

Appendix C – EPBC MNES Likelihood table

The Protected Matters Search Tool (<http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool>) was accessed on 21 May 2019, 18 October 2021 and updated on 3 February 2023. The results are summarized below along with the likelihood of occurrence for the species or community. This likelihood is based on database or other records, presence or absence of suitable habitats, features of the proposed site, results of field surveys and professional judgement. Marine species (including whales, seabirds, turtles and seals) have been removed from the list as these species were not considered relevant to the current proposal.

Five terms used for the likelihood of occurrence of species are defined as follows:

“Known” = the species was or has been observed on the subject site

“Likely” = a medium to high probability that a species uses or occurs on the subject site,

“Potential” = suitable habitat for a species occurs on the subject site, but there is insufficient information to categorise the species as likely to occur, or unlikely to occur,

“Unlikely” = a very low to low probability that a species uses the subject site or occurs on the site,

“No” = habitat on the subject site and in the vicinity is unsuitable for the species.

Those species considered as ‘potentially’ occurring, ‘likely’ or ‘known’ to occur are considered subject species for this referral and are **bolded**.

EPBC Act Status

CE = Critically Endangered

E = Endangered

V = Vulnerable

M = Migratory species

Common Name	EPBC Act status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence and justification	Targeted Survey Undertaken and results	Recorded on-site	Significant Impact Criteria Applied
Endangered Ecological communities						
Castlereagh Scribbly Gum and Agnes Banks Woodlands of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E	"Sydney Basin Bioregion, mostly in the Cumberland IBRA sub-region, with small occurrences in the Sydney Cataract, Wollemi and Burratorang sub-regions. It occurs primarily in the Castlereagh area in the north-west of the Cumberland Plain with other known occurrences near Holsworthy, Kemps Creek and Longneck Lagoon. Occurs primarily on Tertiary sands and gravels of the Hawkesbury-Nepean river system. At Agnes Banks it primarily occurs on aeolian (wind-blown) sands overlying Tertiary alluvium. Found on flat or gently undulating terrain in rain shadow areas typically receiving 700–900 mm annual rainfall. The ecological community occurs primarily at low elevations up to 80 m above sea level (ASL), including old ridges, dunes and terraces.	Unlikely – incorrect spatial distribution	Yes – vegetation validation completed across the site	No	No
Coastal floodplain eucalypt forest of eastern Australia	E		Potential – known to occur in the locality and previously mapped (OEH 2016) in the referral area	Yes – vegetation validation completed across the site	Yes	Yes

