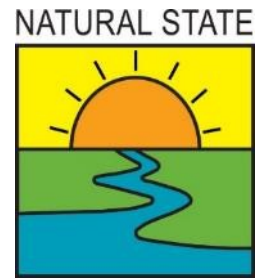


Natural values assessment

Venture Minerals Limited

*Proposed drill site within Exploration License EL45/2010
Serpentine Ridge*



Prepared for:

Venture Minerals Limited
191 Mackintosh Dam Rd, Tullah, TAS, 7321

Prepared by:

Natural State
PO Box 139, Ulverstone, TAS, 7315
www.naturalstate.com.au

Table of contents

| | |
|---|-------|
| Summary | 2 |
| 1. Introduction | 3-4 |
| 1.1 Background | 3 |
| Photo 1: Drone aerial view of the proposed clearing footprint | 3 |
| 1.2 Description of study area | 3 |
| Figure 1: Landscape context map | 4 |
| 2. Methodology | 5 |
| 2.1 Background research | 5 |
| 2.2 Natural values assessments | 5 |
| 2.3 Limitations | 5 |
| 3. Native vegetation communities | 6-8 |
| Table 1: Native vegetation community observed | 6 |
| 3.2 Threatened native vegetation communities (TNVC 2014) | 6 |
| Photo 2: The <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> dry forest and woodland within the proposed clearing area | 7 |
| Photo 3: The proposed clearing area with dense understorey species <i>Bauera rubioides</i> | 7 |
| Figure 2: Native vegetation community observations map | 8 |
| 4. Threatened flora | 9 |
| Table 2: Threatened flora species recorded within 5Km of the site | 9 |
| Photo 4: An individual <i>Micrantheum serpentinum</i> – Western Tridentbush on the track | 9 |
| 5. Threatened fauna | 10-12 |
| Table 3: Threatened fauna species recorded within 5Km of the site | 11 |
| Photo 5: The bird nest which will be retained approximately 10m from the clearing edge | 11 |
| Figure 3: Threatened species observations map | 12 |
| 6. Weeds | 13-14 |
| Table 4: Declared & environmental weed observations | 13 |
| Photo 6: A patch of treated Spanish Heath growing on Pieman Road | 13 |
| Figure 4: Declared & environmental weed observations map | 14 |
| 7. Freshwater ecosystem values | 15-16 |
| Photo 7: Several culverts installed on the 4WD access track near the creek crossing | 15 |
| Figure 5: Freshwater ecosystem values observations map | 16 |
| 8. Conclusion | 17 |
| 9. Recommendations | 17 |
| 10. References | 18-19 |
| 11. Appendices | 20-21 |
| Appendix 1. Flora assessments | 20 |
| Table 5: Indigenous flora species observed | 20 |
| Table 6: Introduced flora species observed | 20 |
| Appendix 2. Fauna assessment | 20 |
| Table 7: Fauna observed | 20 |
| Appendix 3. Additional photos | 21 |
| Photo 8: The dead or senescing trees and fallen logs and debris | 21 |
| Photo 9: The woody debris within the riparian zone of the creek | 21 |

Cover photo: View of the native vegetation within the proposed pad clearing site. Facing South, M.Rose, 29/08/22.

Disclaimer: To the extent permitted by law, Natural State excludes all liability to any person or organisation for any consequences, including but not limited to all losses, damages, costs, expenses and any other compensation, arising directly or indirectly from using information or material (in part or in whole) contained in this report.

Summary

Natural State was engaged by Venture Minerals Limited to conduct a flora and fauna assessment for a proposed drill site near Pieman Road, within the Meredith Range Regional Reserve, to assist with planning requirements with Mineral Resources Tasmania.

The proponent is seeking to clear a small patch of native vegetation to enable machinery access for exploration drilling. The Serpentine Ridge site is within Exploration License EL45/2010.

The proposed clearing extent for the Serpentine Ridge site, is expected to include approximately 375m x up to 3m wide of regrowth native vegetation on an existing 4WD track, and a circular cleared pad up to 40m in diameter. The total area of native vegetation proposed to be cleared at this site is expected to be approximately 0.23 hectares.

Vegetation communities

One native vegetation community was observed surrounding the proposed drill site:

- *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland

Threatened vegetation communities

No threatened native vegetation communities (TNVC) listed under the *Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002* (NC Act) or the *Commonwealth Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) were observed near the proposed drill site.

Threatened flora

Three threatened flora species listed under the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSP Act) or the EPBC Act have been recorded within 500m of the site.

- *Epacris glabella* - Smooth Heath
- *Euphrasia amplidens* - Pieman Eyebright
- *Micrantheum serpentinum* - Western Tridentbush

18 x *Micrantheum serpentinum* - Western Tridentbush were observed within the proposed clearing footprint during the survey.

Threatened fauna

No burrow or den sites were observed during the survey within, or immediately surrounding, the proposed clearing area. One small bird nest was observed in a tree, however it is unlikely to be from a threatened species.

Six threatened fauna species have been recorded within 5Km of the site:

- *Accipiter novaehollandiae* - Grey Goshawk
- *Aquila audax* - Wedge-tailed Eagle
- *Beddomeia bowryensis* - Bowry Creek Freshwater Snail
- *Lathamus discolor* - Swift Parrot
- *Oxyethira mienica* - Caddis Fly (Ouse River)
- *Sarcophilus harrisii* - Tasmanian Devil

Suitable habitat exists nearby for a number of listed threatened fauna species.

Weeds

One declared weed species has been recorded nearby on Pieman Road:

- *Cirsium vulgare* - Spanish Heath

Waterways

The site is located within the Pieman catchment area. The proposed clearing has been sited approximately 20m away from the nearby small creek which is classified as being of low conservation value. Wilson River is situated over 200m away to the North of the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Natural State was engaged by Venture Minerals Limited to conduct a flora and fauna assessment for a proposed drill site near Pieman Road, within the Meredith Range Regional Reserve, to assist with planning requirements with Mineral Resources Tasmania.

