

Appendix B

7 Part tests and Assessments of Significance

- (No. of pages excluding this page = 11)

Received 28/4/11

Table 23: 7 part-tests: parrots.

	Major Mitchell Cockatoo Pink cockatoo (V) TSC Act 1995.	Superb parrot (Polytelis swainsonii). (V) TSC Act 1995.
a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the life cycle of the species is likely to be disrupted such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Local population: Known to occur in the Study Area and general locality. One pair sighted joined by a third individual. No hollows suitable for breeding in the Project Site. Ecological requirements for this species is documented in Appendix 5 is considered assumed knowledge for the information provided in the following 7 part test. Clearing of woodland within the study area is unlikely to affect the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population is likely to be placed at risk of extinction. Unsustainable feral goat grazing within the locality has the greatest potential to affect the species. If a population were present unmanaged grazing may have the potential to compromise the survival of a local population however, as noted this is unlikely.	Local population: Sighted adjacent to the Project Site. Small groups known to utilise resources in the Study Area during winter migration. The activity does not have the ability to disrupt the life cycle of the species such that a local population will be placed at risk of extinction due to the extensive suitable habitat in the locality.
b) in the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species that constitutes the endangered population such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Not relevant	Not relevant
c) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed: (i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or (ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Not relevant	Not relevant
d) in relation to habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community: (i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed, and (ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become	extent = c. 305 ha of habitat will be modified, however the majority of this is treeless open space. Offsets and amelioration is aimed at increasing feeding resources of the parrot. Fragmentation and / or isolation of potential habitat as a result of the action will continue. The habitat to be removed is one of the best represented habitat types in the Western CMA.	Refer to comments (left) re: extent of area to be removed. Fragmentation and / or isolation of potential habitat as a result of the action will continue. The importance of the habitat to be removed lies predominately with the provision of suitable feeding and resting locations. Whilst the proposed development would clear some trees within the

Major Mitchell Cockatoo (<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>) (M) TSC Act 1995		Superb parrot (<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>) (V) TSC Act 1995	
fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed action, and (iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species, population or ecological community in the locality.	The importance of the habitat to be removed lies purely with the provision of food for the species. This species is able to withstand the type of fragmentation proposed by the proposal however removal of the grassy layer through overgrazing has the potential to will isolate the woodland remnant from the available food source thus placing more pressure on the species to find food at further distances from adequate shelter. Removal of habitat in the Project Site will not compromise the long-term survival of the species. Whilst the proposed development would clear some trees within the Project Site, mallee areas upslope within Benson 180 and down slope (Benson174) of the Impact Footprint and Benson 103 would remain and provide a movement corridor for the woodland birds to traverse safely between the adjacent properties.	Project Site, mallee areas upslope within Benson 180 and down slope (Benson174) of the Impact Footprint and Benson 103 would remain and provide a movement corridor for the woodland birds to traverse safely between the adjacent properties.	
e) whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on critical habitat (either directly or indirectly).	Critical habitat for this species has not been declared and at present there are no habitats listed as critical in the locality.	Critical habitat for the superb parrot has not been declared and at present there are no habitats listed as critical in the locality.	
f) whether the actions proposed is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan.	A recovery plan or threat abatement plan for this species has not been written.	A recovery plan or threat abatement plan for the superb parrot has not been written.	
g) whether the action proposed constitutes or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to result in the operation of, or increase the impact of, a key threatening process.	Schedule 4 of the TSC Act currently lists 34 key threatening processes. KTPs such as: Clearing of native vegetation, loss of hollow bearing trees, removing dead trees, Competition and habitat degradation by feral goats (<i>Capra hircus</i>), Clearing of native vegetation, Predation by the European red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>), Bushrock removal and Predation by the feral cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), have or currently are occurring with Project Site. The Proposal will improve the current status of the majority of KTPs, through mitigation/amelioration or offsets.	See background comments (left) re: Schedule 3 of the TSC Act.	
Conclusion	The project would be unlikely to cause impact to a locally occurring population of this species such that it is placed at risk of local extinction.	Superb Parrots are known to occur in the Project Site. The true impact on this species is removal of a feeding or resting resource but this is minor in nature. The project would be unlikely to cause impact to a locally occurring population of this species such that it is placed at risk of local extinction.	

