Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
Ecological Communities							
Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion	Mallee Bird Community (MBC)	E	Entire Murray-Darling Depression IBRA bioregion, as well as NE Victoria and SE South Australia	Mallee communities, generally associated with unconsolidated sands and low rainfall (250-300mm annually). Coincides with PCTs 170 and 171 in the Impact Site. • Mallee communities in MDD • unconsolidated sands • low rainfall (250-300mm annually).	Moderate	Suitable habitat occurs within and adjacent to Linear Corridor	1
Coolibah Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Coolibah-Black Box Woodlands	E	Associated with the floodplains and drainage areas of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South IBRA bioregions.	Found on the grey, self-mulching clays of periodically waterlogged floodplains, swamp margins, ephemeral wetlands, and stream levees. Eucalyptus coolabah subsp. coolabah (Coolibah, Coolabah) and/or Eucalyptus largiflorens (Black Box) are the dominant canopy species and where the understory tends to be grassy.	Unlikely	The Impact Site is outside IBRA bioregion. Dominant species not recorded. Soils are sand based, not clay.	0
Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions	Buloke Woodlands	E	SW New South Wales, NW Victoria and eastern South Australia. In NSW occurs in the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions. In the north of the Murray-Darling Depression bioregion, restricted to near freshwater river systems (notably the Murray and Wimmera Rivers) or adjacent to sites of ground water discharge, such as Pink Lakes, the Raak Plain and Rocket Lake.	Dominated by *Allocasuarina luehmannii* or grey box *Eucalyptus microcarpa* and slender cypress-pine *Callitris gracilis*. Presence of clayey and/or alkaline sub-soils.	Unlikely	The Impact Site is distant from permanent freshwater systems. Dominant species are absent, clayey subsoils absent.	0
Birds							
Amytornis striatus howei	Murray Mallee Striated Grasswren	E	NSW, SA and Vic. in the Murray Mallee region where they now occur patchily through the Riverland Biosphere Reserve in South Australia, as well as in	Habitat is sandplains dominated by mature spinifex (Triodia spp.), typically with an overstorey of mallee eucalypts (Verdon et al. 2021). Confined to areas with well-developed Porcupine Grass,	Moderate	Extensive field surveys to date have not detected the species	0

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
			the adjacent Scotia in western New South Wales. In 2021, EOO was estimated to be 41,200 (40,000-43,000) km2 with high reliability. AOO was estimated to be 2,800 (1,400-5,600) km2 with low reliability – both declining.	usually in association with mallee eucalypts and sandy soils. Prefers areas with large hummocks of spinifex which is greatest 25 to 40 years post-fire. are a substantial dome (with a side entrance) of interwoven grasses, bark and spinifex, well-hidden towards the top or edge of a spinifex clump (Rowley et al. 2020; DPIE 2021a). Breeding has been recorded Aug–Jan and following rainfall (Rowley et al. 2020). Breeding territory of the striated grasswren is approximately three hectares.			
Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface	V	Occur across most of mainland Australia south of the tropics, from the northeastern edge of the Western Australian wheatbelt, east to the Great Dividing Range	There is a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understory of grasses or shrubs, or both. These areas are usually in habitats dominated by acacias or eucalypts on ranges, foothills and lowlands, and plains. Favour habitat with low tree densities and an herbaceous understory litter cover.	High	Recorded across the Impact Site	
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	E	widespread but uncommon over south-eastern Australia. In NSW they may be found over most of the state except for the far northwest.	Prefers permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation. Spends the day in reeds or rushes and feeds mostly at night.	Unlikely	Suitable habitat absent	0
Calidrus acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	Occurs in Australia during the non-breeding part of the year. Found on both the coast and inland areas. widespread in most regions of New South Wales and Victoria, especially in coastal areas. Flies north to Siberia to breed.	utilises fresh and hypersaline environments, feeding along the edge of water on mudflats, coastal and inland wetlands, and sewage ponds On migration, the species forages and roosts on rocky and sandy beaches, freshwater habitats, and inland saltwater habitats	Low	Salt lake only available during infrequent wet periods	0
Calidrus ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CE Marine	distributed around most of the Australian coastline (including Tasmania). It occurs along the entire coast of NSW, particularly in the Hunter Estuary, and sometimes in	generally, occupies littoral and estuarine habitats, and in New South Wales is mainly found in intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It also occurs in non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons on the coast and sometimes inland.	Low	Wet habitat only available during infrequent wet periods	3

