

# TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

## Likelihood of occurrence

### EPBC Act Referral

#### Lots 17, 30 and 31 Vittoria Road, Glen Iris

<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	EP24-163(07)	<b>DOC. NO.</b>	EP24-163(07)—010 DTA
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Commercial development of Lots 17, 30 and 31	<b>CLIENT</b>	Greentime Holdings Pty Ltd
<b>AUTHOR</b>	DTA	<b>REVIEWER</b>	RAW JDH
<b>VERSION</b>	1	<b>DATE</b>	13/01/2026

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Greentime Holdings Pty Ltd (the Proponent) propose the commercial development of 17, 27 and 33 Vittoria Road, Lots 17, 30 and 31 in Glen Iris (referred to herein as the ‘Proposed Action’). The proponent is referring the Proposed Action to the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) pursuant to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

This technical memorandum provides a summary of the Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to the Proposed Action through a likelihood of occurrence assessment.

## 2. METHODS

As part of preparations for the ecological surveys completed over the Project Area, a search was conducted for MNES that may occur within a 10 km radius using the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) on 16 May 2025. An updated MNES search using the PMST was conducted on 14 October 2025 and the results of the MNES identified in the EPBC Act Business Portal, have been considered in this assessment to ensure all MNES relevant to the Proposed Action were able to be addressed as part of the referral. The most recent PMST report from 14 October 2025 has been included as **Attachment A**.

The information contained within the terrestrial flora and fauna studies completed within the Project Area have informed this updated likelihood of occurrence:

- *Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo and Western Ringtail Possum Assessment* (Emerge Associates 2025a)
- *Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment* (Emerge Associates 2025b).

To determine likelihood of occurrence, information relating to the MNES identified using the EPBC Act Business Portal and the previous and most recent PMST report were reviewed. This has included consideration of the species profiles, characteristics/habitat preferences, management plans, recovery plans as well as historic and the recent biological surveys indicated above. Species information was compared to existing environmental data available for the Project Area, from various public datasets and the ecological surveys of the Project Area. This included consideration of factors such as geomorphology, soils, vegetation types, and historic land use, to understand the potential for MNES to occur.

### 3. MNES RELEVANCE

The MNES relevance assessment is based on the summary from the EPBC Act Business Portal and a search of the Commonwealth’s EPBC PMST which identified MNES that could occur within a 10 km radius of the Project area. A summary of the MNES relevant to the Project Area is provided based on the likelihood of occurrence and is outlined in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Summary of Matters of National Environmental Significance relevant to the Project Area.

Matters of National Environmental Significance	MNES identified within 10 km of the Project Area based on the PMST searches	Relevance to the Project Area
World Heritage areas	There are no World Heritage areas in the vicinity of the Project Area.	Not relevant.
National Heritage Places	There are no National Heritage places in the vicinity of the Project Area.	Not relevant.
Wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar convention)	There are no Wetlands of International Importance in the vicinity of the project Area.	Not relevant.
Listed Threatened species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eighty-one (81) listed Threatened Species are identified within a 10 km buffer surrounding the Project Area.</li> <li>• Fourty (40) listed Threatened Migratory Species are identified within a 10 km buffer surrounding the Project Area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three (3) Threatened fauna species pertinent to the EPBC Act were considered ‘likely’ to occur based on the habitat and results recorded during ecological survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Zanda latirostris</i> – Carnaby’s black cockatoo</li> <li>○ <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i> – Forest red-tailed black cockatoo</li> <li>○ <i>Zanda baudinii</i> – Baudin’s black cockatoo</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Two (2) Threatened fauna species pertinent to the EPBC Act were considered ‘possible’ to occur based on the habitat and results recorded during ecological surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> – grey falcon</li> <li>○ <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> – Western ringtail possum.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The assessment of likelihood of occurrence for all species identified in the PMST searches are included below in <b>Table 2</b>.</li> </ul>
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [continued below]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nine (9) listed TECs are suggested to occur within the feature area, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aquatic Root Mat Community in Caves of the Swan Coastal Plain</li> <li>○ Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Endangered).</li> <li>○ Clay Pans of the Swan Coastal Plain (Critically Endangered).</li> <li>○ <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> – <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> woodlands and shrublands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Endangered).</li> <li>○ <i>Empodisma</i> peatlands of southwestern Australia (Endangered).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No TECs were identified during the ecological surveys to occur within the Project Area – ecological surveys were conducted specifically to determine the presence/absence of TECs within the Project Area.</li> <li>• The Project Area is not located in an area and/or contains suitable habitat which might suggest a TEC identified during the desktop searches would occur. Likelihood of occurrence for TEC’s are considered further in <b>Table 3</b>.</li> </ul>

Table 1 (continued): Summary of Matters of National Environmental Significance relevant to the Project Area.

