

Old Gympie Road Upgrade

Application Number: **03519**Commencement Date:
30/06/2026Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

1.1.2 Project industry type *

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

1.2 Proposed Action details

1.2.1 Provide an overview of the proposed action, including all proposed activities. *

Old Gympie Road currently functions as a two-lane north-south arterial route servicing surrounding residential areas, schools, community facilities, and light industrial precincts. The corridor is experiencing increasing transport demand, including forecast growth in vehicle movements and the need for improved active transport connectivity. To address these constraints, upgrades to the road corridor are proposed.

The Project involves the upgrade and widening of Old Gympie Road between Kallangur and Dakabin, including associated active transport infrastructure, intersection upgrades, creek crossing works and ancillary infrastructure modifications. Disturbance activities associated with the Project are summarised below.

Site Preparation

Site preparation activities will include establishment of construction compounds, temporary laydown and stockpile areas, installation of temporary erosion and sediment controls, vegetation clearing within the construction footprint, utility identification and relocation works, and establishment of temporary traffic management arrangements.

These activities may result in the removal of native and non-native vegetation, temporary disturbance of fauna habitat, generation of noise and dust emissions, and increased human activity within the corridor.

Construction

Construction activities are expected to include:

- Vegetation clearing and grubbing within the road widening footprint and associated infrastructure areas.
- Earthworks, excavation, filling and regrading activities to facilitate road widening, path construction, drainage works and intersection upgrades.
- Construction of additional traffic lanes, active transport infrastructure and associated road furniture.
- Replacement and upgrade of culvert structures at the Freshwater Creek crossing, including excavation within and adjacent to the existing crossing and installation of new drainage infrastructure.
- Construction of fauna movement structures and fauna-exclusion fencing.
- Utility relocations and adjustments.
- Extension of the car parking area at 134 School Road.
- Construction of a new internal access road and reconfiguration of access arrangements at the Dakabin Waste Management Facility.
- Operation of construction plant, machinery and vehicles.
- Temporary stockpiling and transport of construction materials.

Construction activities have the potential to impact the environment through vegetation clearing, habitat loss and fragmentation, disturbance to fauna from noise, vibration and human activity, temporary reductions in water quality from erosion, sedimentation and stormwater runoff, changes to local hydrology during drainage and culvert works, generation of dust and emissions, and increased vehicle movements within the project area.

Operation

Once operational, the upgraded road corridor will accommodate increased traffic capacity and provide improved active transport connectivity. Operational activities will comprise ongoing use and maintenance of the road, shared paths, drainage infrastructure, fauna-mitigation measures and associated assets.

Potential environmental impacts during operation may include increased vehicle noise, lighting and traffic movements, wildlife vehicle-strike risks, and ongoing stormwater runoff from sealed surfaces. The Project design includes mitigation measures such as fauna movement structures, fauna-exclusion fencing, stormwater management infrastructure and landscaping to minimise these impacts.

Decommissioning

No decommissioning activities are proposed. The Project is intended to operate as permanent transport infrastructure and will be subject to routine maintenance throughout its operational life.

1.2.2 Is the project action part of a staged development or related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

1.2.6 What Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents are relevant to the proposed action, and how are they relevant? *

Commonwealth Legislation

EPBC Act

- This act administers the protection of the environment within Australia – particularly MNES, which include the following relevant matters for the project:
 - Threatened species and ecological communities;
 - Migratory species;
- A desktop and on-ground ecological assessment has identified known, likely or potential occurrence of listed threatened and migratory species within the Project Area. This includes:
 - Known to occur:
 - Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
 - Grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)
 - Likely to occur:
 - Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*)
 - Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*)
 - White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)
 - Potential to occur:
 - Austral toadflax (*Thesium australe*)
 - Australasian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*)
 - Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*)
 - Common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*)
 - Curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginae*)
 - Lesser swamp orchid (*Phaius australis*)
 - Oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*)
 - Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)
 - Pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)
 - Sharp-tailed sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*)
 - South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*)
- Impact assessments for the proposed development were undertaken in accordance with the precautionary principle to avoid impacts to MNES and minimise clearing impact to potential MNES habitat.

State Legislation

Planning Act 2016

- The Planning Act 2016 guides development within Queensland, while the Planning Regulation 2017 provides the operational requirements for the *Planning Act 2016*. As the proposed development is situated within Queensland and requires approval under the Queensland planning and development system, the *Planning Act 2016* will need to be considered and complied with.

Nature Conservation Act 1992

- The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and associated Regulations provide a framework for the creation and management of protected areas and protection of native species. It includes designation of threatened species status and provides for protected plant trigger areas.
- Management plans prepared for the Project prior to construction will be required to consider the requirement of the Act and fauna and flora species protection.

Environmental Protection Act 1994

- Provides protection policies and is the principal environmental legislation in Queensland. The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* specifies the 'general environmental duty', outlining that a person must not perform their duties in a manner which will cause, or is likely to cause, environmental harm

unless the person takes all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the harm. Compliance with this Act is mandatory and generally forms part of the approval conditions.

Vegetation Management Act 1999

- The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* is the regulatory framework for the management of vegetation using the RE classification system. It regulates the broad-scale clearing of vegetation, with the intent of conserving remnant vegetation, preventing the loss of biodiversity, maintaining ecological processes and allowing for sustainable use. There are clearing exemptions for some work activities.

Fisheries Act 1994

- The *Fisheries Act 1994* provides the principal legislative framework for the regulation around fishing activities and areas that are fish habitat within a given area. This outlines how activities are to be conducted given the importance of the habitat for fish. All waters are protected against degradation by direct or indirect impacts associated with development activities. Measures designed to protect fisheries resources include the declaration of fish habitat areas, protection of marine plants and designation of waterways for fish passage.
- As the Project Area has mapped waterways for waterway barrier works, in detail design it will be either required to avoid or ensure works are in accordance with the accepted development code for waterway barrier works or an operational works - waterway barrier works permit is sought from the State.

Water Act 2000

- The *Water Act 2000* provides the framework for the planning and sustainable use and management of groundwater and surface water in Queensland. It also sets up conditions and controls the activities that may impact upon water resources and quality. The DoR Watercourse Identification Map identifies watercourses and drainage features mapped under the Water Act.
- Consideration of the mapped watercourses will be required in detailed design to ensure a riverine protection permit is either exempt or sought prior to construction.

South-East Queensland Regional Plan 2013

- The Regional Plan is a mechanism for managing change and shaping the future prospects of the communities in the South-East Queensland Region. The purpose of the Regional Plan is to identify the state's interests in land use planning for the region. Specifically, the plan identifies:
 - Regional outcomes for the region;
 - Regional policies for achieving the regional outcomes; and
 - The state's intent for the future spatial structure of the region, including Priority Agricultural Areas (PAA), Priority Living Areas (PLA) and priority outcomes for infrastructure.
- The Project is consistent with the desired regional outcomes and policies where relevant to the location and development.

Local Legislation

- City of Moreton Bay planning framework

1.2.7 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken regarding the project area, including with Indigenous stakeholders. Attach any completed consultation documentations, if relevant. *

Public Consultation

- Public Consultation has been undertaken regularly over the last two years and will continue to be a big part of the Project.
- Late in 2025, Council undertook extensive consultation of the corridor with the following key activities:
- 6 dedicated pop-up sessions at key locations along the corridor to allow the community to come and ask questions, see the designs etc.
- Your Say Moreton Bay Webpage allowing online feedback for month.
- Social Media campaigns advertising the project and opportunities for feedback.
- Summary of the feedback can be found on the web page <https://yoursay.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/old-gympie-road-upgrade-anzac-avenue-to-boundary-road>
- Dedicated Project Website: <https://www.moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Projects/Roads/Old-Gympie-Road-Upgrade>
- Subscription to the regular project updates.
- Council continues to engage with the public on the project and in particular the directly affected to work through impacts.