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
			freshwater wetlands in the Murray-Darling Basin. Inland records are probably mainly of birds pausing for a few days during migration. The Curlew Sandpiper breeds in Siberia and migrates to Australia (as well as Africa and Asia) for the non-breeding period, arriving in Australia between August and November, and departing between March and mid-April	It forages in or at the edge of shallow water, occasionally on exposed algal mats or waterweed, or on banks of beach-cast seagrass or seaweed. It roosts on shingle, shell or sand beaches; spits or islets on the coast or in wetlands; or sometimes in salt marsh, among beach-cast seaweed, or on rocky shores. Curlew Sandpipers are omnivorous, feeding on worms, molluscs, crustaceans, insects and some seeds.			
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	V	Occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia, including the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia and Western Australia. Sparsely distributed in NSW, chiefly throughout the Murray-Darling Basin, with the occasional vagrant east of the Great Dividing Range	Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. Species is highly vagrant.	Low	Vagrant, no wooded watercourses within 10km	5
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	V Marine	a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia, west of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. breed in Hokkaido and highland areas of Honshu in Japan, and in Sakhalin and the nearby Kuril Islands of far eastern Russia	Habitat in Australia includes permanent and ephemeral wetlands. feed in soft mudflats or shallow water typically at night, early morning, or evening. omnivorous and feeds on seeds and other plant material of reeds and grasses. Roost in adequate shallow flooded or inundated substrate with dense cover comprising sedges, grasses, lignum, reeds, and rushes	Low	Ephemeral wetlands available only occasionally after significant rainfall	0
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	V	nomadic and occurs at low densities throughout its range. The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing	inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, Callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. The species prefers	Low	Mistletoes uncommon	0

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
			Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland. exhibits seasonal north-south movements governed principally by the fruiting of mistletoe. During the winter it is more likely to be found in the north of its distribution. 100 per cent of mature individuals exist in one subpopulation	woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, Inhabits Boree/Weeping Myall (Acacia pendula), Brigalow (A. harpophylla) and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests. Feeds on mistletoes preferably the genus *Amyema*., occasionally insects and nectar from mistletoe and eucalypts			
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	V	Occurs in mallee in the NSW southwest centred on Mallee Cliffs NP and extending east to near Balranald and scattered records as far north as Mungo NP. West of the Darling River a population also occurs in the Scotia mallee including Tarawi NR and Scotia Sanctuary.	Predominantly inhabit mallee communities, preferring the tall, dense and floristically-rich mallee found in higher rainfall (300- 450 mm mean annual rainfall) areas. Utilises mallee with a spinifex understorey, but usually at lower densities than in areas with a shrub understorey. Semi-arid to arid shrublands and low woodlands dominated by mallee and associated habitats, such as broom-bush *Melaleuca uncinata* and native pine Callitris spp. scrub (Frith 1962a, b; Marchant & Higgins 1993; Benshemish 1999; Garnett & Crowley 2000). Favours mallee that is long unburnt and ungrazed (that is, old growth).	Moderate	Not recorded during extensive surveys, mounds should be noticeable, never seen by owner but known from Scotia & Tarawi NR and mallee present in Impact Site.	84
Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri	Pink Cockatoo	E	Found across the arid and semi-arid inland, from south-western Queensland south to northwest Victoria, through most of South Australia, north into the south-west Northern Territory and across to the west coast between Shark Bay and about Jurien. In NSW it is found regularly as far east as about Bourke and Griffith, and sporadically further east than that.	Inhabits a wide range of treed and treeless inland habitats, always within easy reach of water. Nests in large old Hollow Bearing Trees.	High	Recorded	162