Table 25: 7 part-tests: Halls Babbler, Grey-crowned Babbler, Kuitarr

Halls Babbler <i>Pterodroma alba</i>		Grey-crowned Babbler <i>Pterodroma alba</i>		Kuitarr <i>Pterodroma alba</i>	
a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the life cycle of the species is likely to be disrupted such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Definition of 'local population': Three families along the McKinnon's Pipeline and one family group just outside the Project Site. Extent of habitat use within the Project Site: All remnant native vegetation in the Project Site with a higher degree of habitat complexity, would also feed in derived grass communities. Although outside the breeding season, no fledglings or nests were noted. Given the above, it is unlikely that a local population within the Mine Site Study Area would be impacted by the proposal such that it placed the population at risk of local extinction.	Definition of 'local population': One family observed along the McKinnon's Pipeline Study Area. Other families suspected to occur along the Mirrabooka Pipeline Study Area. Extent of habitat use within the Project Site: All remnant native vegetation in the Project Site with a higher degree of habitat complexity, would also feed in derived grass communities. Although outside the breeding season, no fledglings or nests were noted. Given the above, it is unlikely that a local population within the Mine Site Study Area would be impacted by the proposal such that it placed the population at risk of local extinction.	Definition of 'local population': One family observed along the McKinnon's Pipeline Study Area. Other families suspected to occur along the Mirrabooka Pipeline Study Area. Extent of habitat use within the Project Site: All remnant native vegetation in the Project Site with a higher degree of habitat complexity, would also feed in derived grass communities. Although outside the breeding season, no fledglings or nests were noted. Given the above, it is unlikely that a local population within the Mine Site Study Area would be impacted by the proposal such that it placed the population at risk of local extinction.	Local population: For the purposes of this report a local population refers to the above mentioned species being historically recorded in analogous habitat close by to the Project Site. This species has not been recorded within the study area during the OzArk 2010 trapping programme.	
b) in the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species that constitutes the endangered population such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	
c) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed: (i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or (ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	

Hals Babbler		Gray-crowned Babbler <i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i> (eastern subspecies)		Kutarr (<i>Antechinus laniger</i>) (E) TSC Act	
d) in relation to habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community: (i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed; and (ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed action; and (iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species, population or ecological community in the locality.	Details of vegetation removal have already been provided. Revegetation is aimed at increasing habitat complexity. Whilst the proposed development would clear some trees within the Project Site, mallee areas upslope within Benson 180 and down slope (Benson174) of the Impact Footprint and Benson 103 would remain and provide a movement corridor for the woodland birds to traverse safely between the adjacent properties. Any component of an EEC / habitat / resource for this species is important.	Details of vegetation removal have already been provided. Revegetation is aimed at increasing habitat complexity. Any component of an EEC / habitat / resource for this species is important.	There is c. 89 ha of remnant native vegetation that will be impacted in the Study Area, with c. 40 ha of vegetation to be removed from Benson 103. Its unlikely that the Administration Study Area would provide quality habitat for the species and it is thought that the cleared grassy area near the homestead may provide the only suitable habitat. All native vegetation provides important habitat.		
e) whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on critical habitat (either directly or indirectly).	Critical habitat does not occur in the locality.	As per left hand column	Critical habitat for this species has not been declared.		
f) whether the actions proposed is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan.	There are no recovery or threat abatement plans for this species.	As per left hand column	A recovery plan exists for this species. There is no threat abatement plan. The essence of the recovery plan is that very little is known about the species and that where animals are known to occur habitat should be protected and the population should be studied.		

