

Native Vegetation Clearance

Bundey Data Centre Campus Bundey Church Road - Bundey

Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

07/10/2026

Prepared by Ecosphere Ecological Solutions



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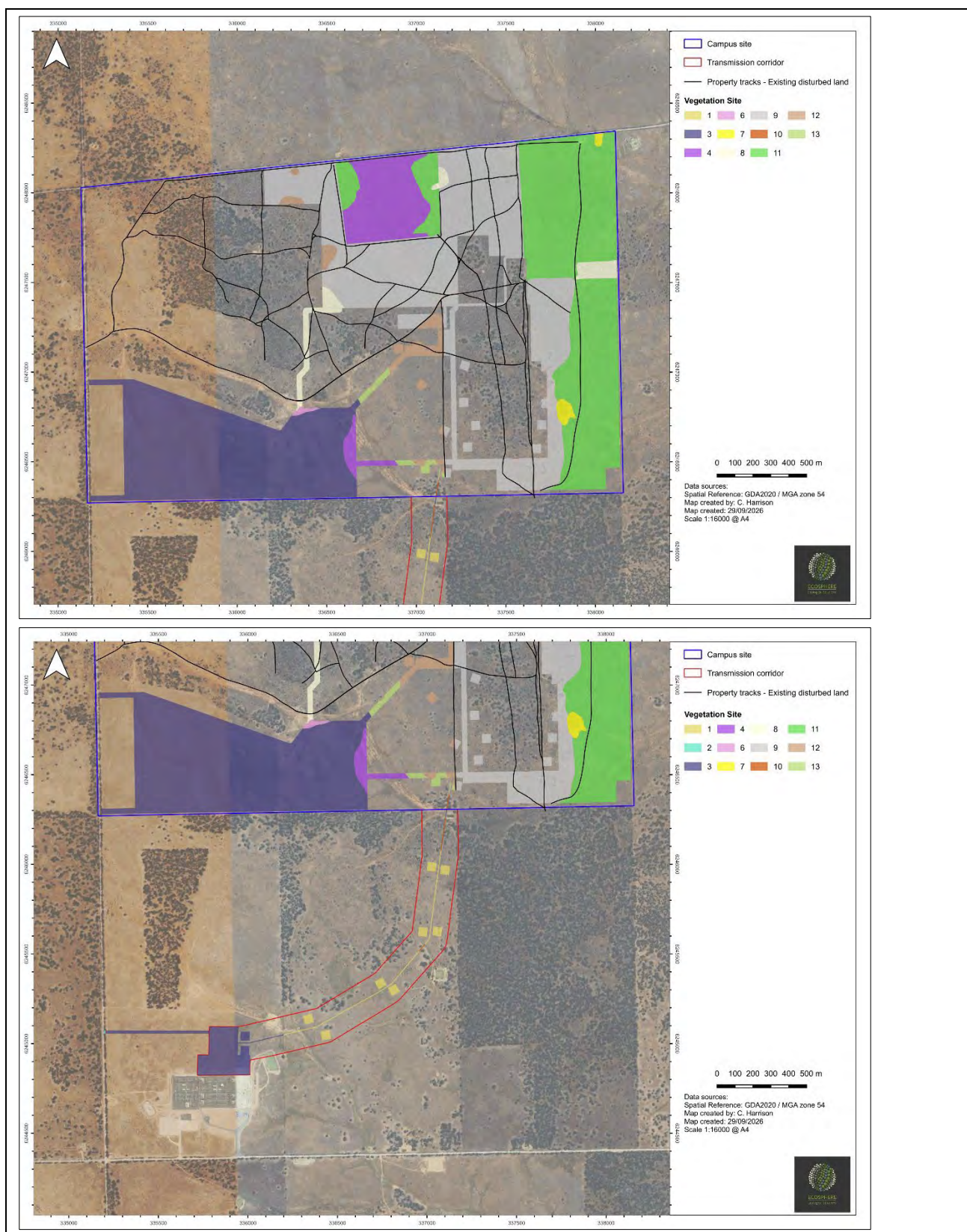
1 Application Information

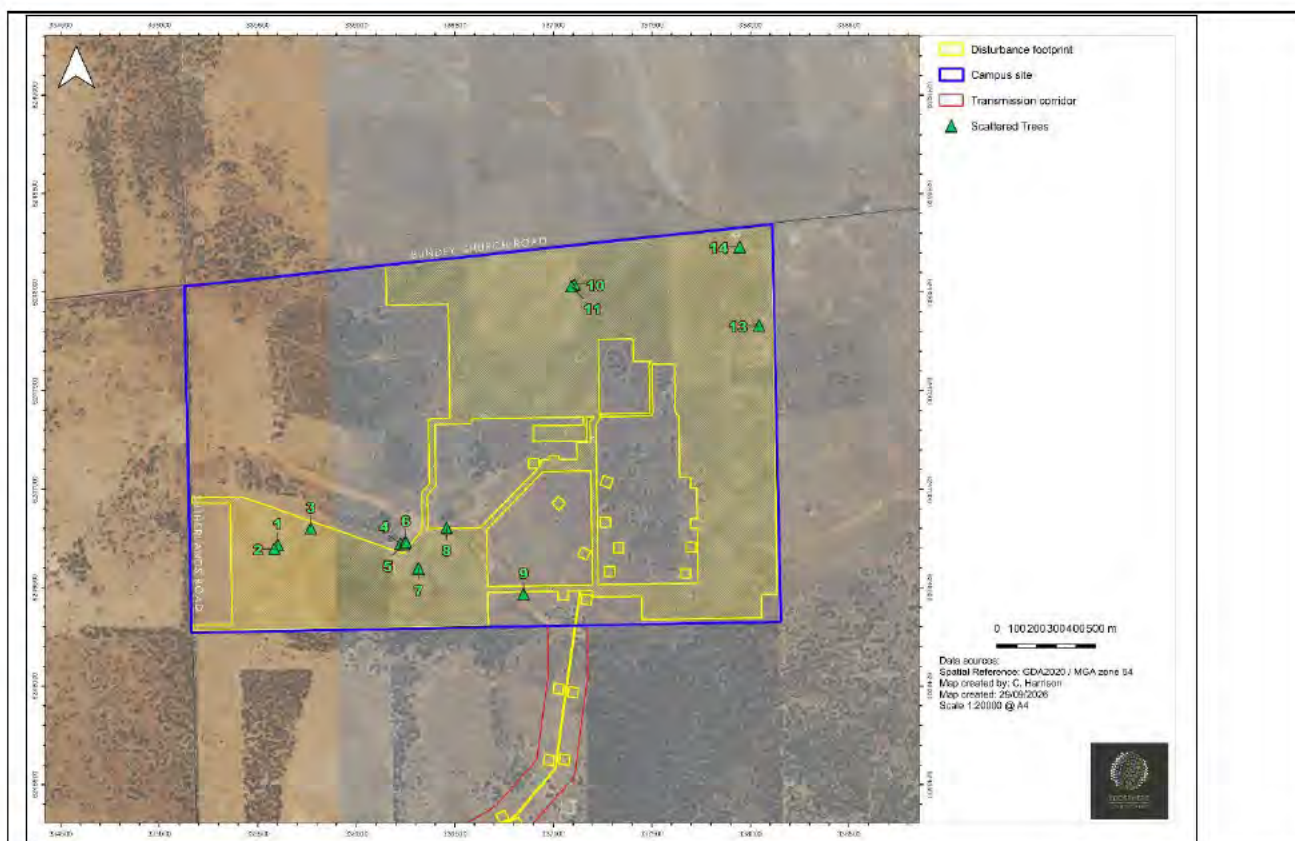
Table 1. Application details.

Applicant:			
Key contact:			
Landowner:			
Site Address:	Bundey Church Road - Bundey		
Local Government Area:	Regional Council of Goyder	Hundred:	Bundey
Title ID (Campus):	CT5915/155	Parcel ID:	H200400 S69 H200400 S70 H200400 S71
Title ID (Transmission Corridor):	CT6300/200 CT6300/199 CT6270/132	Parcel ID:	H200400S61 D128813 A621 D128813 A6222

Table 2. Summary of proposed clearance.

Purpose of clearance	Clearance required for the construction of a data centre campus site, including but not limited to, data halls, administration buildings, parking, guard house, ablution block, electrical cabling, detention ponds, temporary construction laydown areas, security fencing and a transmission line corridor.																						
Native Vegetation Regulation	Schedule 1; Regulation 12(34) – Infrastructure																						
Description of the vegetation under application	Mixed mallee woodland and chenopod shrublands, and scattered <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ssp., and <i>Casuarina pauper</i> trees.																						
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	<u>Vegetation Clearance (ha):</u> <table> <tr><td>1</td><td>2.73</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>73.77</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>20.69</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0.33</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>1.35</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>6.01</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>92.66</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>1.47</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>80.25</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>5.49</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>1.48</td></tr> </table> Total Vegetation Clearance: 286.24 Scattered Tree Clearance: Total Scattered Tree Clearance: 12 trees	1	2.73	3	73.77	4	20.69	6	0.33	7	1.35	8	6.01	9	92.66	10	1.47	11	80.25	12	5.49	13	1.48
1	2.73																						
3	73.77																						
4	20.69																						
6	0.33																						
7	1.35																						
8	6.01																						
9	92.66																						
10	1.47																						
11	80.25																						
12	5.49																						
13	1.48																						
Level of clearance	Level 4																						
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay																						





Mitigation hierarchy	Avoidance • The proposed layout has been through significant iterations in micro siting the site layout to best avoid impacts to native vegetation • Due to the scale of the project, complete avoidance of vegetation clearance is not possible with the entire site vegetated to some degree with condition ranging from very poor to very good. • The proposed layout largely avoids impacts to higher quality vegetation. Minimization • Layout designed to minimise ecological disturbance and fragmentation. • Buildings and utilities clustered to reduce footprint and land disturbance. • Sensitive features avoided, including high value vegetation communities, habitat areas and watercourses. • Water, access, bushfire, noise and visual impacts have been considered in design. Rehabilitation • Temporary disturbance such as construction laydown areas will be rehabilitated post-construction using topsoil retention and site reshaping. • Removal of livestock will reduce grazing pressure and support natural regeneration. • 146.5 ha (including approximately 75 ha MBC TEC) area to be fenced and managed as an SEB offset. • Ongoing management to protect and improve vegetation condition and ecological values. • Perimeter fencing enables control of grazing pressure (e.g. kangaroos) and potential predator exclusion. • Overall outcome is improved habitat condition and long-term ecological recovery.
SEB Offset proposal	Total SEB points required. 13,265.53 The proponent intends to offset part of the clearance with an on-ground SEB Area (Offset Area) to protect approximately 75 ha of mallee vegetation that meets criteria to be classed as supporting the MBC TEC, as well as (at the time of writing this report) exploring



	land options to offset the remaining SEB points balance with an on-ground offset within the Sutherlands IBRA Environmental Association. If a suitable on-ground offset cannot be achieved, the remainder of the offset will be paid into the Native Vegetation Fund to meet the SEB requirement.
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2 Purpose of Clearance

2.1 Description

Ecosphere Ecological Solutions (Ecosphere) were engaged by JBS&G, on behalf of their client TAS 1 Holdings Pty Ltd (TAS 1), to undertake an ecological assessment for a proposed data centre campus site and transmission corridor site located in the Mid North region of South Australia, approximately 37 kilometres (km) south of Burra (Figure 1).

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) identifies geographically distinct bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation, and species information. These bioregions are further refined into subregions and environmental associations. Native vegetation remnancy figures for IBRA subregions and associations are useful for setting regional landscape targets and thus relevant with respect to available vegetation and habitat extent in the locality of the development.

The Project area is located within the Murray Darling Depression bioregion and the Murray Mallee subregion, which has 21% native vegetation cover, of which 17% of that is formally protected in reserves or heritage agreements. It is located at a fine scale within the Sutherlands environmental association which has 47% native vegetation cover.

2.2.2 National Vegetation Information System

The National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) is a comprehensive data system that provides information on the extent and distribution of vegetation in Australian landscapes. The NVIS mapped two vegetation associations within the Project area:

- *Eucalyptus gracilis*, *Eucalyptus oleosa* ssp. *oleosa*, *Eucalyptus socialis* ssp., +/- *Eucalyptus dumosa* mid mallee woodland over *Enchylaena tomentosa* var., *Senna artemisioides* ssp., *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *petiolaris*, *Grevillea huegelii*, *Olearia muelleri* mid open shrubland over *Zygophyllum aurantiaca* ssp., +/- *Maireana pentatropis* low sparse shrubland
- *Maireana sedifolia*, *Maireana pyramidata* low open shrubland over *Sclerolaena obliquicuspis*, *Eriochiton sclerolaenoides*, *Carrichtera annua*, *Austrostipa scabra* ssp., *Rhodanthe pygmaea*

Refer to section 4.2 for detailed vegetation association descriptions and mapping.

2.3 General Location

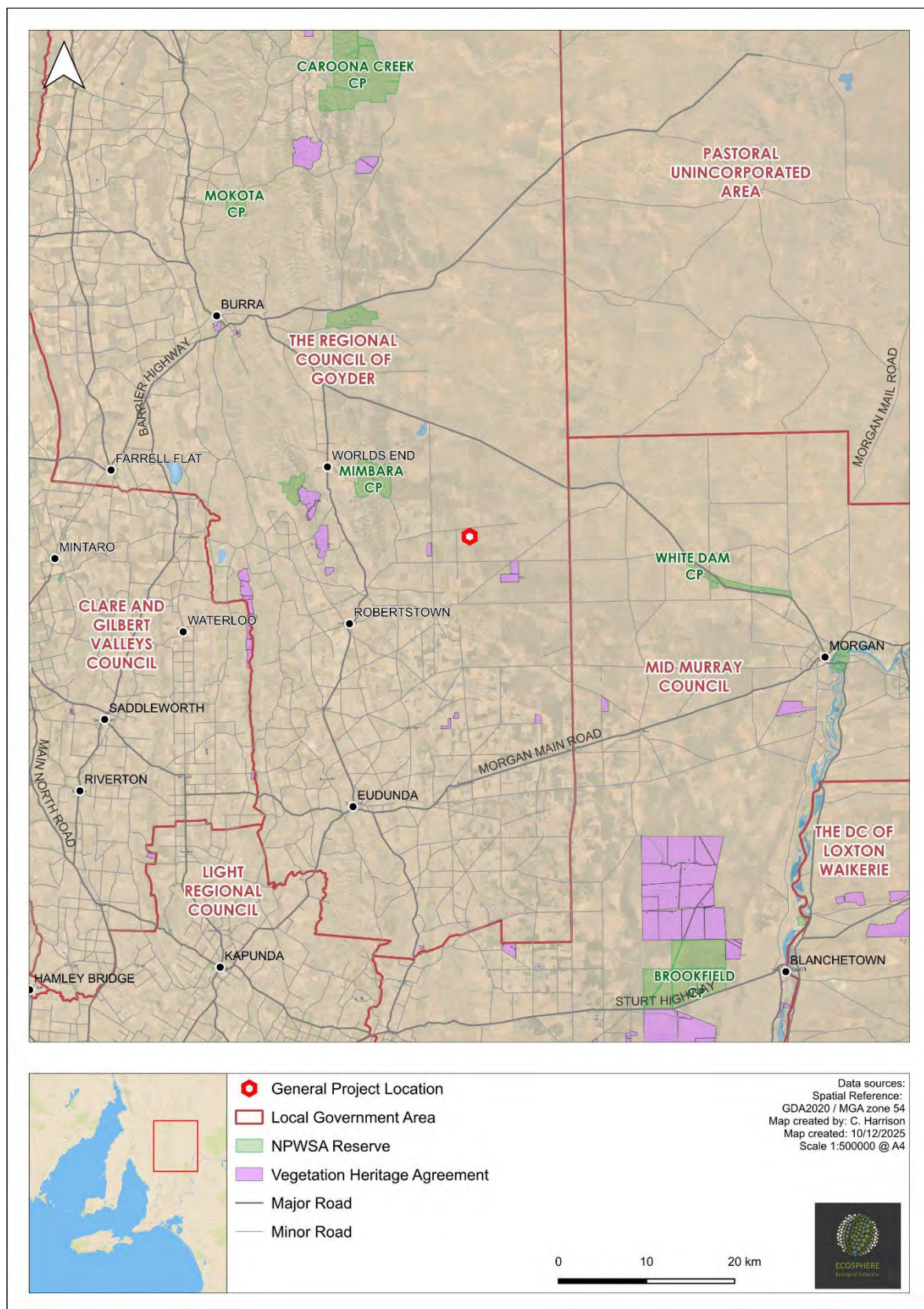


Figure 1. Location of the Project area.