Traditional Owner / First Nations Engagement

- As part of the broader Old Gympie Road Upgrade, CMB undertook a Cultural Heritage Assessment of the project site in May 2023. This assessment included a site inspection attended by representatives of the Kabi Kabi People, a Converge archaeologist, and Council officers. The purpose of the inspection was to evaluate the extent and scope of the proposed works and inform preparation of the assessment report. The Cultural Heritage Assessments are attached as Attachment I and Attachment J.

Reference:

- Old Gympie Road Upgrade (Kallangur – Dakabin): Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Kabi Kabi People and CMB (Converge Heritage + Community, May 2023, Version 3) (Attachment G).
- Following identification of potential artefacts within the Dakabin Wildlife Hospital site, an additional Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment was conducted by Converge Heritage on 14 April 2025 (Attachment J).
- Dakabin Wildlife Hospital Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Kabi Kabi People (Converge Heritage + Community, May 2025, Version 2) (Attachment I).

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

Personal information means information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable.

By completing and submitting this form, you consent to the collection of all personal information contained in this form. If you are providing the personal information of other individuals in this form, please ensure you have their consent before doing so.

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1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN	12002773248
Organisation name	Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd
Organisation address	Level 14, 207 Kent Street Sydney, NSW 2000

Referring party details

Name	Scott Mainey
Job title	Principal Consultant
Phone	0409159906
Email	scott.maine@erm.com
Address	Level 9, 260 Queen Street, QLD, 4000

1.3.2 Identity: Person proposing to take the action

1.3.2.1 Are the Person proposing to take the action details the same as the Referring party details? *

No

1.3.2.2 Is Person proposing to take the action an organisation or business? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details

ABN/ACN	92967232136
Organisation name	Moreton Bay City Council
Organisation address	1 Irene Street, Redcliffe, Queensland 4020

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Josh Ellis
Job title	Coordinator Transport Engineering
Phone	0456391492
Email	josh.ellis@moretonbay.qld.gov.au
Address	220 Gympie Road, Strathpine QLD 4500

1.3.2.14 Are you proposing the action as part of a Joint Venture? *

No

1.3.2.15 Are you proposing the action as part of a Trust? *

No

1.3.2.17 Describe the Person proposing the action's history of responsible environmental management including details of any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the Person proposing to take the action. *

City of Moreton Bay has a range of policies and procedures that guide how manages its environmental performance.

It is also well advanced with aligning these with AS/NZS ISO 14001 (ISO, 2016).

The EMS scope encompasses actions related to the planning, delivery, and oversight of activities impacting the built and natural environment within City of Moreton Bay. It includes services and operations managed by employees, contractors and volunteers.

City of Moreton Bay (formerly Moreton Bay Regional Council) has 5 EPBC Projects listed on the EPBC Act Public Portal page.

This reflects Council's commitment and to identifying and addressing potential environmental impacts.

A key EPBC Project which reflects our environmental performance history, particularly in relation to Koalas, is the Petrie Mill Redevelopment Project #2016/7839 (Moreton Bay, 2016), which was approved with conditions in 2017, and actively managed by Council thereafter.

City of Moreton Bay has performed strongly in managing the EPBC referral and compliance with conditions process for this project, achieving a referral decision outcome and demonstrating a proactive approach to environmental assessment.

Council has performed well in implementing and complying with the conditions of the EPBC decision, demonstrating a strong commitment to meeting environmental obligations and regulatory requirements.

Ongoing compliance and effective management of approval conditions have helped ensure environmental impacts are appropriately mitigated while supporting project delivery.

1.3.2.18 If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

City of Moreton Bay's Corporate Plan 2022–2027, our Council has set an aspirational vision for how we want our region to look and feel 20 years from now - Our Moreton Bay. Amazing Places. Natural Spaces. This vision is underpinned by Council's Our Healthy Environments goal, 'By 2033, our Moreton Bay will be renowned for its healthy natural and built environments that enhance our identity, support biodiversity and our sustainable lifestyles'.

Further, Council has adopted its Environment and Sustainability Strategy 2042 (Attachment B), which provides a roadmap to guide the actions of Council and our communities to deliver our vision and the Our Healthy Environments goal and outcomes.

Supporting Policies# (Attachment C)

Sustainability Policy# (Attachment D)

Koala Conservation Policy# (Attachment E)

Climate Change Policy# (Attachment F)

Land Buyback for Environmental Purposes Policy (Attachment G)

Note updated versions of policies marked # are to be briefed to Council 07/26

1.3.3 Identity: Proposed designated proponent

1.3.3.1 Are the Proposed designated proponent details the same as the Person proposing to take the action? *

Yes

Proposed designated proponent organisation details

ABN/ACN	92967232136
Organisation name	Moreton Bay City Council
Organisation address	1 Irene Street, Redcliffe, Queensland 4020

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Josh Ellis
Job title	Coordinator Transport Engineering
Phone	0456391492
Email	josh.ellis@moretonbay.qld.gov.au
Address	220 Gympie Road, Strathpine QLD 4500

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

✔ Confirmed Referring party's identity

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	12002773248
Organisation name	Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd
Organisation address	Level 14, 207 Kent Street Sydney, NSW 2000
Representative's name	Scott Mainey
Representative's job title	Principal Consultant
Phone	0409159906
Email	scott.maine@erm.com
Address	Level 9, 260 Queen Street, QLD, 4000

✔ Confirmed Person proposing to take the action's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	92967232136
Organisation name	Moreton Bay City Council
Organisation address	1 Irene Street, Redcliffe, Queensland 4020
Representative's name	Josh Ellis
Representative's job title	Coordinator Transport Engineering
Phone	0456391492
Email	josh.ellis@moretonbay.qld.gov.au
Address	220 Gympie Road, Strathpine QLD 4500

✔ Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

1.4.1 Do you qualify for an exemption from fees under EPBC Regulation 5.23 (1) (a)? *

No

1.4.3 Have you applied for or been granted a waiver for full or partial fees under Regulation 5.21A? *

No

1.4.5 Are you going to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under EPBC Regulation 5.21A?

No

1.4.7 Has the department issued you with a credit note? *

No

1.4.9 Would you like to add a purchase order number to your invoice? *

No

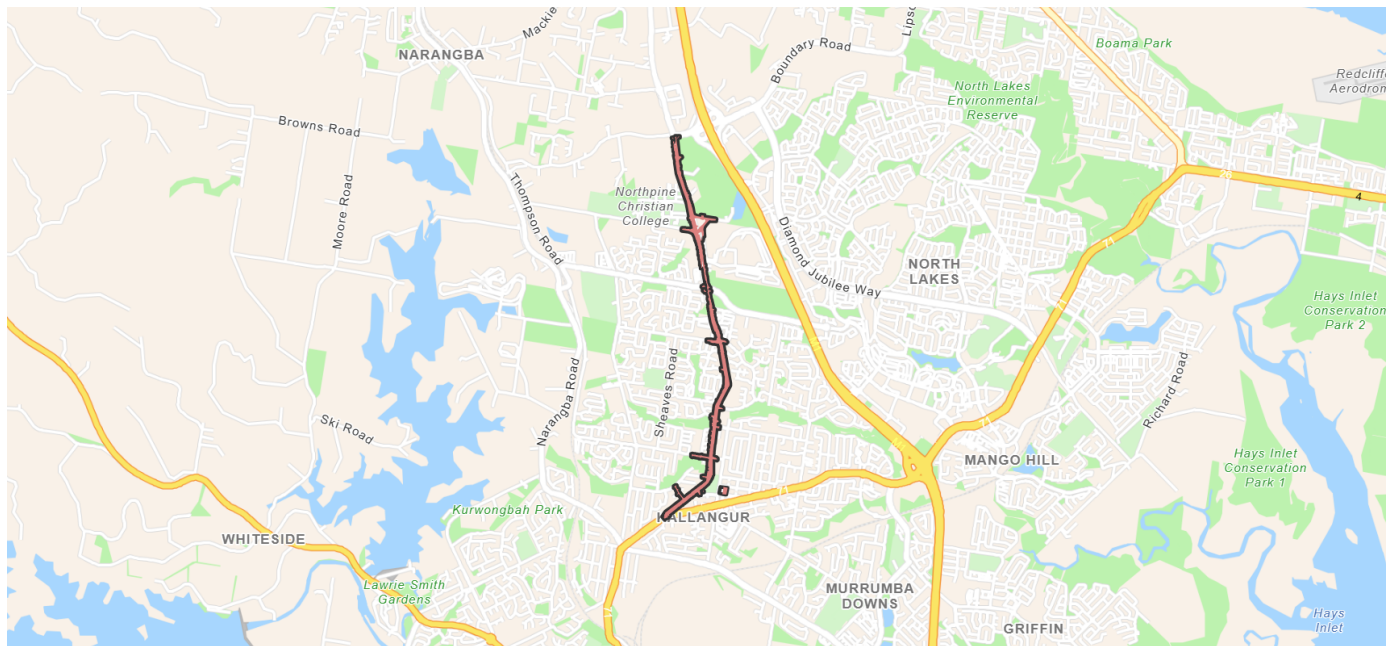
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

