

Attachment 6: Likelihood of Occurrence and Impact Assessment – Threatened Species

Table 1: Likelihood of occurrence and impact assessment – Threatened Species

Species Name	Occurrence	Impact
<i>Fauna of Conservation Significance</i>		
<p><i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper</p>	<p>Likely. The Curlew Sandpiper has not been recorded on the Project site but is considered likely to occur at Kokomo, based on records of the species presence within 10 km. Potentially suitable habitat occurs at Kokomo and Greenvale.</p> <p>This species is commonly found on sandy shores, lagoons, tidal mudflats, saltmarshes, swamps, lakes, and sewage farms (Pizzey and Knight, 2007) where they forage at the edge of shallow pools. Whilst small numbers have been recorded living inland around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams and bores, the majority reside along the coast roosting on dry shingle, sand, or shell beaches (DoEE, 2018). Habitat within the Project site is low amenity for the Curlew Sandpiper and this type of habitat is associated with very low occupancy for this species. No high amenity coastal wetland areas are present. Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>Given the lack of high amenity habitat, the Project is not likely to have an impact on this species.</p> <p>If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Further studies will be undertaken to determine the potential impacts of the proposed action on wetlands and waterbodies on or surrounding the Project.</p>
<p><i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> Northern Quoll</p>	<p>Unlikely. None of the Project areas are considered to both provide suitable habitat and occur within 10 km of a known record of the species. The nearest Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database record of the species occurs over 60 km to the NE of Kokomo in Undara Volcanic National Park (ALA 2023).</p> <p>The Northern Quoll occupies a range of open woodland and open forest habitats with a preference for rocky areas (DCCEEW 2022a, Hill and Ward 2010). They have also been recorded in vine forest, vegetation along creek lines, adjacent to mangroves, around urban areas and on beaches (DSEWPC 2011b). Important factors in the landscape include shallow soils, large cover of rocks including outcropping rock, distance to permanent water and time since last fire (DSEWPC 2011b).</p>	<p>As this species has not been recorded and is not expected to occur at the Project site, the Project is not expected to impact on the species.</p>
<p><i>Egernia rugosa</i> Yakka Skink</p>	<p>Unlikely. Potential habitat does not occur within the study area, and there are no records for this species within 10 km of the study area. There are no ALA database records for the species within 100 km of the Study Area (ALA 2023).</p> <p>The core habitat for this species is within the Brigalow Belt South and Mulga Lands Bioregions (DCCEEW 2022a). It occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including open dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, and scrub (DCCEEW 2022a). It is known to prefer areas which contain partly buried rocks, logs or tree stumps, root cavities or abandoned animal burrows within these vegetation types, where it occupies burrows and cavities beneath these features (DCCEEW 2022a).</p>	<p>As this species has not been recorded and is not expected to occur within the Study Area, the Project is not expected to impact on the species.</p>
<p><i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> Red Goshawk</p>	<p>Potential. The Project site occurs within the modelled distribution of the species. Although the Red Goshawk has not been identified within the Project site, the Lucknow and Kokomo Project areas are considered to provide potential habitat suited to the Red Goshawk. There are records for the species within 50 km of the study area. The species is considered unlikely to occur at Greenvale due to a lack of suitable habitat.</p> <p>The Red Goshawk occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas of tropical and warm-temperate Australia (Marchant & Higgins</p>	<p>If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Primary potential impacts could include direct clearing of species habitat, disturbance to behaviour patterns and changes to prey availability. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and</p>

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	<p>1993). The species prefers forest and woodland with a mix of vegetation types, including eucalypt woodland, tall open forest, gallery rainforest, swamp sclerophyll forest, and at the edge of rainforest (DCCEEW 2022a). In partly cleared areas of eastern Queensland, it is associated with gorge and escarpment country (TSSC 2015a).</p> <p>Due to the low population (less than 1000 individuals remain (DERM, 2011)) and tendency to reside in coastal areas, it is unlikely the Red Goshawk would utilise the Project site. Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.
