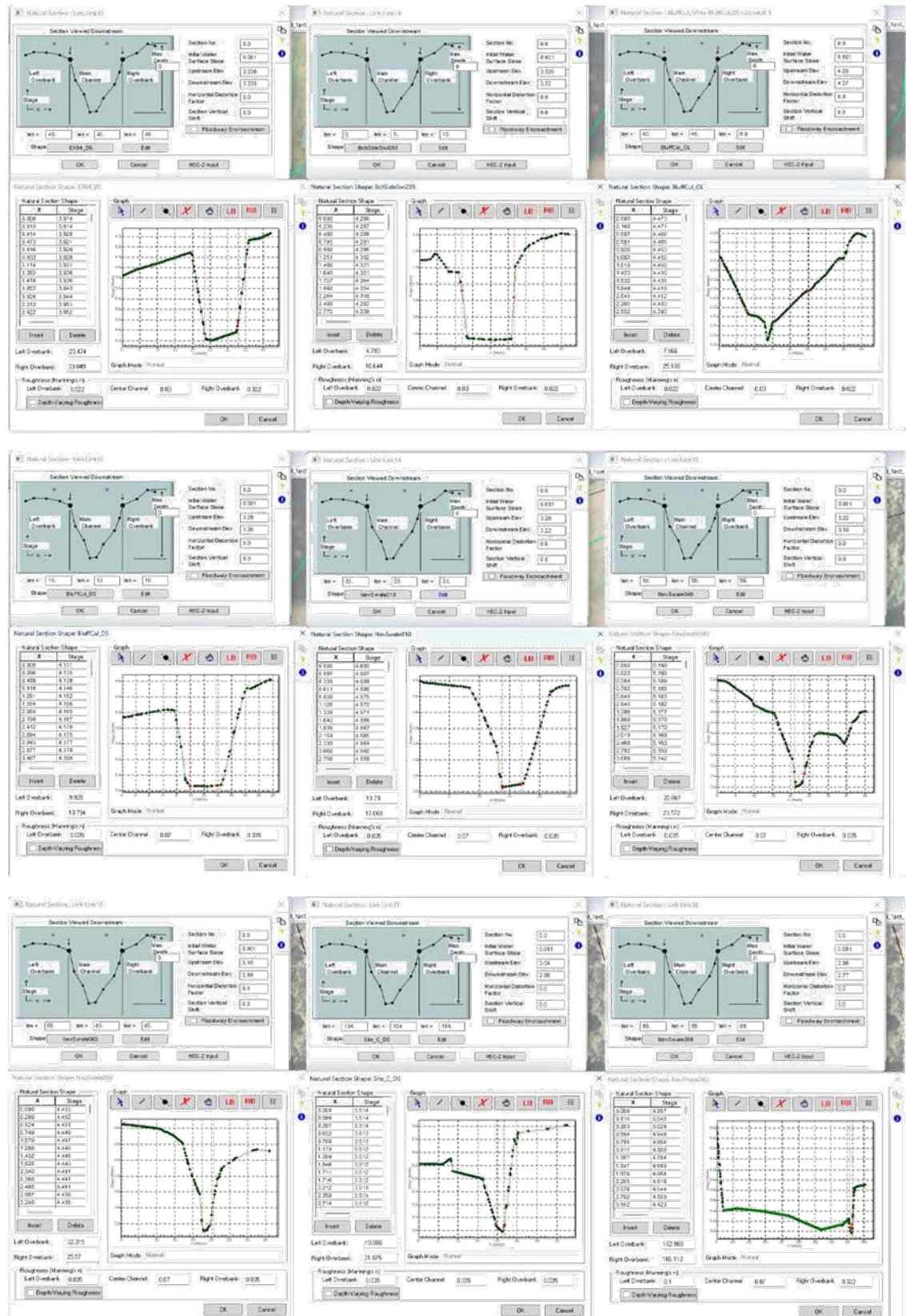


25-0703.FIA-01A

JULY 2025

PRE-DEVELOPMENT MODEL LINKS 10 TO 18



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JULY 2025

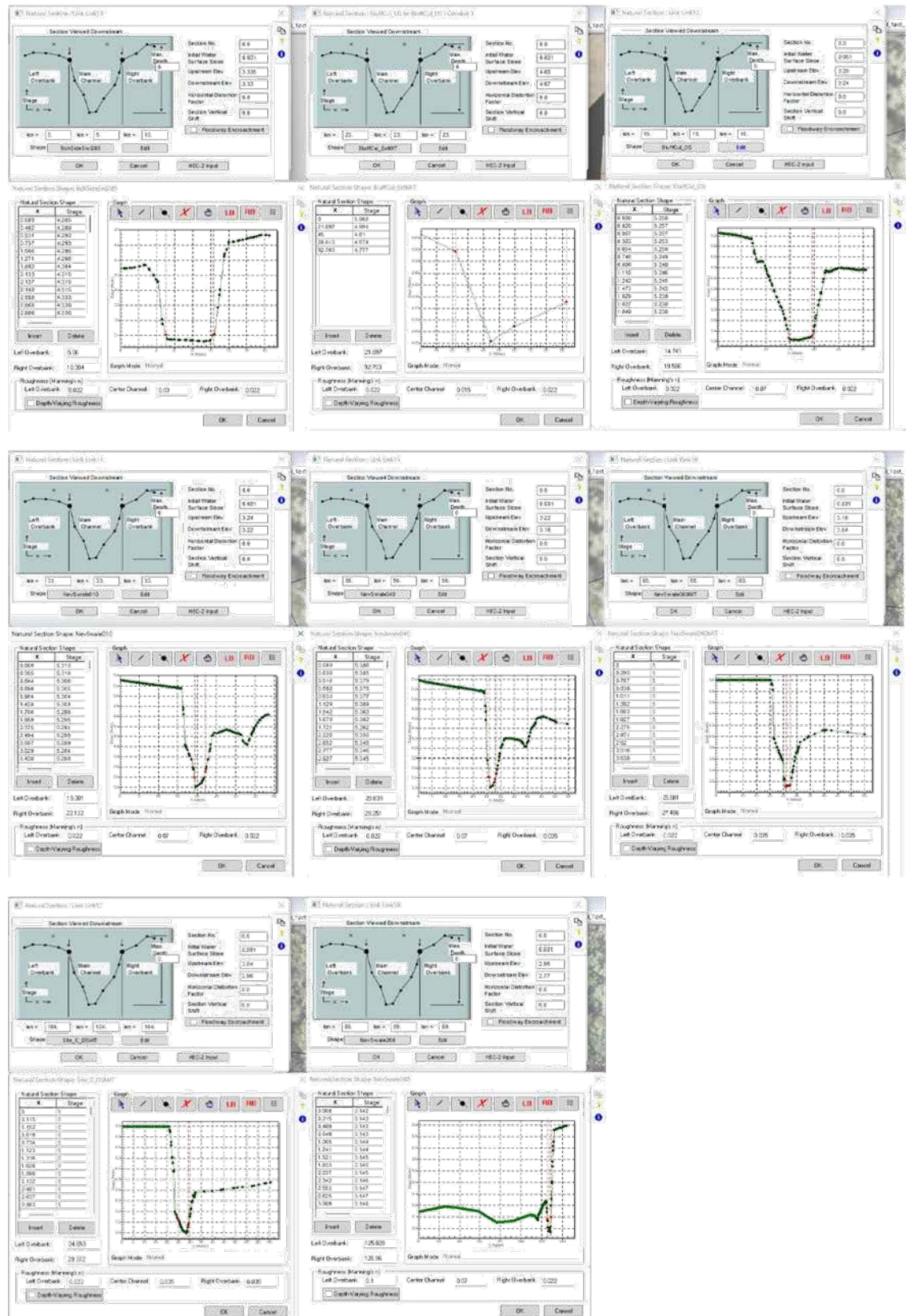
POST-DEVELOPMENT MODEL LINKS 01 TO 07C



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POST-DEVELOPMENT MODEL LINKS 11 TO 18



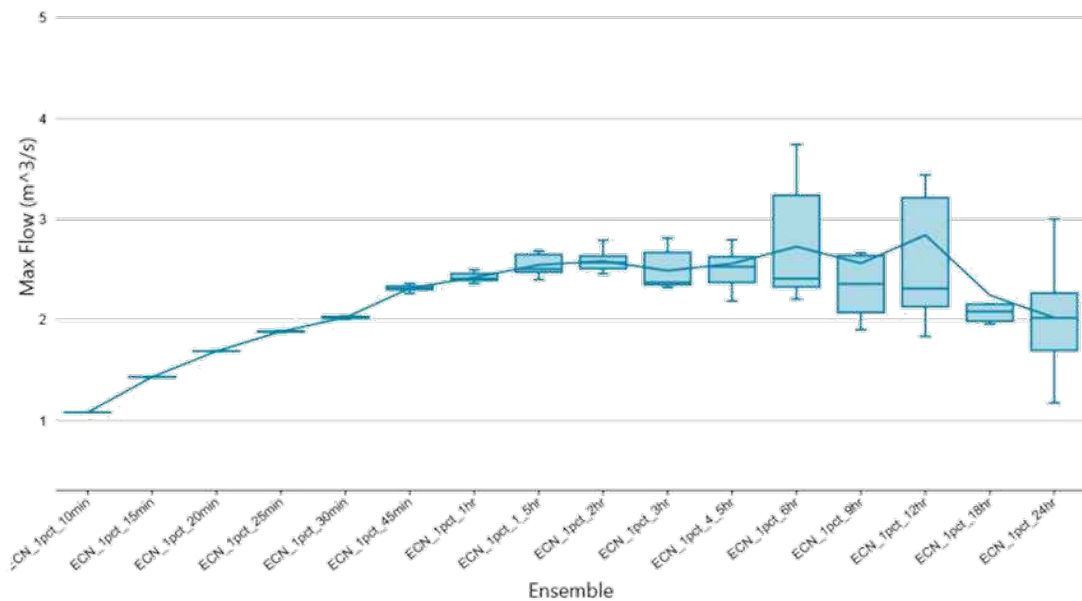
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JULY 2025

APPENDIX D**LINK 18 BOX & WHISKER PLOTS OF 1% AEP ENSEMBLE STORMS****PRE-DEVELOPMENT – LINK 18 Peak Flows**

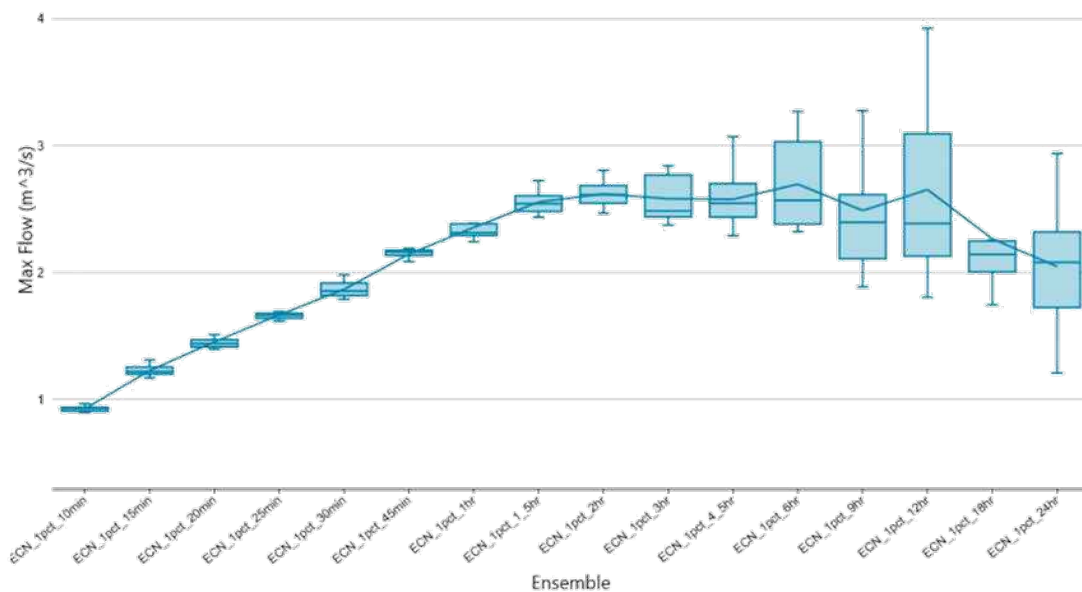
Comparison of Storm Ensembles of different durations for AEP = 1%

1.0827 1.4346 1.6907 1.8858 2.0239 2.3154 2.4235 2.547 2.5849 2.4901 2.5594 2.7288 2.5636 2.8438 2.2465 2.0231

**POST-DEVELOPMENT – LINK 18 Peak Flows**

Comparison of Storm Ensembles of different durations for AEP = 1%

0.9266 1.2281 1.4546 1.6665 1.8684 2.1458 2.3555 2.5556 2.6195 2.5813 2.5769 2.6957 2.4884 2.6532 2.2657 2.0477



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JULY 2025



APPENDIX E

DESIGN SCENARIO XP-SWMM PRE-DEVELOPMENT MODEL RESULTS OUTPUTS FOR ALL AEP EVENTS AND ENSEMBLES

INNOVYZE ENSEMBLE STATISTICS UTILITY													
(c) InnovYZe 2020													
Summary information:													
Total No. of Ensembles: 512													
No. of Storms per ensemble: 10													
No. of AEP Bands: 9													
Object Name: 05_3													
Result type: Max Water Elevation													
Results:													
AEP: 0.25% = Max Water Elevation (m)													
Ensemble name	Storm 1	Storm 2	Storm 3	Storm 4	Storm 5	Storm 6	Storm 7	Storm 8	Storm 9	Storm 10	Average	Std. Dev.	Median
ECN_0.25%_10m	2.7892	2.7893	2.7896	2.7898	2.7899	2.7900	2.7901	2.7902	2.7903	2.7904	2.7905	0.0003	2.7905
ECN_0.25%_12hr	2.8302	2.8303	2.8306	2.8308	2.8309	2.8310	2.8311	2.8312	2.8313	2.8314	2.8315	0.0003	2.8315
ECN_0.25%_15m	2.8816	2.8817	2.8820	2.8822	2.8823	2.8824	2.8825	2.8826	2.8827	2.8828	2.8829	0.0003	2.8829
ECN_0.25%_18hr	2.9330	2.9331	2.9334	2.9336	2.9337	2.9338	2.9339	2.9340	2.9341	2.9342	2.9343	0.0003	2.9343
ECN_0.25%_1hr	2.9351	2.9352	2.9353	2.9354	2.9355	2.9356	2.9357	2.9358	2.9359	2.9360	2.9361	0.0003	2.9361
ECN_0.25%_2hr	2.9368	2.9369	2.9370	2.9371	2.9372	2.9373	2.9374	2.9375	2.9376	2.9377	2.9378	0.0003	2.9378
ECN_0.25%_3hr	2.9385	2.9386	2.9387	2.9388	2.9389	2.9390	2.9391	2.9392	2.9393	2.9394	2.9395	0.0003	2.9395
ECN_0.25%_4hr	2.9402	2.9403	2.9404	2.9405	2.9406	2.9407	2.9408	2.9409	2.9410	2.9411	2.9412	0.0003	2.9412
ECN_0.25%_5hr	2.9419	2.9420	2.9421	2.9422	2.9423	2.9424	2.9425	2.9426	2.9427	2.9428	2.9429	0.0003	2.9429
ECN_0.25%_6hr	2.9436	2.9437	2.9438	2.9439	2.9440	2.9441	2.9442	2.9443	2.9444	2.9445	2.9446	0.0003	2.9446
ECN_0.25%_7hr	2.9453	2.9454	2.9455	2.9456	2.9457	2.9458	2.9459	2.9460	2.9461	2.9462	2.9463	0.0003	2.9463
ECN_0.25%_8hr	2.9469	2.9470	2.9471	2.9472	2.9473	2.9474	2.9475	2.9476	2.9477	2.9478	2.9479	0.0003	2.9479
ECN_0.25%_9hr	2.9486	2.9487	2.9488	2.9489	2.9490	2.9491	2.9492	2.9493	2.9494	2.9495	2.9496	0.0003	2.9496
ECN_0.25%_10hr	2.9493	2.9494	2.9495	2.9496	2.9497	2.9498	2.9499	2.9500	2.9501	2.9502	2.9503	0.0003	2.9503
ECN_0.25%_11hr	2.9500	2.9501	2.9502	2.9503	2.9504	2.9505	2.9506	2.9507	2.9508	2.9509	2.9510	0.0003	2.9510
ECN_0.25%_12hr	2.9517	2.9518	2.9519	2.9520	2.9521	2.9522	2.9523	2.9524	2.9525	2.9526	2.9527	0.0003	2.9527
ECN_0.25%_13hr	2.9524	2.9525	2.9526	2.9527	2.9528	2.9529	2.9530	2.9531	2.9532	2.9533	2.9534	0.0003	2.9534
ECN_0.25%_14hr	2.9531	2.9532	2.9533	2.9534	2.9535	2.9536	2.9537	2.9538	2.9539	2.9540	2.9541	0.0003	2.9541
ECN_0.25%_15hr	2.9538	2.9539	2.9540	2.9541	2.9542	2.9543	2.9544	2.9545	2.9546	2.9547	2.9548	0.0003	2.9548
ECN_0.25%_16hr	2.9545	2.9546	2.9547	2.9548	2.9549	2.9550	2.9551	2.9552	2.9553	2.9554	2.9555	0.0003	2.9555
ECN_0.25%_17hr	2.9552	2.9553	2.9554	2.9555	2.9556	2.9557	2.9558	2.9559	2.9560	2.9561	2.9562	0.0003	2.9562
ECN_0.25%_18hr	2.9559	2.9560	2.9561	2.9562	2.9563	2.9564	2.9565	2.9566	2.9567	2.9568	2.9569	0.0003	2.9569
ECN_0.25%_19hr	2.9566	2.9567	2.9568	2.9569	2.9570	2.9571	2.9572	2.9573	2.9574	2.9575	2.9576	0.0003	2.9576
ECN_0.25%_20hr	2.9573	2.9574	2.9575	2.9576	2.9577	2.9578	2.9579	2.9580	2.9581	2.9582	2.9583	0.0003	2.9583
ECN_0.25%_21hr	2.9580	2.9581	2.9582	2.9583	2.9584	2.9585	2.9586	2.9587	2.9588	2.9589	2.9590	0.0003	2.9590
ECN_0.25%_22hr	2.9587	2.9588	2.9589	2.9590	2.9591	2.9592	2.9593	2.9594	2.9595	2.9596	2.9597	0.0003	2.9597
ECN_0.25%_23hr	2.9594	2.9595	2.9596	2.9597	2.9598	2.9599	2.9600	2.9601	2.9602	2.9603	2.9604	0.0003	2.9604
ECN_0.25%_24hr	2.9601	2.9602	2.9603	2.9604	2.9605	2.9606	2.9607	2.9608	2.9609	2.9610	2.9611	0.0003	2.9611
ECN_0.25%_25hr	2.9608	2.9609	2.9610	2.9611	2.9612	2.9613	2.9614	2.9615	2.9616	2.9617	2.9618	0.0003	2.9618
ECN_0.25%_26hr	2.9615	2.9616	2.9617	2.9618	2.9619	2.9620	2.9621	2.9622	2.9623	2.9624	2.9625	0.0003	2.9625
ECN_0.25%_27hr	2.9622	2.9623	2.9624	2.9625	2.9626	2.9627	2.9628	2.9629	2.9630	2.9631	2.9632	0.0003	2.9632
ECN_0.25%_28hr	2.9629	2.9630	2.9631	2.9632	2.9633	2.9634	2.9635	2.9636	2.9637	2.9638	2.9639	0.0003	2.9639
ECN_0.25%_29hr	2.9636	2.9637	2.9638	2.9639	2.9640	2.9641	2.9642	2.9643	2.9644	2.9645	2.9646	0.0003	2.9646
ECN_0.25%_30hr	2.9643	2.9644	2.9645	2.9646	2.9647	2.9648	2.9649	2.9650	2.9651	2.9652	2.9653	0.0003	2.9653
ECN_0.25%_31hr	2.9650	2.9651	2.9652	2.9653	2.9654	2.9655	2.9656	2.9657	2.9658	2.9659	2.9660	0.0003	2.9660
ECN_0.25%_32hr	2.9657	2.9658	2.9659	2.9660	2.9661	2.9662	2.9663	2.9664	2.9665	2.9666	2.9667	0.0003	2.9667
ECN_0.25%_33hr	2.9664	2.9665	2.9666	2.9667	2.9668	2.9669	2.9670	2.9671	2.9672	2.9673	2.9674	0.0003	2.9674
ECN_0.25%_34hr	2.9671	2.9672	2.9673	2.9674	2.9675	2.9676	2.9677	2.9678	2.9679	2.9680	2.9681	0.0003	2.9681
ECN_0.25%_35hr	2.9678	2.9679	2.9680	2.9681	2.9682	2.9683	2.9684	2.9685	2.9686	2.9687	2.9688	0.0003	2.9688
ECN_0.25%_36hr	2.9685	2.9686	2.9687	2.9688	2.9689	2.9690	2.9691	2.9692	2.9693	2.9694	2.9695	0.0003	2.9695
ECN_0.25%_37hr	2.9692	2.9693	2.9694	2.9695	2.9696	2.9697	2.9698	2.9699	2.9700	2.9701	2.9702	0.0003	2.9702
ECN_0.25%_38hr	2.9699	2.9700	2.9701	2.9702	2.9703	2.9704	2.9705	2.9706	2.9707	2.9708	2.9709	0.0003	2.9709
ECN_0.25%_39hr	2.9706	2.9707	2.9708	2.9709	2.9710	2.9711	2.9712	2.9713	2.9714	2.9715	2.9716	0.0003	2.9716
ECN_0.25%_40hr	2.9713	2.9714	2.9715	2.9716	2.9717	2.9718	2.9719	2.9720	2.9721	2.9722	2.9723	0.0003	2.9723
ECN_0.25%_41hr	2.9720	2.9721	2.9722	2.9723	2.9724	2.9725	2.9726	2.9727	2.9728	2.9729	2.9730	0.0003	2.9730
ECN_0.25%_42hr	2.9727	2.9728	2.9729	2.9730	2.9731	2.9732	2.9733	2.9734	2.9735	2.9736	2.9737	0.0003	2.9737
ECN_0.25%_43hr	2.9734	2.9735	2.9736	2.9737	2.9738	2.9739	2.9740	2.9741	2.9742	2.9743	2.9744	0.0003	2.9744
ECN_0.25%_44hr	2.9741	2.9742	2.9743	2.9744	2.9745	2.9746	2.9747	2.9748	2.9749	2.9750	2.9751	0.0003	2.9751
ECN_0.25%_45hr	2.9748	2.9749	2.9750	2.9751	2.9752	2.9753	2.9754	2.9755	2.9756	2.9757	2.9758	0.0003	2.9758
ECN_0.25%_46hr	2.9755	2.9756	2.9757	2.9758	2.9759	2.9760	2.9761	2.9762	2.9763	2.9764	2.9765	0.0003	2.9765
ECN_0.25%_47hr	2.9762	2.9763	2.9764	2.9765	2.9766	2.9767	2.9768	2.9769	2.9770	2.9771	2.9772	0.0003	2.9772
ECN_0.25%_48hr	2.9769	2.9770	2.9771	2.9772	2.9773	2.9774	2.9775	2.9776	2.9777	2.9778	2.9779	0.0003	2.9779
ECN_0.25%_49hr	2.9776	2.9777	2.9778	2.9779	2.9780	2.9781	2.9782	2.9783	2.9784	2.9785	2.9786	0.0003	2.9786
ECN_0.25%_50hr	2.9783	2.9784	2.9785	2.9786	2.9787	2.9788	2.9789	2.9790	2.9791	2.9792	2.9793	0.0003	2.9793
ECN_0.25%_51hr	2.9790	2.9791	2.9792	2.9793	2.9794	2.9795	2.9796	2.9797	2.9798	2.9799	2.9800	0.0003	2.9800
ECN_0.25%_52hr	2.9797	2.9798	2.9799	2.9800	2.9801	2.9802	2.9803	2.9804	2.9805	2.9806	2.9807	0.0003	2.9807
ECN_0.25%_53hr	2.9804												

1	INNOVYZE ENSEMBLE STATISTICS UTILITY
2	(c) InnovYZe 2020
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4	Summary information:
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6	Total No. of Ensembles: 512
7	No. of Storms per ensemble: 10
8	No. of AEP Bands: 9
9	Object Name: EX02
10	Result type: Max Water Elevation
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12	Results:
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15	AEP: 0.25% = Max Water Elevation (m)
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37	CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 0.25% AEP is the ensemble E0N_0.25%_2hr.
38	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 7 (storm name : E0N_0.25%_2hr_7).
39	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 5 (storm name : E0N_0.25%_2hr_5).
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45	AEP: 0.5% = Max Water Elevation (m)
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64	CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 0.5% AEP is the ensemble E0N_0.5%_2hr.
65	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 7 (storm name : E0N_0.5%_2hr_7).
66	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 3 (storm name : E0N_0.5%_2hr_3).
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93	CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 1% AEP is the ensemble E0N_1%_2hr.
94	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 5 (storm name : E0N_1%_2hr_5).
95	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 10 (storm name : E0N_1%_2hr_10).
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Attachment 6 Page 464