1.4.11 Who would you like to allocate as the entity responsible for payment? *

Referring party

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 38.23 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 23.83 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Old Gympie Road from Boundary Road (North Lakes, 4509) to Anzac Avenue (Kallangur, 4503)

2.2.2 Where is the primary jurisdiction of the proposed action? *

Queensland

2.2.3 Is there a secondary jurisdiction for this proposed action? *

No

2.2.5 What is the tenure of the action area relevant to the project area? *

The entirety of the Project Area (Old Gympie Road extending from Boundary Road to Anzac Avenue) is freehold land.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

3.1.1 Describe the current condition of the project area's environment.

The Project Area is located within the South Eastern Queensland bioregion and Sunshine Coast – Gold Coast Lowlands subregion as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA7) framework. The Southeast Queensland bioregion covers an area of 6,248,417 ha (approximately 3.6% of Queensland) and is characterised by high biodiversity, varying climates and diverse ecosystems. The vegetative composition of the bioregion is diverse, however contains predominantly eucalypt woodland and open forests, with rainforest and scrub, coastal heaths, wet eucalypt forests, wetlands and grasslands.

The Project is located within the City of Moreton Bay Local Government Area (LGA) and extends south along Old Gympie Road from Boundary Road to Anzac Avenue (herein referred to as the Project Area). The Project Area total 38.2 ha and predominantly comprises an existing locally controlled council road (Old Gympie Road), with some adjacent vegetation.

Old Gympie Road currently functions as a two-lane north-south arterial route servicing surrounding residential areas, schools, community facilities, and light industrial precincts. The corridor is experiencing increasing transport demand, including forecast growth in vehicle movements and the need for improved active transport connectivity. To address these constraints, upgrades to the road corridor are proposed.

The majority (92.4%) of the Project Area contains non-remnant vegetation. Remnant vegetation is dominated by broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and/or forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), *Casuarina* and *Acacia* species.

There are no national parks, state forests, conservation parks or nature refuges in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area. The nearest national park, Freshwater National Park, is located 2.4 km north of the Project Area. The nearest conservation park, Deception Bay Conservation Park, is located 5.5 km east of the Project Area. The nearest nature refuge, Kurwongbah Park Nature Refuge, is located 1.6 km west of the southern-most point of the Project Area. There are no state forests located within 10 km of the Project Area.

The Project Area is intersected by one minor intermittent creek, Freshwater Creek, which has an existing bridge. The Project Area contains a further three drainage features with existing culverts.

While the majority of the Project Area is heavily disturbed (approximately 92.4% of the Project Area) and is dominated by existing road surfaces, pedestrian paths, car parks and associated infrastructure, six BHTs have been identified. These include:

- Native woodland dominated by *Casuarina* and *Acacia* species with weedy ground cover – 0.3 ha;
- Mixed forest dominated by broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and/or forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) – 4.0 ha;
- Mature ornamental garden vegetation – 1.1 ha;
- Mixed roadside vegetation with mature street trees including *Eucalyptus* spp. – 7.4 ha;
- Waterbodies (comprising an old farm dam) – 0.1 ha; and
- Developed areas including managed roadside grass, buildings, roads, and parking areas – 25.3 ha.

These BHTs have then been classified as foraging, breeding and dispersal habitat for listed threatened and/or migratory species that are known, likely or have the potential to occur within the Project Area. Following field surveys within the Project Area, these habitats were observed to be in a moderate to low condition, due to the nature of the Project Area being a public use major road. The 'waterbodies' in particular, refers to an old farm dam providing low-quality foraging functions for migratory birds when compared to aquatic habitats available within the broader landscape.

3.1.2 Describe any existing or proposed uses for the project area.

Existing Uses

- The project area is an existing council maintained road surrounded by residential estates and minor vegetated areas towards the north of the Project Area.

According to the Project documentation provided by CMB, the key components of the Project include:

- Corridor widening to two lanes in each direction;
- A separated active transport network, comprising:
 - a 4.5 – 5.5 m shared active transport corridor to accommodate a two-way cycle track and pedestrian path on one side of the corridor; and
 - a 2.5 m wide shared path on the opposite side.
- A crossing upgrade at Freshwater Creek to replace and upgrade aged culverts;
- Intersection and access improvements, including upgraded turning movements and signalised pedestrian crossings;
- Green infrastructure integration, including fauna-movement structures, fauna-exclusion fencing north of Goodwin Road, and tree planting to improve ecological function;
- Public utility plant adjustments;
- Extension of the existing car parking area at 134 School Road, Kallangur; and

Reconfiguration of the Dakabin Waste Management Facility access and provision of a new internal access road to improve safety and network function.

3.1.3 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values that applies to the project area.

There are no natural features and/or any other important or unique values specific to the Project Area.

3.1.4 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

The Project Area generally ranges from 15 – 40 m AHD.

3.2 Flora and fauna

3.2.1 Describe the flora and fauna within the affected area and attach any investigations of surveys if applicable.

Two field surveys were undertaken within the Project Area over two survey periods between in July 2025 and April 2026. Ecological surveys included:

- A two-day field survey was undertaken by two 28 South ecologists on from 29 – 30 July 2025, and included a range of vegetation assessments, TEC assessments and targeted threatened flora and fauna methods; and
- A one-day field survey was undertaken by two ERM ecologists on 29 April 2026, including vegetation assessments (e.g., quaternary assessments and rapid vegetation assessments), waterbody assessments and habitat assessments to confirm the extent of species habitats within the Project Area.

Additional information on survey techniques used is available in Att A, Section 3.3

Based on field surveys by ERM and ground-truthed vegetation from previous ecological surveys (by 28South), the MNES Report has classified the Project Area into six broad habitat types (Att A, Section 4.2), including:

- Native woodland dominated by *Casuarina* and *Acacia* species with weedy ground cover – 0.3 ha;
- Mixed forest dominated by broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and/or forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) – 4.0 ha;
- Mature ornamental garden vegetation – 1.1 ha;
- Mixed roadside vegetation with mature street trees including *Eucalyptus* spp. – 7.4 ha;
- Waterbodies (comprising an old farm dam) – 0.1 ha; and
- Developed areas including managed roadside grass, buildings, roads, and parking areas – 25.3 ha.

The majority of the Project Area is heavily disturbed (approximately 92.4% of the Project Area) and is dominated by existing road surfaces, pedestrian paths, car parks and associated infrastructure; with some ecological values including:

- Native woodland dominated by *Casuarina* and *Acacia* species with weedy ground cover;
- Mixed forest dominated by broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and/or forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*);
- Mature ornamental garden vegetation;
- Mixed roadside vegetation with mature street trees including *Eucalyptus* spp.; and
- Waterbodies

Flora

A total of 1,263 individual trees of 97 tree species have been recorded within the Disturbance Footprint, based on a comprehensive Arboricultural survey. A total of 39 invasive flora species have been recorded during field surveys, including weeds of national significance, namely:

- Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*);
- Lantana (*Lantana camara*);
- Cat's claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*).