<p><i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> Gouldian Finch</p>	<p>Likely. Potential habitat may occur within the Study Area and there are records for the species within 10km of Greenvale and Lucknow and within 50 km of Kokomo.</p> <p>The Gouldian Finch tends to inhabit open woodland dominated by Eucalyptus trees and a ground cover of Sorghum and other annual or perennial grasses. They also require a waterhole or spring within 2-3 km, and unburnt hollows for breeding (DoE 2016b). Potential habitat for this species may occur in the Project area but the species has not been recorded. The species has been recorded within 10 km of the Greenvale and Lucknow Project areas and within 50 km of Kokomo. Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Primary potential impacts could include direct clearing of species habitat, disturbance to behaviour patterns and changes to availability of forage resources. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.
<p><i>Falco hypoleucos</i> Grey Falcon</p>	<p>Potential. Suitable habitat may occur at Kokomo and Lucknow, and there are records for the species within 50 km of these Project areas.</p> <p>The Grey Falcon typically occurs throughout arid and semi-arid Australia where annual rainfall is <500 mm (Birdlife International 2021, TSSC 2020a). In Queensland this species appears to be absent in areas East of the Great Dividing Range (TSSC 2020a). The Grey Falcon prefers lightly timbered and bare lowland plains in acacia shrublands crossed by tree lined watercourses (Birdlife International 2021, TSSC 2020a). It is also known to occur in grassland, sand dune and open woodland habitats, and has been observed hunting in treeless areas (Birdlife International 2021, TSSC 2020a). Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	If found to occur, the potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Primary potential impacts could include direct clearing of species habitat, disturbance to behaviour patterns and changes to prey availability. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.
<p><i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i> Squatter Pigeon (southern)</p>	<p>Potential. Potential habitat may occur within the study area, and there are records for the species within 50 km of the Greenvale, Lucknow and Kokomo Study Areas.</p> <p>The species tends to inhabit the grassy understorey of open eucalypt woodland and savannas (to a lesser degree) and always occurs in close proximity to permanent water sources (e.g. rivers, creeks and waterholes) (TSSC 2015).</p> <p>The distribution of the Squatter Pigeon (southern) spans from the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range, west to Longreach and Charleville and south to New South Wales. Whilst there are no records of this species occurring within the Project area or within 10 km of the Project area, ALA database records indicate that the Squatter Pigeon (southern) has been recorded within 20 km of the Greenvale and Lucknow Project areas (ALA 2023). Due to the wide range of habitat occupied by the southern subspecies, it is possible this species would occur within the Project areas. Where present, the species is usually easily detected, which suggests</p>	If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Primary potential impacts could include direct clearing of species habitat, disturbance to behavioural patterns and changes to resource availability. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.

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	<p>the likelihood of occurrence is low given the extensive survey effort previously undertaken across the Study Area. The northern subspecies of Squatter Pigeon (<i>Geophaps scripta peninsulae</i>) has been recorded on the Project site. Presence and habitat of the southern Squatter Pigeon will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	
<p><i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> White-throated Needletail</p>	<p>Potential. Although the Project site occurs outside the modelled distribution of the White-throated Needletail, the species has been identified within 50 km of the Kokomo Project area.</p> <p>The White-throated Needletail migrates to Australia during the non-breeding season around September/October (DCCEEW 2022a, TSSC 2019a). During this time, this species is widespread across eastern and south-eastern Australia (DCCEEW 2022a, TSSC 2019a). In eastern Australia, it has been recorded in all coastal regions of Queensland, extending inland to the western slopes of the Great Divide and occasionally onto adjacent inland plains (DCCEEW 2022a).</p> <p>Primarily an aerial species, this species is known to occur across a variety of habitats including wooded areas, open forests, and rainforests (DCCEEW 2022a). Large tracts of native vegetation, particularly forest, is considered likely to be a key habitat requirement for this species (DoE 2015c). It has been observed flying over farmland, typically over partially cleared pasture or within remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks (DCCEEW 2022a). The Project site is considered to provide potential habitat suited to the species. Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>If found to occur, the potential for direct and indirect impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint.</p> <p>The Proposed action has the potential to impact the species directly through habitat disturbance and indirectly through increased light and heavy vehicle traffic in the vicinity of suitable habitat areas.</p> <p>This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.</p>