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
Manorina melanotis	Black-eared Miner	E		Birds are restricted to large tracts (30,000 hectares or greater) of mature, unfragmented mallee on the more fertile soils. Occupies vegetation with a post fire age of greater than 25 years but is most abundant in areas with a post fire age of 50 years or more. Restricted to mature mallee eucalypt woodland, favouring areas that have not been burnt for at least 50 years and have not been cleared (Starks 1987; McLaughlin 1990; Muir et al. 1999). Nests are built in upright forks of mallee eucalypts or dense epicormic shoots (McLaughlin 1990; Higgins et al. 2001). Habitat quality declines in long unburnt sites after several decades and senescent spinifex is unsuitable habitat for this species (Verdon et al. 2021).	Fair	Not detected by survey or call playback	19
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata	South-eastern Hooded Robin	E	South-eastern Australia from far southeast Queensland to Yorke Peninsula, South Australia EOO and AOO are estimated at 1,200,000 km2 (range 1,100,000–1,400,000 km2) and 30,000 km2 (16,000–50,000 km2), respectively (Ford et al. 2021). Both the EOO and AOO estimates for the subspecies have contracting trends (Ford et al. 2021).	Found in open eucalypt woodlands, acacia scrub and mallee, often in or near clearings or open areas. Requires diverse habitats with mature eucalypts, saplings, small shrubs and moderately tall native grasses. Often perches on low dead stumps and fallen timber or on low-hanging branches, using a perch-and-pounce method of hunting insect prey.	High	Recorded on the Impact Site	35
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot	V	Found from coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, through to semi-arid zones. During the non-breeding period, from autumn to early spring, birds are recorded from northern Victoria, eastern South Australia, south-western Queensland and western New South Wales.	Habitat critical to the survival of the blue-winged parrot include areas that include: • Foraging and staging habitats found from coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, right through to semi-arid zones including: grasslands, grassy woodlands and semi-arid chenopod shrubland with native and introduced grasses, herbs and shrubs. • Wetlands both near the coast and in semi-arid zones used for foraging and staging.	Moderate	Potential foraging habitat, outside breeding range	6

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
			breed on mainland Australia south of the Great Dividing Range in southern Victoria, far southeast of South Australia, and the north-western, central and eastern parts of Tasmania	• Eucalypt forests and woodlands within the breeding range in Tasmania, coastal south eastern South Australia and southern Victoria. • Live and dead trees and stumps with suitable hollows within the breeding range.			
Pachycephala rufogularis	Red-lored Whistler	V		Found in mallee woodland with a shrub layer, usually of Broombush and native pine such as Mallee Pine (*Callitris verrucosa*), with occasional patches of spinifex and emergent mallee, forming a relatively dispersed canopy.	Fair	Scattered habitat present	3
Pedionomus torquatus	Plains-wanderer	CE		Plains-wanderers live in semi-arid, lowland native grasslands that typically occur on hard red-brown soils. These grasslands support a high diversity of plant species, including a number of state and nationally threatened species.	Low	Soils are sand-based not clay	1
Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides	Regent Parrot	V	South-western NSW and Victoria. In NSW it occurs along the Murray River downstream of Tooleybuc, the Wakool River downstream of Kyalite, and the Murrumbidgee River immediately upstream from the junction with the Murray River and adjoining areas of mallee.	Occurs in riverine river red gum woodlands, adjacent black box, belah, buloke and cypress pine woodlands, and mallee woodlands and shrublands (Beardsell 1985; Burbidge 1985; Webster 1991; Emison et al. 1987). Often occurs in farmland Most feeding activity is on the ground, foraging for grass seed. They also seek seed and blossoms in the limbs of trees, usually acacia and eucalypt species. Nesting is at the base of a tree hollow of great depth, up to fifteen feet within the main stem of the plant. The site is usually a large eucalyptus, with a hollow in the trunk that may reach almost to ground level Habitat constraint is living or dead Eucalyptus camaldulensis with hollows >5 cm, more than 5 m above the ground, OR trees with DBH greater than 40 cm within 1 km of watercourses or billabongs. Trees can be isolated but within 20 km of mallee habitats. Surveys for this species can be limited by restricting surveys to within	Low	Impact Site is greater than 30 km from the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers	

