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**Project: Roma Ecological
Assessment Report
Lot 1 WV432**

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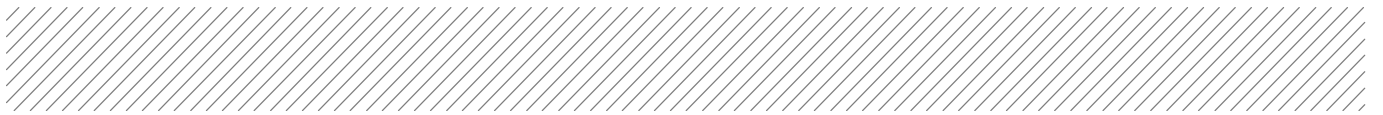
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1 Background

1.1 Project description

Santos Ltd (Santos) have commissioned Aurecon Australia Pty Ltd (Aurecon) to undertake ecological investigations of proposed areas of development for the Roma gas fields.

The Roma gas fields are located near the township of Roma and are characterised by undulating terrain with small elevated areas including the Thomby and Grafton Range. The dominant vegetation types within the Roma gas fields include Eucalypt and/or Brigalow woodlands, Blue grass or Mitchell grass downs, and smaller areas of White Cypress Pine and Mulga (Eddie 2007). The Roma gas fields are located within the Balonne River catchment.

Much of this area has been subject to cattle grazing and other agricultural practices, as well as previous development associated with the gas fields.

This report is specific to the proposed development areas listed below and shown in Figure 1.1:

- Road corridors on Lot 1 WV432
- Geotechnical survey locations situated within the above road corridor

These areas are collectively referred to as the 'proposed development area', and are located entirely within Lot 1 WV432. Note that the subject of this report is solely related to Lot 1 WV432. Where survey areas overlap additional properties, these sites will be further addressed in the report relevant to those properties/lots.

1.1 Purpose of report

The aim of this report is to provide an ecological assessment of the proposed development areas located on Lot 1 WV432 (Figure 1.1), and to identify areas and species of notable ecological or conservation value. This report does not make any recommendation regarding the development in relation to any Santos environmental authorities or other approvals.



Map by: PIC P:\GIS\Projects\215648_Fairview_Eco_Assessment\215648_Fairview_066.mxd 09/08/2011 14:34

Legend

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| ☆ EVNT and Type A Species | ESA Mapping (Including Buffer Areas) | Regional Ecosystem (VM Act Status) |
| ▭ Corridors - Ground Truth | ▨ Category A | ▭ Endangered - Dominant |
| ● Geotech Borehole | ▨ Category B | ▭ Endangered - Sub-dominant |
| ▭ Cadastre | ▨ Category C | ▭ Of Concern - Dominant |
| — Watercourse | | ▭ Of Concern - Sub-dominant |
| | | ▭ Least Concern |

Source:
Cadastre: DERM, 2011.
Regional Ecosystems: Version 6, The State of Queensland
(Department of Environment and Resource Management),
Nov 2009.



A1 scale: 1:5,500
0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters

Date: 09/08/2011 Version: 1 Job No: 215648
Coordinate system: GDA_1994_MGA_Zone_55

Santos Upstream Ecological Assessment

Figure 1-1: Location of Proposed Pipeline Corridors Investigated



2 Methodology

2.1 Desktop methodology

Proposed development areas have been projected on a range of maps provided by Santos. These maps include Regional Ecosystem (RE) Mapping (version 6.0; Department of Environment and Resource Management [DERM]), Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) mapping, drainage mapping and aerial photography. Where available ahead of time, these resources were reviewed to determine target areas for the field inspection. It is important to note that the RE classifications used in this report are based on the 'biodiversity status' of the vegetation and not the '*Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) status' of the vegetation. Note that figures created for this report are based on the official DERM mapping, which illustrates the VM Act status.

2.2 Field methodology

The proposed development area was assessed by two (2) Aurecon ecologists (Sarah Glauert and Sandra Walters) on 16 May 2011. These assessments were to determine the existing vegetation communities and habitat value of the proposed clearing within the development areas as well as to verify the RE mapping as produced by DERM.

GIS environmental constraints layers (eg RE Mapping, ESA mapping etc) and high resolution aerial photography were uploaded onto a toughbook (C5 mobile clinical assistant CFT-001 – Motion computing), with an integrated GPS used to locate surveys areas. Handheld Garmin GPS units (GPS map 76) were also used during the field investigations. It should be noted that while efforts were made to ensure the GPS co-ordinates provided in this report are accurate, a margin of error approximately +/- 15 m is expected due to the limitations of the devices used and the recording environment.

The road corridor was 100 m wide, with only part of the corridor situated on Lot 1 WV432, and the geotechnical survey locations were also assessed as part of the road corridor (a 50 m buffer zone around each survey location was assessed).

The ground-truthing of the proposed development areas included undertaking detailed flora species surveys including sampling of unknown flora, and recording all incidental fauna observations. All species known to be of conservation significance (such as endangered, vulnerable, near threatened or Type A species under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* [NC Act] or endangered, vulnerable or rare species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* [EPBC Act]) were recorded using the toughbook.

A list of flora species observed in the proposed development areas has been included in Appendix A. Incidental fauna observations are provided in the relevant sections throughout this report.