<p><i>Macroderma gigas</i> Ghost Bat</p>	<p>Unlikely. Habitat suited to this species is not known to occur within the Study Area, and there are no records for this species within 10 km of the Study Area.</p> <p>This species occupies a variety of habitats ranging from arid Pilbara to tropical savanna woodlands and rainforests. During the daytime they roost in caves, rock crevices and old mines. (TSSC 2016c). The nearest ALA record of the species presence occurs approximately 70 km west northwest of the Kokomo Project area in Undara Volcanic National Park (ALA 2023). Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>As this species has not been recorded and is not expected to occur at the Project site, the Project is not expected to impact on the species.</p>
<p><i>Mesembriomys gouldii rattoides</i> Black-footed Tree-rat</p>	<p>Potential. Potential habitat may occur within the Greenvale Project area, and there are records for the species within 50 km.</p> <p>The Project site occurs within the modelled distribution of the species. The nearest ALA database record of the species (<i>Mesembriomys gouldii rattoides</i>) occurs at Mount Garnett, approximately 90 km north of Kokomo (ALA 2023). An additional record of the species (<i>Mesembriomys gouldii</i>) occurs approximately 50 km west southwest of the Greenvale and Lucknow Project areas. The species has been identified as potentially occurring at the Greenvale Project site based on surrounding records of the species within 50 km. The species is considered unlikely to occur at Kokomo or Lucknow based on the lack of suitable habitat and absence of species records within 10 km. The Black-footed Tree-rat occurs predominantly in eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly where hollows are abundant and have been recorded</p>	<p>If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. The proposed action avoids disturbance to suitable habitat by concentrating Project disturbance in the previously disturbed lands at Greenvale and utilising existing road alignments to connect the Project areas. If present, primary potential impacts could include direct clearing of species habitat, disturbance to behaviour patterns and changes to resource availability. This will be defined through desktop and field</p>

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	denning at the interface of rainforest and eucalypt forests (TSSC 2015). Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.	assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.
<p><i>Petauroides minor</i> Greater Glider (northern)</p>	<p>Likely. The Greenvale Study Area has the potential to provide suitable habitat and the species has been recorded within 10 km of this Project area. There is also potential for the species to occur at Kokomo where potential for suitable habitat exists and the species has been recorded within 50 km. Lucknow does not provide habitat suited to the species.</p> <p>The Greater Glider (Northern) is largely restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands and tends to occur more commonly at higher elevations, in wetter open woodland to open forest where relatively old trees and hollows are typically abundant (DCCEEW 2022). The Greater Glider (northern) has been recorded in riparian habitat along the Burdekin River, nearby to the Project site. The Greenvale and Lucknow Project areas contain potential forage and dispersal habitat but are unlikely to support breeding or denning activity. Alluvial vegetation communities at Kokomo are contiguous with core habitat along the Burdekin River and have the potential to support forage and dispersal habitat. Presence and habitat will be further assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>The species was not detected on site during the terrestrial ecology surveys however was recorded during aquatic ecology surveys at sites on the Burdekin River (between 2 km and 5 km from the Greenvale tenement). Potential Greater Glider marginal quality habitat occurs in the Project area, however the species has not been recorded within the Study Area.</p> <p>Potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Further studies will be undertaken to determine the potential impacts of the proposed action on suitable habitat on or surrounding the Project.</p> <p>This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.</p>
<p><i>Petrogale sharmani</i> Sharman's Rock Wallaby</p>	<p>Potential. Suitable habitat may occur at Kokomo, and there are records for the species within 50 km of the Kokomo Project area. Unlikely to occur at Greenvale or Lucknow due to a lack of suitable habitat. There are no records for this species within 10 km of Greenvale or Lucknow.</p> <p>The Sharman's rock wallaby occupies rocky habitats (including rocky outcrops, boulder piles, gorges, cliff lines and rocky slopes) within open forests or grassy woodlands (DCCEEW 2016a). The species shelters during the day in rocky refuges or dense vegetation, emerging at dusk to feed (Eldridge 2012). The species has been recorded within 50 km east southeast of the Kokomo Project area. However, the distribution of the species is restricted to a 2000 km² area west of Ingham and consists of approximately 20 colonies only, 80% of which are restricted to the Mount Zero - Taravale wildlife sanctuary (DCCEEW 2016a). The Sharman's rock wallaby has not been recorded on the Project area but has been identified as a potential occurrence at the Kokomo Project area. The Kokomo Project area is situated on a mesa formation at approximately 600 m above sea level and with slopes comprising rocky habitats. Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>If found to occur, the potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Primary potential impacts could include direct clearing of species habitat, disturbance to behavioural patterns and increased predation. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.</p>