Common Name		EPBC Act status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence and justification	Targeted Survey Undertaken and results	Recorded on-site	Significant Impact Criteria Applied
Coastal Upland Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion		E	Endemic to NSW and confined to the Sydney Basin Bioregion. It occurs in the eastern Sydney Basin from the Somersby district in the north (Somersby-Hornsby plateaux) to the Robertson district in the south (n the Woronora plateau). Occur primarily on impermeable sandstone plateaux with shallow groundwater aquifers in the headwaters and impeded drainage lines of streams, and on sandstone benches with abundant seepage moisture	Unlikely – soil substrate not present	Yes – vegetation validation completed across the site	No	No
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion		CE	Occurs in western Sydney, with the most extensive stands occurring in the Castlereagh and Holsworthy areas. Smaller remnants occur in the Kemps Creek area and in the eastern section of the Cumberland Plain. Mainly occurs on clay soils derived from the deposits of ancient river systems (alluvium), or on shale soils of the Wianamatta Shales.	Unlikely – incorrect spatial distribution	Yes – vegetation validation completed across the site	No	No
Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest		CE	Endemic to the shale hills and plains of the Sydney Basin Bioregion in NSW, occurring primarily in, but not limited to, the Cumberland Sub-region. Flat to undulating or hilly terrain, at elevations up to approximately 350 metres above sea level. Predominantly associated with clay soils, that are derived from Wianamatta Shale geology. Minor occurrences may be present on other soil groups, notably Holocene Alluvium and soils derived from the and Mittagong Formation.	Likely - known to occur in the locality and previously mapped (OEH 2016) in the referral area	Yes – vegetation validation completed across the site	Yes – identified during survey	Yes
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion		CE	Occurs at the edges of the Cumberland Plain in western Sydney, most now occurs in the Hawkesbury, Baulkham Hills, Liverpool, Parramatta, Penrith, Campbelltown and Wollondilly local government areas. Intergrade between clay soils from the shale rock and earthy and sandy soils from sandstone, or where shale caps overlay sandstone.	Likely – known to occur in the locality and previously mapped (OEH 2016) in the referral area	Yes – vegetation validation completed across the site	Yes – identified during survey	Yes
Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion		E	Generally confined to the Sydney Basin bioregion, including the Moss Vale, Ettrema, Burragorang, Sydney Cataract, and Wollemi IBRA sub-regions. However, some patches may extend into the Kanangra and Oberon IBRA sub-regions of the South Eastern Highlands bioregion. Found on igneous rock (predominately Tertiary basalt and microsyenite). Typically occurs at elevations between 650 and 1050 m above sea level.	Unlikely – soil substrate not present	Yes – vegetation validation completed across the site	No	No
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale		CE	Cumberland Plain Sub-region of the Sydney Basin Bioregion. It generally occurs in rugged terrain and other patches may occur on undulating terrain, with dry rainforest patches typically occupying steep lower slopes and gullies, and moist woodland patches typically occupying upper sections of the slope. Occurs almost exclusively on clay soils derived from Wiannamatta Group shales.	Potential – known to occur within the locality and previously mapped as present on the site (OEH 2016)	Yes – vegetation validation completed across the site	No	No
Threatened Flora							
Acacia bynoeana	Bynoe's Wattle	V	Found in central eastern NSW, from the Hunter District (Morisset) south to the Southern Highlands and west to the Blue Mountains. Heath or dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils.	Potential – records within a 5 km radius of the site and some areas of habitat present	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout site	No	No
Allocasuarina glareicola	-	E	Primarily restricted to the Richmond (NW Cumberland Plain) district, but with an outlier population found at Voyager Point, Liverpool. Castlereagh woodland on lateritic soil. Found in open woodland with Eucalyptus parramattensis, Eucalyptus fibrosa, Angophora bakeri, Eucalyptus sclerophylla and Melaleuca decora.	No – no records within a 5 km radius of the site and no habitat present	No. distribution does not overlap and not identified during survey	No.	No
Caladenia tessellata	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	V	Currently known from two disjunct areas; one population near Braidwood on the Southern Tablelands and three populations in the Wyong area on the Central Coast. Grassy sclerophyll woodland on clay loam or sandy soils, or low woodland with stony soil.	Unlikely – does not occur within currently known distribution	No. distribution does not overlap and not identified during survey	No.	No

