MOUNT JUKES DRILLING & EXPLORATION PROGRAM MARCH 2024

NATURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT

GEORGINA RESOURCES PTY LTD

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides the desktop and field Natural Values Assessment (NVA) for the Mount Jukes drilling and exploration program by the proponent, Georgina Resources Pty Ltd. FINN Environmental, whom have been commissioned by the proponent, have provided management recommendations based on the results of this NVA.

Both a desktop assessment and field assessment were undertaken within an approximate exploration footprint (Figure 1) including the proposed drilling sites for 2024/2025 (Figure 1). The desktop assessment extends to within a 5000m radius of the defined survey area. The assessment aimed to extrapolate any natural values of the site and to document any potential adverse impacts to flora and fauna values which may manifest as a result of the proposal, with particular focus given to the potential presence of both flora and fauna species, as well as vegetation communities, listed under State and/or Commonwealth environmental legislation.

The proposed survey area, which is near Proprietary Peak and Mount Jukes in Tasmania's west, has been subject to mineral exploration and extraction in the past, particularly during the early twentieth century. The landscape surrounding the site is a mosaic of Western wet scrub (TASVEG 4.0 Code: SWW), *Eucalyptus nitida* forest over *Leptospermum* (WNL), and Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs (MBS), with Western alpine heathland (HHW) present at higher elevations. The total size of the proposed survey area is approximately 172ha. The area is ~2.5km in length on its longest axis and varies between <100m and ~1.3km in width across its extent. Four drilling sites for 2024/2025; MJP1-001, MJP1-002, MJP1-003 and MJP1-004, have been proposed within the survey area for a drilling and exploration program.

As per the Natural Values Atlas Report (Appendix B), the desktop assessment found there to be no records of State and/or Commonwealth listed threatened vegetation communities, flora, or fauna species, which are recognised under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Conservation Act* (TSPA) *1995* and/or the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* (EPBC) *1999,* to be present within the immediate survey area. However, in the case of threatened flora and fauna species, this may be a result of a lack of prior survey effort, rather than a true absence of threatened flora or fauna species. There were no recorded raptor

nests and/or sightings within the immediate survey area and modelling of the survey area and surrounds (≥ 3 GRIDCODE) revealed limited potential nesting habitat within the area.

The field assessment found the site to predominantly host SWW, WNL, and MBS vegetation communities, with HHW community present at higher elevations, such as near the summit of Proprietary Peak. Of these vegetation communities, SWW and WNL are expected to host some potential denning and/or foraging habitat for *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll), *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll), and *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil); albeit no dens were located during the field survey. The site may also host potential nesting and/or foraging habitat for *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk). Despite a single sighting of *A. novaehollandiae* during the field survey, no nests were located during the assessment.

Currently, the presence of declared weeds listed under the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999* and introduced flora species is largely limited to areas of the site subject to high levels of disturbance (e.g. roadsides). Only a single declared weed and two introduced flora species were observed during the field assessment. No evidence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC) was observed during the field assessment.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Georgina Resources Pty Ltd operates as a mineral exploration company which has a number of exploration leases in western Tasmania. It is understood that the proponent wishes to undertake a proposed drilling and mineral exploration program near Mount Jukes, located in Tasmania's West Coast region.

FINN Environmental was commissioned by Georgina Resources Pty Ltd to undertake a Natural Values Assessment (NVA) of the proposed Mount Jukes drilling and exploration program site. The aim of such assessment is to document any natural values present within the defined survey area, including any State and/or Commonwealth listed threatened species and vegetation communities which may be directly and/or indirectly impacted by the proposal.

1.2. SURVEY AREA

The survey area is situated approximately 9.5km south-east of the town of Queenstown and ~2km west of the western shore of Lake Burbury in Tasmania's west (Figure 1). The site is located within the Jukes Range, a spur off the West Coast Range. The some 172ha survey area straddles Mount Jukes Road, extending ~2.5km in length on its longest axis and varying between <100m and 1.3km in width (Figure 2).

Georgina Resources Pty Ltd intends to establish four drilling sites, namely MJP1-001, MJP1-002, MJP1-003 and MJP1-004, with associated walking access tracks (Figure 2). The access tracks will be for walking access only, with the exception of MJP1-002, which is located on an existing overgrown drill pad that is serviced by an existing, slightly overgrown access road. The majority of the proposed clearing will be constrained to the ~20m x 20m drill pads.

The survey area is contained within two cadastral parcels, with the details of the land shown in Table 1. Mount Jukes Road intersects the site, initially entering the site boundary at the south-eastern corner and exiting the western site boundary (Figure 3). The north-eastern site boundary parallels the ridgeline of East Jukes Peak, while the Mount Jukes and Proprietary Peak summits are located ~690m and ~580m respectively to the south-west of the site (Figure 1). The steep survey area ranges between 350 and 970m ASL across the broader 172ha area.

Nearby watercourses include Lake Burbury, which is located approximately 2km east of the eastern site boundary, the King River, which parallels the northern boundary of the site approximately 350m away, and Traveller Creek, which runs parallel to the site's southern boundary (Figure 3). Several minor tributaries flow from within the site boundary and eventually meet the King River to the north and Lake Burbury to the south.

Table 1. Land details of the survey area.

Land Details	
Land Owner	Sustainable Timber Tasmania
Address	Mt Jukes Rd, Queenstown TAS 7467
PID	3387490
Zoning	Permanent Timber Production Zone Land (PTPZL)
Exploration Lease Owner	Georgina Resources
Exploration Lease Type	Category 1: Metallic minerals and atomic substances. Category 5: Industrial minerals.
Exploration Lease Number	EL8/2023

Historically, several small, short-lived mine workings existed within the Mount Jukes area, predominantly situated high on the upper regions of Mount Jukes[1]. The early twentieth century mining companies were established at Upper Lake Jukes, Lake Jukes, and on the northern edge of Mount Jukes, the site of the Jukes Proprietary mine.

[1] The Mercury (1912), *Mount Jukes Mine,* The Mercury, Hobart TAS (1860-1954), Accessed 22 March 2024, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10235933#>.

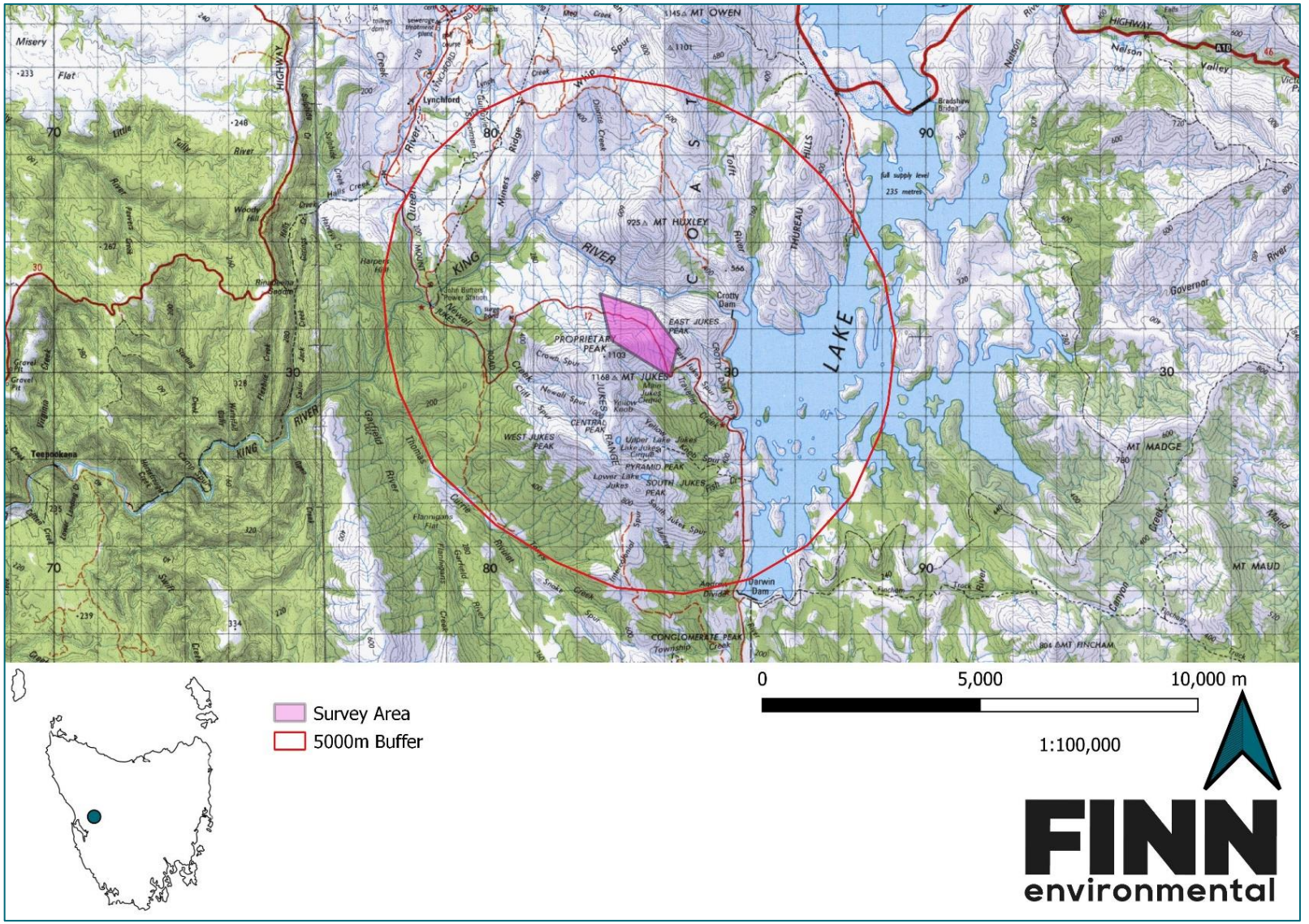

Figure 1 – Topographic map showing general site locality.

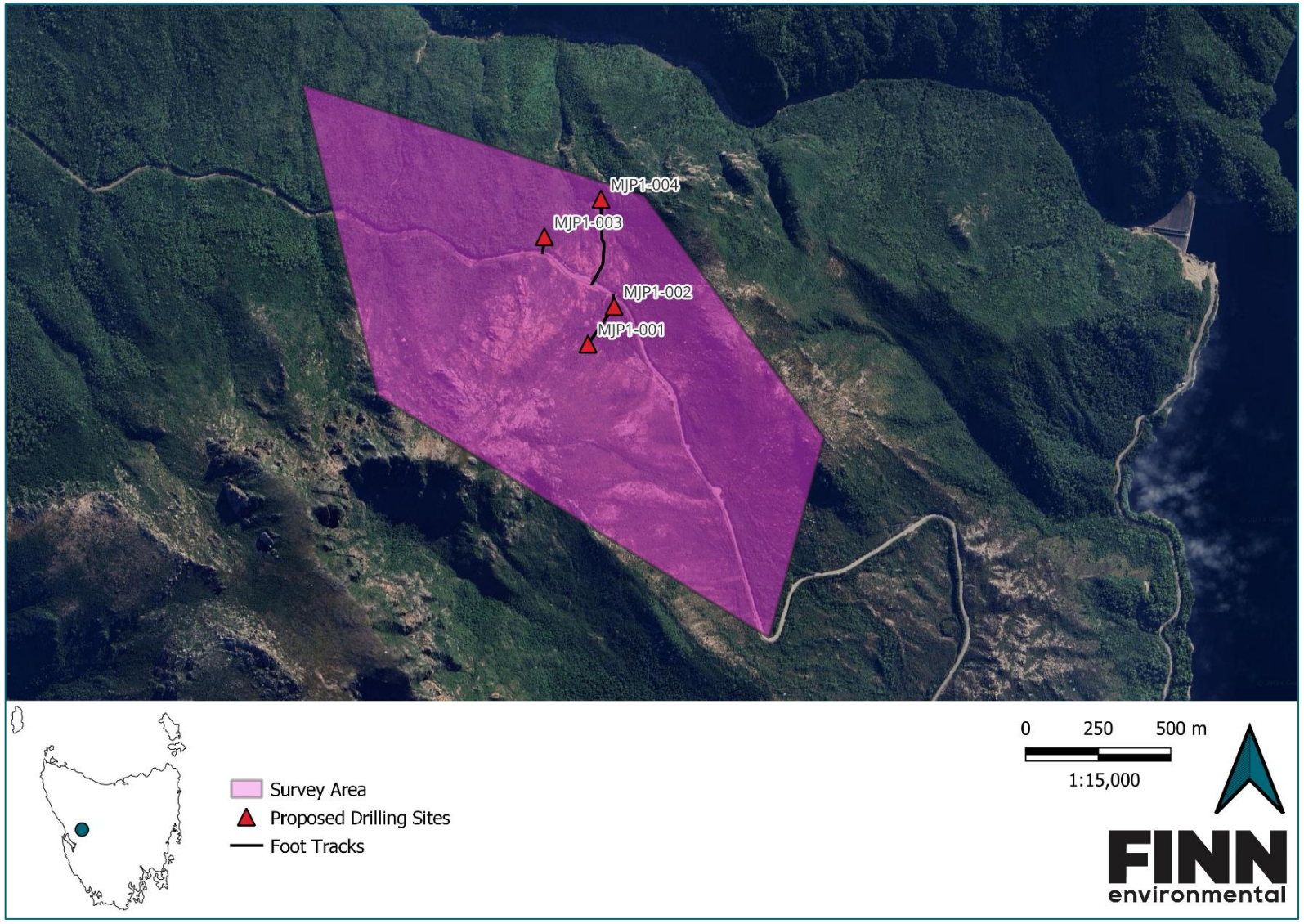

Figure 2 – Aerial map of survey area showing proposed drilling site locations.

