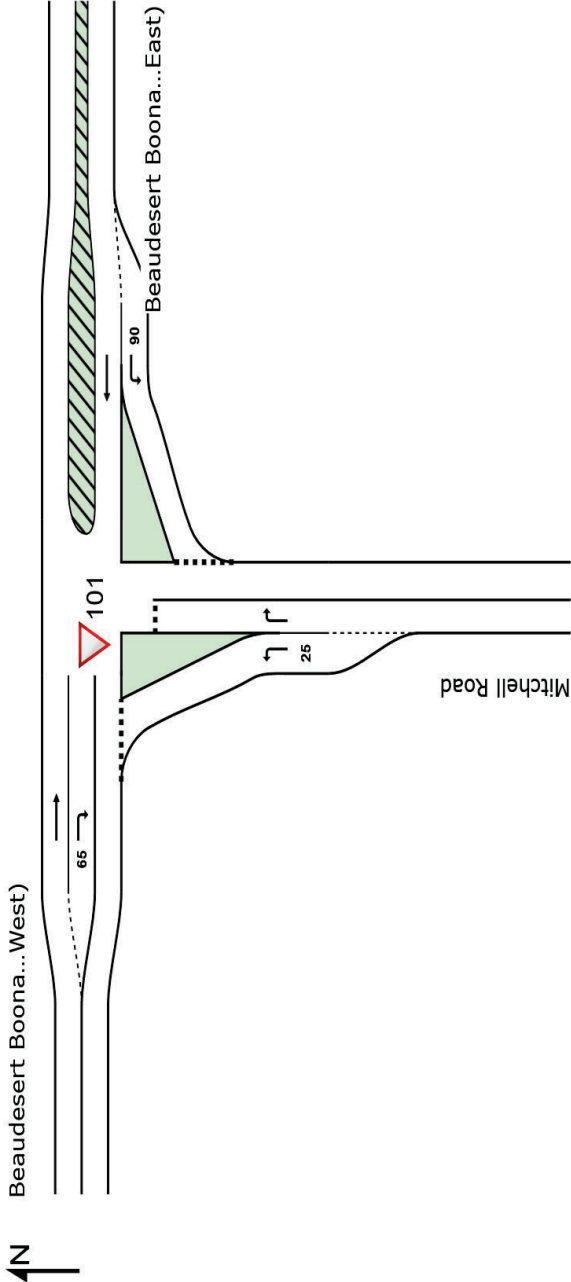
Template: Default Site User Report

 Site: 101 [Beaudesert Boonah Road / Mitchell Road - 2025 AM Peak (Site Folder: General)]

New Site
Site Category: (None)
Give-Way (Two-Way)

Site Layout

Layout pictures are schematic functional drawings reflecting input data. They are not design drawings.



Vehicle Movement Performance														
Mov ID	Turn	Mov Class	Demand Flows [Total HV]		Arrival Flows [Total HV]		Deg. Satn	Aver. Delay	Level of Service	95% Back Of Queue [Veh. Dist]	Prop. Que	Eff. Stop Rate	Aver. No. of Cycles	Aver. Speed km/h
			veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m			
South: Mitchell Road														
1	L2	All MCs	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.001	5.9	LOSA	0.0	0.0	0.21	0.49	60.8
3	R2	All MCs	1	100.0	1	100.0	0.002	10.0	LOSA	0.0	0.1	0.45	0.55	45.0
Approach			2	50.0	2	50.0	0.002	8.0	LOSA	0.0	0.1	0.33	0.52	51.8
East: Beaudesert Boonah Road (East)														
4	L2	All MCs	12	9.1	12	9.1	0.007	8.6	LOSA	0.0	0.2	0.02	0.63	61.4
5	T1	All MCs	117	18.9	117	18.9	0.067	0.0	LOSA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	100.0
Approach			128	18.0	128	18.0	0.067	0.8	LOSA	0.0	0.2	0.00	0.06	94.6
West: Beaudesert Boonah Road (West)														
11	T1	All MCs	120	18.4	120	18.4	0.068	0.0	LOSA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	100.0
12	R2	All MCs	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.001	8.1	LOSA	0.0	0.0	0.23	0.58	61.0
Approach			122	18.1	122	18.1	0.068	0.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.01	98.9
All Vehicles			253	18.3	253	18.3	0.068	0.5	NA	0.0	0.2	0.01	0.04	95.9

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Options tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

NA (TWSC): Level of Service is not defined for major road approaches or the intersection as a whole for Two-Way Sign Control (HCM LOS rule).

Two-Way Sign Control Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Control Delay: Geometric Delay is included).

Queue Model: SIDRA queue estimation methods are used for Back of Queue and Queue at Start of Gap.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity Formula: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

Arrival Flows used in performance calculations are adjusted to include any Initial Queued Demand and Upstream Capacity Constraint effects.

		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec	veh	m	km/h			
South: Mitchell Road													
1	L2	All MCs	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.001	5.9	0.0	0.21	0.50	0.21	60.8
3	R2	All MCs	12	9.1	12	9.1	0.014	7.2	0.1	0.37	0.57	0.37	57.5
Approach			14	7.7	14	7.7	0.014	7.0	0.1	0.35	0.56	0.35	58.0
East: Beaudesert Boonah Road (East)													
4	L2	All MCs	1	100.0	1	100.0	0.001	10.8	0.0	0.02	0.62	0.02	55.1
5	T1	All MCs	117	18.9	117	18.9	0.067	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Approach			118	19.6	118	19.6	0.067	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.00	99.2
West: Beaudesert Boonah Road (West)													
11	T1	All MCs	120	18.4	120	18.4	0.068	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
12	R2	All MCs	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.001	8.1	0.0	0.23	0.57	0.23	61.0
Approach			121	18.3	121	18.3	0.068	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.4
All Vehicles			253	18.3	253	18.3	0.068	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.02	0.02	95.6

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Options tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

NA (TWSC): Level of Service is not defined for major road approaches or the intersection as a whole for Two-Way Sign Control (HCM LOS rule).

Two-Way Sign Control Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Control Delay: Geometric Delay is included).

Queue Model: SIDRA queue estimation methods are used for Back of Queue and Queue at Start of Gap.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity Formula: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

Arrival Flows used in performance calculations are adjusted to include any Initial Queued Demand and Upstream Capacity Constraint effects.

		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec	veh	m	km/h
South: Mitchell Road										
1	L2 All MCs	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.001	5.9	LOS A	0.0	0.22
3	R2 All MCs	1	100.0	1	100.0	0.002	10.1	LOS B	0.0	0.45
Approach		2	50.0	2	50.0	0.002	8.0	LOS A	0.0	0.33
East: Beaudesert Boonah Road (East)										
4	L2 All MCs	11	10.0	11	10.0	0.007	8.6	LOS A	0.0	0.02
5	T1 All MCs	120	19.3	120	19.3	0.069	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.00
Approach		131	18.5	131	18.5	0.069	0.7	LOS A	0.0	0.05
West: Beaudesert Boonah Road (West)										
11	T1 All MCs	123	18.8	123	18.8	0.070	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.00
12	R2 All MCs	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.001	8.1	LOS A	0.0	0.23
Approach		125	18.5	125	18.5	0.070	0.1	NA	0.0	0.00
All Vehicles		258	18.8	258	18.8	0.070	0.5	NA	0.0	0.01

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Options tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

NA (TWSC): Level of Service is not defined for major road approaches or the intersection as a whole for Two-Way Sign Control (HCM LOS rule).

Two-Way Sign Control Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Control Delay: Geometric Delay is included).

Queue Model: SIDRA queue estimation methods are used for Back of Queue and Queue at Start of Gap.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity Formula: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

Arrival Flows used in performance calculations are adjusted to include any Initial Queued Demand and Upstream Capacity Constraint effects.

		veh/h	%	veh/h	%	v/c	sec	veh	m	km/h			
South: Mitchell Road													
1	L2	All MCs	2	0.0	2	0.0	0.001	6.0	0.0	0.22	0.50	0.22	60.8
3	R2	All MCs	11	10.0	11	10.0	0.013	7.3	0.0	0.38	0.57	0.38	57.3
Approach			13	8.3	13	8.3	0.013	7.1	0.0	0.35	0.56	0.35	57.9
East: Beaudesert Boonah Road (East)													
4	L2	All MCs	1	100.0	1	100.0	0.001	10.8	0.0	0.02	0.62	0.02	55.1
5	T1	All MCs	120	19.3	120	19.3	0.069	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Approach			121	20.0	121	20.0	0.069	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.01	0.00	99.3
West: Beaudesert Boonah Road (West)													
11	T1	All MCs	123	18.8	123	18.8	0.070	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
12	R2	All MCs	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.001	8.1	0.0	0.23	0.57	0.23	61.0
Approach			124	18.6	124	18.6	0.070	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.4
All Vehicles			258	18.8	258	18.8	0.070	0.4	0.0	0.02	0.03	0.02	96.0

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Options tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

NA (TWSC): Level of Service is not defined for major road approaches or the intersection as a whole for Two-Way Sign Control (HCM LOS rule).

Two-Way Sign Control Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.

Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Control Delay: Geometric Delay is included).

Queue Model: SIDRA queue estimation methods are used for Back of Queue and Queue at Start of Gap.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity Formula: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

Arrival Flows used in performance calculations are adjusted to include any Initial Queued Demand and Upstream Capacity Constraint effects.

Appendix J

Traffic Impact Assessment for the Operational phase



ENGINEERS
MANAGERS
SCIENTISTS

Proposed Organics Processing and Clean Energy Facility

Mitchell Road, Bromelton

For SoilCo Developments Pty Ltd

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL



SDA approval: AP2024/011

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction.....	4
2.	Context of the Development Site	5
2.1	Development Site	5
2.2	Existing Road Network.....	6
2.3	Active Transport Facilities	7
2.4	Public Transport Services	7
2.5	Future Infrastructure Upgrades.....	8
2.6	Crash History.....	8
3.	Details of the Proposed Development	9
3.1	Proposed Development.....	9
3.2	Access.....	9
3.3	Servicing Arrangement	9
3.4	Car Parking Requirements	9
3.5	Road Network Upgrades	10
4.	Impact Assessment	11
4.1	Background Traffic	11
4.2	Trip Generation.....	12
4.3	Trip Distribution.....	13
4.4	Development Traffic.....	13
4.5	Design Traffic	13
4.6	Intersection Analysis	13
4.7	Net Delay Assessment	16
4.8	Turn Lane Warrant Assessment	16
4.9	Road Link Capacity Assessment	17
4.10	Risk Assessment	18
5.	Summary	19
	Appendix A – Preliminary Site Layout	20
	Appendix B – Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road Intersection Form	21
	Appendix C – Traffic Movement Diagrams	22
	Appendix D – SIDRA Intersection Results	23
	Appendix E – Swept Path Assessment	24

Revision	Date	Description	Author	Verifier	Approver
Draft	28/11/2023	Draft	KC	AG	
RevA	10/01/2024	Final	KC	AG	AG
RevB	16/07/2024	Final – updated year of opening	KC	AG	AG

1. Introduction

Lambert & Rehbein (SEQ) Pty Ltd has been commissioned by SoilCo Developments Pty Ltd to prepare a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) in support of the proposed development located on Mitchell Road, Bromelton, more formally described as Lot 4 RP85497. The development site has a total site area of approximately 119.6ha.

The proposed development is for a large-scale organics processing and clean energy facility that will include a compost facility, freshwater dam, leachate ponds, storage areas and a weighbridge. The preliminary proposed site layout is attached in **Appendix A**.