2.4 Details of the Proposal

TAS 1 proposes to develop a data centre campus and electrical transmission line (the Project) within the Murray Mallee region of South Australia, located approximately 15 km north-east of Robertstown and 126 km north-north-east of Adelaide. The ElectraNet-operated Bunday Substation is situated to the south of the Project area.

The Project comprises a 565.2-hectare (ha) area for the data centre campus, as well as an approximate 2 km, 200 meter (m) wide transmission line corridor (45.2 ha) connecting the campus site to the Bunday substation (Figure 2).

The Project involves the construction and operation of a large-scale data centre campus with a total capacity of approximately 800 megawatts (MW) gross electrical load (equivalent to approximately 550 MW information technology load).

The data centre campus and transmission line development is proposed to occupy up to approximately 284.94 ha and will consist of multiple data halls and associated supporting infrastructure (Figure 2), including a transmission line corridor for grid connection (approximately 9.3 ha). The total disturbance footprint of the Project is approximately 286.24 ha. Key components of the Project include:

- data halls - including IT blocks, administration and operational areas
- electrical infrastructure – including substations and dual transmission lines for grid connection
- cooling system - including associated plant and pump infrastructure
- backup power generation and on-site fuel storage
- water infrastructure – potable and fire water storage tanks and detention/retention basins
- site access, internal roads and car parking
- perimeter security fencing, gates and guardhouse; and
- associated bulk earthworks and utility connections.

The Project has been sited to minimise impacts to the receiving environment, manage environmental risks, and maximise efficiencies derived from strategic co-location of assets.

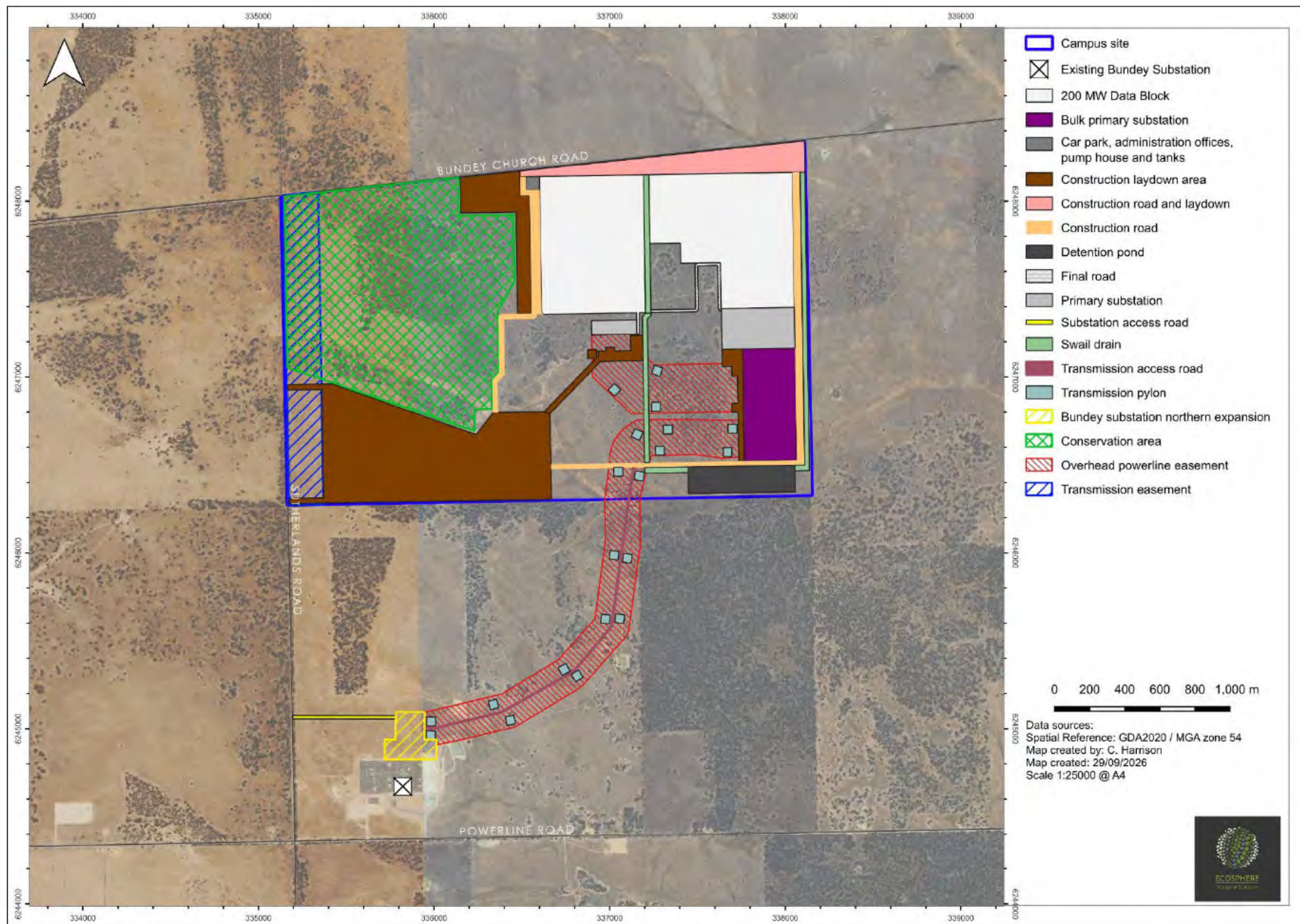


Figure 2. Proposed layout of the data centre campus site including ancillary structures/infrastructure, and transmission corridor.

2.5 Approvals Required or Obtained

Approvals or applications where relevant under the following legislation, apply:

- *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (NV Act) (Clearance approval is subject of the current proposal)
- *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (PDI Act) (Approval required)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Desktop assessment and field survey undertaken to determine if Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) occur within the Project area)
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NP&W Act) (Desktop assessment and field survey undertaken to determine if state level threatened flora and fauna occur within the Project area)
- *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (Desktop assessment and field survey undertaken to determine if weeds or exotic fauna of concern occur within the Project area)

2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

The Native Vegetation Regulation under which the proposed clearance is suggested to be assessed is:

"Schedule 1, Regulation 12, Clause 34 – Infrastructure

To allow clearance of vegetation incidental to the construction or expansion of a building or infrastructure (and associated services) where the Minister has declared that the clearance is in the Public interest."

2.7 Development Application Information

Under the PDI Act all three allotments comprising the data campus site, and all three allotments comprising the transmission line corridor are zoned as Rural Intensive Enterprise (RuIE). Overlays that apply to the overall area include:

- Hazards (Bushfire – Regional)
- Hazards (Flooding – Evidence Required)
- Limited Land Division
- Murray-Darling Basin
- Native Vegetation
- Water Resources

The two allotments containing the transmission line corridor (excluding the allotment containing the Bunday Substation and the Project area) also fall under the State Significant Native Vegetation overlay.

3 Methods

3.1 Desktop Assessment

A desktop assessment was used to search for historical records of threatened communities, threatened flora, and threatened or migratory fauna that are known to, or possibly occur, within 5 km of the Project area.

3.1.1 Protected Matters Search Tool

A Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) report was generated on the 3rd of December 2025 to identify MNES under EPBC Act relevant to the Project area (DCCEEW 2025). The PMST is maintained by the Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) and was used to identify threatened flora, fauna, ecological communities or wetlands of national environmental significance that may occur or are likely to have suitable habitat within 5 km of the Project area. The results returned by the PMST are based on a modelled distribution of each community and each flora/fauna species and thus require additional information to clarify their possible presence in the Project area.

3.1.2 Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA)

Records for threatened species listed under the EPBC Act and NPW Act were assessed using the Naturemaps Supertable, obtained through dataset request #DEWNRBDBSA251203-2, obtained on the 3rd of December 2025 and was used to identify threatened species that have been recorded within 5 km of the Project area since 1995 and with a spatial reliability of <1 km.

The BDBSA is comprised of an integrated collection of corporate databases which meet DEW standards for data quality, integrity and maintenance. In addition to DEW biological data the BDBSA also includes data from partner organisations (BirdLife Australia, Birds SA, Australasian Wader Study Group, SA Museum, and other State Government Agencies). This data is included under agreement with the partner organisation for ease of distribution, but they remain owners of the data and should be contacted directly for further information.

3.2 Assessment of the Likelihood of Occurrence

A likelihood of occurrence assessment for each threatened flora and fauna species highlighted by the PMST and BDBSA as potentially occurring in the Project area was conducted. This assessment was used to filter the outputs of the PMST and BDBSA results to derive a subset of species with potential to occur in the Project area for consideration during the field survey. The assessment was subsequently updated with habitat suitability information obtained during the field survey.

A likelihood of occurrence rating (Highly Likely/Known, Likely, Possible and Unlikely) was assigned to each threatened species identified in the desktop PMST and BDBSA search (Table 3).

Table 3. Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence of species within the Project area.

Likelihood	Criteria
Highly Likely / Known	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is largely intact and falls within the known species distribution. The species was recorded as part of field surveys.
Likely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species and the area provides species habitat which is largely intact.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the area does not provide species habitat which is largely intact. Recorded within 20 - 40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat is present and intact, and species of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.
Unlikely	Recorded within 20 - 40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and species of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records within the previous 40 years despite suitable habitat being known to occur in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort.

3.3 Desktop Study Limitations

The content of the desktop study was derived from existing datasets and references from a range of sources. Flora and fauna records were sourced from the PMST report and the BDBSA search via NatureMaps. The BDBSA only includes verified flora and fauna records submitted to DEW or partner organisations. It is recognised that drawing conclusions can be unreliable within areas that have been underrepresented in terms of biological studies. It is possible, therefore, that conservation significant flora and fauna occur within the Project area that were not reflected by database records. As such, conservation significant flora and fauna highlighted by the PMST report but without BDBSA records within the 5 km buffer of the Project area may still be classified as possible, likely, or highly likely to occur within the Project area based on suitable habitat alone.

3.4 Field Survey

3.4.1 Data centre campus site

A Field survey was undertaken on the 25th and 26th of February 2026 by Ecosphere Ecological Solutions to map vegetation associations and scattered trees within the data campus allotment for the preparation of a clearance application. A field survey was also undertaken on the 1st of July 2026 to map vegetation associations within the transmission corridor allotments for the same purpose.

A reconnaissance search around the sites or “block” was undertaken to become familiarised with the area, noting the general topography, vegetation structures and stratus present and any other features likely to present as being of higher habitat value or importance. The data campus sites are referred to as ‘Block A’ and the Transmission Corridor sites are referred to as ‘Block B’.

The vegetation survey was performed in accordance with the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) Bushland Assessment Methodology (BAM) (NVC, 2024).

The NVC BAM was designed for assessing vegetation that is located within the agricultural region of South Australia. The BAM uses biodiversity ‘surrogates’ or ‘indicators’ to measure biodiversity value against benchmark communities. Each area to be assessed is termed an application area (‘Block’), within which different vegetation associations (‘Sites’) are identified.

For the NVC BAM, three components of the biodiversity value of the site are measured and scored:

- Vegetation condition
- Conservation value

- Landscape context

These three component scores are combined to provide a 'Unit Biodiversity Score' (UBS) for a hectare and then multiplied by the size (hectares) of the site to provide a 'Total Biodiversity Score' for the site.

The scattered trees were assessed using the NVC Scattered Tree Assessment Method (STAM).

The NVC STAM is suitable for assessing scattered trees in the following instances:

- Individual scattered trees (i.e., canopy does not overlap)
 - o Spatial distribution of trees may vary from what would be considered their original distribution (Pre-European) through to single isolated trees in the middle of a paddock or;
- Dead trees (when a dead tree is considered native vegetation) or;
- Clumps of trees (contiguous overlapping canopies) if the clump is small ($\sim <0.1$ ha) and;
- For both scattered trees and clumps;
 - o The ground layer comprising wholly or largely of introduced species
 - o Some scattered colonising native species may be present but represents $<5\%$ of the ground cover
 - o The area around the trees consists of introduced pasture or crops

As the data campus sites were assessed during summer and the transmission corridor sites during winter, the prevalence of many forb and weed species was greater in the winter surveys. To ensure accurate data entry within the Clearance Summary Table, the data campus sites have been designated as Block A and the transmission corridor sites as Block B.

For some vegetation associations, multiple sites were assessed using the BAM. Although these sites represented the same vegetation association, some differences in species composition and vegetation cover were sufficient to warrant separate BAM assessments. The resulting assessment values were subsequently averaged for inclusion in the Clearance Summary Table.

4 Assessment Outcomes

4.1 Vegetation Assessment

Vegetation within the Project area comprises a mosaic of chenopod shrublands, mallee woodlands and low open woodlands characteristic of the Murray Mallee region. A total of 13 vegetation associations were identified during field assessment undertaken for the data centre campus and transmission corridor sites (Table 4; Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6). These vegetation communities range from highly modified chenopod shrublands in previously disturbed areas to more intact mallee systems exhibiting structural characteristics consistent with habitat utilised by threatened woodland bird species.

Grazing pressure is evident across much of the site and has influenced understorey composition and structure; however, several areas retain sufficient native vegetation integrity to provide habitat for listed threatened species and ecological communities.

4.2 Vegetation Associations

Thirteen vegetation associations (sites) were recorded within the data centre campus site and transmission corridor. Vegetation Site 10 meets condition criteria for classification as the MBC TEC. The clearance is proposed to be undertaken in three stages as the project continues and is summarised below in Table 4. Stage 1 is proposed for the clearance of 123.18 ha; Stage 2 is 92.80 ha, Stage 3; 68.95 and the road widening 1.3 ha totalling 286.24 ha total.

Table 4. Vegetation associations mapped within the Project area, and clearance areas.

Site #	Description	Clearance Area (ha)
STAGE 1		
3	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i> (Bitter Saltbush) low very open shrubland +/- <i>Maireana</i> spp	6.29
4	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) open to very open shrubland over scattered chenopod shrubs +/- emergent <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood)	2.13
7	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) low woodland over a sparse chenopod shrub layer	1.35
8	<i>Casuarina pauper</i> (Black Oak) low woodland over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland	2.13
9	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) low open woodland over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland +/- scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee)	38.13
11	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) very open shrubland +/- emergent <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood)	73.17
Total Clearance Area Stage 1		123.18
3	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i> (Bitter Saltbush) low very open shrubland +/- <i>Maireana</i> spp.	66.67
4	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) open to very open shrubland over scattered chenopod shrubs +/- emergent <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood)	2.43
6	<i>Maireana aphylla</i> (Cotton-bush) open shrubland	0.33
8	<i>Casuarina pauper</i> (Black Oak) low woodland over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland	3.05
9	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) low open woodland over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland +/- scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee)	16.79
10	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) mallee over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland	0.01
11	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) very open shrubland +/- emergent <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood)	1.23

Site #	Description	Clearance Area (ha)
12	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland with scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee)	1.84
13	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) very open shrubland with scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee)	0.45
Total Clearance Area Stage 2		92.80
1	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) open to very open shrubland +/- emergent <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) and <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood)	2.73
3	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i> (Bitter Saltbush) low very open shrubland +/- <i>Maireana</i> spp.	0.82
4	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) open to very open shrubland over scattered chenopod shrubs +/- emergent <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood)	16.13
8	<i>Casuarina pauper</i> (Black Oak) low woodland over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland	0.83
9	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) low open woodland over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland +/- scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee)	37.74
10	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) mallee over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland	0.17
11	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) very open shrubland +/- emergent <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood)	5.85
12	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland with scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee)	3.65
13	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) very open shrubland with scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee)	1.03
Total Clearance Area Stage 3		68.95
10	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) mallee over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland	1.3
Total Clearance Road widening		1.3
Overall Clearance Total		286.24