Halls Babbler <i>Ptilinopus halleri</i>		Gray-crowned Babbler <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> (eastern subspecies)		Kulbar <i>Anectanomya laniger</i> (E) TSC Act
g) whether the action proposed constitutes or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to result in the operation of, or increase the impact of, a key threatening process.	Schedule 4 of the TSC Act currently lists 34 key threatening processes. KTPs such as: Clearing of native vegetation, loss of hollow bearing trees, removing dead trees, Competition and habitat degradation by feral goats (<i>Capra hircus</i>). Clearing of native vegetation, Predation by the European red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>). Bushrock removal and Predation by the feral cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), have or currently are occurring with Project Site. The Proposal will improve the current status of the majority of KTPs, through mitigation/ amelioration or offsets.	As per left hand column	Schedule 4 of the TSC Act currently lists 34 key threatening processes. KTPs such as: Clearing of native vegetation, loss of hollow bearing trees, removing dead trees, Competition and habitat degradation by feral goats (<i>Capra hircus</i>). Clearing of native vegetation, Predation by the European red fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>). Bushrock removal and Predation by the feral cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), have or currently are occurring with Project Site. The Proposal will improve the current status of the majority of KTPs, through mitigation/ amelioration or offsets.	
Conclusion	The Proposal would not affect habitat critical to the survival of this species. It is not considered that it would cause a significant impact to the local population.	The Proposal would not affect habitat critical to the survival of this species. It is not considered that it would cause a significant impact to the local population.	This species was not observed during the current targeted assessment. It is known from recent landholder records in the locality. The Proposal aims to improve habitat required of this species to utilise the Study Area. The Proposal is unlikely to cause impact to any extant locally occurring population of this species such that it will be placed at risk of local extinction (as the species is known to have a large home range). A SIS is not warranted. Further work is recommended to determine the nature and possible extent of any population, post rehabilitation /offset implementation of the Project Site.	

Table 26: 7 part-tests: Little Pied Bat and Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat.

Little pied bat / TSC Act		Yellow-bellied sheath-tail bat (Saccopteryx flauiventris)	
In the case of a threatened species, whether the life cycle of the species is likely to be disrupted such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Local population: Positively identified by Anabat within the Project Site. A local population being placed at risk of extinction is unlikely due to the large amount of surrounding analogous habitat adjoining the study areas. There are few risks associated with managing any extant population of this species. Risk would be reduced with the implementation of the Administrative Controls. Due to the discrete nature of the impacts to suitable habitat trees it is unlikely that a local population within the Project Site would be impacted such that it would be placed at risk of local extinction.	As per left hand column.	
In the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Not relevant	Not relevant	
In the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed: is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	Not relevant	Not relevant	
In relation to habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community: the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed, and whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed action, and the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species, population or ecological	Details of vegetation removal have been provided previously..	As per left hand column.	

Little Grey Bat V TSC Act		Yellow-bellied Shearwater bat Saccolaimus flaviventris	
community in the locality.			
Whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on critical habitat (either directly or indirectly).	Critical habitat has not been declared in the locality.	As per left hand column.	
Whether the actions proposed is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan.	There are no recovery or threat abatement plans for this species. The Action Plan for Australian Bats (Environment Australia 1999)	As per left hand column.	
Whether the action proposed constitutes or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to result in the operation of, or increase the impact of, a key threatening process.	As per left hand column.	As per left hand column.	
Conclusion	The Proposal would remove trees that have potential roosting habitat for this species. Many trees with bat habitat were observed outside the Project Site. Recommendations in this report would ensure that risk associated with removing the trees would be low for the species. It's possible that the Proposal would reduce the extent of a feeding resource within the Project Site, however, it is not considered that it would cause a significant impact to the local population.	The Proposal would remove trees that have potential roosting habitat for this species. Many trees with bat habitat were observed outside the Project Site. Recommendations in this report would ensure that risk associated with removing the trees would be low for the species. It's possible that the Proposal would reduce the extent of a feeding resource within the Project Site, however, it is not considered that it would cause a significant impact to the local population.	