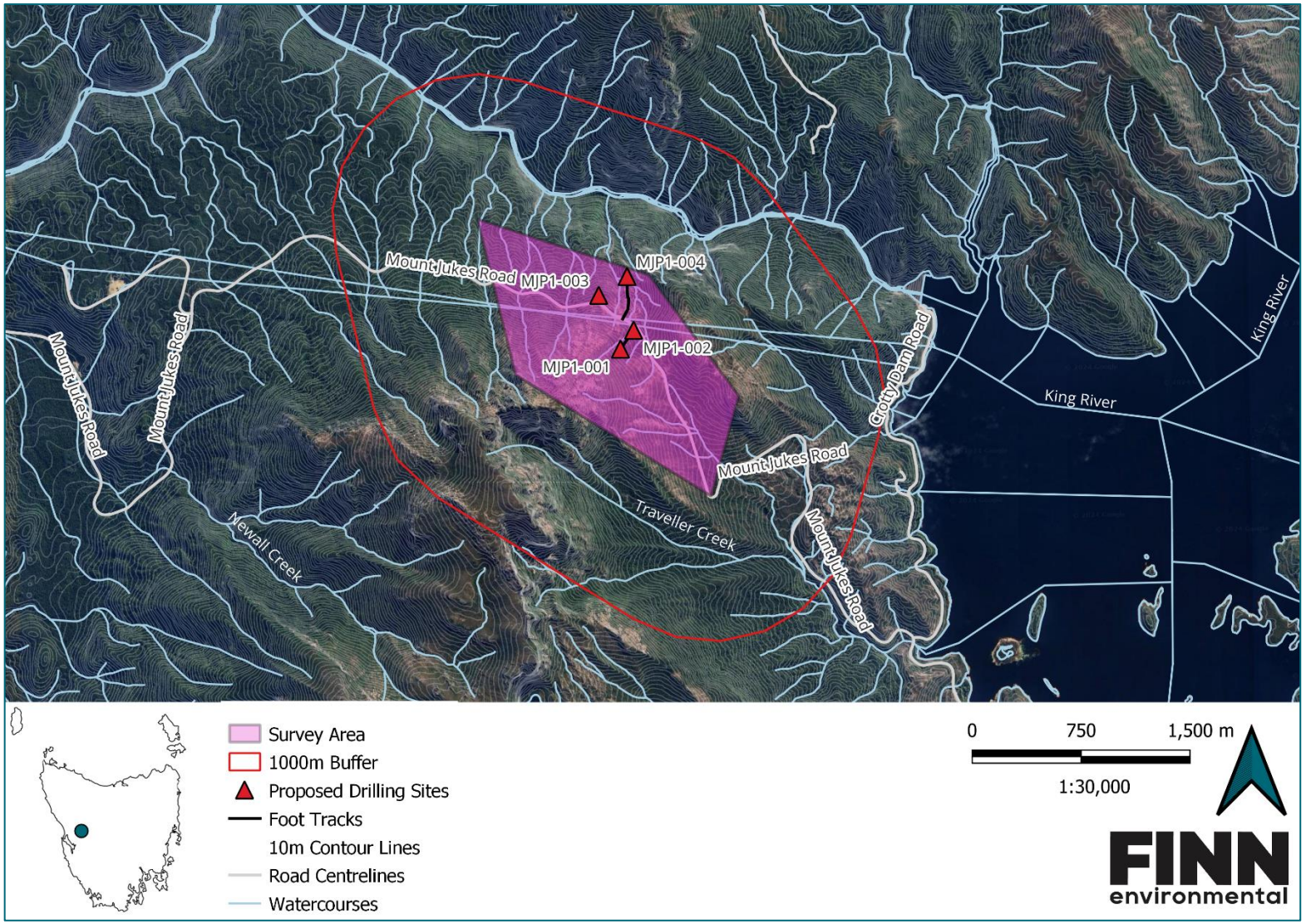

Figure 3 – Aerial map of the survey area showing nearby road centrelines and watercourses.

2. METHODS

2.1. DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

A desktop-based assessment of the proposed survey area was undertaken on the 29 February 2024. See Appendices A, B and C for the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act* Protected Matters Report, Natural Values Atlas Report (NVAR) and Biodiversity Values Database Report (BVDR) records of threatened flora, fauna, and vegetation communities within a 5000m radius of the survey area. Data sources primarily used during the desktop assessment include:

- Biodiversity Values Database (BVD) – Forest Practices System database that provides locality data for threatened fauna and flora species, including information on threatened fauna species range and habitat descriptions for use in site assessments.
- EPBC Protected Matters Database – All Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) that may occur in or be related to the proposed survey area.
- Land Information System Tasmania (the LIST) – Provides access to integrated land and property information and related services.
- Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas Database (NVAD) – Provides authoritative and comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.
- TASVEG 4.0 – A Tasmania-wide vegetation map produced by the Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program (TVMMP).

2.2. FIELD SURVEY

Surveyor Name: Hamish Howe and Emily Hilder (FINN Environmental)

Surveyor Contact Details: hamish.howe@finnenvironmental.com.au

Date and Time of Survey: 0800-1630 12-14 March 2024

Survey Effort: The approximately 172ha area was searched by two people across a period of three days between 12-14 March inclusive. Much of the survey effort was given to flora and fauna identification within the immediate survey area. Due to the significant size of the survey area as well as inaccessibility due to steep topography and thick vegetation, the survey effort was disproportionately applied across the survey area, with effort primarily afforded to the proposed drilling sites and surrounding vegetation. However, care was taken to ensure that each unique vegetation community type present was surveyed to gauge potential habitat provision or lack thereof for listed threatened flora and fauna species.

Survey Timing: The field survey was conducted during early Autumn between 12-14 March inclusive. Survey timing was reflective of regulatory and logistical constraints associated with the proposed drilling and exploration program.

Survey Method: A full vascular plant species list was taken from within the immediate survey area using the Timed Random Meander survey method[2,3].

Symptomatic evidence of declared and environmental weed occurrence was recorded throughout the survey, along with any evidence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC) infection.

All fauna encountered during the survey, and any fauna observations (e.g., scats, tracks, burrows/nests, whitewash, etc.) were also recorded.

[2] Cropper, S. (1993), *Management of endangered plants*, CSIRO Publications, Melbourne.

[3] Goff, F.G., Dawson, G.A. and Rochow, J.J. (1982), *Site examination for threatened and endangered plant species*, Environmental Management 6: 307-316.

Nomenclature: Taxonomic nomenclature of vascular plants is in accordance with the *Census of Vascular Plants of Tasmania*[4] for scientific names and the *Little Book of Common Names for Tasmanian Plants*[5] for common names. Taxonomic nomenclature for fauna is in accordance with scientific and common names listed in the NVAR (Appendix B). Classification of vegetation communities is in accordance with *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation*. All spatial data refers to GDA94 Zone 55 with coordinates expressed in eastings and northings.

Permits: Any plant material was collected under consultant permit to take DA23061 (expiry 6 April 2024). Plant material collected was undertaken in accordance with the prescribed permit conditions.

Survey Limitations: This survey was limited to vascular species. Species of mosses, lichens, and liverworts were not recorded; however, consideration has been given to all flora species, including non-vascular, likely to be present in the survey area during the desktop assessment.

It should be noted that no survey, regardless of the skill of the surveyor and the detail of the survey, can guarantee that all flora and fauna are categorised and recorded during a single survey effort. This is due to unintentional sampler bias, sampling techniques, seasonal and annual variation in species abundance, and the possible absence of fertile material for identification. Ephemeral species which may have been present includes orchids, lilies, herbs, grasses, and other graminoids; however, all significant species known to occur within the survey area and their environs have been considered in this report.

Currency: The currency of this survey expires two years from the survey date, provided no significant changes have occurred on or around the survey area and no new, relevant information has become available. Beyond two years, the information provided may be out of date and will need to be re-verified on the site.

[4] de Salas, M.F. and Baker, M.J. (2018), *A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania,* Tasmanian Herbarium, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

[5] Wapstra, H. & A, Wapstra, M. & Gilfedder, L. (2005), *Little Book of Common Names for Tasmanian Plants*, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

3. RESULTS

3.1. DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

3.1.1. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The survey area and immediate surrounds are characterised by a sequence of conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone, known as the Owen Conglomerate[6]. The Owen Conglomerate formed during the Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician periods, via sand, silt, and boulders, predominantly from Precambrian formations to the east, eroding and being deposited in alluvial fans, deltas, and shallow marine environments[7].

3.1.2. GEOCONSERVATION VALUES

As per the NVAR (Appendix B), there are two unique geoconservation values listed as occurring within the immediate survey area (Western Tasmania Blanket Bogs) and eight geoconservation values listed as occurring to with a 1000m radius. These geoconservation sites are listed under the Tasmanian geoconservation Database (TGD). Geoconservation sites located near the survey area are shown in Figure 4.

3.1.2.1. WESTERN TASMANIA BLANKET BOGS

The Western Tasmania Blanket Bogs (WTBB) cover a significant portion of the western half of Tasmania, particularly in the south west and north western coasts. They occur within a broad range of elevations in Tasmania; from sea level to alpine areas and have formed as a result of wet, humid conditions with low evaporation rates[8]. Inappropriate fire regimes,

[6] The Living Earth (NA), *Mount Jukes Lookout,* The Living Earth, Accessed 29 February 2024, < https://thelivingearth.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/15-MtJukesLookout.pdf>.

[7] Noll, CA & Hall, M (2005), Structural architecture of the Owen Conglomerate, West Coast Range, Tasmania: field evidence for Late Cambrian extension, *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences,* vol. 52, pp. 411-426.

[8] Pemberton, M (2005), 'Australian peatlands: a brief consideration of their origin, distribution, natural values and threats', *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia,* vol. 88, pp 81-89.

change in drainage (i.e. de-watering and/or removal of peat) and climate change are some of the major threats to the WTBB.

3.1.2.2. TRANSECT THROUGH MT READ VOLCANICS, MT JUKES RD

Located in western Tasmania, the Mount Read Volcanics are a 250 km long Cambrian volcanic belt that is 10 to 20 km wide, running from approximately Wilmot to Low Rocky Point[9]. .

The Mount Read Volcanics mineralisation formed through underwater eruptions interbedded with sediment as a result of an arc continent collision at approx. 510Ma. Hot springs on the seafloor contributed the massive sulphides that have resulted in significant mineralisation and commercial ore deposits[10].

The Mount Jukes Road cutting provides a "*representative transect through the hydrothermal alteration zone in the Central Volcanic Complex, including faulted boundary with the Eastern Sequence*" and is often used as an educational site for senior secondary and tertiary students.[11]

[9] Mineral Resources Tasmania, Accessed 4 March 2024, <https://www.mrt.tas.gov.au/products/geoscience_maps/mount_read_volcanics>.

[10] Alexander. A. (2006), The *Companion to Tasmanian History.* Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, University of Tasmania.

[11] Natural Values Atlas, Accessed 4 March 2024, https://www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au/#GeositePage:2390>.