Matters of National Environmental Significance	MNES identified within 10 km of the Project Area based on the PMST searches	Relevance to the Project Area
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [continued from above]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Honey Myrtle shrubland on limestone ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion (Critically Endangered)</li> <li>○ Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh (Vulnerable).</li> <li>○ Sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain</li> <li>○ Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain (Critically Endangered).</li> </ul>	[continued from above]
Listed migratory species (protected under international agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fourty (40) listed Migratory Species are identified within a 10 km buffer surrounding the Project Area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three (3) migratory bird species may possibly occur in the vicinity of the Project Area:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Apus pacificus</i> – Pacific swift</li> <li>○ <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> – grey falcon</li> <li>○ <i>Falco peregrinus</i> – Peregrine falcon</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The assessment of likelihood of occurrence for all species identified in the PMST search is included below in <b>Table 2</b>.</li> </ul>
Commonwealth marine areas	The Project Area is not located in a Commonwealth marine area.	Not relevant.
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	The Project Area is not located in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.	Not relevant.
Nuclear actions (including uranium mines)	The Project Area is not likely to represent a significant impact to the environment resulting from a Nuclear Action.	Not relevant.
Water resources (that relate to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development)	The Project Area is not a coal seam gas or coal mining development.	Not relevant.

#### 4. THREATENED SPECIES AND ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

An assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for the listed threatened species and communities within the Project Area was undertaken for each species identified in the PMST searches. Each species was assigned to one of the following categories:

- Recorded: the species or community has been previously recorded in the Project Area or was recorded during a field survey.
- Likely: suitable habitat for the species or community occurs and it is likely the species may occur based on recent a historical record within or nearby the Project Area.
- Possible: the Project Area contains marginal habitat and/or extent for the species or community and is located within the known distribution range for the species but there is no other information to suggest the species may occur within or nearby the Project Area.
- Unlikely: no suitable habitat for the species or community and/or no recent literature records occur within a 10 km radius of the Project Area and/or sufficient survey effort has been conducted to conclude the species is unlikely to occur.

**Table 2** outlines the threatened species and the potential to occur based on results from ecological surveys with consideration to relevant literature to factor habitat preference, sightings and historical records of the species. It should be noted that marine bird, marine mammal and migratory marine birds identified by the PMST were disregarded as part of this assessment given the distance of the Project Area from marine areas. MNES considered likely to occur or possible to occur have been highlighted in green.

Table 2: Threatened flora and fauna species and likelihood of occurrence

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Justification
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>	Australian Lesser Noddy	Vulnerable	Very common in blue-water seas around the Abrolhos (endemic to this area, accidental occurrences on lower west coast of Australia) (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>One (1) reliable but not recent (1994) DBCA record within 10 km of the project area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and both recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Common Noddy	Migratory	Tropical and subtropical seas, cayes, reefs, buoys and piles (Pizzey and Knight 2012).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the project area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Pacific swift	Migratory	Aerial, migratory species that is most often seen over inland plains and sometimes above open areas, foothills or in coastal areas. Sometimes occurs over settled areas, including towns, urban areas and cities (Pizzey and Knight 2012).	<b>Possible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'possible' to occur within the project area given the occurrence of potentially suitable habitat despite the absence of recent and reliable record available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater	Migratory	Marine species that breeds on islands off south coast from near Cape Leeuwin (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the project area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Endangered	Marine species that breeds on islands off south coast from near Cape Leeuwin (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the project area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	Vulnerable (Migratory)	The Tristan albatross is a marine, pelagic seabird. It forages in open water in the Atlantic Ocean near the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. It sleeps and rests on ocean waters when not breeding (Marchant and Higgins 1990).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the project area given the absence of suitable habitat and despite recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered (Migratory)	Mainly shallows of estuaries and near-coastal saltlakes (including saltwork ponds) and drying near-coastal freshwater lakes and swamps. Also beaches and near-coastal sewage ponds (Johnstone & Storr 1988).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and despite recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest Red-tailed Black -Cockatoo, Karrak	Vulnerable	Eucalypt and Corymbia forests, often in hilly interior. More recently also observed in more open agricultural and suburban areas including Perth metropolitan area. Attracted to seeding <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> , introduced <i>Melia azedarach</i> and <i>Eucalyptus spp.</i> trees (Johnstone et al. 2013).	<b>Likely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'likely' to occur within the Project Area given the presence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>