1	INNOVYZE ENSEMBLE STATISTICS UTILITY
2	(c) InnovYZe 2020
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4	Summary information:
5	
6	Total No. of Ensembles: 512
7	No. of Storms per ensemble: 10
8	No. of AEP Bands: 9
9	Object Name: BluffOut_US
10	Result type: Max Water Elevation
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12	Results:
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15	AEP: 0.25% = Max Water Elevation (m)
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37	CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 0.25% AEP is the ensemble ECN_0.25%_2hr.
38	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 7 (storm name : ECN_0.25%_2hr_7).
39	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 5 (storm name : ECN_0.25%_2hr_5).
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45	AEP: 0.5% = Max Water Elevation (m)
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64	CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 0.5% AEP is the ensemble ECN_0.5%_2hr.
65	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 7 (storm name : ECN_0.5%_2hr_7).
66	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 3 (storm name : ECN_0.5%_2hr_3).
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93	CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 1% AEP is the ensemble ECN_1%_4_hrs.
94	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 5 (storm name : ECN_1%_4_hrs_5).
95	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 10 (storm name : ECN_1%_4_hrs_10).
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INNOVYZE ENSEMBLE STATISTICS UTILITY													
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Summary information:													
Total No. of Ensembles: 512													
No. of Storms per ensemble: 10													
No. of AEP Bands: 9													
Object Name: Data_0													
Result type: Max Water Elevation													
Results:													
AEP: 0.25% = Max Water Elevation (m)													
Ensemble name	Storm 1	Storm 2	Storm 3	Storm 4	Storm 5	Storm 6	Storm 7	Storm 8	Storm 9	Storm 10	Average	Std. Dev.	Median
ECN_0.25%_10m	3.1867	3.1829	3.1822	3.1828	3.1827	3.1828	3.1825	3.1826	3.1829	3.1827	3.1827	0.0001	3.1827
ECN_0.25%_12hr	3.2359	3.2353	3.2356	3.2355	3.2357	3.2351	3.2357	3.2352	3.2356	3.2355	3.2355	0.0001	3.2357
ECN_0.25%_15m	3.2859	3.2855	3.2859	3.2858	3.2859	3.2859	3.2862	3.2862	3.2863	3.2863	3.2863	0.0003	3.2863
ECN_0.25%_18hr	3.3359	3.3357	3.3358	3.3358	3.3359	3.3359	3.3365	3.3365	3.3363	3.3363	3.3363	0.0003	3.3363
ECN_0.25%_1 day	3.3859	3.3857	3.3858	3.3858	3.3859	3.3859	3.3865	3.3865	3.3863	3.3863	3.3863	0.0003	3.3863
ECN_0.25%_2hr	3.4359	3.4357	3.4358	3.4358	3.4359	3.4359	3.4365	3.4365	3.4363	3.4363	3.4363	0.0003	3.4363
ECN_0.25%_3hr	3.4859	3.4857	3.4858	3.4858	3.4859	3.4859	3.4865	3.4865	3.4863	3.4863	3.4863	0.0003	3.4863
ECN_0.25%_4hr	3.5359	3.5357	3.5358	3.5358	3.5359	3.5359	3.5365	3.5365	3.5363	3.5363	3.5363	0.0003	3.5363
ECN_0.25%_5hr	3.5859	3.5857	3.5858	3.5858	3.5859	3.5859	3.5865	3.5865	3.5863	3.5863	3.5863	0.0003	3.5863
ECN_0.25%_6hr	3.6359	3.6357	3.6358	3.6358	3.6359	3.6359	3.6365	3.6365	3.6363	3.6363	3.6363	0.0003	3.6363
ECN_0.25%_7hr	3.6859	3.6857	3.6858	3.6858	3.6859	3.6859	3.6865	3.6865	3.6863	3.6863	3.6863	0.0003	3.6863
ECN_0.25%_8hr	3.7359	3.7357	3.7358	3.7358	3.7359	3.7359	3.7365	3.7365	3.7363	3.7363	3.7363	0.0003	3.7363
ECN_0.25%_9hr	3.7859	3.7857	3.7858	3.7858	3.7859	3.7859	3.7865	3.7865	3.7863	3.7863	3.7863	0.0003	3.7863
CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 0.25% AEP is the ensemble ECN_0.25%_3hr.													
The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 1 (storm name : ECN_0.25%_3hr_1).													
The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 3 (storm name : ECN_0.25%_3hr_3).													
AEP: 0.5% = Max Water Elevation (m)													
Ensemble name	Storm 1	Storm 2	Storm 3	Storm 4	Storm 5	Storm 6	Storm 7	Storm 8	Storm 9	Storm 10	Average	Std. Dev.	Median
ECN_0.5%_10m	3.1859	3.1851	3.1852	3.1850	3.1853	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	0.0001	3.1850
ECN_0.5%_12hr	3.2359	3.2350	3.2352	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	0.0001	3.2351
ECN_0.5%_15m	3.2859	3.2850	3.2852	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	0.0001	3.2851
ECN_0.5%_18hr	3.3359	3.3350	3.3352	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	0.0001	3.3351
ECN_0.5%_1 day	3.3859	3.3850	3.3852	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	0.0001	3.3851
ECN_0.5%_2hr	3.4359	3.4350	3.4352	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	0.0001	3.4351
ECN_0.5%_3hr	3.4859	3.4850	3.4852	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	0.0001	3.4851
ECN_0.5%_4hr	3.5359	3.5350	3.5352	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	0.0001	3.5351
ECN_0.5%_5hr	3.5859	3.5850	3.5852	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	0.0001	3.5851
ECN_0.5%_6hr	3.6359	3.6350	3.6352	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	0.0001	3.6351
ECN_0.5%_7hr	3.6859	3.6850	3.6852	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	0.0001	3.6851
ECN_0.5%_8hr	3.7359	3.7350	3.7352	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	0.0001	3.7351
ECN_0.5%_9hr	3.7859	3.7850	3.7852	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	0.0001	3.7851
CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 0.5% AEP is the ensemble ECN_0.5%_3hr.													
The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 1 (storm name : ECN_0.5%_3hr_1).													
The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 3 (storm name : ECN_0.5%_3hr_3).													
AEP: 1% = Max Water Elevation (m)													
Ensemble name	Storm 1	Storm 2	Storm 3	Storm 4	Storm 5	Storm 6	Storm 7	Storm 8	Storm 9	Storm 10	Average	Std. Dev.	Median
ECN_1%_10m	3.1859	3.1851	3.1852	3.1850	3.1853	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	0.0001	3.1850
ECN_1%_12hr	3.2359	3.2350	3.2352	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	0.0001	3.2351
ECN_1%_15m	3.2859	3.2850	3.2852	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	0.0001	3.2851
ECN_1%_18hr	3.3359	3.3350	3.3352	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	0.0001	3.3351
ECN_1%_1 day	3.3859	3.3850	3.3852	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	0.0001	3.3851
ECN_1%_2hr	3.4359	3.4350	3.4352	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	0.0001	3.4351
ECN_1%_3hr	3.4859	3.4850	3.4852	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	0.0001	3.4851
ECN_1%_4hr	3.5359	3.5350	3.5352	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	0.0001	3.5351
ECN_1%_5hr	3.5859	3.5850	3.5852	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	0.0001	3.5851
ECN_1%_6hr	3.6359	3.6350	3.6352	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	0.0001	3.6351
ECN_1%_7hr	3.6859	3.6850	3.6852	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	0.0001	3.6851
ECN_1%_8hr	3.7359	3.7350	3.7352	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	0.0001	3.7351
ECN_1%_9hr	3.7859	3.7850	3.7852	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	0.0001	3.7851
CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 1% AEP is the ensemble ECN_1%_3hr.													
The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 1 (storm name : ECN_1%_3hr_1).													
The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 3 (storm name : ECN_1%_3hr_3).													
AEP: 2% = Max Water Elevation (m)													
Ensemble name	Storm 1	Storm 2	Storm 3	Storm 4	Storm 5	Storm 6	Storm 7	Storm 8	Storm 9	Storm 10	Average	Std. Dev.	Median
ECN_2%_10m	3.1859	3.1851	3.1852	3.1850	3.1853	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	3.1850	0.0001	3.1850
ECN_2%_12hr	3.2359	3.2350	3.2352	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	3.2351	0.0001	3.2351
ECN_2%_15m	3.2859	3.2850	3.2852	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	3.2851	0.0001	3.2851
ECN_2%_18hr	3.3359	3.3350	3.3352	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	3.3351	0.0001	3.3351
ECN_2%_1 day	3.3859	3.3850	3.3852	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	3.3851	0.0001	3.3851
ECN_2%_2hr	3.4359	3.4350	3.4352	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	3.4351	0.0001	3.4351
ECN_2%_3hr	3.4859	3.4850	3.4852	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	3.4851	0.0001	3.4851
ECN_2%_4hr	3.5359	3.5350	3.5352	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	3.5351	0.0001	3.5351
ECN_2%_5hr	3.5859	3.5850	3.5852	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	3.5851	0.0001	3.5851
ECN_2%_6hr	3.6359	3.6350	3.6352	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	3.6351	0.0001	3.6351
ECN_2%_7hr	3.6859	3.6850	3.6852	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	3.6851	0.0001	3.6851
ECN_2%_8hr	3.7359	3.7350	3.7352	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	3.7351	0.0001	3.7351
ECN_2%_9hr	3.7859	3.7850	3.7852	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	3.7851	0.0001	3.7851
CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 2% AEP is the ensemble ECN_2%_3hr.													
The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 1 (storm name : ECN_2%_3hr_1).													
The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 3 (storm name : ECN_2%_3hr_3).													
AEP: 5% = Max Water Elevation (m)													
Ensemble name	Storm 1	Storm 2	Storm 3	Storm 4	Storm 5	Storm 6	Storm 7	Storm 8	Storm 9	Storm 10	Average	Std. Dev.	Median
ECN_5%_10m	3.2092	3.2083	3.2083	3.2082	3.2094	3.2093	3.2093	3.2093	3.2093	3.2093	3.2093	0.0002	3.2093
ECN_5%_12hr	3.2594	3.2585	3.2585	3.2584	3.2596	3.2595	3.2595	3.2595	3.2595	3.2595	3.2595	0.0002	3.2595
ECN_5%_15m	3.3096	3.3087	3.3087	3.3086	3.3098	3.3097	3.3097	3.3097	3.3097	3.3097	3.3097	0.0002	3.3097
ECN_5%_18hr	3.3598	3.3589	3.3589	3.3588	3.3600	3.3599	3.3599	3.3599	3.3599	3.3599	3.3599	0.0002	3.3599
ECN_5%_1 day	3.4099	3.4090	3.4090	3.4089	3.4101	3.4100	3.4100	3.4100	3.4100	3.4100	3.4100	0.0002	3.4100
ECN_5%_2hr	3.4599	3.4590	3.4590	3.4589	3.4601	3.4600	3.4600	3.4600	3.4600	3.4600	3.4600	0.0002	3.4600
ECN_5%_3hr	3.5099	3.5090	3.5090	3.5089	3.5101	3.5100	3.5100	3.5100	3.5100	3.5100	3.5100	0.0002	3.5100
ECN_5%_4hr	3.5599	3.5590	3.5590	3.5589	3.5601	3.5600	3.5600	3.5600	3.5600	3.5600	3.5600	0.0002	3.5600
ECN_5%_5hr	3.6099	3.6090	3.6090	3.6089	3.6101	3.6100	3.6100	3.610					

25-0703, FIA-01A

JULY 2025



APPENDIX F

DESIGN SCENARIO XP-SWMM POST-DEVELOPMENT MODEL RESULTS OUTPUTS FOR ALL AEP EVENTS AND ENSEMBLES

1	INNOVYZE ENSEMBLE STATISTICS UTILITY
2	(c) InnovYZe 2020
3	
4	Summary information:
5	
6	Total No. of Ensembles: 512
7	No. of Storms per ensemble: 10
8	No. of AEP Bands: 9
9	Object Name: EX02
10	Result type: Max Water Elevation
11	
12	Results:
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16	AEP: 0.25% = Max Water Elevation (m)
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37	CRITICAL DURATION: The critical duration for the 0.25% AEP is the ensemble E0N_0.25%_2hr.
38	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 5 (storm name: E0N_0.25%_2hr_5).
39	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 5 (storm name: E0N_0.25%_2hr_5).
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44	AEP: 0.5% = Max Water Elevation (m)
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64	CRITICAL DURATION: The critical duration for the 0.5% AEP is the ensemble E0N_0.5%_2hr.
65	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 5 (storm name: E0N_0.5%_2hr_5).
66	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 3 (storm name: E0N_0.5%_2hr_3).
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72	AEP: 1% = Max Water Elevation (m)
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93	CRITICAL DURATION: The critical duration for the 1% AEP is the ensemble E0N_1%_4_hrs.
94	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 2 (storm name: E0N_1%_4_hrs_2).
95	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 10 (storm name: E0N_1%_4_hrs_10).
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1	INNOVYZE ENSEMBLE STATISTICS UTILITY
2	(c) InnovYZe 2020
3	
4	Summary information:
5	
6	Total No. of Ensembles: 512
7	No. of Storms per ensemble: 10
8	No. of AEP Bands: 9
9	Object Name: BluffOut_US
10	Result type: Max Water Elevation
11	
12	Results:
13	
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16	AEP: 0.25% = Max Water Elevation (m)
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37	CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 0.25% AEP is the ensemble ECN_0.25%_2hr.
38	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 4 (storm name : ECN_0.25%_2hr_4).
39	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 5 (storm name : ECN_0.25%_2hr_5).
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45	AEP: 0.5% = Max Water Elevation (m)
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64	CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 0.5% AEP is the ensemble ECN_0.5%_2hr.
65	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 3 (storm name : ECN_0.5%_2hr_3).
66	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 3 (storm name : ECN_0.5%_2hr_3).
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93	CRITICAL DURATION : The critical duration for the 1% AEP is the ensemble ECN_1%_2hr.
94	The median pattern for this ensemble is storm 2 (storm name : ECN_1%_2hr_2).
95	The pattern with the greatest <Max Water Elevation> for this ensemble is storm 10 (storm name : ECN_1%_2hr_10).
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Attachment 6 Page 478

**13.6 - DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR A
RECONFIGURING A LOT FOR A
RECONFIGURING A LOT FOR ONE (1)
INTO 77 RESIDENTIAL LOTS AND ONE
ENVIRONMENT AND DRAINAGE LOT
(STAGES 1-4), ON LOT 2 ON RP617670,
AND LOCATED AT 1-41 NEVILLE
STREET, MULAMBIN QLD 4703**

1st Environmental Report

Meeting Date: 19 August 2025

Attachment No: 7



1-41 Neville Street, Mulambin
Ecological Site Assessment

Client: Red Emperor Pty Ltd
Project No: BE240146
Document No: BE240146-RP-ESA-01

October 2024



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Executive Summary

Burchills were engaged by Red Emperor Pty Ltd to undertake an Ecological Site Assessment for a proposed residential subdivision at 1-41 Neville Street Mulambin, within the Livingstone Shire Council local government area. The proposed development comprises a staged 91 lot residential subdivision.

This report was prepared in accordance with the *Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018 SC7.5 Environmental management planning scheme policy and State survey guidelines*.

Field surveys were undertaken on the site in May 2024. A total of 94 species of flora were detected during the surveys, comprising 64 native species and 30 non-native species, two (2) of which are Category 3 Restricted invasive plants under the Qld *Biosecurity Act 2016* - *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (rubber vine), *Lantana camara* and *Schinus terebinthifolius* (broad leaved pepper). Five (5) vegetation associations were mapped over the site:

- Vegetation Unit A – Remnant *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5;
- Vegetation Unit B – Regrowth *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5;
- Vegetation Unit C – Regrowth *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland open forest RE 11.2.5 with marine plants in ground stratum;
- Vegetation Unit D – Remnant Mangrove woodland and samphire forland RE 11.1.4 and RE 11.1.2; and
- Vegetation Unit E – Anthropogenic grassland.

Vegetation Units A and D meet the benchmark structural and floristic criteria to be considered remnant vegetation. No State or Commonwealth listed EVNT flora species were observed within the site. Two (2) Special Least Concern flora species were observed: *Acrostichum speciosum* (mangrove fern) and *Livistona decora* weeping cabbage palm. These species are not threatened species but listed as Special Least Concern flora under the NCA due to collection pressure. *Acrostichum speciosum* is also identified as a marine plant under the Fisheries Act even when found above the high tide mark. This species is entirely within the proposed protected area. *Livistona decora* is present in large number throughout the site including within the proposed protected area.

Thirty-three (33) species of vertebrate fauna were observed within the subject site during surveys including two (2) reptile species, 29 bird species and two (2) native mammal species. No conservation significant species of fauna were encountered on-site, nor was any direct or indirect evidence observed that would suggest the site is utilised by conservation significant fauna species.

An assessment of the results of the desktop surveys and field investigations against the proposed development design indicates that the development is unlikely to result in a significant impact on values identified as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) as identified in the *Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme 2018 Biodiversity Overlay Code* mapped over the site include:

- **MSES:** Remnant (Least concern Regional Ecosystems 11.1.2 and 11.2.5) vegetation that has Essential Habitat values for threatened species including the Vulnerable estuarine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), the Endangered eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) and the Vulnerable Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*); and



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- **MLES:** Habitat and Vegetation - Native remnant vegetation (Regional Ecosystems 11.1.2 and 11.2.5); Local Biodiversity Corridors – sub-regional corridor; Wetlands and waterways – estuarine wetland on Mulambin Ck foreshore.

Surveys identified the vegetation in the western parts of the site provide habitat values for the abovementioned threatened species and significant values including marine plants, wetland buffering and biodiversity corridor function. This part of the site and the surrogate ecological values and functions, is proposed to be protected in an environmental reserve that will be restored as part of the proposed development including weed management and revegetation using species from the preclearing regional ecosystems.

Following a request for information from Council and SARA, the subdivision design was revised to decrease the development footprint and increase the proposed environmental reserve, providing enhanced protection of existing values and ecological functions (buffering and corridor functions). The proposed reserve protects a minimum of 30% of the site area, as required by *State Code 16 – Native vegetation clearing*.

The revised design reduced the development footprint, facilitating increased protection for mapped and ground truthed significant values including:

- Protection of all regional ecosystem types mapped over the site including Regional Ecosystems 11.1.2 and 11.2.5 which provide habitat for the Vulnerable estuarine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), the Endangered eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) and the Vulnerable Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*);
- Increased buffering to MLES wetlands along Mulambin Ck (minimum 100-200m); and
- Increased protection of habitat that contributes to a north-south sub-regional corridor that protects areas of local habitat as identified in the *Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme 2018 Biodiversity Overlay Code*.

In addition to the above mapped values, the site surveys detected diggings typical of the *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (short beaked echidna) within the site. This species is identified as Special Least Concern under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). It is likely that the proposed development will impact on breeding habitat for this species so it is recommended that a Species Management Program (SMP) be approved for the development prior to works commencing.

Recommendations for site specific impact avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures during clearing, construction and operation of the development are provided within this document, including management of significant fauna, rehabilitation of the proposed reserve, vegetation protection, erosion and sediment control.

In summary, the proposed development will result in impacts on mapped and ground truthed ecological values however provided the proposal is developed in accordance with the recommendations of this report it is considered compliant with the applicable Performance Outcomes of *State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing* and the *Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme 2018 Biodiversity Overlay Code*.





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Appendix B – Desktop Review Search Results
Appendix C – Flora Species Identified On-Site
Appendix D – Conservation Significant Fauna Species Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
Appendix E – State Code 16: Native Vegetation Clearing Response
Appendix F – Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme 2018 Biodiversity Overlay Code Response





1. Introduction

This Ecological Site Assessment (ESA) has been prepared for a proposed rural residential subdivision at 1-41 Neville Street Mulambin (Lot 2 RP617670), within the Livingstone Shire Council local government area.

This report was prepared in accordance with the *Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018 SC7.5.5 Environmental management planning scheme policy – Ecological Assessment Reports*.

1.1 Objectives

The intent of this assessment is to assess the ecological values of the subject site, identify any potential impacts on these values as a result of proposed development, and recommend strategies to avoid, minimise and mitigate these impacts.

In summary, the objectives of this ESA are to:

- Desktop review to verify Local, State and National Matters of Environmental Significance (MLES, MSES and MNES) and other potential environmental values of the site and adjoining areas;
- Site assessment including:
 - Ecological surveys consistent with *Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018 SC7.5.5 Environmental management planning scheme policy – Ecological Assessment Reports*;
 - Vegetation mapping including Regional ecosystem type classification;
 - Flora Survey consistent with the *Flora Survey Guidelines - Protected Plants* (as required under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*);
 - Marine Plant survey and mapping to verify location of protected marine plants;
 - Fauna habitat feature and function assessment including identification of significant habitat features / breeding places and functions; and
 - Targeted significant fauna surveys based on desktop review results.
- Ecological features map set (GIS) of survey results including vegetation associations including marine plant communities, mapped significant habitat based on survey results, significant features (e.g. habitat trees, nests etc) and functions and significant species records;
- Assessment of impacts of proposed development on MLES / MSES / MNES including marine plants and preparation of an impact plan based on the design footprint and survey results;
- Recommendation of mitigation measures to avoid/minimise/mitigate environmental impacts of development including opportunities for offset/compensatory planting / rehabilitation of mapped values; and
- Assessment of proposal against applicable State and Planning Scheme codes and a review of applicable permits and approvals required to facilitate the development.

1.2 Site Context

The site is within the Livingstone Shire suburb of Mulambin, a coastal town located south of Yeppoon (Figure 1.1). The site is described as Lot 2 on RP617670, has a total area of 10 hectares and mostly vegetated with cleared tracks in the central and western parts (Figure 1.2).

Under the *Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018*, the site is zoned as Rural with the surrounding area to the north east and south zoned Low Density Residential and areas to the north west also zoned Rural (Figure 1.3).



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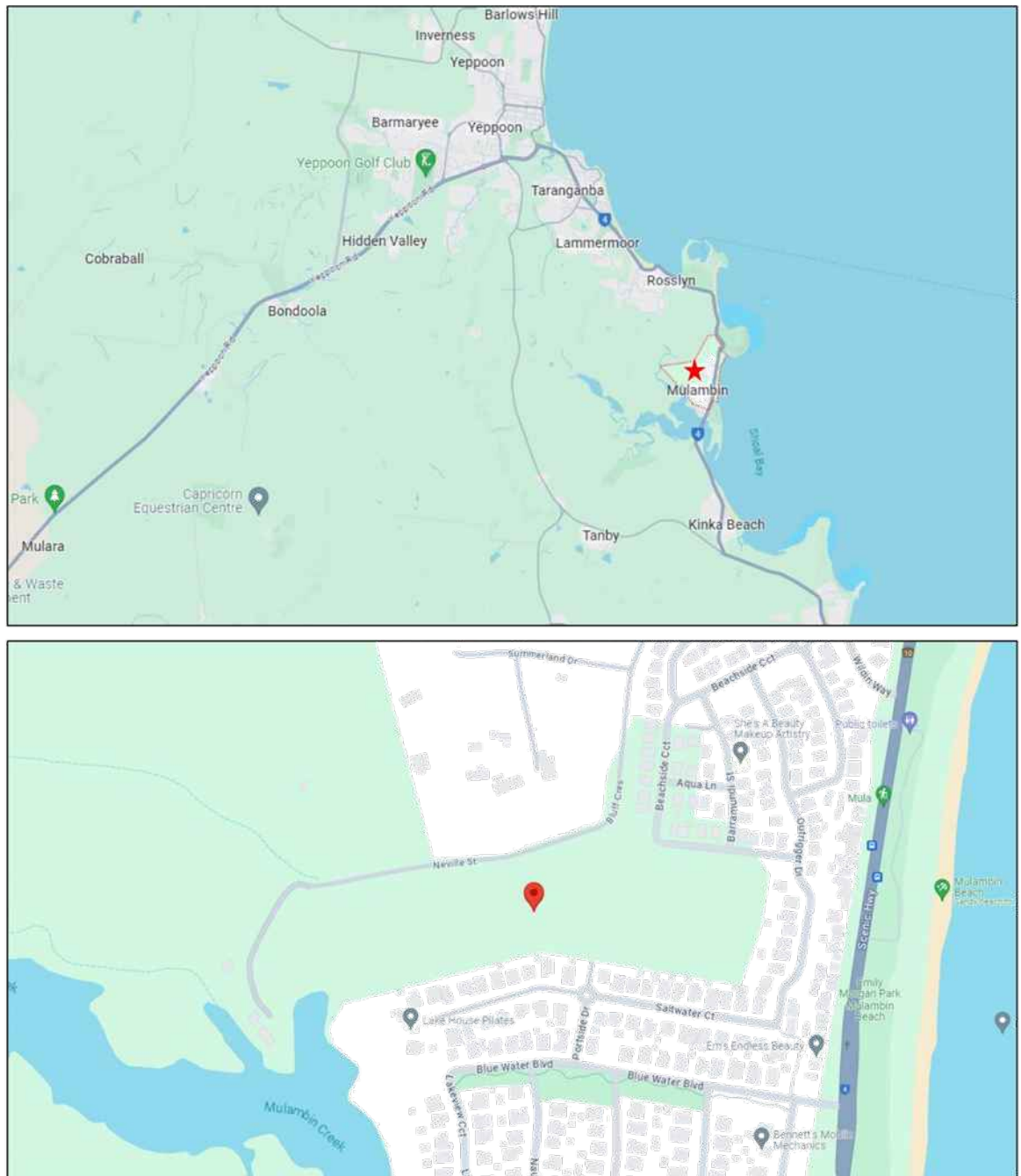


Figure 1.1 Site location context (Google, 2024)


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Figure 1.2 Site aerial imagery (Nearmap, April 2023)



Figure 1.3 Site and surrounding zoning (Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018)


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1.3 Development History

A development permit for subdivision of the subject site has been issued by Livingstone Shire Council in the past. The development permit issued on 9 February 2016 (Council Reference: D/74-2015) granted permission for the subdivision of the existing land parcel to create 62 residential lots and open space. An extract of the approved plan of development is provided below in Figure 1.3.