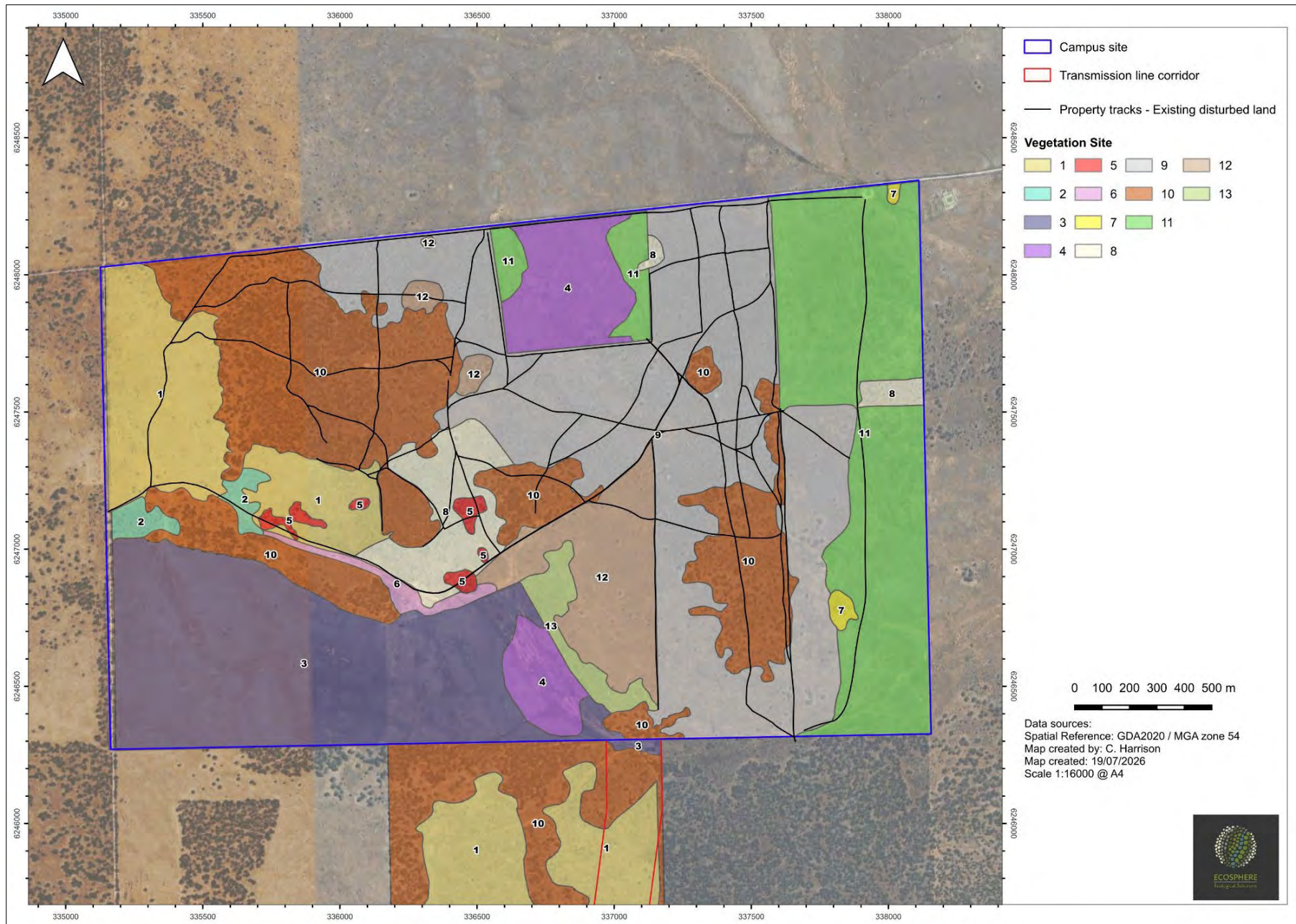


Figure 3. Vegetation associations mapped within the data centre campus site.

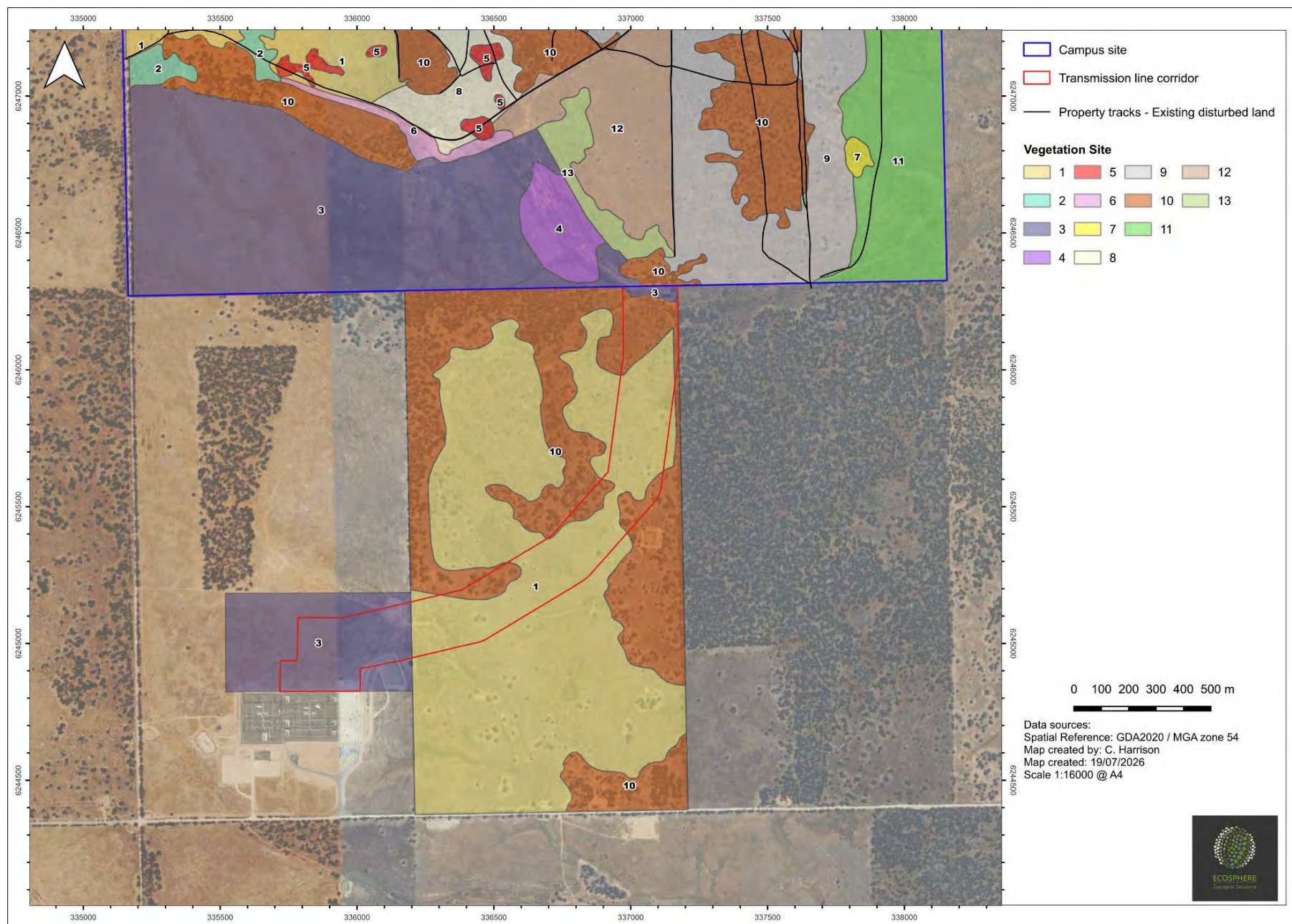


Figure 4. Vegetation associations mapped within the transmission corridor.

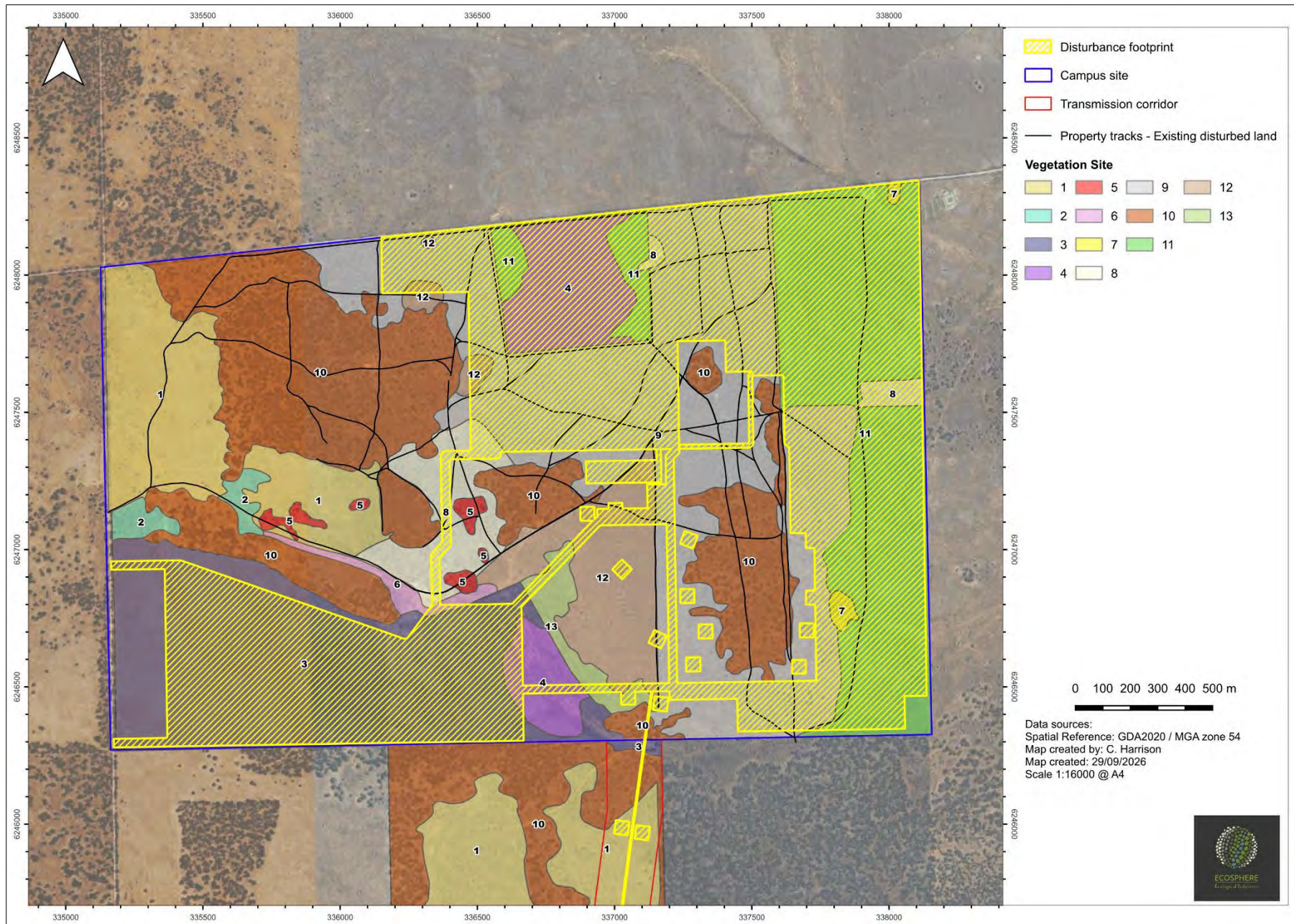


Figure 5. Vegetation associations with data centre campus site overlay.

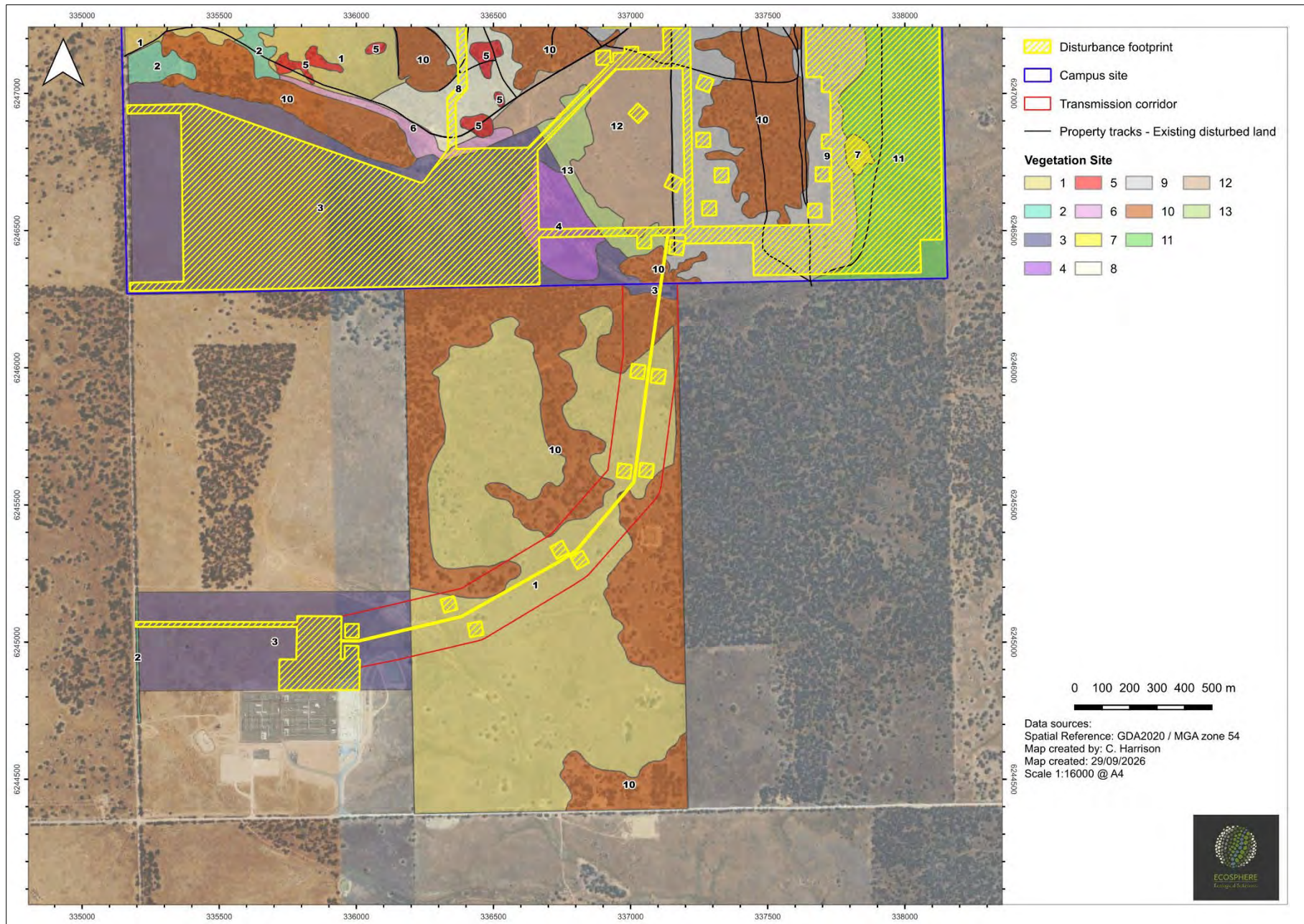
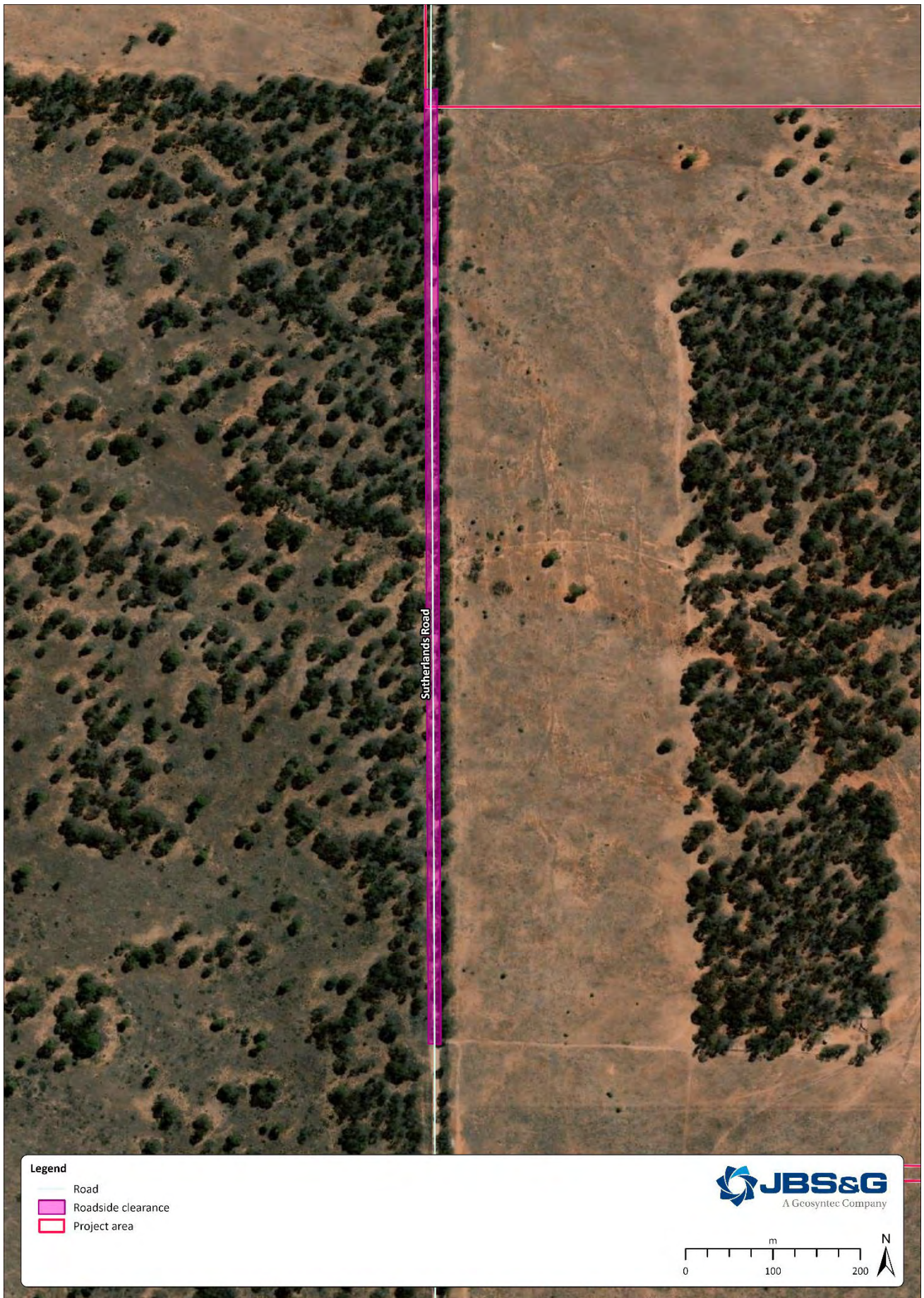


Figure 6. Vegetation associations with transmission corridor project footprint overlay.