Table 2 (continued): Threatened flora and fauna species and likelihood of occurrence

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Justification
<b>Birds (continued)</b>					
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable	Species occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia, where it inhabits timbered lowland plains. In particular Acacia shrublands and that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. Species has also been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequenting tussock grassland and open woodlands (TSSC 2020).	<b>Possible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'possible' to occur within the project area given the occurrence of suitable habitat despite the absence of recent and reliable record available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue Petrel	Vulnerable	Marine species that breeds on southern subantarctic and northern arctic islands. Only an accidental or uncommon visitor to Western Australian waters (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the project area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	Vulnerable	Scrubs and thickets of Eucalyptus spp., Melaleuca lanceolata and Acacia linophylla; also other dense litter-forming shrublands. Attracted to fallen wheat in stubbles and along roads (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit	Endangered	Mainly coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. Has also been recorded in coastal sewage farms and saltworks, saltlakes and brackish wetlands near coasts, sandy ocean beaches, rock platforms, and coral reef-flats (Higgins and Davies 1996).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew	Critically Endangered (Migratory)	Mainly tidal mudflats; also reef flats, sandy beaches and rarely near-coastal lakes (including saltwork ponds) (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and despite recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	Vulnerable	Breeds on subantarctic islands and is presumed to frequent subtropical waters during non-breeding period (TSSC 2015).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Phaethon rubricauda westralis</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird	Endangered	Spend most of their lives at sea and rarely venture near land. This bird is normally found in tropical and subtropical seas around northern Australia. Though rarely seen in colder areas, a few pairs breed on Sugarloaf Rock, south of Cape Naturaliste (DPAW 2017b). Are known to breed on Rottneest Island (DCCEEW 2023).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged Petrel	Vulnerable	Marine species that breeds on temperate and subantarctic islands in south Atlantic and south Indian Ocean. Visitor to West Australian waters from March to September. Rarely observed inshore (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	Migratory	Mainly found around cliffs along coasts, rivers, ranges and around wooded watercourses and lakes (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	<b>Possible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Reliable and recent record of this species was recorded within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'possible' to occur within the project area given the occurrence of potentially suitable habitat and the recent and reliable record available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>

Table 2: Threatened flora and fauna species and likelihood of occurrence (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Justification
<b>Birds (continued)</b>					
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged Petrel	Vulnerable	Marine species that breeds on temperate and subantarctic islands in south Atlantic and south Indian Ocean. Visitor to West Australian waters from March to September. Rarely observed inshore (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	Mainly shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	Vulnerable	Sheltered blue-water seas close to land, estuaries (when free of silt) and near-coastal lakes (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and despite recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Endangered (Migratory)	Mudflats, estuaries, saltmarshes, margins of lakes, wetlands, claypans (fresh and saline), commercial saltfields, sewage ponds (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and despite recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Zanda baudinii</i>	Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo	Endangered	Mainly eucalypt forests. Attracted to seeding <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>Banksia spp.</i> , <i>Hakea spp.</i> , and to fruiting apples and pears (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests that breeding is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Numerous recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'likely' to occur within the Project Area given the presence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo	Endangered	Mainly proteaceous scrubs and heaths and adjacent eucalypt woodlands and forests; also plantations of <i>Pinus spp.</i> Attracted to seeding <i>Banksia spp.</i> , <i>Hakea spp.</i> , <i>Eucalyptus spp.</i> , <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>Grevillea spp.</i> , and <i>Allocasuarina spp.</i> (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests that the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Numerous recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'likely' to occur within the Project Area given the presence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<b>Mammals</b>					
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch, Western Quoll	Vulnerable	Wide range of habitats from woodlands, dry sclerophyll forests, riparian vegetation, beaches and deserts. Appears to utilise native vegetation along roadsides in the wheatbelt (DEC 2012).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>One (1) recent (2023) and two (2) reliable (2000 and 2023) records within 10 km of the project area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the project area.</li> <li>Closest record exists 2.7 km from the Project Area but was recorded in 2000, the second record is located approximately 7.5 km south-west of the Project Area and is separated by several kilometres of urban development and major roads. Therefore, dispersal from recorded location to the Project Area is highly unlikely.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the access impediment presented by surrounding urban development despite the presence of potentially suitable habitat and recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>