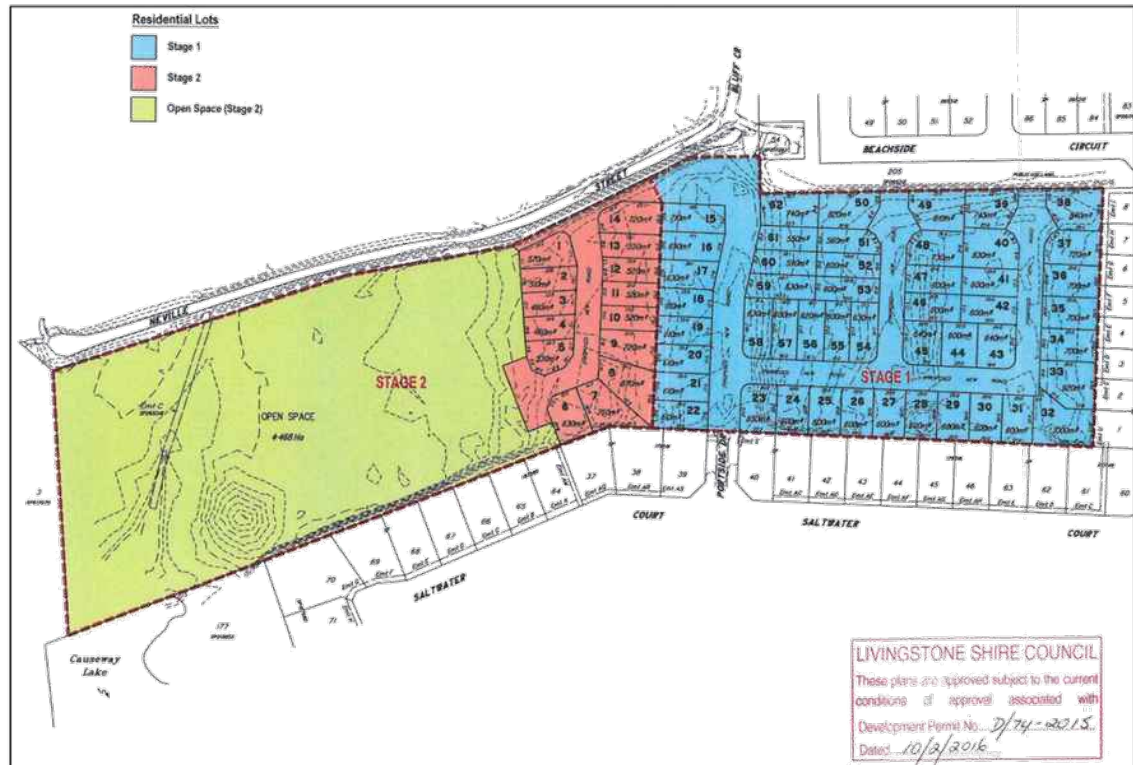


Figure 1.4 Previously Approved Plan of Development

1.4 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises a staged 78 lot residential subdivision and a reserve in the western part of the site. The residential lots delivered as part of the subdivision are mostly 450m² – 600m². Figure 1.5 below provides an extract of the plan of development prepared by Barlow Shelley Consulting Engineers. For further details, please refer to the full plan of subdivision and Preliminary Bulk Earthworks Plans prepared by Barlow Shelley Consulting Engineers included in Appendix A.



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Figure 1.5 Proposed development design (Barlow Shelley Consulting Engineers, 2024)



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2. Site Physical Description

2.1 Soils, Geology and Land Zone

The Geological Survey of Queensland mapping (QldGlobe, 2024) indicates that the local surface geology consists of *'Qhcb-QLD: Moderately well-sorted, fine to coarse-grained quartzose to shelly sand and minor gravel, silt, mud: mainly beach ridges and cheniers'*.

This geological association aligns with Land Zone 2 under the Qld regional ecosystem (RE) framework for land classification described as follows: *'Quaternary coastal dunes and beach ridges. Includes degraded dunes, sand plains and swales, lakes and swamps enclosed by dunes, as well as coral and sand cays. Soils are predominantly Rudosols and Tenosols (siliceous or calcareous sands), Podosols and Organosols.'* The south-western corner of the site however falls within Land Zone 1 - Quaternary marine deposits (Figure 2.1).

Additionally, under the *Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018*, the site is mapped as being constrained by known actual or potential acid sulfate soils (Figure 2.2).



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Figure 2.1 Detailed surface geology above (Geological Survey of Queensland mapping, QldGlobe 2024) and land zone mapping below (Department of Resources, QldGlobe, 2024)



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Figure 2.2 Potential acid sulfate soils mapping (Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018)

2.2 Waterways, Wetlands and Drainage

The site's south-western corner adjoins the lower estuarine reaches of Mulambin Creek. Mulambin Ck flows southwards under the Scenic Highway causeway and into Shoal Bay. This part of the site is mapped as a Wetland under the Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018 Overlay Map 10 - Biodiversity Wetlands Waterways (Figure 2.3).



Figure 2.3 Wetland mapping in south-western corner of site (Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018)



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3. Desktop Review

3.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is federal legislation that provides a national framework for the protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places, which are defined in the EPBC Act as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

If a proposed action is likely to have a significant impact on MNES it must be referred to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment for assessment against the EPBC Act. A significant impact is an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. All of these factors should be considered when determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on the environment.

The EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) enables searches for MNES in a specified area. Results of this database search (using a 2km buffer from the site) identified:

- Two (2) listed threatened ecological communities may occur within the area:
 - Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt and Nandewar Bioregions; and
 - Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains
- 51 threatened species may occur within the area, comprising 13 threatened flora species and 21 threatened fauna species; and
- 58 Migratory species may occur within the area.

The large majority of listed species are shorebirds and marine species (eg marine turtles, whales, dolphins and sharks) because of the proximity of the site to coastal/marine habitat. Excluding these species leaves 28 threatened species. The results of the search are presented in Appendix B and Table 3.1 lists the 28 threatened species identified in this search that may occur within the site. An assessment of the likelihood of species presence on and / or near the subject site based on the results of the site surveys is provided in Section 6.1 and Appendix D.

Table 3.1 EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Threatened Category	Migratory Status
Birds			
<i>Epthianura crocea macgregori</i>	Capricorn Yellow Chat	Critically Endangered	
<i>Erythrorhynchus radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	Endangered	
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Vulnerable	Migratory Wetlands Species
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	Migratory Terrestrial Species
<i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	Star Finch (eastern)	Endangered	
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Southern Black-throated Finch	Endangered	
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	Vulnerable	
Mammals			
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	Endangered	
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable	



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Threatened Category	Migratory Status
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider (southern and central)	Endangered	
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered	
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable	
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse, False Water Rat	Vulnerable	
Reptiles			
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Ornamental Snake	Vulnerable	
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	Yakka Skink	Vulnerable	
<i>Furina dunmali</i>	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable	
Plants			
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	Vulnerable	
<i>Cycas ophiolitica</i>	null	Endangered	
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	bluegrass	Vulnerable	
<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>	Black Ironbox	Vulnerable	
<i>Leichhardtia brevifolia</i>	null	Vulnerable	
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	Vulnerable	
<i>Phaius australis</i>	Lesser Swamp-orchid	Endangered	
<i>Pimelea leptospermoides</i>	null	Vulnerable	

3.2 Matters of State Environmental Significance

Matters of state environmental significance (MSES) are a component of the biodiversity state interest that is defined under the State Planning Policy (SPP) and the *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014* (Offset Regulation). A summary of MSES that may occur within or close to the subject site based on State MSES mapping is listed in Table 3.2.

Matters that are mapped as potentially occurring within or near the subject site are further detailed in the following sections.

Table 3.2 MSES and potential presence on subject site

Matter	Mapped on/near site
Protected areas under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> and <i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i>	Not mapped on site
Fish Habitat Areas declared under the <i>Fisheries Regulation 2008</i>	No
Wetlands mapped under the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>	No
Wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters identified in the <i>Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009</i> , schedule 1	No
Legally secured offsets as defined under the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i>	No
Threatened wildlife under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> and special least concern animals under the <i>Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020</i>	Yes
Marine plants under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> (excludes marine plants in an urban area)	Not mapped but part of site is in tidal area



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Matter	Mapped on/near site
Waterways that provide for fish passage under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> (excluding waterways providing for fish passage in an urban area)	No
Regulated Vegetation under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. category B areas on the regulated vegetation management map, that are 'endangered' and 'of concern' regional ecosystems b. category C areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'endangered' and 'of concern' regional ecosystems c. category R areas on the regulated vegetation management map d. areas of essential habitat on the essential habitat map for an animal that is 'endangered wildlife' or 'vulnerable wildlife' or a plant that is 'endangered wildlife' or 'vulnerable wildlife' wildlife prescribed as 'endangered wildlife' or 'vulnerable wildlife' under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> e. category A,B,C,R areas that are located within a defined distance from the defining banks of a relevant watercourse identified on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map f. category A,B,C,R areas that are located within 100 metres from the defining bank of a wetland identified on the vegetation management wetlands map. 	Yes – Essential Habitat

3.2.1 Threatened and Special Least Concern Species – *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

MSES Threatened and Special Least Concern wildlife under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) include species listed as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT; collectively 'EVNT' species) or fauna species listed Special Least concern ('SL') under the NCA.

The results of the MSES and Wildnet database searches indicate that the site may contain habitat values for five (5) threatened flora/fauna and eleven (11) Special Least Concern fauna based on historical species records as listed in Table 3.3. The complete results of this search are provided in Appendix B. An assessment of likelihood of occurrence for these species is presented in Section 6.2.2.

Table 3.3 MSES species historically recorded near subject site

Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Migratory status
Threatened fauna				
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii erebus</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (northern)	V	None	
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	estuarine crocodile	V	None	MI-B/E
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bartailed godwit	V	V	M-C/J/R/B/E
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	E	CE	M-C/J/R/B/E
Threatened flora				
<i>Cycas ophiolitica</i>	Marlborough blue	E	E	
Special least concern fauna				
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper	SL	M	MI-C/J/R/B/E
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint	SL	M	M-C/J/R/B/E
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	SL	M	Migratory terrestrial
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	SL	M	Migratory terrestrial



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Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Migratory status
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	SL	M	MI-C/J/R/B/E
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	SL	M	Migratory wetland
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	white-tailed tropicbird	SL	M	Migratory marine
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	SL	M	Migratory terrestrial
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	SL	M	Migratory terrestrial
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna	SL	None	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank	SL	M	MI-C/J/R/B/E

*NCA Status: As listed under the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992*: CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SL = Special Least Concern. **EPBC Status: As listed under the EPBC: CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, M = Migratory Species.

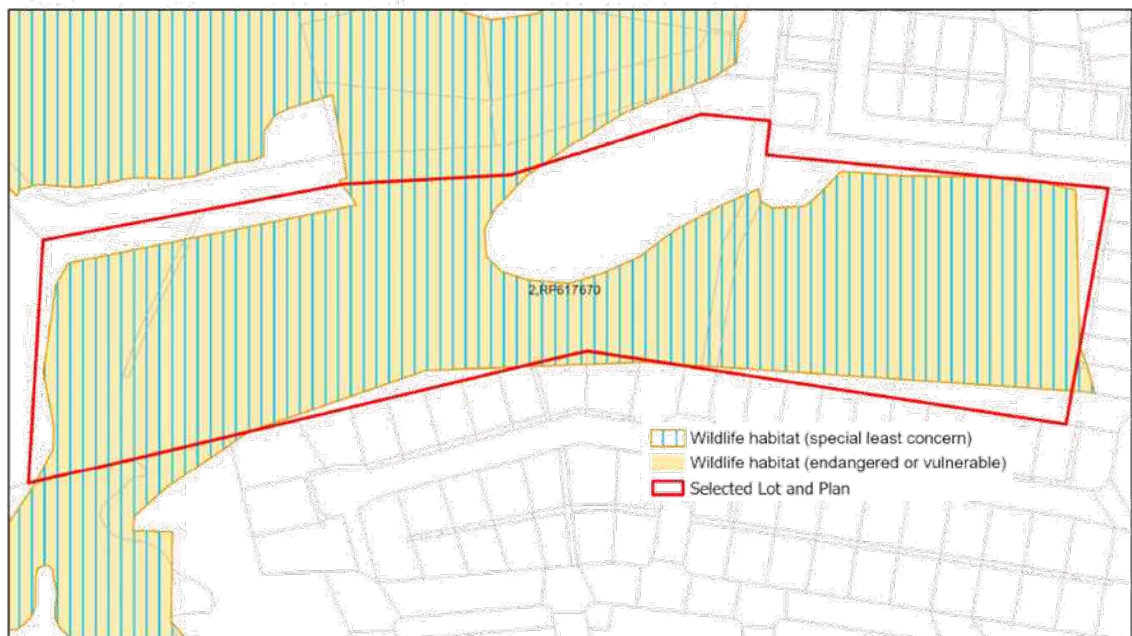


Figure 3.1 MSES values mapped over site (DESI, 2024)

3.2.2 Regulated Vegetation and Essential Habitat - *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the *Vegetation Management Regulation 2012*, the *Planning Act 2016* and the *Planning Regulation 2017*, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework. This framework regulates the clearing of vegetation across Queensland mapped as remnant or regrowth. The purpose of the VMA is mainly achieved through the classification of vegetation units and defining permissible clearing for each unit in accordance with its level of significance.

Under the Qld *Vegetation Management Act 1999* mapping, the site contains 8.1ha of Category B Least concern Remnant Vegetation (Figure 3.2). This vegetation is mapped as having Essential Habitat values for *Crocodylus porosus* (estuarine crocodile) – Vulnerable, *Numenius madagascariensis* (eastern curlew) – Endangered, and *Limosa lapponica baueri* (Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit) - Vulnerable (Table 3.4).



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Figure 3.2 Vegetation Management Supporting Map (Qld Department of Resources, 2024)

Table 3.4 Regional Ecosystems and Essential Habitat mapped over subject site

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (ha)	Short Description	Essential Habitat
11.1.2	Least Concern	B	0.11	Samphire forbland on marine clay plains	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (estuarine crocodile) – Vulnerable <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> (eastern curlew) – Endangered <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> (Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit) - Vulnerable
11.2.5	Least Concern	B	8.01	Corymbia-Melaleuca woodland complex of beach ridges and swales	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (estuarine crocodile) – Vulnerable
Non-rem	None	X	2.36	None	None

3.3 Other State Matters

3.3.1 Protected Plants – NCA

The NCA and subordinate regulations protect flora and fauna native to Queensland. The *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020* regulates the clearing, growing, harvesting and trade of protected plants in Queensland. In most instances, commonly occurring native plants can be taken and used without a licence or permit. However, a licence, permit or authority may be required to take and use restricted protected plants. A restricted plant is a native plant listed as special least concern, near threatened, vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered under the NCA.



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The Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (PPFST Map) shows high risk areas for 'protected plants' and is used to help determine flora survey and clearing permit requirements for a particular location. A protected plant includes 'near threatened' and 'threatened' species. A 'threatened' species is defined a plant of a species listed as extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable in the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020*.

Clearing areas shown on the PPFST Map as high risk may require either an exemption notification or clearing permit dependant on the results of the flora survey. If surveys verify that protected plants are not present or can be avoided by 100m, the clearing activity may be considered exempt clearing. An Exempt Clearing Notification form is required to be submitted to the Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI) prior to the commencement of clearing. Clearing under this exemption must be conducted within two (2) years after the flora survey report has been submitted.

Areas of the site are mapped on, or within 100m from the Protected Plants as shown below in Figure 3.3. A search of the DESI Wildnet database was undertaken to determine which Protected Plants have been recorded in the local area. Two (2) protected plants were detected – each with one (1) record within two (2) km of the subject site. The results of this search are provided in Table 3.5 Wildnet Protected Plants Search Results (DESI, 2024) and Appendix B.



Figure 3.3 Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger map (Qld Globe, 2024)

Table 3.5 Wildnet Protected Plants Search Results (DESI, 2024)

Species	Common Name	Status NCA	Status EPBC
<i>Cycas ophiolitica</i>	Marlborough blue	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Paspalum batianoffii</i>		Presumed Extinct	Extinct

3.3.2 State Mapped Waterways

No waterways are mapped within the site. Mulambin Ck which adjoins site's south-western corner is mapped as a Major Tidal waterway under the Fisheries Act Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works mapping, a second order watercourse under the VMA (for vegetation clearing purposes) and an unmapped water feature



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under the Water Act inland waters identification mapping layer. Permit implications under these Acts are triggered where works within or adjacent to the waterway are required to facilitate the development.

3.4 Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018 – Biodiversity Overlay Code

The Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018 Biodiversity Overlay Code identifies matters of environmental significance to be prioritised for conservation. The Biodiversity Overlay Code identifies matters of local environmental significance (MLES) for the site including:

- Habitat and Vegetation - Native remnant vegetation (Regional Ecosystems 11.1.2 and 11.2.5)
- Local Biodiversity Corridors – north/south sub-regional corridor (western part of site)
- Wetlands and waterways – wetland (estuarine – Mulambin Ck foreshore).

3.4.1 Habitat and Vegetation

The Biodiversity Overlay Code mapping identifies the site's vegetation as 'MLES – Remnant Vegetation Not of concern' (Figure 3.4). The alignment of this vegetation generally corresponds with the site's mapped regulated vegetation including Regional Ecosystems 11.1.2 and 11.2.5 as outlined in Section 3.1.

3.4.2 Local Biodiversity Corridor

The Biodiversity Overlay Code identifies a sub-regional corridor along the western boundary of the site (Figure 3.4). Local biodiversity corridors provide protection for wildlife habitat values in areas that may face development pressure. The corridors provide habitat connectivity to flora / fauna movement and migration. The site's contribution to this corridor includes habitat values within mapped vegetation including Regional Ecosystems 11.1.2 and 11.2.5 including estuarine wetlands on Mulambin Ck foreshore.

3.4.3 Waterways & Wetlands

The site's south-western corner adjoins the lower estuarine reaches of Mulambin Creek. This part of the site is mapped as a MLES Wetland under the Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018 Overlay Map 10 - Biodiversity Wetlands Waterways (Figure 3.5).



Figure 3.4 Biodiversity Overlay Map OM07 (Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018)



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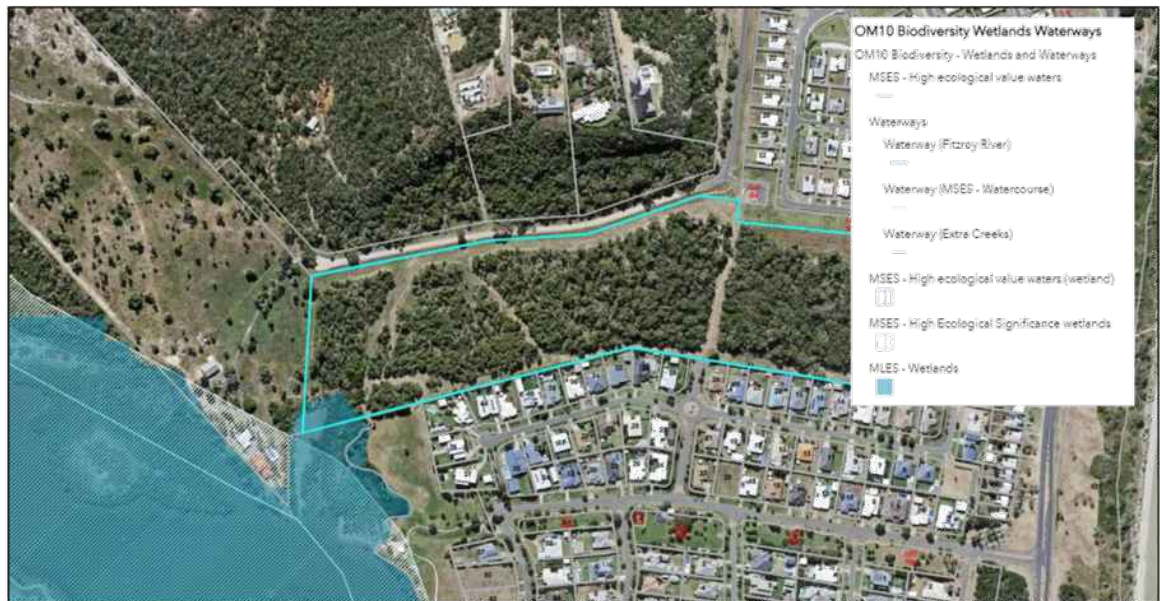


Figure 3.5 Wetland mapping in south-western corner of site (Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018)



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4. Site Surveys

4.1 Flora Survey Methods

To ground-truth the information obtained through the desktop assessment, Burchills ecologists undertook field surveys within the subject site during May 2024. Where relevant, observations regarding floristic values outside the survey area were also recorded.

The survey methodology was consistent with the Queensland Herbarium's *Methodology for survey and mapping of regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland* (v7.0, Neldner *et al.*, 2023) and the *Flora Survey Guidelines - Protected Plants* (v2.01, DES 2020) and consisted of an initial visual audit followed by a quantitative assessment of vegetation associations and communities.

The site's broad vegetation types were characterised using the results of the desktop review including mapped vegetation communities, geology / soils and high-resolution aerial imagery. The initial visual audit consisted of timed meanders within each broad vegetation type to ground-truth desktop investigations and search for protected plant species (3 x 30 minute meanders total). Quantitative assessments were undertaken including structural formations (i.e. growth form, stratum intervals, crown cover and height) and floristic associations (i.e. species diversity) for each broad vegetation type.

Unless otherwise noted, quantitative observations were recorded as follows:

- Growth form – determined in accordance with pp 88-93 Hnatiuk *et al.* (2009);
- Stratum intervals – determined by recording the median height of each stratum using a hand-held clinometer. Strata were defined in accordance with Table 4.1 which is summarised from Hnatiuk *et al.* (2009);
- Stratum cover – determined using a field estimation of crown cover in accordance with Table 4.2, which is reproduced from Hnatiuk *et al.* (2009);
- Diameter at breast height (DBH) – measurements were taken using a *Yamayo Enclosed Million 12 Fibreglass Diameter Tape* and a methodology consistent with Appendix A of Australian Standard AS4970-2009: *Protection of trees on development sites*.

Table 4.1 Criteria for Defining Vegetation Strata*

Stratum	Description
Emergent	Tallest plants in vegetation associations / communities that are so sparsely distributed that they do not form the dominant or most significant layer (e.g. large trees that rise above a distinct canopy layer).
Dominant or Upper Stratum	In most cases the tallest stratum will be the dominant stratum (i.e. except when emergents are present).
Mid-stratum	If present, this stratum is between the dominant (upper) stratum and the ground stratum. There are no pre-conceived height limits for this stratum. Where multiple strata are present between the dominant (upper) stratum and the ground stratum, the mid-stratum can be subdivided in order of decreasing height (i.e. the highest mid-stratum is termed Mid-stratum 1, the next highest mid-stratum is termed Mid-stratum 2 etc).
Ground stratum	Typically consists of herbaceous ferns, forbs and graminoids; although can also include juvenile species from other strata. The ground stratum can also be the dominant stratum (e.g. where grass cover is closed and trees are very sparse). There are no pre-conceived height limits for this stratum; however, it is usually less than 2.0 m tall.

*Table summarised from Hnatiuk *et al.* (2009).



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Table 4.2 Crown Cover Classes

Criteria Assessed in Field	Description	Crown Separation Ratio	Crown Cover (%)	Foliage Cover (%)
Crowns touching to overlapping	Closed or Dense	<0*	>80	>70
Crowns touching or slightly separated	Mid Dense	0-0.25	50-80	30-70
Crowns clearly separated	Sparse or Open	0.25-1	20-50	10-30
Crowns well separated	Very Sparse	1-20	0.25-20	0.2-10
Isolated plants (trees approximately 100m apart; shrubs approximately 20m apart)	Isolated Plants	>20	<0.25	<0.20
Isolated clumps of two (2) to many plants approximately 200m apart	Isolated Clumps	>20	<0.25	<0.20
Emergent	Emergents	>3	<5 % total crown cover	<3% of total foliage cover

*Where crown overlap occurs, the crown ratio has a negative value: the larger the negative value, the greater the overlap. Table reproduced from Table 17 in Hnatiuk et al. (2009).

4.1.1 Taxonomy and Nomenclature

Application of flora scientific names in this report follows the *Queensland Flora Census* (DES, 2023). Use of an asterisk (*) indicates the species is not native to Queensland or the local area.



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4.2 Flora Survey Results

A total of 94 species of flora were detected during the surveys, comprising 64 native species and 30 non-native species, two (2) of which are Category 3 Restricted invasive plants under the Qld *Biosecurity Act 2016* - *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (rubber vine), *Lantana camara* and *Schinus terebinthifolius* (broad leaved pepper).

Five (5) vegetation associations were mapped over the site as shown in Figure 4.1:

- Vegetation Unit A – Remnant *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5;
- Vegetation Unit B – Regrowth *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5;
- Vegetation Unit C – Regrowth *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland open forest RE 11.2.5 with marine plants in ground stratum;
- Vegetation Unit D – Remnant Mangrove woodland and samphire forbland RE 11.1.4 and RE 11.1.2; and
- Vegetation Unit E – Anthropogenic grassland.

Vegetation Units A and D meet the benchmark structural and floristic criteria to be considered remnant vegetation. No State or Commonwealth listed EVNT flora species were observed within the site.

The following sections describe the vegetation structure and floristics of each of the vegetation map units including structure, floristics, condition, variation and significance.







4.2.1 Vegetation Association A – Remnant *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland open forest RE 11.2.5

Vegetation Association A is described as Remnant *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland / open forest with structure and floristics reflecting remnant Regional Ecosystem 11.2.5.

The results of the structural and floristic assessments are summarised in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 respectively.

Table 4.3 Vegetation Association A Quantitative Assessments

Stratum†	Growth Form	Crown Cover (%)	Height range (m)	Height Average (m)
Canopy T1	Tree	50	12-20	18
T2	Tree	60	5-10	7
Mid 1	Small Tree / Shrub	30	1-5	2
Mid 2	Shrub	20	0.5-1.5	1.5
Ground	Groundcover	30	0-1	1

†Strata that were not present have been omitted.