1.2 Description of the study area

The project site is located within Exploration License EL45/2010, near Tullah in the West Coast Council region. Access is off Pieman Road heading approximately 900m North along an existing 4WD track.

The GPS coordinates for the centre of the proposed pad clearing are: 365331, 5382430.

The topography of the study area is flat ground generally traversing the 110m contour above sea level.

The annual average rainfall in Tullah is approximately 2,410mm.

This site is located within the Tasmanian West IBRA bioregion (Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia), in the Pieman catchment area.

The surrounding area is covered in native vegetation.



Photo 1: Drone aerial view of the proposed clearing footprint within the marked red area. The yellow line is an existing 4WD access track, part of which the proponent is seeking to clear the regrowth also. M.Rose, 29/08/22.

Location of proposed exploration drill site - landscape context map

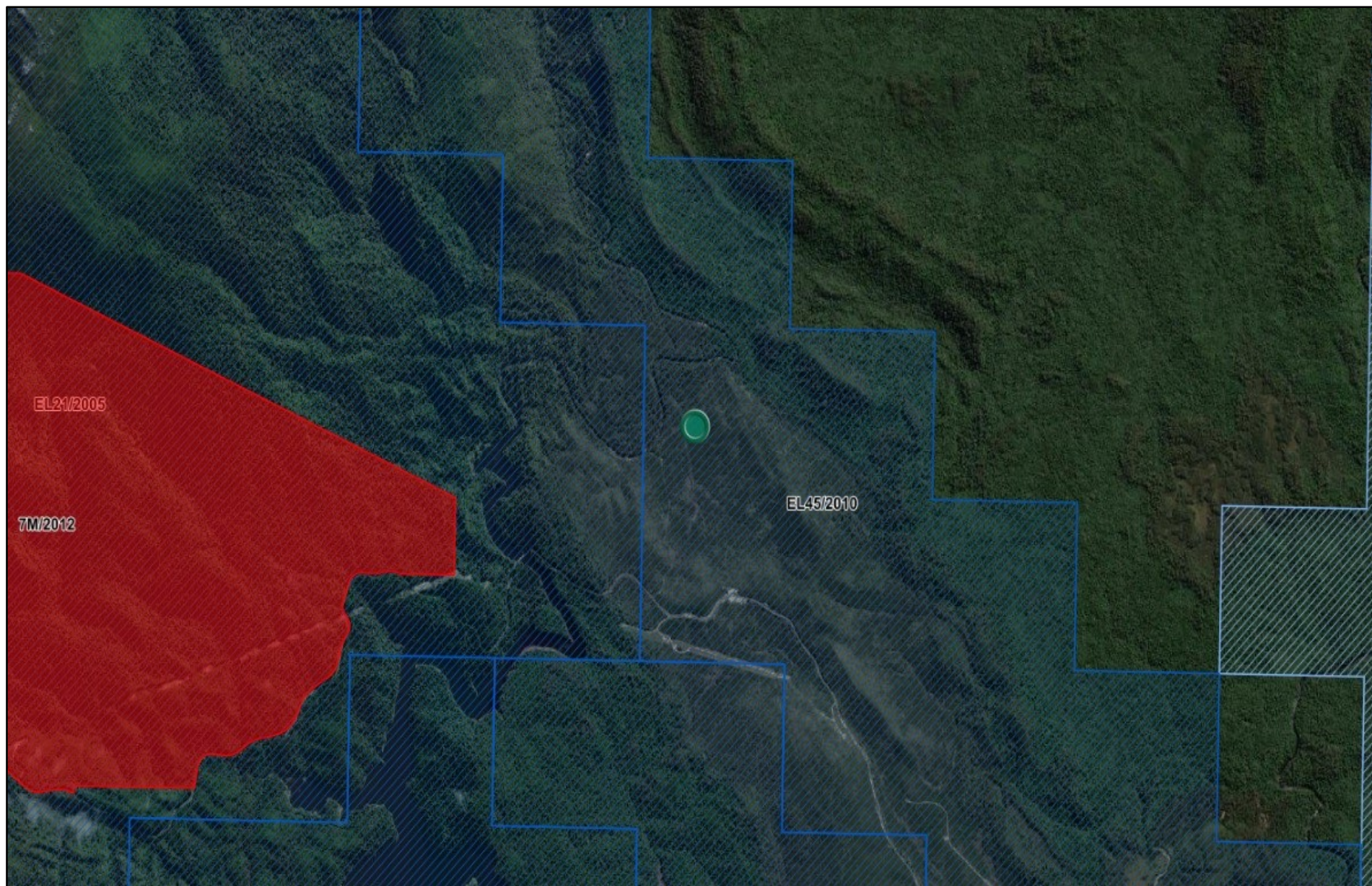


Figure 1: Landscape context map showing the location of the proposed drill site in green. Map data: LISTmap, approximate scale 1:25,000.

2. Methodology

2.1 Background research

This report uses a simplified format of the Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys - Terrestrial Development Proposals (DPIPWE, 2015).

The initial desktop analysis involved, searching The Natural Values Atlas (NVA) to generate a Natural Values Report, searching The Land Information System Tasmania (LISTmap), the Forest Practices Authority Biodiversity Values database (BVD) and the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values database (CFEV).

Data was then exported from these databases to enable analysis and map production using ArcGIS v10.2 software, prior to the site assessment.

2.2 Natural values assessments

Field survey work was conducted by Matt Rose on 29th August 2022 with the report completed on 9th September 2022.

Natural State undertakes natural values assessments through the following permits:

- PERMIT TO TAKE THREATENED PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES – Permit No. TFL 22389 issued by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment.
- TASVEG VEGETATION CONDITION ASSESSMENT ACCREDITATION – issued by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment.
- HERPETOLOGY PERMIT – Permit No. 1901864 issued by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment.
- RPA OPERATOR ACCREDITATION (Drone) – issued by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority.