Table 2: Threatened flora and fauna species and likelihood of occurrence (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Justification
<b>Mammals (continued)</b>					
<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>	Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit	Critically Endangered	On the Swan Coastal Plain in Agonis flexuosa woodlands and Agonis flexuosa/ Eucalyptus gomphocephala forests. Also Eucalyptus marginata forests (DBCA 2017).	<b>Possible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests breeding of the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Numerous recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'possible' to occur within the project area given the occurrence of potentially suitable habitat and the recent and reliable record available within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Setonix brachyurus</i>	Quokka	Vulnerable	On the mainland mostly dense streamside vegetation or shrubland and heath areas, particularly around swamps (Cronin 2007).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable	Requires undisturbed roost caves or mineshafts, usually complex systems with several openings (Menkhorst and Knight 2011).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<b>Invertebrate</b>					
<i>Hesperocolletes douglasi</i>	Douglas's broad-headed bee	Critically Endangered	Banksia woodland vegetation (Pille Arnold 2019).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>The species is considered 'unlikely' to occur within the Project Area given the absence of suitable habitat and recent and reliable records within the proximity of the Project Area.</li> </ul>
<b>Plants</b>					
<i>Andersonia gracilis</i>	Slender Andersonia	Endangered	Seasonally damp, black sandy clay flats near or on the margins of swamps.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Austrostipa bronwenae</i>	--	Endangered	Grey-brown sandy loam soil in low lying winter wet areas.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Austrostipa jacobiana</i>	--	Critically Endangered	Grey sandy clay.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Anigozanthos viridis subsp. terraspectans</i>	Dwarf Green Kangaroo Paw	Vulnerable	Grey sand, clay loam. Winter-wet depressions.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>

Table 2: Threatened flora and fauna species and likelihood of occurrence (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Justification
<b>Plants (continued)</b>					
<i>Banksia mimica</i>	Summer Honeypot	Endangered	Flat to gentle slopes in grey and white sand in open woodlands.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Banksia squarrosa</i> <i>subsp. agrillacea</i>	Whicher Range Dryandra	Vulnerable	White/grey sand, gravelly clay or loam predominantly in winter-wet areas over ironstone in open to tall shrubland.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or species habitat may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Brachyscias verecundus</i>	Ironstone Brachyscias	Critically Endangered	Granite outcrops.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or species habitat may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>	King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid	Endangered	Well-drained, deep sandy soils in lush undergrowth in a variety of moisture levels.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Chamaelacium sp.</i> <i>S coastal plain</i>	Royce's Waxflower	Vulnerable	Sandy clay or sandy loam with laterite on flat low-lying areas.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or species habitat may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Diuris drummondii</i>	Tall Donkey Orchid	Vulnerable	In low-lying depressions in peaty and sandy clay swamps.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Diuris micrantha</i>	Dwarf Bee-orchid	Vulnerable	Dark grey-black sandy clay-loam in winter wet depressions or swamps. Often in shallow standing water.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	Purdie's Donkey-orchid	Endangered	Sand to sandy clay soils in areas subject to winter inundation.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>

Table 2: Threatened flora and fauna species and likelihood of occurrence (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Justification
<b>Plants (continued)</b>					
<i>Drakaea elastica</i>	Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid	Endangered	Bare patches of sand within otherwise dense vegetation in low-lying areas alongside winter-wet swamps. Typically in banksia woodland or thickets of <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> .	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Drakaea micrantha</i>	Dwarf Hammer-orchid	Vulnerable	Open sandy patches often adjacent to winter-wet swamps.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Eleocharis keigheryi</i>	Keighery's Eleocharis	Vulnerable	Clay or sandy loam in freshwater creeks and transient waterbodies such as seasonally wet clay pans.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Eucalyptus argutifolia</i>	Yanchep Mallee, Wabling Hill Mallee	Vulnerable	Shallow soils over limestone. Slopes or gullies of limestone ridges, outcrops	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Grevillea curviloba subsp. incurve</i>	Narrow curved-leaf Grevillea	Endangered	Sand, sandy loam. Winter-wet heath.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Lambertia echinata subsp. occidentalis</i>	Western Prickly Honeysuckle	Endangered	White sandy soils over laterite, orange/brown-red clay over ironstone. Flats to foothills, winter-wet sites.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Macarthuria keigheryi</i>	Keighery's Macarthuria	Endangered	Low-lying winter-wet damp grey/white sands in open patches.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>