Table 4.4 Vegetation Association A Floristic Formation

Stratum†	Species
Canopy T1	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (Moreton Bay ash), <i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> (swamp tea-tree), <i>Livistona decora</i> (weeping cabbage palm), <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Qld blue gum), <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> (poplar gum).
T2	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> (swamp tea-tree), <i>Livistona decora</i> (weeping cabbage palm), <i>Acacia crassa</i> subsp. <i>longicoma</i> (curracabah wattle), <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> (coastal banksia), <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (Moreton Bay ash), <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> (Red ash), <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> (Cheese tree), <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> (salwood), <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (Pink bloodwood), <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (swamp box).
Mid 1	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> (coastal banksia), <i>Acacia crassa</i> subsp. <i>longicoma</i> (curracabah wattle), <i>Livistona decora</i> (weeping cabbage palm), <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (swamp box), <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> (salwood), <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> (tuckeroo), <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (Black she-oak), <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> (Red ash), <i>Acacia disparima</i> subsp. <i>disparima</i> (Hickory wattle), <i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i> (Umbrella tree), <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> * (rubber vine), <i>Ficus opposita</i> (sandpaper fig).
Mid 2	<i>Lantana camara</i> * (Lantana), <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> (Coffee bush), <i>Jasminum didymum</i> (native jasmine), <i>Trema tomentosa</i> (Poison peach), <i>Carissa ovata</i> (current bush), <i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> (hairy lolly bush), <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (sticky hops bush), <i>Exocarpos latifolius</i> (beach cherry), <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> * (true indigo), <i>Ipomoea cairica</i> * (mil-a-minute), <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> * (broad-leaved pepper).
Ground	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> * (Guinea grass), <i>Chloris gayana</i> * (Rhodes grass), <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> * (South African pigeon grass), <i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i> * (siratiro), <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (bracken), <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady grass), <i>Gahnia aspera</i> (Saw sedge), <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (Barbed wire grass), <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> * (Blue snakeweed), <i>Glossocardia bidens</i> * (native cobbler's pegs), <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (matrush), <i>Cyperus brevifolius</i> * (Mullumbimby couch)

†Species are listed in order of dominance – dominants in bold.

*Non local-native

Variation and Disturbance

The canopy layer of this Association varied in height and cover from east to west with older vegetation and higher cover in the east of the site. There were also varying localised canopy dominance observed although at map scales too small to be mapped as individual vegetation units.



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Structural composition of the mid strata and groundcover also varied with weedy grasses and Lantana forming dense thickets on the edges where the canopy opens up.

This vegetation unit has been subject to low historical disturbance, with disturbance limited to vehicular tracks and weed infestations present throughout.

Conservation Significance

The floristics and structure (height and cover) of the canopy within this vegetation unit generally meet the benchmark criteria to be considered remnant vegetation of the mapped RE 11.2.5 (Least Concern).

No State or Commonwealth listed EVNT flora were recorded in this vegetation Association during field surveys.



Figure 4.2 General Composition of Vegetation Association A



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4.2.2 Vegetation Association B – Regrowth *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5

Vegetation Association B occurs over the western part of the site and is described as *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland open forest with structure and floristics reflecting regrowth Regional Ecosystem 11.2.5.

The results of the structural and floristic assessments are summarised in Table 4.5 and Table 4.6 respectively.

Table 4.5 Vegetation Association B Quantitative Assessments

Stratum [†]	Growth Form	Crown Cover (%)	Height range (m)	Height Average (m)
Canopy T1	Tree	50	5-12	10
Mid 1	Small Tree / Shrub	30	1-5	4
Mid 2	Shrub	20	1-2	2
Ground	Groundcover	30	0-1	1

[†]Strata that were not present have been omitted.

Table 4.6 Vegetation Association B Floristic Formation

Stratum [†]	Species
Canopy T1	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> (swamp tea-tree), <i>Livistona decora</i> (weeping cabbage palm), <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (Moreton Bay ash), <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Qld blue gum), <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> (poplar gum).
Mid 1	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> (swamp tea-tree), <i>Livistona decora</i> (weeping cabbage palm), <i>Acacia crassa</i> subsp. <i>longicoma</i> (curracabah wattle), <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> (coastal banksia), <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (Moreton Bay ash), <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> (red ash), <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> (cheese tree), <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> (salwood), <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood), <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> (tuckeroo), <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (swamp box), <i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i> (umbrella tree), <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> * (rubber vine), <i>Ficus opposita</i> (sandpaper fig).
Mid 2	<i>Lantana camara</i> * (Lantana), <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> (coffee bush), <i>Jasminum didymum</i> (native jasmine), <i>Carissa ovata</i> (current bush), <i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> (hairy lolly bush), <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (sticky hops bush), <i>Exocarpos latifolius</i> (beach cherry), <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> * (true indigo), <i>Ipomoea cairica</i> * (mil-a-minute), <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> * (broad-leaved pepper).
Ground	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> * (Guinea grass), <i>Chloris gayana</i> * (Rhodes grass), <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> * (South African pigeon grass), <i>Macropitillum atropurpureum</i> * (siratro), <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (bracken), <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady grass), <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> * (Mossman River grass), <i>Gahnia aspera</i> (saw sedge), <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (Barbed wire grass), <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> * (Blue snakeweed), <i>Glossocardia bidens</i> * (native cobbler's pegs), <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (matrush), <i>Cyperus brevifolius</i> * (Mullumbimby couch).

[†]Species are listed in order of dominance – dominants in bold.

*Non-native

Variation and Disturbance

The canopy layer of this association varied substantially in height and cover from Vegetation Association A, however the floristics were much the same with the only variation being less *Corymbia tessellaris*. east to west with older vegetation and higher cover in the east of the site. There were also varying localised canopy dominance observed although at map scales too small to be mapped as individual vegetation units.



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Structural composition of the mid strata and groundcover also varied with weedy grasses and Lantana forming dense thickets on the edges where the canopy opens up.

This vegetation unit has been subject to low historical disturbance, with disturbance limited to vehicular tracks and weed infestations present throughout.

Conservation Significance

The floristics and structure (height and cover) of the canopy within this vegetation Association generally meet the benchmark criteria to be considered regrowth vegetation of the mapped RE 11.2.5 (Least Concern).

No State or Commonwealth listed EVNT flora were recorded in this vegetation unit during field surveys.



Figure 4.3 General composition of Vegetation Association B



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4.2.3 Vegetation Association C – Regrowth *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5 with marine plants

This association occurs in the west of the site and has similar structure and floristics to Vegetation Association B but with occasional marine plants in the ground stratum. The results of the structural and floristic assessments are summarised in Table 4.7 and Table 4.8 respectively.

Table 4.7 Vegetation Association C Quantitative Assessments

Stratum [†]	Growth Form	Crown Cover (%)	Height range (m)	Height Average (m)
Canopy T1	Tree	50	5-12	10
Mid 1	Small Tree / Shrub	30	1-5	4
Mid 2	Shrub	20	1-2	2
Ground	Groundcover	30	0-1	1

[†]Strata that were not present have been omitted.

Table 4.8 Vegetation Association C Floristic Formation

Stratum [†]	Species
Canopy T1	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> (swamp tea-tree), <i>Livistona decora</i> (weeping cabbage palm), <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (Moreton Bay ash), <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Qld blue gum), <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i> (poplar gum).
Mid 1	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> (swamp tea-tree), <i>Livistona decora</i> (weeping cabbage palm), <i>Acacia crassa</i> subsp. <i>longicoma</i> (curracabah wattle), <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> (coastal banksia), <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> (Moreton Bay ash), <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> (red ash), <i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> (cheese tree), <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> (salwood), <i>Corymbia intermedia</i> (pink bloodwood), <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> (tuckeroo), <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i> (swamp box), <i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i> (umbrella tree), <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> * (rubber vine), <i>Ficus opposita</i> (sandpaper fig).
Mid 2	<i>Lantana camara</i> * (Lantana), <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> (coffee bush), <i>Jasminum didymum</i> (native jasmine), <i>Carissa ovata</i> (current bush), <i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> (hairy lolly bush), <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (sticky hops bush), <i>Exocarpos latifolius</i> (beach cherry), <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> * (true indigo), <i>Ipomoea cairica</i> * (mil-a-minute), <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> * (broad-leaved pepper).
Ground	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> * (Guinea grass), <i>Chloris gayana</i> * (Rhodes grass), <i>Setaria sphacelata</i> * (South African pigeon grass), <i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i> * (siratiro), <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (bracken), <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Blady grass), <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> * (Mossman River grass), <i>Gahnia aspera</i> (saw sedge), <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (Barbed wire grass), <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> * (Blue snakeweed), <i>Glossocardia bidens</i> * (native cobbler's pegs), <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> (matrush), <i>Cyperus brevifolius</i> * (Mullumbimby couch), <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (salt couch), <i>Acrostichum speciosum</i> (mangrove fern).
Marine Plants	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (salt couch), <i>Acrostichum speciosum</i> (mangrove fern).

[†]Species are listed in order of dominance – dominants in bold.

*Non-native

Variation and Disturbance

The canopy layer of this association varied substantially in height and cover from Vegetation Association A, however the floristics were much the same with the only variation being less *Corymbia tessellaris*. east to west with older vegetation and higher cover in the east of the site. There were also varying localised canopy dominance observed although at map scales too small to be mapped as individual vegetation units.



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Structural composition of the mid strata and groundcover also varied with weedy grasses and Lantana forming dense thickets on the edges where the canopy opens up.

This vegetation unit has been subject to low historical disturbance, with disturbance limited to vehicular tracks and weed infestations present throughout.

Conservation Significance

The floristics and structure (height and cover) of the canopy within this vegetation unit generally meet the benchmark criteria to be considered regrowth vegetation of the mapped RE 11.2.5 (Least Concern).

No State or Commonwealth listed EVNT flora were recorded in this vegetation unit during field surveys.

Species defined as marine plants were detected in this community including *Sporobolus virginicus* (salt couch) and *Acrostichum speciosum* (mangrove fern). These species were present in very low densities with salt couch limited to the tracks and open areas and only occasional clumps of mangrove fern were detected.



Figure 4.4 Occasional Mangrove ferns (marine plants) found in Vegetation Association C



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4.2.4 Vegetation Association D – Mangrove woodland and Saltmarsh forbland RE 11.1.4/2

This association was present in the southwestern corner of the site on and adjacent to the banks of Mulambin Ck. The vegetation varies between mangrove woodland (RE 11.1.4) and saltmarsh forbland (RE 11.1.2).

The results of the structural and floristic assessments are summarised in Table 4.9 and Table 4.10 respectively.

Table 4.9 Vegetation Association D Quantitative Assessments

Stratum†	Growth Form	Crown Cover (%)	Height range (m)	Height Average (m)
Canopy	Tree/Shrub	50-70	1.5-4.5	3
Ground	Groundcover	30	0-0.5	0.2

†Strata that were not present have been omitted.

Table 4.10 Vegetation Association D Floristic Formation

Stratum†	Species
Canopy	<i>Avicennia marina</i> (grey mangrove), <i>Ceriops australis</i> (yellow mangrove), <i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> (black mangrove), <i>Myoporum acuminatum</i> (Coastal Boobialla)
Ground	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (salt couch), <i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> (bunchy flat-sedge), <i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i> (rusty sedge), <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> (saltwater couch), <i>Zoysia macrantha</i> subsp. <i>macrantha</i> (sand couch), <i>Fimbristylis polytrichoides</i> , <i>Hibbertia scandens</i> (snake vine), <i>Acrostichum speciosum</i> (mangrove fern), <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> (beaded samphire),

†Species are listed in order of dominance.

*Non-native

Variation and Disturbance

This association is a mix of mangrove woodland and saltmarsh forbland. Aside from the different associations, there is little variation within each association in terms of structure and floristics.

Conservation Significance

The floristics of the vegetation within this community unit generally reflect mangrove woodland (RE 11.1.4) and saltmarsh forbland (RE 11.1.2) (both Least Concern).

No State or Commonwealth listed EVNT flora were recorded in this vegetation unit during field surveys.

All plants in this association are marine plants under the Fisheries Act.





Figure 4.5 General composition of Vegetation Unit D



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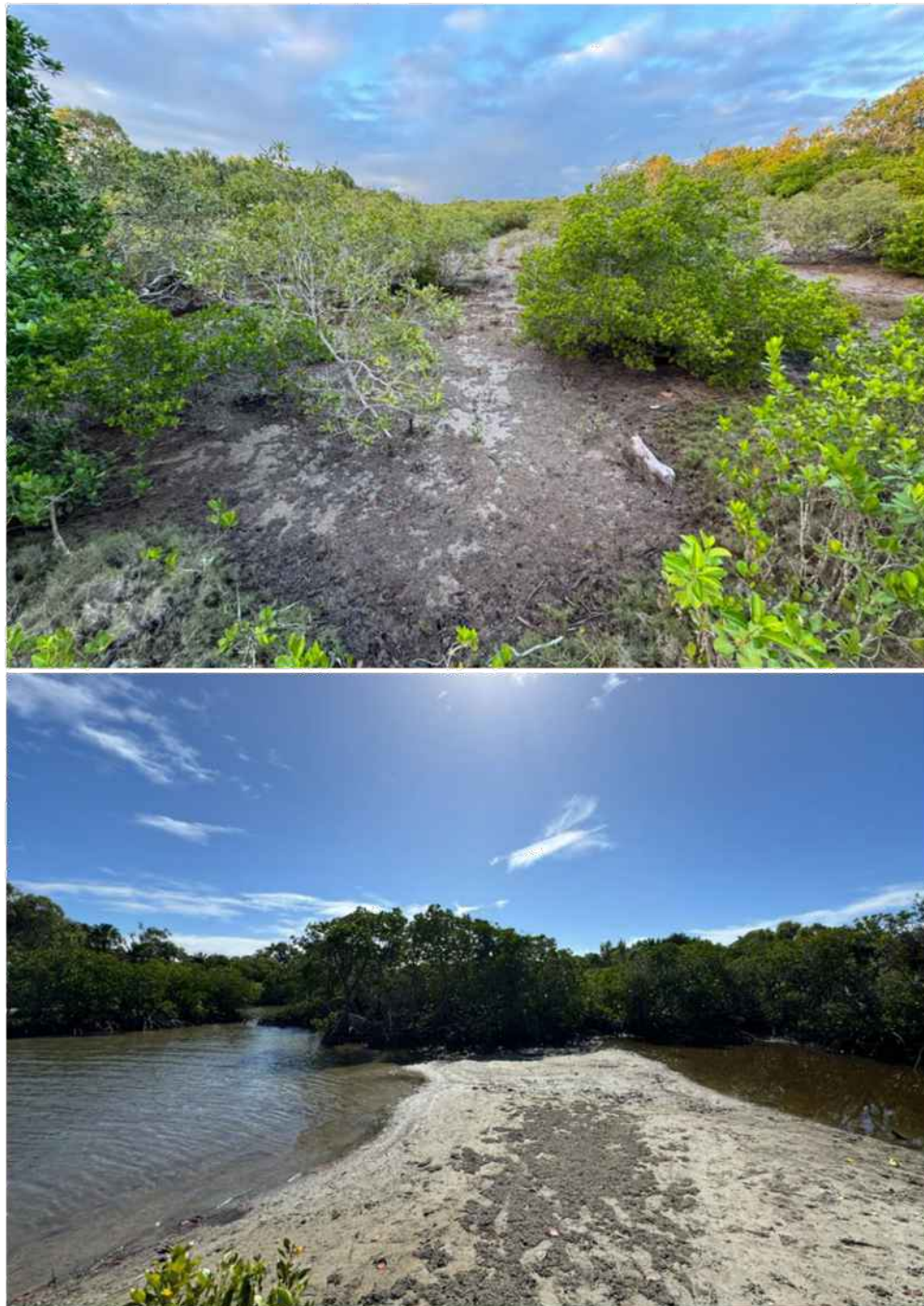


Figure 4.6 Interface of site with Mulambin Ck



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4.2.5 Vegetation Association E – Anthropogenic grassland

This association occurs in the cleared and disturbed parts of the site where tracks and open areas are regularly maintained.

The results of the structural and floristic assessments are summarised in Table 4.11 and Table 4.12 respectively.

Table 4.11 Vegetation Association E Quantitative Assessments

Stratum†	Growth Form	Crown Cover (%)	Height range (m)	Height Average (m)
Canopy	Tree/Shrub	50-70	1.5-4.5	3
Ground	Groundcover	30	0-0.5	0.2

†Strata that were not present have been omitted.

Table 4.12 Vegetation Association E Floristic Formation

Stratum†	Species
Canopy	<i>Avicennia marina</i> (grey mangrove), <i>Ceriops australis</i> (yellow mangrove), <i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> (black mangrove), <i>Myoporum acuminatum</i> (Coastal Boobialla)
Ground	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> (salt couch), <i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> (bunchy flat-sedge), <i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i> (rusty sedge), <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> (saltwater couch), <i>Zoysia macrantha</i> subsp. <i>macrantha</i> (sand couch), <i>Fimbristylis polytrichoides</i> , <i>Hibbertia scandens</i> (snake vine), <i>Acrostichum speciosum</i> (mangrove fern), <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> (beaded samphire),

†Species are listed in order of dominance.

*Non-native

Variation and Disturbance

This association is a mix of mangrove woodland and saltmarsh forland. Aside from the different associations, there is little variation within each association in terms of structure and floristics.

Conservation Significance

The floristics of the vegetation within this community unit generally reflect mangrove woodland (RE 11.1.4) and saltmarsh forland (RE 11.1.2) (both Least Concern).

No State or Commonwealth listed EVNT flora were recorded in this vegetation unit during field surveys.

All plants in this association are marine plants under the Fisheries Act.





Figure 4.7 General composition of Vegetation Unit E (foreground)



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4.2.6 Weed Infestations

For the purposes of this report, a weed has been defined as a species that is recognised as an Environmental Weed in the WildNet database managed by the Queensland Department of Environment and Science. A total of 30 weeds recorded during surveys including three (3) identified as Restricted Invasive Plants under the Biosecurity Act 2014. Weeds recorded are listed below in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Weeds observed within subject site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Qld Status
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	khaki weed	
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	green amaranth	
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascar Periwinkle	
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman River grass	
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass	
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	thickhead	
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	rubber vine	Restricted Cat 3
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	common couch	
<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	Mullumbimby couch	
<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	Florida beggar-weed	
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	summer grass	
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	flax leaf fleabane	
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>		
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	mile-a-minute	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Restricted Cat 3
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	siratro	
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Guinea grass	
<i>Melinis repens</i>	red natal grass	
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	creeping wood sorrel	
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	saltwater couch	
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	stinky passion flower	
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	corky passion flower	
<i>Rivina humilis</i>	coral berry	
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	broad leaved pepper	Restricted Cat 3
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	South African pigeon grass	
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	flannel weed	
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	black nightshade	
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	giant Parramatta grass	
<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	Jamaica snakeweed	
<i>Urena lobata</i>	urena weed	

*Qld Status per the Biosecurity Act 2014, where:

Restricted Category 3 = Restricted invasive plants must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit. The Biosecurity Act requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants under their control. At a local level, each local government must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants and animals in its area. This plan may include actions to be taken on certain species. Some of these actions may be required under local laws.



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4.3 Fauna Survey Methods

With consideration given to the information obtained within the desktop assessment Burchills ecologists undertook fauna surveys over the site in May 2024.

The survey methodology incorporated the following survey techniques:

- Assessment of habitat features and functions;
- Opportunistic records and observations of inferential evidence.
- Diurnal bird surveys;
- Ground dwelling reptile surveys; and
- Targeted Conservation Significant Species surveys.

4.3.1 Fauna Habitat Features and Functions

The site was surveyed to verify presence of any features and functions of faunal habitat significance. This can include significant features such as hollow-bearing trees, waterways / wetlands and riparian areas and functions such as corridors and buffers.

4.3.2 Opportunistic Observations and Inferential Evidence

Observations of inferential evidence and opportunistic fauna encounters were recorded throughout the duration of the flora survey. Inferential evidence included observation of scratches, scats, tracks, shed skins, diggings and nests, as well as targeted inspected and searches for potential habitat features such as hollow bearing limbs and trunks, arboreal termite mounds with holes, stick or mud nests and dreys.

4.3.3 Diurnal Bird Surveys

Five (5) diurnal bird surveys were undertaken within the site, for one (1) hour by one (1) observer for each event. Surveys were undertaken dawn, early morning, late morning, mid-afternoon and late afternoon. Bird species were identified through direct observations (i.e. visual sighting) and / or vocalisations and involved the observer walking slowly and quietly through the site, looking and listening for birds. Additionally, due to the possible presence of the Vulnerable *Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus* (glossy black-cockatoo) targeted searches under *Allocasuarina* species for orts (chewed seed cones) was undertaken to verify recent feeding activity.

4.3.4 Ground Dwelling Reptile Surveys

Active searches can detect many reptile species that trapping rarely does. Active searching primarily focuses on detecting reptiles and amphibians but will also detect small terrestrial mammals and signs of other somewhat cryptic species (e.g. tracks, scats, nests and feeding signs) (Eyre et. al., 2022). Active searching involves scanning for active animals as well as turning rocks and logs, raking through leaf litter, looking under bark and in crevices and other suitable microhabitat for cryptic animals. Five (5) active searches were undertaken within the site. These searches were conducted for 30 person-minutes within a 25m x 25m area.

4.3.5 Survey Limitations

It should be noted that the fauna survey that was undertaken only provides a very limited 'snap-shot' of the species present and detectable on the subject site at the time of the field investigations. Weather and time constraints impact on the detectability of some species. Failure to detect a species during a single survey does not mean it is absent from the site. It cannot be confidently claimed a target species is absent from a site without repeated seasonal surveys. Therefore, it is acknowledged that the full inventory of fauna species utilising the site is unlikely to have been recorded. Although assessments of habitat and species ecology do provide an additional measure to predict the presence of species (i.e. in lieu of direct observation), it should be noted that there are no methodologies that can be used to predict, with absolute certainty, the absence of a species from marginal or potential habitat.



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4.4 Fauna Survey Results

Thirty-three (33) species of vertebrate fauna were observed within the subject site during surveys including two (2) reptile species, 29 bird species and two (2) mammal species (Table 4.14). No introduced species were detected. Though not listed (since they were not observed to be 'in the wild') domesticated dogs were observed in high numbers both on and off leash on the walking tracks that dissect the site.

These results are discussed further in the following sections.

4.4.1 Reptiles

Two (2) reptile species was identified during field surveys: *Pseudonaja textilis* (eastern brown snake) and *Lampropholis delicata* (grass skink). It is likely there are other reptile species present given the good habitat conditions (eg. high levels of leaf litter and woody debris).

4.4.2 Birds

All of the 29 bird species identified on-site all were native and no EVNT or SL avifauna were detected, including migratory species. The site's conditions provide shelter, foraging and breeding opportunities for species with broad habitat requirements.

The site has variety of good habitat conditions for grassland, scrub birds and wetland birds and additional surveys are likely to detect a higher diversity.

No shorebird habitat is present within the site higher Vegetation Association D provides habitat for estuarine species such as kingfishers.

Targeted searches under Allocasuarina species for ors did not detect any recent glossy black-cockatoo feeding activity and there Allocasuarina density on site is low.

The rainbow bee eater was observed feeding in the mangrove habitat in the creek front park to the south west of the site.

4.4.3 Mammals

Evidence of one (1) native mammal species was observed within the site: *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (echidna). Though no scat was detected, diggings typical of this species were observed in a number of areas within Vegetation Associations A and B.

This species is found throughout Australia and in a wide range of terrestrial habitats. The echidna is generally a solitary species that is active at night or early morning. They generally like to burrow or shelter in hollow logs.

The habitat conditions for the echidna were optimal in Vegetation Associations A, B and C with high levels of foraging resources, ground hollows and dense shrub and groundcover present. Predation by foxes and dogs is a threat for this species and off leash dogs were observed within the project area.





Table 4.14 Fauna Species Identified On-Site

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Method**	Location†	Survey Type††
Reptiles						
Elapidae	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern brown snake	C	V	W	OO
Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Grass skink	C	V	W	GDRS
Birds						
Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	brahminy kite	C	V	E	DBS
Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra	C	V	W	OO
Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	pied butcherbird	C	V	W	OO
Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	C	V	W	OO
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C	V	W	DBS
Cacatuidae	<i>Zanda funerea</i>	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo	C	V	E	DBS
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C	V	W	DBS
Campephagidae	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	varied triller	C	V	W	DBS
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia placida</i>	peaceful dove	C	V	W	OO
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove	C	V	W	OO
Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow	C	V	W	DBS
Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird	C	V	W	DBS
Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch	C	V	W	DBS
Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow	C	V	W	DBS
Megapodiidae	<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian brush-turkey	C	V	W	OO
Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater	C	V	W	DBS
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater	C	V	W	DBS
Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater	C	V	W	DBS



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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Method**	Location†	Survey Type††
Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater	C	V	W	DBS
Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird	C	V	W	DBS
Meliphagidae	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater	C	V	W	DBS
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	SL	V	E	DBS
Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark	C	V	W	OO
Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird	C	V	W	DBS
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote	C	V	W	DBS
Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	jacky winter	C	V	W	OO
Psittaculidae	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet	C	V	W	DBS
Psittaculidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella	C	V	W	DBS
Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis	C	V	W	OO
Mammals						
Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	echidna	C	S	W	OO
Canidae	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	dog	I	V	W	OO

*Status: As listed under the NCA: CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SL = Special Least Concern, C = Least Concern.

As listed under the EPBC: CE# = Critically Endangered, E# = Endangered, V# = Vulnerable, CD# = Conservation Dependent, MT = Migratory (Terrestrial Species), MW = Migratory (Wetland Species), M = Marine Species, I# = Introduced Species

**Primary method of identification: C = hand caught, H = heard, V = visually observed, T = trapped, S = other signs of presence (e.g. scats, traces etc).

†Survey type: DBS = bird survey; GDRS = ground dwelling reptile survey; OO = opportunistic observation.

††Location: W = species observed within subject property; E = species observed external but close (within 100m) to subject site.



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5. Impacts and Recommendations

5.1 Impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance

An assessment of the results of the desktop surveys and field investigations against the proposed development design indicates that the development is unlikely to result in a significant impact on values identified as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

The results of the MNES PMST as detailed in Section 4 and Appendix C indicates that a number of MNES may occur within or near the site. The vegetation mapping for the site (refer Section 4.2.2) eliminates both MNES threatened ecological communities (TECs). Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains (Endangered) occurs on land zone 3 (alluvium) and the site is mapped in land zone 2 (beach ridges and sandy swales). Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (Endangered) occurs in regional ecosystems that are not mapped or present within or near the site (RE 11.3.11, 11.4.1, 11.8.13, 11.11.18, 11.2.3 and 11.9.4).

No species scheduled as Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened (EVNT) under the Queensland NCA and / or Commonwealth EPBC Act were recorded (either directly or via inferential evidence) within the subject site during surveys.

The site surveys including habitat assessment results also eliminate many of the shorebird and marine species (eg marine turtles, whales, sharks and dolphins) picked up in the desktop review results, as well as other species unlikely to occur due to lack of suitable habitat conditions and resources. The results of a likelihood of occurrence assessment for threatened species are summarised below in Table 5.1 and further detailed in Appendix D.