The survey equipment consisted of: a GPS unit, drone, mobile phone, camera & smartphone mapping Apps. The survey methodologies included:

- a.) using the random meander technique with opportunistic recording & mapping of natural values observed during the site assessment.
- b.) ground-truthing data collated during the background research phase e.g. threatened species, native vegetation communities, waterway values and weeds.

Field data was collected using a handheld GPS units (Garmin GPSMAP64) in the UTM UPS position format and GDA1994 MGA Zone 55 map datum. The GPS accuracy for this field survey work was 3m.

Data was then imported into GIS software to enable further analysis and map production.

2.3 Limitations

The flora and fauna assessment was limited in time. Please note that once-off ground-based surveys are unlikely to record all species present. Some flora species are likely to be dormant. Some fauna species may have migrated from the search area. Other species may utilise the search area, but may not have been recorded within any database. Targeted flora & fauna surveys conducted several times throughout the year are likely to record additional species. Night surveys are likely to record additional nocturnal species. Night surveys were not conducted by Natural State for this project, but can be by request.

Bryophytes, fungi & lichens were not included in this survey as the preliminary NVA Report and BVD search did not highlight any threatened species nearby.

The mapping in this report uses a combination of data collected onsite and exported from TheLIST, NVA & BVD. This data is displayed to assist with analysis and decision making and is a subjective interpretation based on experience, qualifications and knowledge to date.

3. Native vegetation communities

One native vegetation community was observed surrounding the proposed drill site.

Table 1: Native vegetation communities observed.

| TASVEG code | Vegetation community description | Status |
|-------------|--|--------|
| DNI | <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> dry forest and woodland | - |

Source: Ste survey.

The dry woodland trees and shrubs are represented by mostly *Eucalyptus nitida* – Smithton Peppermint, *Hakea epiglottis* – Beaked Hakea, *Banksia marginata* – Silver Banksia & *Leptospermum scoparium* – Manuka. The less common species of *Telopea truncata* – Waratah and *Melaleuca squarrosa* – Scented Honey Myrtle are interspersed also. The trees appear to be of a similar age class ranging in size from approximately 5-10m high. The tree trunks are thin, up to 15cm diameter at breast height (DBH).

The canopy vegetation layer shows signs of senescence with small dead trees, fallen logs and woody debris scattered throughout the proposed clearing area and surrounding woodland. It appears that this patch of native vegetation has not recently been exposed to either a controlled burn or a wildfire.

The understorey vegetation within the proposed clearing footprint for the drill pad is limited in diversity. The most common species are *Bauera rubioides* – Wiry Bauera & *Lepidosperma ensiforme* – Arching Sword Sedge. The species composition changes closer to the creek with *Gahnia grandis* – Cutting Grass in association with *Melaleuca squarrosa* – Scented Honey Myrtle.

The native species observed within the proposed clearing footprint of the access track include: *Acacia mucronata* – Catterpillar Wattle, *Bauera rubioides* – Wiry Bauera, *Cassytha glabella* – Dodder-laurel, *Gahnia grandis* – Cutting Grass, *Hakea epiglottis* – Beaked Hakea, *Lepidosperma ensiforme* – Arching Sword Sedge, *Leptospermum scoparium* – Manuka, *Micrantheum serpentinum* – Western Tridentbush, *Pimelia linifolia* – Riceflower, *Westringia rubiifolia* – Sticky Westringia.

Apart from the threatened *Micrantheum*, the above species are well represented throughout the surrounding vegetation.

3.1 Threatened native vegetation communities (TNVC 2014)

No threatened native vegetation communities (TNVC) were observed near the proposed drill site.



Photo 2: The *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland vegetation within the proposed clearing area. Facing South, M.Rose, 29/08/22.



Photo 3: Part of the proposed clearing area with dense understorey species *Bauera rubioides* – Wiry Bauera. Facing South, M.Rose, 29/08/22.