Table 2: Threatened flora and fauna species and likelihood of occurrence (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Justification
<b>Plants (continued)</b>					
<i>Morelotia australiensis</i> listed as <i>Tetraria australiensis</i>	Southern Tetraria	Vulnerable	Sand over clay, winter wet depressions and drainage lines.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Synaphea sp. Fairbridge Farm (D.Papenfus 696)</i>	Selena's Synaphea	Critically Endangered	Low woodland on grey, clayey sand with lateritic pebbles (Pinjarra Plain) near winter wet flats.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>Recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Synaphea sp. Pinjarra Plain (A.S.George 17182)</i>	--	Endangered	Grey sandy loam or clay, grey-brown clayey sand, brown clayey loam, laterite. Flats, seasonally wet areas, railroad reserves often with wet depressions or drains.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Synaphea sp. Serpentine (G.R.Brand 103)</i>	--	Critically Endangered	Occurs over a narrow geographic range from west of Byford to south of Serpentine with an extent of occurrence of about 60km <sup>2</sup> . It grows predominantly on greybrown sandy loams or clay in seasonally wet areas	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Synaphea stenoloba</i>	Dwellingup Synaphea	Endangered	Sandy or sandy clay soils. Winter-wet flats, granite.	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species is likely to occur within 10 km of the Project Area</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>Potentially suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>
<i>Paracaleana dixonii</i>	Sandplain Duck Orchid	Endangered	Deep sand in open areas beneath dense tall shrubs with scattered banksias, or in heathland in shallow sand over laterite. Occurs from near Eneabba to near Cataby	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the species or suitable habitat for the species may occur within 10 km of the Project Area</li> <li>No recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No suitable habitat is present in the Project area.</li> <li>A Flora survey conducted on 29 November 2024, specifically targeted for the identification of this species, but no individuals were located within the Project Area. Therefore, it is considered that the species does not occur.</li> </ul>