<p><i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> Koala</p>	<p>Likely. Suitable habitat for the Koala occurs within the study area, and there are records for the species within 50 km of the study area. Although the species identification has not been confirmed, the species has potentially been recorded at Lucknow through the detection of scats.</p>	<p>The Proposed action will impact directly on areas of potential habitat for the species.</p> <p>The potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Potential</p>

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	<p>The lack of confirmed Koala records on site, despite multiple surveys across several seasons suggests that Koalas likely have a low abundance in the region. Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>Project impacts may include direct loss of habitat for the species. Indirect impacts may include increased risk of vehicle strike, disturbance to behavioural patterns and changes to resource availability. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.</p>
<p><i>Poephila cincta cincta</i> Southern Black-throated Finch</p>	<p>Likely. Potential habitat may occur within the Study Area and there are records for the species within 10km of Greenvale and Lucknow and within 50 km of Kokomo.</p> <p>The Project area falls within the species' modelled distribution but greater than 5 km from an 'important area' of habitat as identified in the Significant impact guidelines for the endangered black-throated finch (southern) (<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>). ALA database records indicate that the species has been recorded between approximately 50 and 80 km from the Project areas (ALA 2023).</p> <p>No individuals or evidence of nesting individuals have been identified during the various field surveys. The Black-throated Finch inhabits open grassy woodlands and forests dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Melaleuca (Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2012), typically in the vicinity of water. The species distribution is limited by the presence and configuration of three key resources; water sources, grass seeds and trees that provide suitable nesting habitat. Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint.</p> <p>Potential impacts of the Proposed action include loss of potential nesting, foraging and dispersal habitat through direct habitat loss or the introduction or proliferation of weeds or pests. The Project is not expected to impact on important water sources. The Project avoids disturbance to semi-permanent water sources by maintaining buffers (minimum of 500 m wide) of potential forage habitat, between Project disturbance and the Burdekin River. The expansion of Stenhouse dam will increase the potential for storage of clean water with potential benefits for populations of Black-throated finches in the region.</p> <p>The potential impacts will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.</p>
<p><i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i> Spectacled Flying-fox</p>	<p>Potential. Although the Project site occurs outside the modelled distribution of the Spectacled Flying-fox, the species has been identified within 50 km of the Study Area, which may provide suitable habitat.</p> <p>Within Australia, this species' distribution is limited to north-eastern Queensland, associated with large areas of rainforest from Cape York, along the eastern coast, to as far south as Ingham, with some records around the Charters Towers and Chillagoe regions (TSSC 2019c). The Wet Tropics region holds the strongest population, while a smaller population resides around the Iron Range (TSSC 2019c).</p> <p>The species associates heavily with rainforests, as their colonies occur in or within several kilometres. However, they travel to and utilise many different habitat types for foraging purposes, including mangroves, eucalypt forests, Melaleuca forests, gardens, and orchards (TSSC 2019c). Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Potential Project impacts may include direct loss of forage and dispersal habitat for the species. Indirect impacts may include disturbance to behavioural patterns and changes to resource availability. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.</p>