Serpentine Ridge - Native vegetation communities TASVEG

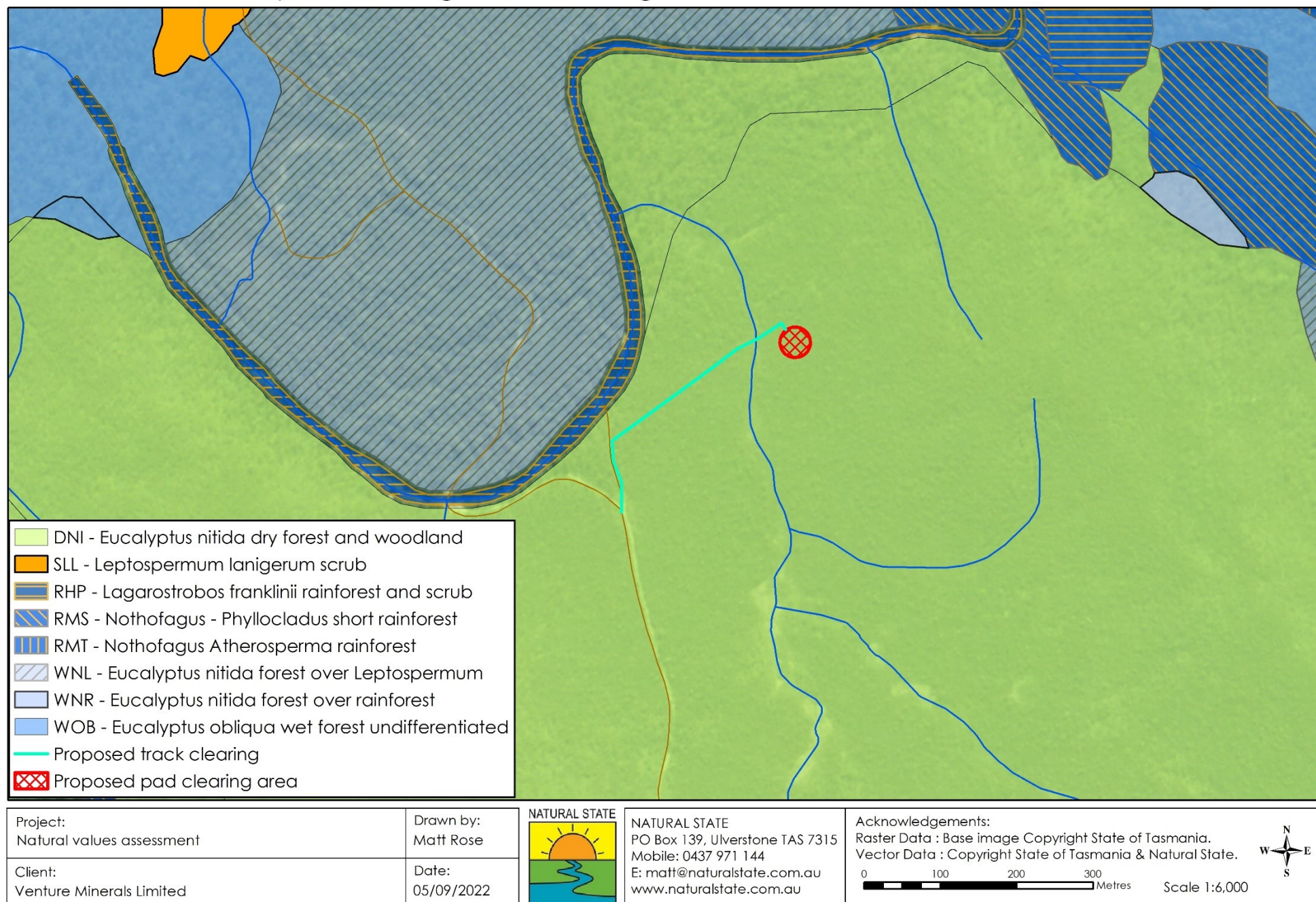


Figure 2: Native vegetation community observations map.

4. Threatened flora

One threatened flora species listed under the TSP Act was observed within the proposed clearing footprint on the existing 4WD access track during the survey: *Micrantheum serpentinum* – Western Tridentbush.

Table 2: Threatened flora species recorded within 500m of the site

| Scientific Name | Common Name | TSP Act status | EPBC Act status |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Epacris glabella</i> | Smooth Heath | Endangered | Endangered |
| <i>Euphrasia amplidens</i> | Pieman Eyebright | Endangered | - |
| <i>Micrantheum serpentinum</i> | Western Tridentbush | Rare | - |

Source: The NVA and site survey.

Suitable growing conditions exist for all three species in the surrounding bushland area.

The proposed pad clearing area has been sited to avoid and minimise potential impacts to a small patch of *Micrantheum serpentinum* – Western Tridentbush, the nearby waterway and a visible bird nest.



Photo 4: An individual *Micrantheum serpentinum* – Western Tridentbush growing on the edge of the existing 4WD access track. M.Rose, 29/08/22.

5. Threatened fauna

No threatened fauna species were observed during the survey. No burrows, den sites, hollows or scats were observed during the survey either. **Please note:** This does not mean that they are not present, rather that none were found during this once-off survey.

One bird nest was observed in a nearby tree, however it is unlikely to be from a threatened species. It was most likely a large honeyeater nest. A number of Yellow-throated Honeyeater's were observed in the vicinity of the nest.

Suitable habitat exists onsite for a number of listed threatened fauna species amongst the woodland vegetation and nearby waterways.

A previous observation of a Caddis Fly has been recorded approximately 450m away in the Wilson River.

Several Tasmanian Devil observations have been recorded in the local area along Pieman Road. The closest observation recorded was approximately 1Km to the South.

The large continuous patch of native vegetation surrounding this site provides important habitat refuge. The small patch of vegetation proposed to be cleared as part of this development is well represented elsewhere amongst the surrounding native forest.

There are very few large hollow bearing trees available in the immediate landscape which could provide nesting opportunities or roosting and hunting perches for birds of prey.

Several threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and the TSP Act have been recorded within 5km of the proposed development.



Photo 5: The bird nest which will be retained approximately 10m from the edge of the proposed clearing footprint. Facing South, M.Rose, 29/08/22.

Table 3: Threatened fauna species recorded within 5Km of the site or within potential range boundaries

| Scientific Name | Common Name | TSP Act status | EPBC Act status | Range class | Habitat suitability within the development footprint |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> | Grey Goshawk | Endangered | - | Core range | Suitable hunting and foraging habitat present. No suitable nesting trees present. Species previously observed within 5Km of the site. |
| <i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i> | Wedge-tailed Eagle | Endangered | Endangered | Potential range | Suitable hunting and foraging habitat present. No suitable nesting trees present. Species previously observed within 5Km of the site. |
| <i>Beddomeia bowryensis</i> | Hydrobiid Snail (Bowry Creek) | Rare | - | Known range | The nearby creek may possess suitable habitat, aquatic species. A 20m riparian vegetation buffer will be retained. |
| <i>Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis</i> | Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher | Endangered | Endangered | Core range | Could potentially forage amongst the riparian vegetation nearby. A 20m riparian vegetation buffer will be retained. |
| <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> | Spotted-tailed Quoll | Rare | Vulnerable | Potential range | Suitable hunting & foraging habitat present. Limited denning habitat available in the immediate area. |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> | White-bellied Sea-eagle | Vulnerable | - | Potential range | Suitable hunting and foraging habitat present. No suitable nesting trees present. |
| <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | Swift Parrot | Endangered | Critically Endangered | Potential range | Unlikely to utilise the limited flowering <i>Eucalyptus</i> tree habitat present. No hollow bearing nesting trees within the immediate area. |
| <i>Litoria raniformis</i> | Green and Gold Frog | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Potential range | The nearby creek is unlikely to possess suitable habitat, aquatic species. A 20m riparian vegetation buffer will be retained. |
| <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> | Australian Grayling | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Potential range | The nearby creek is unlikely to possess suitable habitat, aquatic species. A 20m riparian vegetation buffer will be retained. |
| <i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i> | Tussock Skink | Vulnerable | - | Potential range | Limited habitat available within the proposed clearing area. The riparian understorey vegetation consists of mostly sedges. A 20m riparian vegetation buffer will be retained. |
| <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> | Tasmanian Devil | Endangered | Endangered | Known range | Suitable hunting and foraging habitat present. Limited denning habitat available in the immediate area. Species previously observed in the local area within 1Km of the site. |
| <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> | Masked Owl | Endangered | Vulnerable | Core range | Suitable hunting & foraging habitat present. No hollow bearing nesting trees within the immediate area. |