Common Name			EPBC Act status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence and justification	Targeted Survey Undertaken and results	Recorded on-site	Significant Impact Criteria Applied
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Orchid	Tongue	V	In NSW, recorded mainly on coastal and near coastal ranges north from Victoria to near Forster, with two isolated occurrences inland north-west of Grafton. Coastal heathlands, margins of coastal swamps and sedgeland, coastal forest, dry woodland, and lowland forest. <i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i> is known from a range of vegetation communities including swamp-heath and woodland. The larger populations typically occur in woodland dominated by Scribbly Gum (<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>), Silvertop Ash (<i>E. sieberi</i>), Red Bloodwood (<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>) and Black Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>); where it appears to prefer open areas in the understorey of this community and is often found in association with the Large Tongue Orchid (<i>C. subulata</i>) and the Tartan Tongue Orchid (<i>C. erecta</i>). Coastal Plains Scribbly Gum Woodland and Coastal Plains Smoothed-barked Apple Woodland is potential habitat on the Central Coast. Flowers between November and February, although may not flower regularly (OEH 2015d).	Unlikely – no suitable habitat on site	No	No.	No
Cynanchum elegans	White-flowered Wax Plant		E	Restricted to eastern NSW, from Brunswick Heads on the north coast to Gerroa in the Illawarra region, and as far west as Merriwa in the upper Hunter River valley. Dry rainforest; littoral rainforest; <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>-<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i> (Coastal Tea-tree– Coastal Banksia) coastal scrub; <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum) or <i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum) open forest and woodland; and <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> (Bracelet Honey myrtle) scrub.	Potential – suitable habitat on site	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout areas of potential habitat	No.	No
Eucalyptus benthamii	Camden Gum	White	V	Alluvial flats of the Nepean River and its tributaries. Mainly Kedumba Valley of the Blue Mountains National Park and Bents Basin State Recreation Area. Also along the Nepean River around Camden and Cobbitty, at Werriberri (Monkey) Creek in The Oaks, and on the Nattai River in Nattai National Park. Occurs in open forest. Requires a combination of deep alluvial sands and a flooding regime.	Potential – suitable habitat on site and has been previously recorded within a 5 km radius of the site	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout areas of potential habitat	No.	No
Genoplesium baueri	Bauer's Orchid	Midge	E	Has been recorded from locations between Nowra and Pittwater and may occur as far north as Port Stephens. Dry sclerophyll forest and moss gardens over sandstone. Grows in shrubby woodland in open forest on shallow sandy soils (OEH 2015d).	Unlikely – no suitable habitat on site	No	No.	No
Grevillea parviflora subsp. parviflora	Small-flower Grevillea		V	Sporadically distributed throughout the Sydney Basin and in the Hunter in the Cessnock - Kurri Kurri area. Also known from Putty to Wyong and Lake Macquarie on the Central Coast. Heath and shrubby woodland to open forest on sandy or light clay soils usually over thin shales.	Likely – records within a 5 km radius of the study area and suitable habitat present	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout areas of potential habitat	No.	No
Haloragis exalata subsp. exalata	Square Raspwort		V	Disjunct distribution in the Central Coast, South Coast and North Western Slopes botanical subdivisions of NSW. Protected and shaded damp situations in riparian habitats.	Unlikely – no suitable habitat	No. Lack of suitable habitat in the site	No.	No
Leucopogon exolasius	Woronora Beard-heath		V	Upper Georges River area and in Heathcote National Park where it is associated with Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest on rocky hillsides and creek banks (OEH 2015d).	Unlikely – no suitable habitat	No. Lack of suitable habitat in the site	No.	No
Melaleuca deanei	Deane's Paperbark		V	Ku-ring-gai/Berowra area, Holsworthy/Wedderburn area, Springwood (in the Blue Mountains), Wollemi National Park, Yalwal (west of Nowra) and Central Coast (Hawkesbury River) areas. Heath on sandstone.	No – no suitable habitat present	No. no suitable habitat present	No	No
Persoonia bargoensis	Bargo Geebung		V	Restricted to a small area south-west of Sydney on the western edge of the Woronora Plateau and the northern edge of the Southern Highlands. Woodland or dry sclerophyll forest on sandstone and on heavier, well drained, loamy, gravelly soils of the Wianamatta Shale and Hawkesbury Sandstone.	Likely – records within a 5 km radius of the study area and suitable habitat present	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout areas of potential habitat	No.	No
Persoonia hirsuta	Hairy Geebung		E	Scattered distribution around Sydney, from Singleton in the north, along the east coast to Bargo in the south and the Blue Mountains to the west. Sandy soils in dry sclerophyll open forest, woodland and heath on sandstone.	Unlikely – no suitable habitat	No. Lack of suitable habitat in the site	No.	No