The report includes an assessment of the potential impact that the development could have on the surrounding road network and is set out as follows:

Section 2 discusses the existing land use and traffic arrangements in the vicinity of the proposed development site.

Section 3 provides details of the proposed development, including access arrangements.

Section 4 displays the calculations and assumptions used to establish the forecast generation of the proposed development traffic as well as assessment of the external road network.

Section 5 summarises the key outcomes of the traffic investigations.

Lambert & Rehbein has derived the data in this report primarily from the data provided by the Client, and a desktop site investigation.

This report has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of the Client and is subject to and issued in connection with the provisions of the agreement between Lambert & Rehbein and the Client. Lambert & Rehbein accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for or in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report by any third party.

2. Context of the Development Site

This section of the report describes the context of the proposed development and includes a description of the existing road network, adjacent land uses, and existing active and public transport facilities servicing the site.

2.1 Development Site

The development site is located on Mitchell Road, Bromelton, more formally described as Lot 4 on RP85497, with a total site area of approximately 119.6ha, within the Scenic Rim Regional Council area. The site is currently used for grazing and houses ancillary buildings, gaining access to the external road network via Mitchell Road that is currently unformed. Mitchell Road connects with Beaudesert-Boonah Road at the sites northern corner.

The development site is currently zoned as 'Special Industry Precinct' under the Bromelton State Development Area (BSDA) Development Scheme, December 2017. The site is immediately surrounded by Transition Precinct to the north-west, west and south-west. Special Industry Precinct zones are located to the south and east. A 'Bromelton Local Service Centre Precinct' is located to the north of the site.

Figure 2-1 shows the proposed development site in the context of the surrounding road network and the linkages to the broader network.



Figure 2-1 Development Site Location (Source: Queensland Globe)

2.2 Existing Road Network

Inspection of the land use, road condition, intersection characteristics, public transport facilities, pedestrian access, and cyclist provisions surrounding the proposed development site have been undertaken in preparation of this traffic assessment. This was completed to collect information about the road network operation, safety characteristics, public transport network and specific network / land-use factors potentially of influence on the proposed development.

2.2.1 Beaudesert-Boonah Road

The development site currently gains access to Beaudesert-Boonah Road, which is classified as a State-controlled road under jurisdiction of the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR). The general form of Beaudesert-Boonah Road is shown in **Figure 2-2** and was observed to have the following characteristics at the site frontage:

- Two-way, two-lane road;
- No kerb and channel on either side of the road;
- A seal width of approximately 9.2m;
- No parking available on either side of the carriageway;
- No dedicated cycle lanes provided on either side of the road;
- No paved pedestrian footpaths provided; and
- Posted speed limit of 100 km/h.



Figure 2-2 Beaudesert-Boonah Road (Source: Nearmap)

2.2.2 Mitchell Road

Mitchell Road is an unformed road under the jurisdiction of Scenic Rim Regional Council (SRRC). The general form is shown in **Figure 2-3** and was observed to have the following characteristics at the site frontage:

- Two-way, unformed road;
- A short section of seal of approximately 50m x 7m connecting with Beaudesert-Boonah Road; and
- No posted speed limit.



Figure 2-3 Mitchell Road (Source: Nearmap)

2.3 Active Transport Facilities

There are no active transport facilities in the vicinity of the site. Beaudesert-Boonah Road and Mitchell Road does not provide active transport facilities.

2.4 Public Transport Services

The development site is not within a typical 400m walking catchment of any public transport services. The nearest bus stop is approximately 7.7km from the site on Bromelton Street, Beaudesert.

2.5 Future Infrastructure Upgrades

A review of SRRC's *Local Government Infrastructure Plan* (LGIP), DTMR's *Queensland Transport and Roads Investment Program 2022/23-2025/26* (QTRIP) and Queensland Government's *Development Assessment Mapping System* (DAMS) was undertaken to identify future transport infrastructure upgrades within close proximity of the site. As shown in **Figure 2-4**, Beaudesert-Boonah Road, between the 7km mark at the railway bridge and Bromelton House Road shows planned works. The scope and timing of these works is not provided within QTRIP.

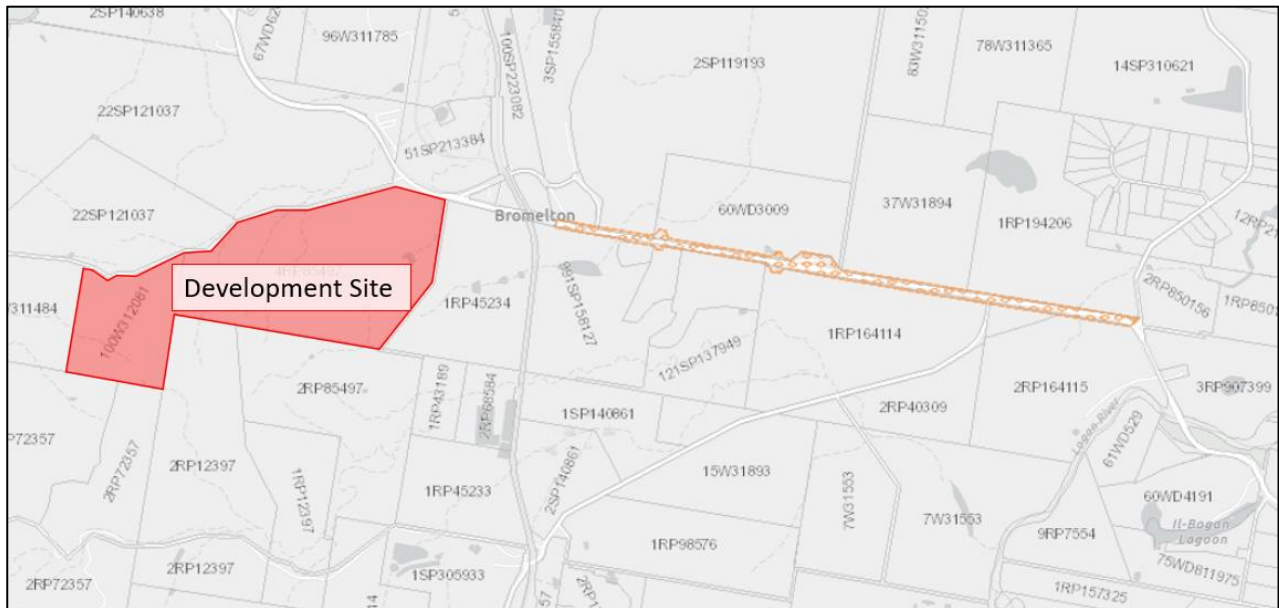


Figure 2-4 Future Infrastructure Upgrades (DAMS)

2.6 Crash History

An investigation of road crash history in the immediate vicinity of the subject site has been undertaken using publicly available crash data from the Queensland Government's mapping service *Queensland Globe*. A review of crash data found no crashes along the site's frontage on Beaudesert-Boonah Road in the last five (5) years. As such, there have not been crash incidents to identify any trend that could be exacerbated by the introduction of development traffic along the road frontage.

3. Details of the Proposed Development

This section of the report describes the nature of the proposed development and provides a review of the proposed access location and form. Traffic engineering matters related to the internal site layout including, parking, and servicing have not been included as part of this assessment.

3.1 Proposed Development

The proposed development is a large-scale organics processing and clean energy facility that will include a compost facility, freshwater dam, leachate ponds, storage areas and a weighbridge. The site will have 15 staff on site during normal operations including five (5) truck drivers, two (2) office staff, one (1) maintenance staff and seven (7) site operations staff. The preliminary proposed site layout is attached in **Appendix A**. It is understood that this will be refined further as the project progresses.

3.2 Access

The proposed development seeks to gain access via a new crossover on Mitchell Road at the site's northern frontage. The new crossover will be designed to accommodate the largest vehicle anticipated to use the site. This location will provide approximately 800m separation to the Mitchell Road / Beaudesert-Boonah Road intersection. The form of the access intersection and confirmation of appropriate sight distance can be provided as design development of the site progresses.

The Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection and the 800m section of Mitchell Road will be upgraded to provide for safe and efficient access to and from the site, further discussed in **Section 3.5**.

3.3 Servicing Arrangement

The site is being designed to accommodate heavy vehicles associated with operation of the facility and therefore the largest service vehicle anticipated to use the site will be able to do so in a forward gear when entering and exiting. All refuse associated with the site will be collected by a private waste contractor, that can enter and exit the site in a forward gear.

3.4 Car Parking Requirements

The site will provide 20 staff spaces which will accommodate the 15 staff on-site during normal operations. Overflow car parking will be available adjacent the office amenities building to accommodate any additional parking required during peak operations. Compliance with AS2890.1 *Parking Facilities: Off-street car parking* can be confirmed as design development of the site progresses.

3.5 Road Network Upgrades

3.5.1 Mitchell Rd / Beaudesert-Boonah Rd Intersection

The intersection of Mitchell Road and Beaudesert-Boonah Road will be upgraded and formalised to facilitate access to the proposed development. A priority-controlled T-intersection will be provided with a Channelised Left (CHL) turn lane and short channelised right turn lane CHR(s) on the Beaudesert-Boonah Road approaches and a CHL turn lane on the Mitchell Road approach, as illustrated in **Figure 3-1** and shown in the detailed intersection layout plan, prepared by ACS Engineers, provided in **Appendix B**.

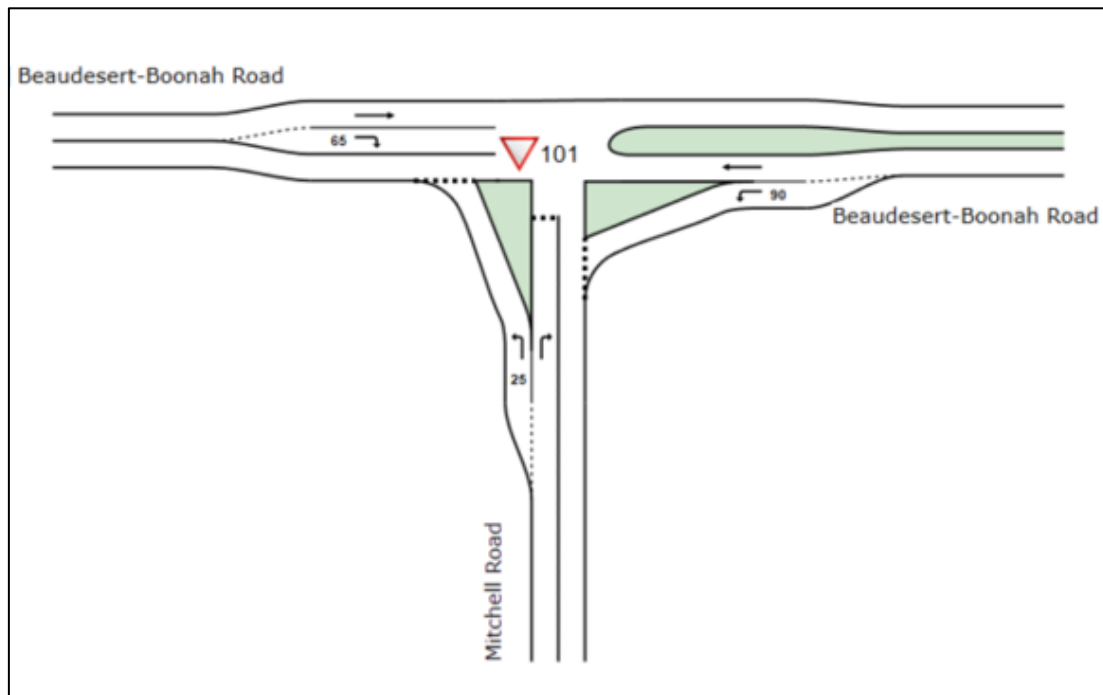


Figure 3-1 Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road Intersection

The proposed intersection will facilitate all movement access to-and-from Mitchell Road for the largest vehicle anticipated to enter and exit the site. Swept paths at the intersection, prepared by ACS Engineers, are provided in **Appendix E**.