Source: the NVA, BVD & site survey.

Serpentine Ridge - Threatened species observations

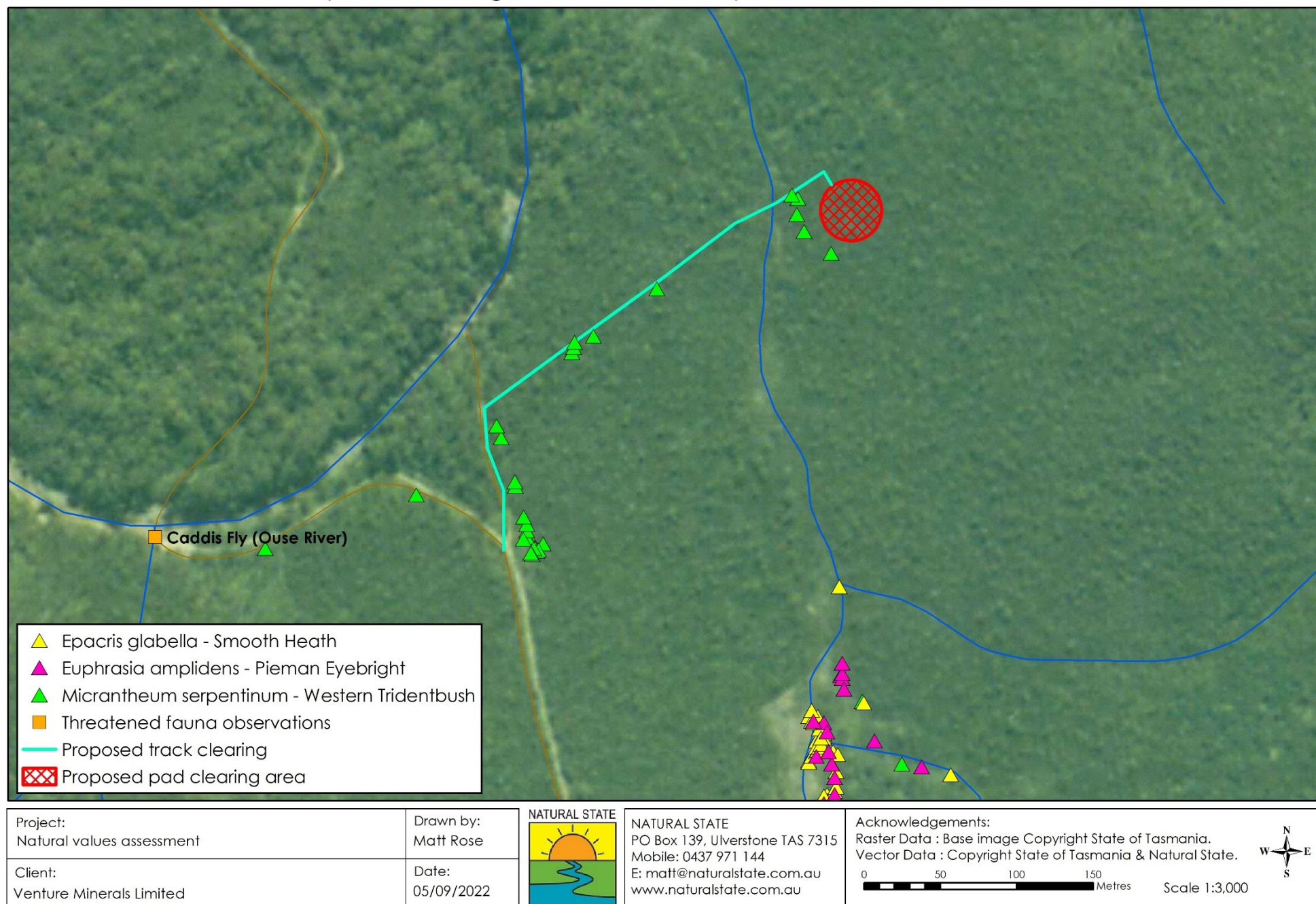


Figure 3: Threatened species observations map.

6. Weeds

One declared weed species was observed nearby and previously mapped by the author along Pieman Road.

Table 4: Declared & environmental weed observations

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Declared weed in TAS | Weed of National Significance (WoNS) |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Erica lusitanica</i> | Spanish Heath | YES - Zone B | - |

Source: Site survey.

Spanish Heath is a declared weed in the West Coast Council area and as such should be controlled ASAP to prevent seed set and further spread.

Pieman Road is currently owned and managed by Hydro Tasmania.

The current Venture Minerals Limited core shed depot in Tullah is surrounded by Spanish Heath. Every effort should be made to control these patches around infrastructure ASAP to prevent seed spread from Tullah on machinery and vehicles potentially forming infestations in these natural areas. Weed and disease hygiene procedures must be followed to prevent weed incursion into weed free patches of the Meredith Range Regional Reserve.

Spanish Heath should be carefully controlled using a combination of hand pull, cut / paint & spot spraying with broadleaf selective herbicides only, if herbicide treatment is the preferred method of control.