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
				1km of waterways and where suitable trees occur. As per the TBDC, breeding habitat is identified by an observed nest or observation of two or more birds on site			
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	E		Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber.	None	Ephemeral wetlands available only occasionally after significant rainfall	0
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	V		Found in grassy woodlands including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum Woodland.	None	Suitable habitat absent. Not recorded during extensive surveys. No records in locality.	0
Frogs							
Litoria raniformis	Southern Bell Frog	E	In NSW the species occurs from Bombala in the far south-eastern corner of the state, through the Southern Tablelands, and along the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers (Pyke 2002). Suitable breeding and non-breeding shelter habitat consists of any waterbody with emergent aquatic vegetation and preferably without the plague minnow (Gambusia holbrook,). Foraging habitat and migratory habitat are areas of native and nonnative vegetation connected to the identified breeding habitat.	Usually found in or around permanent or ephemeral Black Box/Lignum/Nitre Goosefoot swamps, Lignum/Typha swamps and River Red Gum swamps or billabongs along floodplains and river valleys. Breeding is triggered by flooding of ephemeral waterbodies during spring or summer. Does not occur in waterbodies where salinity levels exceed 7.0 ms/cm for lengthy periods. Large, continuous areas containing both permanent and ephemeral waterbodies that undergo regular flooding and are surrounded by areas containing suitable refugia in the form of ground debris, vegetation cover and cracking soils.	Low	Breeding habitat absent, no permanent water on site, salinity levels in saltpan /wetland too high as flooding is irregular. Refugia may be available on site.	14
Reptiles							
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	E	The distribution and ecology of H. damelii is poorly known.	It tends to favour dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands on clay soils where water bodies or	Low	Suitable habitat absent.	

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
			Existing records of the grey snake are most commonly found in south-eastern Queensland and north-central New South Wales, however small populations have also been found to occur in north-eastern South Australia and south-western New South Wales.	gullies are present. It shelters under rocks, logs and other debris, as well as in cracks in soil.		Reptile hand searches undertaken at 74 locations for 30 minutes each. Total survey effort was 2,220 person minutes. Not recorded.	
Mammals							
Bettongia leseur leseur	Burrowing Bettong	V	Extinct in the area. Translocated population known in Scotia sanctuary	Known from translocated population in Scotia sanctuary	Unlikely	Suitable habitat absent. Extinct in wild in NSW. captive bred translocated to Scotia sanctuary	0
Leporillus conditor	Greater Stick-nest Rat	V	Extinct historical in the area Translocated population known to occur within area	Known from translocated population in Scotia sanctuary	Unlikely	Suitable habitat absent. Extinct in wild in NSW. captive bred translocated to Scotia sanctuary	0
Myrmecobius fasciatus	Numbat	E	Extinct in the area Translocated population known to occur within area	Known from translocated population in Scotia sanctuary	Unlikely	Extinct in wild in NSW. captive bred translocated to Scotia sanctuary	0
Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	Found across the Murray Darling Basin with the Pilliga Scrub region being the distinct stronghold for this species	Inhabits a variety of vegetation types, including mallee, bulloke *Allocasuarina leuhmanni* and box eucalypt dominated communities, but it is distinctly more common in box/ironbark/cypress-pine vegetation that occurs in a north-south belt along the western slopes and plains of NSW and Southern Qld.	Fair	Mallee habitat present Results of anabat surveys?	0