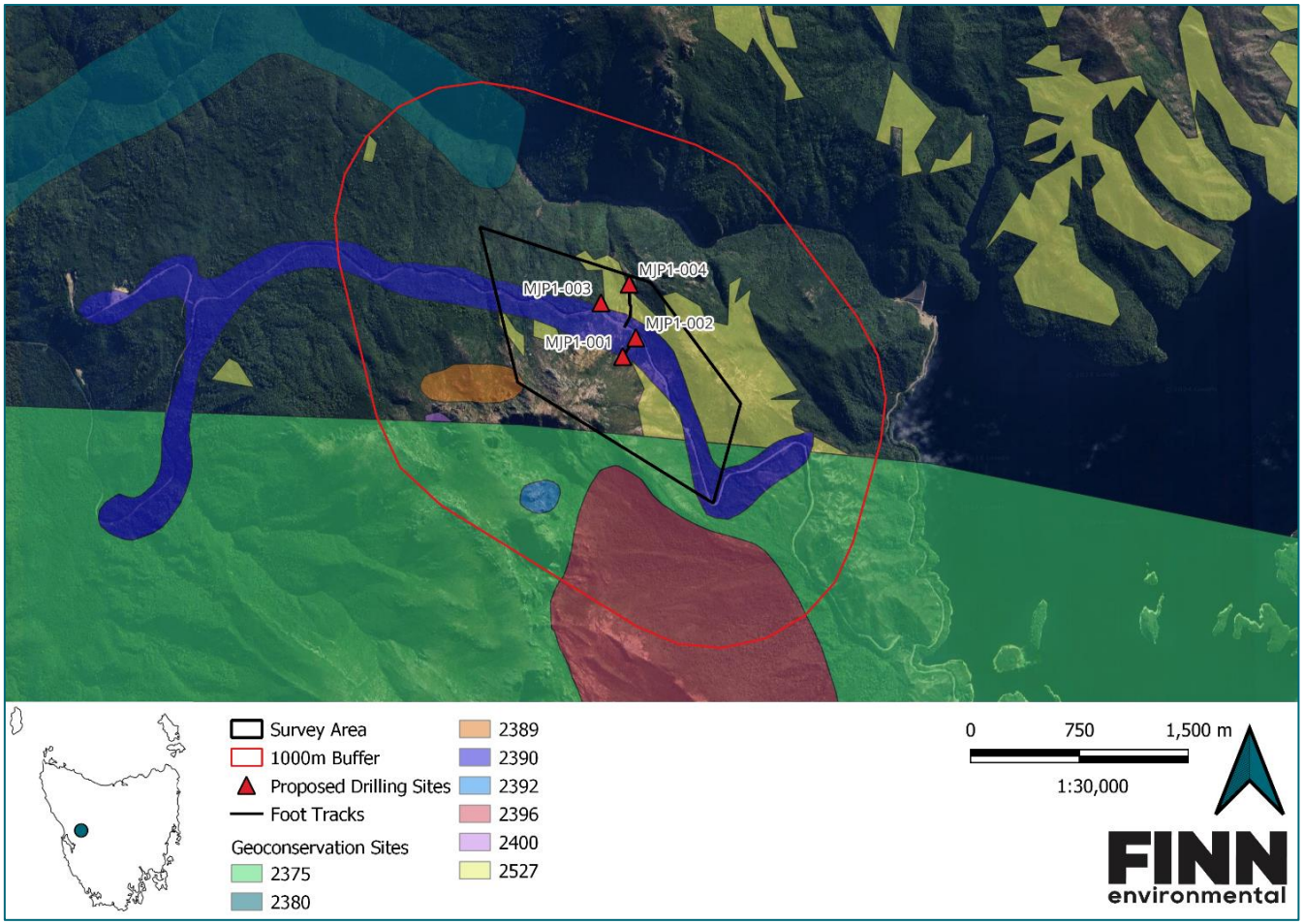

Figure 4 - Geoconservation sites within 1000m of the survey area.

Table 2 - Geoconservation values within 1000m radius of survey area.

ID	Name	Statement of Significance	Level of Significance	Status
2375	Darwin Glass Strewn Field	Only example of type known in Tasmania.	National	Listed
2853	Deeply Entrenched River Gorges on the Henty Surface	Notable example of type.	District	Listed
2380	King River Gorge Cross-Strike Drainage	Notable example of type, deepest in Tasmania.	State	Listed
2400	Mt Jukes Cambrian Palaeoregolith	Notable example of type.	State	Listed
2392	Mt Jukes Owen Conglomerate Section	Notable example of type, the exposure is important as a reference section.	District	Listed
2389	Proprietary Peak Type Area	Notable exposure of this rock unit, one of the few localities where there is complete exposure and where the relationships at the upper and lower boundaries are unequivocal.	State	Listed
2390	Transect Through Mt Read Volcanics, Mt Jukes Road	A representative transect through the hydrothermal alteration zone in the Central Volcanic Complex, including faulted boundary with the Eastern Sequence.	State	Listed
2396	Traveller and Fish Creeks Moraine Complexes	Notable examples of type.	District	Listed
2527	Western Tasmania Blanket Bogs	The most extensive organosol terrain in Australia and the Southern Hemisphere.	Global	Listed

3.1.3. THREATENED VEGETATION COMMUNITITES

A single record of a threatened native vegetation community, namely *Athrotaxis selaginoides* rainforest (TASVEG Code: RKP), which is listed under Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*[12], exists for within a 1000m radius of the immediate survey area as per the LISTmap database[13] and the NVAR (Appendix B). This community is located ~720m to the north of the northern site boundary (Figure 5). As such, it is outside of the scope of the proposed exploration and drilling program footprint and is not anticipated to be adversely impacted by the proposal.

Refer to *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation.* for further information and a comprehensive description of the RKP vegetation type[14].

[12] Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002.

[13] Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (2021), *Threatened Native Vegetation Communities 2020,* Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program, Environment Division.

[14] Kitchener, A. & Harris, S. (2013), *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation (Edition 2),* Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania, 1 Franklin Wharf, Hobart, TAS 7000.

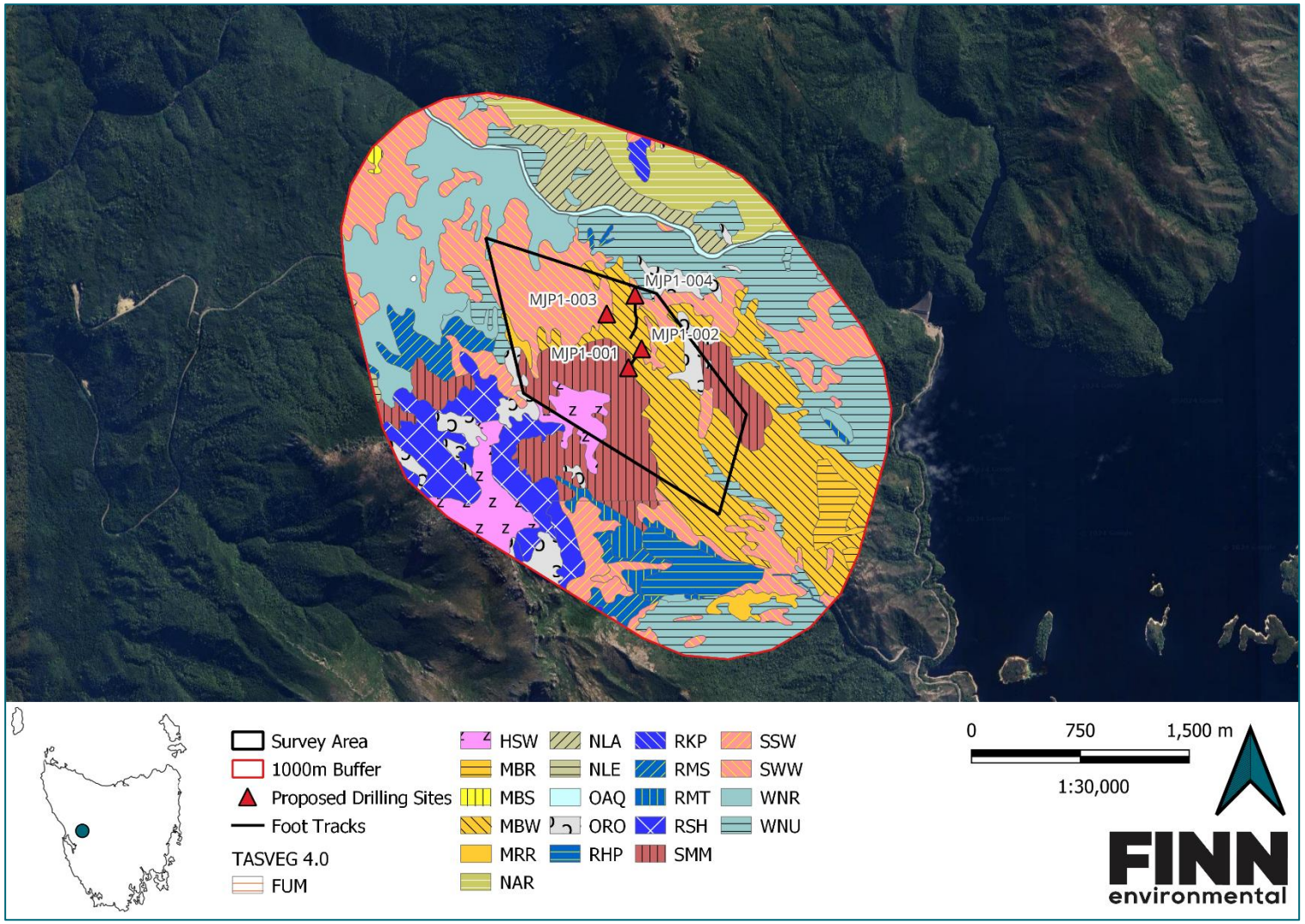

Figure 5 – TASVEG 4.0 communities within 1000m radius of the survey area.

3.1.4. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

There are nine vegetation communities present within the immediate survey area as per TASVEG 4.0 mapping and the NVAR (Appendix B) (Figure 5). These communities include: Western buttongrass moorland (TASVEG Code: MBW), *Melaleuca squamea* heathland (SMM), Western wet scrub (SWW), Western alpine sedgeland/herbland (HSW), *Restionaceae* rushland (MRR), Western subalpine scrub (SSW), *Eucalyptus nitida* wet forest (undifferentiated) (WNU), *E. nitida* forest over rainforest (WNR), and Lichen lithosphere (ORO). The survey area presents as a mosaic of buttongrass moorland, heathland, and wet scrub, with several smaller patches of alpine/subalpine vegetation and rainforest lining the site boundaries. None of the communities mapped as present within the immediate survey area are listed under State and/or Commonwealth legislation.

Mapping of vegetation communities within a broader 1000m radius of the survey area indicates that the surrounding landscape is a mosaic comprised primarily of extensive patches of MBW, SWW, SMM, WNR, and WNU, as well as Highland low rainforest and scrub (RSH), with smaller patches of various rainforest, scrub, and sedgeland/herbland communities, amongst others, set throughout the area (Figure 5).

In total, 19 unique communities were mapped as occurring within a 1000m radius of the survey area as per TASVEG 4.0 mapping and the NVAR (Appendix B). A single threatened vegetation community, namely RKP, which is listed as threatened under Schedule 3A of the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002,* is situated within 1000m of the northern site boundary.

For detailed descriptions of all TASVEG 4.0 mapped communities present within or surrounding the survey area refer to *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation.*

3.1.5. THREATENED FLORA

There are no records of State and/or Commonwealth listed threatened flora species within the immediate survey area, nor within a broader 500-5000m radius as per the NVAR (Appendix B). However, this may be a result of a lack of survey effort, rather than a true absence of threatened flora species. Therefore, a 10 000m radius around the site was researched to gauge a ***potential*** list of threatened flora that may be present on the site. It should be noted that using a 10 000m radius exceeds the 5000m radius that is described in the *Guidelines for natural values surveys – terrestrial development proposals* as published by the Tasmanian Government[15].

All threatened flora records within 10 000m of the site centroid are shown in Table 3 below. All threatened flora species descriptions are derived from the Tasmanian Threatened Species Link information sheets and listing statements, in addition to the NVAR report (Appendix B).

[15] Natural and Cultural Heritage Division (2015), *Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys - Terrestrial Development Proposals,* Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, GPO Box 44, Hobart TAS 7001.

Table 3 – Threatened flora within a 10 000m radius of the survey area. Habitat descriptions are based on information provided by the Forest Practices Authority's *Habitat descriptions and survey notes for Tasmania's threatened flora species*[16], and the Threatened Species Link[17]. '-' = unlisted.

Species	Common Name	Status	Closest proximity to site boundary (m)	No. of observations within 10 000m	Habitat Description
Caladenia pusilla	tiny fingers	TSPA: rare EPBC: -	7175 (+/-100m)	1	*C. pusilla* occurs mainly in heathland, shrubland, woodland and open eucalypt forest in near-coastal areas. It has been recorded from sandy loam, sandy peat, granite gravel and rocky ground. It is most frequent on well-drained soils but can extend to sites with impeded drainage.
Isolepis habra	wispy clubsedge	TSPA: rare EPBC: -	8695 (+/-1500m)	1	The habitat of *I. habra* is poorly understood and variable as it occurs from lowland to highland sites in forest and non-forest habitats. Wet sclerophyll and riparian habitats may be preferred.
Muehlenbeckia axillaris	matted lignum	TSPA: rare EPBC: -	9505 (+/-100m)	1	*M. axillaris* is predominantly found in moist gravely or rocky places on the Central Plateau, extending out to the west, north-west and lower reaches of the South Esk River.
Persoonia muelleri subsp. *angustifolia*	narrowleaf geebung	TSPA: rare EPBC: -	8065 (+/-5m)	4	*P. muelleri* subsp. *angustifolia* occurs in central and western Tasmania in rainforest to dense scrub and perhaps, sub-alpine heath in a variety of sedimentary and metamorphic substrata. It typically occurs in the ecotone between dry scrub and rainforest, particularly where high light levels occur on the ground due to a shorter and more open scrub. It is found from 50-700m above sea level.