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<p><i>Rhinolophus robertsi</i></p> <p>Large-eared Horseshoe Bat, Greater Large-eared Horseshoe Bat</p>	<p>Potential. Habitat suited to the Large-eared Horseshoe Bat may occur within the study area, and there are database records for the species within 50 km of each Project area.</p> <p>Whilst the Project site occurs within the modelled distribution of the species, the nearest ALA database record occurs approximately 100 km to the north of Kokomo (ALA 2023). The species has been identified as potentially occurring at the Project site based on surrounding records of the species and a poorly rendered echolocation call that may be attributed to the species.</p> <p>The Greater Large-eared Horseshoe Bat is known to occupy a variety of habitats including lowland rainforest, along gallery forest-lined creeks within open eucalypt forest, Melaleuca forest with rainforest understorey, open savannah woodland and tall riparian woodland of Melaleuca, Forest Red Gum, and Moreton Bay Ash (DCCEEW 2022a). They primarily roost in rainforest regions, typically in basal hollows of large trees and dense vegetation though they can use rockpiles and areas beneath creekbanks, as well as caves and old mines (DCCEEW 2022a). Potential forage and dispersal habitat occurs throughout the Project area. The Project area lacks rainforest habitat and is thereby unlikely to support roosting individuals. Presence and habitat will be further assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Potential Project impacts may include direct loss of forage and dispersal habitat for the species. Indirect impacts may include increased predation by pest species, disturbance to behavioural patterns and changes to resource availability. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.</p>
<p><i>Rostratula australis</i></p> <p>Australian Painted Snipe</p>	<p>Unlikely. Potential habitat does not occur within the study area, and there are no records for this species within 10 km of the study area.</p> <p>The Australian Painted Snipe generally inhabits shallow freshwater (sometimes brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans (DCCEEW 2022a). It has also been known to occupy inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains (DCCEEW 2022a). These areas usually include emergent tussocks of grass, sedges, rushes or reeds, or samphire; often with scattered clumps of lignum Muehlenbeckia, Canegrass or Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca sp.</i>) (DCCEEW 2022a). Areas lined with trees, or that have some scattered fallen or washed-up timber are sometimes also used (DCCEEW 2022a).</p>	<p>As this species has not been recorded and is not expected to occur at the Project site, the Project is not expected to impact on the species.</p>
<p><i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus</i></p> <p>Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat</p>	<p>Unlikely. The Study Area lacks suitable habitat for the species and there are no records for this species within 10 km of the study area.</p> <p>The Project site lies within the modelled distribution of habitat suited to the Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat. However, the nearest ALA database record occurs approximately 70 km east of Kokomo (ALA 2023). Records indicate that the species is found in lowland areas, typically in woodland, forest, and open environments (DCCEEW 2022a). They have been found to roost in tree hollows in Poplar Gum, Darwin Woollybutt, and Darwin Stringybark, all trees which are susceptible to fire and termites (DCCEEW 2022a).</p>	<p>As this species has not been recorded and is not expected to occur at the Project site, the Project is not expected to impact on the species.</p>
<p><i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i></p>	<p>Known. The Masked Owl (Northern subspecies) has been recorded at Kokomo and is considered likely to occur at</p>	<p>The potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Primary potential impacts could include</p>

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Masked Owl (northern)	<p>Greenvale and Lucknow based on database records within 10 km.</p> <p>The northern subspecies of Masked Owl occupies riparian forest, open forest, Melaleuca swamps and the edges of mangroves (DCCEEW 2022a). They have also been recorded along the margins of sugar cane fields (DCCEEW 2022a). They appear to live in low densities so require an expansive area for hunting prey, with trees large enough to form appropriate hollows (DCCEEW 2022a). The Project site lies within the modelled distribution of the Masked Owl (northern subspecies). Whilst the nearest ALA database records occur >100 km from the Project site, Wildnet records indicate that the species has been found within 50 km of all three Project areas (ALA 2023). The species has been recorded at the Kokomo Project area. This species is highly mobile and supported by continuous suitable habitat surrounding the Project site. To date there is only one record of the Northern Masked Owl in the Project region, and the species is not known to rely on habitat/habitat features within the Project area. Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	<p>direct clearing of species habitat, disturbance to behaviour patterns and changes to prey availability. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.</p>
Flora of Conservation Significance		