	Common Name	EPBC Act status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence and justification	Targeted Survey Undertaken and results	Recorded on-site	Significant Impact Criteria Applied
Persoonia nutans	Nodding Geebung	E	Restricted to the Cumberland Plain in western Sydney, between Richmond in the north and Macquarie Fields in the south. Northern populations: sclerophyll forest and woodland (Agnes Banks Woodland, Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland and Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest) on aeolian and alluvial sediments. Southern populations: tertiary alluvium, shale sandstone transition communities and Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest.	Unlikely – no suitable habitat	No. Lack of suitable habitat in the site	No.	No
Pimelea curviflora var. curviflora	-	V	Confined to the coastal area of the Sydney and Illawarra regions between northern Sydney and Maroota in the north-west and Croom Reserve near Albion Park in the south. Woodland, mostly on shaley/lateritic soils over sandstone and shale/sandstone transition soils on ridgetops and upper slopes.	Potential - suitable hábitat present and recent records near the referral area	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout areas of potential habitat	No.	No
Pimelea spicata	Spiked Rice-flower	E	Two disjunct areas; the Cumberland Plain (Marayong and Prospect Reservoir south to Narellan and Douglas Park) and the Illawarra (Landsdowne to Shellharbour to northern Kiama). Well-structured clay soils. <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (Grey Box) communities and in areas of ironbark on the Cumberland Plain. Coast Banksia open woodland or coastal grassland in the Illawarra.	Likely - suitable hábitat present and recent records adjacent to the referral area	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout areas of potential habitat	No.	No
Pomaderris brunnea	Brown Pomaderris	V	In NSW, found around the Colo, Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers, including the Bargo area and near Camden. It also occurs near Walcha on the New England tablelands. Moist woodland or forest on clay and alluvial soils of flood plains and creek lines.	Known. - suitable hábitat present and recent records adjacent to the referral area	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout areas of potential habitat	Yes	Yes
Pterostylis saxicola	Sydney Plains Greenhood	E	Restricted to western Sydney between Freemans Reach in the north and Picton in the south. Small pockets of shallow soil in depressions on sandstone rock shelves above cliff lines, adjacent to sclerophyll forest or woodland on shale/sandstone transition soils or shale soils.	Potential - suitable hábitat present and recent records near the referral area in 2018	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout areas of potential habitat	No	No
Pultenaea aristata	Prickly Bush-pea	V	Restricted to the Woronora Plateau. Dry sclerophyll woodland or wet heath on sandstone.	Unlikely – no suitable habitat	No. Lack of suitable habitat in the site	No	No
Syzygium paniculatum	Magenta Lilly Pilly	V	Only in NSW, in a narrow, linear coastal strip from Upper Lansdowne to Conjola State Forest. Subtropical and littoral rainforest on gravels, sands, silts and clays.	No. No suitable hábitat present	No. no habitat present	No	No
Thelymitra kangaloonica	Kangaloon Sun Orchid	CE	Only known to occur on the southern tablelands of NSW in the Moss Vale / Kangaloon / Fitzroy Falls area at 550-700 m above sea level. Swamps in sedgelands over grey silty grey loam soils.	No. No suitable hábitat present	No. no habitat present	No	No
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax	V	In eastern NSW it is found in small populations scattered along the coast, and from the Northern to Southern Tablelands. Grassland on coastal headlands or grassland and grassy woodland away from the coast.	Potential - suitable hábitat present and recent records near the referral area in	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout areas of potential habitat	No	No
Threatened and Migratory Fauna							
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	M	Summer migrant. In NSW, widespread along coastline and also occurs in many areas inland. Coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, especially muddy margins or rocky shores. Also estuaries and deltas, lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and claypans, mangroves.	No – no hábitat present	No. No habitat on site, no requirement to survey	No	No
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	CE	Inland slopes of south-east Australia, and less frequently in coastal areas. In NSW, most records are from the North-West Plains, North-West and South-West Slopes, Northern Tablelands, Central Tablelands and Southern Tablelands regions; also recorded in the Central Coast and Hunter Valley regions. Eucalypt woodland and open forest, wooded farmland and urban areas with mature eucalypts, and riparian forests of <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (River Oak).	Unlikely – suitable feed trees not present.	Yes, diurnal bird surveys and opportunistic sightings	No. not identified and lack of habitat present	No