Block A – Data Campus Site					
Site 1	<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) / <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) open to very open shrubland +/- emergent <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) and <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood).				
DIRECTION 184 deg(T)		54H 335475 6247704		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 1				2026-02-25 09:43:25+10:30	
General description	Open to very open mixed shrubland of <i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) and <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) on calcareous soil with limestone rubble and growing over a lower shrub layer dominated by <i>Atriplex stipitata</i> (Bitter Saltbush) along with a relatively high diversity of other chenopod shrubs, likely due to the presence of an adjacent area of relatively more intact mallee. Regeneration was high and scattered remnant <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) contained both large and small nesting hollows suitable for native fauna. This vegetation association has been degraded by stock grazing activities to a large extent, which has likely increased the abundance of <i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) and <i>Atriplex stipitata</i> (Bitter Saltbush) relative to other more palatable plant species, but still retains moderate ecological value due to established larger shrubs and scattered remnant trees. This vegetation association is also likely to support a higher diversity of fauna than expected due to the presence of the adjacent relatively more intact mallee, which can be used in conjunction with Site 1 by native fauna. This site is not impacted by the data campus site footprint.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) and Hooded Robin (<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> – EPBC: EN, NPW: R) are known to occur within this association. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.				
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	45.30	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity score	56.81	Area (ha)	0.00	Total biodiversity score	0.00

Site 2	<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box) open mallee +/- <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) over a low open shrubland of <i>Rhagodia ulicina</i> (Intricate Saltbush) and regenerating <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> (Ruby Saltbush).				
DIRECTION 99 deg(T)		54H 335728 6247112		ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 2		2026-02-25 10:11:32+10:30			
General description	Small patch of <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box) mallee at times co-dominant with <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) over a low shrub layer of <i>Rhagodia ulicina</i> (Intricate Saltbush) and regenerating <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> (Ruby Saltbush). This vegetation occurs adjacent to a drainage line which may flood irregularly. Recent absence of sheep grazing and presence of canopy vegetation explains the current prevalence of regenerating plants of <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> (Ruby Saltbush), which is highly palatable to sheep and is dispersed by birds, which evidently perch here on taller shrubs and trees. This vegetation association has been degraded by stock grazing activities but retains moderate ecological value due to established mallee and smaller trees. This vegetation association is also likely to support a higher diversity of fauna than expected due to the presence of the adjacent relatively more intact mallee, which can be used in conjunction with Site 1 by native fauna. This site is not impacted by the data campus site footprint.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) are known to occur within this site. Hooded Robin (<i>Melanodryas cucullata cuculaata</i> – EPBC EN: NPW: R) are likely to occur within this site. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.				
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	57.27	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity score	71.82	Area (ha)	0.00	Total biodiversity score	0.00

Site 3		Atriplex stipitata (Bitter Saltbush) low very open shrubland +/- Maireana spp.				
DIRECTION 107 deg(T)		54H 335740 6246594		ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020		
						
Site 3		2026-02-25 11:27:18+10:30				
General description		Highly degraded sheep paddock with scattered occurrences of low chenopod shrubs, which are of greater cover in slight depressions which collect surface run-off. The largely unpalatable Atriplex stipitata (Bitter Saltbush) is dominant, while less frequent but more palatable species such as Maireana sedifolia (Bluebush) and Maireana pyramidata (Black Bluebush) are heavily grazed, many almost to ground level. This vegetation association has been substantially degraded by stock grazing activities and is unrepresentative of its pre-European vegetation community. The area retains little to no ecological value.				
Threatened species or community		No threatened fauna species were observed within this Site. Southern Whiteface (Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis – EPBC: VU) could possibly occur within this site. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.				
Landscape context score		1.14	Vegetation condition score	21.37	Conservation significance score	1.08
Unit biodiversity score		26.31	Area (ha)	67.23	Total biodiversity score	1768.56

Site 4	Acacia nyssophylla (Spine Bush) open to very open shrubland over scattered chenopod shrubs +/- emergent Myoporum platycarpum (False Sandalwood).				
DIRECTION 307 deg(T) 54H 336804 6248035 ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  Site 4b 2026-02-25 16:07:17+10:30					
General description	Open to very open shrubland of <i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) on calcareous soil with limestone rubble and growing over a lower shrub layer of common chenopod shrubs such as <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) and <i>Atriplex stipitata</i> (Bitter Saltbush). This vegetation association has largely been degraded by stock grazing activities but retains minimal ecological value due to established scattered larger shrubs, particularly <i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) which provides protection to native birds, and emergent trees of <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood), which provide resources such as nectar.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) are known to occur within this association. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.				
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	29.79	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity score	37.36	Area (ha)	19.56	Total biodiversity score	730.86

Site 5	<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box) mallee over <i>Maireana aphylla</i> (Cotton-bush) shrubland in local drainage depression.				
DIRECTION 329 deg(T) 54H 336467 6246835 ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  Site 5 2026-02-25 14:38:34+10:30					
General description	Small patch of <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box) mallee over <i>Maireana aphylla</i> (Cotton-bush) shrubland isolated to a localised drainage depression where clay soil over limestone is likely to be waterlogged after heavy rain events. The diversity of the subcanopy and shrub layer was high and both large and small nesting hollows were relatively common. A dense layer of fallen timber and litter occurred throughout. Although this vegetation association has been degraded by stock grazing activities, it retains very high ecological value. This is because of its high plant diversity, established vegetation strata, hollows suitable for native fauna, resources and habitat niches provided by the dense litter cover and fallen timber, and higher soil moisture levels due to its local topography, which provides niche habitat within the overall drier landscape. This site is not impacted by the data campus site footprint.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) and Hooded Robin (<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> – EPBC: EN, NPW: R) are considered highly likely to occur. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.				
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	78.12	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity score	97.96	Area (ha)	0.00	Total biodiversity score	0.00

Site 6		Maireana aphylla (Cotton-bush) open shrubland.			
DIRECTION 256 deg(T)		54H 336437 6246833		ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 6		2026-02-25 14:39:18+10:30			
General description		Open shrubland of <i>Maireana aphylla</i> (Cotton-bush) on clay dominated soil. This association occurred adjacent to Site 5 but lacked taller vegetation stratum. Site 6 was small in extent and quickly intergraded with the surrounding chenopod shrubland dominated by <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush). This vegetation association has been degraded by stock grazing activities but retains a dominance of <i>Maireana aphylla</i> (Cotton-bush) and retains minor ecological value.			
Threatened species or community		Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) considered as highly likely to occur. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.			
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	27.43	Conservation significance score	1.04
Unit biodiversity score	32.52	Area (ha)	0.66	Total biodiversity score	21.46

Site 7	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) low woodland over a sparse chenopod shrub layer.				
DIRECTION 291 deg (T)		54H 337888 6246771		ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 7		2026-02-26 08:34:55+10:30			
General description	Low woodland of <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) on calcareous soil over a sparse cover of low chenopod shrubs. This vegetation association has largely been degraded by stock grazing activities, with little understorey vegetation remaining, but retains minimal ecological value due to the established <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) trees which provide resources such as nectar.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) considered as possible to occur. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.				
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	50.63	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity score	63.49	Area (ha)	1.06	Total biodiversity score	67.30

Site 8	<i>Casuarina pauper</i> (Black Oak) low woodland over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland.				
DIRECTION 89 deg(T)		54H 337918 6247557		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 8		2026-02-26 09:08:19+10:30			
General description	Low woodland of <i>Casuarina pauper</i> (Black Oak) growing over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland. This vegetation association occurs on calcareous soil with limestone rubble and the presence of <i>Casuarina pauper</i> (Black Oak) suggests greater limestone outcropping near the surface. Although this vegetation association has been degraded by stock grazing activities it retains high ecological value due to having relatively high plant diversity and established vegetation stratums.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) and Hooded Robin (<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> – EPBC: EN, NPW: R) are considered highly likely to occur. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.				
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	55.93	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity score	70.14	Area (ha)	6.09	Total biodiversity score	427.15

Site 9	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) low open woodland over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland +/- scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee).				
DIRECTION 356 deg(T)		54H 337236 6247747		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 9		2026-02-26 10:06:27+10:30			
General description	Low open woodland of <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) growing over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland. This vegetation association occurs on calcareous soil with limestone rubble. Although degraded by stock grazing activities, this vegetation association remains in relatively good condition, with lower grazing impacts evident and remnant scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) providing small to large nesting hollows. This vegetation association retains high ecological value and is likely to support a high diversity of fauna species due to the amount of similarly intact <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland with open canopy cover and areas of mallee adjacent to Site 9.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) and Hooded Robin (<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> – EPBC: EN, NPW: R) are known to occur within this association. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.				
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	50.49	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity score	63.31	Area (ha)	86.30	Total biodiversity score	5463.65

Site 10		<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) mallee over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland.			
DIRECTION 188 deg(T)		54H 337343 6247670		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 10		2026-02-26 10:41:12+10:30			
General description		<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) mallee growing over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland. This vegetation association occurs on calcareous loamy soil. Although degraded by stock grazing activities, this vegetation association remained in relatively good condition, with lower grazing impacts evident. This vegetation association retains very high ecological value. This is because of its high plant diversity, established vegetation strata, abundance of both small and large nesting hollows suitable for native fauna, and resources and habitat niches provided by higher litter cover and fallen timber. This vegetation association is likely to support a high diversity of fauna species, particularly due to the density of nesting hollows, and is likely critical in supporting many fauna species which occur within other nearby vegetation associations.			
Threatened species or community		Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) and Hooded Robin (<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> – EPBC: EN, NPW: R) are known to occur within this association. Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion TEC.			
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	64.00	Conservation significance score	1.50
Unit biodiversity score	109.44	Area (ha)	0.05	Total biodiversity score	5.47

Site 11	Acacia nyssophylla (Spine Bush) / Maireana sedifolia (Bluebush) very open shrubland +/- emergent Myoporum platycarpum (False Sandalwood).				
DIRECTION 158 deg(T)		54H 337935 6246839		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 11		2026-02-25 16:51:39+10:30			
General description	Highly degraded sheep paddock with scattered occurrences of <i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush), <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush), and other common chenopod shrubs, and scattered emergent <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) growing on calcareous soil with limestone rubble. This vegetation association has been substantially degraded by stock grazing activities and retains little to no ecological value other than infrequent usage of scattered larger shrubs and smaller trees by native fauna.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) are known to occur within this association.				
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	22.43	Conservation significance score	1.14
Unit biodiversity score	29.15	Area (ha)	71.90	Total biodiversity score	2095.89

Site 12	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland with scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee).							
DIRECTION 127 deg(T)		54H 337013 6246850		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020				
								
Site 12				2026-02-26 11:50:53+10:30				
General description		<i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland with scattered occurrences of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) growing on calcareous soil. Has good ecological value, but absence of nesting hollows, lower density of canopy trees, and reduced frequency of other larger shrubs.						
Threatened species or community		Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) are known to occur within this association.						
Landscape context score		1.14	Vegetation condition score		37.72	Conservation significance score		1.10
Unit biodiversity score		47.30	Area (ha)		5.49	Total biodiversity score		259.68

Site 13	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) very open shrubland with scattered mallee of <i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee).				
DIRECTION 284 deg(T)		54H 336787 6246749		ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 13		2026-02-26 12:01:39+10:30			
General description	Very open shrubland of <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland. This vegetation association represents a more degraded state of adjacent vegetation in Site 11 and is of little to no ecological value other than possible infrequent usage of scattered larger shrubs and smaller trees by native fauna.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) are known to occur within this association.				
Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation condition score	26.20	Conservation significance score	1.04
Unit biodiversity score	31.06	Area (ha)	1.48	Total biodiversity score	45.97

Block B – Transmission Corridor Site

Site 1

Acacia nyssophylla (Spine Bush) / *Maireana sedifolia* (Bluebush) open to very open shrubland +/- emergent *Eucalyptus oleosa* (Red Mallee) and *Myoporum platycarpum* (False Sandalwood)

DIRECTION
215 deg(T)

54H 336313
6245096

ACCURACY 2 m
DATUM GDA2020



General description

Open to very open mixed shrubland of *Acacia nyssophylla* (Spine Bush) and *Maireana sedifolia* (Bluebush) on calcareous soil with limestone rubble and growing over a lower shrub layer dominated by *Atriplex stipitata* (Bitter Saltbush). Scattered remnant *Eucalyptus oleosa* (Red Mallee) contained small nesting hollows suitable for native fauna. This vegetation association has been degraded by stock grazing activities to a large extent, which has likely increased the abundance of *Acacia nyssophylla* (Spine Bush) and *Atriplex stipitata* (Bitter Saltbush) relative to other more palatable plant species. High cover of forbs such as *Roepera* sp. (Twinleaf), *Sclerolaena obliquicuspis* (Oblique-spined Bindyi) and *Eriochiton sclerolaenoides* (Woolly-fruit Bluebush) as well as *Austrostipa* sp.

Threatened species or community

Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis* – EPBC: VU) are considered as Likely to occur within this association.

No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.

Landscape context score

1.17

Vegetation condition score

26.54

Conservation significance score

1.10

Unit biodiversity score

34.16

Area (ha)

2.73

Total biodiversity score

93.27

Site 3	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i> (Bitter Saltbush) low very open shrubland +/- <i>Maireana</i> spp				
DIRECTION 102 deg(T)		54H 335895 6244933		ACCURACY 3 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
General description	Highly degraded sheep paddock with scattered occurrences of low chenopod shrubs. The largely unpalatable <i>Atriplex stipitata</i> (Bitter Saltbush) is dominant, while less frequent but more palatable species such as <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) are heavily grazed. High cover of <i>Roepera</i> sp. (Twinleaf) and <i>Eriochiton sclerolaenoides</i> (Woolly-fruit Bluebush) and scattered <i>Acacia nyssophylla</i> (Spine Bush) shrubs. This vegetation association has been substantially degraded by stock grazing activities and is unrepresentative of its pre-European vegetation community.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) were considered as Possible to occur within this site. No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed or expected to occur.				
Landscape context score	1.17	Vegetation condition score	21.37	Conservation significance score	1.08
Unit biodiversity score	27.00	Area (ha)	6.48	Total biodiversity score	174.96

Site 10	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) mallee over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush) shrubland				
DIRECTION 327 deg(T)		54H 337155 6246123		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
General description	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) mallee growing over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Bluebush)/ <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> (Black Bluebush) shrubland. This vegetation association occurs on calcareous loamy soil. Scattered occurrences of <i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> (Bullock Bush), <i>Geijera linearifolia</i> (Sheep Bush) and <i>Acacia oswaldii</i> (Umbrella Wattle), and high cover of forbs such as <i>Roepera</i> sp. (Twinleaf), <i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i> (Oblique-spined Bindyi) and <i>Eriochiton sclerolaenoides</i> (Woolly-fruit Bluebush) as well as <i>Austrostipa</i> sp. Although degraded by stock grazing activities, this vegetation association remained in relatively good condition, with lower grazing impacts evident. This vegetation association retains very high ecological value.				
Threatened species or community	Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) and Hooded Robin (<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> – EPBC: EN, NPW: R) are considered as Highly Likely to occur within this association. Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion TEC.				
Landscape context score	1.17	Vegetation condition score	36.88	Conservation significance score	1.50
Unit biodiversity score	64.72	Area (ha)	0.12	Total biodiversity score	7.77

4.3 Scattered Trees

Twelve trees were recorded within the Project footprint (Figure 7). Tree numbers 8 and 12 were originally recorded as scattered trees, however, were later included within vegetation associations post-survey. As such, trees 8 and 12 are not included below.