[16] Forest Practices Authority (2022), *Habitat descriptions and survey notes for Tasmania's threatened flora species,* Forest Practices Authority, 30 Patrick Street, Hobart TAS 7000.

[17] Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (2023), *Threatened Species Link,* Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart, TAS 7001, Accessed via: <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>.

Pimelea milliganii	silver riceflower	TSPA: rare EPBC: -	7715 (+/-3000m)	3	*P. milliganii* occurs in alpine heath on mountain summits in the south-west of the State.
Planocarpa sulcata	grooved cheeseberry	TSPA: rare EPBC: -	6680 (+/-2000m)	2	*P. sulcata* occurs in exposed alpine, coniferous and deciduous heath on shallow soils in the western mountains at elevations greater than 950m above sea level.
Spydridium vexilliferum var. *vexilliferum*	helicopter bush	TSPA: rare EPBC: -	8975 (+/-2000m)	1	*S. vexilliferum* occurs in a range of vegetation types, including sandy heaths, rock plates and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (mainly dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*). It is found on a range of substrates (e.g. mudstone, granite, laterite gravels) from near coastal areas in the east, north and west of the State, to the Midlands and lower Derwent Valley. It is most abundant in open or disturbed areas, as it can proliferate from soil stored seed after disturbance.

3.1.6. THREATENED FAUNA

There are no records of State and/or Commonwealth listed threatened fauna species within the immediate survey area, nor within a 500m radius as per the NVAR (Appendix B).

There is a total of 31 records of State and/or Commonwealth listed threatened fauna species present within a broader 5000m radius of the survey site as per the NVAR (Appendix B). The records include: 15 records of *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus* (spotted-tailed quoll), which is listed as rare under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act* (TSPA) *1995* and vulnerable under the *EPBC Act 1999*[18][19], two records of *Dasyurus viverrinus* (eastern quoll), which is listed as endangered under the *EPBC Act 1999*[20], one record of *Gallinago hardwickii* (Latham's snipe), which is listed as vulnerable and migratory under the *EPBC Act 1999*[21], and 13 records of *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil), which is listed as endangered under both the *TSPA Act 1995* and the *EPBC Act 1999*[22].

A full list of threatened fauna species recorded within a 5000m radius of the survey area is provided below in Table 4 and shown in Figure 6.

[18] Threatened Species Section (2024), *Spotted-tailed Quoll (Dasyurus maculatus): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened species Link,* Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart, TAS 7001, Accessed 1 March 2024, <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Spotted-tailed-Quoll.aspx>.

[19] *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*

[20] Threatened Species Section (2024), *Eastern Quoll (Dasyurus viverrinus): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened species Link,* Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart, TAS 7001, Accessed 1 March 2024, <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/eastern-quoll.aspx>.

[21] Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water: Species Profile and Threats Database (2024), *Gallinago hardwickii _ Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe SPRAT Profile,* Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water GPO Box 3090, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Accessed 1 March 2024, < http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=863>.

[22] Threatened Species Section (2024), *Tasmanian Devil (Sarcophilus harrisii): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened species Link,* Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart, TAS 7001, Accessed 1 March 2024, < https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Tasmanian-Devil.aspx >.

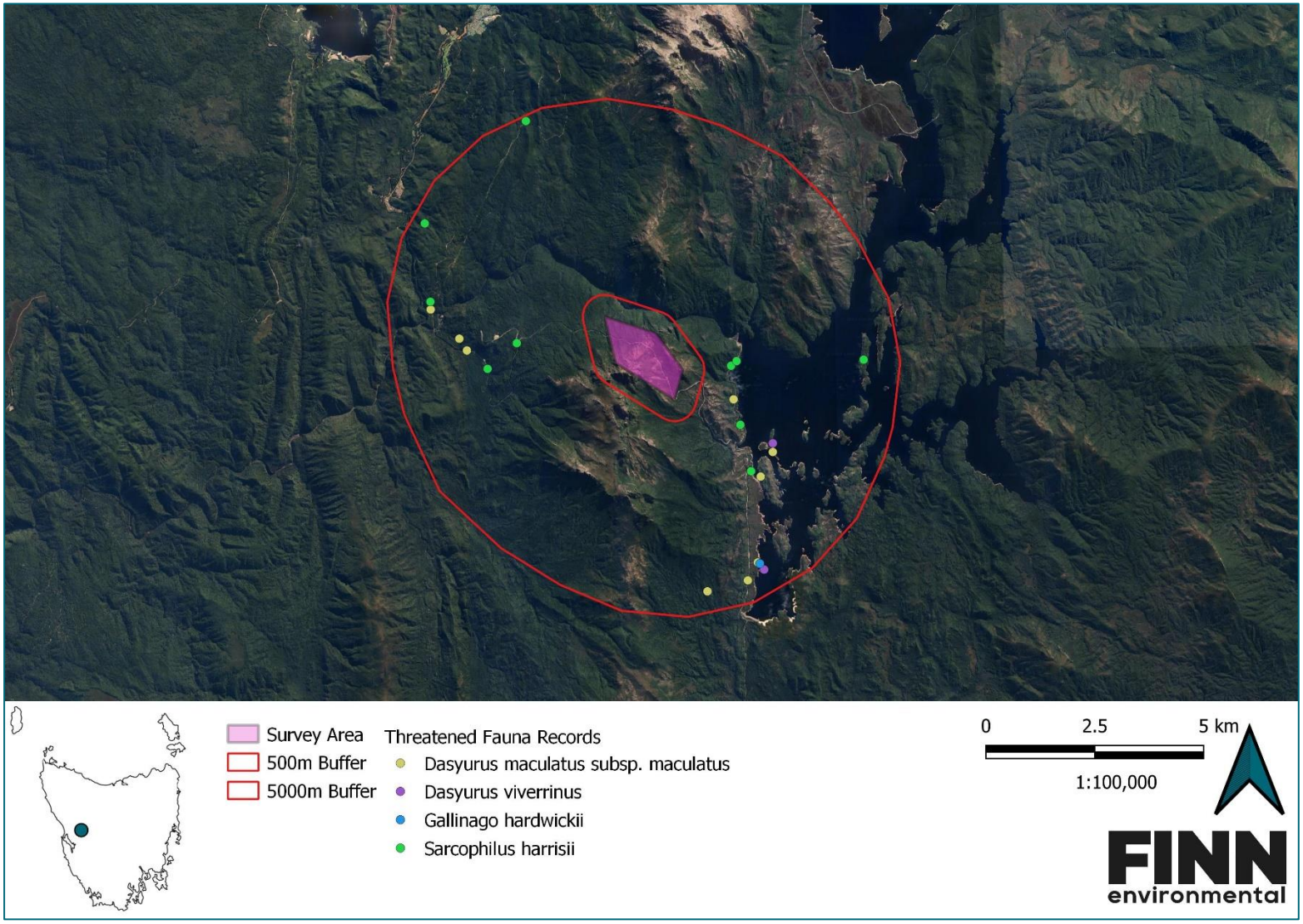

Figure 6 – Records of threatened fauna species within a 5000m radius of the survey area.

Table 4 - Threatened fauna within a 5000m radius of the survey area. Habitat descriptions are based on the Forest Practices Authority's *Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions*[23], and the Threatened Species Link. '-' = unlisted.

Species	Common Name	Status	Closest proximity to site boundary (m)	No. of observations within 5000m	Habitat Description
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. *maculatus*	spotted-tailed quoll	TSPA: rare EPBC: Vulnerable	1305 (+/-5000m)	15	Potential habitat *for D.* maculatus subsp. *maculatus* is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land or plantation areas.
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	TSPA: - EPBC: Endangered	2570 (+/-1000m)	2	Potential habitat *for D. vivverinus* includes rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land.
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	TSPA: - EPBC: Vulnerable	4420 (+/-1000m)	1	Potential habitat for *G. hardwickii* is in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m above sea-level. They typically inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies); however, they can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water, in modified or artificial habitats, and in habitats located close to humans or human activity.
Sarcophilus harrisii	Tasmanian devil	TSPA: endangered EPBC: Endangered	1125 (+/-7m)	31	Potential habitat *for S. harrisii* is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (4-27 km2).

23 Forest Practices Authority (2022), Threatened fauna species range boundaries and habitat descriptions, Forest Practices Authority, 30 Patrick Street, Hobart TAS 7000.

3.1.7. RAPTOR NESTS AND SIGHTINGS

There are no recorded raptor nests and/or sightings, including those attributed to *Aquila audax* subsp. *fleayi* (Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle), within the immediate survey area, nor within a broader 500-1000m radius as per the NVAR (Appendix B).

Modelling of the survey area and surrounds (≥ 3 GRIDCODE) depicts limited potential raptor nesting habitat under both high and low models[24] within 1000m of the survey area (Figure 7).

There is a GRIDCODE 3 area to the south of the survey area that constitutes the greatest extent of potential habitat. This area is located between ~250 – 750m from the southern boundary of the survey area and is approximately 14ha in total. While ~9ha of this is located within 500m of the boundary of the survey area, it is located ~950m from the southernmost proposed drilling site; MJP1-001. Furthermore, the aforementioned potential habitat is located on the opposite (i.e. outside of line of sight) side of Proprietary Peak and a large ridge.

[24] Forest Practices Authority (2014), Wedge-tailed eagle nesting habitat model, Fauna Technical Note No. 6, Forest Practices Authority, Hobart TAS 7000.

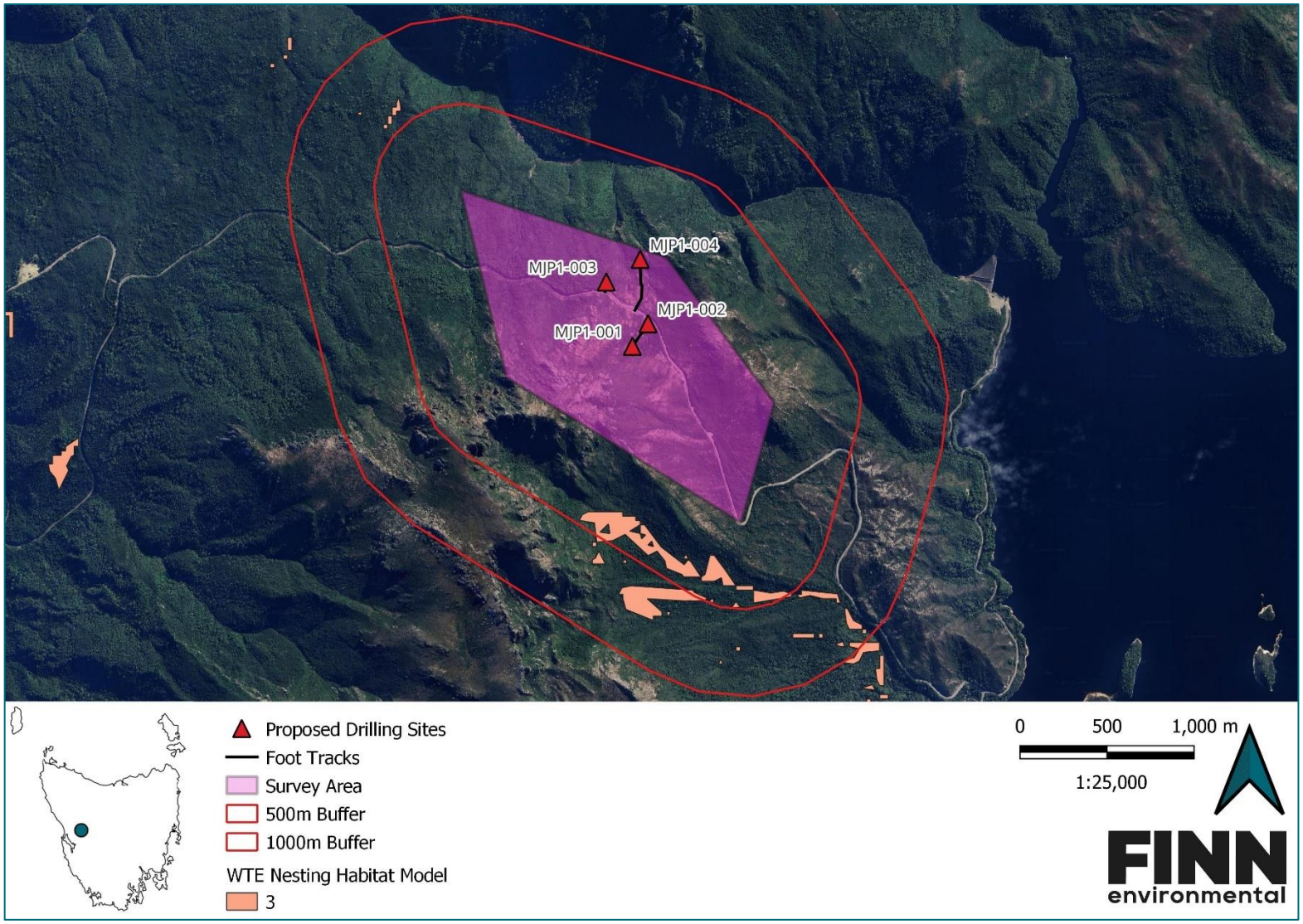

Figure 7– Raptor nesting habitat within a 1000m radius of the survey area. Displayed is the Wedge-tailed Eagle Model (Low & High) GRIDCODE ≥3 overlay.