3.5.2 Mitchell Road

Mitchell Road will be upgraded to provide access to the proposed development. This upgrade will be generally in accordance with the Scenic Rim Regional Council Class 4B – Rural Collector Road and will involve the construction of a sealed road with a 3.5m lane plus 0.5m sealed shoulder in each direction.

4. Impact Assessment

This section of the report provides details of the potential impact that the development generated traffic volumes could have on the operation of the surrounding road network during the AM and PM peak periods.

4.1 Background Traffic

Vehicle movement survey data was collected adjacent the site from Friday 3rd November 2023 to Thursday 9th November 2023, on Beaudesert-Boonah Road. The automatic traffic count data was collected for a weeklong period to get an understanding of the existing vehicle counts, speeds and classifications.

The peak hours for Beaudesert-Boonah Road, subsequently used in analysis of the Mitchell Road intersection were found to be as follows:

- Weekday AM – 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM; and
- Weekday PM – 4:00 PM to 5:00 PM.

Summary of traffic survey data is displayed in **Figure C1** attached in **Appendix C**.

The opening year for the development is estimated to be 2026. To assess the future background traffic, a linear growth rate of 3% per annum has been applied to the through movements along Beaudesert-Boonah Road. This is based on a review of the recent growth recorded by the TMR traffic counter at Site ID: 10012. The predicted background traffic in 2026 and 2036 has been presented in **Figure C2** and **C3** attached in **Appendix C**.

4.1.1 Adjacent Development

It is noted that that the adjacent site, formally described as Lot 1 RP45234, is owned by Cleanaway, who are planning on establishing a facility with access onto Beaudesert-Boonah Road. All traffic associated with this facility is anticipated to travel to and from the east and has therefore been excluded from future background traffic associated with the Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection.

4.2 Trip Generation

Additional traffic associated with the proposed development has been forecasted based on vehicle movement data provided by SoilCo Developments Pty Ltd. It is understood that trips to and from the site will be made up of a mix of local deliveries, long haul transport contracts, and trips associated with manufacturing, production, and contamination.

The vehicle movement data includes daily average total movements for heavy vehicles and staff. A peak operation factor of 150% has been applied in this assessment to consider the busiest operational scenario for the site. A summary of the vehicle movement data used in the assessment is presented in **Table 4-1** below.

Table 4-1 Vehicle Movement Data

Vehicle Movement Data	In (# Trips)	Out (# Trips)
Number of daily staff movements average	15	15
Number of daily staff movements peak operation (150%)	23	23
Number of daily truck movements average	81	81
Number of daily truck movements peak operation (150%)	122	122
Number of daily trips average	96	96
Number of daily trips peak operation (150%)	144	144

It is understood that the facility will operate from 6:00am to 5:00pm, a period of 11 hours, with heavy vehicle movements spread evenly throughout the day. Based on the vehicle movement data provided above, the estimated peak hour traffic generated by the proposed development is documented in **Table 4-2**. We have conservatively assumed that all staff will arrive in the AM peak and depart in the PM peak.

Table 4-2 Development Traffic Generation

Trip Segmentation	AM PEAK (In)	AM PEAK (Out)	PM PEAK (In)	PM PEAK (Out)
Truck Movements	11	11	11	11
Staff Movements	23	0	0	23
Total Trips per Peak	45		45	

As documented above in **Table 4-2**, the proposed development is expected to generate 45 new trips (combined in and out) in the AM and PM peak periods.

4.3 Trip Distribution

It is understood that truck movements associated with deliveries and production will be from a number of areas in Southeast Queensland including the Gold Coast, Brisbane and Ipswich. The adopted distribution of trips to the surrounding road network is as follows:

- 75% of heavy vehicle trips will go to and come from the east; and
- 25% of heavy vehicle trips will go to and come from the west.

It has been assumed that all staff will reside in Beaudesert area and therefore we have adopted 100% off staff movements coming from and going to the east.

The adopted distribution is displayed in **Figure C4** attached in **Appendix C**.

4.4 Development Traffic

Based on the trip distribution outlined in **Section 4.3**, the overall trip generation (the development traffic), as distributed to the broader road network, for the site is displayed in **Figure C5** attached in **Appendix C**.

4.5 Design Traffic

The design traffic (background traffic plus the development generated traffic) in 2026 and 2036 is displayed in **Figure C6** and **C7** attached in **Appendix C** representing the 'Background + Development' traffic scenarios.

4.6 Intersection Analysis

This section details the intersection analysis undertaken as part of this assessment for the State-controlled Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection.

As discussed in **Section 4.1.1**, it is understood that the adjacent site, formally described as Lot 1 RP45234, is owned by Cleanaway, who are planning on establishing a facility with access onto Beaudesert-Boonah Road. Furthermore, we understand that discussions with the Department of Transport and Main Roads are ongoing into the form of this access with signalisation and a fourth leg of the Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Recycling Street intersection. We have provided further commentary on the performance of this possible future intersection in **Section 4.6.3**.

4.6.1 SIDRA Model Assumptions

SIDRA Intersection software has been used to analyse the performance of the intersection within the impact assessment area. The following parameters have been applied to the SIDRA model:

- A Saturation Flow of 1,950 through car units per hour;
- A Peak Flow Period of 30 minutes, with a conservative Peak Flow Factor of 95%;
- Intersection geometry based on measurements of concept plans; and
- Given the high proportion of heavy vehicles turning into and out of Mitchell Road, associated with the site, we have adopted a gap acceptance factor of 2.0 for heavy vehicles to more accurately represent the gaps required for them to turn.

Considering the values noted above, we believe that the assessment presented herein should be considered highly conservative and the results should represent a worst-case scenario for the impacts of the proposed development.

4.6.2 Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road

The future form of Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road has been modelled in SIDRA as shown in **Figure 4-1** below.

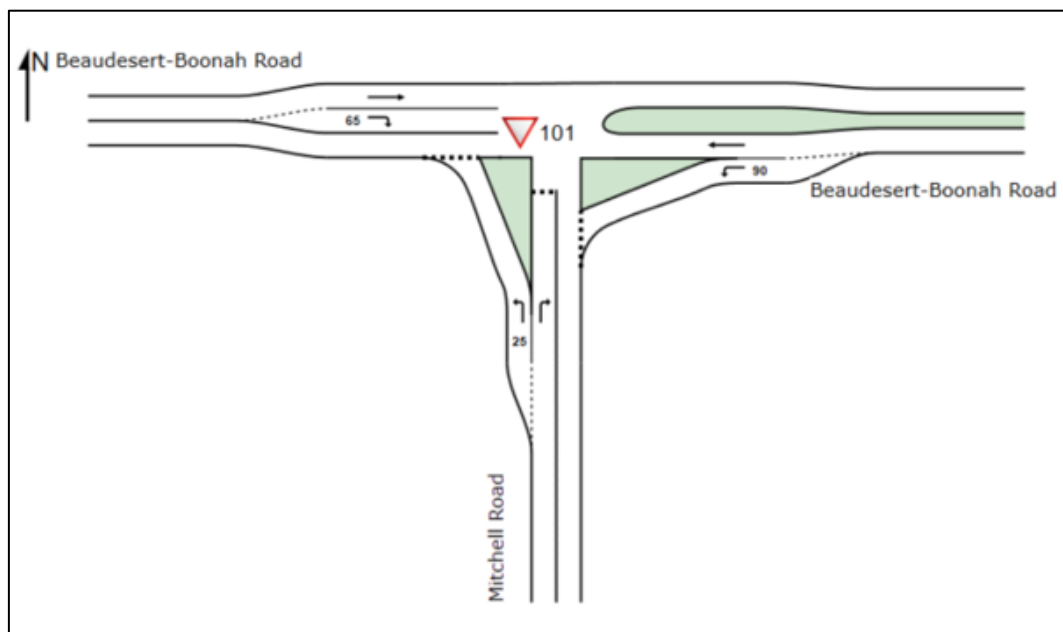


Figure 4-1 Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road SIDRA Layout

Table 4-3 presents the results of the SIDRA intersection analysis with detailed movement outputs attached in **Appendix D**.

Table 4-3 Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road SIDRA Results

SCENARIO	APPROACH	AM PEAK				PM PEAK			
		DoS	Avg Delay (s)	LoS	95% Back of Queue (m)	DoS	Avg Delay (s)	LoS	95% Back of Queue (m)
2026 Design Traffic	Mitchell Road (S)	0.044	17.4	C	2.0	0.077	12.0	B	2.1
	Beaudesert – Boonah Road (E)	0.103	0.9	A	0.9	0.116	0.3	A	0.6
	Beaudesert – Boonah Road (W)	0.091	0.2	N/A	0.3	0.101	0.2	N/A	0.3
2036 Design Traffic	Mitchell Road (S)	0.059	22.8	C	2.6	0.100	14.9	B	2.6
	Beaudesert – Boonah Road (E)	0.132	0.8	A	0.9	0.148	0.3	A	0.6
	Beaudesert – Boonah Road (W)	0.116	0.2	N/A	0.3	0.129	0.2	N/A	0.3

As indicated in **Table 4-3**, Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection will theoretically operate below capacity during the year of opening (2026) and 10-year design horizon in all peak periods for a priority-controlled intersection. The maximum delay recorded at the intersection in the 2036 design scenario is approximately 27 seconds, well below DTMR's safety threshold. A turn lane warrant assessment has also been undertaken for this intersection, further discussed in **Section 4.8**.

4.6.3 Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Recycling Street

It is understood that the form of the Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Recycling Street intersection will be designed to accommodate the largest vehicle paths with appropriate storage provided in turn lanes.

Furthermore, we understand that the surrounding land uses will generate the majority of the heavy vehicle turning movements at the intersection in the very early morning or very late evening, thereby not conflicting with peak hours.

Given the proposed development will generate a maximum of 45 trips in each of the road network peaks, equating to less than one (1) trip through the intersection every minute, when there is a low volume of turning movements, we anticipate that there will be sufficient capacity at the intersection, and no further assessment is warranted, in our view.

4.7 Net Delay Assessment

Given the proposed form of the Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection is priority-controlled, there will be no delay associated with background through movements and therefore a net delay assessment is not warranted.

4.8 Turn Lane Warrant Assessment

A turn lane warrant assessment has been undertaken at the intersection of Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road. The results of the turn lane warrant assessment are shown in **Figure 4-2** for the 2036 AM and PM peaks with design traffic volumes.