Table 27: 7 part-test: Cobar Greenhood Orchid.

Cobar Greenhood Orchid: <i>Pterostylis cobarensis</i> V TSC Act	
1. In the case of a threatened species, whether the life cycle of the species is likely to be disrupted such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Key habitat elements are available in the Project Site but are considered to have a lower potential to possess extant individuals. Confirmation of species presence cannot occur without further survey during the spring flowering period. Notwithstanding it is considered unlikely that a population would remain extant because: • The species is rarely recorded (including during 2010 targeted assessments by OE&H botanists in potential habitat in the Western CMA). • Conversations with the OE&H team stated that the soil types associated with the recent records were more gravelly than alluvial (this may not be relevant regarding increasing potential for recording however this may be note worthy). The Project Site is located within alluvial soils, thus it may reduce the potential to record the species. • Grazing reduces the potential to record the species, the Mine Site commercially grazes goats, thus reduces the potential for the long-term viability of an extant population. • In summary, this 7-part test confirms that a physical assessment for the presence of the species was not undertaken as field work occurred outside the flowering period but applies due diligence as potential albeit low remains for extant individuals to remain.
2. In the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	It is considered possible but unlikely that an extant population of this species remains in the Project Site.
3. In the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed: - is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or - is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,	Habitat values as a result of Proposal amelioration / offsets and revegetation will result in reduced grazing and be an improvement of the original pre-Proposal environmental state of the property.
4. In relation to habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community: - the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed, and - whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed action, and	The Cobar Greenhood Orchid has potential to occur in all habitat types found within the Project Site. Impacts will only occur to Benson 103 which will occur over the majority of the property. This community is widespread and well represented thus fragmentation and or isolation are not significant issues.

Cobar Greenhood Orchid <i>Pterostylis cobarensis</i> VTSC Act	
c. the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species, population or ecological community in the locality.	
5. Whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on critical habitat (either directly or indirectly).	Not relevant
6. Whether the actions proposed is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan.	There is no recovery plan for this species.
7. Whether the action proposed constitutes or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to result in the operation of, or increase the impact of, a key threatening process.	Weeds have already colonised much of the ground surfaces due to uncontrolled feral goat grazing. Proposal will improve the grazing strategy of the property.
Conclusion	It is unlikely that Proposal would interfere with the natural recovery of this species. This species was not observed during the current assessment as it was not in flower at the time. A SIS is not warranted however, further work is recommended at flowering time to determine the nature and possible extent of any population, post rehabilitation /offset implementation of the Project Site.

Table 28: SEWPAC Assessment of significance for superb parrot, Cobar Greenhood Orchid.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance of possibility that it would:		Superb Parrot (Polytelus swainsonii) (V) EPBC Act 1999	Cobar Greenhood Orchid <i>Pterostylis cobarensis</i> (V) EPBC Act 1999
lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species	The Cobar Greenhood Orchid is an important winter migration refuge for the Superb Parrot. Mymarids and the project Site has an important population that transiently follows flowering resources Breeding does not occur in Project Site. Providing that recommendations in this report are followed there would be no long term decrease in the population.	Key habitat elements are available in the Project Site. Confirmation of species presence cannot occur without further survey during the spring flowering period.	
reduce the area of occupancy of an important population, or	It is considered unlikely that Proposal would reduce the area of occupancy for this important population.	Unknown until further survey.	
fragment the existing important population ¹ into two or more populations, or	The Proposal would not fragment the existing population, as the population consists of vagrant and transitory individuals.	Habitat values as a result of Proposal amelioration / offsets and revegetation will result in reduced grazing and be an improvement of the original pre-Proposal environmental state of the property.	
adversely affect habitat critical ² to the survival of a species, or	The Proposal would not remove breeding habitat for this species.	The Cobar Greenhood Orchid can occur in all habitat types found within the Project Site. Impacts will only occur to Benson 103 which will still occur over the majority of the property.	
disrupt the breeding cycle of a population, or	The Proposal would not disrupt the breeding cycle for this species.	Not relevant	
modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline, or	The Proposal is unlikely to destroy or reduce the quality of habitat available for the species. Through amelioration and offsets, more foraging habitat suitable for this species will be made available within the Project Site.	Quality habitat for this species in the Project Site is unknown until further survey.	
result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species	Weeds have already colonised much of the ground surfaces due to uncontrolled feral goat grazing. Fragmentation of the existing remnant is	Weeds have already colonised much of the ground surfaces due to uncontrolled feral goat grazing. Proposal will improve the grazing strategy of	