Tree 1	DIRECTION 244 deg(T)	54H 335620 6246723	ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> Red Mallee			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 10.7			
Hollows – 3 small 1 large			
Diameter (cm) – 71			
Canopy dieback (%) – 50			
Total Biodiversity Score – 3.54			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:			
• Australian Ringneck			
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• Bluebonnet			
• Budgerigar			
• Spotted Harrier			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

Tree 2	DIRECTION 128 deg(T)	54H 335564 6246706	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> Red Mallee			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 7.2			
Hollows – None			
Diameter (cm) – 48			
Canopy dieback (%) – 50			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.59			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:			
• Australian Ringneck			
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• Bluebonnet			
• Budgerigar			
• Spotted Harrier			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

Tree 3	DIRECTION 278 deg(T)	54H 335791 6246793	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> Red Mallee			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 6.4			
Hollows – 2 small 4 medium			
Diameter (cm) – 31			
Canopy dieback (%) – 20			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.56			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:	3 2026-02-25 11:45:06+10:30		
• Australian Ringneck			
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• Bluebonnet			
• Budgerigar			
• Spotted Harrier			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

Tree 4	DIRECTION 4 deg(T)	54H 336223 6246691	ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> Red Mallee			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 6.0			
Hollows – None			
Diameter (cm) – 17			
Canopy dieback (%) – 10			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.46			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:	4 2026-02-25 12:09:19+10:30		
• Australian Ringneck			
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• Bluebonnet			
• Budgerigar			
• Spotted Harrier			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

Tree 5	DIRECTION 338 deg(T)	54H 336254 6246695	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ssp. False Sandalwood			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 6.0			
Hollows – None			
Diameter (cm) – 34			
Canopy dieback (%) – 80			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.51			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree: • Blackfaced Woodswallow • White-browed Woodswallow • White-winged Triller	5	2026-02-25 12:14:54+10:30	

Tree 6	DIRECTION 332 deg(T)	54H 336263 6246710	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ssp. False Sandalwood			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 4.0			
Hollows – None			
Diameter (cm) – 13			
Canopy dieback (%) – 20			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.17			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree: • Blackfaced Woodswallow • White-browed Woodswallow • White-winged Triller	6	2026-02-25 12:20:10+10:30	

Tree 7	DIRECTION 86 deg(T)	54H 336299 6246591	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ssp. False Sandalwood			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 5.4			
Hollows – None			
Diameter (cm) – 24			
Canopy dieback (%) – 15			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.46			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:	7 2026-02-25 12:29:17+10:30		
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

Tree 9	DIRECTION 282 deg(T)	54H 336867 6246458	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> Red Mallee			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 5.2			
Hollows – 1 small			
Diameter (cm) – 21			
Canopy dieback (%) – 50			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.53			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:	9 2026-02-25 13:22:16+10:30		
• Australian Ringneck			
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• Bluebonnet			
• Budgerigar			
• Spotted Harrier			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

Tree 10	DIRECTION 350 deg(T)	54H 337108 6248015	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> Red Mallee			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 8.5			
Hollows – None			
Diameter (cm) – 22			
Canopy dieback (%) – 10			
Total Biodiversity Score – 1.03			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:			
• Australian Ringneck			
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• Bluebonnet			
• Budgerigar			
• Spotted Harrier			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

Tree 11	DIRECTION 339 deg(T)	54H 337099 6248017	ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> Red Mallee			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 8.0			
Hollows – None			
Diameter (cm) – 23			
Canopy dieback (%) – 20			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.49			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:			
• Australian Ringneck			
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• Bluebonnet			
• Budgerigar			
• Spotted Harrier			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

Tree 13	DIRECTION 85 deg(T)	54H 338027 6247827	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Casuarina pauper</i> Black Oak			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 6.3			
Hollows – None			
Diameter (cm) – 31			
Canopy dieback (%) – 15			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.53			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:	13 2026-02-26 09:31:03+10:30		
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• Mallee Ringneck			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

Tree 14	DIRECTION 226 deg(T)	54H 337959 6248242	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> Mallee Box			
Number of Trees – 1			
Height (m) – 5.5			
Hollows – None			
Diameter (cm) – 22.5			
Canopy dieback (%) – 15			
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.97			
General Comments: Uncommon species to possibly utilise this tree:	14 2026-02-26 09:38:14+10:30		
• Australian Ringneck			
• Blackfaced Woodswallow			
• Bluebonnet			
• Budgerigar			
• Spotted Harrier			
• White-browed Woodswallow			
• White-winged Triller			

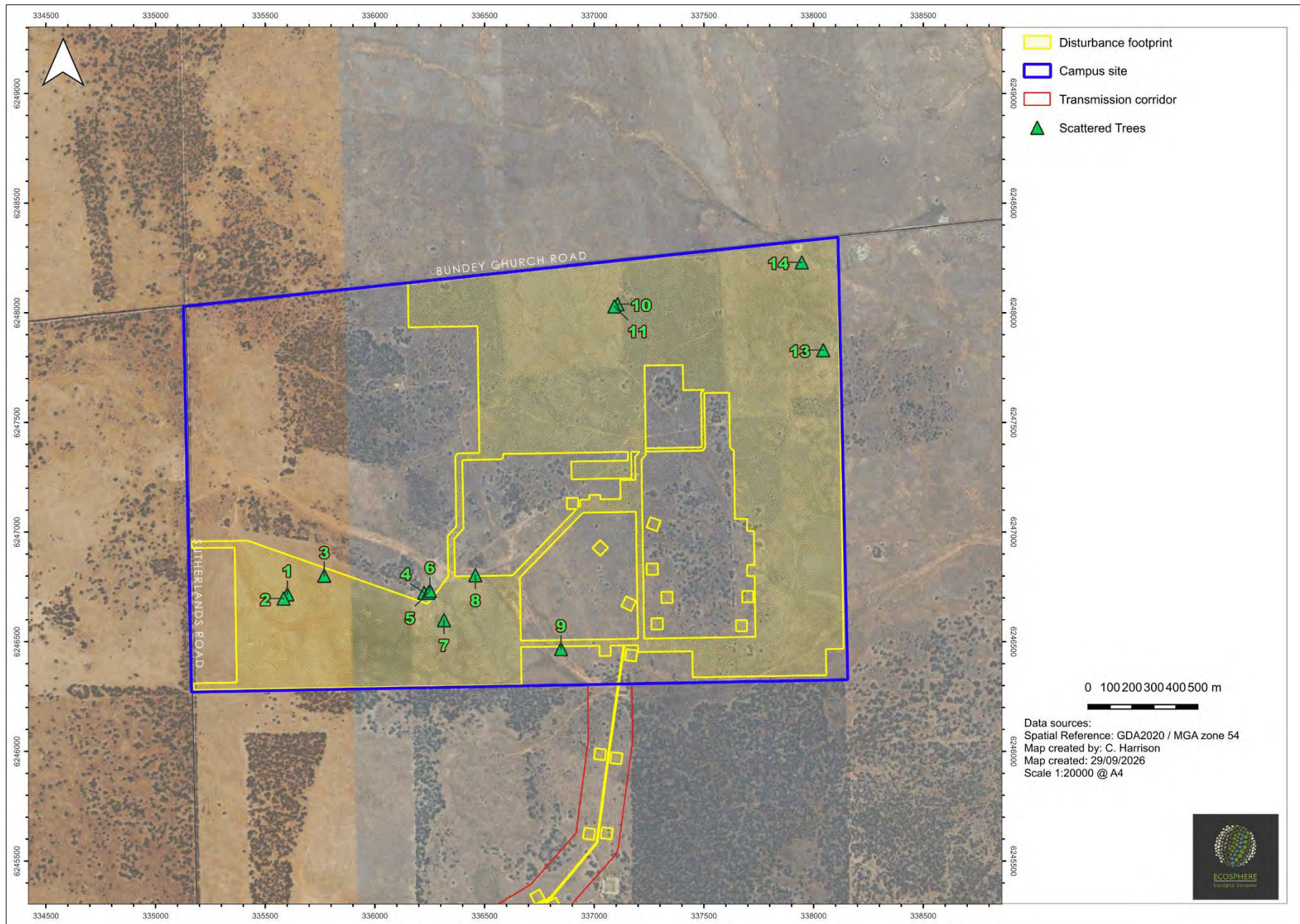


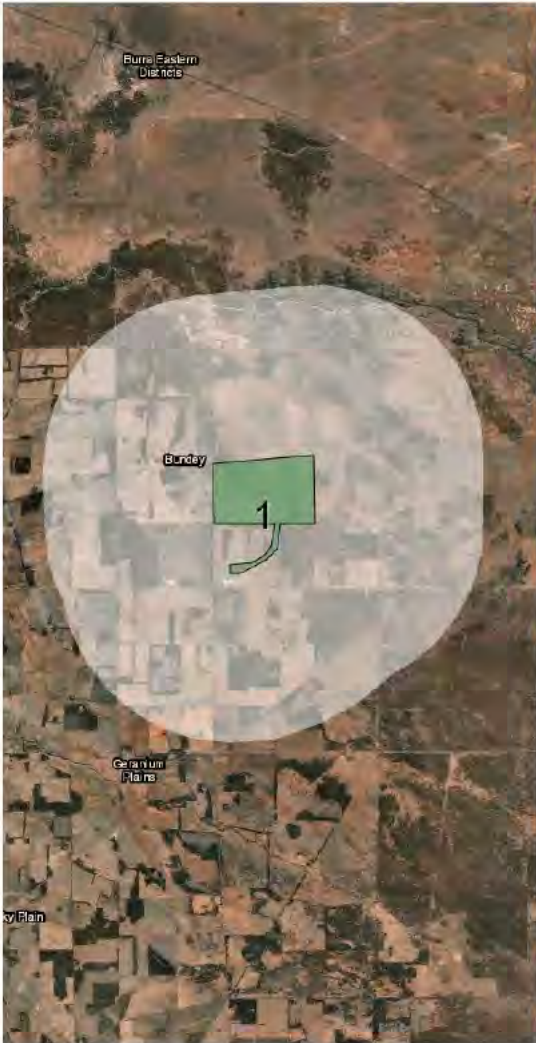
Figure 7. Scattered trees within the project footprint.

4.4 Threatened Species Assessment

4.4.1 EPBC PMST search summary

A total of 28 listed threatened species and nine migratory species were identified by the EPBC Act PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project area (DCCEEW 2026) (Table 5). The ecological MNES protected under the EPBC Act to this report are discussed in detail below.

Table 5. PMST report ecological MNES results summary.

Search area (Project area with 5 km buffer)	Matters of National Environmental Significance	Identified within search area
	World Heritage Properties	0
	National Heritage Places	0
	Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	1
	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
	Commonwealth Marine Area	0
	Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	4
	Listed Threatened Species	28
	Listed Migratory Species	9
	Other Matters Protected by the EPBC	
	Commonwealth Lands	0
	Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
	Listed Marine Species	16
	Whales and Other Cetaceans	0
	Critical Habitats	0
	Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
	Australian Marine Parks	0
	Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0
	Extra Information	
	State and Territory Reserves	2
	Regional Forest Agreements	0
	Nationally Important Wetlands	0
	EPBC Act Referrals	10
	Key Ecological Features	0
	Biologically Important Areas	0
	Bioregional Assessments	0
	Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

4.4.2 Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)

Four TECs were identified in the PMST as potentially occurring within 5 km of the project area, listed in Table 6 below. Likelihood of Occurrence refers to Ecospheres' assessment of that TEC occurring within the Project area.

Table 6. TECs possibly occurring within 5 km of the Project area.

Community Name	EPBC Rating	PMST Presence	Likelihood of Occurrence
Peppermint Box (<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>) Grassy Woodland of South Australia	CR	May	Unlikely
Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia	CR	May	Unlikely
Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion	EN	Likely	Known
Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray Darling Depression Bioregions	EN	May	Unlikely

EPBC: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered

The presence of the Mallee Bird Community of the Murray–Darling Depression Bioregion TEC was confirmed within the data centre campus site during a previous survey by Ecosphere in December 2025.

4.4.3 Nationally Threatened Flora

Seven flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST report as occurring or having suitable habitat occurring within 5 km of the Project area (Table 7). None of the species had historical records within 5 km since 1995, all were considered as unlikely to occur within the Project area, and none were observed during the site survey.

4.4.4 State Threatened Flora

One flora species listed as threatened under the NPW Act had historical records from within 5 km of the Project area since 1995, *Maireana rohrlachii* (Rohrlach's Bluebush) (Table 7 and Figure 8). This species was observed within the disturbance footprint during the site survey.

Table 7. EPBC and NPW listed threatened flora species potentially occurring within the Project area as identified in the PMST (Source 1), BDBSA (Source 2) database searches, or observed in the field during survey (Source 3).

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Acacia glandulicarpa</i>	Hairy-pod Wattle	VU	E	1	None	Grows in alkaline soil on rocky hills in open eucalypt forest.	Unlikely
<i>Acacia menzeli</i>	Menzel's Wattle	VU	V	1	None	Gentle slopes and undulating plains in low open shrubby woodland. Scattered populations from Northern Flinders Ranges to Murray Bridge and Southern Mount Lofty Ranges.	Unlikely
<i>Caladenia tensa</i>	Greencomb Spider-orchid	EN	-	1	None	Intact open woodlands on red-brown sandy loams and rises dominated by <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> and <i>Callitris preissii</i> .	Unlikely
<i>Codonocarpus pyramidalis</i>	Slender Bell-fruit	VU	E	1	None	Preference for shaley hill slopes and crests or along creeks. Associated with shrublands of <i>Senna</i> , <i>Eremophila</i> or <i>Dodonaea</i> .	Unlikely
<i>Dodonaea subglandulifera</i>	Peep Hill Hop-bush	EN	E	1	None	Inhabits open woodland, open shrubland and mallee woodland growing on low hills with loamy soils and rocky outcrops.	Unlikely
<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>	Rohrlach's Bluebush	-	R	2,3	30/04/2024	Saline or sandy loam soils rich in gypsum, often fringing lakes, and in seasonally wet areas.	Known
<i>Pterostylis xerophila</i>	Desert Greenhood	VU	V	1	None	Dry woodland on fertile red loamy soils, on or around granite or quartzite outcrops.	Unlikely
<i>Swainsona pyrophila</i>	Yellow Swainson-pea	VU	R	1	None	Short-lived, fire-adapted species that occurs in mallee woodland on sandy and loamy soils.	Unlikely

EPBC Act: EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable. NPW Act: E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare.