	Common Name	EPBC Act status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence and justification	Targeted Survey Undertaken and results	Recorded on-site	Significant Impact Criteria Applied
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	M	Recorded in all regions of NSW. Riparian woodland., swamps, low scrub, heathland, saltmarsh, grassland, Spinifex sandplains, open farmland and inland and coastal sand-dunes.	Unlikely – no habitat present	Yes, diurnal bird surveys and opportunistic sightings	No. not identified and lack of habitat present	No
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	M	Cattle Egrets forage on pasture, marsh, grassy road verges, rain puddles and croplands, but not usually in the open water of streams or lakes and they avoid marine environments. Some individuals stay close to the natal heronry from one nesting season to the next, but the majority leave the district in autumn and return the next spring. Cattle Egrets are likely to spend the winter dispersed along the coastal plain and only a small number have been recovered west of the Great Dividing Range	Known	No, already known	Yes	Yes
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	E	Found over most of NSW except for the far north-west. Permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, particularly <i>Typha</i> spp. (bullrushes) and <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. (spikerushes).	No – no habitat present	No. No habitat present so no requirement to survey	No	No
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	M	Summer migrant. Widespread in most regions of NSW, especially in coastal areas, but sparse in the south-central Western Plain and east Lower Western Regions. Shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation.	No – no habitat present	No. No habitat present so no requirement to survey	No	No
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CE, M	Occurs along the entire coast of NSW, and sometimes in freshwater wetlands in the Murray-Darling Basin. Littoral and estuarine habitats, including intertidal mudflats, non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons on the coast and sometimes inland.	No – no habitat present	No. No habitat present so no requirement to survey	No	No
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	M	Summer migrant to Australia. Widespread but scattered in NSW. East of the Great Divide, recorded from Casino and Ballina, south to Ulladulla. West of the Great Divide, widespread in the Riverina and Lower Western regions. Shallow fresh to saline wetlands, including coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands.	No – no habitat present	No. No habitat present so no requirement to survey	No	No
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	Recorded from Rockhampton in Qld south to Ulladulla in NSW. Largest concentrations of populations occur in the sandstone escarpments of the Sydney basin and the NSW north-west slopes. Wet and dry sclerophyll forests, Cyprus Pine dominated forest, woodland, sub-alpine woodland, edges of rainforests and sandstone outcrop country.	Known (foraging) – suitable breeding habitat in close proximity to referral area	Yes. Echolocation surveys completed in the site	Yes. foraging habitat present on site	Yes
Dasyornis brachypterus	Eastern Bristlebird	E	There are three main populations: Northern - southern Qld/northern NSW, Central - Barren Ground NR, Budderoo NR, Woronora Plateau, Jervis Bay NP, Booderee NP and Beecroft Peninsula and Southern - Nadgee NR and Croajingalong NP in the vicinity of the NSW/Victorian border. Central and southern populations inhabit heath and open woodland with a heathy understorey. In northern NSW, habitat comprises open forest with dense tussocky grass understorey.	Unlikely	Yes, diurnal bird surveys and opportunistic sightings	No. not identified on site and lack of suitable habitat present	No
Dasyurus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll	E	Found on the east coast of NSW, Tasmania, eastern Victoria and north-eastern Qld. Rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest, from the sub-alpine zone to the coastline.	Potential - suitable habitat present on site and records form Georges River Catchment	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout the site	No. Not identified during survey	No
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	M	Migrant to east coast of Australia, extending inland west of the Great Dividing Range in NSW. Freshwater, saline or brackish wetlands up to 2000 m above sea-level; usually freshwater swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands.	Unlikely - no habitat present on site.	No habitat present on site. No requirement to survey	No	No