¹ An *important* population is a population that is necessary for a species' long-term survival and recovery. This may include populations that are:

- key source populations either for breeding or dispersal,
- populations that are necessary for maintaining genetic diversity, and/or
- populations that are near the limit of the species range.

² Habitat critical to the survival of a species refers to:

- i) habitat identified in a recovery plan for the species as habitat critical for those species or communities; and/or
- ii) habitat listed on the Register of Critical Habitat maintained by the Minister under the Act; and/or areas that are necessary:
 - for activities such as foraging, breeding, roosting, or dispersal;
 - for succession;
 - to maintain genetic diversity and long term evolutionary development; or
 - for the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it would:	Superb Parrot (<i>Polytelus swainsonii</i>) (V) EPBC Act 1999.	unlikely to increase the probability of invasion by the European blackbird, starlings and noisy minors.	Cobar Greenhood Oriole Pterostylis cobarensis (V) EPBC Act 1999.
becoming established in the species habitat, or			the property.
introduce disease that may cause the species to decline, or			
interferes substantially with the recovery of the species.	It is unlikely that Proposal would interfere with the natural recovery of this species.		It is unlikely that Proposal would interfere with the natural recovery of this species.
Conclusion	It is unlikely that this species would be significantly impacted by the Proposal. Referral to the D-G of SEWPAC is not required.		It is unlikely that this species would be significantly impacted by the Proposal. Referral to the D-G of SEWPAC is not required.

Appendix C

DECCW (Threatened Species)

(No. of pages excluding this page = 5)

The Project Site is located within the Western CMA (Barnato Down Part B & Nymagee Ranking Springs) and the Lachlan CMA (Barnato Down Part B).

As consideration of species within each database search may be confusing the following table presented below has been coloured to show:

- Western CMA (Barnato Down Part B): Olive = 2010 , RED = April 2011
- Western CMA (Nymagee Ranking Springs): Yellow
- Lachlan CMA (Barnato Down Part B): Pink

The table will provide replicates of species overlapping in the various data sets

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type of species	Level of Threat	Known or Predicted to occur
Acacia loderi Shrublands	Acacia loderi shrublands	Community > Threatened Ecological Communities	Endangered Ecological Community	Predicted
Acacia loderi Shrublands	Neta Shrublands		Endangered Ecological Community	
Acacia petraea	Lancewood	Plant > Trees	Endangered	Known
Acacia petraea	Lancewood		Endangered	
Amytornis striatus	Striated Grasswren	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Amytornis striatus	Striated Grasswren		Vulnerable	
Amytornis striatus	Striated Grasswren	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Antechinomys laniger	Kultarr	Animal > Marsupials	Endangered	Known
Antechinomys laniger	Kultarr	Animal > Marsupials	Endangered	Known
Antechinomys laniger	Kultarr		Endangered	
Ardeotis australis	Australian Bustard	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Known
Ardeotis australis	Australian Bustard	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Predicted
Ardeotis australis	Australian Bustard		Endangered	
Artesian Springs Ecological Community	Artesian Springs Ecological Community	Community > Threatened Ecological Communities	Endangered Ecological Community	Predicted
Artesian Springs Ecological Community	Artesian Springs Ecological Community	Community > Threatened Ecological Communities	Endangered Ecological Community	Predicted
Artesian Springs Ecological Community	Artesian Springs Ecological Community		Endangered Ecological Community	
Atriplex infrequens	A saltbush	Plant > Herbs and Forbs	Vulnerable	Known
Atriplex infrequens	A saltbush	Plant > Herbs and Forbs	Vulnerable	Predicted
Atriplex infrequens	A saltbush		Vulnerable	
Austrostipa metatoris	A spear-grass	Plant > Herbs and Forbs	Vulnerable	Known
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Predicted
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Predicted
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern		Vulnerable	
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stone-curlew	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Known