Two (2) threatened species were identified as possibly occurring within the subject site based on presence of suitable habitat and / or foraging resources. *Hirundapus caudacutus* (white-throated needletail) and *Pteropus poliocephalus* (grey-headed flying-fox). *Hirundapus caudacutus* is a non-breeding migrant that is almost exclusively aerial and has a large range with broad resource requirements; and a search of the National Flying-fox monitoring viewer indicates there are no recorded flying fox camps within 5km of the site. Both species have broad habitat and food resource requirements and the site does not support an important population of the species or an ecologically significant proportion of the population. For these reasons the project is not likely to have a significant impact on MNES and therefore does not require referral to the Minister under the provisions of the EPBC.

Table 5.1 Likelihood of occurrence for MNES threatened species detected in desktop review

Scientific Name	Common Name	Threatened Category	Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds			
<i>Epthianura crocea macgregori</i>	Capricorn Yellow Chat	Critically Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Erythrorhynchus radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	Possible
<i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	Star Finch (eastern)	Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Southern Black-throated Finch	Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	Vulnerable	Unlikely
Mammals			



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Threatened Category	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider (southern and central)	Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable	Possible
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse, False Water Rat	Vulnerable	Unlikely
Reptiles			
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Ornamental Snake	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	Yakka Skink	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Furina dunmali</i>	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable	Unlikely
Plants			
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Cycas ophiolitica</i>	null	Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	bluegrass	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>	Black Ironbox	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Leichhardtia brevifolia</i>	null	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	Vulnerable	Unlikely
<i>Phaius australis</i>	Lesser Swamp-orchid	Endangered	Unlikely
<i>Pimelea leptospermoides</i>	null	Vulnerable	Unlikely

5.2 Impacts on Matters of State Environmental Significance

5.2.1 Habitat for MSES Threatened and Special Least Concern Species

The results of the MSES and Wildnet database searches indicate that the site may contain habitat values for five (5) threatened flora/fauna and eleven (11) Special Least Concern fauna based on historical species records as listed in Table 3.3. The complete results of this search are provided in Appendix B. The majority of these species are shorebirds that are unlikely to utilise the site due to lack of suitable habitat conditions. The estuarine wetlands on Mulambin Ck does however provide foraging and roosting habitat for some shorebird species.

The Vegetation Management Supporting Map (refer Figure 4.2 and Appendix B) indicates that all of the site's Category B vegetation (RE 11.1.2 and 11.2.5) is Essential Habitat for *Crocodylus porosus* (estuarine crocodile) – Vulnerable, *Numenius madagascariensis* (eastern curlew) – Endangered and *Limosa lapponica baueri* (Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit) - Vulnerable. Ground truthing surveys determined that these values are limited to the estuarine wetlands on Mulambin Ck. All suitable habitat for these species is proposed to be protected in the reserve which protects a minimum 100m-200m buffer to Mulambin Ck. Vegetation within the balance of the site does not provide suitable habitat values for these species.

No flora or fauna species scheduled as Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened (EVNT) under the Queensland NCA and / or Commonwealth EPBC Act were recorded (either directly or via inferential evidence) within the subject site during surveys.



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Two (2) Special Least Concern flora species were observed: *Acrostichum speciosum* (mangrove fern) and *Livistona decora* weeping cabbage palm. These species are not threatened species but listed as Special Least Concern flora under the NCA due to collection pressure. *Acrostichum speciosum* is also identified as a marine plant under the Fisheries Act even when found above the high tide mark. This species is entirely within the proposed protected area. *Livistona decora* is present in large number throughout the site including within the proposed protected area.

Targeted searches under potential feed trees (*Allocasuarina* species) for ors did not detect glossy black-cockatoo feeding activity. Additionally, the flora surveys found that *Allocasuarina* density on site is low.

No signs of the estuarine crocodile were detected however this species is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed development given suitable breeding habitat (ie areas within 10m of and below HAT) is protected in the proposed design. Additionally, there are no recent records for this species in Mulambin Ck.

Surveys detected one (1) SL species – diggings typical of the *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (short beaked echidna) were observed within the site. It is likely that the proposed development will impact on habitat, including breeding habitat, for this species in particular vegetation within Vegetation Associations A and B. It is therefore recommended that a Species Management Program be approved for this species given impacts on breeding habitat are likely to occur. A High Risk SMP is required for fauna identified under the NCA as either least concern colonial breeders, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, or special least concern. The High Risk SMP approval is required prior to works commencing and the SMP has a standard term of three (3) years.

An additional seven (7) SL species – were identified as possibly utilising the site on a transient basis. The majority of these species are migratory shorebirds that may utilise the estuarine wetland habitat along Mulambin Ck foreshore. This part of the site will be protected as part of the proposed development including a 100m-200m setback to the development. The remaining species are migratory birds that have broad habitat and resource requirements and the site does not support an important population of the species or an ecologically significant proportion of the population. For these reasons the proposal is unlikely to have a significant impact on a MSES.

Table 5.2 MSES species and likelihood of occurrence on subject site

Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Likelihood of Occurrence
Threatened fauna				
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (northern)	V	None	Unlikely
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	estuarine crocodile	V	None	Unlikely
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bartailed godwit	V	V	Unlikely
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	E	CE	Unlikely
Threatened flora				
<i>Cycas ophiolitica</i>	Marlborough blue	E	E	Unlikely
Special least concern fauna				
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	common sandpiper	SL	M	Possible
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint	SL	M	Possible
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch	SL	M	Possible
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher	SL	M	Possible
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	whimbrel	SL	M	Unlikely
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	SL	M	Possible
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	white-tailed tropicbird	SL	M	Unlikely



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Scientific name	Common name	NCA status	EPBC status	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail	SL	M	Possible
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch	SL	M	Possible
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna	SL	None	Observed
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank	SL	M	Unlikely

*NCA Status: As listed under the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992*: CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SL = Special Least Concern. **EPBC Status: As listed under the EPBC: CE = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, M = Migratory Species.



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5.2.2 Impacts on Vegetation and Marine Plants

The site contains 8.12ha of Category B Least concern Remnant Vegetation representing Least concern regional ecosystem (RE) 11.2.5 and Least concern RE 11.1.2. No regrowth is mapped over the site, however surveys found the mapped Category B vegetation to include a mix of remnant and regrowth condition. Additionally, areas mapped as Category X were found to be a mix of remnant and regrowth vegetation.

The proposed works will impact approximately 63% (51,234m² / 5.123ha) of the site's total mapped regulated Category B (remnant) vegetation as summarised below in Table 5.3 and shown in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.3 Impacts on Regulated Vegetation

Category	Value	Area Site Total	Area Impacted	Area Protected
A	Not present	-	-	-
B	Remnant Least concern RE 11.1.2	0.11ha	0	0.11ha (100%)
B	Remnant Least concern RE 11.2.5	8.01ha	5.12ha (63%)	2.99 (37%)
C	Not present	-	-	-
R	Not present	-	-	-
Total				

Surveys ground truthed the regulated vegetation and found it represents three (3) distinct regional ecosystems - RE 11.2.5 (Vegetation Associations A, B and C), RE 11.1.4 and 11.1.2 (Vegetation Association D). Vegetation Associations A and D were found to represent remnant (Category B) vegetation while B and C were found to reflect regrowth condition based on structural criteria (height / cover of ecologically dominant layer not meeting the RE benchmark conditions).

The proposed works will impact approximately 4.37ha (43,752m²) of the site's total ground truthed Category B (remnant) vegetation representing Vegetation Association A and D. No impacts are proposed on Vegetation Associations C (regrowth, contains occasional marine plants – mangrove fern and salt couch) and D (remnant mangroves and salt marsh communities). A summary of the vegetation impacts is provided below in Table 5.4 and presented in Figure 5.2.

The site's vegetation is mapped as Least Concern Category B. Category B Least Concern Vegetation is not a MSES and is not prescribed environmental matter under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, and therefore impacts on the site's vegetation do not result in a significant residual impact on a prescribed matter and therefore do not require an environmental offset.

However, impacts on Regulated Vegetation for the proposed development does require referral to SARA and the Department of Resources for assessment against *State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing*. Following a request for information from Council and SARA during the assessment phase, the subdivision design was revised to increase the proposed protected area, providing enhanced protection of existing values and ecological functions (buffering and corridor functions). The proposed three (3) hectare reserve protects a minimum of 30% of the site area, as required by *State Code 16 – Native vegetation clearing*.

An assessment of the proposed development against this code is provided in Appendix E. As detailed in the response to the code – the proposed development satisfactorily complies with the applicable performance outcomes.

The proposed development protects all marine plants (as defined and regulated by the Qld *Fisheries Act 1994*) recorded on site which were predominantly within Vegetation Association D (mangroves and salt marsh communities), and occasional presence in Vegetation Association C (mangrove fern and salt couch).





Table 5.4 Impacts on Vegetation Associations

Vegetation Unit	Value	Area Total	Area Impacted	Area Protected
Vegetation Unit A	Remnant <i>Corymbia Melaleuca</i> woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5	43,752	43,752	0
Vegetation Unit B	Regrowth <i>Corymbia Melaleuca</i> woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5	22,347	12,029	10,318
Vegetation Unit C	Regrowth <i>Corymbia Melaleuca</i> woodland open forest RE 11.2.5 with marine plants in ground stratum	12,986	0	12,986
Vegetation Unit D	Remnant Mangrove woodland and samphire forland RE 11.1.4 and RE 11.1.2	2,726	0	2726
Vegetation Unit E	Anthropogenic grassland	18,823	15,498	3,325
Total		100,634	75,912	24,722

5.3 Impacts on Matters of Local Environmental Significance

As detailed in Section 3.4, a number of matters of local environmental significance (MLES) are identified in the Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme for the site including remnant vegetation, a sub-regional biodiversity corridor and a wetland.

The proposed protected area was revised to increase protection and buffering to these MLES values. Impacts on remnant vegetation have been reduced and the 3ha reserve provides protection for the sub-regional biodiversity corridor, the MLES wetland and a 100-200m buffer to the wetland.

Additionally, the protected area will be rehabilitated to enhance the in-situ ecological values and ecological functions (wetland buffering and biodiversity corridor) (refer Figure 5.2).









5.4 Mitigation of Environmental Impacts

5.4.1 Protection of Significant Areas

The eastern part of the site will be protected as environmental open space. This includes all of the site's marine plant communities and provides a minimum 100-200m buffer to the Mulambin Ck estuarine wetlands. This 3ha reserve will be rehabilitated to enhance the existing biodiversity, habitat values and wetland buffer function.

5.4.2 Management of Operational Works

Other impacts of the proposed development are primarily construction stage impacts on retained vegetation, fauna and habitat values. To ensure that these potential impacts are managed responsibly, all vegetation clearing operations will be guided by Council conditions of approval. This includes a preclearance survey by a spotter catcher, clearly delineating protected areas and staged, directional clearing. A Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan will be prepared and will include measures to protect areas of retained vegetation, weed management measures and supervision of works by a minimum AQF Level 5 Arborist and a DES licensed fauna spotter-catcher.

Surveys detected one (1) SL species – diggings typical of the *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (short beaked echidna) were observed within the site. It is likely that the proposed development will impact on habitat, including breeding habitat, for this species in particular vegetation within Vegetation Associations A and B. It is recommended that a Species Management Program be approved for this species given impacts on breeding habitat are likely to occur. A High Risk SMP is required for fauna identified under the NCA as either least concern colonial breeders, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, or a special least concern. The High Risk SMP approval is required prior to works commencing and the SMP has a standard term of three (3) years.

5.4.3 Rehabilitation

To offset the residual impacts that the proposed development may incur on the site's intrinsic and extrinsic environmental values, the vegetation within the proposed reserve will be rehabilitated including weeding and revegetation using species from the preclearing regional ecosystems where required to increase cover in disturbed areas that lack native vegetation cover. The restoration and protection of vegetation in the proposed reserve will enhance existing biodiversity and habitat values, and improve the corridor and buffer functional contributions of this part of the site to local and regional ecosystems.





6. Conclusions

Field surveys were undertaken on the site in May 2024. A total of 94 species of flora were detected during the surveys, comprising 64 native species and 30 non-native species, two (2) of which are Category 3 Restricted invasive plants under the Qld *Biosecurity Act 2016* - *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (rubber vine), *Lantana camara* and *Schinus terebinthifolius* (broad leaved pepper).

Five (5) vegetation associations were mapped over the site:

- Vegetation Unit A – Remnant *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5;
- Vegetation Unit B – Regrowth *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland / open forest RE 11.2.5;
- Vegetation Unit C – Regrowth *Corymbia Melaleuca* woodland open forest RE 11.2.5 with marine plants in ground stratum;
- Vegetation Unit D – Mangrove woodland and samphire forbland RE 11.1.4 and RE 11.1.2; and
- Vegetation Unit E – Anthropogenic grassland.

Vegetation Units A and D meet the benchmark structural and floristic criteria to be considered remnant vegetation. No State or Commonwealth listed EVNT flora species were observed within the site. Two (2) Special Least Concern flora species were observed: *Acrostichum speciosum* (mangrove fern) and *Livistona decora* weeping cabbage palm. These species are not threatened species but listed as Special Least Concern flora under the NCA due to collection pressure. *Acrostichum speciosum* is also identified as a marine plant under the Fisheries Act even when found above the high tide mark. This species is entirely within the proposed protected area. *Livistona decora* is present in large number throughout the site including within the proposed protected area.

Thirty-three (33) species of vertebrate fauna were observed within the subject site during surveys including two (2) reptile species, 29 bird species and two (2) mammal species. No conservation significant species of fauna were encountered on-site, nor was any direct or indirect evidence observed that would suggest the site is utilised by conservation significant fauna species.

An assessment of the results of the desktop surveys and field investigations against the proposed development design indicates that the development is unlikely to result in a significant impact on values identified as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) as identified in the *Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme 2018 Biodiversity Overlay Code* mapped over the site include

- **MSES:** Remnant (Least concern Regional Ecosystems 11.1.2 and 11.2.5) vegetation that has Essential Habitat values for threatened species including the Vulnerable estuarine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), the Endangered eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) and the Vulnerable Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*); and
- **MLES:** Habitat and Vegetation - Native remnant vegetation (Regional Ecosystems 11.1.2 and 11.2.5); Local Biodiversity Corridors – sub-regional corridor; Wetlands and waterways – estuarine wetland on Mulambin Ck foreshore.

Surveys identified the vegetation in the western parts of the site provide habitat values for the abovementioned threatened species and significant values including marine plants, wetland buffering and biodiversity corridor function.

Following a request for information from Council and SARA, the subdivision design was revised to increase the proposed protected area, providing enhanced protection of existing values and ecological functions



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(buffering and corridor functions). The proposed three (3) hectare reserve protects a minimum of 30% of the site area, as required by *State Code 16 – Native vegetation clearing*.

The revised design reduced the development footprint, facilitating increased protection for mapped and ground truthed significant values including:

- Protection of all regional ecosystem types mapped over the site including Regional Ecosystems 11.1.2 and 11.2.5 which provide habitat for the Vulnerable estuarine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), the Endangered eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) and the Vulnerable Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*);
- Increased buffering to MLES wetlands along Mulambin Ck (minimum 100-200m); and
- Increased protection of habitat that contributes to a north-south sub-regional corridor that protects areas of local habitat as identified in the *Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme 2018 Biodiversity Overlay Code*.

In addition to the above mapped values, the site surveys detected diggings typical of the *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (short beaked echidna) within the site. This species is identified as Special Least Concern under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). It is likely that the proposed development will impact on breeding habitat for this species so it is recommended that a Species Management Program (SMP) be approved for the development prior to works commencing.

Recommendations for site specific impact avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures during clearing, construction and operation of the development are provided within this document, including management of significant fauna, rehabilitation of the proposed reserve, vegetation protection, erosion and sediment control.

In summary, the proposed development will result in impacts on mapped and ground truthed ecological values however provided the proposal is developed in accordance with the recommendations of this report it is considered that it is compliant with the applicable Performance Outcomes of *State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing* and the *Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme 2018 Biodiversity Overlay Code*.





7. Definitions

DAF	Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DES/DESI	Queensland Department of Environment Science and Innovation
EPBC	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened
MES	Matters of Environmental Significance
MLES	Matters of Local Environmental Significance
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NCA	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
PPFST	Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map
RE	Regional Ecosystem
RVM	Regulated Vegetation Map
SARA	State Assessment Referral Agency
KSAT	Koala Spot Assessment Technique
SDAP	State Development Assessment Provision
SPP	State Planning Policy
SPRP	State Planning Regulatory Provisions
VMA	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>
VMS Map	Vegetation Management Support Map





8. References

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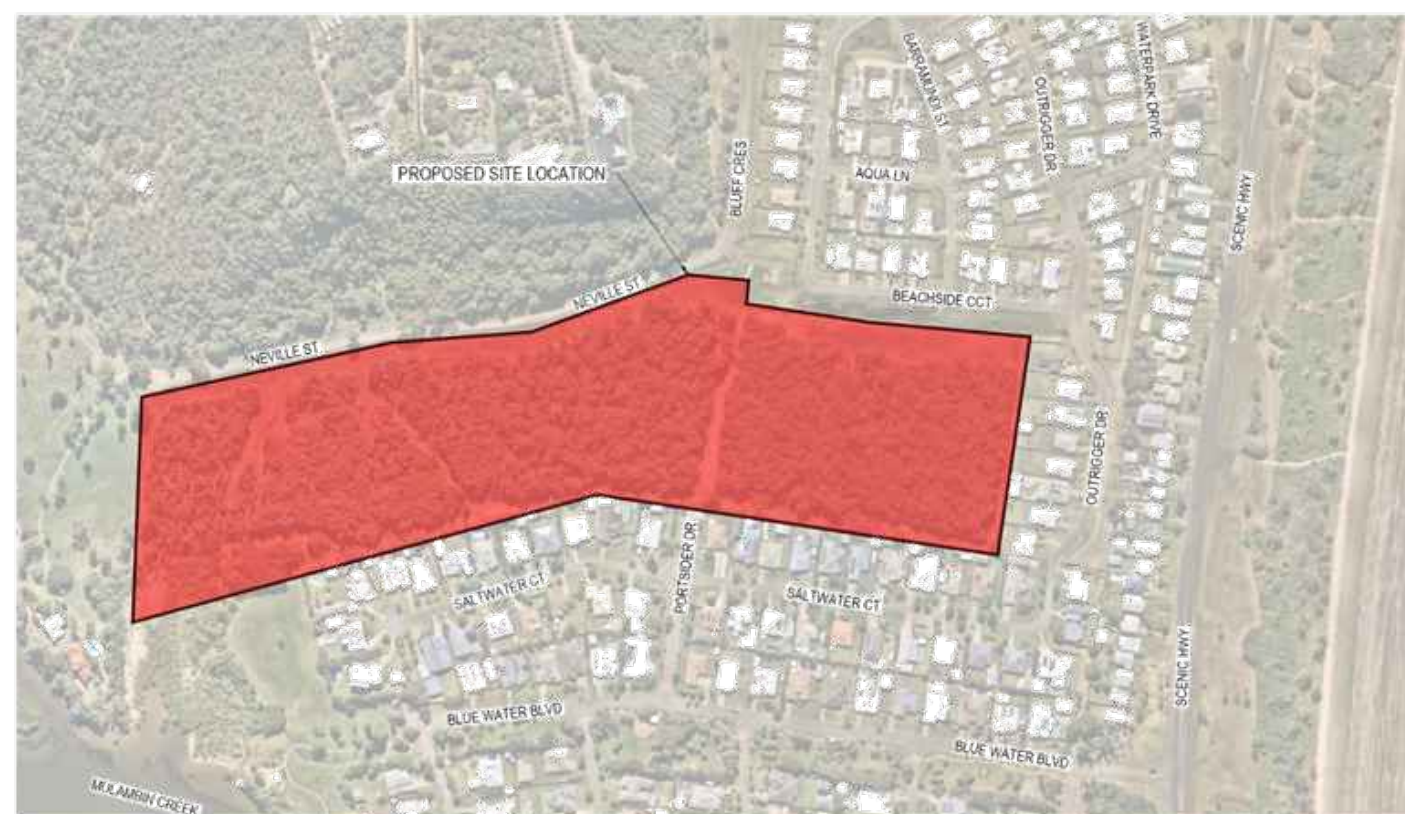
Appendix A – Proposed Plan of Development (Barlow Shelley, 2024)



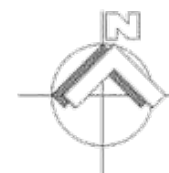
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APPLICATION FOR RECONFIGURATION OF A LOT (1 INTO 85) AT 1-41 NEVILLE STREET, MULAMBIN, QLD 4703 LOT 2 ON RP617670 FOR RED EMPEROR PTY LTD JOB No. 2415



LOCALITY PLAN
SCALE 1:2500
IMAGE SOURCE: NEARMAP



SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS

DWG	DESCRIPTION
2415 - P01	LOCALITY PLAN AND SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS
2415 - P02	OVERALL LAYOUT AND KEY PLAN
2415 - P03	PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT SHEET 1
2415 - P04	PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT SHEET 2
2415 - P05	PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT (AERIAL IMAGE) SHEET 1
2415 - P06	PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT (AERIAL IMAGE) SHEET 2
2415 - P07	ROAD HIERARCHY PLAN
2415 - P08	PROPOSED TYPICAL ROAD CROSS SECTIONS
2415 - P09	ROADWORKS AND STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN SHEET 1
2415 - P10	ROADWORKS AND STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN SHEET 2
2415 - P12	PRELIMINARY SERVICES PLAN SHEET 1
2415 - P13	PRELIMINARY SERVICES PLAN SHEET 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

LOT 2 ON RP617670
1-41 NEVILLE STREET, MULAMBIN, QLD 4703
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DEVELOPMENT AREA = 6.92 Ha

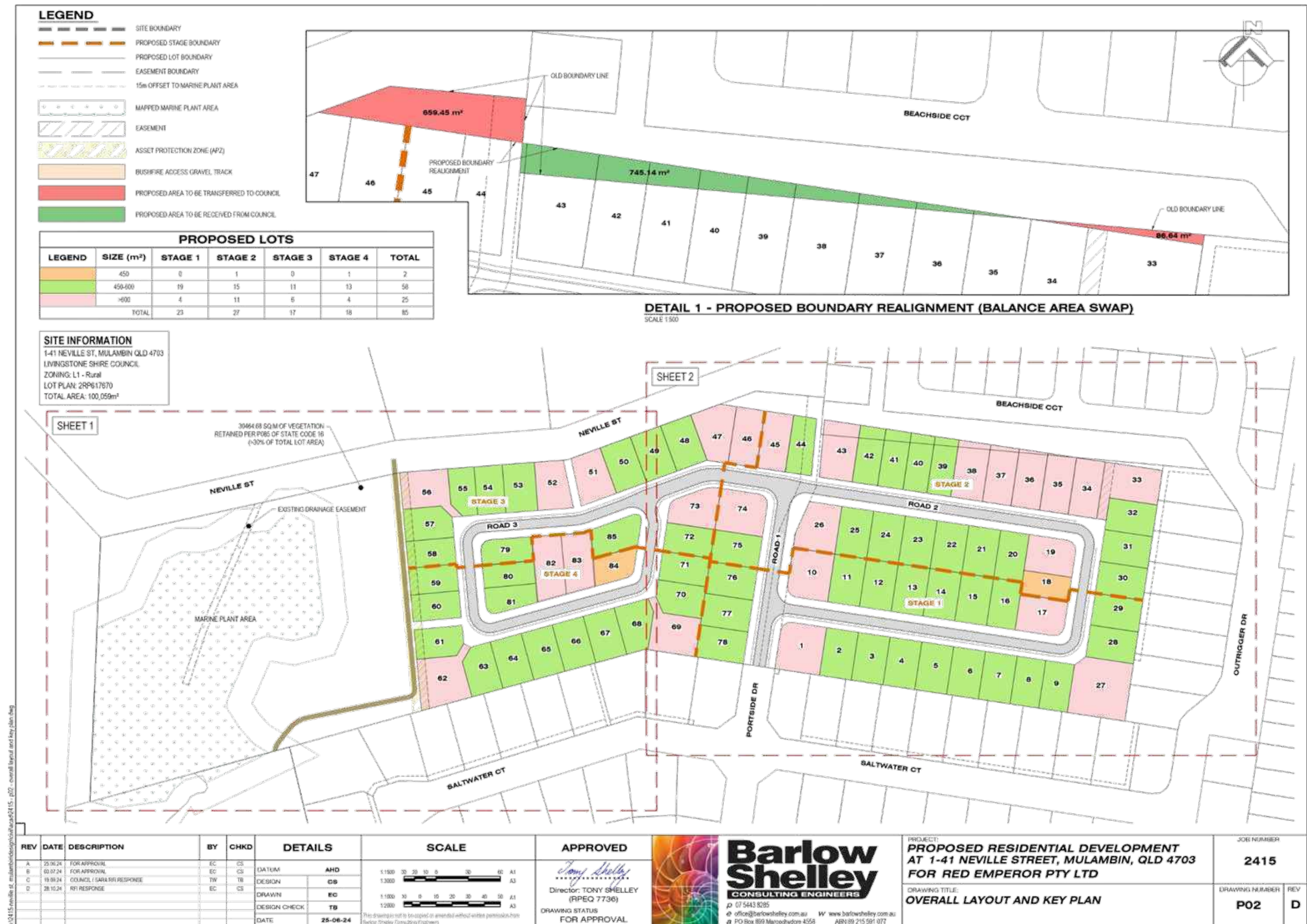
THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR A MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE APPLICATION ONLY AND ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR SUBMISSION WITH ANY OTHER COUNCIL APPLICATION