Other invasive flora, listed as Category 3 species under the Biosecurity Act 2014 include:

- Broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
- Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)
- Creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*)
- Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
- Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*)

A list of flora species, native and invasive, recorded within the Project Area during the field surveys has been provided as Attachment H.

Fauna

A total of 64 fauna species were recorded during field surveys conducted by EcoSmart in July 2025, including:

Majority of the Project Area (92.4%) is heavily disturbed, comprising existing road surface, pedestrian paths, car parks and associated infrastructure; with some ecological values including:

- 64 bird species, including powerful owl;
- Two amphibian species;
- Six mammals, including koala and grey-headed flying-fox
- Four reptiles
- Two decapod crustaceans

A list of fauna species recorded within the Project Area during the field surveys has been provided as Attachment H.

Following field surveys within the Project Area, these habitats were observed to be in a moderate to low condition, due to the nature of the Project Area being a public use major road. The 'waterbodies' in particular, refers to an old farm dam providing low-quality foraging functions for migratory birds when compared to aquatic habitats available within the broader landscape.

A PMST report of the Project Area, and a 1 km buffer of the Project Area, was run on 12 May 2026. There are no wetlands of international importance which intersect the Project Area or Locality (1 km buffer). However, the desktop assessment identified one wetland of international importance, Moreton Bay, which is located to the north and north-east of the Project Area approximately 5 km away.

Four threatened ecological communities (TECs) were identified within the PMST search undertaken for the Project, including:

- Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community;
- Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland;
- Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia; and
- Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions.

Following the desktop assessment and field surveys, all TECs have been confirmed as not present within the Project Area. A total of seven TEC assessments were conducted by 28South to determine the presence of Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland; however, patches of vegetation did not meet the diagnostic criteria to be considered TEC (28 South, 2025). A detailed analysis of the TEC assessment results, following surveys conducted by 28South, and reasoning for vegetation not meeting the diagnostic criteria for each TEC, is provided in Attachment 5 of Appendix C of the MNES Report (Att A).

Following the desktop assessment, likelihood of occurrence assessment and field survey, there are two threatened species known to occur within the Project Area, being:

- koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*); and
- grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*).

Refer to Att A, Section 4.3.3.1

Three threatened and/or migratory species are likely to occur:

- white-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*);
- Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*); and
- Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*).

Refer to Att A, Section 4.3.3.2 and Section 4.3.4.1

Eleven threatened and/or migratory species are considered potential to occur within the Project Area:

- Austral toadflax (*Thesium australe*);
- Lesser swamp orchid (*Phaius australis*);
- Australasian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*);
- Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*);
- Curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*);
- Sharp-tailed sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*);
- South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*);
- Common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*);
- Oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*);
- Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); and
- Pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*).

Refer to Att A, Section 4.3.3.3 and Section 4.3.4.2

The field surveys did not record any threatened ecological communities that meet the key diagnostic criteria within the Project Area, and thus, all four threatened ecological communities are considered unlikely to occur.

3.2.2 Describe the vegetation (including the status of native vegetation and soil) within the project area.

The Project Area has been classified into six BHTs, defined based on vegetation community type and structure and Regional Ecosystem mapping. These habitat types have been considered as respective breeding foraging, roosting, denning and movement functions for listed threatened and/or migratory species that are known, likely or have the potential to occur within the Project Area.

These broad habitat types include:

- Native woodland dominated by *Casuarina* and *Acacia* species with weedy ground cover – 0.3 ha;
- Mixed forest dominated by broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and/or forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) – 4.0 ha;
- Mature ornamental garden vegetation – 1.1 ha;
- Mixed roadside vegetation with mature street trees including *Eucalyptus* spp. – 7.4 ha;
- Waterbodies (comprising an old farm dam) – 0.1 ha; and
- Developed areas including managed roadside grass, buildings, roads, and parking areas – 25.3 ha.

Vegetation within the Project Area is of mature condition; however, is frequently disturbed by litter, exotic grasses and frequent mowing and mulching of grasses between mature woodlands and Old Gympie Road. A total of 39 invasive flora species have been recorded during field surveys, including weeds of national significance, namely:

- Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*);
- Lantana (*Lantana camara*);
- Cat's claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*).

In addition to the above, invasive flora listed as Category 3 species under the Biosecurity Act 2014 include:

- Broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
- Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)
- Creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*)
- Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
- Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*)

A list of flora species, native and invasive, recorded within the Project Area during the field surveys has been provided as Attachment H.

Soils within the Project Area are largely dominated by coastal alluvial soils, particularly in regional ecosystems 12.3.5 and 12.3.6, as well as Tertiary surfaces +/- Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments in RE 12.5.3.

The areas surrounding Old Gympie Road in Kallangur and Dakabin are subject to hazard reduction (planned) burns. Due to the proximity to the Bruce Highway and multiple environmental reserves, the City of Moreton Bay and the Queensland Fire Department regularly conduct controlled burns within the vicinity of the Project Area. These burns are generally scheduled during cooler, low-risk months to clear dry ground fuel before the bushfire season

3.3 Heritage

3.3.1 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas or other places recognised as having heritage values that apply to the project area.

There are no known heritage places in the Project Area. Given the Project Area is predominantly an existing major road, there is generally a low potential for historic heritage values to exist within the nature of the Project Area.

3.3.2 Describe any Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area.

There are no known Aboriginal Heritage Places in the Project Area.

The Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners Native Title Claim Group are the registered Native Title Claimants for the Project Area, which is covered under a regional native title claim lodged in 2018 (QC2018/007) (NNTT, 2024).

There are no existing Cultural Heritage Management Plans, Designated Landscape Areas, Registered Cultural heritage Study Areas or National Heritage Areas (Indigenous Values) recorded over and/or within the Project Area.

3.4 Hydrology

3.4.1 Describe the hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area and attach any hydrological investigations or surveys if applicable. *

The Project Area is intersected by palustrine wetlands.

The Project Area is intersected by one minor intermittent creek, Freshwater Creek, which has an existing bridge. The Project Area contains a further three drainage features with existing culverts. All watercourses intersecting the Project Area drain into Hays Inlet, an estuarine wetlands situated at the mouth of the Pine River, before emptying into Moreton Bay.

A singular old farm dam is present within the Project Area, offering a more permanent water source in comparison to the riparian and drainage features across the Project Area. It is noted that this farm dam provides low-quality foraging functions for migratory birds when compared to aquatic habitats available within the broader landscape.

The PMST identified one wetland of international importance, the Moreton Bay Ramsar site, in proximity to the Project Area. However, this site does not occur within the Project Area or the Locality (1 km buffer). The Moreton Bay wetland of international importance is located to the 5 km north and north-east of the Project Area. The Moreton Bay wetland of international importance is situated in and around Moreton Bay and comprises a semi-enclosed basin, bounded by large sand islands to the east and a deltaic coastline to the west. Several major river systems discharge into the bay from a combined catchment of approximately 22,000 km². The Moreton Bay Ramsar site is a sub-tropical coastal wetland system and represents of the largest estuarine bays in Australia.

The Project Area is located within a catchment where existing pressures on the coastal–marine environment are well documented. Moreton Bay receives substantial inputs of treated sewage, stormwater runoff, and industrial effluent from the broader Caloundra-Brisbane-Gold Coast metropolitan region (Morelli, et al., 2012; DETSI, 2021). In addition, historical reclamation of tidal lands for urban development has resulted in the loss of key coastal habitats, including mangroves, seagrass, and saltmarsh communities (Duke, et al., 2003).

Refer to Att A, Section 4.3.1 for further detail on the Moreton Bay wetland of international importance.

There are no high-ecological value waterways and wetlands or high-ecological significance wetlands within the Project Area.

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

Potential Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to your proposed action area.

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
S12	World Heritage	No	Yes
S15B	National Heritage	No	Yes
S16	Ramsar Wetland	No	Yes
S18	Threatened Species and Ecological Communities	Yes	Yes
S20	Migratory Species	Yes	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes
S24B	Great Barrier Reef	No	Yes
S24D	Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas	No	Yes
S26	Commonwealth Land	No	Yes
S27B	Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas	No	Yes
S28	Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency	No	Yes

4.1.1 World Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.1.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.1.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

There are no World Heritage Areas within the vicinity of the Project Area.