3.1.8. DECLARED WEEDS

In total, there are two records of declared weeds, listed under the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999*[25], within the immediate survey area and within a broader 500m radius, as per the NVAR (Appendix B). These include: one observation of *Cytisus scoparius* (English broom) and one observation of *Erica lustitanica* (Spanish heath). A total of 276 records of declared weeds exist within a greater 5000m radius of the survey area.

Refer to Appendix B for the NVAR containing the complete list of declared weeds located within 5000m of the site.

3.2. FIELD SURVEY

The field survey found the survey area to be largely characterised by Western wet scrub (TASVEG Code: SWW) on exposed aspects, with *E. nitida* forest over *Leptospermum* (WNL) most typically present on aspects sheltered from prevailing winds and in wet gullies over watercourses, and Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs (MBS) found to be present on drier slopes. The immediate roadside cuttings of Mount Jukes Road, which dissects the site from the south-east to north-west, are characterised by high levels of disturbance and subsequently host a greater number of weed species than the surrounding vegetation communities. A full list of vascular plants identified during the field survey can be found as Appendix D.

The field survey route is shown in Figure 8 below.

[25] Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999.

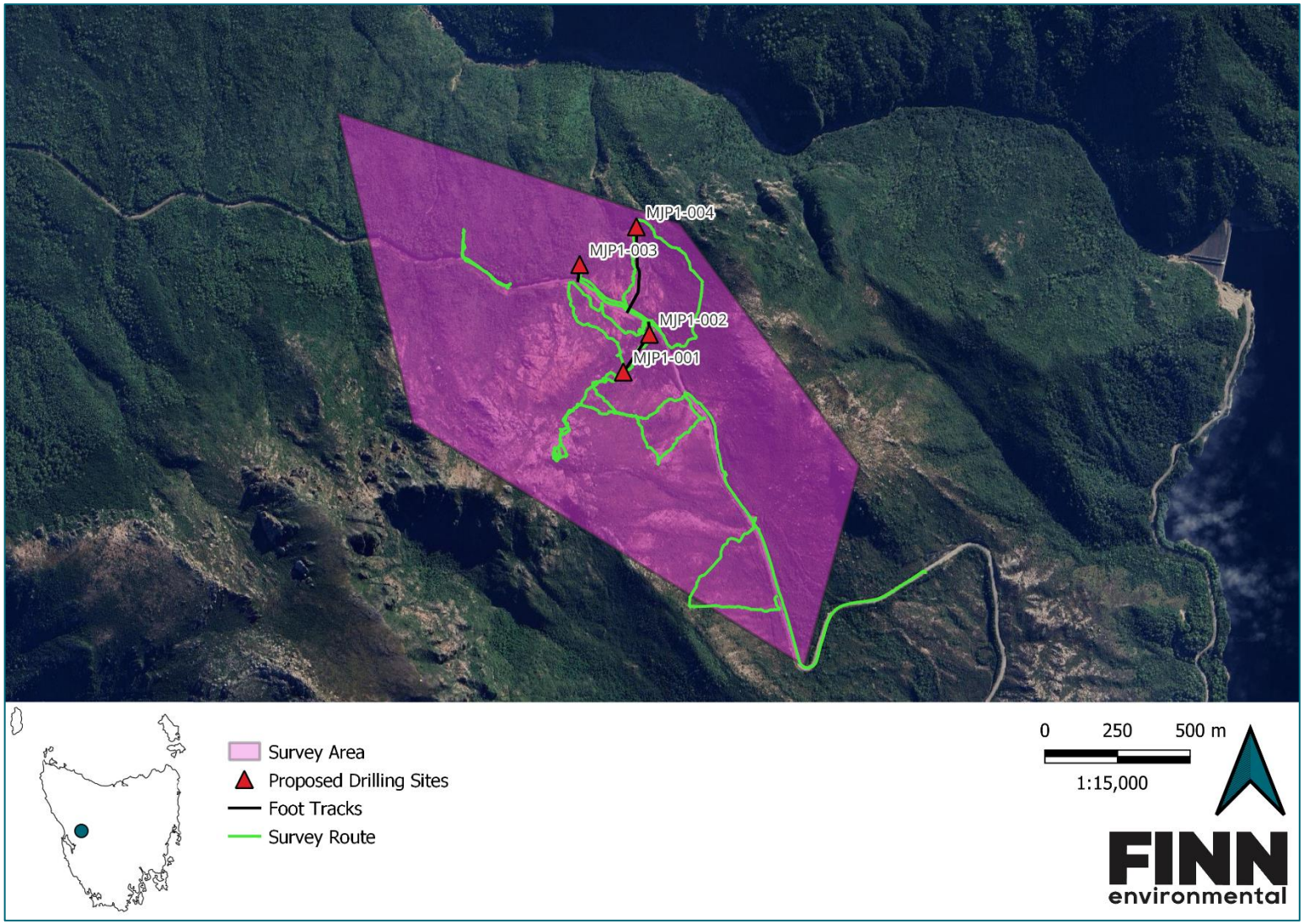

Figure 8 – Aerial map of the survey area depicting the field survey route.

3.2.1. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

The survey area was found to host extensive patches of SWW, which occupied much of the site, as well as WNL and MBS communities, which presented on sheltered aspects and in wet gullies and on dry slopes respectively (Figure 9). The findings of the field survey are partially consistent with current TASVEG 4.0 mapping, offering a more accurate, updated, and fine scale assessment of the vegetation communities present within the survey area. Contrary to current TASVEG 4.0, it was noted that the area currently mapped as HSW contained flora species which appeared to be more consistent with Western alpine heathland (TASVEG 4.0 Code: HHW).

Upon surveying the proposed drilling sites, it was discovered that two of the sites, namely MJP1-001 and MJP1-002, were situated within old drilling locations and, hence, were characterised by regenerating cleared land (TASVEG 4.0 Code: FRG) which was transitioning back to the surrounding SWW vegetation type. Thus, these sites have been subject to disturbance in the past and are in regeneration. Patches of cleared and exposed conglomerate at these sites was found to host several individual orchids; however, the taxonomy of such individuals was mostly unable to be confirmed due to the timing and seasonality of the survey not coinciding with flowering timing.

No threatened vegetation communities were identified during the field survey. The predominant vegetation communities present onsite, namely SWW, WNL, HHW, and MBS, are discussed henceforth.

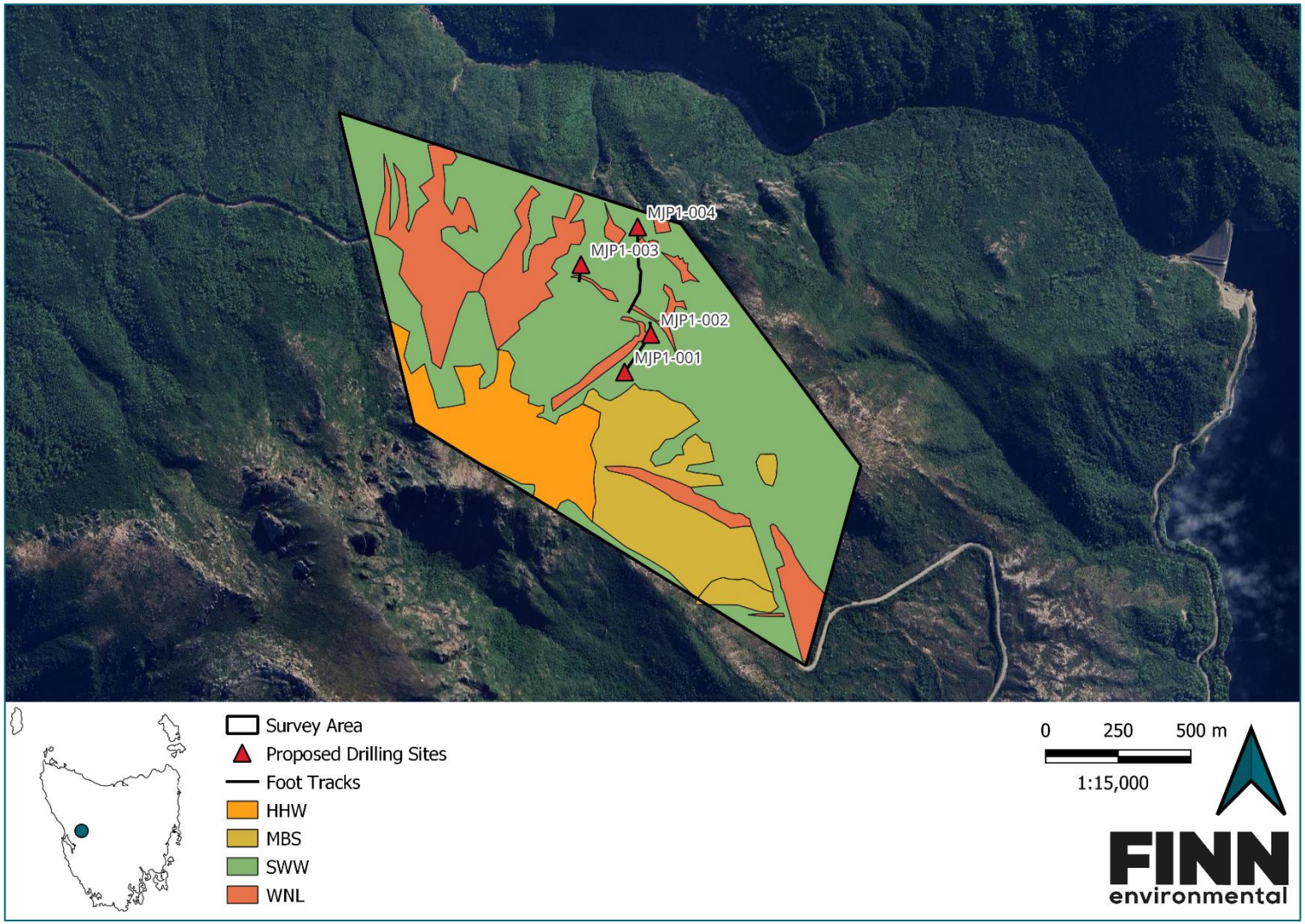

Figure 9 - Aerial map of survey area showing vegetation community mapping as per field survey results.

3.2.1.1. WESTERN WET SCRUB (SWW)

This vegetation community was characterised by dense, uneven scrub which varied in height between 1-4m (Figure 10). The dominant canopy species were primarily *Leptospermum sp.* and *Melaleuca sp.* with sub-dominant and understorey species including but not limited to; *Acacia mucronata, Acacia verticillata, Bauera rubioides, Anodopetalum biglandulosum, Nematolepis squamea,* and *Banksia marginata.* Small *Eucalyptus nitida* trees were emergent in this community. Other species present include but are not limited to *Telopea truncata, Anopterus glandulosus, Sprengelia incarnata,* and *Cenarrhenes nitida*.

This vegetation community occupied much of the site, particularly on exposed aspects, as well as presenting as smaller patches set amongst extensive patches of MBS on dry slopes.

Each of the proposed drilling sites, MJP1-001, MJP1-002, MJP1-003 and MJP1-004, were primarily characterised by the SWW community, with slight variations in the dominant community type and structure across the sites, most likely attributed to aspect, exposure and underlying geology.

Figure 10 - Western wet scrub (SWW) community onsite.

3.2.1.2. EUCALYPTUS NITIDA FOREST OVER LEPTOSPERMUM (WNL)

This vegetation community typically consisted of tall *E. nitida* as the dominant canopy species, with an understorey dominated by *Leptospermum sp.* and *Melaleuca sp.* (Figure 11). The understorey of this vegetation community was sometimes sparse, but more often dense, with *Gahnia grandis, Gleichenia microphylla,* and *B. rubioides* common, sometimes with rainforest shrubs such as *A. glandulosus*. This community typically had a similar species composition to that of SWW. However, the two communities could be distinguished by the height and stem density of emergent *E. nitida.*

WNL was present throughout the survey area, and was noted nearby MJP1-003 and MJP1-004, however, the community was largely restricted to wet gullies over watercourses and less exposed slopes.

Figure 11– *Eucalyptus nitida* forest over *Leptospermum* (WNL) vegetation community onsite.