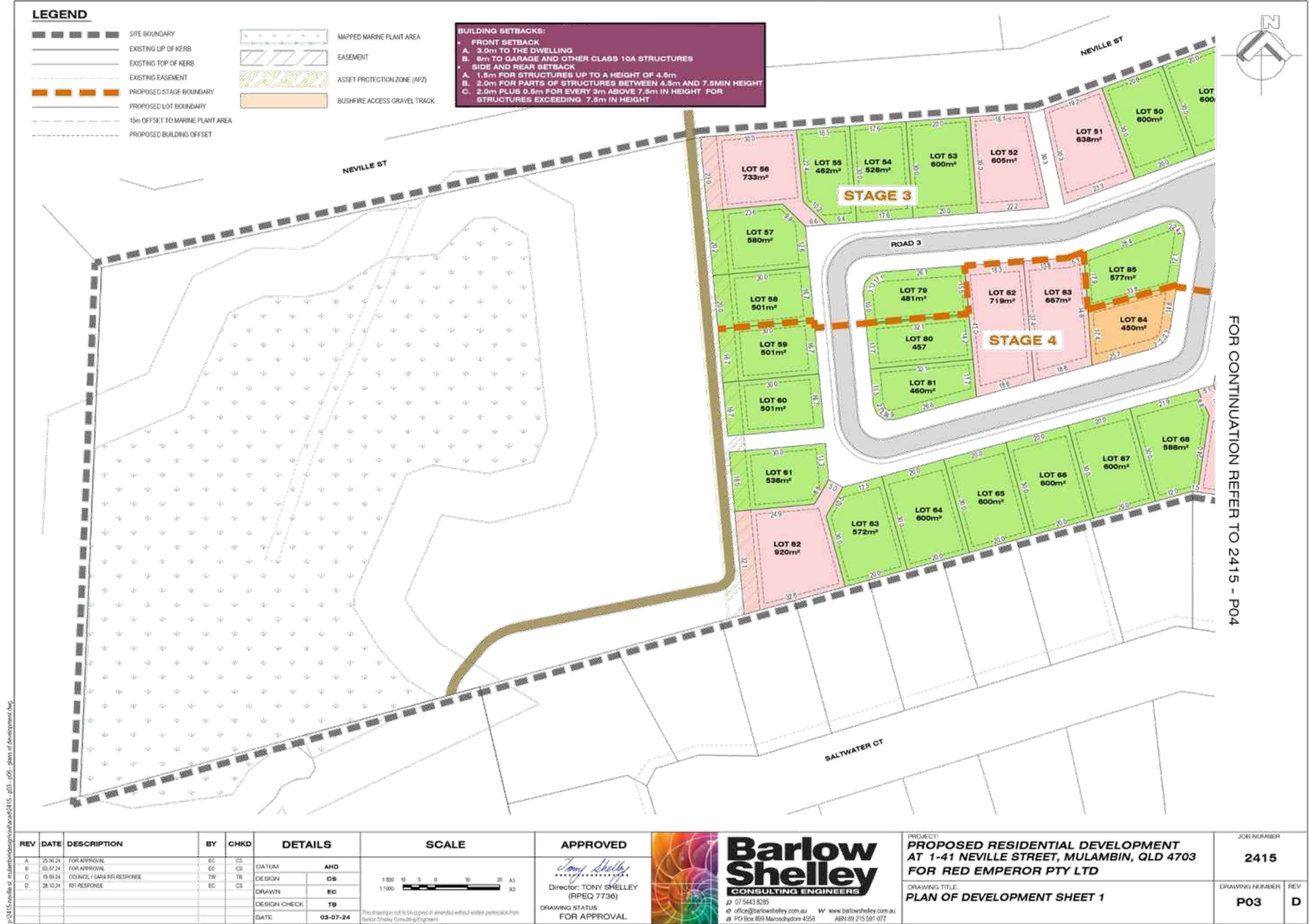
CIVIL DESIGN BASED ON:
FIELD SURVEY BY **CAPRICORN SURVEY GROUP CO**
DWG No: 903310 DATED 22/04/2024
GDA2020 MGA 56

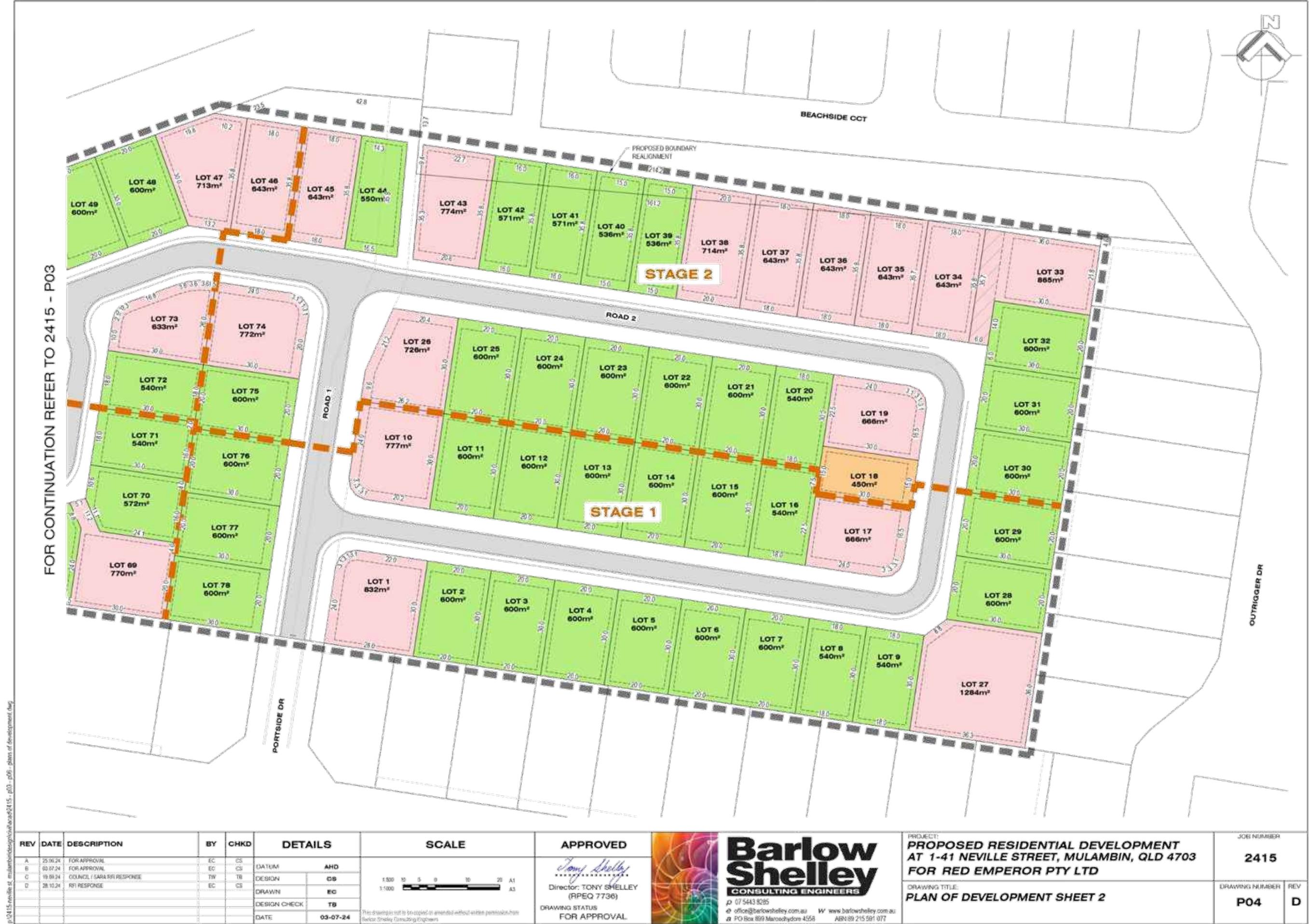
NOTE:
THESE DESIGN DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FROM THIRD PARTY INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING CONSULTANTS. ALL SET-OUT, LEVELS AND LOCATIONS MUST BE CHECKED BY A LICENSED SURVEYOR BEFORE COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT MAPPING GRIDS, HEIGHT DATUMS AND BUILDING SETBACKS.
SURVEYOR: CAPRICORN SURVEY GROUP CO PH: 07 4927 5199
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: BUNCHILLS ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS PH: 07 5509 8400

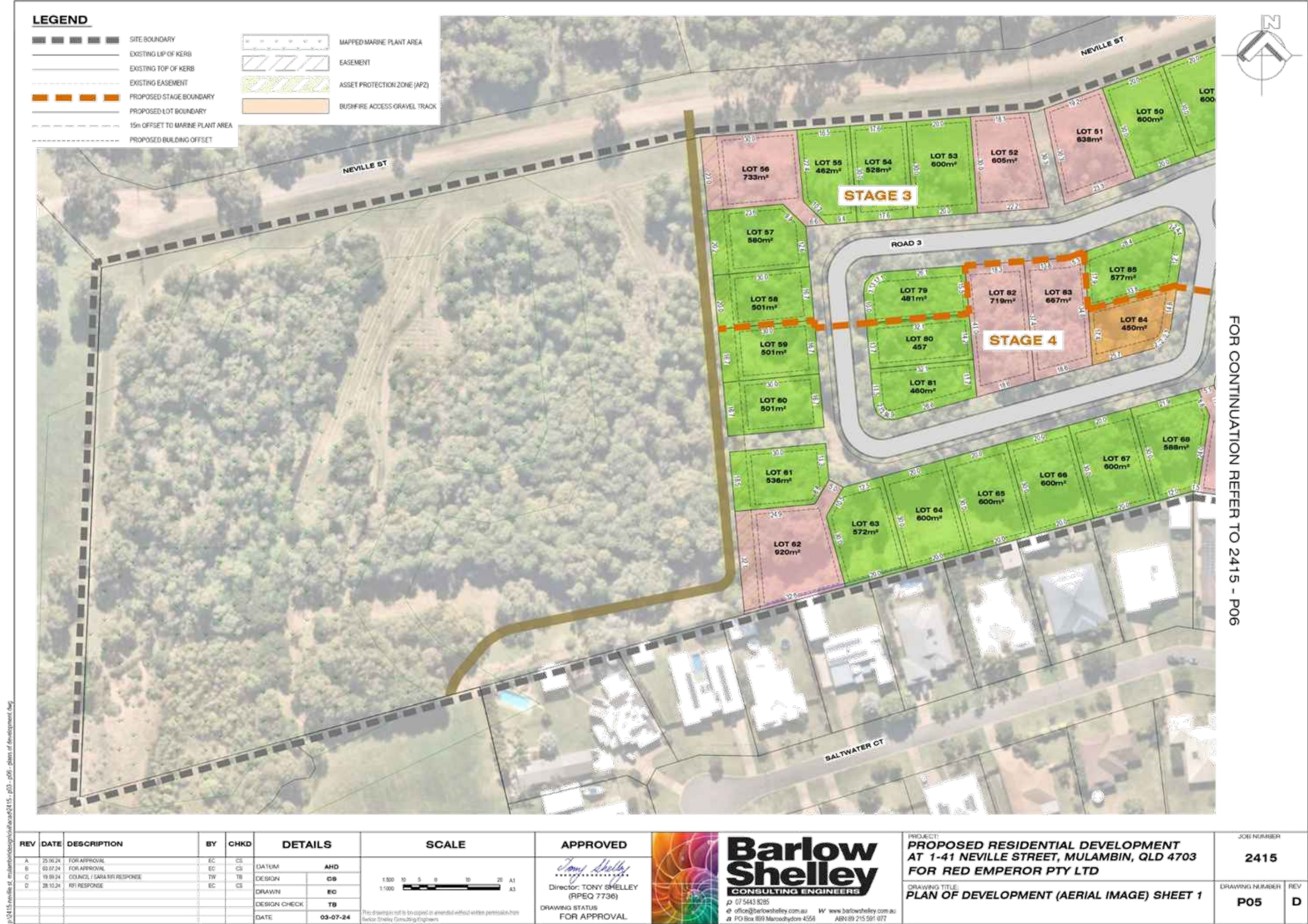
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B	03.07.24	FOR APPROVAL	EC	CS	DESIGN	CS		DRAWING TITLE: LOCALITY PLAN AND SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS	DRAWING NUMBER P01
C	19.09.24	COUNCIL (SARA RFI) RESPONSE	TW	TB	DRAWN	EC			
D	28.10.24	RFI RESPONSE	EC	CS	DESIGN CHECK	TB			
					DATE	25-06-24	 Director: TONY SHELLEY (RPEQ 7736) DRAWING STATUS FOR APPROVAL		REV D

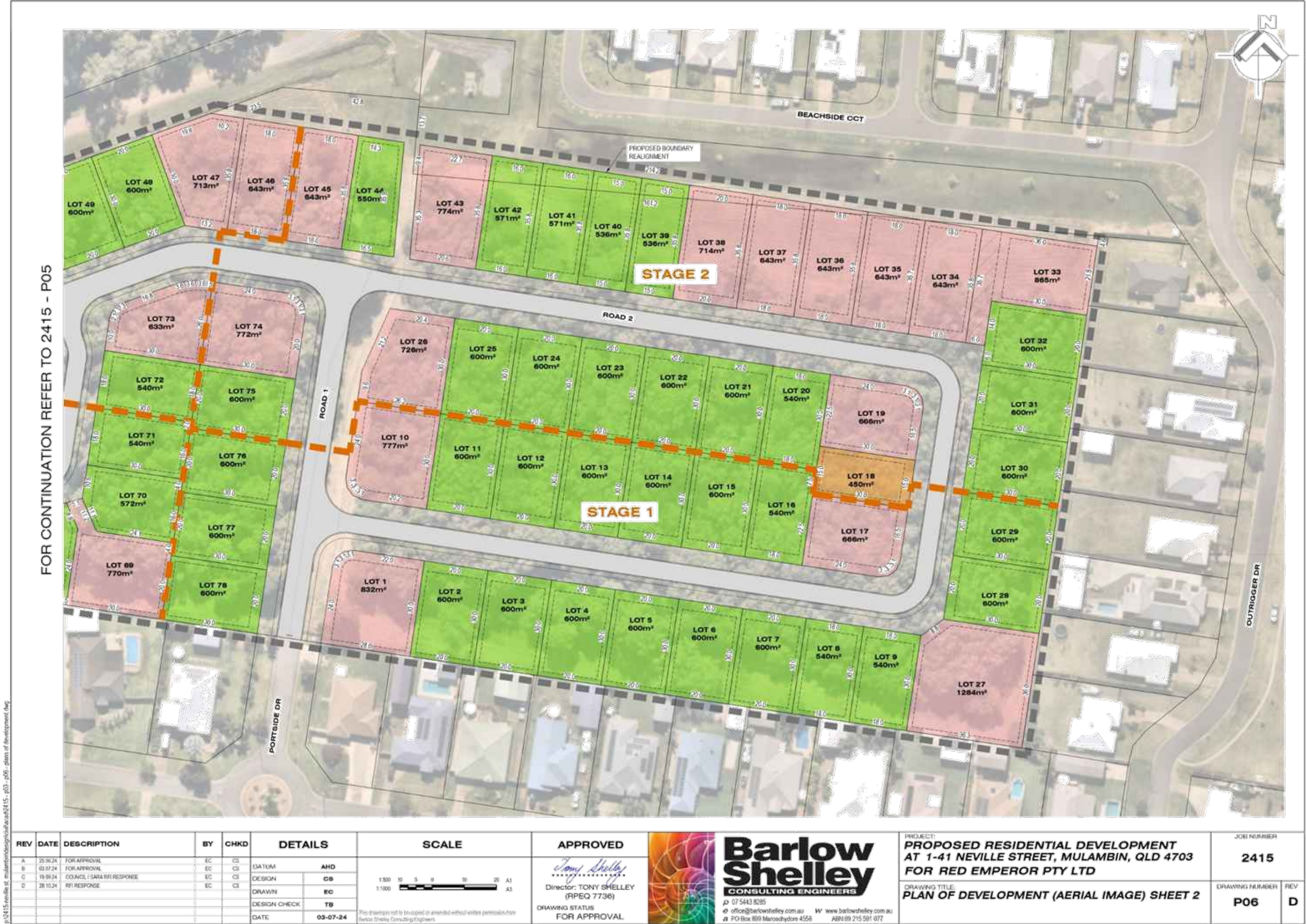
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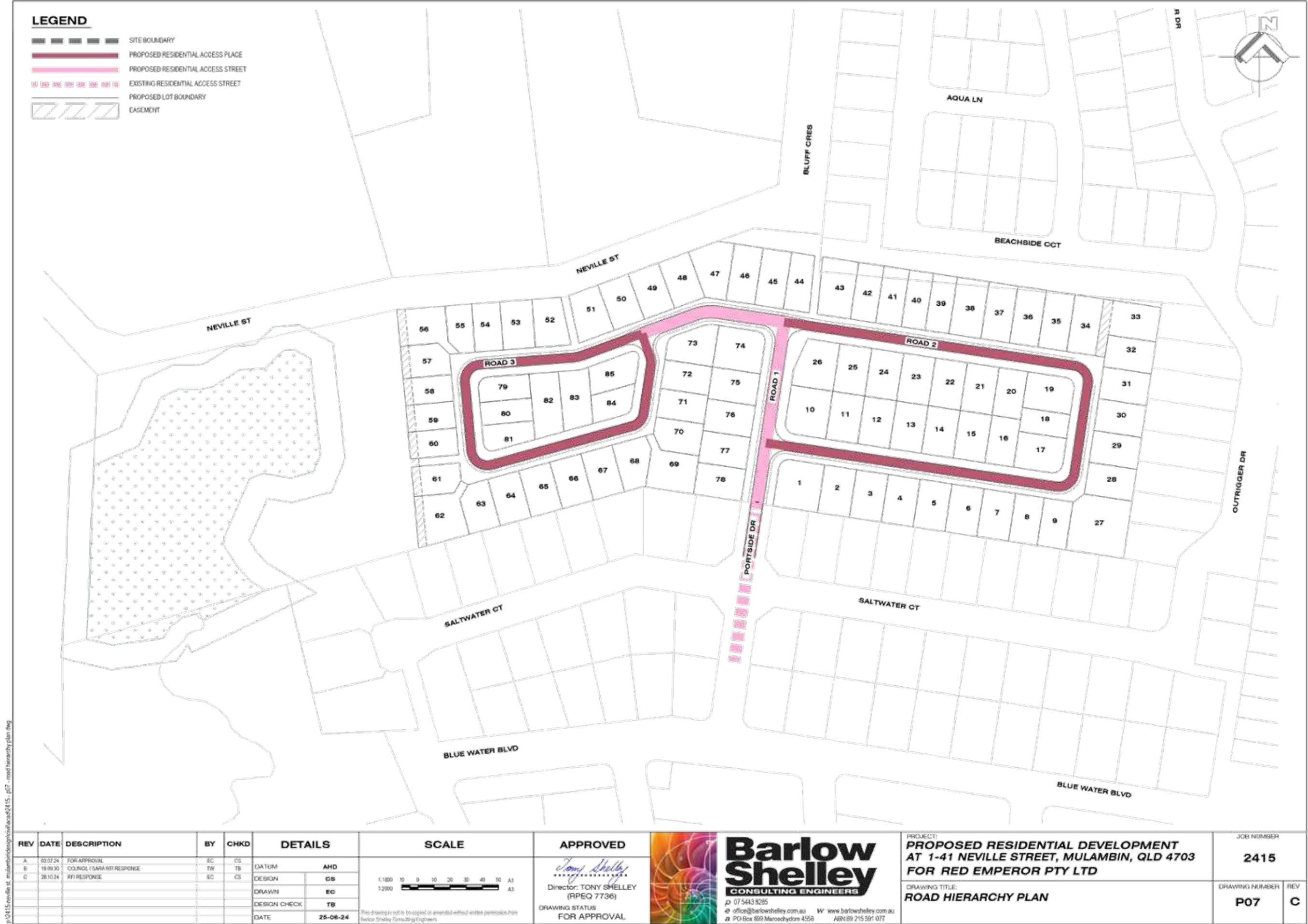


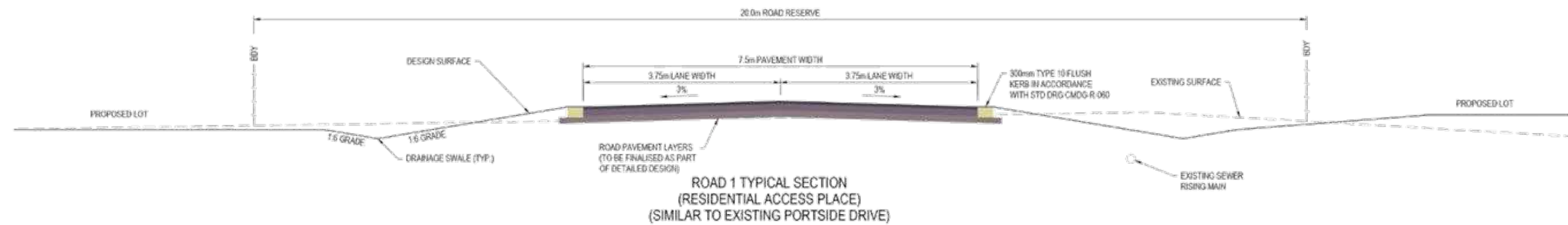
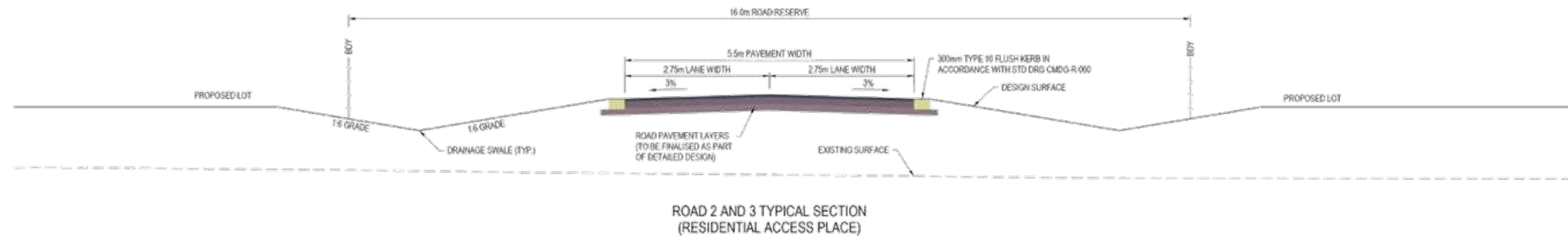