Please note: This invasive weed species is very resilient and can quickly colonise any disturbed ground from seed distributed by dirty machinery.



Photo 6: A patch of treated Spanish Heath growing on Pieman Road west of Reece Dam. Facing West, M.Rose, 20/11/20.

Serpentine Ridge - Declared & environmental weed observations

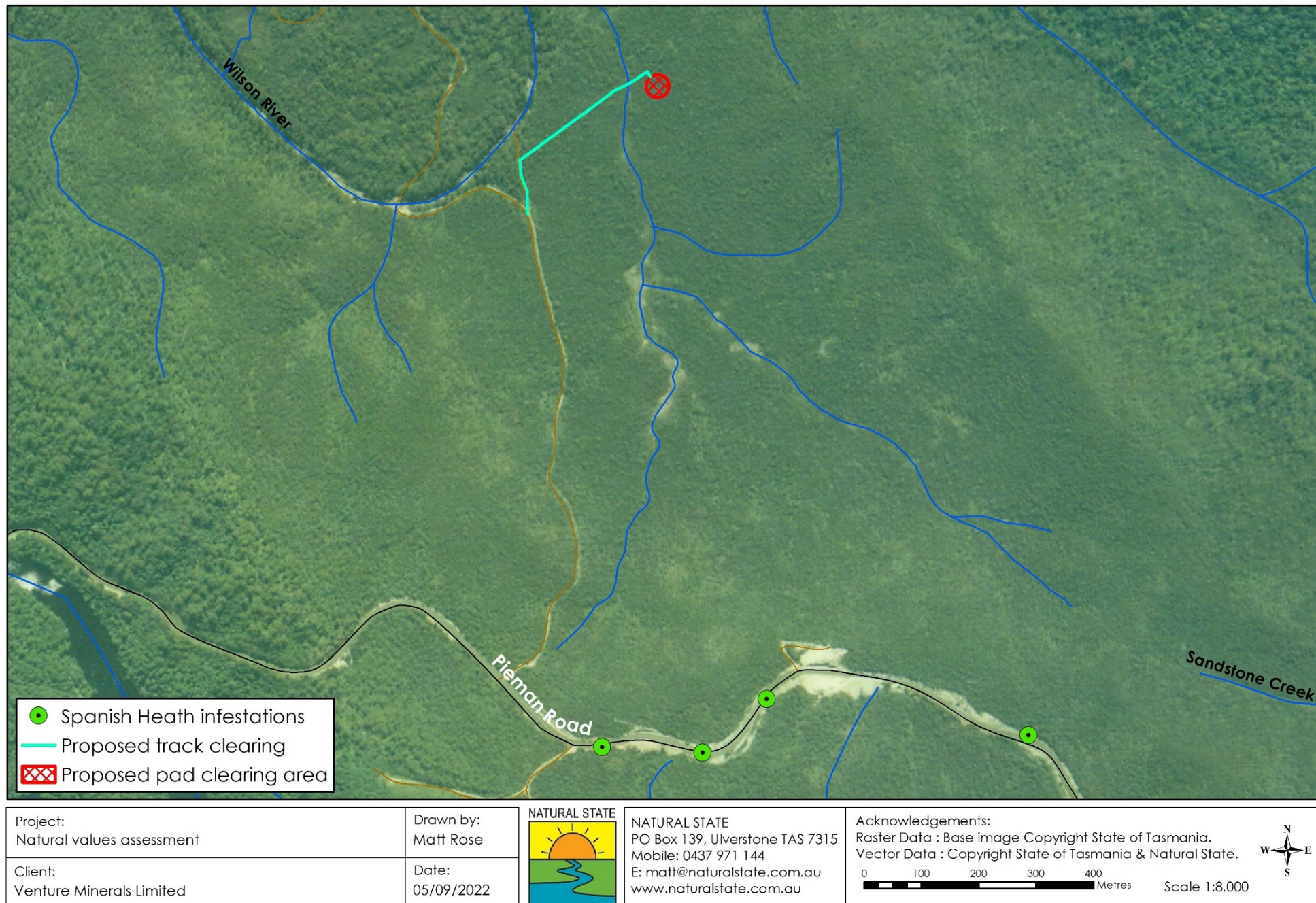


Figure 4: Declared and environmental weed observations map.

7. Freshwater ecosystem values

The study area is located within the Pieman catchment area.

Freshwater ecosystems in Tasmania have been evaluated to assess a range of characteristics such as: naturalness, special values diversity, land tenure security, stream order & representativeness to come up with an overall Integrated Conservation Value (ICV) rating of Low, Medium, High & Very High.

According to the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values (CFEV) modelling available from TheLIST database the nearby waterway reaches are classified as being of Low Integrated Conservation Value.

At the time of the survey the creek was flowing at approximately 100 - 150mm deep closest to the proposed drill site. The bed is made up of gravels. The creek bank is well vegetated with sedges of *Gahnia grandis* – Cutting Grass and *Lepidosperma ensiforme* – Variable Sword Sedge. Woody debris up to 15cm in diameter is abundant throughout the riparian zone.

Although the nearby creek is classified as being of low conservation value it does provide very important habitat for local native fauna.

A 20m riparian vegetation buffer will be retained with minimal impacts expected to the waterway as a result of the proposed clearing activities.



Photo 7: Several culverts have been installed on the 4WD access track where it traverses the waterway. Facing North, M.Rose, 29/08/22.