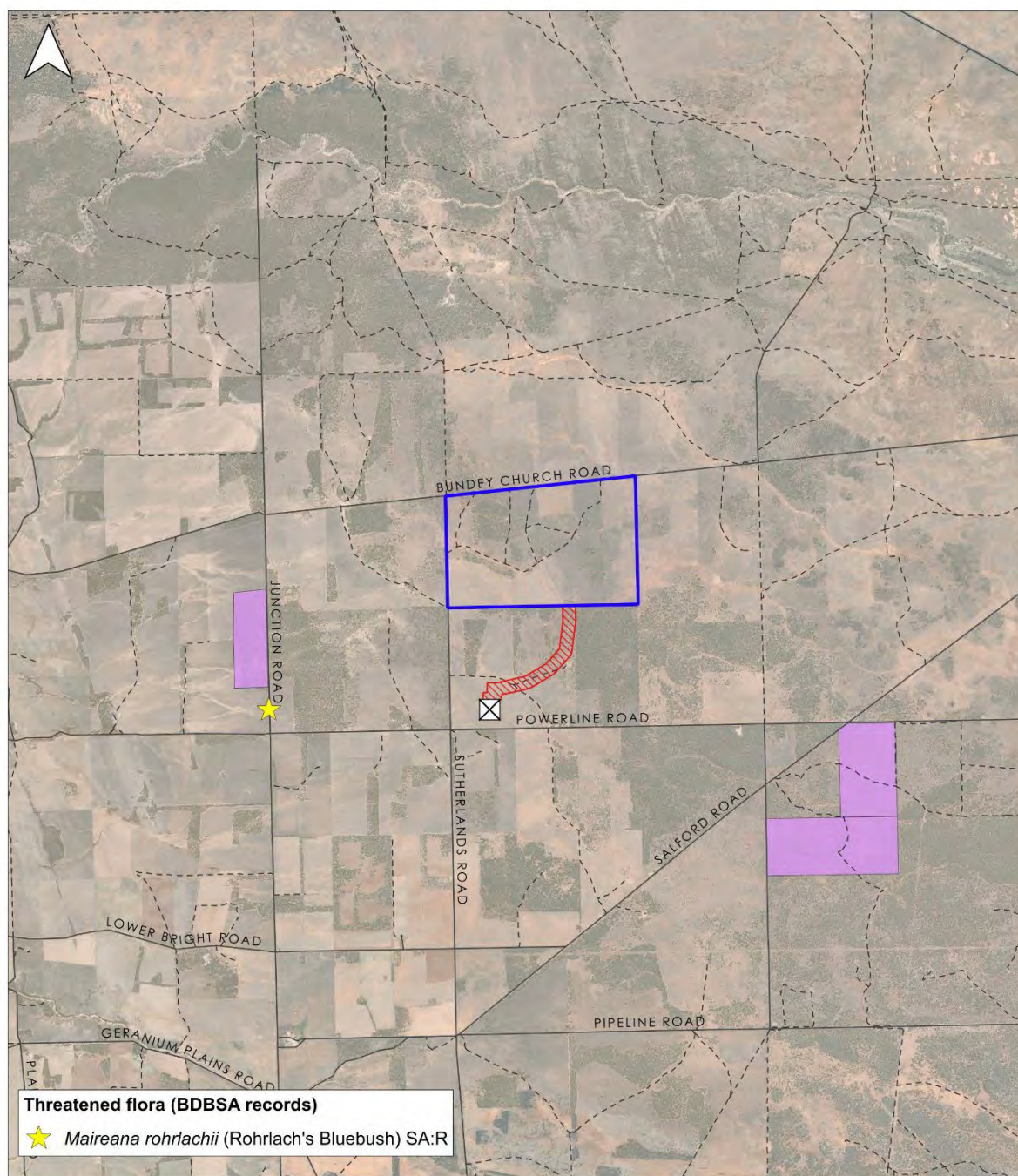


Figure 8. State threatened flora records within 5 km of the Project area.

4.4.5 Nationally Threatened Fauna

Twenty-one species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified by the PMST as having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project area (Table 8). Of these, two species had historical records within 5 km since 1995 (Figure 9):

- **Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis* – EPBC: VU)**

The species occurs across much of mainland Australia, occupying a wide range of open woodland and shrubland environments. It shows a strong preference for relatively undisturbed habitats dominated by Acacia and/or Eucalypt species, where an understorey of grasses, shrubs, and herbaceous litter provides foraging resources (DCCEEW 2024). Key threats include habitat loss and degradation through land clearance for agriculture, overgrazing by livestock and rabbits, and predation by introduced animals such as cats and foxes (DCCEEW 2024).

- **Hooded Robin (south-eastern) (*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata* – EPBC: EN, NPW: R)**

The species occurs across south-eastern Australia and relies on dry eucalypt and acacia woodlands and shrublands with a structurally diverse mix of trees, shrubs, grasses and fallen timber. While they can occur in patches as small as 2.9 ha, in agricultural landscapes patches larger than 10 ha are preferred (DCCEEW 2024a). Key threats include predation from introduced mammals such as cats and foxes, competition from Noisy Miners, and habitat degradation caused by invasive weeds, overgrazing by stock, rabbits, and abundant kangaroos (DCCEEW 2024a).

Both species were confirmed to occur within the data campus area during an ecological assessment of the site undertaken in Dec 2025 and February 2026.

4.4.6 State Threatened Fauna

Ten fauna species listed as threatened under the NPW Act had historical records from within 5 km of the Project area since 1995 (Table 8 and Figure 9). One species had historical records from within the Project area (Restless Flycatcher). Three species were considered as possible to occur within the Project area:

- White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* – NPW: R)
- Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* – NPW: V)
- Restless Flycatcher (*Myiagra inquieta* – NPW: R)
- Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* – NPW: R)

None of these species were observed during the site surveys.

4.4.7 Migratory Species

Nine listed migratory species were identified by the PMST as having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project area. All of these species are unlikely to utilise the Project area other than as a brief flyover considering the lack of suitable habitat and existing land use. Migratory species are largely associated with waterbodies associated with feeding and or refuge areas which are not present within the Project area.

4.4.8 Marine Species

Sixteen marine species listed under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project area. These were not considered as part of the desktop assessment with the Project area being entirely terrestrial in nature.

Table 8. EPBC and NPW threatened fauna and migratory species identified in the PMST (Source 1), BDBSA (Source 2), and Birdlife Australia data searches (Source 3), or observed in the field (Source 4). 'Known' refers to previous records within the Project area or observed in the field.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
AVES							
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Mi	R	1	None	Migratory shorebird. Occurs in a variety of coastal and inland wetland habitats with varying levels of salinity.	Unlikely
<i>Amytornis striatus howei</i>	Murray Mallee Striated Grasswren	EN	R	1	None	Sandplains dominated by mature <i>Triodia</i> ssp. typically with an overstorey of mallee eucalypts.	Unlikely
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	VU	-	1,2,3,4	24/10/2024	Open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. Prefers habitat with low tree densities and herbaceous understory litter cover which provides essential foraging habitat.	Known
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Mi	-	1	None	Aerial migratory species. Rarely recorded on the ground.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU	-	1	None	Migratory wetland species. Does not breed in Australia. Inhabits Intertidal mudflats, freshwater swamps, and saltwater lakes.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR	E	1	None	Migratory wetland species. Does not breed in Australia. Prefers coastal or inland mudflats but will also visit artificial dams and inland water habitats, freshwater and brackish wetlands.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Mi	R	1	None	Migratory wetland species. Inhabits freshwater or brackish wetlands, grassy or lightly vegetated coastal and inland swamps.	Unlikely
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough	-	R	2,3	23/10/2024	Open forests and woodlands, prefer wetter areas with abundant leaf-litter for feeding and mud available for nest building.	Possible
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU	R	1	None	Inhabits shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses in arid/semi-arid regions of inland areas. Widespread, but sparse distribution across Australia.	Unlikely
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	-	R	2	26/10/1993	Found in most habitats from rainforest to the arid zone and coast to alpine areas.	Unlikely
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	-	R	2,3	23/11/2001	Usually found near watercourses or utilizing patches of isolated trees. Hunts over open wooded grassland and other low vegetation.	Unlikely
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	VU	R	1	None	Migratory wetland species. Inhabits tussock grass and low dense sedges surrounding freshwater, permanent and ephemeral wetlands. Can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water.	Unlikely
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	VU	R	1	None	Mistletoe specialist. Woodlands that contain a high number of mature trees.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	-	V	2,3	10/11/2012	Open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland.	Possible
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	-	V	3	21/03/2008	Does not breed in Australia. Mostly aerial over wooded areas and cleared pasture.	Unlikely
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	V	1	None	Semi-arid to arid shrublands and low woodlands, especially those dominated by mallee and/or acacias, with sandy substrate and leaf litter for mound-building.	Unlikely
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	Pink Cockatoo (eastern)	EN	R	1	None	Arid and semi-arid areas in open woodland, timbered grasslands and Mulga, mallee, Callitris and Casuarina woodlands.	Unlikely
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern)	EN	R	1,2,3,4	12/02/2024	Lightly timbered woodland, dominated by acacia and or eucalypts.	Known
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Mi	-	1	None	Uncommon terrestrial migratory species. Prefers fast-flowing streams and rivers often in forested areas, in addition to lowland watercourses.	Unlikely
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Mi	-	1	None	Uncommon terrestrial migratory species. Inhabits a variety of damp or wet habitats including marshes and bogs. Forages in damp grassland or on bare ground at the edge of rivers, lakes and other wetlands.	Unlikely
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	-	R	2,3	21/03/2008	Open forests and woodlands and frequently seen in farmland.	Known
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	VU	V	1	None	Coastal, sub-coastal, inland, and semi-arid zones. Favours grasslands and grassy woodlands, often found near wetlands both near the coast and in semi-arid zones. Can occur in altered environments such as golf-courses and paddocks. Will forage on saltmarsh.	Unlikely
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	-	R	3	23/11/2001	Coastal dunes, wooded or shrubby grasslands, mallee and eucalypt woodland.	Possible
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Mi	E	1	None	Areas around shallow waters, sufficiently tolerant of human settlement to persist in suburban and sometimes urban environments.	Unlikely
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	CR	V	1	None	Inhabits semi-arid, native grasslands with a diversity of plant species, which usually occur on red-brown soils.	Unlikely
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	Regent Parrot (eastern)	VU	V	1	None	Mallee and riverine woodlands and farmland.	Possible
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	E	1	None	Shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and clay pans.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	1	None	Eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats including farmland and grassland. Prefer areas with relatively low tree density, little litter cover but high grass cover.	Unlikely
<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail	-	R	2	30/04/2024	Damp, densely forested woodlands and gullies with a thick overhead canopy and dense leaf litter.	Unlikely
MAMMALIA							
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat	VU	V	1	None	Mallee, Buloke, Box eucalypt dominated communities.	Unlikely
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat	-	R	2	23/04/2008	Sclerophyll forests to mallee and arid woodlands, rely heavily on hollow trees for roosting, will use man-made structures.	Unlikely
REPTILIA							
<i>Aprasia pseudopulchella</i>	Flinders Worm-lizard	VU	-	1	None	Stony or clay soils with a stony surface in open woodland or tussock grassland.	Unlikely
<i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i>	Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard	EN	E	1	None	Native grassland or grassy woodland with a sparse overstorey which has not been previously ploughed, particularly in areas with free-draining grey-brown or red calcareous soils on lower slopes of hillsides.	Unlikely
AMPHIBIA							
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Southern Bell Frog	VU	V	1	None	A variety of still or slow-flowing natural or artificial wetlands, riverine floodplains and farm dams.	Unlikely
FISH							
<i>Galaxias rostratus</i>	Flathead Galaxias	CR	-	1	None	Still or slow-moving freshwater wetlands or lowland streams.	Unlikely
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod	VU	-	1	None	Main channels of rivers and larger tributaries.	Unlikely

EPBC Act; EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable. NPW Act: E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare.

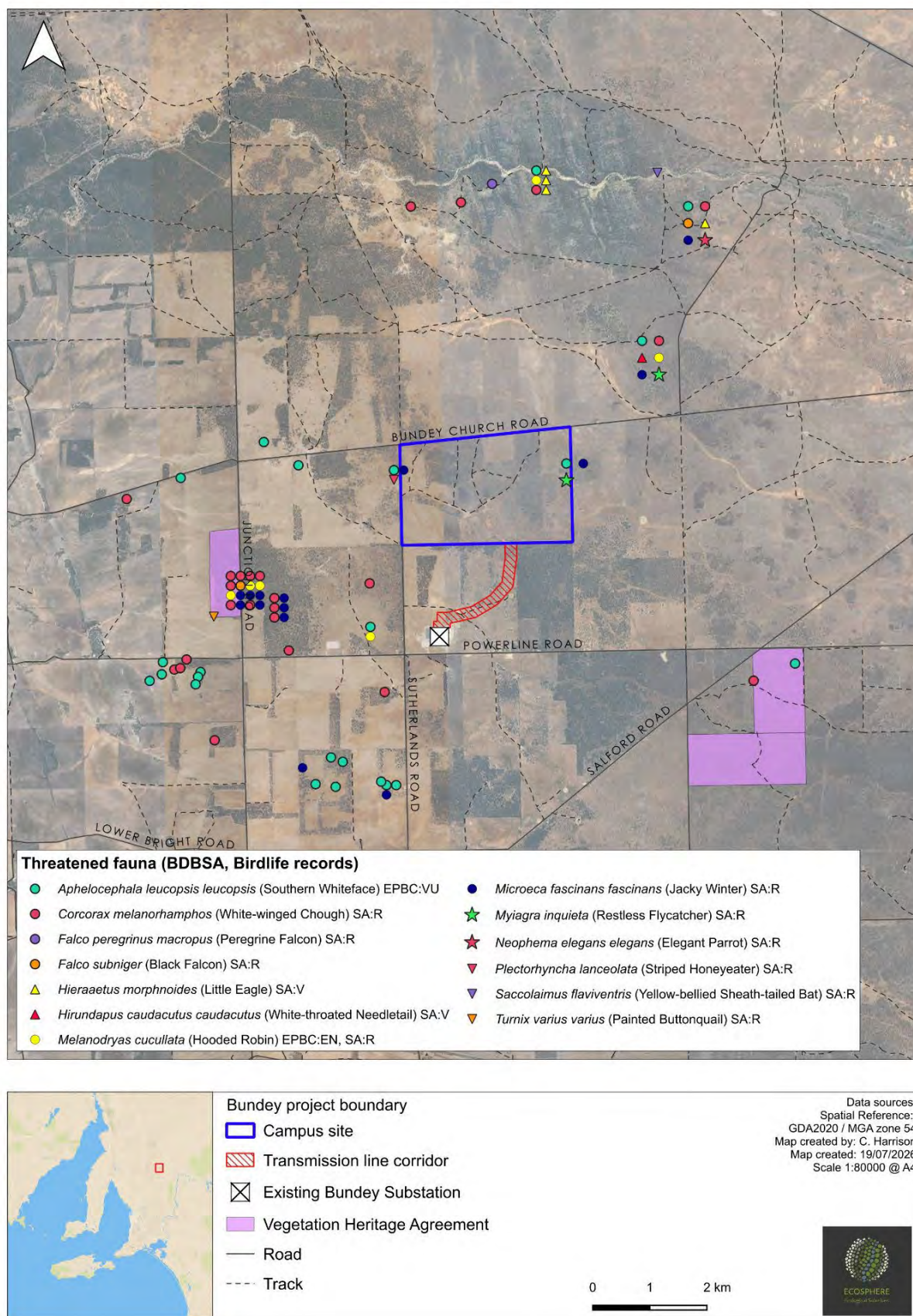


Figure 9. Historical records for conservation significant fauna species within 5km of the Project area since 1995.

4.5 Cumulative Impact

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must consider the potential cumulative impact, both direct and indirect, that is reasonably likely to result from a proposed clearance activity.

No additional areas are anticipated to be affected by the construction of this development. While there may be some minor effects such as runoff, dust, or other temporary disturbances, these are expected to be minimal and unlikely to result in any long-term impacts on the vegetation in the surrounding area.

4.6 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must have regard to the mitigation hierarchy. The NVC will also consider, with the aim to minimise, impacts on biological diversity, soil, water and other natural resources, threatened species or ecological communities under the EPBC Act or listed species under the NP&W Act.

a) **Avoidance – outline measures taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation**

The current proposed layout has been through several iterations, based on information from field surveys by Ecosphere, to best avoid vegetation of the highest ecological value where possible, and to avoid, as much as possible, impacts on the MBC TEC. Due to the scale of the project, complete avoidance of vegetation clearance is not possible.

b) **Minimisation – if clearance cannot be avoided, outline measures taken to minimise the extent, duration and intensity of impacts of the clearance on biodiversity to the fullest possible extent (whether the impact is direct, indirect or cumulative).**

The data centre campus site layout has been developed with careful consideration of environmental, construction and operational constraints. Key design decisions have been guided by a commitment to minimising ecological impact (with particular emphasis on threatened ecological communities), with buildings and infrastructure positioned on lower value or previously disturbed agricultural land.

The reticulation footprint for services (e.g. power, water, fibre) has been minimised where feasible, with the building layout clustered. This clustering has also allowed for to maximum land use efficiency and to maximise the area designated and set aside for a proposed ecological offset. Earthworks have been minimised through considered response to site topography.

1. Ecological Impact & Vegetation

- Data halls and plant areas are sited on previously disturbed or low ecological value land, avoiding mapped significant vegetation communities and habitat corridors
- Buffer setbacks (min. 10m) from sensitive ecological zones embedded into the site layout
- Data halls clustered in NE corner reduces fragmentation and ongoing disturbance across the property once operational – i.e. less frequent movements / maintenance across the broader site.