	Common Name	EPBC Act status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence and justification	Targeted Survey Undertaken and results	Recorded on-site	Significant Impact Criteria Applied	
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V	Widely distributed in NSW, predominantly on the inland side of the Great Dividing Range but avoiding arid areas. Boree, Brigalow and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests.	Potential – marginal habitat present on site	Yes, diurnal bird surveys and opportunistic sightings	No. not identified on site and lack of suitable habitat present	No	
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	V	South eastern NSW and Victoria, in two distinct populations: a northern population in the sandstone geology of the Sydney Basin as far south as Ulladulla, and a southern population occurring from north of Narooma through to Walhalla, Victoria. Heath, woodland and open dry sclerophyll forest on a variety of soil types except those that are clay based.	Potential – habitat present on site	Yes. targeted survey conducted throughout the site	No. Not identified during survey	No	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	M	All coastal regions of NSW, inland to the western slopes and inland plains of the Great Divide. Occur most often over open forest and rainforest, as well as heathland, and remnant vegetation in farmland.	Potential – marginal habitat present on site	Yes, diurnal bird surveys and opportunistic sightings	No. not identified on site and lack of suitable habitat present	No	
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	V	Largely confined to Triassic and Permian sandstones within the coast and ranges in an area within approximately 250 km of Sydney. Dry and wet sclerophyll forests, riverine forests, coastal heath swamps, rocky outcrops, heaths, grassy woodlands.	No – no habitat in the development footprint	No. no habitat in the development footprint	No.	No	
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	E	Found in south-eastern NSW, east of the Great Dividing Range south from the Hawkesbury River. Heath or open forest with a heathy understorey on sandy or friable soils.	No – no habitat in the development footprint	No habitat in development footprint	No.	No	
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	CE	Migrates from Tasmania to mainland in Autumn-Winter. In NSW, the species mostly occurs on the coast and south west slopes. Box-ironbark forests and woodlands.	Potential – potential foraging habitat in site, recorded Browns Bush, May 2018	Yes. Diurnal bird surveys and opportunistic sightings	No	Yes	
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	V	Since 1990, recorded from ~50 scattered sites within its former range in NSW, from the north coast near Brunswick Heads, south along the coast to Victoria. Records exist west to Bathurst, Tumut and the ACT region. Marshes, dams and stream-sides, particularly those containing <i>Typha</i> spp. (bullrushes) or <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. (spikerushes). Some populations occur in highly disturbed areas.	Potential – habitat present and recently recorded north of referral area	Yes. Targeted survey undertaken across all suitable habitat	No.	No	
<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	Littlejohn's Frog	Tree	V	Plateaus and eastern slopes of the Great Dividing Range from Watagan State Forest south to Buchan in Victoria. The species has not been recorded in southern NSW within the last decade. Breeding habitat is the upper reaches of permanent streams and perched swamps. Non-breeding habitat is heath-based forests and woodlands	No. No suitable habitat present on site	No. No suitable habitat present on site	No	No
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Southern Bell Frog	V	In NSW, only known to exist in isolated populations in the Coleambally Irrigation Area, the Lowbidgee floodplain and around Lake Victoria. A few recent unconfirmed records have also been made in the Murray Irrigation Area. Permanent or ephemeral Black Box/Lignum/Nitre Goosefoot swamps, Lignum/Typha swamps and River Red Gum swamps or billabongs along floodplains and river valleys. Also found in irrigated rice crops.	No. No habitat present on site	No. No habitat present on site	No	No	
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	M	In NSW, occurs around the eastern slopes and tablelands of the Great Divide, inland to Coutts Crossing, Armidale, Widden Valley, Wollemi National Park and Wombeyan Caves. It is rarely recorded farther inland. Rainforest, open eucalypt forests, dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, gullies in mountain areas or coastal foothills, Brigalow scrub, coastal scrub, mangroves, parks and gardens.	Potential – marginal foraging habitat available on site	Yes, diurnal bird surveys and opportunistic sightings	No. not identified on site	Yes	