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
Onychogalea fraenata	Bridled Nail-tail Wallaby	E		Known from translocated population in Scotia sanctuary	Unlikely	Suitable habitat absent. Extinct in wild in NSW. captive bred translocated to Scotia sanctuary	
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and ACT)	Koala Important population defined as • have the potential to act as source populations to adjacent areas of suitable, or potentially suitable, habitat; • exist in areas of climatically suitable refugia during periods of environmental stress including droughts, heatwaves, and long-term climate change; • are genetically diverse; • are disease free and/or exhibit low rates of	E	typically occurs in eastern Australian forests and woodlands of predominantly Eucalyptus species. listed population of the koala has a wide but patchy distribution that spans the coastal and inland areas of Queensland north to the Herberton area, extending westwards into hotter and dryer semi-arid climates of central Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. In NSW include Murray Darling Depression bioregion stressors; • are geographical or environmental outliers within the species range.	habitat that is critical to the survival of a species: (a) whether the habitat is used during periods of stress (examples: flood, drought or fire); (b) whether the habitat is used to meet essential life cycle requirements (examples: foraging, breeding, nesting, roosting, social behaviour patterns or seed dispersal processes); (c) the extent to which the habitat is used by important populations; (d) whether the habitat is necessary to maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development; (e) whether the habitat is necessary for use as corridors to allow the species to move freely between sites used to meet essential life cycle requirements; (f) whether the habitat is necessary to ensure the long-term future of the species or ecological community through reintroduction or re-colonisation; (g) any other way in which habitat may be critical to the survival of a listed threatened species or a listed threatened ecological community. New South Wales has identified critical koala populations as "areas of currently known high koala occupancy"	Unlikely	No koala records and no evidence of koalas recorded during survey. Suitable habitat absent	0

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
	infection with important pathogens; • contain genes which may confer adaptation to current and future environmental						
Plants							
Atriplex infrequens	A Saltbush	V		Occurs in a broad range of drainage tracts, clay flats and possibly occasionally inundated habitats	Low	Not found in 5,500 threatened flora surveys undertaken across a 100m grid over the entire Impact Site; nor in any VI plots totalling 80 + previous	1
Lepidium monoplocoides	Winged Pepper-cress	E		Occurs on seasonally moist to waterlogged sites, on heavy fertile soils, with a mean annual rainfall of around 300-500 mm Predominant vegetation is usually an open woodland dominated by *Allocasuarina luehmannii* (Bulloak) and/or eucalypts, particularly *Eucalyptus largiflorens* (Black Box) or *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box).	Low	Not found in 5,500 threatened flora surveys undertaken across a 100m grid over the entire Impact Site	0
Pterostylis xerophila	Desert Greenhood	V		Occurs in generally remote locations in semi-desert environments, growing mostly on rock outcrops under low shrubs. Only eight populations containing about 150 plants are known	Low	Not found in 5,500 threatened flora surveys undertaken across a 100m grid over the entire Impact Site. No rock outcrops present	0

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
Solanum karsense	Menindee Nightshade	V		Grows in occasionally flooded depressions with heavy soil, including level river floodplains of grey clay with Black Box and Old Man Saltbush, and open treeless plains with solonized brown soils • Habitats are generally lake beds or floodplains of heavy grey clays with a highly self-mulching surface. Also found on sandy floodplains and ridges and in calcareous soils, red sands, red-brown earths and loamy soils. • This species is ephemeral in nature, appearing following rainfall events. It also tolerates disturbance	Low	Not found in 5,500 threatened flora surveys undertaken across a 100m grid over the entire Impact Site	6
Swainsona murrayana	Slender Darling-pea	V		The species has been collected from clay-based soils, ranging from grey, red and brown cracking clays to red-brown earths and loams.	Low	Not found in 5,500 threatened flora surveys undertaken across a 100m grid over the entire Impact Site.	0
Swainsona pyrophila	Yellow Swainson-pea	V		Found in Box-Gum Woodland in the Southern Tablelands and Southwest Slopes. • Sometimes found in association with cypress-pines Callitris spp.	Low	Not found in 5,500 threatened flora surveys undertaken across a 100m grid over the entire Impact Site.	0
Migratory Marine species							
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	MM	Widespread across Australia during migration. Occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas. They often occur over cliffs and beaches and also over islands and sometimes well out to sea	Open airspace for foraging; roosting in trees or cliffs	Low	Highly aerial species that may pass over the site opportunistically. No breeding habitat present; site does not provide habitat critical to survival.	1