2. Overhead Lines & Utilities

- Reticulation overhead for HV power with guidance provided by ElectraNet, with underground reticulation for communications, and service corridors minimised where possible to reduce visual impact and land disturbance
- Utility infrastructure routed along road corridors where possible to consolidate disturbance and minimise easement requirements

3. Land Use & Building Positioning

- Buildings and hardstand clustered to maximise efficiency and minimise total land disturbance
- Layout avoids ephemeral watercourse, with cut and fill minimised through considered siting relative to site topography

4. Water Management

- Stormwater detention and drainage infrastructure located away from sensitive areas
- Cooling system water use assessed and minimised; flood immunity for critical infrastructure confirmed against applicable standards

5. Access, Egress & Emergency Management

- Multiple access and egress routes provisioned to consider separation of heavy vehicle, staff, and emergency service movements during both construction and operations phase
- Asset Protection Zones, perimeter roads, swale drainage and laydown space, and emergency water storage incorporated into the layout in response to bushfire risk

6. Noise, Visual & Amenity

- Plant orientated to direct noise away from sensitive receivers, with associated positioning of the halls to reduce impacts
- Building mass consolidated within smaller portion of the site to reduce visual impact on surrounding landscape

c) Rehabilitation or restoration – outline measures taken to rehabilitate ecosystems that have been degraded, and to restore ecosystems that have been degraded, or destroyed by the impact of clearance that cannot be avoided or further minimized, such as allowing for the re-establishment of the vegetation.

Areas temporarily disturbed during construction, including construction laydown and hardstand areas, will be rehabilitated following completion of works. Rehabilitation measures will include the retention, appropriate stockpiling, and replacement of topsoil to preserve soil structure, seed banks and microbial communities, thereby facilitating the natural re-establishment of native vegetation. Temporarily disturbed areas will be reshaped where required to reinstate natural surface conditions and support vegetation recovery.

The permanent removal of domestic stock from the site will further support rehabilitation and restoration by reducing grazing pressure, trampling, and soil disturbance, allowing native vegetation to regenerate naturally and improving habitat condition over time. Reduced grazing impacts are expected to promote increased vegetation cover, structural complexity, and recruitment of native species within degraded areas.

In addition, an area of approximately 146.5 ha, including approximately 75 ha of the MBC TEC will be permanently fenced and managed as an on-ground offset. This area will be protected from ongoing degrading processes, including livestock grazing, and managed to support the long-term recovery and persistence of native vegetation and associated ecological values. Management actions may include monitoring vegetation condition, controlling threatening processes where required, and promoting natural regeneration to improve habitat quality and ecosystem function over time.

The broader project area will also be secured through perimeter fencing for operational and security purposes. While this fencing will exclude livestock, it will also provide an opportunity to actively manage kangaroo abundance within the site, where required, to reduce grazing pressure and support vegetation recovery, particularly within regenerating and high conservation value areas. Furthermore, the design and feasibility of predator exclusion fencing (targeting feral cats and foxes) is being considered as part of the long-term management approach for TEC areas. If implemented, such measures would reduce predation pressure on native fauna and further support the restoration and persistence of ecosystem function and ecological values within rehabilitated areas.

Collectively, these measures are expected to facilitate the rehabilitation of temporarily disturbed areas and contribute to the restoration and long-term ecological resilience of degraded vegetation communities within the broader project area.

d) Offset – any adverse impact on native vegetation that cannot be avoided or further minimized should be offset by the achievement of a significant environmental benefit that outweighs that impact.

The proponent aims to offset part of the clearance with an on-ground SEB Area (Offset Area) to protect approximately 75 ha of mallee vegetation that meets criteria to be classed as supporting the MBC TEC, as well as exploring land options to offset the remaining SEB points balance with an on-ground offset within the Sutherlands environmental IBRA. If a suitable on-ground offset cannot be achieved, the remainder of the offset will be paid into the Native Vegetation Fund.

4.7 Principles of Clearance (Schedule 1, *Native Vegetation Act 1991*)

The Native Vegetation Council will consider Principles 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) when assigning a level of Risk under Regulation 16 of the Native Vegetation Regulations. The Native Vegetation Council will consider all the principles of clearance of the Act as relevant, when considering an application referred under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Principle of clearance	Considerations																																																																
Principle 1a - it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species	<u>Relevant information</u> The number of plant species recorded (native and introduced) for each vegetation association:																																																																
	<table><tr><th>Site</th><th>Native Species</th><th>Introduced Species</th><th>Bushland Diversity Score</th></tr><tr><td colspan="4">BLOCK A</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>14.0</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>14.0</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>16.0</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>12</td><td>1</td><td>20.0</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>13</td><td>1</td><td>20.0</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>13</td><td>1</td><td>20.0</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>17</td><td>1</td><td>20.0</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>14.0</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>1</td><td>20.0</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>11</td><td>1</td><td>18.0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">BLOCK B</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>17</td><td>3</td><td>13.0</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>10.0</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>27</td><td>4</td><td>16.0</td></tr></table>	Site	Native Species	Introduced Species	Bushland Diversity Score	BLOCK A				3	8	1	14.0	4	8	1	14.0	6	10	1	16.0	7	12	1	20.0	8	13	1	20.0	9	13	1	20.0	10	17	1	20.0	11	8	1	14.0	12	12	1	20.0	13	11	1	18.0	BLOCK B				1	17	3	13.0	3	6	2	10.0	10	27	4	16.0
	Site	Native Species	Introduced Species	Bushland Diversity Score																																																													
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	All Sites																																																																
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u>																																																																
	The vegetation proposed for clearance does not contain species considered locally restricted or poorly represented in the area. The associations recorded within the disturbance footprint are characteristic of the surrounding vegetation and occurs extensively across the Project area and wider landscape. As such, clearance is unlikely to measurably reduce local floristic diversity or result in the loss of important representations of native plant species, with equivalent vegetation and species composition remaining abundant in retained and adjacent areas.																																																																

Principle of clearance	Considerations
Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife	<u>Relevant information</u> List of threatened species that were recorded or may use the vegetation: <u>Recorded:</u> Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> – EPBC: VU) Hooded Robin (<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> – EPBC: EN, NPW: R) <u>May use Vegetation:</u> White-winged Chough (<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i> – NPW: R) Little Eagle (<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> - NPW: V) Restless Flycatcher (<i>Myiagra inquieta</i> – NPW: R) Elegant Parrot (<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i> – NPW: R) The vegetation may form part of a habitat corridor for some species, but vegetation clearance is unlikely to disrupt animal movement given the large area of unimpacted vegetation remaining on the property. Vegetation clearance does not result in the physical separation of any remnants and will not significantly reduce an area of habitat refuge. The areas proposed for clearance are generally very open and degraded, lacking the dense cover preferred by smaller species of woodland birds.

Site	Seriously at Variance	At Variance	Threatened Fauna Score	Unit Biodiversity Score
BLOCK A				
3	✓	-	0.08	26.31
4	✓	-	0.1	37.36
6	-	✓	0.04	32.52
7	✓	-	0.1	63.49
8	✓	-	0.1	70.14
9	✓	-	0.1	63.31
10	✓	-	0.1	109.44
11	✓	-	0.1	29.15
12	✓	-	0.1	47.3
13	-	✓	0.04	31.06
BLOCK B				
1	✓	-	0.1	34.16
3	✓	-	0.08	27.00
10	✓	-	0.1	64.72
Tree	Seriously at Variance	At Variance	Threatened Fauna Score	Biodiversity Score
1	-	✓	1.00	3.54
2	-	✓	1.00	0.59
3	-	✓	1.00	0.56
4	✓	-	1.80	0.46
5	✓	-	1.80	0.51
6	-	✓	0.60	0.17
7	-	✓	0.60	0.46
9	✓	-	1.80	0.53
10	✓	-	1.80	1.03
11	✓	-	1.80	0.49
13	✓	-	1.80	0.53
14	✓	-	1.80	0.97

Principle of clearance	Considerations
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> Impacts have been minimised through avoidance of higher quality habitat where practicable, with clearance preferentially located within more degraded areas. Vegetation proposed for clearance is generally of lower habitat quality and includes scattered trees that are largely isolated from more intact woodland areas present within the broader landscape. Suitable habitat for fauna species, including threatened species, will remain extensive and connected throughout the Project area and surrounding region. Consequently, the proposed clearance is not expected to adversely affect the population size, extent, structure, continuity, or habitat availability of threatened species, remove a significant proportion of species occupancy, or impede the recovery of threatened fauna populations.
Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	<u>Relevant information</u> <i>Maireana Rohrlachii</i> (Rohrlach's Bluebush - NPW: R) was recorded growing under Tree 10, and possibly in other locations within the site, however, was heavily grazed and unable to be positively identified. No other threatened flora species were considered likely to occur within the Project area. Threatened Flora Score – 0.04
	<u>Assessment against the principles</u> <u>At Variance</u> Site 11
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> Ecosphere ecologists have recorded the species across much of the state, where it is generally widespread but seldom locally common. It is often observed in disturbed environments, including rocky hill crests and sheep pastures, particularly at wind farm sites within the Mid North region. The species appears to be relatively unpalatable to grazing stock, and its rating may therefore relate more to naturally low abundance and limited regeneration capacity than to grazing pressure alone. Clearance is unlikely to affect the long-term viability, distribution, or persistence of the species within the wider area.
Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered:	<u>Relevant information</u> Threatened communities under the EPBC Act: Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion - Endangered Threatened Community Score – 1.4
	<u>Assessment against the principles</u> <u>Seriously at Variance</u> Site A10 and Site B10
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> Clearance of vegetation supporting habitat for this TEC has been limited to 0.17 ha within the site, with no clearance creating isolated habitat fragments. Impacts are largely confined to construction pads beneath transmission pylons, which are expected to naturally regenerate with chenopod shrubs over time, maintaining connectivity with surrounding habitat, and the proposed clearance is unlikely to reduce habitat corridors or disrupt fauna movement associated with the TEC.

Principle of clearance	Considerations
Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared.	<u>Relevant information</u> Remnancy figures for IBRA Association and IBRA Subregion: Sutherlands association - 47% Murray Mallee subregion- 21% <u>Total Biodiversity Score – Block A</u> Site 3 – 1768.82 Site 4 – 730.76 Site 6 – 21.46 Site 7 – 67.30 Site 8 – 427.15 Site 9 – 5463.65 Site 10 – 5.47 Site 11 – 2095.89 Site 12 – 259.68 Site 13 – 45.97 <u>Total Biodiversity Score – Block B</u> Site 1 – 93.26 Site 3 – 174.96 Site 10 – 7.77
	<u>Assessment against the principles</u> <u>Seriously at Variance</u> All sites in both Blocks
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> The vegetation associations present within the Project area are well represented within the IBRA subregion and environmental association.
	<u>Relevant information</u> Vegetation is not growing in, or associated with, a wetland environment.
Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	<u>Assessment against the principles</u> N/A
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> N/A
Principle 1g - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.	<u>Relevant information</u> The sites are unlikely to have any significant contributions to the amenity of the region.
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> The area is not on a tourist route, and the vegetation is well-represented within the wider area.

Principles of Clearance (h-m) will be considered by comments provided by the local NRM Board or relevant Minister. The Data Report should contain information on these principles where relevant and where sufficient information or expertise is available.

4.8 Risk Assessment

Determine the level of risk associated with the application

Total clearance	No. of trees	12
	Area (ha)	286.24
	Total biodiversity Score	13,265.53
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1(b) & 1 (d)
Risk assessment outcome		Level 4

5 Clearance Summary

5.1 Clearance Areas Summary Table for data centre campus site

Block / Stage	Site	Species diversity score	Threatened ecological community Score	Threatened plant score	Threatened fauna score	UBS	Area (ha)	Total biodiversity score	Loss factor	SEB points required	SEB payment	Admin fee
A	3	14	1	0	0.08	26.31	6.29	165.37	1.0	182.04	\$72,335.48	\$3,978.45
A	4	14	1	0	0.1	37.36	2.13	79.63	1.0	87.54	\$34,784.93	\$1,913.17
A	7	20	1	0	0.1	63.49	1.35	85.66	1.0	94.28	\$37,463.14	\$2,060.47
A	8	20	1	0	0.1	70.14	2.13	149.10	1.0	164.34	\$65,302.21	\$3,591.62
A	9	20	1	0	0.1	63.31	38.13	2413.72	1.0	2655.41	\$1,055,154.74	\$58,033.51
A	11	14	1	0.04	0.1	29.15	73.17	2132.78	1.0	2346.20	\$932,286.93	\$51,275.78
B	3	14	1	0	0.08	26.31	66.67	1754.05	1.0	1929.50	\$766,706.86	\$42,168.88
B	4	14	1	0	0.1	37.36	2.43	90.75	1.0	99.86	\$39,680.41	\$2,182.42
B	6	16	1	0	0.04	32.52	0.33	10.86	1.0	11.80	\$4,688.85	\$257.89
B	8	20	1	0	0.1	70.14	3.05	214.13	1.0	235.32	\$93,506.85	\$5,142.88
B	9	20	1	0	0.1	63.31	16.79	1063.20	1.0	1169.27	\$464,621.58	\$25,554.19
B	10	20	1.4	0	0.1	109.44	0.01	0.70	1.0	1.20	\$476.83	\$26.23
B	11	14	1	0.04	0.1	29.15	1.23	35.87	1.0	39.44	\$15,671.89	\$861.95
B	12	20	1	0	0.1	47.3	1.84	87.09	1.0	95.73	\$38,039.31	\$2,092.16
B	13	18	1	0	0.04	31.06	0.45	13.88	1.0	15.38	\$6,111.40	\$336.13
C	1	20	1	0	0.1	56.81	2.73	154.98	1.0	170.60	\$67,789.68	\$3,728.43
C	3	14	1	0	0.08	26.31	0.82	21.59	1.0	23.73	\$9,429.36	\$518.61
C	4	14	1	0	0.1	37.36	16.13	602.69	1.0	662.88	\$263,402.25	\$14,487.12
C	8	20	1	0	0.1	70.14	0.83	58.32	1.0	64.04	\$25,446.96	\$1,399.58
C	9	20	1	0	0.1	63.31	37.74	2389.39	1.0	2628.25	\$1,044,362.43	\$57,439.93
C	10	20	1.4	0	0.1	109.44	0.17	18.41	1.0	20.46	\$8,129.99	\$447.15
C	11	14	1	0.04	0.1	29.15	5.85	170.58	1.0	187.58	\$74,536.86	\$4,099.53
C	12	20	1	0	0.1	47.3	3.65	172.55	1.0	189.92	\$75,466.68	\$4,150.67
C	13	18	1	0	0.04	31.06	1.03	31.97	1.0	35.19	\$13,983.11	\$769.07
						Total	286.2362	12059.54		13265.53	\$5,271,196.10	\$289,915.77

5.2 Scattered Trees Summary Table

Tree or Cluster ID	Number of trees	Fauna Habitat score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score	Loss factor	SEB Points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee
1	1	1	0	3.54	1	3.89	\$1,545.73	\$85.02
2	1	1	0	0.59	1	0.65	\$258.28	\$14.21
3	1	1	0	0.56	1	0.62	\$246.36	\$13.55
4	1	1.8	0	0.46	1	0.51	\$202.65	\$11.15
5	1	1.8	0	0.51	1	0.56	\$222.52	\$12.24
6	1	0.6	0	0.17	1	0.19	\$75.50	\$4.15
7	1	0.6	0	0.46	1	0.51	\$202.65	\$11.15
9	1	1.8	0	0.53	1	0.58	\$230.47	\$12.68
10	1	1.8	0	1.03	1	1.13	\$449.02	\$24.70
11	1	1.8	0	0.49	1	0.54	\$214.57	\$11.80
13	1	1.8	0	0.53	1	0.58	\$230.47	\$12.68
14	1	1.8	0	0.97	1	1.07	\$425.18	\$23.38
Total	12			9.84		10.83	\$4,303.40	\$236.71

5.3 Totals Summary Table

	Total biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB payment	Admin fee	Total payment
Application	12059.54	13,265.53	\$5,271,196.10	\$289,915.77	\$5,561,111.87

Economies of Scale Factor	0.35
Rainfall (mm)	279

6 Significant Environmental Benefit

A Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) is required for approval to clear under Division 5 of the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*. The NVC must be satisfied that as a result of the loss of vegetation from the clearance that an SEB will result in a positive impact on the environment that is over and above the negative impact of the clearance.

ACHIEVING AN SEB

Indicate how the SEB will be achieved by ticking the appropriate box and providing the associated information:

- ☒ Establish a new SEB Area on land owned by the proponent.
- ☐ Use SEB Credit that the proponent has established. Provide the SEB Credit Ref. No. _____
- ☐ Apply to have SEB Credit assigned from another person or body. The [application form](#) needs to be submitted with this Data Report.
- ☐ Apply to have an SEB to be delivered by a Third Party. The [application form](#) needs to be submitted with this Data Report.
- ☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund.

PAYMENT SEB

If a payment was the preferred option it would be \$5,500,434.66.