The nearest World Heritage Area, the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia is located 93 km south-west of the Project Area. No impacts to this World Heritage Property area are expected.

Another World Heritage Area, K'gari (Fraser Island) is located 157 km north of the Project Area. No impacts to this World Heritage Property area are expected.

4.1.2 National Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

There are no National Heritage Properties within the vicinity of the Project Area.

The nearest National Heritage Property, the Glass House Mountains National Landscape is located approximately 40 km north of the Project Area. No impacts to this National Heritage Property area are expected.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ramsar wetland
Yes		Moreton Bay

4.1.3.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.3.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The Project is not located on, near or intersecting Wetlands identified and protected by the Ramsar convention. The nearest Ramsar wetland, the Moreton Bay Ramsar site, is located east of the Project Area. There are not expected to be any impacts associated to the Ramsar wetland due to the substantial distance from the Project.

The Project Area is located within a catchment where existing pressures on the coastal–marine environment are well documented. Moreton Bay receives substantial inputs of treated sewage, stormwater runoff, and industrial effluent from the broader Caloundra-Brisbane-Gold Coast metropolitan region (Morelli, et al., 2012; DETSI, 2021). In addition, historical reclamation of tidal lands for urban development has resulted in the loss of key coastal habitats, including mangroves, seagrass, and saltmarsh communities (Duke, et al., 2003).

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater
No	No	<i>Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</i>	Australian Fritillary
No	No	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy-joint Grass
No	No	<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>	Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart
Yes	Yes	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern
Yes	Yes	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot
Yes	Yes	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo
No	No	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat
No	No	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)
No	No	<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue-orchid
No	No	<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>	Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo
No	No	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's Fig-Parrot
No	No	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu]
No	No	<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)
No	No	<i>Delma torquata</i>	Adorned Delma, Collared Delma
No	No	<i>Erythrorhynchus radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk
No	No	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon
Yes	Yes	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)
No	No	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater
No	No	<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>	Grey Snake
No	Yes	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail
No	No	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot
No	No	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher
No	No	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak
No	No	<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>	Small-fruited Queensland Nut, Gympie Nut
No	No	<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut
No	No	<i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	Fleay's Frog
No	No	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider (southern and central)
No	No	<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)
Yes	Yes	<i>Phaius australis</i>	Lesser Swamp-orchid
Yes	Yes	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)
No	No	<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo (northern)
Yes	Yes	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox
No	No	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood
No	No	<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	Native Guava
Yes	Yes	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia
No	No	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail
No	No	<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
Yes	Yes	Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax, Toadflax
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
No	No	Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	No	Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community
No	No	Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland
No	No	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia
No	No	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions

4.1.4.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

Yes

4.1.4.2 Briefly describe why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on these protected matters. *

Based on the desktop review and field surveys, 16 species have been concluded as known, likely or potential to occur within the Project Area. Of these, two species are known to occur, three are likely to occur, and 11 have the potential to occur. Direct impacts to these species are discussed in the following sections, further information is discussed in the MNES Report (Att A, Section 5).

The Project will involve clearing of native vegetation, including areas mapped as habitat for MNES; however, given the nature of the Project, and quality of habitat, the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on MNES species. Further indirect impacts include the potential introduction or spread of invasive species (weeds and pests).

MNES threatened species will be indirectly impacted during the construction and operation phases, as species behavioural patterns may change because of changes to noise levels, dust, air quality and blasting activities. Impacts from vegetation clearing may result in fragmentation of habitat, this is when the viability and effectiveness of the habitat is reduced through segregation and separation of homogenous habitat into distinct sections. While most species will choose to travel across linear barriers such as the nature of the Project, they are at increased risk of predation and harm, caused mostly by open sight lines, a lack of shelter and human interaction (including vehicle strikes).

Koala

The Project Area contains 7.6 ha of koala habitat, of which, 1.9 ha is likely to be directly impacted, with the removal of 737 koala trees. This includes the trees proposed to be removed and those that are pending determination of removal. A total of 518 trees will be avoided and retained within the Development Footprint. Potential habitat for the species has been mapped in the MNES Report (Att A, Figure 4-2).

A review of publicly available koala hospital data (2016 – 2022) (DETSI, 2023) was undertaken to determine the koala mortality risk and number of koala mortalities within a 1 km buffer of the Project Area. Following the review, a total of five koala deaths were reported between 2020 and 2022 within 1 km of the Project Area, of which:

- Two koala mortalities as a result of a vehicle travelling at 60 km/hr along Narangba Road (2020 and 2022);
- One koala mortality as a result of a vehicle travelling at 100 km/hr along the Bruce Highway (2021);
- One unreported reason for death within Ron Westaway Park (2020); and
- One unreported reason for death along Bruce Highway (2020).

There are currently no publicly available data displaying koala mortality along Old Gympie Road (being the Project Area); however, based on the above data, approximately 2 – 3 koalas are killed per year on the road. Given the risk of approximately 2 – 3 koalas killed per year on the road, the Project design has incorporated integrated green infrastructure to maintain and enhance koala connectivity across the corridor, including dedicated crossing structures and fauna exclusion fencing. These will reduce the risk of road related mortality for koala and other fauna, and subsequently bring a benefit to the species as a result of the Project. This is complemented by targeted mitigation measures such as exclusion fencing to guide safe movement and reduce road-related mortality, as well as pre-clearance surveys, staged clearing, and fauna management protocols to minimise the risk of direct impacts during construction (Arup, 2026b).

Grey-headed flying-fox

The Project is likely to result in a direct impact on 1.9 ha of grey-headed flying-fox habitat, of the available 7.6 ha. This includes the trees proposed to be removed and those that are pending determination of removal. Grey-headed flying-fox habitat has been conservatively mapped within the Project Area, as 80% of the trees mapped as habitat are *Casuarina* spp. and *Acacia* spp. and are not considered the preferred foraging resources from *Eucalypt* and related genera. The Ross Reserve camp site does not comprise a nationally important camp and is not located within the Project Area. Potential habitat for the species has been mapped in the MNES Report (Att A, Figure 4-3).

White-throated needletail

White-throated needletail is almost exclusively aerial over all habitat types; however, prefers flying above wooded areas (e.g., open forest and woodlands, flying above clearings and below the canopy), thus, the entire Project Area may provide aerial foraging habitat for this species. Habitat has not been mapped within the Project Area. The Project is not expected to substantially alter the availability or function of aerial habitat within the Project Area, and the species would continue to be able to utilise the airspace above the Project Area during and following construction.

Fork-tailed swift

Fork-tailed swift is almost exclusively aerial in Australia and thus, the entire Project Area may provide aerial foraging habitat for this species. Habitat has not been mapped within the Project Area. The Project is not expected to substantially alter the availability or function of aerial habitat within the Project Area, and the species would continue to be able to utilise the airspace above the Project Area during and following construction.

1. Migratory shorebirds (Latham's snipe, sharp-tailed sandpiper, curlew sandpiper, Australian painted snipe and Australasian bittern)

Potential habitat for the migratory shorebirds includes all waterbodies within the Project Area, which is limited to an old farm dam that provides relatively low-quality foraging function when compared to aquatic habitats available within the broader landscape. The Project will impact less than 0.1 ha of potential foraging habitat for these species. Potential habitat for the species has been mapped in the MNES Report (Att A, Figure 4-4, Figure 4-5).

2. South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo

Potential habitat for south-eastern glossy black-cockatoo includes native woodland dominated by *Casuarina* and *Acacia* species with weedy ground cover. The presence of *Casuarina* spp. may provide limited foraging habitat within the Project Area, and potential habitat totals 0.3 ha within the Project Area. The Project is expected to impact up to 0.1 ha of potential foraging habitat for the species.