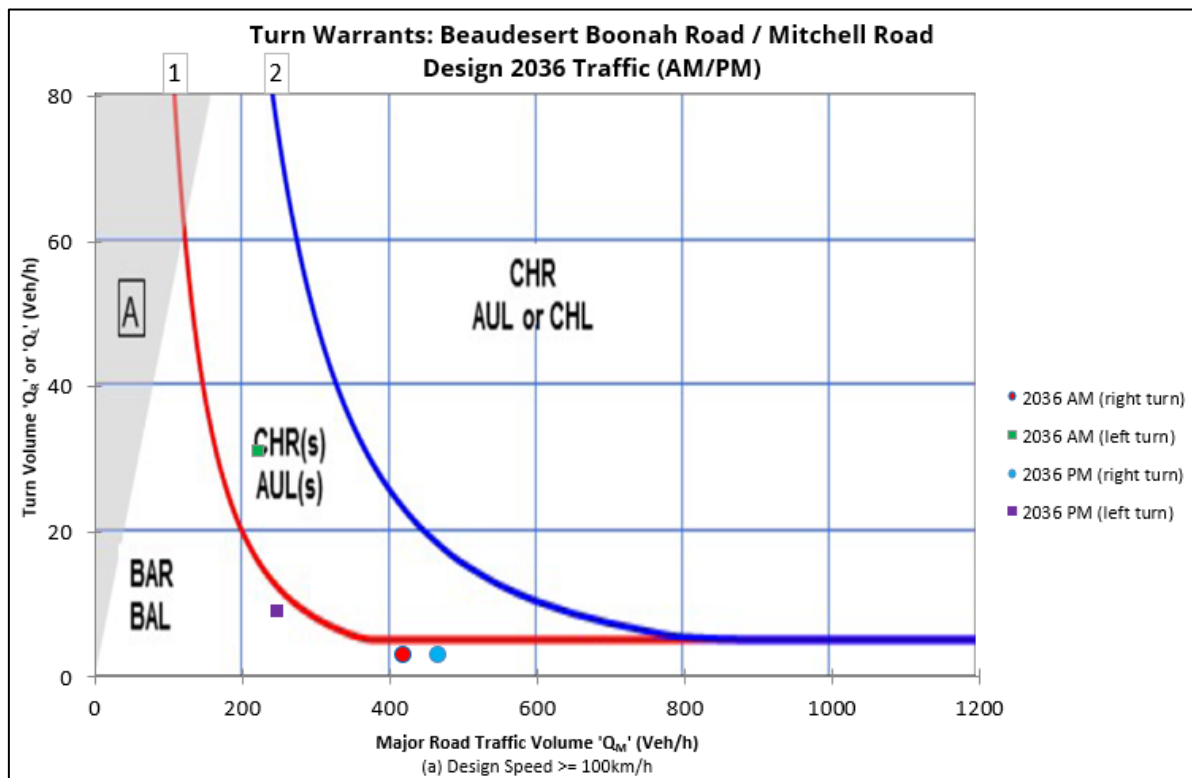


Figure 4-2 Turn Lane Warrant Assessment – Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road - 2036 AM & PM Peak

As seen in **Figure 4-2**, the assessment indicates that the Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection requires a short auxiliary left turn lane (AUL (s)) in the AM peak period.

Based on the recorded 85th percentile speed of less than 100km/h, a stop condition of 3.5m/s² and a storage length of 26.0m to accommodate a B-double, the turn lane length required by Austroads *Guide to Road Design Part 4A* is 136m. The proposed intersection form includes a CHL with a turn lane length of approximately 136m (including taper), thereby meeting the Austroads requirement.

It is noted that the proposed intersection form also includes a CHR(s), despite the turn lane warrant assessment not triggering the need for this. Given the higher proportion of heavy vehicles turning into Mitchell Road, a CHR(s) is considered suitable. The CHR(s) has been designed to meet Extended Design Domain requirements with a turn lane length of approximately 78m (including taper).

4.9 Road Link Capacity Assessment

A road link capacity assessment has been completed in accordance with DTMR's *Guide to Traffic Impact Assessment* (GTIA) guidelines. The road link capacity assessment is to ensure that traffic generated by the development does not significantly worsen the operational capacity of the State-controlled road.

The 2026 background traffic on Beaudesert-Boonah Road is (presented in **Figure C2** of **Appendix C**) has been compared with the trips generated by the proposed development and is presented in **Table 4-4** below.

Table 4-4 Beaudesert-Boonah Road Midblock Volumes

Beaudesert-Boonah Road	AM PEAK (# trips)	PM PEAK (# trips)
2026 Background		
Northbound	174	196
Southbound	153	171
2026 Design (with Development)		
Development Traffic – Northbound	31	9
Development Traffic – Southbound	9	31
Northbound	205	205
Southbound	162	202

As per *Austrroads Guide to Traffic Management Part 3: Transport Student and Analysis Methods*, the 'operational capacity' of a single lane, undivided road, with interrupted flows is 900 pc/h, increasing up to 1,400pc/h where certain conditions exist.

As shown in **Table 4-4**, the 'with development' scenario results in traffic volumes well below the single lane capacity of 900 to 1,400pc/h and therefore operational capacity of Beaudesert-Boonah Road is not likely to worsen as a result of the development.

4.10 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment of the proposed Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection has been completed in accordance with DTMR's GTIA guidelines. The risk assessment is presented in **Table 4-5**.

Table 4-5 Risk Assessment – Beaudesert-Boonah / Mitchell Road Intersection

Risk Item	Without Development			With Development			Mitigation Measures	With Development & Mitigation		
	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Score	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Score		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Score
Introduction of left and right turn movements to and from Beaudesert-Boonah Road at the Mitchell Road intersection	0	2	NA	2	2	L	The intersection will provide channelised right and left turn lanes into Mitchell Road, reducing the risk of rear-end conflicts. Furthermore, the intersection has also been assessed in SIDRA in both the 2026 and 2036 (10-year design horizon) and operates below capacity with minimal queues and delays, therefore this is considered low risk.	NA	NA	NA

As summarised in **Table 4-5**, there is an increase in risk score associated with the development traffic, however this is largely due to the fact that there are no turn movements currently occurring at the intersection. The proposed form of the intersection will provide sufficient capacity and therefore, no mitigation measures are deemed necessary in our view.

5. Summary

Lambert & Rehbein (SEQ) Pty Ltd has been commissioned by SoilCo Developments Pty Ltd to prepare a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) in support of the proposed development located on Mitchell Road, Bromelton, more formally described as Lot 4 RP85497. The development site has a total site area of approximately 119.6ha and will accommodate a large-scale organics processing and clean energy facility.

The proposed development seeks to gain access via a new crossover on Mitchell Road at the site's northern frontage. The new crossover will be designed to accommodate the largest vehicle anticipated to use the site. This location will provide approximately 800m separation to the Mitchell Road / Beaudesert-Boonah Road intersection.

The Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection and the 800m section of Mitchell Road will be upgraded to provide for safe and efficient access to and from the site. A priority-controlled T-intersection will be provided with a Channelised Left (CHL) turn lane and short channelised right turn lane (CHR(s)) on the Beaudesert-Boonah Road approaches and a CHL turn lane on the Mitchell Road approach while Mitchell Road will be upgraded to provide a Class 4B – Rural Collector Road with two a 3.5m lane plus 0.5m sealed shoulder in each direction.

Additional traffic associated with the proposed development has been forecasted based on vehicle movement data provided by SoilCo Developments Pty Ltd. It is understood that the facility will operate from 6:00am to 5:00pm, a period of 11 hours, with heavy vehicle movements spread evenly throughout the day. We have conservatively assumed that all staff will arrive in the AM peak and depart in the PM peak. As a result, the proposed development is expected to generate 45 new trips (combined in and out) in the AM and PM peak periods.

SIDRA Assessment of the Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road intersection demonstrates that the intersection will theoretically operate below capacity during the year of opening (2026) and 10-year design horizon in all peak periods for a priority-controlled intersection. The maximum delay recorded at the intersection in the 2036 design scenario is approximately 27 seconds, well below DTMR's safety threshold.

A turn lane warrant assessment at the intersection indicates that a short auxiliary left turn lane (AUL (s)) is triggered in the AM peak period. The proposed intersection form includes a CHL with a turn lane length of approximately 136m (including taper), meeting the Austroads requirement for a design speed of 100km/h, stop condition of 3.5m/s^2 and a storage length of 26.0m.

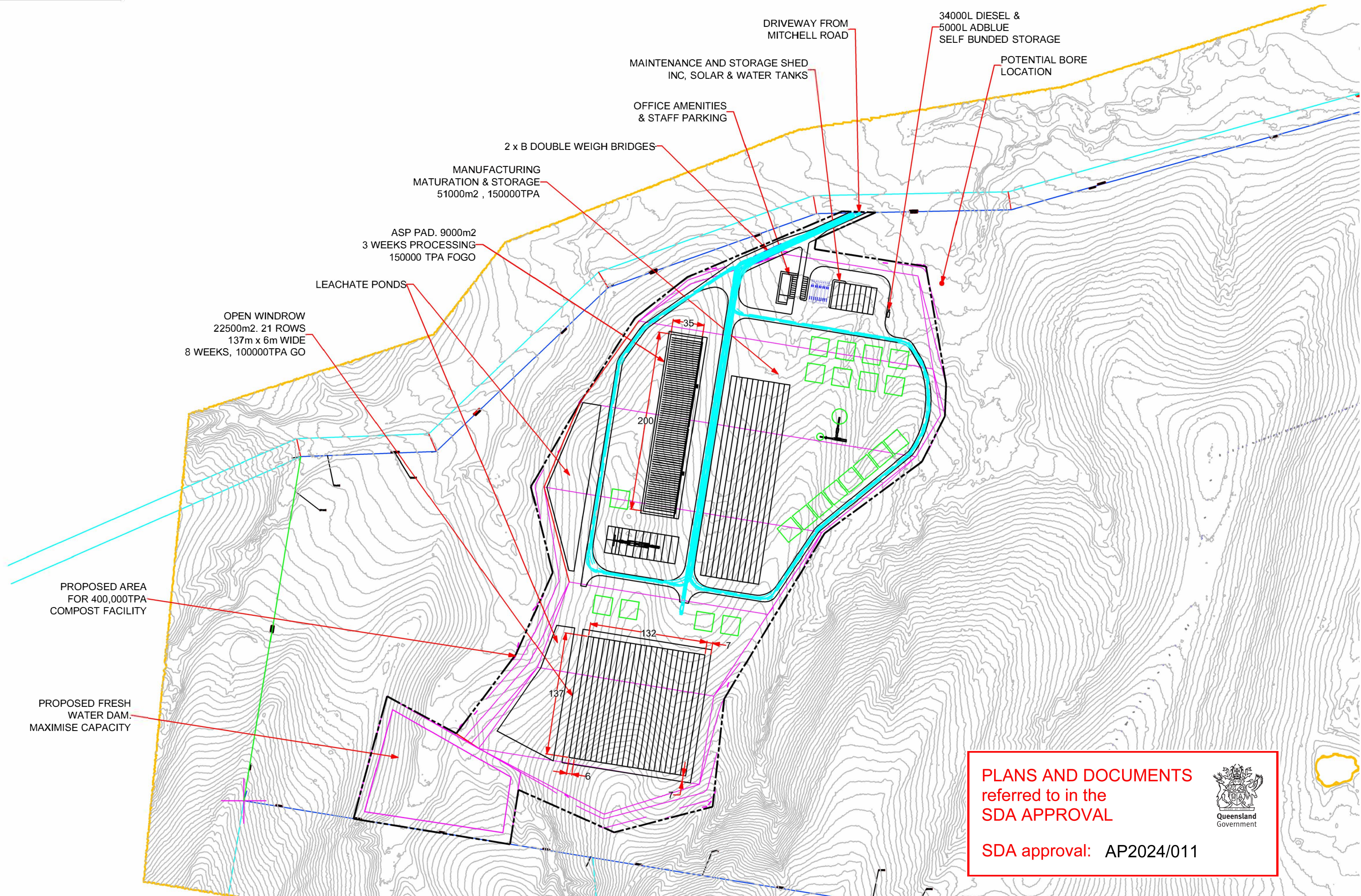
A road link capacity assessment indicates that Beaudesert-Boonah Road will operate well below the operational capacity of a two-way, two-lane corridor with the inclusion of development traffic.