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type of species	Level of Threat	Known or Predicted to occur
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stone-curlew	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Predicted
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stone-curlew		Endangered	
Cacatua leadbeateri	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Cacatua leadbeateri	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Cacatua leadbeateri	Pink Cockatoo		Vulnerable	
Cacatua leadbeateri	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Calyptrorhynchus banksii samuelli	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Inland subspecies)	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Calyptrorhynchus banksii samuelli	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Inland subspecies)		Vulnerable	
Certhionyx variegatus	Pied Honeyeater	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Certhionyx variegatus	Pied Honeyeater	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Certhionyx variegatus	Pied Honeyeater		Vulnerable	
Certhionyx variegatus	Pied Honeyeater	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Chalinolobus picatus	Little Pied Bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Known
Chalinolobus picatus	Little Pied Bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Predicted
Chalinolobus picatus	Little Pied Bat		Vulnerable	
Chalinolobus picatus	Little Pied Bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Known
Cinclosoma castanotus	Chestnut Quail-thrush	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Cinclosoma castanotus	Chestnut Quail-thrush		Vulnerable	
Cinclosoma castanotus	Chestnut Quail-thrush	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Circus assimilis	Spotted Harrier	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Circus assimilis	Spotted Harrier	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Circus assimilis	Spotted Harrier		Vulnerable	
Circus assimilis	Spotted Harrier	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Crinia sloanei	Sloane's Froglet	Animal > Amphibians	Vulnerable	Predicted
Crinia sloanei	Sloane's Froglet	Animal > Amphibians	Vulnerable	Predicted
Dasyurus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Animal > Marsupials	Vulnerable	Predicted
Delma australis	Marble-faced Delma	Animal > Reptiles	Endangered	Predicted
Diuris tricolor	Pine Donkey Orchid	Plant > Orchids	Vulnerable	Predicted
Drymodes brunneopygia	Southern Scrub-robin	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Epithianura albiglans	White-fronted Chat	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Predicted
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Predicted
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon		Endangered	
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Known
Geophaps scripta	Squatter Pigeon	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Predicted
Geophaps scripta	Squatter Pigeon		Endangered	
Goodenia occidentalis	Western Goodenia	Plant > Herbs and Forbs	Endangered	Predicted
Goodenia occidentalis	Western Goodenia		Endangered	
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater		Vulnerable	
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Grus rubicunda	Brolga	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Grus rubicunda	Brolga	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
Grus rubicunda	Brolga		Vulnerable	
Grus rubicunda	Brolga	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type of species	Level of Threat	Known or Predicted to occur
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard		Vulnerable	
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Hylacola cauta</i>	Shy Heathwren	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Hylacola cauta</i>	Shy Heathwren		Vulnerable	
<i>Hylacola cauta</i>	Shy Heathwren	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Community > Threatened Ecological Communities	Endangered Ecological Community	Predicted
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Predicted
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Known
<i>Lepidium monoplocoides</i>	Winged Peppergrass	Plant > Herbs and Forbs	Endangered	Known
<i>Lepidium monoplocoides</i>	Winged Peppergrass		Endangered	
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit		Vulnerable	
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)		Vulnerable	
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl		Vulnerable	
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i> (in process of changing to <i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>)	Greater Long-eared Bat (South-eastern form)		Vulnerable	
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i> (South-eastern form)	Greater Long-eared Bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i> (South-eastern form)	Greater Long-eared Bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i> (South-eastern form)	Greater Long-eared Bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck		Vulnerable	
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type of species	Level of Threat	Known or Predicted to occur
<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler		Vulnerable	
<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>	Red-bellied Whistler	Animal > Birds	Critically Endangered	Known
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Phascogalea cinerea</i>	Koala	Animal > Marsupials	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Phascogalea cinerea</i>	Koala	Animal > Marsupials	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Phascogalea cinerea</i>	Koala		Vulnerable	
<i>Polytelus swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Polytelus swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Polytelus swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot		Vulnerable	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)		Vulnerable	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Pterostylis cobarensis</i>	Greenhood Orchid	Plant > Orchids	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Pterostylis cobarensis</i>	Greenhood Orchid	Plant > Orchids	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Pterostylis cobarensis</i>	Greenhood Orchid		Vulnerable	
<i>Pyrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Pyrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Pyrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat		Vulnerable	
<i>Pyrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Pyrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Pyrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler		Vulnerable	
<i>Pyrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Painted Snipe		Endangered	
<i>Rostratula benghalensis australis</i>	Painted Snipe (Australian subspecies)	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Known
<i>Rostratula benghalensis australis</i>	Painted Snipe (Australian subspecies)	Animal > Birds	Endangered	Predicted
<i>Rulingia procumbens</i>	Rulingia procumbens	Plant > Shrubs	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Simoselaps fasciolatus</i>	Narrow-banded Snake	Animal > Reptiles	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Simoselaps fasciolatus</i>	Narrow-banded Shovel-nosed Snake		Vulnerable	
<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>	Stripe-faced Dunnart	Animal > Marsupials	Vulnerable	Predicted