3.2.1.3. BUTTONGRASS MOORLAND WITH EMERGENT SHRUBS (MBS)

This vegetation community was characterised by short *L. nitidum, L. glaucescens* and/or *L. scoparium* emergent over a *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus* layer (Figure 12). *M. squamea, B. marginata, A. mucronata, C. nitida,* and *N. squamea* were less abundant than the shrubs and sometimes formed a patchy canopy. *S. incarnata*, *B. rubioides,* and *Philotheca virgata* were also typically present, amongst other species.

This community was found to be present on the exposed slopes, particularly in the south and west of the site, as well as several small, isolated communities set amongst a more extensive SWW community in the north of the site.

Figure 12 – Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs (MBS) vegetation community onsite.

3.2.1.4. WESTERN ALPINE HEATHLAND (HHW)

This community type was characterised by low shrubs including *Eucalyptus vernicosa, Nothofagus cunninghamii, Eucryphia milliganii* subsp. *milliganii, L. nitidum, B. rubiodes,* and *B. marginata*, amongst other species (Figure 13). *C. nitida, Persoonia gunnii, A. biglandulosum, S. incarnata, Coprosma quadrifida,* and *Richea scoparia* were also present, amongst other species.

This community was found to be present almost exclusively at higher elevations, such as near the summit of Proprietary Peak, where the vegetation was sparse and patchy, dependent on the coverage of exposed rocks and boulders.

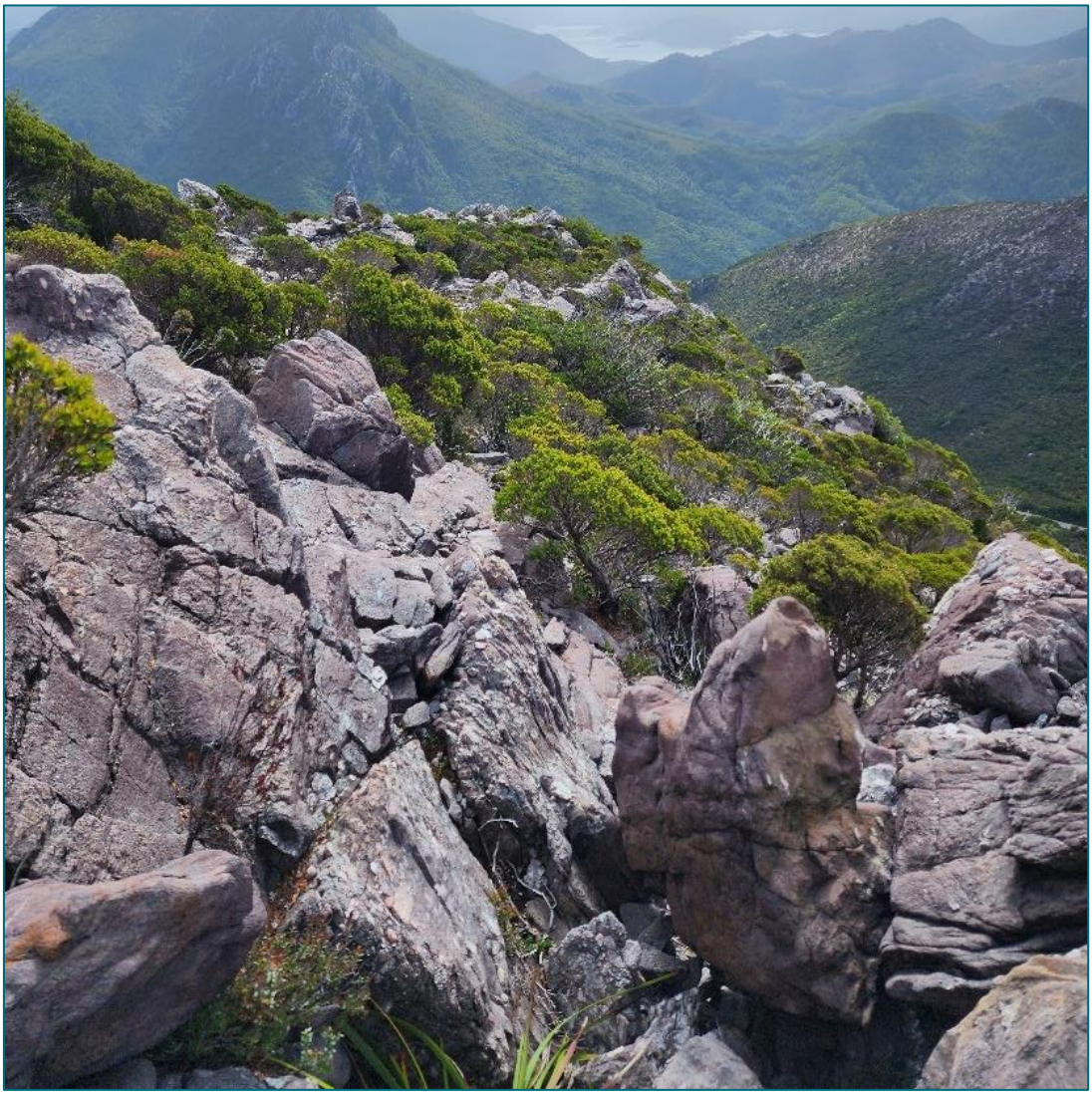

Figure 13 – Western alpine heathland (HHW) vegetation community onsite.

3.2.2. FLORA SPECIES

Flora species identified during the field survey are listed in Appendix D.

The desktop assessment of the survey area revealed no threatened flora species listed under State and/or Commonwealth legislation present within the immediate site and extending to within a 5000m radius and this was confirmed during the field survey.

A number of large, individual orchids were noted to be present throughout the site, particularly on rocky outcrops, spurs, and ridges featuring exposed conglomerate; however, they were mostly unable to be identified to the genus level due to the timing and seasonality of the survey not coinciding with peak flowering times (late September- February) for most species. Refer to *Flowering Times of Tasmanian Orchids: A Practical Guide for Field Botanists*[26] for detailed descriptions of species-specific peak flowering times.

There are multiple records (since 2000) of *Orthoceras strictum* (horned orchid), which is listed as rare under the *TSPA Act 1995*[27], within similar vegetation communities and geologies (albeit at lower altitudes) on the West Coast, primarily between Rosebery and Granville Harbour. Of the orchids found onsite, there is very little potential for some of them to be *O. strictum* (Figure 14).

[26] Wapstra, M (2018), *Flowering Times of Tasmanian Orchids: A Practical Guide for Field Botanists* (Edition 4), Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania, 1 Franklin Wharf, TAS 7000.

[27] Threatened Species Section (2024), *horned orchid (Orthoceras strictum): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link*, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart, TAS 7001, Accessed 4 April 2024, <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Orthoceras-strictum.aspx>.

Figure 14 – (Left) Unidentifiable orchid found on ridgeline between Mount Jukes Road and proposed drilling site MJP1-004. (Centre) *Calochilus* (beard orchid) observed on exposed conglomerate in HHW vegetation community near the summit of Proprietary Peak. (Right) *Orthoceras strictum* (horned orchid) during flowering at a location near Zeehan, December 2022.

3.2.3. FAUNA SPECIES

Fauna species identified during the field survey are listed in Appendix D.

Evidence of at least two State and/or Commonwealth listed threatened fauna species, namely *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian devil) and *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk), which is listed as endangered under the *TSPA Act 1995*[28], was present within the survey area. This evidence included a single sighting of *A. novaehollandiae* from within approximately 850m line of sight and several observations of carnivore scats, most likely attributed to *S. harrisii* as per the PooFlip[29], noted throughout the site.

A habitat assessment against known threatened fauna species from within a broader 5000m radius of the survey area, as highlighted in the desktop assessment (Table 3), is shown below in Table 5.

Table 5 - Threatened fauna as listed in Table 2, as well as *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (grey goshawk), and the presence/absence of suitable habitat within the survey area.

Species Name	Common Name	Habitat Suitability
Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk	Potential nesting and foraging habitat[30] located nearby the survey area in the valley above the King River; however, the immediate survey area hosts only low suitability nesting and foraging habitat[31] due to minimal presence of trees large enough to support nesting. No potential nest sites identified during field survey.
Dasyurus maculatus subsp. *maculatus*	spotted-tailed quoll	Potential habitat located throughout the immediate survey area , primarily within the WNL community and larger SWW community. Physical habitat onsite has good potential for foraging and some potential for denning. The vegetation communities and their respective structural complexities are consistent with those of habitat types known to support the species. No potential den sites identified during the field survey.

[28] Threatened Species Section (2024), *Grey Goshwak (Accipiter novaehollandiae): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened species Link,* Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart, TAS 7001, Accessed 19 March 2024, < https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Grey-Goshawk.aspx>.

[29] Wiltshire, R (2018), *PooFlip – Life-size guide to the scats of Tasmanian native mammals*, University of Tasmania, Composition.

[30] Forest Practices Authority (2011), *Fauna Technical Note No. 12: Goshawk habitat categories,* Forest Practices Authority, 30 Patrick Street, Hobart, TAS 7000.

[31] Young, D (2020), *Conservation of the 'endangered' Grey Goshawk in south-east Tasmania, Interim Nesting Habitat Technical Note.*

Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll	Potential habitat located throughout the immediate survey area and surrounds, primarily within WNL and larger SWW communities. Physical habitat onsite has good potential for foraging and some potential for denning. The vegetation communities and their respective structural complexities are consistent with those of habitat types known to support the species. No potential den sites identified during the field survey.
Gallingo hardwickii	Latham's snipe	Limited potential foraging habitat for *G. hardwickii* onsite.
Sarcophilus harrisii	Tasmanian devil	The immediate survey area hosts potential denning habitat for *S. harrisii* , particularly in areas characterised by dense SWW and WNL with a *G. grandis* understorey. A number of rocky outcrops, rock piles, etc were noted during the field survey which may also provide potential denning habitat. No potential den sites identified during field survey.

3.2.4. DECLARED WEEDS

Only a single species of declared weed[32], namely *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberry), was identified during the field survey. It presented as a single plant on the roadside of Mount Jukes Road between the Mount Huxley Lookout and site access for proposed drilling site MJP1-003.

There were two introduced species noted to be present within the immediate survey area; However, these species were largely restricted to areas subject to disturbance (e.g. roadsides). The identified introduced species included *Centaurium erythraea* (common centaury) and *Hypochaeris radicata* (rough catsear), both of which are extremely widespread and common within Tasmania. While these are not declared weeds, they can still cause a significant environmental impact.

All declared weeds and introduced species identified during the field survey are listed within the full vascular plants list (Appendix D).

[32] Department of Natural resources and Environment Tasmania (2023), *Invasive Species,* Department of Natural resources and Environment Tasmania, Accessed via: https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weeds-index/declared-weeds-index.

3.2.4.1. *RUBUS FRUTICOSUS* (BLACKBERRY)

R. fruticosus is known to occur in all settled areas of Tasmania, often as a weed in disturbed bush, along stream-sides, roadsides, tracks and fence lines, and in degraded pasture and other degraded areas. *R. fruticosus* seeds are easily dispersed by birds and mammals who consume the fruit. The seeds survive in the droppings and can be dispersed large distances from the parent bush. *R. fruticosus* seed may also be dispersed by water in creeks and rivers when growing on or nearby riverbanks. The canes of *R. fruticosus* are able to emit roots at the tip where they touch the ground, allowing uncontrolled patches of blackberries to cover large areas. *R. fruticosus* will also grow from root suckers and root fragments[33].

3.2.5. PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI

Phytophthora cinnamomi (PC), commonly known as cinnamon fungus, is an infectious water mould which can cause devastating dieback within susceptible vegetation communities by attacking the roots of many flora species[34]. This dieback can have reverberating effects at the landscape scale and can permanently alter ecosystems. The pathogen is easily spread through transportation of spores via any activity which moves soil, water, or plant material infected with PC. This includes recreational activities, such as bushwalking, gardening, and off-road vehicle use, as well as other operational activities such as road building, mining, and timber production and harvesting.

No evidence of PC infection was found during the field survey.

[33] Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (2019), *Blackberry,* Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, GPO Box 44, Hobart TAS 7001, Accessed 4 April 2024, <https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weeds-index/declared-weeds-index/blackberry>.

[34] Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2021), Phytophthora Dieback, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, GPO Box 3090, Canberra ACT 2601, Accessed 4 April 2024, < https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/invasive-species/diseases-fungi-and-parasites/phytophthora-cinnamomi-disease>.

4. DRILLING SITES

4.1. MJP1-001

Proposed drilling site MJP1-001 was situated within an old drilling location and was subsequently characterised by regenerating cleared land (FRG) which was transitioning back into SWW. Surrounding vegetation was consistent with the SWW vegetation community type. This site was located towards the centre of the survey area, ~180m south-west from Mount Jukes Road and ~155m from MJP1-002 on the north-eastern side of the base of Proprietary Peak. Groundcover was predominantly exposed rock, with a few herbs and other groundcover species present.