Lastly, a risk assessment indicates that there is an increase in risk score associated with the development traffic, however this is largely due to the fact that there are no turn movements currently occurring at the intersection. The proposed form of the intersection will provide sufficient capacity and therefore, no mitigation measures are deemed necessary, in our view.

Based on the information contained within this report, we see no traffic engineering reason why the relevant approvals should not be granted.

Appendix A – Preliminary Site Layout

ALL DIMENSIONS IN METRES/ MILLIMETERS



PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

SDA approval: AP2024/011



NOTES - PRELIMINARY DESIGN CONCEPT

-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
A	ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN	10/10/23	GB	-
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	APD



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SCALE -	A1-1:200, A3-1:400
DRAWN -	G.B.
DATE -	10/10/23
CHECKED -	A.E.
APPROVED -	-

CLIENT -
SOILCO- BROMELTON, QLD
TITLE - PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT- 400,000TPA
COMPOSTING FACILITY, MITCHELL RD
BROMELTON, QLD

DWG NO.
PR1118-SP-001



REV.
A

Appendix B – Beaudesert-Boonah Road / Mitchell Road Intersection Form

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

SDA approval: AP2024/011



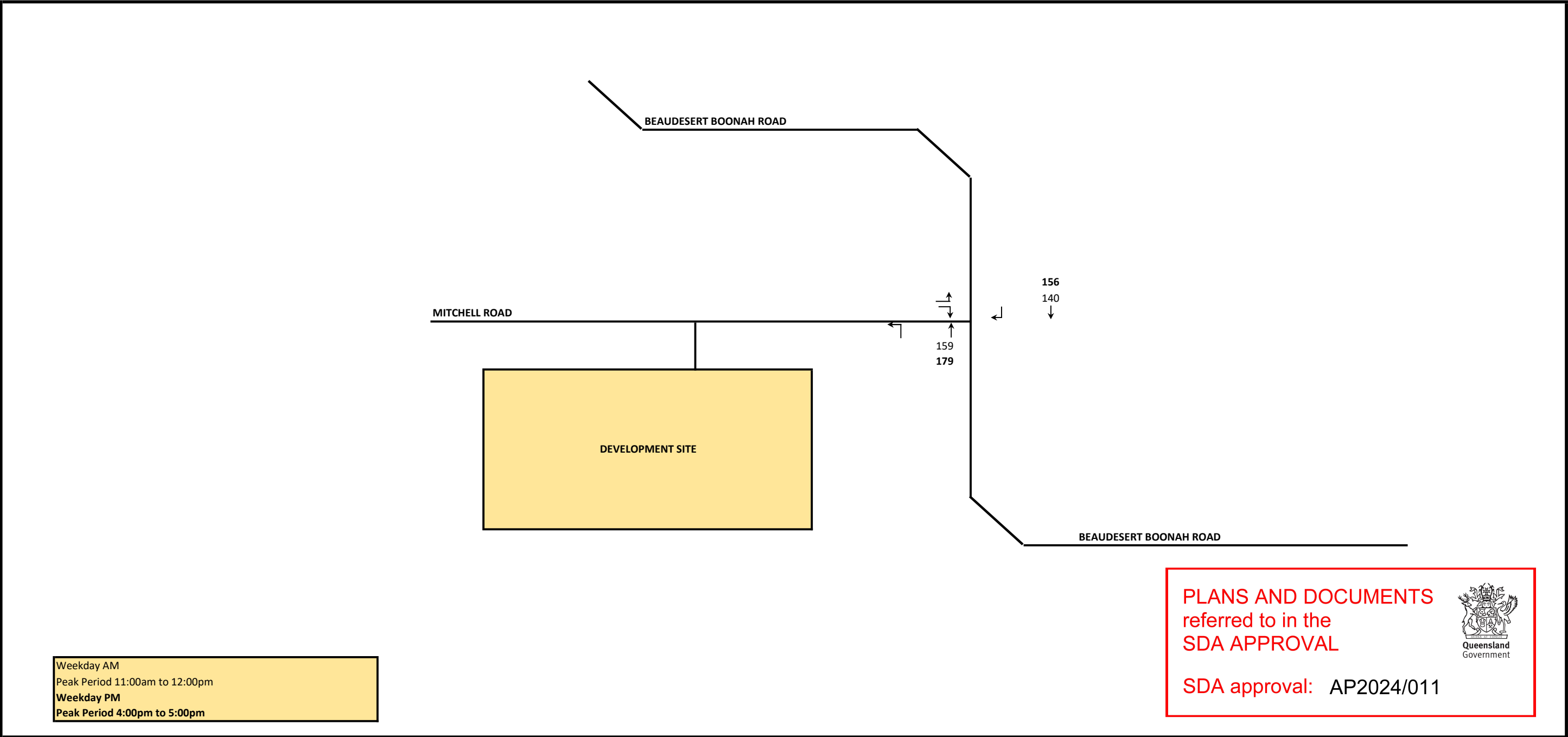
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			MAP GRID
			HEIGHT ORIGIN
			SURVEY BOOKS
1	CONCEPT PLAN	MLS	11/2022
		DATE	
		DES	
		DATE	

SOILCO
PO BOX 199, UNANDERRA NSW 2526
BROMELTON DEVELOPMENT
260 MITCHELL ROAD, BROMELTON QLD 4285

INTERSECTION LAYOUT DETAILED LAYOUT PLAN			
FIELD	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE

PO Box 554 Beaudesert QLD 4285 (07) 5561 3500 www.acsengineers.com.au	ACS Engineers CIVIL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT	REVISION
ACS-220089-GEN-11		1

Appendix C – Traffic Movement Diagrams

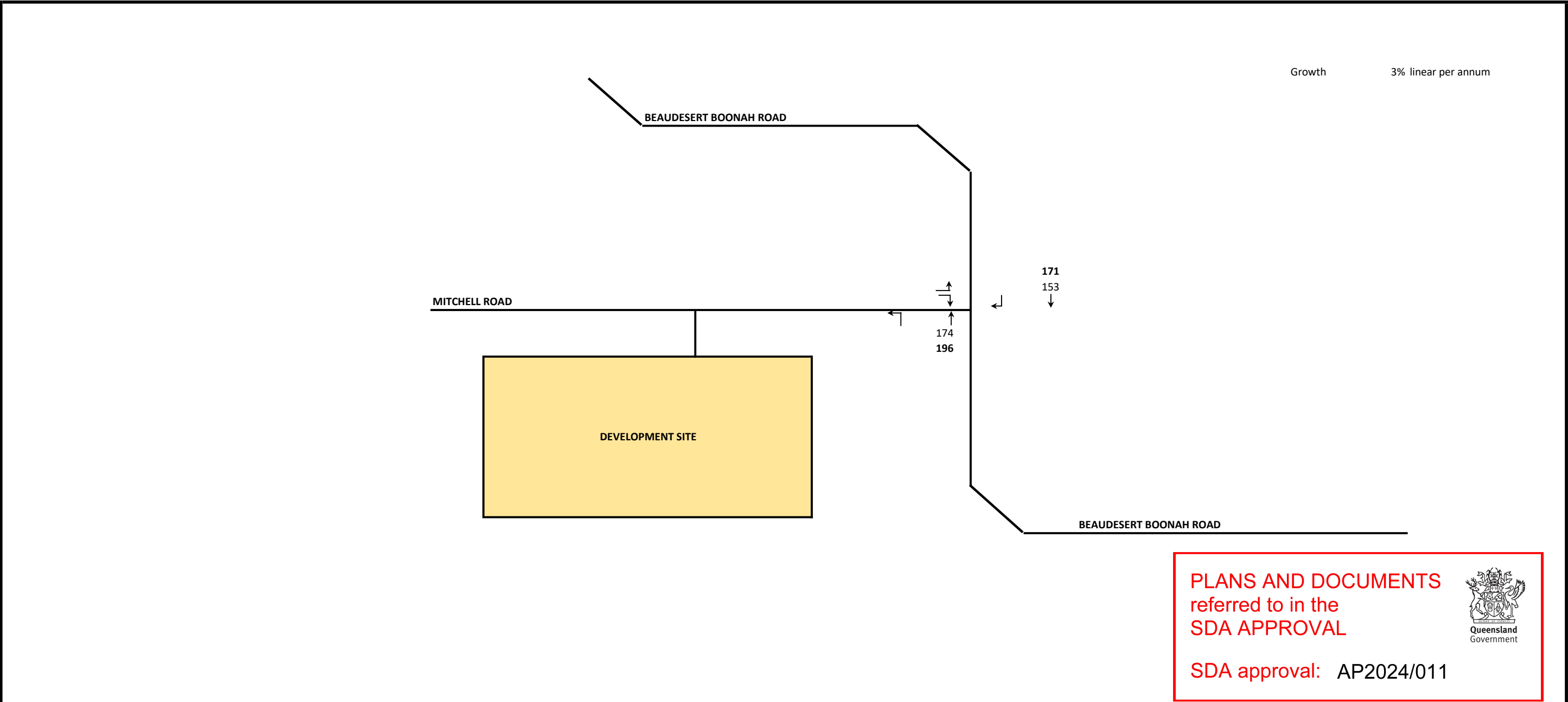


Weekday AM
Peak Period 11:00am to 12:00pm
Weekday PM
Peak Period 4:00pm to 5:00pm

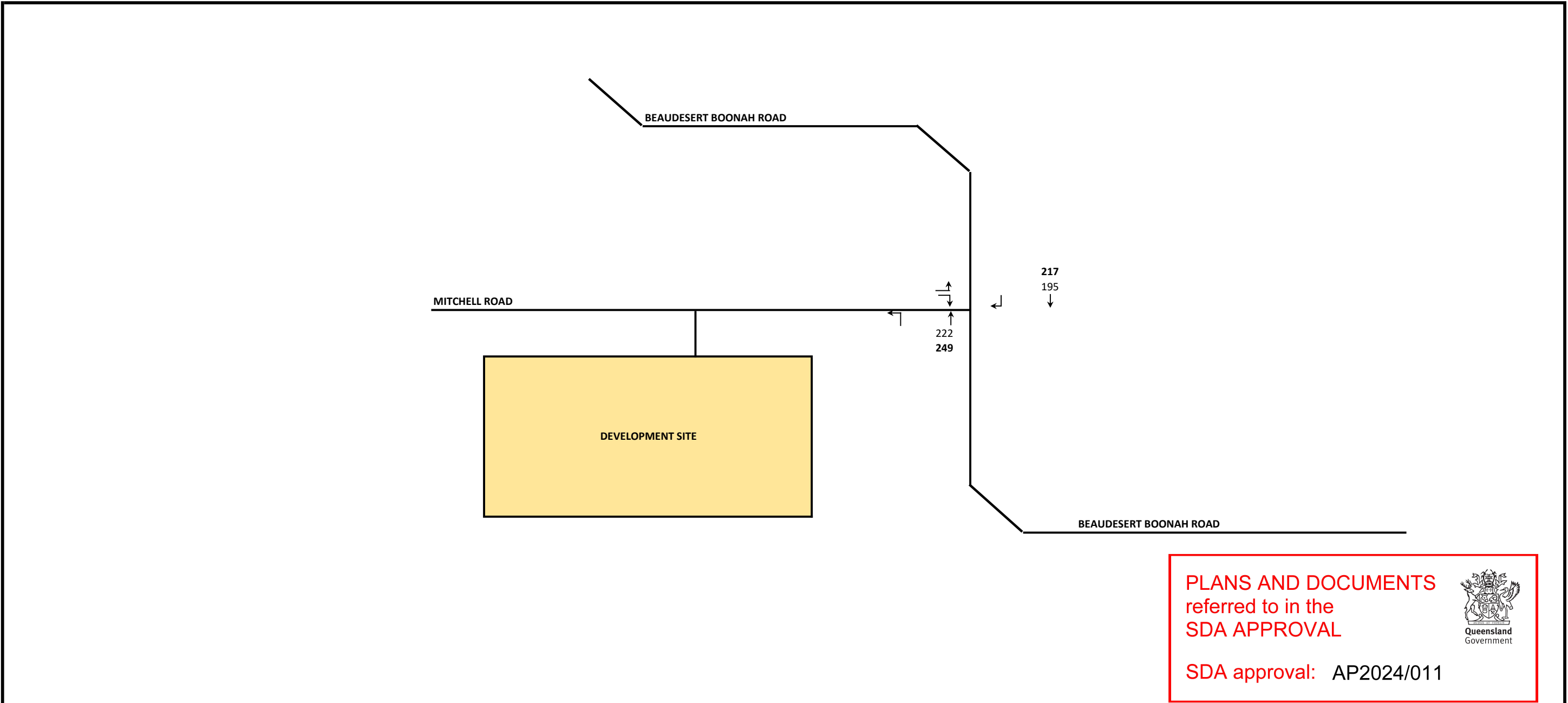
PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