Serpentine Ridge - Freshwater ecosystem values

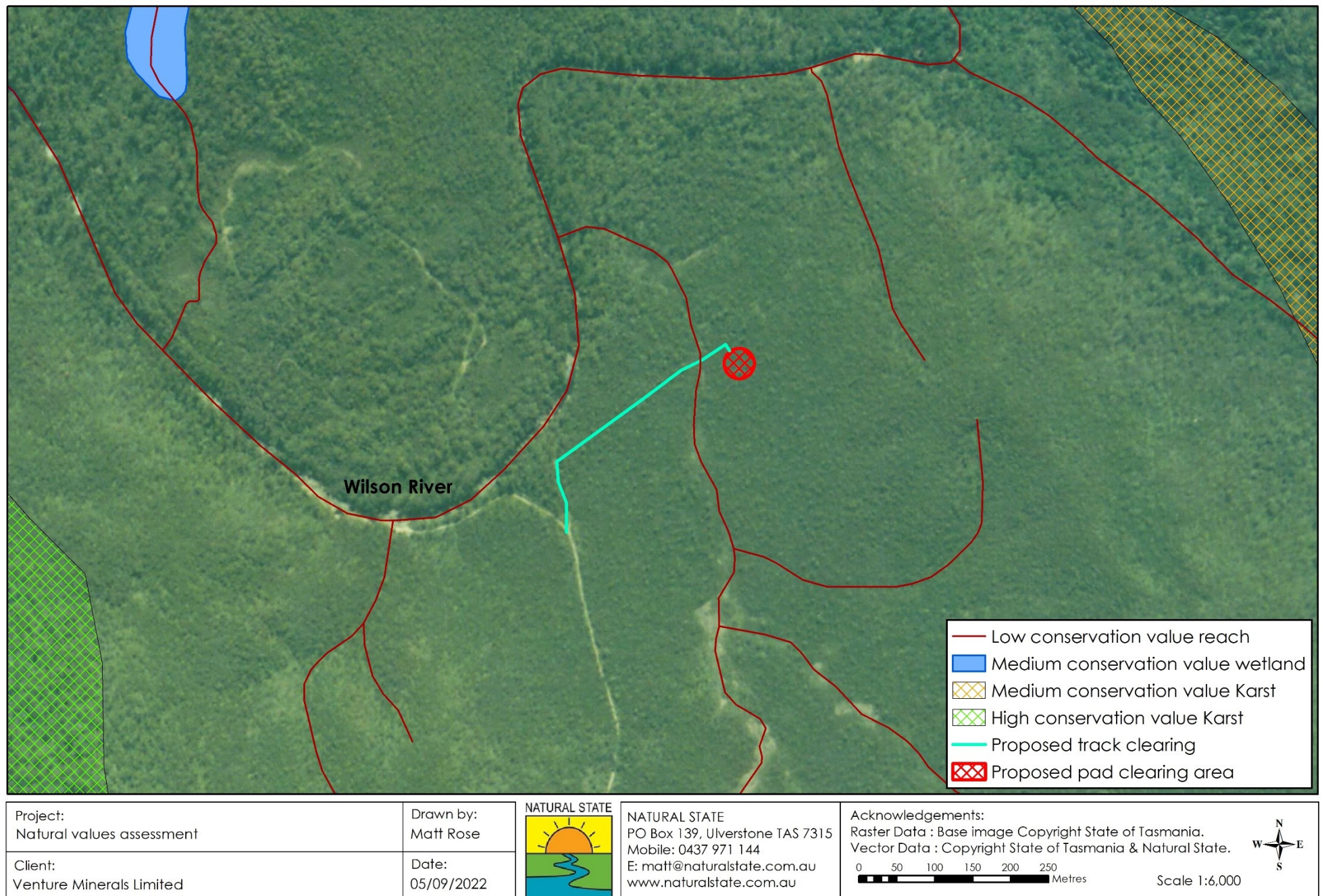


Figure 5: Freshwater ecosystem value observations map.

8. Conclusion

The proponent is seeking to clear an area of 0.23 hectares in total, most of which is lightly vegetated regrowth previously cleared along the 4WD access track. Up to 18 x *Micrantheum serpentinum* – Western Tridentbush plants growing on the access track are proposed to be cleared as part of this project.

In consultation with the proponent, the proposed pad clearing area has been sited to avoid and minimise potential impacts to a small patch of threatened flora (*Micrantheum serpentinum* – Western Tridentbush), the nearby waterway and a visible bird nest. A 20m riparian vegetation buffer will be retained parallel with the creek to protect these natural values.

Apart from the *Micrantheum*, the other flora species impacted are well represented throughout the surrounding area.

The large continuous patch of native vegetation and the many waterways surrounding this site provide important habitat refuge for a wide range of local wildlife including threatened fauna species. Whilst no nests, burrows or tree hollows potentially used by threatened fauna were located within or surrounding the proposed clearing area during the site survey, this does not mean that they are not present.

Any disturbed ground will need ongoing weed monitoring, and if necessary control, for at least 5 years to prevent invasive weeds, particularly Spanish Heath, from potentially establishing and infesting the surrounding bushland.

9. Recommendations

The following recommendations should be considered as permit conditions:

- Manage all declared and environmental weeds (Spanish Heath & Pampas Grass) within the Venture Minerals Limited core shed depot in Tullah ASAP to prevent further seed set and potential spread via machinery into natural areas.
- To prevent the spread of weeds, Myrtle Rust, freshwater pests and pathogens such as *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and Chytrid fungus, the proponent should ensure that all contractors / earthworks machinery adhere to the following minimum standards:
 1. [Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines](#) (DPIPWE, 2015)
 2. [Keeping it Clean - A Tasmanian field hygiene manual](#) (DPIPWE, 2010)
 3. [Waterways & Wetlands Works Manual](#) (DPIWE, 2003)

Mineral Resources Tasmania should consider communicating directly with Hydro Tasmania on the need to control the declared and environmental weeds along Pieman Road between Reece Dam and the Murchison Highway.