Scientific Name	Common Name	Type of species	Level of Threat	Known or Predicted to occur
<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>	Stripe-faced Dunnart	Animal > Marsupials	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>	Stripe-faced Dunnart		Vulnerable	
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail		Vulnerable	
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		Vulnerable	
<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Blue-tongued Lizard	Animal > Reptiles	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Blue-tongued Lizard	Animal > Reptiles	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Blue-tongued Lizard		Vulnerable	
<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Blue-tongued Lizard	Animal > Reptiles	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	Animal > Birds	Vulnerable	Predicted
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl		Vulnerable	
<i>Vespadelus baverstocki</i>	Inland Forest Bat	Animal > Bats	Vulnerable	Known
<i>Vespadelus baverstocki</i>	Inland Forest Bat		Vulnerable	

Appendix D

SEWPAC Predicted Threatened Species

(No. of pages excluding this page = 4)

Summary Cobar LGA

Matters of National Environmental 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 - see <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/index.html>.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Significance:	7
(Ramsar Sites)	
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Threatened Ecological Communities:	3
Threatened Species:	15
Migratory Species:	11

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 and the heritage values of a place on the Register of the National Estate. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/index.html>.

Please note that the current dataset on Commonwealth land is not complete. Further information on Commonwealth land would need to be obtained from relevant sources including Commonwealth agencies, local agencies, and land tenure maps.

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. Information on EPBC Act permit requirements and application forms can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/permits/index.html>.