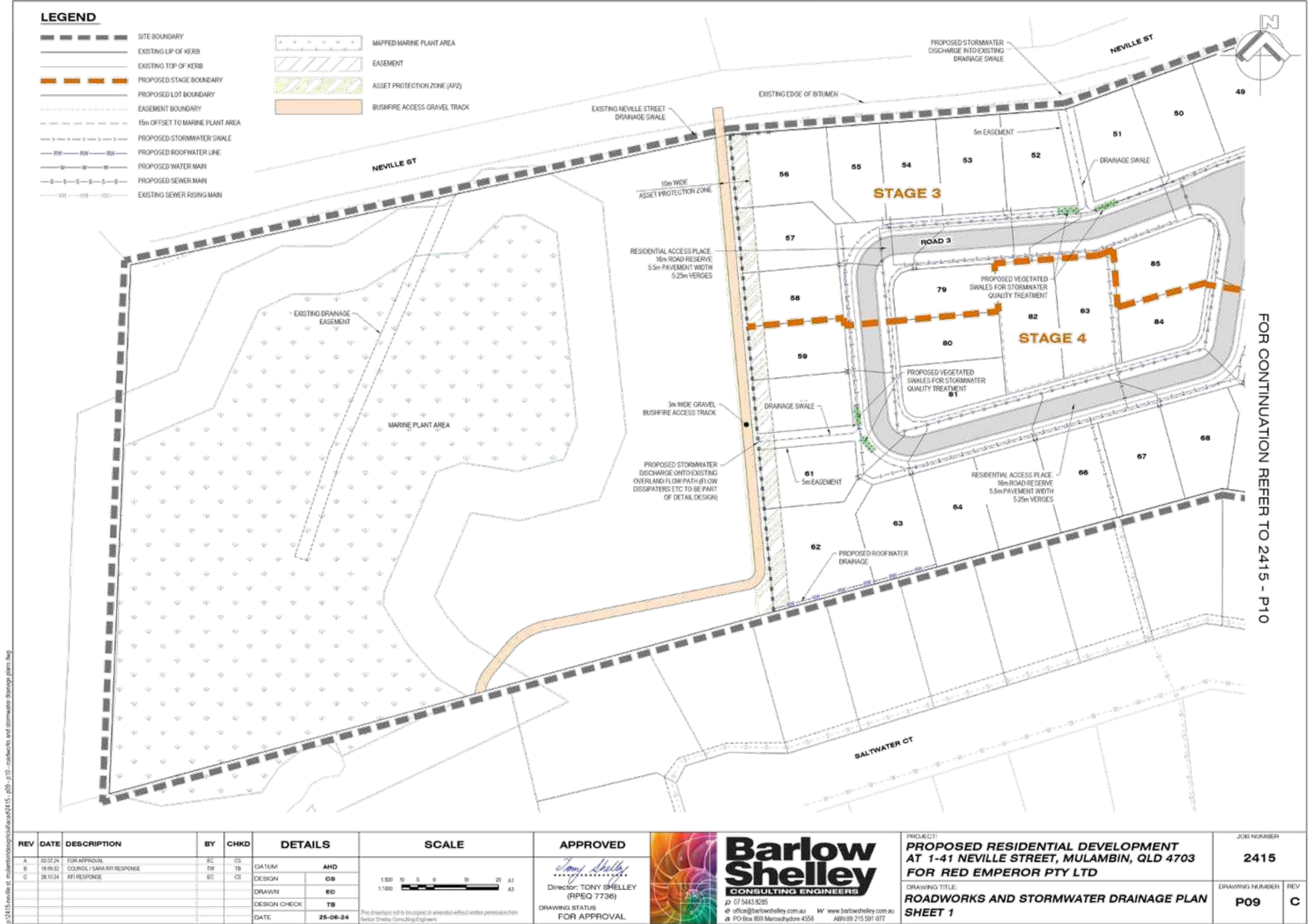


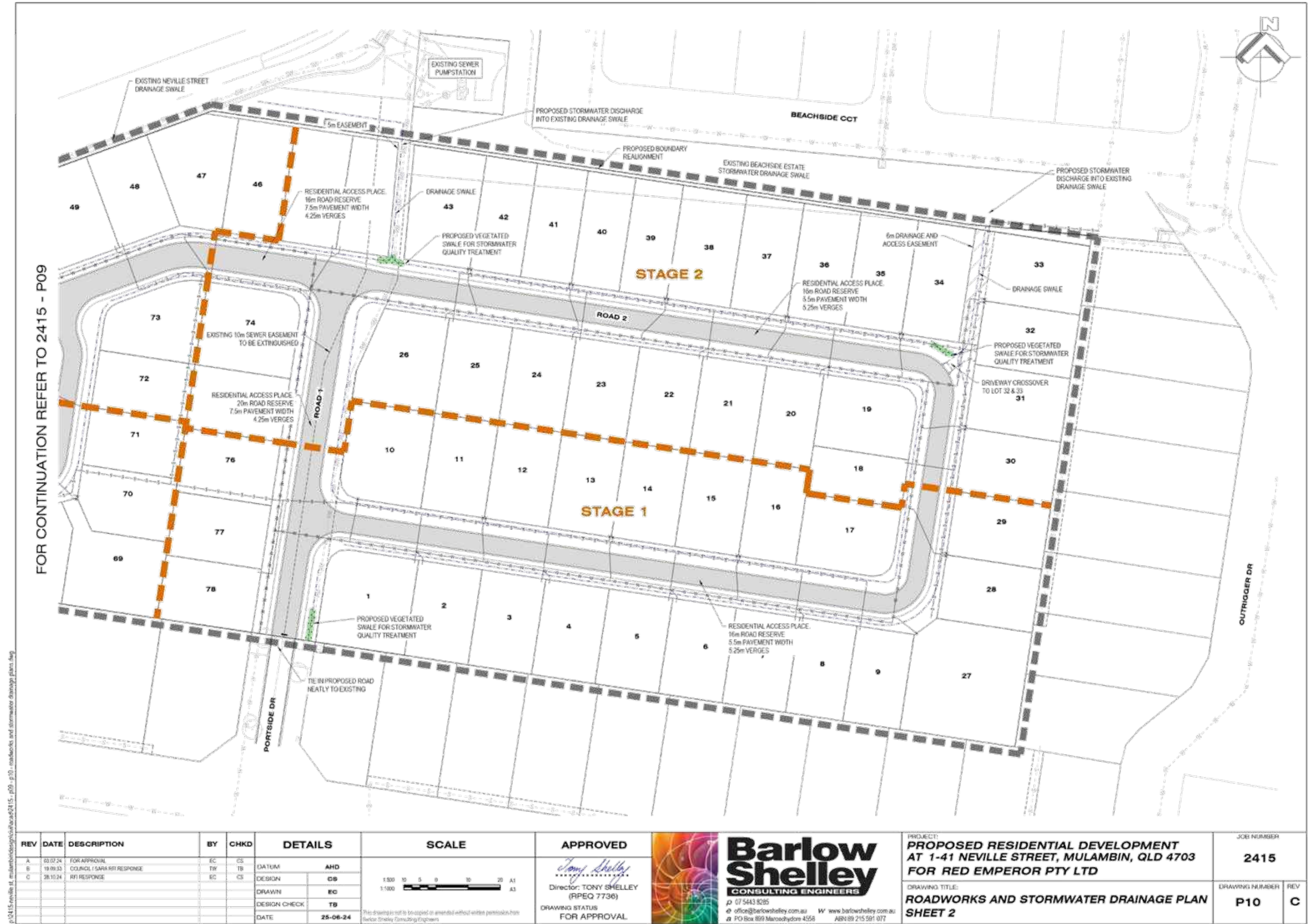


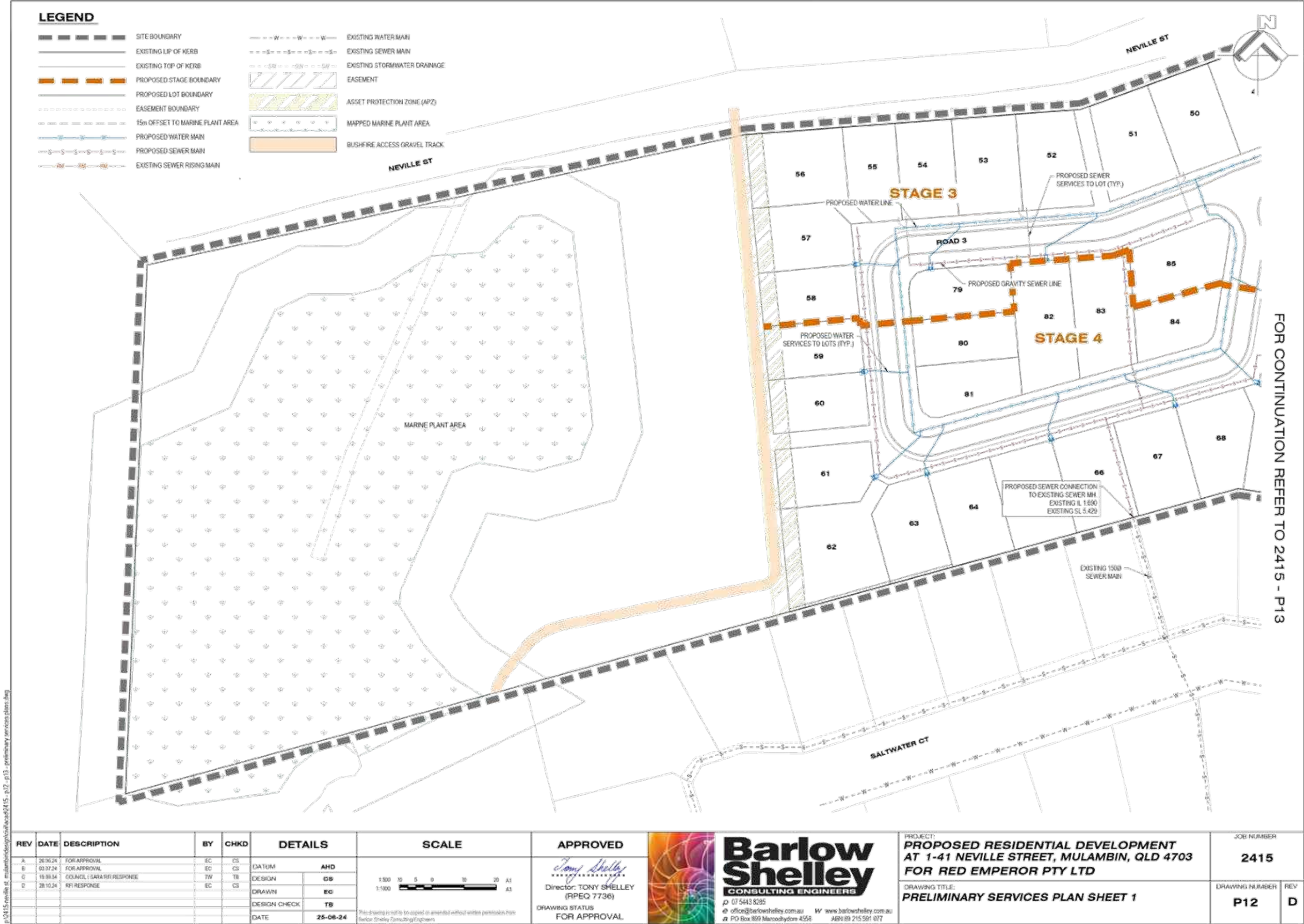


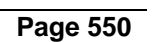


REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHKD	DETAILS		SCALE	APPROVED	 <div>Barlow Shelley CONSULTING ENGINEERS p 07 5443 8285 e office@barlowshelley.com.au W www.barlowshelley.com.au a PO Box 809 Mulumbindi NSW 2355 ABN 89 215 591 077</div>	PROJECT: PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT 1-41 NEVILLE STREET, MULAMBIN, QLD 4703 FOR RED EMPEROR PTY LTD	JOB NUMBER 2415	
A	03.07.24	FOR APPROVAL	EC	CS		 Director: TONY SHELLEY (RPEQ 7736)	DRAWING STATUS FOR APPROVAL	DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED TYPICAL ROAD CROSS SECTIONS		DRAWING NUMBER P08	REV C	
B	19.09.21	COUNCIL / SARA RFI RESPONSE	TW	TB				DATUM		AHD		
C	28.10.24	RFI RESPONSE	EC	CS				DESIGN		CS		
								DRAWN		EC		
					DESIGN CHECK	TB						
					DATE	25-06-24	This drawing is not to be copied or amended without written permission from Barlow Shelley Consulting Engineers					











Appendix B – Desktop Review Search Results



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Appendix C – Flora Species Identified On-Site

Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Biosecurity Act	Q
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	salwood			C
<i>Acacia crassa</i> subsp. <i>longicoma</i>	curracabah wattle			C
<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>	mangrove fern			SL
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Australian bugle			C
<i>Alectryon connatus</i>	grey birds-eye			C
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak			C
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree			C
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	khaki weed	Y		
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	green amaranth	Y		
<i>Apowollastonia spilanthis</i>				C
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	grey mangrove			C
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	coastal banksia			C
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	coffee bush			C
<i>Carissa ovata</i>	currantbush			C
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascar Periwinkle	Y		
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman River grass	Y		
<i>Ceriops australis</i>	yellow mangrove			C
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass	Y		
<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	hairy lolly bush			C
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood			C
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash			C
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	thickhead	Y		
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	rubber vine	Y	Restricted Cat 3	
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	tuckeroo			C
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbed-wire grass			C
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	common couch	Y		
<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	Mullumbimby couch	Y		
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>				C
<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	bunchy flat-sedge			C
<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>				C
<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	Florida beggar-weed	Y		
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>				C
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	summer grass	Y		
<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	scaly ebony			C
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	sticky hops bush			C
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	flax leaf fleabane	Y		
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>	poplar gum			C
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Qld blue gum			C
<i>Euroschinus falcata</i> var. <i>falcata</i>	ribbonwood			C


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Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Biosecurity Act	Q
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry			C
<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	beach cherry			C
<i>Ficus opposita</i>	sandpaper fig			C
<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>	rusty sedge			C
<i>Fimbristylis polytrichoides</i>				C
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	red sawsedge			C
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	umbrella cheese tree			C
<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>	native cobbler's pegs			C
<i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i>	umbrella tree			C
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	black speargrass			C
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	snake vine			C
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	blady grass			C
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>		Y		
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	mile-a-minute	Y		
<i>Jasminum didymum</i>	native jasmine			C
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Y	Restricted Cat 3	
<i>Livistona decora</i>	weeping cabbage palm			SL
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	matrush			C
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	swamp box			C
<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>	black mangrove			C
<i>Macaranga involucreata</i>	macaranga			C
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	siratiro	Y		
<i>Mallotus discolor</i>	white kamala			C
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Guinea grass	Y		
<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i>	swamp tea-tree			C
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	swamp paperbark			C
<i>Melinis repens</i>	red natal grass	Y		
<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	Coastal Boobialla			C
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	creeping shade grass			C
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	creeping wood sorrel	Y		
<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	screw pine			C
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	saltwater couch	Y		
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	stinky passion flower	Y		
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	corky passion flower	Y		
<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	quinine tree			C
<i>Pittosporum spinescens</i>				C
<i>Planchonia careya</i>	cockatoo apple			C
<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>	Burdekin plum			C
<i>Psydrax odorata forma buxifolia</i>	shiny leaved canthium			C
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	bracken			C
<i>Rivina humilis</i>	coral berry	Y		



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Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Biosecurity Act	Q
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	beaded samphire			C
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	broad leaved pepper	Y	Restricted Cat 3	
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	South African pigeon grass	Y		
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	flannel weed	Y		
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	black nighshade	Y		
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	giant Parramatta grass	Y		
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	salt couch			C
<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	Jamaica snakeweed	Y		
<i>Stephania japonica</i>	tape vine			C
<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	Australian almond			C
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass			C
<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	poison peach			C
<i>Urena lobata</i>	urena weed	Y		
<i>Zoysia macrantha subsp. macrantha</i>	sand couch			C

*Status:

C = Least Concern under NCA, SL = Special Least Concern Under the NCA, I = Introduced



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Appendix D – Conservation Significant Fauna Species Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment



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**Table D1: Likelihood of Occurrence of Conservation Significant Fauna Species on Site**

This table incorporates the results of the desktop assessment and the site survey results to determine whether species recorded in the desktop survey results are likely to occur on or near the site based on existing habitat and resources available. Species' habitat descriptions are summarised from the Commonwealth DoEE EPBC SPRAT (Species Profile and Threat) Database (<https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>) or for species not listed under the EPBC – the Qld Dept of Environment and Science 'Threatened Species Profiles' (<https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/threatened-species/>) and or the NSW OEH Threatened Species Profiles database (<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/>).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status EPBC	Status NCA	Likelihood of Occurrence on Site
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	MWS	SL	<p>POSSIBLE</p> <p><i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and inland wetlands, primarily found around muddy margins or rocky shores, estuaries, stream banks, lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and claypans, and occasionally piers and jetties, mangroves, and areas of mud littered with rocks and / or snags. Roosts on rocks or in roots or branches of vegetation, mangroves, posts, jetties, moored boats and other artificial structures.</p> <p>This species forages in shallow water and on bare soft mud at the edges of wetlands, often where obstacles project from substrate and sometimes ventures into grassy areas adjoining wetlands. The common sandpiper feeds on molluscs, crustaceans and insects.</p> <p>This species has been recorded at Causeway Lake south of the site (eBird record, 1997) and suitable habitat for this species is present in the wetland habitat along Mulambin Ck foreshore in and near the site.</p>
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked stint	MWS	SL	<p>POSSIBLE</p> <p><i>Calidris ruficollis</i> is a small wader that migrates in summer from Siberia and is found widely around Australia except the arid inland. It prefers intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas including estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons, non-tidal swamps, coastal lakes and lagoons with exposed sandy or muddy edges. Other habitats this species forages within include saltmarsh, wet mats of algae or waterweed and banks of beachcast seagrass or seaweed. Typically, this species forages in small groups, and mixed flocks feeding primarily on invertebrates (worms, molluscs, crustaceans, and insects).</p> <p>This species has been recorded at Mulambin Beach (ALA record, 1998) and suitable habitat for this species is present in the wetland habitat along Mulambin Ck foreshore in and near the site.</p>
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii erebus</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (northern)	V	C	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p><i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii erebus</i> inhabit open forests and woodlands of the north and central east coast of Queensland. They mostly feed on <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp in coastal Qld with some reports of feeding on <i>Casuarina</i> spp in western Qld. This species shows string fidelity to feed trees and have been known to fly upto 10km to seek out their preferred feeding trees. The chewed cones (orts) are typically used in surveys to determine feed tree presence in a site. Glossy Black-Cockatoos are also dependent on large eucalypt hollows (at least 14 cm in diameter) for nest sites and will typically select hollow bearing trees close to a fresh water source. The same hollow may</p>



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status EPBC	Status NCA	Likelihood of Occurrence on Site
				be reused in subsequent years by the same or different females. Breeding occurs from March to August, with laying in autumn and nesting over winter. Suitable breeding hollows were not detected within the study area, however the study area has potential foraging resources though no confirmed feed trees were detected. Based on historical records (ALA) this species does not appear to be utilise the local region and is unlikely to be dependant on the site's habitat.
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Estuarine crocodile	-	V	POSSIBLE This species is the largest reptile species in the world and is widespread in northern Australia, inhabiting waterways from Rockhampton in Queensland, throughout coastal Northern Territory and across to King Sound, near Broome in Western Australia. They are also not uncommon on offshore islands of the Great Barrier Reef. Their habitat is typically rivers, estuaries, creeks, swamps, lagoons, and billabongs and they can tolerate water salinity from 0% (freshwater) to 35% (sea water). During breeding this species creates a mound nest typically in wetland vegetation close to a water source. Given there are nearby records, it is possible that this species utilises the wetland habitat on Mulambin Ck on a transient basis.
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	E	C	UNLIKELY <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> populates a varied range of habitats which include eucalypt forest and woodlands, rocky areas, rainforests, shrubland, sandy lowlands and beaches, desert and grasslands. Additionally, this species is also known to occupy lowland habitats such as beachscrub communities. They can also occupy woodland or eucalypt forest due to these habitats having a high structural diversity for denning purposes. In general, <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> habitat contains some form of rocky area with surrounding vegetated habitats and are most abundant within 150km of the coast. <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> are omnivorous with a varied diet (Oakwood, 2008). Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the subject site.
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared Delma	V	V	UNLIKELY <i>Delma torquata</i> is endemic to Qld where it typically inhabits Poplar Box woodland on alluvial plains, Brigalow open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks and Spotted Gum open forest on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks in the Brigalow Belt bioregion (land zones 3,9 and 10). Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the subject site.
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	Yakka Skink	V	V	UNLIKELY <i>Egernia rugosa</i> is known to occur in a broad range of open forest, woodland and low shrub land vegetation types, predominantly on firm but friable soils but are also known to occur less frequently in rocky environs. The core of the yakka skink's distribution is within the Mulga Lands and Brigalow Belt South bioregions. Other populations are scattered throughout the Brigalow Belt North (east to the Rockhampton area) and Einasleigh Uplands bioregions, extending northwards to southern Cape York Peninsula. Recent surveys have detected populations along the Queensland/New South Wales border. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the subject site.


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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status EPBC	Status NCA	Likelihood of Occurrence on Site
<i>Epthianura crocea macgregori</i>	Capricorn Yellow Chat	CE	E	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p>The species is restricted to coastal areas of central Queensland with confirmed and active breeding populations only known to occur on the Torilla Plain and Fitzroy River Delta. A historical population existed at Curtis Island however based on surveys in 2007 it is now considered that this population is extinct.</p> <p>The Yellow Chat inhabits marine plain wetlands that are subject to extensive seasonal inundation and varying degrees of both fresh and saltwater (tidal) influence. Though this habitat is present along Mulambin Ck, it is highly unlikely this species would utilise the site's habitat based on current activity records.</p>
<i>Erythrorhynchus radiatus</i>	Red goshawk	E	E	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p>The Red Goshawk is endemic to Australia where it is sparsely dispersed across approximately 15% of coastal and sub-coastal Australia, from western Kimberley Division (north of 19°S) to northeastern NSW (north of 33°), and occasionally on continental islands. The Red Goshawk occurs in large bushland remnants of coastal and sub-coastal open forest and rainforest usually near watercourses. Such habitats typically support high bird numbers and biodiversity, especially medium to large bird species which the goshawk requires for prey. The Red Goshawk nests in large trees within 1km of permanent water.</p> <p>The closest ALA records for this species are in Rockhampton and surveys did not detect this species. It is unlikely that this species utilises the subject site.</p>
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	V	V	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p>The rarest Australian falcon species, the distribution of this endemic species is restricted largely to arid areas with high annual average temperatures and annual rainfall of less than 500 mm. It favours lightly timbered and untimbered lowland plains that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses but frequents other habitats including grassland and sand dune habitats. The species has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter.</p> <p>It is unlikely that this species utilises the subject site.</p>
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	V	V	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p><i>Furina dunmalli</i> prefers a range of different habitats that are between 200 to 500m above sea level. These habitats include forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by native Cypress (<i>Callitris spp.</i>), Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>), other wattles (<i>A. burowii</i>, <i>A. deanii</i>, <i>A. leioclyx</i>) or Bull-oak (<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>). Additionally, this species can also be found in various Blue Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>), Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>E. melanophloia</i>), White Cypress Pine (<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>) and Bullock open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils.</p> <p>Records show that some <i>Furina dunmalli</i> have inhabited the hard ironstone country near Dalby, Queensland. There is insufficient knowledge on the ecological requirements of this species, although some <i>Furina dunmalli</i> have been found taking refuge under fallen timber and ground litter as well as cracks in alluvial clay soil</p> <p>Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the subject site.</p>


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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status EPBC	Status NCA	Likelihood of Occurrence on Site
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	V	SL	UNLIKELY <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> prefers permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2,000 m above sea-level. Usually the species inhabits open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around water bodies). However, they can also occur in modified or artificial habitats, and in habitats located close to humans or human activity. Latham's snipe feeds mostly on seeds, other plant material primarily from Cyperaceae, Poaceae, Juncaceae, Polygonaceae, Ranunculaceae and Fabaceae and insects. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the subject site.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	V	UNLIKELY <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i> occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range, with a distribution that extends from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in central Queensland, west to Charleville and Longreach, east to the coast from Prosperine to Port Curtis, and south to scattered sites in south-eastern Queensland. This ground-dwelling pigeon typically inhabits open-forests to sparse, open-woodlands and scrub that are dominated in the overstorey by <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Acacia</i> or <i>Callitris</i> species with remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities, and within 3 km of water bodies or courses. In Qld, Squatter Pigeon (southern) foraging and breeding habitat is known to occur on well-draining, sandy or loamy soils on low, gently sloping, flat to undulating plains and foothills (Land Zone 5), and lateritic (duplex) soils on low 'jump-ups' and escarpments (Land Zone 7). It is unlikely that this species utilises the subject site.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	V	V	POSSIBLE <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> migrates to Australia in Summer where it is recorded in all coastal regions of Queensland and NSW, extending inland to the western slopes of the Great Divide and occasionally onto the adjacent inland plains. This species is almost exclusively aerial, most often seen at heights of less than 1 m up to more than 1000 m above the ground. Foraging in flight above a wide variety of more often wooded habitats but including, farmland, heathland, mudflats, open habitats, recently disturbed areas, updraughts near ridges or cliffs or sand-dunes. This species roosts in tree hollows or the canopy of open forests and woodlands. <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> was not seen during surveys, but the site may provide habitat for this species.
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	E	V	UNLIKELY <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> is a large migratory shorebird which breeds in the northern hemisphere during the boreal summer, and whose distribution during non-breeding period mainly occurs along the north and east coasts of Australia. The bar-tailed godwit (western Alaskan) occurs mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. It has also been recorded in coastal sewage farms and saltworks, salt lakes and brackish wetlands near coasts, sandy ocean beaches, rock platforms and coral reef-flats. This species usually forages near the edge of water or in shallow water, mainly in tidal estuaries and harbours. They prefer exposed sandy or soft mud substrates on intertidal flats, banks and beaches. It is unlikely that this species utilises the subject site.



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status EPBC	Status NCA	Likelihood of Occurrence on Site
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost bat	V	E	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p><i>Macroderma gigas</i> have been recorded in both arid regions (Pilbara region) and rainforest areas (North Queensland). This species roosts in caves, old mine tunnels and in deep cracks in rocks. They usually roost in colonies but, because many of their roosting sites are being destroyed, it is rare to find large colonies. Ghost bats are distributed widely but patchily across the northern half of Australia and are found in a variety of tropical habitats.</p> <p>Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the subject site.</p>
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	MTS	SL	<p>POSSIBLE</p> <p><i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> (Black-faced Monarch) is a widespread and common summer breeding migrant from PNG found in eastern Australia from September to March where it inhabits rainforest, eucalypt forest and woodlands. The Black-faced Monarch builds a deep cup nest of casuarina needles, bark, roots, moss and spider web in the fork of a tree, about 3 m to 6 m above the ground.</p> <p>It is possible that this species utilises the subject site on a transient basis.</p>
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	MTS	SL	<p>POSSIBLE</p> <p><i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> are widespread in eastern Australia and are migratory, moving north in autumn to spend winter in northern Australia and New Guinea. Satin Flycatchers inhabit heavily vegetated gullies in eucalypt-dominated forests and taller woodlands, and on migration, occur in coastal forests, woodlands, mangroves and drier woodlands and open forests.</p> <p>It is possible that this species utilises the subject site on a transient basis.</p>
<i>Neochmia ruficauda</i> <i>ruficauda</i>	Star Finch (eastern)	E	E	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p>The Star Finch (eastern) is a sedentary bird that feeds primarily on seeds but also eats insects and other invertebrates. This species has an extremely limited population with only 50 individuals estimated and is possibly already extinct. The distribution of this subspecies is poorly known, and it has disappeared from much of its former range. The most recent records occur in an area from near Wowan, north to Bowen, west to beyond Winton. It has been recorded from damp grasslands, sedgeland or grassy woodlands near permanent water or areas of regular inundation. Occasionally, individuals have been reported in disturbed habitat and suburban areas.</p> <p>This species is unlikely to utilise habitat on the subject site.</p>



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status EPBC	Status NCA	Likelihood of Occurrence on Site
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew	CE	E	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p><i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> is a large migratory shorebird. It is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts especially estuaries, bays, harbours and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats and often with seagrass beds. The species is less frequently encountered on ocean beaches, coral reefs, rock platforms and rocky islets.</p> <p><i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> predominantly forages on sheltered intertidal sandflats or mudflats which are open except for seagrass, often near mangroves, in saltmarsh, rockpools and beaches near the tide line. This species roosts during high tides on sandy spits and islets, especially on dry beach sand near the high-water mark, and among coastal vegetation including low saltmarsh or mangroves.</p> <p>Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the subject site.</p>
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	MWS	SL	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p>This migratory species has a largely coastal distribution and is found in all states including Tasmania. They breed in Siberia and migrate to Australia in summer. Often seen with the Eastern curlew this species may gather in large flocks on coastal and inland wetlands near swamps and flooded areas.</p> <p>It is unlikely that this species utilises the subject site.</p>
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	MWS	SL	<p>POSSIBLE</p> <p><i>Pandion haliaetus</i> occurs in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands. They are predominately found in coastal areas however, travel inland along major rivers. Osprey require extensive areas of fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging. This species typically feeds on fish, but may also feed on molluscs, crustaceans, insects, reptiles, birds and mammals and is reasonably tolerant of urbanised environments.</p> <p>It is possible that this species utilises the wetlands in the along Mulambin Ck for feeding.</p>
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	V	V	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p><i>Petauroides volans</i> is found in a variety of eucalypt forest and woodlands preferring taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and abundant hollows. This species is nocturnal, sheltering in tree hollows during the day, and requires areas of undisturbed and unfragmented native forest of at least 160km² to maintain viable populations.</p> <p>Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the subject site.</p>
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	V	V	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p>The yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) is found at altitudes ranging from sea level to 1400m above sea level and has a widespread but patchy distribution from south-eastern Queensland (Qld) to far south-eastern SA, near the SA-Vic border. Their distribution extends inland to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range in parts of NSW and Qld</p> <p>The yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) occurs in eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests. The species shows a preference for large patches of mature old growth forest that provide</p>