1. Lesser swamp orchid

Potential habitat within the Project Area has been mapped within:

- Native woodland dominated by *Casuarina* and *Acacia* species with weedy ground cover; and
- Mixed riparian forest and broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and/or forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*).

The Project Area contains 4.1 ha of potential habitat for the species. This habitat is mapped conservatively given the nearest record of the species (34 km from the Project Area) and the species was not recorded during the field surveys. It is further noted that habitat has been conservatively mapped including areas of regular mowing and mulching below trees, therefore, these areas are considered a disturbed environment; however, due to the field surveys not being undertaken within the appropriate season, the mapping extent considers a conservative approach. A total 1.6 ha will be impacted.

Austral toadflax

Potential habitat within the Project Area has been mapped within:

- Native woodland dominated by *Casuarina* and *Acacia* species with weedy ground cover; and
- Mixed riparian forest and broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and/or forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*).

The Project Area contains 4.1 ha of potential habitat for the species. This habitat is mapped conservatively given the nearest record of the species (18 km from the Project Area) and the species was not recorded during the field surveys. It is further noted that habitat has been conservatively mapped including areas of

regular mowing and mulching below trees, therefore, these areas are considered a disturbed environment; however, due to the field surveys not being undertaken within the appropriate season, the mapping extent considers a conservative approach. A total 1.6 ha will be impacted.

4.1.4.4 Do you consider this likely direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact?

*

No

4.1.4.6 Describe why you do not consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

Koala

The Project is likely to result in a direct impact on 1.9 ha of koala habitat, with the removal of 737 koala trees. This includes the trees proposed to be removed and those that are pending determination of removal. A total of 518 trees will be avoided and retained within the Development Footprint. Additionally, CMB commits to replanting approximately 6000 native koala trees within an offset property located approximately 7 km north-east of the Project Area, along Uhlmann Road, to provide habitat for koala and grey-headed flying-fox within Moreton Bay.

Given the risk of approximately 2 – 3 koalas killed per year on the road, the Project design has incorporated integrated green infrastructure to maintain and enhance koala connectivity across the corridor, including dedicated crossing structures and fauna exclusion fencing. These will reduce the risk of road related mortality for koala and other fauna, and subsequently bring a benefit to the species as a result of the Project. This is complemented by targeted mitigation measures such as exclusion fencing to guide safe movement and reduce road-related mortality, as well as pre-clearance surveys, staged clearing, and fauna management protocols to minimise the risk of direct impacts during construction (Arup, 2026b).

Fauna exclusion fencing and crossing infrastructure will be installed along key sections of Old Gympie Road, including continuous fencing between Hughes Road East and Boundary Road and targeted treatments around Freshwater Creek. These works include 1.2 m to 1.8 m high fauna exclusion fencing integrated with escape structures, rope cage crossings at Freshwater Creek and south of Boundary Road, and fauna movement shelves within culverts to facilitate safe passage beneath the road corridor. Collectively, these measures will effectively exclude koalas and other fauna from the carriageway and direct movement to safe crossing points along approximately 0.8 km of the Project Area, corresponding to the extent of continuous fencing between Hughes Road East and Boundary Road and associated localised treatments, thereby removing the potential for direct vehicle collision across these sections and substantially reducing the overall road mortality risk to koala.

Crossing structures, inclusive of culvert upgrades, will benefit koala habitat connectivity to current isolated patches (currently separated by shallow culverts and road corridors), particularly an isolated patch of koala habitat between the current Dakabin Waste Management Facility access road and Goodwin Road. By reconfiguring the Dakabin Waste Management Facility access and provision of a new internal access road connecting to Goodwin Road, and upgrading the culvert will facilitate koala movement to and from the currently isolated habitat patch.

The fauna infrastructure and reference to the relevant design drawings is provided in MNES Report (Att A, Table 6-1, Figure 6-1, Appendix F).

The Project is unlikely to result in a significant impact on koala. Potential habitat for the species has been mapped in the MNES Report (Att A, Figure 4-2).

Grey-headed flying-fox

The Project is likely to result in a direct impact on 1.9 ha of grey-headed flying-fox habitat of the available 7.6 ha. This includes the trees proposed to be removed and those that are pending determination of removal. The Ross Reserve camp site does not comprise a nationally important camp and is not located within the Project Area. Habitat within the Project Area is generally degraded as a result of edge effects, disturbance associated with the existing road corridor and weed encroachment. Grey-headed flying foxes are known to be sensitive to disturbance associated with construction activities, including increased noise, artificial lighting and dust generation. The existing camp occurs within a highly modified suburban environment that is already subject to ongoing road traffic noise and anthropogenic disturbance. The Project is unlikely to result in a significant impact on grey-headed flying-fox. Potential habitat for the species has been mapped in the MNES Report (Att A, Figure 4-3).

White-throated needletail

White-throated needletail does not breed within Australia and is an aerial foraging species that utilises broad areas of airspace while in flight. The Project is not expected to substantially alter the availability or

function of aerial habitat within the Project Area, and the species would continue to be able to utilise the airspace above the Project Area during and following construction. Accordingly, the Project is not considered likely to result in a significant impact to the species.

1. Migratory shorebirds (Latham's snipe, sharp-tailed sandpiper, curlew sandpiper, Australian painted snipe and Australasian bittern)

The Project will impact less than 0.1 ha of potential foraging habitat for the species. This habitat comprises an old farm dam that is considered to provide relatively low-quality foraging function when compared to aquatic habitats available within the broader landscape. Mitigation and management measures can be implemented to minimise potential direct and indirect impacts to the species. Given the limited extent and low quality of habitat affected, the Project is not considered likely to result in a significant impact to the species.

2. South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo

The Project is expected to impact up to 0.1 ha of potential foraging habitat for south-eastern glossy black cockatoo. Given the relatively minimal amount of habitat to be impacted, and the ecological context of this habitat, it is considered unlikely that the Project will result in a significant impact to the species.

1. Lesser swamp orchid

The Project is expected to impact up to 1.6 ha of potential habitat for lesser swamp orchid. This habitat is mapped conservatively given the nearest record of the species (34 km from the Project Area) and the species was not recorded during the field surveys. Mitigation and management measures can be implemented to minimise potential direct and indirect impacts to the species. Disturbance to 1.6 ha of potential habitat will not result in a significant impact.

Austral toadflax

The Project is expected to impact up to 1.6 ha of potential habitat for austral toadflax. This habitat is mapped conservatively given the nearest record of the species (18km from the Project Area) and the species was not recorded during the field surveys. Mitigation and management measures can be implemented to minimise potential direct and indirect impacts to the species. Disturbance to 1.6 ha of potential habitat will not result in a significant impact.

4.1.4.7 Do you think your proposed action is a controlled action? *

No

4.1.4.9 Please elaborate why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action.

*

The Project will not result in a significant impact on MNES.

4.1.4.10 Please describe any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action and attach any supporting documentation for these avoidance and mitigation measures. *

Potential direct and indirect impacts to MNES due to the Project will be managed and mitigated in accordance with the expected procedures for transport infrastructure.