<p><i>Acacia crombiei</i> Pink Gidgee</p>	<p>Unlikely. Potential habitat does not occur within the study area, and there are no records for this species within 10 km of the study area. The nearest records occur approximately 25 km northwest of Greenvale in dry rainforest habitats on basalt soils.</p> <p>Pink gidgee is a tree that is found in 15 small, isolated subpopulations in central Queensland, including the Burke, Mitchell, and North Kennedy pastoral regions. Most collections occur within an area 100 km south and 150 km north-west of Hughenden (DCCEEW 2022a). It's total area of occurrence is only 1000 km².</p> <p>The distribution of this species overlaps with the "Community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin" EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological community. Pink gidgee occurs on wooded downs in woodland and open woodland often associated with gidgee (<i>Acacia cambagei</i>) and whitewood (<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>), on alluvial, sandstone and basalt derived soils (DCCEEW 2022a). The species is mostly found on basalt in its northern range, but found on heavier, loamy soils in its southern range (Queensland Herbarium Records 2008). Suitable habitat for the species does not occur within the Study Area.</p>	<p>As this species has not been recorded and is not expected to occur at the Project site, the Project is not expected to impact on the species.</p>
<p><i>Cycas platyphylla</i></p>	<p>Unlikely. Potential habitat may occur in the Study Area; however, there are no records for this species within 50 km of the study area.</p> <p>The main population of <i>Cycas platyphylla</i> is known from the Petford district, west of the Atherton Tableland, whilst three smaller disjunct populations occur at Taravale, Wandovale and the White Mountains, north of Torrens Creek (DCCEEW 2022a). This species occurs in sparse <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> woodland with a grassy understorey, often on rocky slopes in shallow red stony loams (DCCEEW 2022a). The</p>	<p>As this species has not been recorded and is not expected to occur at the Project site, the Project is not expected to impact on the species.</p>

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	species has not been recorded on the Project site. Presence and habitat will be further assessed during the EIS process.	
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	<p>Unlikely. Potential habitat may occur in the Study Area; however, there are no records for this species within 50 km of the study area.</p> <p>Bluegrass occurs in scattered populations throughout Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania (Sharp and Simon 2002, Queensland Government 2019). In Queensland it has been reported from the Leichhardt, Morton, North Kennedy, and Port Curtis regions (DEWHA 2008).</p> <p>It occurs on heavy basaltic black soils and stony red-brown hard setting loam with clay subsoil in cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnant vegetation and pastoral/ grazing land (DEWHA 2008). It has also been known to occur in Brigalow dominated woodland (Queensland Government 2019). Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	As this species has not been recorded during targeted searches of the Project site and is not expected to occur at the Project site, the Project is not expected to impact on the species.
<i>Grevillea glossadenia</i>	<p>Potential. Habitat suited to this species may occur within the study area, and there are records for the species within 50 km of the study area.</p> <p><i>Grevillea glossadenia</i> occurs in north-east Queensland mainly in the Einasleigh IBRA bioregion, with a few collections from the Wet Tropics Bioregion. The primary area of occurrence is between Walkamin, Irvinebank, Herberton and Watsonville (DCCEEW 2022a).</p> <p>This species grows in Eucalypt woodland or low open forest, in shallow to skeletal granitic soils on rolling hills, gravel terraces near stream beds and along roadsides and mining tracks. This species may favour disturbed sites (DCCEEW 2022a). Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Primary potential impacts could be due to direct clearing or introduction of new threats such as weeds or pest animals. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.
<i>Tephrosia leveillei</i>	<p>Potential. Habitat suited to the species may occur within the study area. However, the species has a highly restricted distribution, and the nearest ALA database record occurs over 70 km east northeast of the Kokomo Project area (ALA 2023).</p> <p><i>Tephrosia leveillei</i> is currently known from the area between Chillagoe and Forty Mile Scrub (five collections) with one collection further south, near Ravenswood (Queensland Herbarium, 2008).</p> <p>Known habitats include alluvial plains in <i>Eucalyptus cullenii</i> woodland with <i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i>, <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> and <i>Grevillea glauca</i>, and tall open forest of Eucalyptus and <i>Corymbia</i> species over dense <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> on red sand (Queensland Herbarium, 2008). The population at Ravenswood has been recorded growing along the railway track (Queensland Herbarium, 2008). Presence and habitat will be assessed during the EIS process.</p>	If found to occur, potential for impact will be assessed against the final disturbance footprint. Primary potential impacts could be due to direct clearing or introduction of new threats such as weeds or pest animals. This will be defined through desktop and field assessments and modelling undertaken as part of the EIS.