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				<p>suitable trees for foraging and shelter with a high proportion of winter-flowering and smooth-barked eucalypts. Minimum habitat areas of 180–350 km² are required to maintain a viable subpopulation.</p> <p>This species dens in hollows during the day and hollow-bearing trees used by the glider are primarily living, smooth-barked eucalypts. Sap is an important part of this species diet and characteristic feeding scars on trees are typically used to detect activity. Grey gums are most commonly utilised for feeding in Qld.</p> <p>Though the site contains suitable foraging and habitat resources, there are no ALA records within 30km of the subject site. This species has low dispersal capacity so it is therefore unlikely it utilises the site.</p>
<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	white-tailed tropicbird	M	SL	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p>The White-tailed Tropicbird (Christmas Island) is endemic to Christmas Island. The species nests over the whole island and feeds in warm waters off the coast. The Tropicbird is able to utilise a broad range of nest-sites, from trees in closed-canopy rainforest to bare sandy ground, to rugged rocky terrain in cliffs and quarries.</p> <p>It nests in deep, completely shaded hollows or crevices, and very occasionally on the ground. It is able to utilise a range of nest-sites, including hollows in rainforest trees and crevices on rock faces, cliffs and quarries.</p> <p>It is unlikely that this species utilises the subject site.</p>
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E	E	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p><i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> inhabits dry open sclerophyll forests and woodlands occurring on fertile soils. Communities containing denser vegetation and larger trees are generally preferred; however <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> can also inhabit less optimal habitat such as young forests, highly fragmented vegetation communities, and small remnants. This species prefers to forage on leaves of <i>Eucalyptus</i> species but will also feed leaves of <i>Corymbia</i>, <i>Angophora</i>, <i>Lophostemon</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> species.</p> <p>No evidence of this species was observed on-site, searches of available databases (e.g. WildNet and Atlas of Living Australia) indicate that there are no recent records of this species proximate to the site, and there is only a very small area of essential habitat for this species mapped on the site. It is therefore unlikely that this species utilises the site.</p>
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Southern Black-throated Finch	E	E	<p>UNLIKELY</p> <p>The southern subspecies of the Black-throated Finch currently occurs in coastal northern Queensland and inland central Queensland. This small but brightly coloured species occupies woodland savannah and riverine vegetation. Inland it prefers grassy woodland dominated by eucalypts, paperbarks or acacias, while in coastal areas it occupies open grassy plains with Pandanus. This species' diet consists mainly of grass seed, flying insects, spiders and ants and their larvae. This species is mostly sedentary, and usually seen in pairs or flocks of up to 30 individuals. Flocks often forage, bathe, drink and rest together.</p> <p>This species was not observed during surveys and there are no ALA records in the local region. It is therefore unlikely to utilise habitat on the subject site.</p>
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying-fox	V	C	<p>POSSIBLE</p> <p>The grey-headed flying-fox occurs in the coastal belt from Rockhampton to Melbourne. It requires foraging resources (typically flowering gums and paperbark) and roosting sites. It is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilises vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, <i>Melaleuca</i> swamps</p>


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				and <i>Banksia</i> woodlands. None of the vegetation communities used by the Grey-headed Flying-fox produce continuous foraging resources throughout the year, so the species selectively forages where food is available. As a result, patterns of occurrence and relative abundance within its distribution vary widely between seasons and between years. At a local scale, the species is generally present intermittently and irregularly. The Grey-headed Flying-fox roosts in camps – often mixed species (black and little red flying foxes) and of various sizes. They most frequently travel around 15km from a roost site to feed although are capable of traveling up to 50km as food resources change. While no roost sites were found on-site, grey-headed flying-fox may periodically forage on the site when suitable food resources are available.
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	MWS	SL	POSSIBLE <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> is a north south migrant (and possibly altitudinal), inhabiting the dense undergrowth of rainforests, wet sclerophyll forests, swamp woodlands and mangroves. It is possible that this species utilises the subject site.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	E	E	UNLIKELY <i>Rostratula australis</i> is a cryptic species that is generally encountered singly or in pairs, and less frequently in small groups. This species is most common in eastern Australia where it is usually found in shallow inland permanent or temporary wetlands. This species is piscivorous and nests on sheltered beaches above the high tide mark. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the site.
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch	MTS	SL	POSSIBLE <i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i> is found in coastal north-eastern and eastern Australia, including coastal islands, from Cape York, Queensland to Port Stephens, New South Wales. Though migratory further south, this species is mostly resident in Qld where it typically inhabits thick understorey in rainforests, wet gullies, riparian vegetation and sometimes mangroves. Suitable habitat for this species is present on the subject site – mostly along Mulambin Ck.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	MWS	SL	POSSIBLE <i>Tringa nebularia</i> occurs in all types of wetlands including inland wetlands (e.g. swamps, lakes, dams, rivers, creeks, inundated floodplains) and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity (e.g. tidal pools, harbours, river estuaries, lagoons). The species prefer wetlands with mud or clay edges with bare, emergent or fringing vegetation including short sedges and saltmarsh, mangroves, thickets of rushes and dead or live trees. The Common Greenshank does not breed in Australia, however a population of 18,000–19,000 spend the non-breeding season in Australia. It is typically seen singly or in small to large flocks, foraging at the edges of wetland, mudflats, channels or among mangrove pneumatophores, occasionally feeding on exposed seagrass beds (Higgins & Davies 1996). Its diet consists of molluscs, crustaceans, insects and occasionally fish and frogs. Suitable habitat for this species is present on the subject site – mostly along Mulambin Ck and there are nearby records within 5-10km (ALA) so it is possible that this species utilises the subject site.


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<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	UNLIKELY <i>Turnix melanogaster</i> is restricted to rainforests and forests, mostly in areas with 770-1200 mm rainfall per annum. This species prefers semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, araucarian microphyll vine forest and araucarian notophyll vine forest. It also occurs in dense acacia thickets and, littoral area, lantana which is used for diurnal foraging and nocturnal roosting and pasture grass adjacent to habitat areas. Extensive leaf-litter is required for foraging, fallen logs and a dense, heterogeneously distributed shrub layers are also considered to be important habitat characteristics for shelter and breeding. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the subject site.
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse, False Water Rat	V	V	UNLIKELY <i>Xeromys myoides</i> inhabit mangroves and the associated saltmarsh, sedgelands, clay pans, heathlands and freshwater wetlands. In Queensland the upper tidal areas on the shoreward side of the mangrove zone often support saltmarsh adjoining terrestrial communities including freshwater wetland, coastal woodland or wet heathland. These communities are all utilised by the water mouse for foraging and nesting. This species' diet typically includes a variety of crustaceans, marine polyclads, marine pulmonates, mud lobster <i>Laomedia healyi</i> , mottled shore crab <i>Peragrapsis laevis</i> and marine bivalves. Though there is suitable habitat along Mulambin Ck, there are no nearby records for this species. This species is unlikely to utilise the subject site.

*Status: As listed within the Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992: CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SL = Special Least Concern, C = Least Concern. As listed in the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: CE# = Critically Endangered, E# = Endangered, V# = Vulnerable, CD# = Conservation Dependent, I# = Introduced Species, MTS = Migratory Terrestrial Species, MWS = Migratory Wetland Species, M = Marine



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Appendix E – State Code 16: Native Vegetation Clearing Response



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State code 16: Native vegetation clearing

For guidance on how to address this code, please refer to the State Development Assessment Provisions Guidance material: State code 16: Native vegetation clearing.

Please note: It is only necessary to provide a response to the performance outcomes relevant to the clearing purpose(s). Table 16.1 below specifies which tables of performance outcomes are relevant for each clearing purpose. Tables that are not relevant to your clearing purpose can be left blank or deleted.

As an example, only Table 16.2 and Table 16.15 are relevant for a development application for operational works that involves managing thickened vegetation. The remaining tables may be deleted.

Table 16.1: Relevant code provisions for each type of development

Clearing purpose	Relevant provisions
Material change of use and / or reconfiguring a lot and / or operational work	
Public safety, relevant infrastructure activities and / or consequential development of IPA approval	Table 16.2 and Table 16.3
Extractive industry	Table 16.2 and Table 16.4
Coordinated project (agriculture)	Table 16.2 and Table 16.5
Coordinated project (extractive industry)	Table 16.2 and Table 16.6
Coordinated project (all other purposes)	Table 16.2 and Table 16.7
Material change of use and / or reconfiguring a lot for all other purposes	Table 16.2 and Table 16.8
Material change of use and / or reconfiguring a lot for which there will be no clearing as a result of the material change of use or reconfiguring a lot	Table 16.9
Material change of use and / or reconfiguring a lot for which clearing is limited to clearing that could be done as exempt clearing work for the purpose of the development prior to the material change of use or reconfiguring a lot application being approved	Table 16.2 and Table 16.10
Operational work	
Necessary environmental clearing	Table 16.2 and Table 16.11
Control non-native plants or declared pests	Table 16.2 and Table 16.12
Encroachment	Table 16.2 and Table 16.13
Fodder harvesting	Table 16.2 and Table 16.14
Managing thickened vegetation	Table 16.2 and Table 16.15

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Table 16.2: General

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO1 Clearing of vegetation is consistent with any notice requiring compliance on the land subject to the development application, unless a better environmental outcome can be achieved.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA No known notice requiring compliance is registered on the site.
PO2 Clearing of vegetation is consistent with vegetation management requirements for particular regulated areas unless a better environmental outcome can be achieved.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA Site is not within any known particular regulated area (e.g. exchange area, unlawfully cleared area, declared offset area of PMAV area).
PO3 Clearing of vegetation in a legally secured offset area: 1. is consistent with the offset delivery plan; or 2. is consistent with an agreement for the offset area on the land subject to the development application; or 3. only occurs if an additional offset is provided.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA Site is not within any known legally secured offset area.

Table 16.3: Public safety, relevant infrastructure activities and / or consequential development of IPA approval

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Clearing avoids and minimises impacts		
PO4 Clearing of vegetation and adverse impacts of clearing vegetation do not occur unless the application has demonstrated that the clearing and the adverse impacts of clearing have been: 1. reasonably avoided; or 2. reasonably minimised where it cannot be reasonably avoided.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Clearing associated with wetlands		
PO5 Clearing of vegetation within a natural wetland and/or within 100 metres of the defining bank of a natural wetland maintains the composition, structure and function of any regional ecosystem associated with any natural wetland to protect all of the following: 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion;	A05.1 Clearing does not occur in a natural wetland or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland . OR A05.2 Clearing within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland :	NA

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; 3. aquatic habitat; 4. terrestrial habitat.	1. does not occur within 10 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland ; and 2. does not exceed widths in reference table 1 in this code.	
PO6 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem associated with a natural wetland does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Clearing associated with watercourses and drainage features		
PO7 Clearing of vegetation within a watercourse and/or drainage feature and/or within the relevant distance (listed in reference table 2) of a watercourse and/or drainage feature , maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem associated with the watercourse and/or drainage feature to protect all of the following: 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; 2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; 3. aquatic habitat; 4. terrestrial habitat.	AO7.1 Clearing does not occur in any of the following areas: 1. inside the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature ; and 2. within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in reference table 2 of this code. OR AO7.2 Clearing within any watercourse or drainage feature , or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in reference table 2 of this code: 1. does not exceed the widths in reference table 1 of this code; and 2. does not occur within 10 metres of the defining bank , unless clearing is required into or across the watercourse or drainage feature .	NA
PO8 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem associated with a watercourse and/or drainage feature does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Connectivity		

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO9 Regional ecosystems on the subject land and any adjacent land retain sufficient vegetation to: 1. maintain ecological processes ; and 2. ensure the regional ecosystem remains in the landscape despite threatening processes .	AO9.1 Clearing occurs in accordance with reference table 3 in this code.	NA
Soil erosion if the local government is not the assessment manager for the development application		
PO10 Clearing of vegetation does not result in accelerated soil erosion within or outside the land the subject of the development application.	AO10.1 Clearing only occurs if an erosion and sediment control plan is developed and implemented to prevent increased soil erosion and instability resulting from the clearing .	NA
Salinity		
PO11 Clearing of vegetation within 100 metres of a salinity expression area does not contribute to or accelerate land degradation through either of the following: 1. waterlogging ; 2. the salinisation of groundwater , surface water or soil.	AO11.1 Clearing does not occur within 100 metres of a salinity expression area .	NA
Conserving least concern regional ecosystems - Minimising clearing of areas temporarily required to enable construction of the infrastructure		
PO12 Clearing of vegetation for temporary use areas to construct necessary infrastructure, such as temporary use roads or access tracks, maintains the composition, structure and function of least concern regional ecosystems .	AO12.1 Clearing for temporary use areas to construct necessary infrastructure does not occur in a least concern regional ecosystem . OR AO12.2 Total clearing for temporary use areas to construct necessary infrastructure in any regional ecosystem combined does not exceed the widths prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code. OR AO12.3 Total clearing for temporary use areas to construct necessary infrastructure in any regional ecosystem combined does not exceed areas prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code.	NA

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO13 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem for temporary use areas to construct necessary infrastructure does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, the cleared area is rehabilitated .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Conserving endangered and of concern regional ecosystems		
PO14 Clearing of vegetation maintains the composition, structure and function of endangered regional ecosystems and/or of concern regional ecosystems .	AO14.1 Clearing does not occur in an endangered regional ecosystem or an of concern regional ecosystem . OR AO14.2 Total clearing of endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems combined does not exceed the widths prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code. OR AO14.3 Total clearing of endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems combined does not exceed areas prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code.	NA
PO15 Where clearing of vegetation in an endangered regional ecosystem or an of concern regional ecosystems does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, the cleared area: 1. is rehabilitated ; or 2. where the cleared area cannot reasonably be rehabilitated , an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Essential habitat excluding essential habitat for <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (koalas) if development is assessable under Schedule 10, Part 10 of the Planning Regulation 2017		

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO16 Clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem that is an area of essential habitat maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem for each protected wildlife species individually.	AO16.1 Clearing does not occur in essential habitat . OR AO16.2 Clearing in essential habitat does not exceed the widths prescribed in reference table 1 of this code. OR AO16.3 Clearing in essential habitat does not exceed the areas prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code.	NA
PO17 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem that is an area of essential habitat does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact for each protected wildlife species individually.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Acid sulfate soils if the local government is not the assessment manager for the development application		
PO18 Clearing of vegetation does not result in, or accelerate, disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will result in either of the following: 1. aeration of horizons containing iron sulphides; 2. mobilisation of acid or metals.	AO18.1 Clearing does not occur in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3 . OR AO18.2 Clearing in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3 in areas below the five metre Australian Height Datum only occurs where: 1. mechanical clearing does not disturb the soil to a depth greater than 30 centimetres; and 2. acid sulfate soils are managed consistent with the soil management guidelines in the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual.	NA

Table 16.4: Extractive industry

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Clearing avoids and minimises impacts		
PO19 Clearing of vegetation and adverse impacts of clearing vegetation do not occur unless the application has demonstrated that the clearing and the adverse impacts of clearing have been: 1. reasonably avoided; or 2. reasonably minimised where it cannot be reasonably avoided.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Clearing associated with wetlands		
PO20 Clearing of vegetation within a natural wetland and/or within 100 metres of the defining bank of a natural wetland maintains the composition, structure and function of any regional ecosystem associated with any natural wetland to protect all of the following: 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; 2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; 3. aquatic habitat; 4. terrestrial habitat.	AO20.1 Clearing does not occur in a natural wetland or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland . OR AO20.2 Clearing within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland : 1. does not occur within 10 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland ; and 2. does not exceed widths in table reference table 1 in this code.	NA
PO21 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem associated with a natural wetland does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	
Clearing associated with watercourses and drainage features		
PO22 Clearing of vegetation within a watercourse and/or drainage feature and/or within the relevant distance (listed in reference table 2) of a watercourse and/or drainage feature , maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem associated with the watercourse and/or drainage feature to protect all of the following: 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; 2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants;	AO22.1 Clearing does not occur in any of the following areas: 1. inside the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature ; and 2. within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in reference table 2 of this code. OR	NA

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
3. aquatic habitat; 4. terrestrial habitat.	AO22.2 Clearing within any watercourse or drainage feature , or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in reference table 2 of this code: 1. does not exceed the widths in table reference table 1 of this code; and 2. does not occur within 10 metres of the defining bank , unless clearing is required into or across the watercourse or drainage feature .	
PO23 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem associated with a watercourse and/or drainage feature does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Connectivity		
PO24 Regional ecosystems on the subject land and any adjacent land retain sufficient vegetation to maintain: 1. ecological processes ; and 2. ensure the regional ecosystem remains in the landscape despite threatening processes .	AO24.1 Clearing occurs in accordance with reference table 3 in this code.	NA
Soil erosion if the local government is not the assessment manager for the development application		
PO25 Clearing does not result in accelerated soil erosion within or outside the land the subject of the development application.	AO25.1 Clearing only occurs if an erosion and sediment control plan is developed and implemented to prevent soil erosion and instability resulting from the clearing .	NA
Salinity		
PO26 Clearing within 100 metres of a salinity expression area does not contribute to or accelerate land degradation through either of the following: 1. waterlogging ; 2. the salinisation of groundwater , surface water or soil.	AO26.1 Clearing does not occur within 100 metres of a salinity expression area .	NA
Conserving endangered and of concern regional ecosystems		

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
PO27 Clearing of vegetation maintains the composition, structure and function of endangered regional ecosystems and/or of concern regional ecosystems .	AO27.1 Clearing does not occur in an endangered regional ecosystem or an of concern regional ecosystem . OR AO27.2 Total clearing of endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems combined does not exceed the widths prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code. OR AO27.3 Total clearing of endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems combined does not exceed areas prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code.	NA
PO28 Where clearing of vegetation in an endangered regional ecosystem or an of concern regional ecosystems does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, the cleared area: 1. is rehabilitated ; or 2. where the cleared area cannot be rehabilitated , an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Essential habitat excluding essential habitat for <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (koalas) if development is assessable under Schedule 10, Part 10 of the Planning Regulation 2017		
PO29 Clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem that is an area of essential habitat maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem for each protected wildlife species individually.	AO29.1 Clearing does not occur in essential habitat . OR AO29.2 Clearing in essential habitat does not exceed the widths prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code.	NA

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	OR AO29.3 Clearing in essential habitat does not exceed the areas prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code.	
PO30 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem that is an area of essential habitat does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact for each protected wildlife species individually.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Acid sulfate soils if the local government is not the assessment manager for the development application		
PO31 Clearing does not result in, or accelerate, disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will result in either of the following: 1. aeration of horizons containing iron sulphides 2. mobilisation of acid or metals.	AO31.1 Clearing does not occur in land zone 1 , land zone 2 or land zone 3 . OR AO31.2 Clearing in land zone 1 , land zone 2 or land zone 3 in areas below the five metre Australian Height Datum only occurs where: 1. mechanical clearing does not disturb the soil to a depth greater than 30 centimetres; and 2. acid sulfate soils are managed consistent with the soil management guidelines in the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual.	NA
Staged clearing		
PO32 Clearing of vegetation : 1. is staged in line with operational needs that restrict clearing to the current operational area; and 2. only occurs in the area from which material will be extracted, and any reasonably associated built infrastructure , within the term of the development approval; and 3. does not occur without required permits.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA

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Table 16.5: Coordinated project (agriculture)

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Clearing avoids and minimises impacts		
PO33 Clearing of vegetation and adverse impacts of clearing vegetation do not occur unless the application has demonstrated that the clearing and the adverse impacts of clearing have been: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. reasonably avoided; or 2. reasonably minimised where it cannot be reasonably avoided. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Clearing associated with wetlands		
PO34 Clearing of vegetation within a natural wetland and/or within 100 metres of the defining bank of a natural wetland maintains the composition, structure and function of any regional ecosystem associated with any natural wetland to protect all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; 2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; 3. aquatic habitat; 4. terrestrial habitat. 	AO34.1 Clearing does not occur in a natural wetland or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland . OR AO34.2 Clearing within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. does not occur within 10 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland; and 2. does not exceed widths in table reference table 1 in this code. 	NA
PO35 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem associated with a natural wetland does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Clearing associated with watercourses and drainage features		
PO36 Clearing of vegetation within a watercourse and/or drainage feature and/or within the relevant distance (listed in reference table 2) of a watercourse and/or drainage feature , maintains the composition, structure and function of the	AO36.1 Clearing does not occur in any of the following areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. inside the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature; and 	NA

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
regional ecosystem associated with the watercourse and/or drainage feature to protect all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; 2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; 3. aquatic habitat; 4. terrestrial habitat. 	2. within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in reference table 2 of this code. OR AO36.2 Clearing within any watercourse or drainage feature , or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in reference table 2 of this code: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. does not exceed the widths in table reference table 1 of this code; and 2. does not occur within 10 metres of the defining bank, unless clearing is required into or across the watercourse or drainage feature. 	
PO37 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem associated with a watercourse and/or drainage feature does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Connectivity		
PO38 Regional ecosystems on the subject land and any adjacent land retain sufficient vegetation to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. maintain ecological processes; and 2. ensure the regional ecosystem remains in the landscape despite threatening processes. 	AO38.1 Clearing occurs in accordance reference table 3 of this code.	NA
PO39 Where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem does not maintain ecological processes; and 2. the regional ecosystem does not remain in the landscape despite threatening processes; and 3. the clearing cannot be avoided; and 4. the clearing has been mitigated 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .		
Soil erosion if the local government is not the assessment manager for the development application		
PO40 Clearing does not result in accelerated soil erosion within or outside the land the subject of the development application.	AO40.1 Clearing only occurs if an erosion and sediment control plan is developed and implemented to prevent soil erosion and instability resulting from the clearing .	NA
Salinity		
PO41 Clearing within 100 metres of a salinity expression area does not contribute to or accelerate land degradation through either of the following: 1. waterlogging ; 2. the salinisation of groundwater , surface water or soil.	AO41.1 Clearing does not occur within 100 metres of a salinity expression area .	NA
Conserving endangered and of concern regional ecosystems		
PO42 Clearing of vegetation maintains the composition, structure and function of endangered regional ecosystems and/or of concern regional ecosystems .	AO42.1 Clearing does not occur in an endangered regional ecosystem or an of concern regional ecosystem . OR AO42.2 Total clearing of endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems combined does not exceed the widths prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code. OR AO42.3 Total clearing of endangered regional ecosystems and of concern regional ecosystems combined does not exceed areas prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code.	NA
PO43 Where clearing of vegetation in an endangered regional ecosystem or an of concern regional ecosystems does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, the cleared area: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is rehabilitated; or 2. where the cleared area cannot be rehabilitated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact. 		
Essential habitat excluding essential habitat for <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (koalas) if development is assessable under Schedule 10, Part 10 of the Planning Regulation 2017		
PO44 Clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem that is an area of essential habitat maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem for each protected wildlife species individually.	AO44.1 Clearing does not occur in essential habitat . OR AO44.2 Clearing in essential habitat does not exceed the widths prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code. OR AO44.3 Clearing in essential habitat does not exceed the areas prescribed in table reference table 1 of this code.	NA
PO45 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem that is an area of essential habitat does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact for each protected wildlife species individually.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Acid sulfate soils if the local government is not the assessment manager for the development application		
PO46 Clearing does not result in, or accelerate, disturbance of acid sulfate soils or changes to the hydrology of the location that will result in either of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. aeration of horizons containing iron sulphides; 2. mobilisation of acid or metals. 	AO46.1 Clearing does not occur in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3 . OR AO46.2 Clearing in land zone 1, land zone 2 or land zone 3 in areas below the five metre Australian Height Datum only occurs where:	NA

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mechanical clearing does not disturb the soil to a depth greater than 30 centimetres; and 2. acid sulfate soils are managed consistent with the soil management guidelines in the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual. 	
Clearing for agriculture		
PO47 Clearing of vegetation only occurs where the land is suitable for agriculture having regard to topography, climate and soil attributes.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
PO48 For applications for irrigated crops, the owner of the land has, or may have, access to enough water for establishing, cultivating and harvesting the crops to which the clearing of vegetation relates.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA

Table 16.6: Coordinated project (extractive industry)

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Clearing avoids and minimises impacts		
PO49 Clearing of vegetation and adverse impacts of clearing vegetation do not occur unless the application has demonstrated that the clearing and the adverse impacts of clearing have been: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. reasonably avoided; or 2. reasonably minimised where it cannot be reasonably avoided. 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Clearing associated with wetlands		
PO50 Clearing of vegetation within a natural wetland and/or within 100 metres of the defining bank of a natural wetland maintains the composition, structure and function of any regional ecosystem associated with any natural wetland to protect all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; 2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; 3. aquatic habitat; 	AO50.1 Clearing does not occur in a natural wetland or within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland . OR AO50.2 Clearing within 100 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. does not occur within 10 metres of the defining bank of any natural wetland; and 	NA

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Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
4. terrestrial habitat.	2. does not exceed widths in reference table 1 in this code.	
PO51 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem associated with a natural wetland does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Clearing associated with watercourses and drainage features		
PO52 Clearing of vegetation within a watercourse and/or drainage feature and/or within the relevant distance (listed in reference table 2) of a watercourse and/or drainage feature , maintains the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem associated with the watercourse and/or drainage feature to protect all of the following: 1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion; 2. water quality by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants; 3. aquatic habitat; 4. terrestrial habitat.	AO52.1 Clearing does not occur in any of the following areas: 1. inside the defining bank of a watercourse or drainage feature ; and 2. within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in reference table 2 of this code. OR AO52.2 Clearing within any watercourse or drainage feature , or within the relevant distance of the defining bank of any watercourse or drainage feature in reference table 2 of this code: 1. does not exceed the widths in reference table 1 of this code; and 2. does not occur within 10 metres of the defining bank , unless clearing is required into or across the watercourse or drainage feature .	NA
PO53 Where clearing of vegetation in a regional ecosystem associated with a watercourse and/or drainage feature does not maintain the composition, structure and function of the regional ecosystem , and cannot be avoided and has been mitigated, an offset is provided for any acceptable significant residual impact .	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	NA
Connectivity		

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