4.2. MJP1-002

Similarly to MJP1-001, proposed drilling site MJP1-002 was also situated within an old drilling location and was characterised by FRG which was regenerating into SWW, as evident from surrounding vegetation. MJP1-002 was located towards the centre of the survey area, ~25m from Mount Jukes Road on the north-eastern side of the base of Proprietary Peak. Access to this site was via an old access road entering from Mount Jukes Road. Groundcover was predominantly exposed rock, with a few herbs and other groundcover species present.

Figure 15 – Proposed drilling site MJP1-002 showing surrounding vegetation type, SWW.

4.3. MJP1-003

Proposed drilling site MJP1-003 was located towards the north of the survey area, with the access point being a steep decline from the northern side of Mount Jukes Road. This site was characterised by the WNL community, with emergent *E. nitida* present. Groundcover at this site consisted of exposed rock with occasional ferns and other groundcover species present.

Figure 16 – Proposed drilling site MJP1-003 showing surrounding vegetation type, WNL.

4.4. MJP1-004

Proposed drilling site MJP1-004 was accessed via a rocky ridge which was adjacent to the Mount Huxley Lookout on the northern side of Mount Jukes Road. The site itself is located to the north of the survey area, just across a minor tributary which meets the King River to the north. Access to this site was particularly steep and groundcover was predominantly exposed rock with patchy vegetation. The primary vegetation type surrounding this site was SWW, with patches of WNL nearby.

Figure 17 – Proposed drilling site MJP1-004 showing surrounding vegetation communities, SWW and nearby WNL.

5. CONCULSIONS

- There are two geoconservation sites occurring within the site and eight total located within a 1000m radius of the survey area. There is not expected to be a significant impact on the conservation status of these sites as the clearing associated with the proposed drill pads is mostly located outside/periphery (MJP1-003 and MJP1-004) to the geoconservation sites, or on historically cleared areas (MJP1-001 and MJP1-002). The clearing associated with the walking access tracks is negligible. As such, there are no specific management recommendations required.

- No threatened vegetation communities were identified within the immediate site. While the desktop assessment identified a single threatened native vegetation community, namely *A. selaginoides* rainforest (RKP), within a broader 1000m radius of the survey area, the community is outside the footprint of the proposed drilling and exploration site. As such, it is not anticipated to be directly nor indirectly impacted by the proposal.

- No State and/or Commonwealth listed threatened flora species were identified during the desktop assessment nor the field survey for the proposed drilling and exploration program site, nor within a broader 5000m radius.

- As per the NVAR (Appendix B), no State and/or Commonwealth listed threatened fauna species were identified within the immediate survey area during the desktop assessment. A total of 31 records across four species listed under the *EPBC Act 1999* and/or the *TSPA Act 1995* exist within a broader 5000m radius of the site.

- Evidence of two State and/or Commonwealth listed threatened species, namely *S. harrisii* and *A. novaehollandiae,* was noted during the field survey in the form of scat identification and observation respectively. While the site does host some potential foraging and/or denning habitat for *S. harrisii,* minimal potential nesting habitat for *A. novaehollandiae* is present within the immediate survey area. A targeted survey for *S. harrisii* dens should be conducted prior to operations commencing if operations are occurring outside of the areas specified as MJP1-001 through MJP1-004 in the proposed drilling program.

- *A. novaehollandiae* is not anticipated to be adversely impacted by the proposal.

- There is potential habitat present onsite to support *D. maculatus* subsp. *maculatus* and *D. viverrinus;* However, no evidence of such species was observed during the field survey.

- There is minimal infestation of declared weeds and other introduced species across the broader survey area. Most observations of such species occurred at roadsides and other areas subject to high levels of disturbance.

6. MANAGAMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- A targeted survey for *S. harrisii* dens should be conducted prior to operations commencing if operations are occurring outside of the areas specified as MJP1-001 through MJP1-004 in the proposed drilling program.

- If a suspected *S. harrisii* den is located onsite at any time during operations, then work should stop and personnel kept 50m away. FINN Environmental or another relevant body should be contacted for advice before proceeding.

- While current infestations of declared weeds, other introduced species, and *P. cinnamomi* onsite are minimal, conscious spread mitigation measures should be maintained throughout operations. This recommendation may be actioned through the use of bootwash stations at site entry/exit points etc.

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8.

APPENDIX A – EPBC PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT

APPENDIX A – EPBC PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

Report created: 01-Mar-2024

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	1
National Heritage Places:	1
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	3
Listed Threatened Species:	16
Listed Migratory Species:	8

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	13
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	3
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

World Heritage Properties [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status	Buffer Status
Tasmanian Wilderness	TAS	Declared property	In buffer area only

National Heritage Places [Resource Information]

Name	State	Legal Status	Buffer Status
Natural			
Tasmanian Wilderness	TAS	Listed place	In buffer area only

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

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

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (Eucalyptus ovata / E. brookeriana)	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Tasmanian white gum (Eucalyptus viminalis) wet forest	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Aquila audax fleayi			
Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) [64435]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Ceyx azureus diemenensis Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher [25977]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Tasmanian population) Masked Owl (Tasmanian) [67051]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Prototroctes maraena Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (Tasmanian population) Spotted-tail Quoll, Spot-tailed Quoll, Tiger Quoll (Tasmanian population) [75183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Sarcophilus harrisii Tasmanian Devil [299]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pseudocephalozia paludicola Alpine Leafy Liverwort [66441]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Carinascincus microlepidotus Boulder Cool-skink, Southern Snow Skink [90207]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Carinascincus orocryptus Heath Cool-skink, Mountain Skink [90209]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii			
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus			
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis			
Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Crotty	Conservation Area	TAS	In buffer area only
Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers	National Park	TAS	In buffer area only
West Coast Range	Regional Reserve	TAS	In feature area

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State	Buffer Status
Tasmania RFA	Tasmania	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

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

The report contains the mapped locations of:

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

2 DISCLAIMER

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

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

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

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

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

4 LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

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Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
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APPENDIX B – NATURAL VALUES ATLAS REPORT

Natural Values Atlas Report

Authoritative, comprehensive information on Tasmania's natural values.

Reference:
Requested For:
Report Type: Summary Report
Timestamp: 10:11:18 AM Monday 25 March 2024
Threatened Flora: buffers Min: 500m Max: 10000m

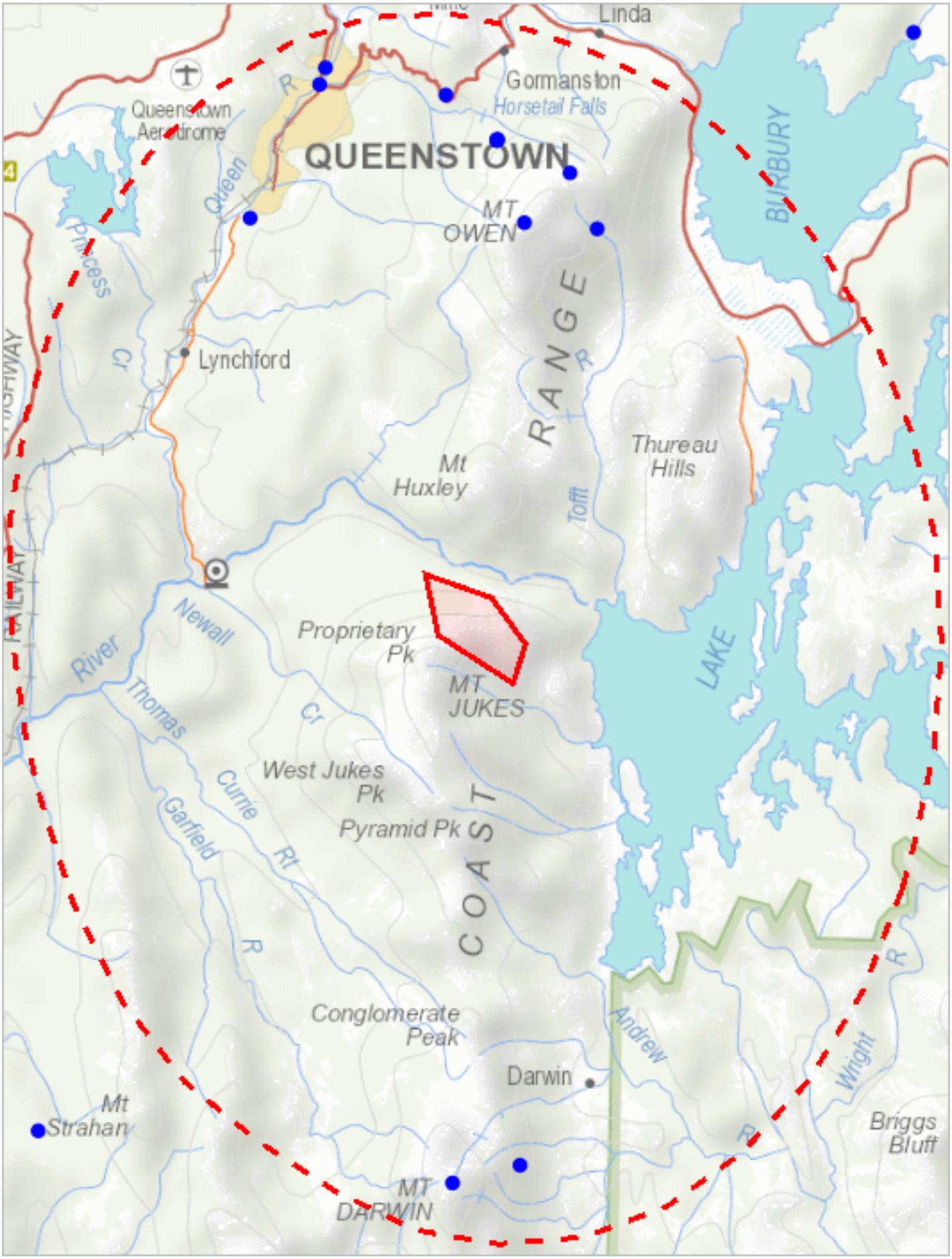
The centroid for this query GDA94: 383567.0, 5331080.0 falls within:

Property: 3387490

*** No threatened flora found within 500 metres ***

Threatened flora within 10000 metres

392195, 5342323



374911, 5319742

Please note that some layers may not display at all requested map scales

Threatened flora within 10000 metres

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations

- Point Verified
- Point Unverified
- Line Verified
- Line Unverified
- Polygon Verified
- Polygon Unverified

Legend: Cadastral Parcels

Threatened flora within 10000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Caladenia pusilla	tiny fingers	r		n	1	23-Nov-1991
Isolepis habra	wispy clubsedge	r		n	1	04-Jan-1968
Muehlenbeckia axillaris	matted lignum	r		n	1	01-Apr-1985
Persoonia muelleri subsp. angustifolia	narrowleaf geebung	r		e	4	07-Dec-2020
Pimelea milliganii	silver riceflower	r		e	3	08-Mar-1974
Planocarpa sulcata	grooved cheeseberry	r		e	2	01-Mar-1894
Spyridium vexilliferum var. vexilliferum	helicopter bush	r		n	1	01-Nov-1932

Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

For more information about threatened species, please contact Threatened Species Enquiries.
Telephone: 1300 368 550
Email: ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au
Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

APPENDIX C – BIODIVERSITY VALUES DATABASE REPORT

Threatened Fauna Range Boundaries

Search Point 384020E,5330682N is within the following fauna range boundaries as at Fri Mar 01 2024 11:39:17 GMT+1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight Time)