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Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	M	Regular summer migrant to mostly coastal Australia. In NSW recorded Sydney to Newcastle, the Hawkesbury and inland in the Bogan LGA. Swamp margins, sewage ponds, saltmarshes, playing fields, airfields, ploughed land, lawns.	No - No habitat present on site	No. no suitable habitat on site	No.	No
Myiagra cyanoleuca	Satin Flycatcher	M	In NSW, widespread on and east of the Great Divide and sparsely scattered on the western slopes, with very occasional records on the western plains. Eucalypt-dominated forests, especially near wetlands, watercourses, and heavily-vegetated gullies.	Potential	Yes, diurnal bird surveys and opportunistic sightings	No. not identified on site	No
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	CE, M	Summer migrant to Australia. Primarily coastal distribution in NSW, with some scattered inland records. Estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, intertidal mudflats or sandflats, ocean beaches, coral reefs, rock platforms, saltmarsh, mangroves, freshwater/brackish lakes, saltworks and sewage farms.	No – no habitat on site	No. no suitable habitat on site	No.	No
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	V	In NSW they occur from the Qld border in the north to the Shoalhaven in the south, with the population in the Warrumbungle Ranges being the western limit. Rocky escarpments, outcrops and cliffs with a preference for complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges.	Unlikely – no habitat in development footprint	No. No habitat in the development footprint	No	No
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	E	In NSW it mainly occurs on the central and north coasts with some populations in the west of the Great Dividing Range. There are sparse and possibly disjunct populations in the Bega District, and at several sites on the southern tablelands. Eucalypt woodlands and forests.	Known. Known population in the LGA, nearby records and suitable habitat present	Yes. targeted during remote camera surveys	Yes	Yes
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse	V	Fragmented distribution across eastern NSW. Open heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathland understorey, vegetated sand dunes.	No – no habitat present	No. no habitat on site	No	No
Petaurus volans	Greater Glider	E		Potential – suitable habitat, recorded Noorumba Reserve October 2018	Yes. remote cameras, spot lighting throughout site	No	No
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	Along the eastern coast of Australia, from Bundaberg in Qld to Melbourne in Victoria. Subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops.	Known (foraging) – numerous records within the locality	Yes confirmed foraging in study area.	Yes. opportunistically sighted	Yes
Rhipidura rufifrons	Rufous Fantail	M	Coastal and near coastal districts of northern and eastern Australia, including on and east of the Great Divide in NSW. Wet sclerophyll forests, subtropical and temperate rainforests. Sometimes drier sclerophyll forests and woodlands.	Known marginal habitat available on site	Yes, diurnal bird surveys and opportunistic sightings	Yes.	Yes
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	E	In NSW most records are from the Murray-Darling Basin. Other recent records include wetlands on the Hawkesbury River and the Clarence and lower Hunter Valleys. Swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas.	Unlikely – no habitat on site	No. no habitat in the site	No	No
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	M	Summer migrant to Australia. Recorded in most coastal regions of NSW; also widespread west of the Great Dividing Range, especially between the Lachlan and Murray Rivers and the Darling River drainage basin, including the Macquarie Marshes, and north-west regions. Terrestrial wetlands (swamps, lakes, dams, rivers, creeks, billabongs, waterholes and inundated floodplains, claypans, saltflats, sewage farms and saltworks dams, inundated rice crops and bores) and sheltered coastal habitats (mudflats, saltmarsh, mangroves, embayments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas, lagoons, tidal pools, rock-flats and rock platforms).	Unlikely – no habitat on site	No. no habitat in the site	No	No