Table 3: Threatened Ecological Communities and likelihood of occurrence

Community Name	EPBC Status	Habitat/Description	Likelihood of occurrence	Reason
<b>Ecological communities</b>				
Aquatic Root Mat Community in Caves of the Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered	The Conservation Advice (Aquatic root mat communities numbers 1-4 of caves of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge Recovery Plan) states that The four originally described root mat communities occur separately in Easter and Jewel Caves, Strongs Cave, Calgardup Cave, and Kudjal Yolgah and Budjur Mar Caves on the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge. Species composition of the community in each of these cave systems differs significantly. Each community is described as comprising a complete food web; the rootlets and their associated microflora providing the primary food source, and root mat grazers, predators, parasites, detritivores, and scavengers completing the interactions. The root mats are produced by karri ( <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> ) in Easter Cave and Strongs Cave, marri ( <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> ) in Calgardup Cave and karri and peppermint ( <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> ) in Kudjal Yolgah Cave. Aquatic cavernicoles (cave animals) in these communities include koonacs ( <i>Cherax preissii</i> ), other crustaceans, mites, rotifers, microscopic worms, tardigrades, and insects and crustaceans. Some of the species appear to be endemic to these cave systems, and some to be confined to a single cave (DEC 2008).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the ecological community is known to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No vegetation that meets the description or key diagnostic criteria of this TEC was identified to occur within the Project Area as part of the Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2025b).</li> </ul>
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Endangered	The Conservation Advice (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2016) states that Banksia Woodland TEC “typically occurs on well drained, low nutrient soil on sandplain landforms, particularly deep Bassendean and Spearwood sands and occasionally on Quindalup sands”, and that the community “is also common on sandy colluvium and aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau; and may also occur in other limited scenarios” (DoEE 2016).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the ecological community is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No vegetation that meets the description or key diagnostic criteria of this TEC was identified to occur within the Project Area as part of the Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2025b).</li> </ul>
Clay Pans of the Swan Coastal Plain	Critically Endangered	The Clay Pans of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community occurs in Western Australia where clay soils form an impermeable layer close to the landscape surface, and wetlands form that rely solely on rainfall to fill and then dry to impervious pans in summer. The ecological community generally occurs as a shrubland (less commonly as a low, open woodland) over a ground layer of geophytes, herbs and sedges which are characteristic of the wetter parts of the sites. There are no dominant species which characterise the entire ecological community. The ecological community, however, shows similar landform and vegetation structural features across its range (DSEWPac 2012).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the ecological community is likely to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No vegetation that meets the description or key diagnostic criteria of this TEC was identified to occur within the Project Area as part of the Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2025b).</li> </ul>
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i> – <i>Xanthorrhoea presissii</i> woodlands and shrublands of the Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered	The Conservation Advice (Approved Conservation Advice for <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Kingia australis</i> woodlands on heavy soils of the Swan Coastal Plain) states that “This community is characterised by woodlands with common species including <i>Corymbia</i> — formerly <i>Eucalyptus</i> — <i>calophylla</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> , and <i>Dryandra nivea</i> . <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> is an occasional dominant. It occurs on the driest of the soils, and on sites with the lowest rainfall, of the group of three Marri ( <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> ) communities that occur on the heavy soils on the eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain (Gibson <i>et al.</i> 1994). The community has been assessed by the WA Threatened Ecological Communities Advisory Committee as Critically Endangered” (DoEE 2017).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the ecological community is known to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No vegetation that meets the description or key diagnostic criteria of this TEC was identified to occur within the Project Area as part of the Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2025b).</li> </ul>
Empodisma peatlands of southwestern Australia	Endangered	Occurs on an organosol within the southwest of western Australia that are typically saturated for at least a month during the year. The Empodisma peatlands of southwestern Australia mainly occur within the Warren IBRA bioregion and Southern Jarrah Forest subregion of the Jarrah Forest IBRA bioregion. Discrete occurrences may also be present in the Perth (SWA02) (Swan Coastal Plain), Northern Jarrah Forest (JAF01) (Jarrah Forest) and Fitzgerald (ESP01) (Esperance) IBRA subregions. Empodisma peatlands has a ground layer containing Emodisma gracillmum, whilst other sedge species are also typically present. Other associated plant species include <i>Acacia hastulata</i> , <i>Callistemon glaucus</i> , <i>Gymnoschoenus anceps</i> , <i>Leptocarpus tenax</i> and <i>Schoenus multiglumis</i> (Department of Climate Change 2023).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the ecological community may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No vegetation that meets the description or key diagnostic criteria of this TEC was identified to occur within the Project Area as part of the Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2025b).</li> </ul>
Honeymyrtle shrubland on limestone In buffer area only ridges of the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion	Critically Endangered	The Honeymyrtle shrubland is the assemblage of plants, animals and other organisms associated with a type of warm temperate shrubland or heath, dominated by <i>Melaleuca huegelii</i> (chenille honeymyrtle), <i>M. systema</i> (coastal honeymyrtle), and/or <i>Banksia sessilis</i> (parrot bush). It occurs only in southwest Western Australia (WA). It is known from a small number of locations in the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA1 Bioregion (SWA). It is a shrub-dominated ecological community, with sclerophyll shrubs forming thickets or heaths, above a typically diverse ground layer of herbs, including sedges, Restionaceae and occasional grasses. Honeymyrtle shrubland only occurs on the slopes and tops of limestone ridges on the Swan Coastal Plain. Its plants provide food for a variety of nectar, seed- and fruit-eating birds, and browsing for mammals. The associated rocky and sandy substrates provide ample reptile basking sites, and the shrub layer gives them cover (DCCEE 2023).	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the ecological community may occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No vegetation that meets the description or key diagnostic criteria of this TEC was identified to occur within the Project Area as part of the Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2025b).</li> </ul>

Table 3 (continued): Threatened Ecological Communities and likelihood of occurrence