Common name	Species name	Range Class	Habitat Description
grey goshawk	Accipiter novaehollandiae	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the grey goshawk is native forest with mature elements below 600 m altitude, particularly along watercourses. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat. Significant habitat for the grey goshawk may be summarised as areas of wet forest, rainforest and damp forest patches in dry forest, with a relatively closed mature canopy, low stem density, and open understorey in close proximity to foraging habitat and a freshwater body (i.e. stream, river, lake, swamp, etc.). FPA's Fauna Technical Note 12 can be used as a guide in the identification of grey goshawk habitat.
wedge-tailed eagle	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is a wide variety of forest (including areas subject to native forest silviculture) and non-forest habitats. Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest. Nest trees are usually amongst the largest in a locality. They are generally in sheltered positions on leeward slopes, between the lower and mid sections of a slope and with the top of the tree usually lower than the ground level of the top of the ridge, although in some parts of the State topographic shelter is not always a significant factor (e.g. parts of the northwest and Central Highlands). Nests are usually not constructed close to sources of disturbance and nests close to disturbance are less productive. More than one nest may occur within a territory but only one is used for breeding in any one year. Breeding failure often promotes a change of nest in the next year. [see FPA's Fauna Technical Note 1 and FPA's Fauna Technical Note 6 for more information] Significant habitat for the wedge-tailed eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where the nest tree is still present).
spotted-tailed quoll	Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is coastal scrub, riparian areas, rainforest, wet forest, damp forest, dry forest and blackwood swamp forest (mature and regrowth), particularly where structurally complex areas are present, and includes remnant patches in cleared agricultural land or plantation areas. Significant habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll is all potential denning habitat within the core range of the species. Potential denning habitat for the spotted-tailed quoll includes 1) any forest remnant (>0.5ha) in a cleared or plantation landscape that is structurally complex (high canopy, with dense understorey and ground vegetation cover), free from the risk of inundation, or 2) a rock outcrop, rock crevice, rock pile, burrow with a small entrance, hollow logs, large piles of coarse woody debris and caves. FPA's Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.
eastern quoll	Dasyurus viverrinus	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Eastern quoll includes rainforest, heathland, alpine areas and scrub. However, it seems to prefer dry forest and native grassland mosaics which are bounded by agricultural land. Potential range for the Eastern Quoll is the whole of mainland Tasmania and Bruny Island.
white-bellied sea-eagle	Haliaeetus leucogaster	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the White-Bellied Sea-eagle species comprises potential nesting habitat and potential foraging habitat. Potential foraging habitat is any large waterbody (including sea coasts, estuaries, wide rivers, lakes, impoundments and even large farm dams) supporting prey items (fish). Potential nesting habitat is tall eucalypt trees in large tracts (usually more than 10 ha) of eucalypt or mixed forest within 5 km of the coast (nearest coast including shores, bays, inlets and peninsulas), large rivers (Class 1), lakes or complexes of large farm dams. Scattered trees along river banks or pasture land may also be used. Significant habitat for the white-bellied sea-eagle is all native forest and native non-forest vegetation within 500 m or 1 km line-of-sight of known nest sites (where nest tree still present).
blue wing parrot	Neophema chrysostoma	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the BWP includes native Eucalypt forest, native Eucalypt woodlands, grasslands and wetlands.
tasmanian devil	Sarcophilus harrisii	Potential Range	Potential habitat for the Tasmanian devil is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (4-27 km^2). Significant habitat for the Tasmanian devil is a patch of potential denning habitat where three or more entrances (large enough for a devil to pass through) may be found within 100 m of one another, and where no other potential denning habitat with three or more entrances may be found within a 1 km radius, being the approximate area of the smallest recorded devil home range

Common name	Species name	Range Class	Habitat Description
			(Pemberton 1990). Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil is areas of burrowable, well-drained soil, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass. FPAs Fauna Technical Note 10 can be used as a guide in the identification of potential denning habitat.
masked owl	Tyto novaehollandiae	Core Range	Potential habitat for the masked owl is all areas with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute potential habitat. Significant habitat for the masked owl is any area of native dry forest, within the core range, with trees with large hollows (≥15 cm entrance diameter). Remnants and paddock trees (in any dry or wet forest type) in agricultural areas may also constitute significant habitat. See FPA Fauna Technical Note 17 for guidance on assessing masked owl habitat using on-ground and remote methods.

Showing 1 to 8 of 8 entries

Threatened Fauna Records

Fauna Records within 5000m of 384020E,5330682N at Fri Mar 01 2024 11:39:17 GMT+1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight Time)

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	Project code + Foreign id	NVA id
Gallinago hardwickii	lathams snipe	1000	386214	5326322	4881	Sighting	2018-03-04	Day	Present	dr359	NVA

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Threatened Flora Records

Flora Records within 2000m of 384020E, 5330682N at Fri Mar 01 2024 11:39:17 GMT+1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight Time)

Species name	Common name	Reported Position accuracy (m)	X	Y	Distance (m)	Obs. type	Obs. date	Date accuracy	Obs. state	NVA id
No data available in table										

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

Threatened Flora Survey Notes

SURVEY SKILL LEVEL

Refer to Threatened Flora Species Survey Notes (FPA 2016) for more information.

Survey skill level:

1: highly distinctive species – an FPO or forest planner can undertake surveys

2: distinctive species – a flora-competent forest planner can undertake surveys

3: non-distinctive species and species occupying specialised niches – only experienced field botanists can undertake surveys

PC Susceptibility Rating

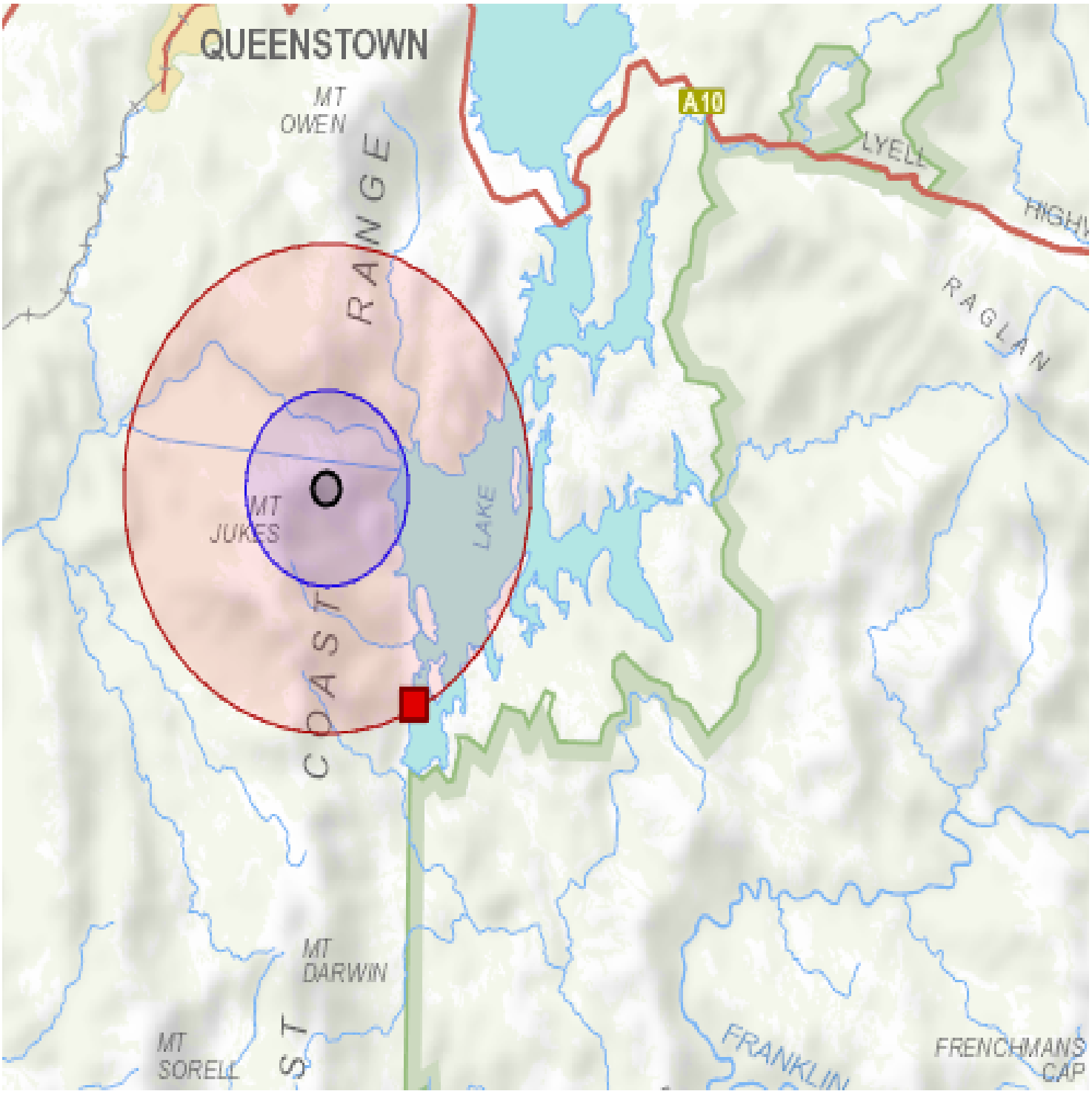
Code	Description
Hs	Highly susceptible: expect >75% mortality of infected plants to be killed
Ms	Moderately susceptible: expect 25-75% mortality of infected plants
Prb	Probably highly or moderately susceptible but no records of Phytophthora infection
Ss	Slightly susceptible: symptomless but reduced vigour
S	Susceptible but unable to make a rating
Rh	Resistant host: Phytophthora persists but host shows no symptoms.
In	Susceptible habitat which may have flow on effect for species, and therefore species indirectly susceptible
Nc	Susceptible species, but habitat not conducive to disease

HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Refer to Habitat Descriptions of Threatened Flora in Tasmania (FPA 2016) for more information.

Species name	Common name	Life form	Status TSPA, EPBCA	Habitat description	Survey guidelines	Survey skill level	TPA Grouping	PC Susceptibility Rating
No data available in table								

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries


QUEENSTOWN
MT OWEN
A10
LYELL
RAGLAN
COAST RANGE
LAKE
MT JUKES
MT DARWIN
MT SORELL
FRANKLIN
FRENCHMANS CAP

APPENDIX D – FIELD SURVEY SPECIES LISTS

Table 1 - Flora species identified during field survey. 'i' = introduced to Tasmania, 'e' = endemic to Tasmania, 't' = within Australia only present in Tasmania.

Status	Species	Common Name
	Acacia melanoxylon	blackwood
	Acacia murconata	erect caterpillar wattle
	Acacia vercitillata	prickly moses
	Aceana novae-zelandiae	common buzzy
e	*Agastachys odorata*	fragrant candlebush, white waratah
	Allocasaurina littoralis	black sheoak
e	*Anodopetalum biglandulosum*	horizontal
e	*Anopterus glandulosus*	native laurel
e	*Astelia alpina*	pineapple grass
	Atherosperma moschatum	sassafras
	Baloskion tetraphyllum	tassel cordrush
	Banksia marginata	silver banksia
	Bauera rubioides	wiry bauera
e	*Billardiera longiflora*	purple appleberry
	Blechnum nudum	fishbone waterfern
	Blechnum wattsii	hard waterfern
	Calochilus sp.	beard-orchid sp.
	Calorophus elongatus	long roperush
	Cassinia aculeata	dollybush
e	*Cenarrhenes nitida*	native plum
i	*Centaurium erythraca*	common centaury
	Coprosma quadrifida	native currant
	Dianella tasmanica	forest flaxlily
	Dicksonia antarctica	soft treefern
e	*Diplarrena latifolia*	western flag-iris
	Empodisma minus	spreading roperush
	Epacaris impressa	common heath
e	*Eucalyptus nitida*	western peppermint
e	*Eucalyptus vernicosa*	varnished gum
e	*Eucryphia milliganii subsp. milliganii*	dwarf leatherwood
	Eurychorda complanata	tassel cordrush
	Gahnia grandis	cutting grass
	Glautheria hispida	copperleaf snowberry
	Gleichenia diacarpa	pouched coralfern
	Gleichenia microphylla	scrambling coralfern
	Gonocarpus teucroides	forest raspwort
	Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus	buttongrass
	Hakea lissosperma	mountain needlebush
e	*Helichrysum pumilum*	dwarf everlasting
	Histiopteris incisa	batswing fern
i	*Hypochoeris radicata*	rough catsear

	Hypolepis rugolosa	ruddy groundfern
t	*Leptecophylla juniperina*	common pinkberry
e	*Leptospermum glaucescens*	smoky teatree
e	*Leptospermum nitidum*	shiny teatree
	Leptospermum scoparium	common teatree
	Lycopodium deuterodensum	conifer clubmoss
	Melaleuca sqaumea	swamp honeymyrtle
	Melaleuca squarrosa	scented paperbark
	Microsorum pulsatum	kanagroo fern
	Nematolepis squamea	satinwood
	Nothofagus cunninghamii	myrtle beech
	Olearia phlogopappa	common dusty daisybush
	Olearia stellulata	sawleaf daisybush
	Pentachondra pumila	carpet frillyheath
e	*Persoonia gunnii*	mountain geebung
	Philotheca virgata	twiggy waxflower
	Pimelea linifolia	slender riceflower
	Polystichum proliferum	mother shieldfern
e	*Pironotes cerinthoides*	climing heath
	Pteridium esculentum	bracken
	Rytidosperma sp.	wallabygrass sp.
e	*Richea scoparia*	scoparia
e	*Richea sprengelioides*	rigid candleheath
i	*Rubus fruticosus*	blackberry
	Schizaea bifida	forked combfern
	Sprengelia incarnata	pink swampheath
e	*Spyridium obovatum*	smooth dustymiller
	Sticherus tener	silky fanfern
e	*Telopea truncata*	Tasmanian waratah
	Viola hederacea	ivyleaf violet
	Xerochrysum bracteatum	golden everlasting
	Xyris sp.	yelloweye sp.

Table 2 - Fauna species identified during field survey. 'i' = introduced to Tasmania, 'e' = endemic to Tasmania.

Status	Species	Common Name
	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk
	Stagonopleura bella	beautiful firetail
e	*Platycercus caledonicus*	green rosella
	Rhipidura albiscapa	grey fantail
	Vombatus ursinus	common wombat
	Drysdalia coronoides	white lipped snake
	Dasyurus viverrinus	Eastern quoll
	Corvus tasmanicus	forest raven