10. References

- Australian Government (2022). Department of the Environment and Energy. Matters of National Environmental Significance - Significant impact guidelines 1.1
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (2015) Conservation, Development Planning & Conservation Assessment, Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys - Terrestrial Development Proposals.
<http://dpiwpe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Guidelines%20for%20Natural%20Values%20Surveys%20related%20to%20Development%20Proposals.pdf>
- DPIPWE (2010). Keeping it clean - A Tasmanian field hygiene manual to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens.
http://dpiwpe.tas.gov.au/Documents/15130802_52keepingitcleanspreadswe.pdf
- DPIPWE (2015). Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania. (Eds.) Karen Stewart and Michael Askey-Doran. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hobart, Tasmania.
- DPIPWE (2016). Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control - Edition 1.
<http://dpiwpe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/washdown-guidelines>
- Forest Practices Authority (2022). Threatened Fauna - Grey Goshawk
https://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/110917/Grey_goshawk_2011.pdf
- Forest Practices Authority (2016), *Tree Hollows in Tasmania: A guide*
http://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/111113/Tree_hollows_in_Tasmania_-_a_guide.pdf
- Kitchener, A. and Harris, S. (2013). *From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation*, 2nd edn, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
- Tasmanian Vegetation Monitoring and Mapping Program (2022). TASVEG Version 3 Vegetation Community Benchmarks – DNI *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland
<https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/VCA-DNI%20inland%20woodland.pdf>
- Threatened Species Section (2022). Earthworks.
<https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Earthworks.aspx>
- Threatened Species Section (2022). *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (Grey Goshawk): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link,
<http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Grey-Goshawk.aspx>
- Threatened Species Section (2022). *Aquila audax subsp. fleayi* (Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link,
<http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Wedge-tailed-Eagle.aspx>
- Threatened Species Section (2022). *Beddomeia bowryensis* (Hydrobiid Snail Bowry Creek): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link.
[https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Hydrobiid-Snail-\(Bowry-Creek\).aspx](https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Hydrobiid-Snail-(Bowry-Creek).aspx)
- Threatened Species Section (2022). *Dasyurus maculatus* (Spotted-tailed Quoll): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link,
<http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Spotted-tailed-Quoll.aspx>
- Threatened Species Section (2022). *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (White-bellied Sea-Eagle): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link,
<http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/White-bellied-Sea-Eagle.aspx>

Threatened Species Section (2022). *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link, <http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Swift-Parrot.aspx>

Threatened Species Section (2022). *Litoria raniformis* (Green and Gold Frog): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link, <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Green-and-Gold-Frog.aspx>

Threatened Species Section (2022). *Prototroctes maraena* (Australian Grayling): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link, <http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Australian-Grayling.aspx>

Threatened Species Section (2022). *Pseudemoia pagenstecheri* (Tussock Skink): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link, <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Tussock-Skink.aspx>.

Threatened Species Section (2022). *Sarcophilus harrisii* (Tasmanian Devil): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link, <http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Tasmanian-Devil.aspx>

Threatened Species Section (2022). *Tyto novaehollandiae* subsp. *castanops* (Masked Owl (Tasmanian)): Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link, [http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Masked-Owl-\(Tasmanian\).aspx](http://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Masked-Owl-(Tasmanian).aspx)

Watts, D. (2002) *Field guide to Tasmanian birds*.

Watts, D. (2008) *Tasmanian Mammals. A field guide - Revised Edition*.

Wilson, S. and Swan, G. (2003) *A complete guide to reptiles of Australia*.

11. Appendices

Appendix 1. Flora assessment

Table 5: Indigenous flora species observed during survey

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Endemic | TSP Act status | EPBC Act status |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Acacia mucronata</i> | Catterpillar Wattle | - | - | - |
| <i>Banksia marginata</i> | Silver Banksia | - | - | - |
| <i>Bauera rubioides</i> | Wiry Bauera | - | - | - |
| <i>Cassytha glabella</i> | Dodder-laurel | - | - | - |
| <i>Comesperma voluble</i> | Love Vine | - | - | - |
| <i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> | Native Currant | - | - | - |
| <i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i> | Heathy Parrot Pea | - | - | - |
| <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> | Smithton Peppermint | YES | - | - |
| <i>Gahnia grandis</i> | Cutting Grass | - | - | - |
| <i>Hakea epiglottis</i> | Beaked Hakea | YES | - | - |
| <i>Lomatia tinctoria</i> | Guitar Plant | YES | - | - |
| <i>Lepidosperma ensiforme</i> | Arching Sword Sedge | - | - | - |
| <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> | Manuka | - | - | - |
| <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> | Scented Honey Myrtle | - | - | - |
| <i>Micrantheum serpentinum</i> | Western Tridentbush | YES | Rare | - |
| <i>Notelea ligustrina</i> | Native Olive | - | - | - |
| <i>Pimelea linifolia</i> | Slender Rice Flower | - | - | - |
| <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> | Bracken Fern | - | - | - |
| <i>Pultenaea juniperinum</i> | Prickly Beauty | - | - | - |
| <i>Telopea tuncata</i> | Waratah | YES | - | - |
| <i>Westringia rubiifolia</i> | Sticky westringia | YES | - | - |

Table 6: Introduced flora species observed during survey

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Declared weed in TAS | Weed of National Significance (WoNS) |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Erica lusitanica</i> | Spanish Heath | YES - Zone B | - |

Appendix 2. Fauna assessment

The fauna assessment was limited in sampling method and was based on opportunistic observations rather than targeted surveys.

Table 7: Fauna observed

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Endemic | Evidence if not seen or heard |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i> | Little Wattlebird | - | - |
| <i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i> | Yellow-throated Honeyeater | YES | - |
| <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> | Superb Fairy Wren | - | - |
| <i>Strepera versicolor</i> | Grey Currawong | - | - |
| <i>Thylogale billardieri</i> | Tasmanian Pademelon | YES | Scats |

Please note this species list is not a complete list of all fauna species that may be found within the potential development footprint.

Appendix 3. Additional photos



Photo 8: The dead or senescing trees and fallen logs and debris within the proposed pad clearing area. Facing South, M.Rose, 29/08/22.



Photo 9: The woody debris amongst the riparian zone of the creek. M.Rose, 29/08/22.