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
						No important population is supported.	
Migratory Terrestrial species							
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	MM	Eastern Australia, mainly along rivers and streams	Freshwater streams, rivers, and wetlands with riparian vegetation	Low	Occurs along rivers and freshwater wetlands. Site lakes are saline and unsuitable. Farm dams exist in the broader landscape but outside the impact area. No important population or habitat critical to survival occurs within the site.	
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	MM	Sporadic migrant across Australia	Grasslands, wetlands, open areas near freshwater	Low	May occur during migration in open habitats. Freshwater sources largely absent; nearest non-saline waterbodies are farm dams outside the site. Site does not provide critical habitat or support an important population.	
Migratory Wetland species							
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	MW	A small sandpiper that is widely distributed in small numbers along the coast of	Riparian zones, wetland edges	low	Uses riparian habitats and wetland edges. Ephemeral	1

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
			Australia and in many inland regions.			waterbodies may form in wet years, but saline lakes are unsuitable. May occur opportunistically; no critical habitat or important population supported.	
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	MW	Inland and coastal wetlands of Australia during migration	Shallow freshwater wetlands, floodplains	Moderate (opportunistic)	(opportunistic) Prefers shallow freshwater wetlands. Site lakes are saline; farm dams within 10 km may provide suitable habitat outside the impact area. No critical habitat or important population occurs in the site.	
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpipe	MW	Coastal and inland wetlands of Australia	Large freshwater or estuarine wetlands	Low	Typically uses extensive wetlands. Saline lakes within the site are unsuitable; the site does not support critical habitat or an important population.	
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	MW	A small to medium sandpiper. In Australia it can be found in both shallow fresh and salt water. However, a rare migrant across Australia .The Pectoral sandpiper flies to	Freshwater wetlands, marshes	Low	Rare migrant; saline site lakes are unsuitable. May occur opportunistically at farm dams	0

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
			Russia and Northern America to breed.			outside the impact area. No important population or critical habitat occurs.	
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	V Marine	Non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia, west of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. breed in Hokkaido and highland areas of Honshu in Japan, and in Sakhalin and the nearby Kuril Islands of far eastern Russia	Habitat in Australia includes permanent and ephemeral wetlands. feed in soft mudflats or shallow water typically at night, early morning, or evening. omnivorous and feeds on seeds and other plant material of reeds and grasses. Roost in adequate shallow flooded or inundated substrate with dense cover comprising sedges, grasses, lignum, reeds, and rushes	Low	Ephemeral wetlands available only occasionally after significant rainfall	0
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	MW	Coastal and inland Australia	Large rivers, lakes, and coastal waters for foraging	Low	Fish-eating raptor requiring permanent waterbodies. No suitable lakes/rivers within the site; saline lakes are unsuitable. It may occur regionally, but the site does not provide critical habitat or support important populations.	
Marine							
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis	Cattle Egret	Marine	The Cattle Egret occurs in tropical and temperate grasslands, and terrestrial wetlands. It has occasionally been seen in arid and semi-arid regions however this is extremely rare.				

Scientific name	Common Name	EPBC Act	Distribution	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Justification	BioNet records within 10km
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx oscula	Black-eared Cuckoo	Marine					
Haliaeetus leucogaster	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Marine					
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	-	breeding habitat is large lakes and ocean coasts in Australasia.	Sheltered coastal embayments, estuaries, and sandy or muddy shorelines, roost and loaf on sandbars, exposed sand or shell spits, and beaches. Inland wetlands or in large lakes (including ephemeral lakes), waterholes, reservoirs, rivers, and creeks are utilized.	Low	Not found in 5,500 threatened flora surveys undertaken across a 100m grid over the entire Impact Site. No suitable habitat for the Species on the Impact Site	1
Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater	Marine					