Community Name	EPBC Status	Habitat/Description	Likelihood of occurrence	Reason
<b>Ecological communities (continued)</b>				
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	The Conservation Advice (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2013) states that Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh “consists mainly of salt-tolerant vegetation (halophytes) including: grasses, herbs, sedges, rushes and shrubs. Succulent herbs, shrubs and grasses generally dominate and vegetation is generally of less than 0.5 m height (with the exception of some reeds and sedges) (Adam, 1990; see also Sainty et al., 2012a, b for pictorial field guide). Many species of non-vascular plants are also found in saltmarsh, including epiphytic algae, diatoms and cyanobacterial mats (Adam, 2002; Fotheringham and Coleman, 2008; Green et al., 2012; Millar, 2012)” (TSSC 2013).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the ecological community is likely to occur within 10 km of the Project Area.</li> <li>No vegetation that meets the description or key diagnostic criteria of this TEC was identified to occur within the Project Area as part of the Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2025b).</li> </ul>
Sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered	The Conservation Advice (Sedgeland in Holocene dune swales Recovery Plan) states that The community occurs in linear damplands and occasionally sumplands, between Holocene dunes. Typical and common native species are the shrubs <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> , <i>Acacia saligna</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> , the sedges <i>Baumea juncea</i> , <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> , <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> , and the grass <i>Poa porphyroclados</i> . Several exotic weeds are found in this community but generally at low cover values (DEC 2011).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the ecological community is known to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No vegetation that meets the description or key diagnostic criteria of this TEC was identified to occur within the Project Area as part of the Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2025b).</li> </ul>
Tuart ( <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> ) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Critically Endangered	Tuart ( <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> ) woodland and forests of the Swan Coastal Plan TEC, listed in July 2019 as a Critically Endangered TEC under the EPBC Act and Priority 3 listed by DBCA. Mostly confined to Quindalup Dunes and Spearwood Dunes from Jurien Bay to the Sabina River, with outliers along some rivers and the Bassendean dunes and Pinjarra Plain. Tuart is the key dominant canopy species however Tuart communities comprise a variety of flora and fauna assemblages. Trees commonly co-occurring with Tuart include <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> (peppermint), <i>Banksia grandis</i> , <i>Banksia attenuata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> ; and less commonly, <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>Banksia menziesii</i> and <i>Banksia prionotes</i> . An understorey of native plants is typically present, which may include grasses, herbs and shrubs (DoEE 2019).	<b>Unlikely</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMST suggests the ecological community is likely to occur within the Project Area.</li> <li>No vegetation that meets the description or key diagnostic criteria of this TEC was identified to occur within the Project Area as part of the Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Assessment (Emerge Associates 2025b).</li> </ul>

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Information from available databases and recent comprehensive flora and fauna surveys were used to assess the likelihood of occurrence of each identified MNES.

None of the nine (9) Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) identified within the PMST database search were considered 'likely' or 'possible' to occur within the Project Area.

Three (3) of the 40 threatened migratory species identified within the PMST database search were considered 'likely' or 'possible' to occur within the Project Area.

Of the 40 Migratory species identified in the PMST search, three (3) species were considered 'possible' to occur based on potential suitable habitat identified within the Project Area:

- *Apus pacificus* (Pacific swift) – May opportunistically fly over the Project Area on commute or in search of prey, and thus significant impacts on this species are unlikely.
- *Falco hypoleucos* (Grey falcon) – May opportunistically fly over the Project Area on commute or in search of prey, and thus significant impacts on this species are unlikely.
- *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine falcon) – May opportunistically fly over the Project Area on commute or in search of prey, and thus significant impacts on this species are unlikely.

Three (3) the 81 threatened fauna species identified in the PMST database search were considered 'likely', and two (2) were considered possible to occur within the Project Area:

- *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (Forest Red-tailed black cockatoo) – considered 'likely'
- *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's black cockatoo) – considered 'likely'
- *Zanda baudinii* – Baudin's black cockatoo – considered 'likely'
- *Falco hypoleucos* (Grey Falcon) – considered 'possible'
- *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum) – considered 'possible'

The remainder of the conservation significant fauna species identified in the PMST were considered 'unlikely' to occur in the Project Area due to a lack of suitable habitat or absence of recent and reliable records of the species.

The remainder of the threatened flora species identified in the PMST search were considered 'unlikely' to occur in the Project Area either due to the lack of suitable habitat and/or recent and reliable records within 10 km of the Project Area and/or because they were not recorded during extensive targeted searches.

## 6. References

The references listed below have been considered as part of preparing this document.

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# Attachment A: PMST Report