1. Key management and mitigation measures include, but are not limited to:

- Through the design process, the Project has avoided clearing native vegetation (and associated MNES habitat) to the greatest extent practicable.
- An Environmental Management Plan has been prepared for the Project, and will be implemented throughout the Project.
- Any vegetation clearing will undergo a pre-clearance assessment and a qualified fauna spotter-catcher will undergo searches immediately prior to clearing of any vegetation for presence of any fauna species.
- If fauna species or nesting sites are detected, the qualified fauna spotter catcher will assess and conduct the most appropriate method at the time to avoid or minimise impacts from clearing.
- Vehicles and associated equipment / machinery will be confined to approved and zoned work areas
- Where pre-clearance assessments find key microhabitat features within unavoidable clearance zones, these will be inspected for fauna, and relocated, or mimicked in the nearest suitable adjacent habitat to retain that microhabitat function in the broader ecosystem.
- Before works occur, any fauna species identified within the work zone area will be removed and relocated by a qualified fauna spotter catcher to a suitable location area, in proximity to the Project Area, to avoid impact
- Dust will be controlled via dust suppression tools through the entire construction phase of the Project
- Sediment and erosion controls will be implemented across the construction site in accordance with the Queensland Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, and the Contractor's erosion and sediment control procedures.
- Construction workers and contractors will be advised of biosecurity threats for the Project
- Material that is imported from off site will be assessed for weed seeds and ensure it is free of contamination, disease, and invasive weeds. A Weed Hygiene Declaration will be implemented to ensure no contamination.
- Weeds of National Significance and restricted invasive species, should they be present, will be monitored within the Project Area to ensure they are controlled.
- Site inductions will delineate to construction workers and contractor's biosecurity requirements, potential risks from weed and pest species, and mitigation and management measure that will be conducted on site.
- No driving will occur in unauthorised areas and speed limits will be implemented
- Injured, sick or dead fauna will be recorded and reported, for the duration of construction and operation phases. A qualified fauna spotter catcher will carry out impacted fauna reporting during the construction phase. Where injured or sick fauna are detected, individuals will be taken to the nearest wildlife carer or veterinarian if practical.
- Non-work zones will be clearly marked to ensure clearing only occurs in designed footprint and does not create unnecessary fragmentation.
- Revegetation is proposed across several areas within the Development Footprint, including the planting of tree and shrub species consistent with existing REs, which will contribute to the gradual establishment of koala habitat over time (Arup, 2026c).
- Wherever practical, signage will be erected to increase awareness of potential habitat of listed threatened species within the Project Area.
- Vegetation will only be removed that has been approved to be cleared.
- Where disturbance to threatened species habitat must occur, individuals and surrounding micro-habitat features (like logs etc.) will be translocated to suitable areas (if possible).
- The Project will incorporate integrated green infrastructure to maintain and enhance koala connectivity across the corridor, including dedicated crossing structures. This is complemented by targeted mitigation measures such as exclusion fencing to guide safe movement and reduce road-

related mortality, as well as pre-clearance surveys, staged clearing, and fauna management protocols to minimise the risk of direct impacts during construction.

- The Project design has incorporated fauna exclusion fencing and crossing infrastructure along key sections of Old Gympie Road to reduce koala mortality risks, including continuous fencing between Hughes Road East and Boundary Road and targeted treatments around Freshwater Creek. Fauna exclusion fencing (1.2 m to 1.8 m high) integrated with escape structures, rope cage crossings will be implemented at Freshwater Creek and south of Boundary Road, and fauna movement shelves within culverts to facilitate safe passage beneath the road corridor.
- CMB commits to replanting approximately 6000 native koala trees within an offset property located approximately 7 km north-east of the Project Area, along Uhlmann Road, to provide habitat for koala and grey-headed flying-fox within Moreton Bay.
- CMB commits to engaging DETSI to confirm the appropriate regulatory pathway and management requirements for works undertaken in proximity to the grey-headed flying-fox roost (located outside the Project Area). Consultation during the pre-construction planning will confirm the applicability of relevant codes of practice, notification and permit requirements and monitoring expectations associated with activities adjacent to the grey-headed flying-fox roost.
- Requirements identified by DETSI will be incorporated into the Project's construction environmental management framework.
- In the event a protected flora species is found within the Development Footprint during clearing, translocation of the individual plants to within the Project Area will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant regulatory permits, such as a protected plant growing licence and a harvesting licence under the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020. Translocation of protected plants will only be undertaken by a licenced bushcare regenerator/native plant nursery who has licences to:
 - harvest seeds and whole plants of threatened species (protected plant harvesting licence); and
 - cultivating a restricted plant (protected plant growing licence).

Refer to Att A, Section 6 for a detailed list of all management and mitigation measures for the Project.

4.1.4.11 Please describe any proposed offsets and attach any supporting documentation relevant to these measures. *

CMB commits to replanting approximately 6000 native koala trees within an offset property located approximately 7 km north-east of the Project Area, along Uhlmann Road, to provide habitat for koala and grey-headed flying-fox within Moreton Bay.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
Yes	Yes	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
No	Yes	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift
Yes	Yes	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot
Yes	Yes	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
Yes	Yes	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo
Yes	Yes	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
No	Yes	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail
No	No	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher
No	No	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	Yes	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
No	No	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank

4.1.5.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

Yes

4.1.5.2 Briefly describe why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on these protected matters. *

Migratory shorebirds (common sandpiper and pectoral sandpiper)

Potential habitat for the migratory shorebirds includes all waterbodies within the Project Area, which is limited to an old farm dam that provides relatively low-quality foraging function when compared to aquatic habitats available within the broader landscape. The Project will impact less than 0.1 ha of potential foraging habitat for these species. Potential habitat for the species has been mapped in the MNES Report (Att A, Figure 4-6).

Osprey

The species does not utilise the Project Area for breeding and is therefore considered a potential aerial flyover visitor only for foraging purposes. It is likely the species will be a flyover visitor travelling to more desirable habitat, its presence however cannot be eliminated and there is potential for the species to occur. Therefore, habitat for osprey is not mapped.

Oriental cuckoo

The species occurs in all manner of habitats while in Australia, therefore it may utilise suitable habitats within the Project Area for foraging. Potential foraging habitat for the oriental cuckoo within the Project Area includes:

- Native woodland dominated by Casuarina and Acacia species with weedy ground cover; and
- Mixed riparian forest and broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) and/or forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*).

Habitat for oriental cuckoo occurs in 4.3 ha of the Project Area, of which, 1.7 ha will be impacted. Potential habitat for the species has been mapped in the MNES Report (Att A, Figure 4-6).

4.1.5.4 Do you consider this likely direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact?

*

No

4.1.5.6 Describe why you do not consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

Fork-tailed swift

Given the species' aerial nature and its capacity of forage over most vegetation types, including modified areas, the Project is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to fork-tailed swift.

Migratory shorebirds (common sandpiper and pectoral sandpiper)

The Project will impact less than 0.1 ha of potential foraging habitat for the species. This habitat comprises an old farm dam that is considered to provide relatively low-quality foraging function when compared to aquatic habitats available within the broader landscape. Mitigation and management measures can be implemented to minimise potential direct and indirect impacts to the species. Given the limited extent and low quality of habitat affected, the Project is not considered likely to result in a significant impact to the species.

Osprey

The species does not utilise the Project Area for breeding and is therefore considered a potential aerial flyover visitor only for foraging purposes. The nature of the Project is not likely to alter the availability of foraging opportunity for the species, should it utilise the Project Area. As such, the Project is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to the species.

Oriental cuckoo

The Project will impact up to 1.7 ha of potential foraging habitat for the species. However, the habitat within the Project Area is not considered to represent important habitat due to its degraded and fragmented condition, resulting from disturbance associated with the existing road corridor and weed encroachment. The Project Area is also not considered to support an ecologically significant proportion of the species' population within the locality or broader region. Accordingly, the Project is not considered likely to result in a significant impact on the species.

4.1.5.7 Do you think your proposed action is a controlled action? *

No

4.1.5.9 Please elaborate why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action.

*

The Project will not result in a significant impact on migratory species.

4.1.5.10 Please describe any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action and attach any supporting documentation for these avoidance and mitigation measures. *

Potential direct and indirect impacts to MNES due to the Project will be managed and mitigated in accordance with the expected procedures for transport infrastructure.