SDA approval: AP2024/011

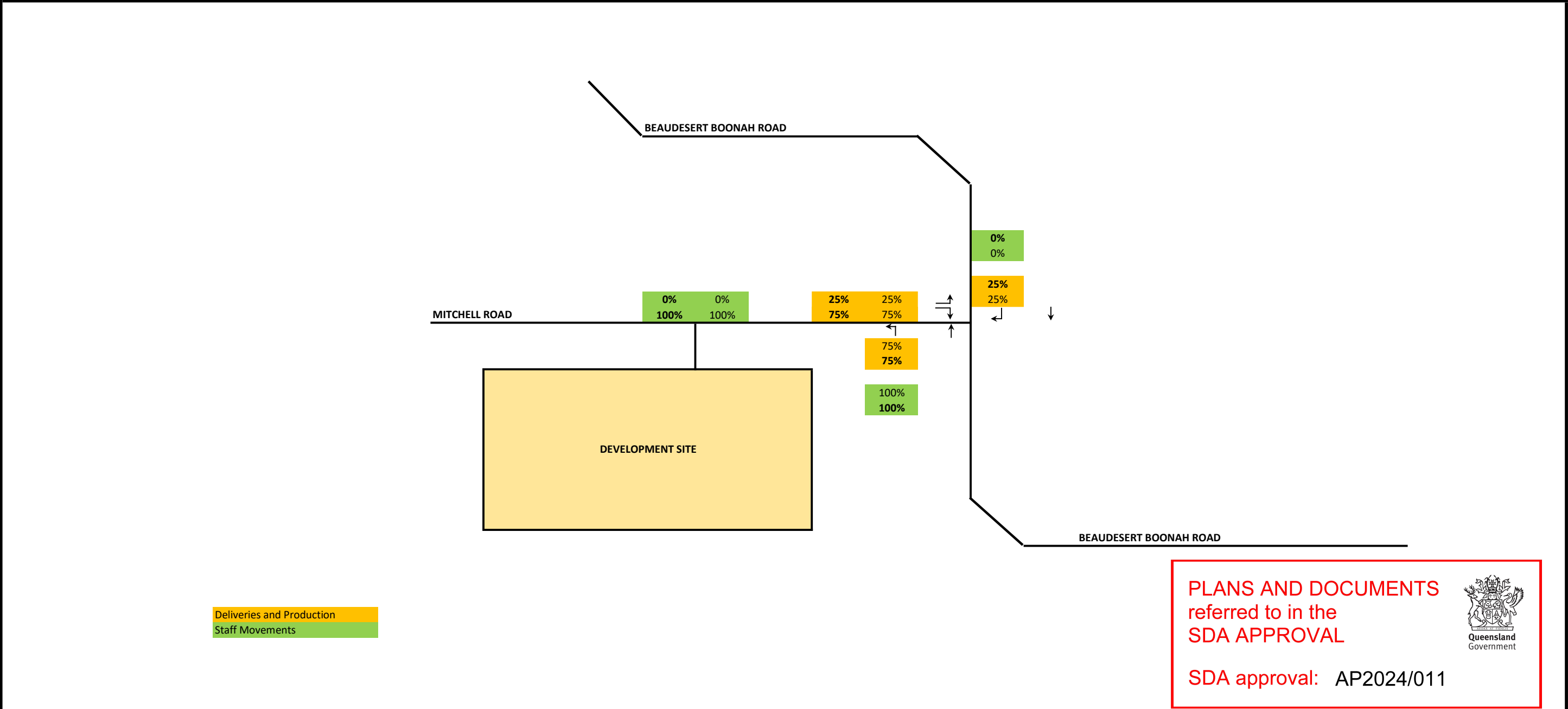
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Project Name:	SOILCO BROMELTON ORGANIC RECYCLING FACILITY				B 12/07/2024		C 1
Address:	LOT 4 RP85497 & LOT 100 W312081				A 16/11/2023		
Client:	SOILCO DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD						
			Prepared	Checked	Rev:	Date:	



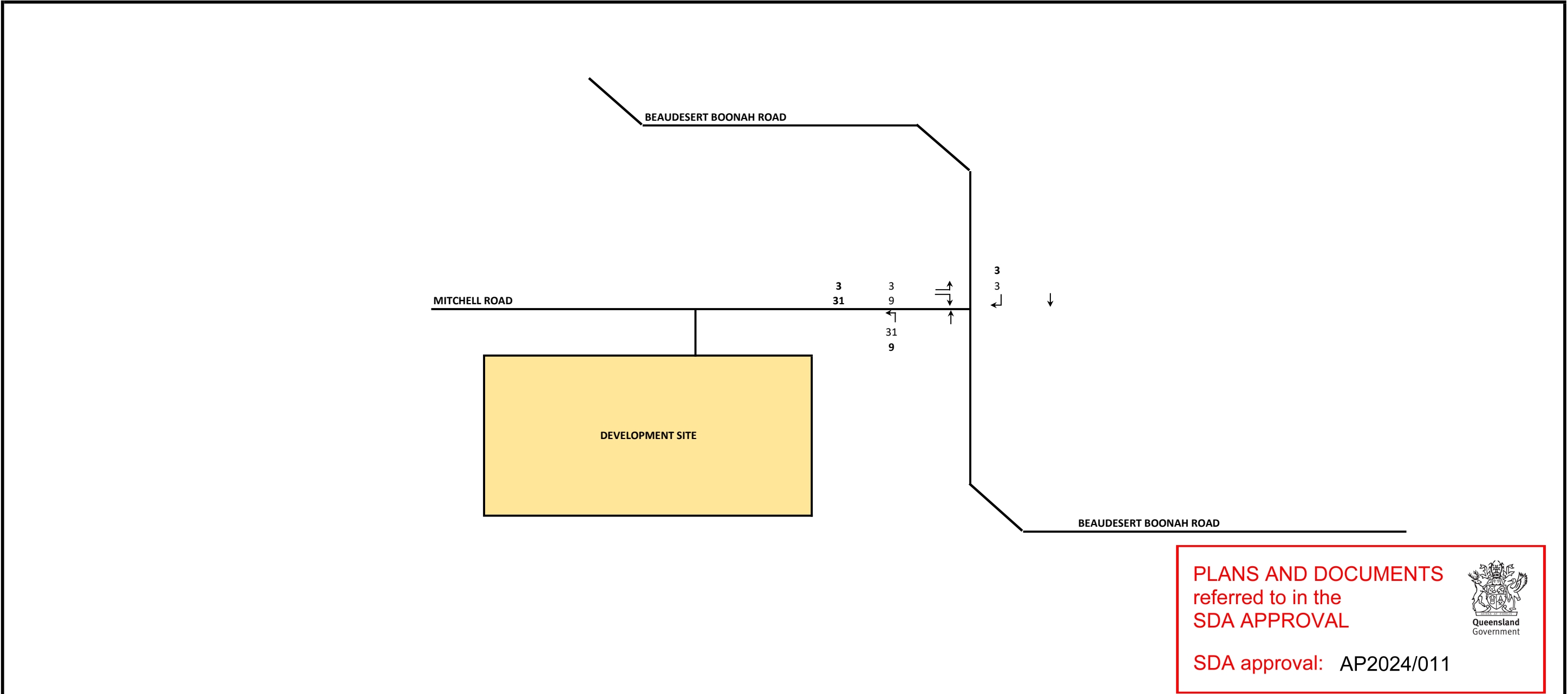
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					Rev:	



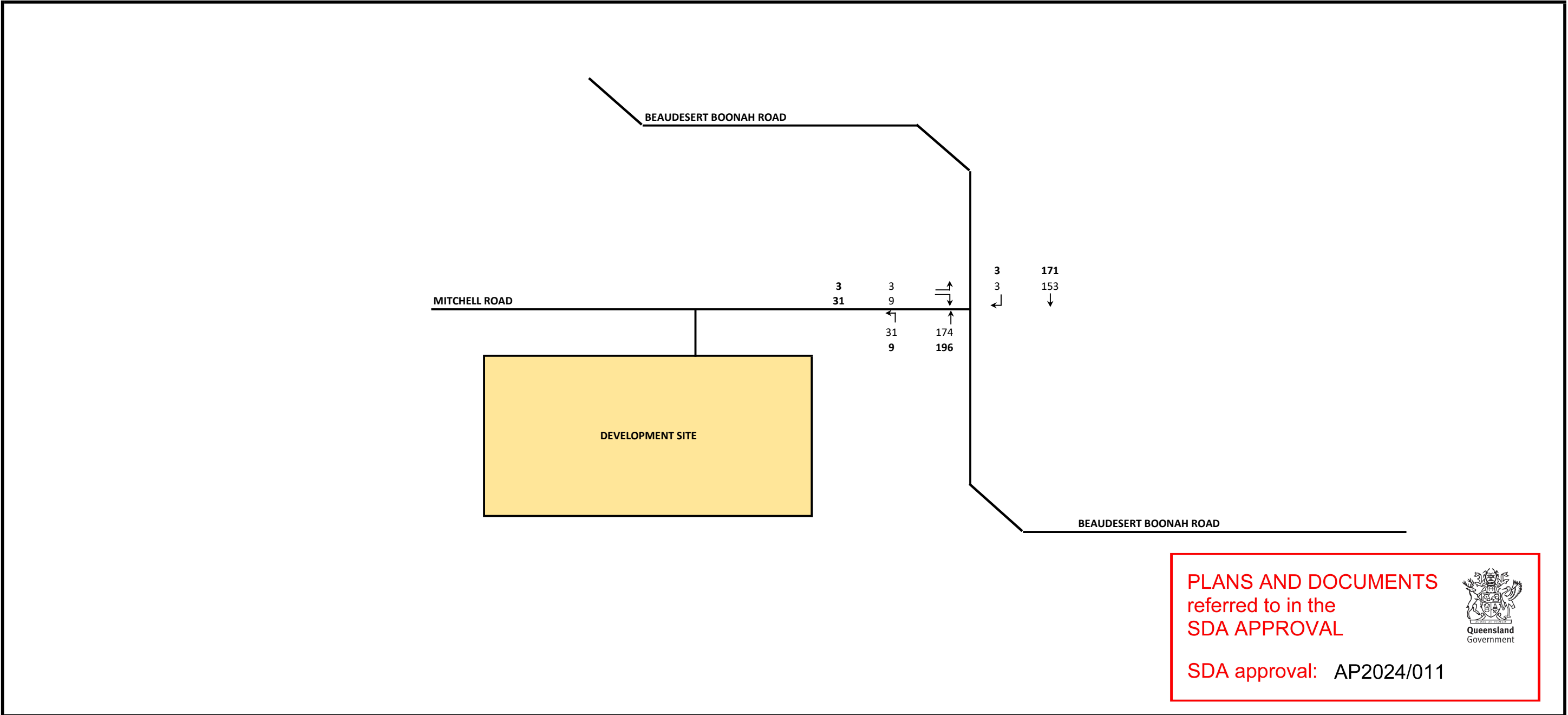
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Address:	LOT 4 RP85497 & LOT 100 W312081				A	16/11/2023
Client:	SOILCO DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD		Prepared	Checked	Rev:	Date:
						C 3