As based on the SEB credit register accessed 05/08/2026 there are currently no on-ground SEB offset areas available (either as active credit sites or potential credit sites listed with the NVC) within the same IBRA Association.

Use of all other available credits within the same IBRA Region and ignoring the criteria of like-for-like or better required by the NVC would provide 874.19 SEB points against the 13,120.79 required.

The proponent aims to offset part of the clearance with an on-ground SEB Area (Offset Area) to protect approximately 146.5 ha of native vegetation (including approximately 75 ha of mallee vegetation that meets criteria to be classed as supporting the MBC TEC), as well as exploring land options to offset the remaining SEB points balance with an on-ground offset within the Sutherlands environmental IBRA. If a suitable on-ground offset cannot be achieved, the remainder of the offset will be paid into the Native Vegetation Fund to meet the SEB requirement.

7 References

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2026) Protected Matters Search Tool. Accessed: 9th of February 2026. Available at: <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool>

Department for Environment and Water (DEW) (2026) BDBSA Supertable overview. Accessed: 9th of February 2026. Available at: <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/science/information-and-data/biological-databases-of-south-australia>

NatureMaps (2026) EnviroData SA. Government of South Australia, Department of Environment and Water (DEW). Available at: <http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps>

Native Vegetation Council (2024) Bushland Assessment Manual. Government of South Australia, Department for Environment and Water, Adelaide.

8 Appendices

8.1 PMST Results

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Protected Matters Search Tool

Report Generated - 10:42AM - 03 December 2025

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	0
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	4
Listed Threatened Species	28
Listed Migratory Species	9

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	2
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	10
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	0
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	0
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	16
Whales and Other Cetaceans	0
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.

Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here. Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

[Report Metadata](#)

[Caveat](#)

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)

Ramsar Site No.	Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
25	THE COORONG, AND LAKES ALEXANDRINA AND ALBERT WETLAND	100 - 150km upstream	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

Community ID	Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence		Buffer Status
			Rank	Text	
36	Peppermint Box (Eucalyptus odorata) Grassy Woodland of South Australia	Critically Endangered	May	Community may occur within area	In feature area
37	Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia	Critically Endangered	May	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
151	Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion	Endangered	Likely	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
3	Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions	Endangered	May	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category
906	<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered
856	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered
91648	<i>Amytornis striatus howei</i>	Murray Mallee Striated Grasswren, Striated	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
67093	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin	Bird	Known	Species or species	Endangered
82926	<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern),	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
77037	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
929	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
934	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
59398	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
863	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
874	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
726	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
470	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
59612	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	Regent Parrot (eastern)	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
529	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
84745	<i>Galaxias rostratus</i>	Flathead Galaxias, Beaked Minnow, Flat-	Fish	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered
66633	<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod	Fish	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
1828	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog,	Frog	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
83395	<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern	Mammal	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
1270	<i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i>	Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard, Adelaide Blue-	Reptile	May	Species or species	Endangered
1666	<i>Aprasia pseudopulchella</i>	Flinders Ranges Worm-lizard	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
24390	<i>Caladenia tensa</i>	Greencomb Spider-orchid, Rigid Spider-	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Endangered
11956	<i>Dodonaea subglandulifera</i>	Peep Hill Hop-bush	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Endangered
8838	<i>Acacia glandulicarpa</i>	Hairy-pod Wattle	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
7997	<i>Pterostylis xerophila</i>	Desert Greenhood	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
19507	<i>Codonocarpus pyramidalis</i>	Slender Bell-fruit, Camel Poison	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
56344	<i>Swainsona pyrophila</i>	Yellow Swainson-pea	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
9218	<i>Acacia menzeli</i>	Menzel's Wattle	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Presence		Threatened Category
				Rank	Text	
642	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
863	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable
644	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
874	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable
59309	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
856	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Critically Endangered
858	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
952	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
678	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Presence		Threatened Category
				Rank	Text	
642	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
863	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe,	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable
83425	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	
943	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
644	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
874	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Vulnerable
726	<i>Neophema</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	Vulnerable
59309	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
856	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Critically Endangered
858	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
952	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
66521	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
670	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
678	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Bird	Likely	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	
612	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	
77037	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted	Bird	May	Species or species habitat may occur within area	Endangered

State and Territory Reserves

[Resource Information]

Protected Area ID	Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Jurisdiction	Environment	Buffer Status
SA 727	Unnamed (No.HA727)	Heritage Agreement	SA	State	Terrestrial	In buffer area only
SA 1511	Unnamed (No.HA1511)	Heritage Agreement	SA	State	Terrestrial	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals

[Resource Information]

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome
2024/09922	Solar River Project	SA	Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)	Assessment	Assessment Approach Determined	
2019/0468	SA-NSW Energy	SA	Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)	Post-Approval	Approval Decision Made	Controlled Action
2001/380	Electricity	NSW	Energy Generation and Supply (non-renewable)	Completed	Withdrawn	Controlled Action
2015/7522	Improving rabbit	NSW	Natural Resources Management	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action
2024/09929	Goyder North	SA	Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)	Assessment	Assessment Approach Determined	
2024/09849	MARA Team Testing -	ACT	Agriculture and Forestry	Post-Approval	Cancelled	
2017/7996	INDIGO Marine Cable	CM	Telecommunications	Post-Approval	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action
2024/09787	Razorback Iron Ore	SA	Mining	Assessment	Assessment Approach Determined	
2017/8127	INDIGO Central	NSW	Telecommunications	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action
2002/726	SA-NSW Electricity	SA	Energy Generation and Supply (non-renewable)	Completed	Withdrawn	Controlled Action

8.2 BDBSA Flora Records within 5 km

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	Veined Wait-a-while			28/10/2019
<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i>	Spine Bush			2/05/2024
<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>	Umbrella Wattle			2/05/2024
<i>Acacia sclerophylla</i> var. <i>sclerophylla</i>	Hard-leaf Wattle			22/11/2023
<i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i>	Bullock Bush			31/05/2023
<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box Mistletoe			19/11/2018
<i>Amyema</i> sp.	Mistletoe			31/05/2023
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed			30/04/2024
<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i> ssp. <i>acutibractea</i>	Pointed Saltbush			16/09/2010
<i>Atriplex pumilio</i>	Mat Saltbush			16/09/2010
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	Saltbush			7/01/2021
<i>Atriplex stipitata</i>				2/05/2024
<i>Atriplex stipitata</i> (NC)	Bitter Saltbush			6/11/2012
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>	Bladder Saltbush			31/05/2023
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> ssp. (NC)	Bladder Saltbush			8/05/2008
<i>Austrostipa acroclita</i>	Graceful Spear-grass			6/11/2012
<i>Austrostipa drummondii</i>	Cottony Spear-grass			16/09/2010
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Spear-grass			31/05/2023
<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	Rusty Spear-grass			31/05/2023
<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>	Balcarra Spear-grass			22/11/2023
<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	Tall Spear-grass			1/05/2024
<i>Austrostipa platychaeta</i>	Flat-awn Spear-grass			31/05/2023
<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.	Spear-grass			2/05/2024
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat			31/05/2023
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat			22/09/2018
<i>Brachyscome ciliaris</i> var.	Variable Daisy			22/09/2018
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed			2/05/2024
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle			12/02/2024
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Star Thistle			2/05/2024

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
<i>Chenopodium curvispicatum</i>	Cottony Goosefoot			31/05/2023
<i>Chenopodium desertorum</i> ssp.	Desert Goosefoot			12/02/2024
<i>Chenopodium desertorum</i> ssp. <i>desertorum</i>	Frosted Goosefoot			6/11/2012
<i>Citrullus amarus</i>	Bitter Melon			22/09/2018
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	Narrow-leaf Bindweed			31/05/2023
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i> ssp.	Narrow-leaf Bindweed			28/10/2019
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy Bindweed			31/05/2023
<i>Cratystylis conocephala</i>	Bluebush Daisy			2/05/2024
<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>	Ball Bindyi			2/05/2024
<i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp. <i>nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush			6/11/2012
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var.	Ruby Saltbush			2/05/2024
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush			2/05/2024
<i>Eremophila deserti</i>	Turkey-bush			16/12/2018
<i>Eremophila glabra</i> ssp.	Tar Bush			15/12/2018
<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	Weeping Emubush			30/04/2024
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	Broom Emubush			2/05/2024
<i>Eriochiton sclerolaenoides</i>	Woolly-fruit Bluebush			2/05/2024
<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Heron's-bill			22/09/2018
<i>Eucalyptus brachycalyx</i>	Gilja			31/05/2023
<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>	Yorrell			2/05/2024
<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Red Mallee			2/05/2024
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> ssp.	South Australian Blue Gum			8/05/2008
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> ssp.				2/05/2024
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> ssp. <i>oleosa</i>	Red Mallee			2/05/2024
<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i> -- <i>Eucalyptus yumbarrana</i>				2/05/2024
<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i> ssp.	Beaked Red Mallee			12/02/2024
<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i> ssp. <i>socialis</i>	Beaked Red Mallee			30/04/2024
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.				12/02/2024
<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> group				2/05/2024
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Spurge			12/02/2024
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	Leafless Cherry			2/05/2024
<i>Geijera linearifolia</i>	Sheep Bush			1/05/2024
<i>Grevillea huegelii</i>	Comb Grevillea			2/05/2024
<i>Hakea leucoptera</i> ssp. <i>leucoptera</i>	Silver Needlewood			16/12/2018
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Smooth Heliotrope			2/05/2024
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope			1/05/2024
<i>Heliotropium</i> sp.	Heliotrope			12/02/2024
<i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i>				22/11/2023
<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Blue Barley-grass			16/09/2010
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Barley			22/11/2023
<i>Hyalosperma semisterile</i>	Orange Sunray			23/09/2019
<i>Lepidium leptopetalum</i>	Shrubby Peppergrass			15/12/2018
<i>Lepidium phlebopetalum</i>	Veined Peppergrass			22/09/2018
<i>Lycium australe</i>	Australian Boxthorn			12/02/2024

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn			1/05/2024
<i>Lysiana exocarpi</i> ssp. <i>exocarpi</i>	Harlequin Mistletoe			30/04/2024
<i>Lysiana</i> sp.	Mistletoe			12/02/2024
<i>Maireana aphylla</i>	Cotton-bush			2/05/2024
<i>Maireana appressa</i>	Pale-fruit Bluebush			2/05/2024
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf Bluebush			2/05/2024
<i>Maireana erioclada</i>	Rosy Bluebush			12/02/2024
<i>Maireana georgei</i>	Satiny Bluebush			22/11/2023
<i>Maireana pentatropis</i>	Erect Mallee Bluebush			2/05/2024
<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>	Black Bluebush			2/05/2024
<i>Maireana radiata</i>	Radiate Bluebush			31/05/2023
<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>	Rohrlach's Bluebush		R	30/04/2024
<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>	Bluebush			2/05/2024
<i>Maireana</i> sp.	Bluebush/Fissure-plant			1/05/2024
<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>	Hairy-fruit Bluebush			7/01/2021
<i>Maireana turbinata</i>	Top-fruit Bluebush			28/10/2019
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound			2/05/2024
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Little Medic			23/09/2019
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr-medic			2/05/2024
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	Medic			2/05/2024
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender Iceplant			6/11/2012
<i>Moraea setifolia</i>	Thread Iris			22/11/2023
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Native Myrtle			31/05/2023
<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ssp.	False Sandalwood			2/05/2024
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco			30/04/2024
<i>Nicotiana goodspeedii</i>	Small-flower Tobacco			31/05/2023
<i>Nicotiana velutina</i>	Velvet Tobacco			15/12/2018
<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	Nitre-bush			2/05/2024
<i>Olearia calcarea</i>	Crinkle-leaf Daisy-bush			16/12/2018
<i>Olearia magniflora</i>	Splendid Daisy-bush			15/12/2018
<i>Olearia pimeleoides</i>	Pimelea Daisy-bush			30/04/2024
<i>Onopordum acaulon</i>	Horse Thistle			28/10/2019
<i>Rhagodia crassifolia</i>	Fleshy Saltbush			3/06/2019
<i>Rhagodia parabolica</i>	Mealy Saltbush			1/05/2024
<i>Rhagodia preissii</i> ssp. <i>preissii</i>	Mallee Saltbush			31/05/2023
<i>Rhagodia</i> sp.	Saltbush			1/05/2024
<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Spiny Saltbush			2/05/2024
<i>Rhagodia ulicina</i>	Intricate Saltbush			12/02/2024
<i>Roepera ammophilum</i> complex				1/05/2024
<i>Roepera apiculata</i>	Pointed Twinleaf			8/05/2008
<i>Roepera aurantiaca</i> ssp.	Shrubby Twinleaf			30/04/2024
<i>Roepera aurantiaca</i> ssp. <i>aurantiaca</i>	Shrubby Twinleaf			28/10/2019
<i>Roepera aurantiacum/eremaeum</i>	Shrubby Twinleaf			2/05/2024
<i>Roepera eremaea</i>				28/10/2019

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
<i>Roepera ovata</i>	Dwarf Twinleaf			16/09/2010
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	Dock			8/05/2008
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			31/05/2023
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum (NC)</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			23/09/2019
<i>Rytidosperma sp.</i>	Wallaby-grass			1/05/2024
<i>Salsola australis</i>	Buckbush			2/05/2024
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i> var.	Wild Sage			14/12/2018
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong			2/05/2024
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>	Spiny Fanflower			3/06/2019
<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Arabian Grass			16/09/2010
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>	Grey Bindyi			1/05/2024
<i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i>	Oblique-spined Bindyi			2/05/2024
<i>Sclerolaena patenticuspis</i>	Spear-fruit Bindyi			12/02/2024
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp.	Desert Senna			31/05/2023
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>alicia</i> x ssp. <i>coriacea</i>	Desert Senna			31/05/2023
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>filifolia</i>	Fine-leaf Desert Senna			28/10/2019
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. X <i>artemisioides</i>	Silver Senna			28/10/2019
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. X <i>coriacea</i>	Broad-leaf Desert Senna			8/05/2008
<i>Sida corrugata</i> var.	Corrugated Sida			31/05/2023
<i>Sida fibulifera</i>	Pin Sida			15/12/2018
<i>Sida intricata</i>	Twiggy Sida			23/09/2019
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	Smooth Mustard			31/05/2023
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London Mustard			14/12/2018
<i>Spergularia diandra</i>	Lesser Sand-spurrey			16/09/2010
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Salt Sand-spurrey			28/10/2019
<i>Templetonia egena</i>	Broombush Templetonia			31/05/2023
<i>Tetragonia sp.</i>	False Spinach			31/05/2023
<i>Thysanotus baueri</i>	Mallee Fringe-lily			14/12/2018
<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var.	Fuzzy New Holland Daisy			31/05/2023
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly New Holland Daisy			31/05/2023
<i>Vittadinia sp.</i>	New Holland Daisy			30/04/2024
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell			31/05/2023
<i>Westringia rigida</i>	Stiff Westringia			31/05/2023
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr			31/05/2023

8.3 BDBSA Fauna Records within 5 km

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter		R	29/11/1998
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	VU		25/10/2024
<i>Aprasia pseudopulchella</i>	Flinders Worm-lizard	VU		24/09/2011
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stonecurlew		R	1/12/1987
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU		13/12/1963
<i>Cinclosoma castanotum (NC)</i>	Chestnut-backed Quailthrush		ssp	6/11/2012

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough		R	17/12/2024
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough (MM)		R	30/09/2012
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos whiteae</i>	White-winged Chough		R	1/10/2017
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Brown Quail		V	8/05/2015
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		R	28/09/2012
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon		R	26/11/2001
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle		V	10/11/2012
<i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i>	Purple-gaped Honeyeater		R	7/11/2012
<i>Malurus splendens melanotus</i>	Black-backed Fairywren (MM)			10/11/2012
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	EN	R	14/09/2024
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	EN	R	22/10/2024
<i>Microeca fascians assimilis</i>	Jacky Winter (MM)			22/10/2024
<i>Microeca fascians fascians</i>	Jacky Winter (MLR, SE)		R	24/10/2024
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet Python		R	1/01/2007
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher		R	6/11/2012
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot		R	31/10/2023
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis depauperata</i>	White-eared Honeyeater			31/10/2023
<i>Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird (southern SA)			28/09/2012
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote			1/11/2023
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater		R	1/10/2017
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	Regent Parrot	VU	V	2/01/2013
<i>Ptilotula ornata</i>	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater			24/10/2024
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat		R	23/04/2008
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler		R	3/01/1993
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	24/03/2024
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		V	3/01/1993
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum		R	11/11/2003
<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail		R	30/04/2024