1. Key management and mitigation measures include, but are not limited to:

- Through the design process, the Project has avoided clearing native vegetation (and associated MNES habitat) to the greatest extent practicable.
- An Environmental Management Plan has been prepared for the Project, and will be implemented throughout the Project.
- Any vegetation clearing will undergo a pre-clearance assessment and a qualified fauna spotter-catcher will undergo searches immediately prior to clearing of any vegetation for presence of any fauna species.
- If fauna species or nesting sites are detected, the qualified fauna spotter catcher will assess and conduct the most appropriate method at the time to avoid or minimise impacts from clearing.
- Vehicles and associated equipment / machinery will be confined to approved and zoned work areas
- Where pre-clearance assessments find key microhabitat features within unavoidable clearance zones, these will be inspected for fauna, and relocated, or mimicked in the nearest suitable adjacent habitat to retain that microhabitat function in the broader ecosystem.
- Before works occur, any fauna species identified within the work zone area will be removed and relocated by a qualified fauna spotter catcher to a suitable location area, in proximity to the Project Area, to avoid impact
- Dust will be controlled via dust suppression tools through the entire construction phase of the Project
- Sediment and erosion controls will be implemented across the construction site in accordance with the Queensland Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, and the Contractor's erosion and sediment control procedures.
- Construction workers and contractors will be advised of biosecurity threats for the Project
- Material that is imported from off site will be assessed for weed seeds and ensure it is free of contamination, disease, and invasive weeds. A Weed Hygiene Declaration will be implemented to ensure no contamination.
- Weeds of National Significance and restricted invasive species, should they be present, will be monitored within the Project Area to ensure they are controlled.
- Site inductions will delineate to construction workers and contractor's biosecurity requirements, potential risks from weed and pest species, and mitigation and management measure that will be conducted on site.
- No driving will occur in unauthorised areas and speed limits will be implemented
- Injured, sick or dead fauna will be recorded and reported, for the duration of construction and operation phases. A qualified fauna spotter catcher will carry out impacted fauna reporting during the construction phase. Where injured or sick fauna are detected, individuals will be taken to the nearest wildlife carer or veterinarian if practical.
- Non-work zones will be clearly marked to ensure clearing only occurs in designed footprint and does not create unnecessary fragmentation.
- Wherever practical, signage will be erected to increase awareness of potential habitat of listed threatened species within the Project Area.
- Vegetation will only be removed that has been approved to be cleared.
- Where disturbance to migratory species habitat must occur, individuals and surrounding micro-habitat features (like logs etc.) will be translocated to suitable areas (if possible).

Refer to Att A, Section 6 for a detailed list of all management and mitigation measures for the Project.

4.1.5.11 Please describe any proposed offsets and attach any supporting documentation relevant to these measures. *

No offsets are proposed for these migratory species

4.1.6 Nuclear

4.1.6.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.6.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

No nuclear actions are undertaken in the Project.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.7.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.7.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The Project is not within, nor does it impact on, a Commonwealth Marine Area.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

4.1.8.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.8.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The Great Barrier Reef is not associated with the Project Area, as the Great Barrier Reef is located 315 km north of the Project Area.

Waterbodies within the Project Area include an artificial farm dam. The Project Area is intersected by palustrine wetlands. Additionally, the Project Area is intersected by small creeks, including Freshwater Creek.

The Project Area is part of a drainage system, where watercourses do not flow toward the Great Barrier Reef. Given the geographical distance and separation of the Project Area from the Great Barrier Reef, there is no direct hydrological connection between the Project Area and the Great Barrier Reef's catchment. As a result, the Project is not expected to contribute to sedimentation, nutrient runoff, or water pollution that could impact the Great Barrier Reef.

4.1.9 Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas**4.1.9.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? ***

No

4.1.9.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The Project does not involve a large coal mining development or coal seam gas.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.10.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.10.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

There is no Commonwealth Land relevant to the Project Area and there will be no impacts to Commonwealth Land as a result of the Project.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.11.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.11.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The Project does not involve Commonwealth heritage places.

4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

4.1.12.1 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Agency? *

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will likely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

None

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will unlikely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)
- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)
- Migratory Species (S20)
- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

4.3.1 Do you have any possible alternatives for your proposed action to be considered as part of your referral? *

No

4.3.8 Describe why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible. *

An alternative timeline for the Project was considered, however the current timeline is the most efficient and reasonable for the Project considering that Old Gympie Road currently functions as a two-lane north-south arterial route servicing surrounding residential areas, schools, community facilities, and light industrial precincts and the road corridor is experiencing increasing transport demand, including forecast growth in vehicle movements and the need for improved active transport connectivity.

The Project relates to the expansion of an existing council controlled road, so no alternative location was reasonable.

The Project relates to the expansion of an existing council controlled road, and activities proposed are directly associated with improving the route servicing surrounding residential areas, schools, community facilities, and light industrial precinct and associated transport demand.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att I - WH CHA Report.pdf Dakabin Wildlife Hospital Cultural Heritage Assessment	14/05/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att J - Kallangur to Dakabin Consultation.pdf Old Gympie Road Upgrade Cultural Heritage Assessment	02/06/2023	No	High

1.3.2.17 (Person proposing to take the action) Proposer's history of responsible environmental management

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	ISO 14001-2016 https://www.standards.org.au/standards-catalogue..			High
#2.	Link	Referral for Petrie Mill Development https://epbcpublicportal.environment.gov.au/all-..			High

1.3.2.18 (Person proposing to take the action) If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att B - E&S Strat.pdf City of Moreton Bay Environment & Sustainability Strategy	14/06/2023	No	High
#2.	Document	Att C - Sustainability Policy.pdf City of Moreton Bay Sustainability Policy	02/02/2010	No	High
#3.	Document	Att D - Koala Policy.pdf City of Moreton Bay Koala Conservation Policy	15/10/2020	No	High
#4.	Document	Att E - Climate Policy.pdf City of Moreton Bay Climate Change Policy	08/06/2010	No	High
#5.	Document	Att F - Land Buy Policy.pdf City of Moreton Bay Land Buyback Policy	16/07/2025	No	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 1.pdf MNES Report	30/06/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 2.pdf MNES Report	30/06/2026	No	High
#3.	Document	Att H - Species Lists.pdf A list of flora species, native and invasive, recorded within the Project Area during the field surveys	31/07/2026	No	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att H - Species Lists.pdf A list of flora species, native and invasive, recorded within the Project Area during the field surveys	30/07/2026		High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att G - Kabi Kabi P1.pdf Federal Court of Australia Native Title Claim group v State of Queensland Court case for Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional owners Native Title group	17/06/2024	No	High
#2.	Document	Att G - Kabi Kabi P2.pdf Part 2 of the Federal Court judgement	17/06/2024	No	High
#3.	Document	Att G - Kabi Kabi P3.pdf Kabi Kabi Judement Attachments	17/06/2024	No	High
#4.	Document	Att G - Kabi Kabi P4.pdf Kabi Kabi Judement Attachments	17/06/2024	No	High
#5.	Document	Att G - Kabi Kabi P5.pdf Kabi Kabi Judgement Attachments	17/06/2024	No	High
#6.	Document	Att G - Kabi Kabi P6.pdf Kabi Kabi Judgement Attachments	17/06/2024	No	High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 1.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 2.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026	No	High

4.1.4.2 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 1.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 2.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026	No	High

4.1.4.6 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 1.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026		High
#2.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 2.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026		High

4.1.4.10 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 1.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026		High
#2.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 2.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026	No	High

4.1.5.2 (Migratory Species) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 1.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 2.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026	No	High

4.1.5.10 (Migratory Species) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 1.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Att A - MNES Part 2.pdf MNES Report	29/06/2026		High

5.2 Declarations

✔ Completed Referring party's declaration

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	12002773248
Organisation name	Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd
Organisation address	Level 14, 207 Kent Street Sydney, NSW 2000
Representative's name	Scott Mainey
Representative's job title	Principal Consultant
Phone	0409159906
Email	scott.maine@erm.com
Address	Level 9, 260 Queen Street, QLD, 4000

☒ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☒ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☒ By checking this box, I, **Scott Mainey of Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

✔ Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	92967232136
Organisation name	Moreton Bay City Council
Organisation address	1 Irene Street, Redcliffe, Queensland 4020
Representative's name	Josh Ellis

Representative's job title	Coordinator Transport Engineering
Phone	0456391492
Email	josh.ellis@moretonbay.qld.gov.au
Address	220 Gympie Road, Strathpine QLD 4500

☒ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☒ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☒ I, **Josh Ellis of Moreton Bay City Council**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

☒ Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

The Proposed designated proponent is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

☒ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☒ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☒ I, **Josh Ellis of Moreton Bay City Council**, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