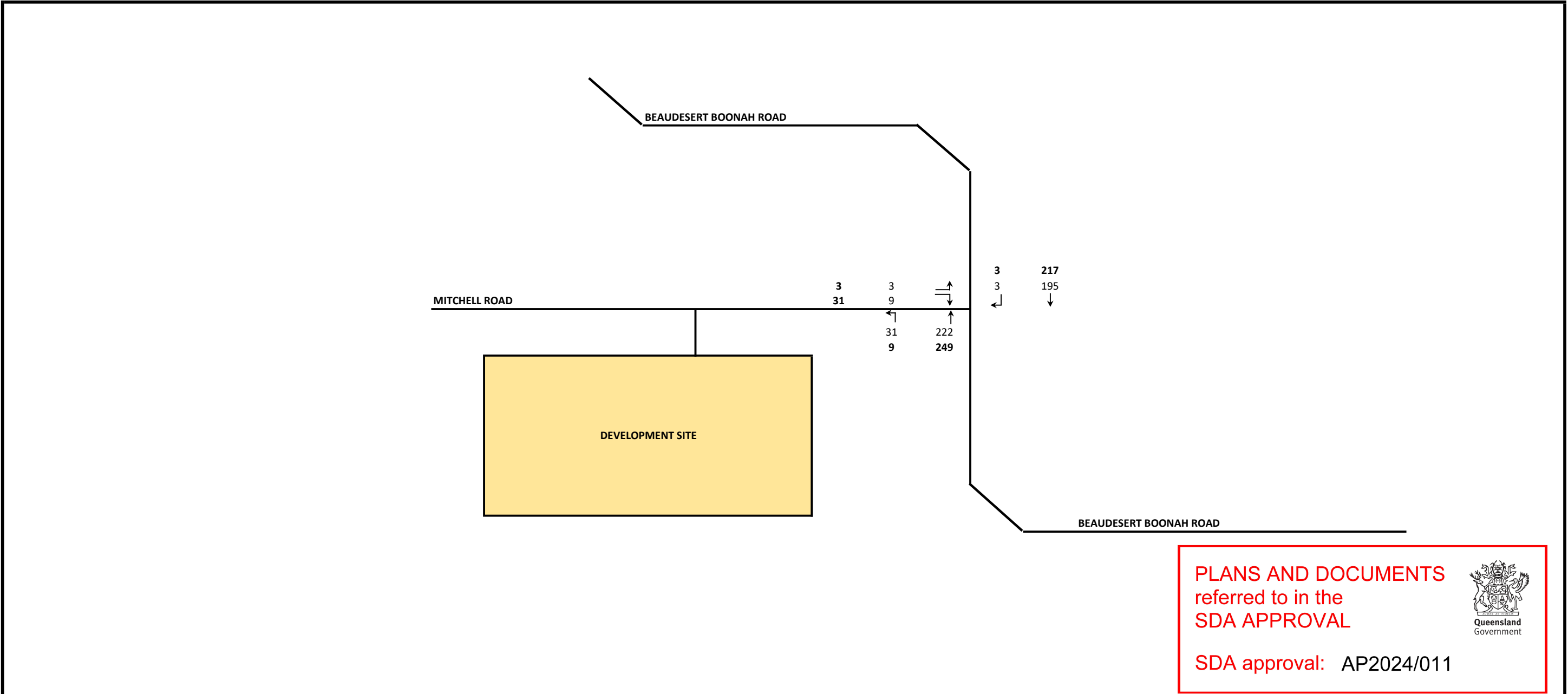
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Project Name:	SOILCO BROMELTON ORGANIC RECYCLING FACILITY		AG	DN	C 4
Address:	LOT 4 RP85497 & LOT 100 W312081		Prepared	Checked	
Client:	SOILCO DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD		Rev:	Date:	



Project Number:	B23425	Title:	Development Trips	AG	DN	B	12/07/2024	Figure Number:
Project Name:	SOILCO BROMELTON ORGANIC RECYCLING FACILITY					A	16/11/2023	
Address:	LOT 4 RP85497 & LOT 100 W312081			Prepared	Checked	Rev:	Date:	C 5
Client:	SOILCO DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD							



Project Number:	B23425	Title:	Design Traffic 2026 (Background plus Development)	AG	DN	B	12/07/2024	Figure Number:
Project Name:	SOILCO BROMELTON ORGANIC RECYCLING FACILITY					A	16/11/2023	
Address:	LOT 4 RP85497 & LOT 100 W312081			Prepared	Checked	Rev:	Date:	C 6
Client:	SOILCO DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD							



Project Number:	B23425	Title:	Design Traffic 2036 (Background plus Development)	AG	DN	B	12/07/2024	Figure Number:
Project Name:	SOILCO BROMELTON ORGANIC RECYCLING FACILITY					A	16/11/2023	
Address:	LOT 4 RP85497 & LOT 100 W312081			Prepared	Checked	Rev:	Date:	C 7
Client:	SOILCO DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD							

Appendix D – SIDRA Intersection Results

MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 101 [2026 DES AM (Site Folder: Upgraded Intersection (ACS Layout) RevB)]

Output produced by SIDRA INTERSECTION Version: 9.1.3.210

New Site
Site Category: (None)
Give-Way (Two-Way)

Vehicle Movement Performance															
Mov ID	Turn	Mov Class	Demand Flows [Total HV] veh/h %		Arrival Flows [Total HV] veh/h %		Deg. Satn v/c	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	95% Back Of Queue [Veh. Dist] veh m		Prop. Que	Eff. Stop Rate	Aver. No. of Cycles	Aver. Speed km/h
South: Mitchell Road															
1	L2	All MCs	3	100.0	3	100.0	0.006	9.3	LOS A	0.0	0.3	0.41	0.53	0.41	47.3
3	R2	All MCs	9	100.0	9	100.0	0.044	20.1	LOS C	0.2	2.0	0.65	0.81	0.65	41.1
Approach			13	100.0	13	100.0	0.044	17.4	LOS C	0.2	2.0	0.59	0.74	0.59	42.5
East: Beaudesert-Boonah Road															
4	L2	All MCs	33	25.0	33	25.0	0.025	5.9	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.04	0.52	0.04	52.1
5	T1	All MCs	183	15.0	183	15.0	0.103	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.9
Approach			216	16.5	216	16.5	0.103	0.9	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.01	0.08	0.01	58.6
West: Beaudesert-Boonah Road															
11	T1	All MCs	161	15.0	161	15.0	0.091	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.0
12	R2	All MCs	3	100.0	3	100.0	0.005	9.3	LOS A	0.0	0.3	0.44	0.56	0.44	46.4
Approach			164	16.6	164	16.6	0.091	0.2	NA	0.0	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.01	59.6
All Vehicles			393	19.2	393	19.2	0.103	1.1	NA	0.2	2.0	0.03	0.07	0.03	58.3

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Options tab).
Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.
Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.
NA (TWSC): Level of Service is not defined for major road approaches or the intersection as a whole for Two-Way Sign Control (HCM LOS rule).
Two-Way Sign Control Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.
Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Control Delay: Geometric Delay is included).
Queue Model: SIDRA queue estimation methods are used for Back of Queue and Queue at Start of Gap.
Gap-Acceptance Capacity Formula: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).
HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.
Arrival Flows used in performance calculations are adjusted to include any Initial Queued Demand and Upstream Capacity Constraint effects.

MOVEMENT SUMMARY

▼ Site: 101 [2026 DES PM (Site Folder: Upgraded Intersection (ACS Layout) RevB)]

Output produced by SIDRA INTERSECTION Version: 9.1.3.210

New Site
Site Category: (None)
Give-Way (Two-Way)

Vehicle Movement Performance															
Mov ID	Turn	Mov Class	Demand Flows [Total HV] veh/h %		Arrival Flows [Total HV] veh/h %		Deg. Satn v/c	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	95% Back Of Queue [Veh. Dist] veh m		Prop. Que	Eff. Stop Rate	Aver. No. of Cycles	Aver. Speed km/h
South: Mitchell Road															
1	L2	All MCs	3	100.0	3	100.0	0.006	9.8	LOS A	0.0	0.3	0.44	0.55	0.44	47.0
3	R2	All MCs	33	25.0	33	25.0	0.077	12.2	LOS B	0.3	2.1	0.55	0.75	0.55	47.6
Approach			36	31.6	36	31.6	0.077	12.0	LOS B	0.3	2.1	0.54	0.73	0.54	47.6
East: Beaudesert-Boonah Road															
4	L2	All MCs	9	100.0	9	100.0	0.012	6.7	LOS A	0.0	0.6	0.05	0.50	0.05	48.7
5	T1	All MCs	206	15.0	206	15.0	0.116	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.9
Approach			216	18.7	216	18.7	0.116	0.3	LOS A	0.0	0.6	0.00	0.02	0.00	59.3
West: Beaudesert-Boonah Road															
11	T1	All MCs	180	15.0	180	15.0	0.101	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.0
12	R2	All MCs	3	100.0	3	100.0	0.005	9.8	LOS A	0.0	0.3	0.46	0.57	0.46	46.2
Approach			183	16.5	183	16.5	0.101	0.2	NA	0.0	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.01	59.6
All Vehicles			435	18.8	435	18.8	0.116	1.2	NA	0.3	2.1	0.05	0.08	0.05	58.3

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Options tab).
Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.
Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.
NA (TWSC): Level of Service is not defined for major road approaches or the intersection as a whole for Two-Way Sign Control (HCM LOS rule).
Two-Way Sign Control Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.
Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Control Delay: Geometric Delay is included).
Queue Model: SIDRA queue estimation methods are used for Back of Queue and Queue at Start of Gap.
Gap-Acceptance Capacity Formula: SIDRA Standard (Akcelik M3D).
HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.
Arrival Flows used in performance calculations are adjusted to include any Initial Queued Demand and Upstream Capacity Constraint effects.

MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 101 [2036 DES AM (Site Folder: Upgraded Intersection (ACS Layout) RevB)]

Output produced by SIDRA INTERSECTION Version: 9.1.3.210

New Site
Site Category: (None)
Give-Way (Two-Way)

Vehicle Movement Performance															
Mov ID	Turn	Mov Class	Demand Flows [Total HV] veh/h %		Arrival Flows [Total HV] veh/h %		Deg. Satn v/c	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	95% Back Of Queue [Veh. Dist] veh m		Prop. Que	Eff. Stop Rate	Aver. No. of Cycles	Aver. Speed km/h
South: Mitchell Road															
1	L2	All MCs	3	100.0	3	100.0	0.006	10.3	LOS B	0.0	0.3	0.47	0.57	0.47	46.7
3	R2	All MCs	9	100.0	9	100.0	0.059	26.9	LOS D	0.2	2.6	0.75	0.89	0.75	38.1
Approach			13	100.0	13	100.0	0.059	22.8	LOS C	0.2	2.6	0.68	0.81	0.68	40.0
East: Beaudesert-Boonah Road															
4	L2	All MCs	33	25.0	33	25.0	0.025	5.9	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.04	0.52	0.04	52.1
5	T1	All MCs	234	15.0	234	15.0	0.132	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.9
Approach			266	16.2	266	16.2	0.132	0.8	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.01	0.06	0.01	58.8
West: Beaudesert-Boonah Road															
11	T1	All MCs	205	15.0	205	15.0	0.116	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.9
12	R2	All MCs	3	100.0	3	100.0	0.006	10.3	LOS B	0.0	0.3	0.49	0.59	0.49	45.8
Approach			208	16.3	208	16.3	0.116	0.2	NA	0.0	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.01	59.7
All Vehicles			487	18.4	487	18.4	0.132	1.1	NA	0.2	2.6	0.02	0.06	0.02	58.5

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Options tab).
Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.
Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.
NA (TWSC): Level of Service is not defined for major road approaches or the intersection as a whole for Two-Way Sign Control (HCM LOS rule).
Two-Way Sign Control Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.
Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Control Delay: Geometric Delay is included).
Queue Model: SIDRA queue estimation methods are used for Back of Queue and Queue at Start of Gap.
Gap-Acceptance Capacity Formula: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).
HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.
Arrival Flows used in performance calculations are adjusted to include any Initial Queued Demand and Upstream Capacity Constraint effects.

MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 101 [2036 DES PM (Site Folder: Upgraded Intersection (ACS Layout) RevB)]

Output produced by SIDRA INTERSECTION Version: 9.1.3.210

New Site
Site Category: (None)
Give-Way (Two-Way)

Vehicle Movement Performance															
Mov ID	Turn	Mov Class	Demand Flows [Total HV] veh/h %		Arrival Flows [Total HV] veh/h %		Deg. Satn v/c	Aver. Delay sec	Level of Service	95% Back Of Queue [Veh. Dist] veh m		Prop. Que	Eff. Stop Rate	Aver. No. of Cycles	Aver. Speed km/h
South: Mitchell Road															
1	L2	All MCs	3	100.0	3	100.0	0.007	11.0	LOS B	0.0	0.3	0.50	0.58	0.50	46.3
3	R2	All MCs	33	25.0	33	25.0	0.100	15.3	LOS C	0.3	2.6	0.62	0.83	0.62	45.8
Approach			36	31.6	36	31.6	0.100	14.9	LOS B	0.3	2.6	0.61	0.81	0.61	45.8
East: Beaudesert-Boonah Road															
4	L2	All MCs	9	100.0	9	100.0	0.012	6.7	LOS A	0.0	0.6	0.05	0.50	0.05	48.7
5	T1	All MCs	262	15.0	262	15.0	0.148	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.9
Approach			272	18.0	272	18.0	0.148	0.3	LOS A	0.0	0.6	0.00	0.02	0.00	59.4
West: Beaudesert-Boonah Road															
11	T1	All MCs	228	15.0	228	15.0	0.129	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.9
12	R2	All MCs	3	100.0	3	100.0	0.006	11.0	LOS B	0.0	0.3	0.52	0.61	0.52	45.5
Approach			232	16.2	232	16.2	0.129	0.2	NA	0.0	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.01	59.7
All Vehicles			539	18.1	539	18.1	0.148	1.2	NA	0.3	2.6	0.04	0.07	0.04	58.4

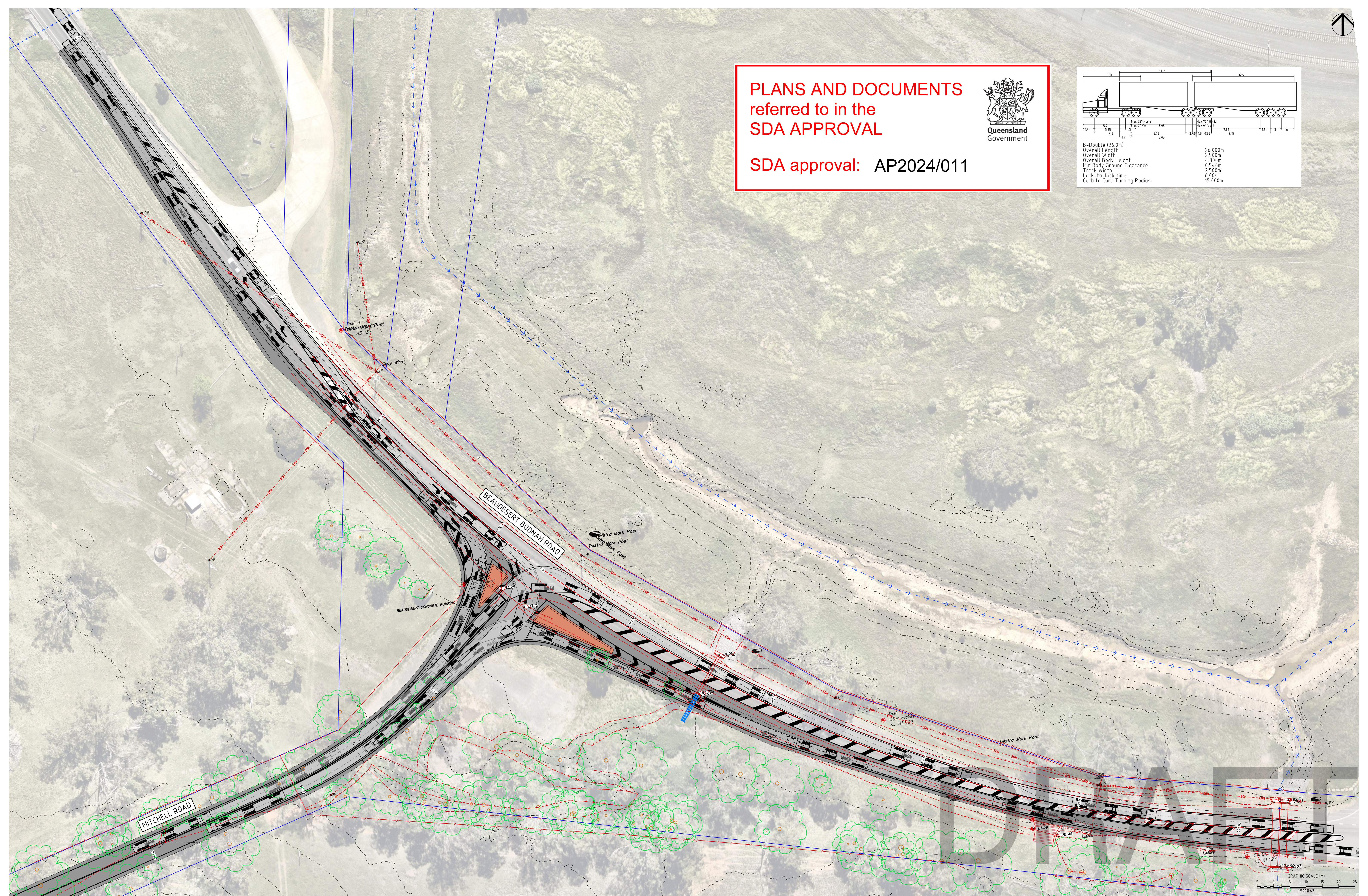
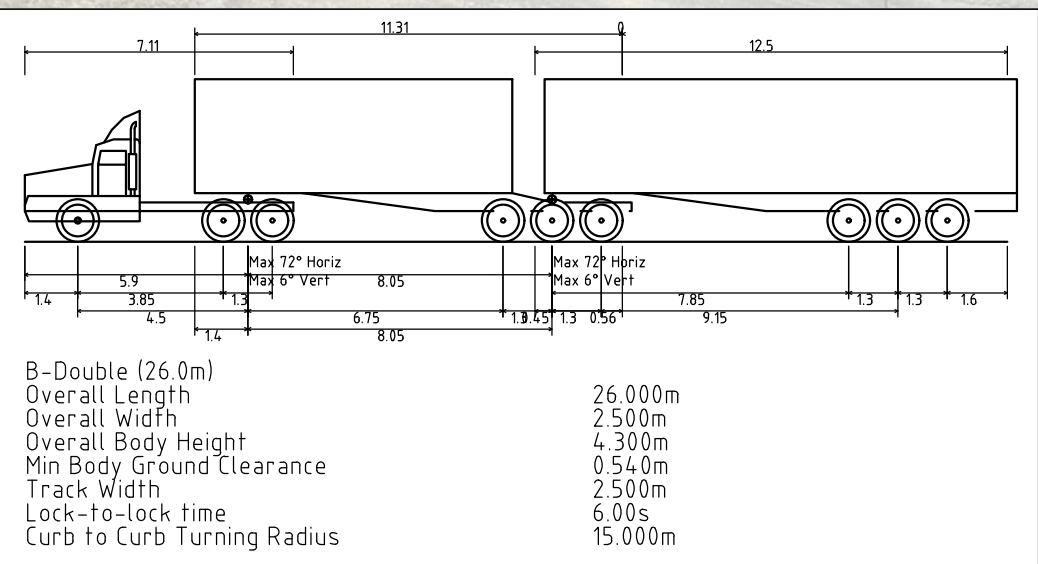
Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (SIDRA). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Options tab).
Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.
Minor Road Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.
NA (TWSC): Level of Service is not defined for major road approaches or the intersection as a whole for Two-Way Sign Control (HCM LOS rule).
Two-Way Sign Control Capacity Model: SIDRA Standard.
Delay Model: SIDRA Standard (Control Delay: Geometric Delay is included).
Queue Model: SIDRA queue estimation methods are used for Back of Queue and Queue at Start of Gap.
Gap-Acceptance Capacity Formula: SIDRA Standard (Akcelik M3D).
HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.
Arrival Flows used in performance calculations are adjusted to include any Initial Queued Demand and Upstream Capacity Constraint effects.

Appendix E – Swept Path Assessment

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL



SDA approval: AP2024/011



SURVEY DATA			
			DATUM
			MAP GRID
			HEIGHT ORIGIN
			SURVEY BOOKS
1	CONCEPT PLAN	MLS	11/2022
	REVISION/DETAILS	DWN	DATE
FILE C:\GSD\DATA\ACCESS\BROMELTON DEVELOPMENT - 260 MITCHELL ROAD - 2024\DRAWING FILES\ACS-220089-GEN-011.DWG PLOT TIME: 26/11/2023 - 1:00PM BY: GSD - NICK WALSH			

SOILCO		INTERSECTION LAYOUT TURNING TEMPLATES	
PO BOX 199, UNANDERRA NSW 2526		PO Box 556 Beaudesert QLD 4285 071 5561 3500 www.acsengineers.com.au	
BROMELTON DEVELOPMENT		DRAWING NUMBER	
260 MITCHELL ROAD, BROMELTON QLD 4285		ACS-220089-GEN-12	

ACS Engineers		CIVIL / ENVIRONMENTAL / PROJECT MANAGEMENT	
ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION (IPEP)		REVISION	
NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	1