Commonwealth Lands:	3
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Places on the RNE:	20
Listed Marine Species:	8
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	3
Other Commonwealth Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Sites)		[Dataset Information]
<u>Banrock Station Wetland Complex</u>		Within same catchment as Ramsar site
<u>CURRAWINYA LAKES</u>		Within same catchment as Ramsar site
<u>Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert</u>		Within same catchment as Ramsar site
<u>Hattah-Kulkyne Lakes</u>		Within same catchment as Ramsar site
<u>MACQUARIE MARSHES NATURE RESERVE</u>		Within same catchment as Ramsar site
<u>PAROO RIVER WETLANDS</u>		Within same catchment as Ramsar site
<u>RIVERLAND</u>		Within same catchment as Ramsar site
Threatened Ecological Communities [Dataset Information]	Status	Type of Presence
<u>Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions</u>	Endangered	Community may occur within area
<u>Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia</u>	Endangered	Community may occur within area
<u>Weeping Myall Woodlands</u>	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Threatened Species [Dataset Information]	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
<u>Amytornis textilis modestus</u> Thick-billed Grasswren (eastern)	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Leipoa ocellata</u> Malleefowl	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Pachycephala rufogularis</u> Red-lored Whistler	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Polytelis swainsonii</u> Superb Parrot	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Rostratula australis</u> Australian Painted Snipe	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
<u>Nyctophilus timoriensis (South-eastern form)</u> Greater Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ray-finned fishes		
<u>Maccullochella peelii peelii</u> Murray Cod, Cod, Goodoo	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Macquaria australasica</u> Macquarie Perch	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Plants		
<u>Acacia curranii</u> Curly-bark Wattle	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Austrostipa metaforis</u>	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Bertya opposens</u>	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Diuris sheaffiana</u> Tricolour Diuris	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

<u>Lepidium monoplacoides</u> Winged Pepper-cress	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Pterostylis cobarensis</u> Cobar Greenhood Orchid	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Swainsona murrayana</u> Slender Darling-pea, Slender Swainson, Murray Swainson-pea	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Species [Dataset Information]	Status	Type of Presence
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Birds		
<u>Haliaeetus leucogaster</u> White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Hirundapus caudacutus</u> White-throated Needletail	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Leipoa ocellata</u> Malleefowl	Migratory	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Merops ornatus</u> Rainbow Bee-eater	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetland Species		
Birds		
<u>Ardea alba</u> Great Egret, White Egret	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Ardea ibis</u> Cattle Egret	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Gallinago hardwickii</u> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.</u> Painted Snipe	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Marine Birds		
<u>Apus pacificus</u> Fork-tailed Swift	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Ardea alba</u> Great Egret, White Egret	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Ardea ibis</u> Cattle Egret	Migratory	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act		
Listed Marine Species [Dataset Information]	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
<u>Apus pacificus</u> Fork-tailed Swift	Listed - overfly marine area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Ardea alba</u> Great Egret, White Egret	Listed - overfly marine area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Ardea ibis</u> Cattle Egret	Listed - overfly marine area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Gallinago hardwickii</u> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Listed - overfly marine area	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Haliaeetus leucogaster</u> White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Listed	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Hirundapus caudacutus</u> White-throated Needletail	Listed - overfly marine area	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Merops ornatus
Rainbow Bee-eater

Listed - overfly marine area

Species or species habitat may
occur within areaRostratula benghalensis s. lat.
Painted Snipe

Listed - overfly marine area

Species or species habitat may
occur within areaCommonwealth Lands [[Dataset Information](#)]Communications, Information Technology and the Arts -
Australian Postal CorporationCommunications, Information Technology and the Arts -
Telstra Corporation Limited

Unknown

Places on the RNE
Note that not all Indigenous sites may be listed.[[Dataset Information](#)]**Historic**Cobar Courthouse NSWGreat Western Hotel NSWMines Office (former) NSWPolice Station NSWSchool Masters Residence NSW**Indigenous**Corinya Lake Area NSWIona Area NSWMarma - Bulla Sites Complex NSWMeadow Glen Area NSWMount Doris Area (original) NSWMount Doris Area (revised) NSWMount Doris Southern Art Site NSWMount Grenfell Historic Site / Proposed Aboriginal Area NSWNeckarboo Range Sites Complex NSWWuttagoona Proposed Aboriginal Area NSW**Natural**El Capitan Geological Site NSWMatakana Mallee NSWRound Hill Nature Reserve NSWScorpion Hill Geological Site NSWYathong Nature Reserve NSW**Extra Information**State and Territory Reserves [[Dataset Information](#)]

Nombinnie Nature Reserve, NSW

Round Hill Nature Reserve, NSW

Yathong Nature Reserve, NSW