3 Ecological assessment

3.1 Road corridor

General

The road corridor is partially located on Lot 1 WV432 (Figure 1.1). The site is gently undulating with red silt-clay soils. The proposed development area has been extensively disturbed as a result of previous vegetation clearing associated with the existing road (Mount Saltbush Road) and for agricultural practices including stock grazing.

The proposed development area is currently mapped as non-remnant on the DERM RE mapping. The area does not occur within any areas identified as ESAs, with the nearest ESA located more than 2 km to the west of the corridor.

Two (2) watercourses are mapped within the development area (both stream order 2), located at the southern end of Lot 1 WV432.

A number of geotechnical locations were surveyed as part of this road corridor (as shown in Figure 1.1). The floristics and habitat values for these areas have been incorporated into the following sections as well.

A flora species list for the proposed development area (including the geotechnical survey locations) is provided in Appendix A.

Floristics

The road corridor is located within cleared *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box) woodland and is heavily disturbed. The area is scattered with occasional mature *E. populnea* and *Corymbia clarksoniana* (Clarkson's Bloodwood) individuals. Other shrubs include *Acacia excelsa* (Ironwood), *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga), *Grevillea striata* (Beefwood) and *Eremophila mitchellii* (False Sandalwood). The ground layer is dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel Grass), but a range of other native and exotic grasses are also present.

A species list was compiled for the entirety of the proposed road corridor, which did not distinguish between lots. Thus it is important to note that the species listed in Appendix A for this corridor were not necessarily present on the portion occurring on Lot 1 WV432.

Four (4) Type A restricted plants under the NC Act were identified within the proposed development area on Lot 1 WV432. Their location is provided in Table 1 below. None of these individuals occur within the buffer zones of the geotechnical survey locations on Lot 1 WV432.

A list of flora species observed within the proposed development area is presented in Appendix A.

No other flora species of conservation significance under the provisions of the NC Act or EPBC Act were present.

Table 1 Location of Type A Restricted Plant (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*)

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700844	7084149
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700848	7084192
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700858	7084295
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	700902	7084586

Habitat values

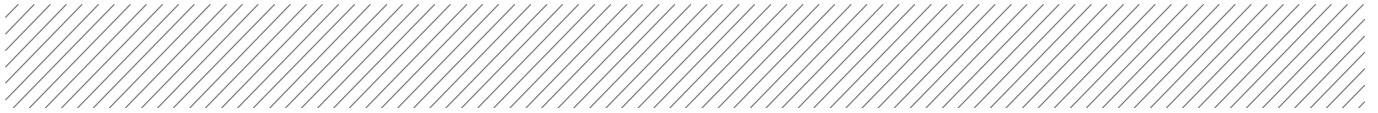
The habitat value of the proposed road corridor is moderate. Mature trees bearing hollows occur sporadically along its length, and large woody debris with hollows and fissured, flaky bark is also present in limited quantities. However, as the corridor is narrow and occurs within a highly fragmented landscape, its value to ground-dwelling and arboreal mammals would be marginal. The watercourses within the proposed development area have largely been cleared of riparian vegetation and therefore contain only moderate habitat value.

Tree hollows were observed to harbour nesting birds in other parts of the road corridor on adjoining lots, and this is likely to be of greatest habitat value to local fauna species. Incidental fauna species recorded within the proposed development area are provided in Table 2 below.

No fauna species listed as threatened under the provisions of either the EPBC Act or the NC Act were detected.

Table 2 Incidental fauna species recorded within the road corridor on Lot 1 WV432

Species	Common name
Birds	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy Wren
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon



Species	Common name
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Black-breasted Buzzard
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel
Mammals	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Canis lupis dingo</i>	Dingo
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna



4 Conclusion

The proposed development area occurs within a highly disturbed landscape and is predominantly located within cleared areas. Although the corridor is located within cleared areas, species of conservation significance were recorded at a number of locations (ie Type A restricted plants).

The proposed development area does not traverse any areas of remnant vegetation on the DERM RE mapping. No ESAs are mapped within the proposed development area.

Two (2) watercourses are mapped within the proposed development area, and both are stream order 2 watercourses. However, the riparian vegetation has been previously cleared and now only scattered trees and small patches of vegetation are retained along these watercourses.

Four (4) Type A restricted plant species were observed within the proposed development area.

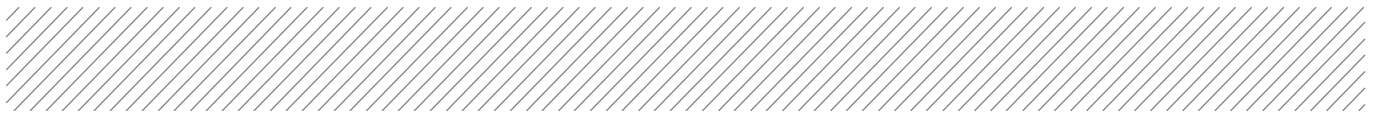
No species protected under the provisions of the EPBC Act were observed within the proposed development area during field investigations.



5 References

Eddie, C (2007) Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs of Eastern Queensland Oil and Gas Fields, First Edition, Santos Ltd, Adelaide.

Regional Ecosystem Mapping, Version 6.0, Queensland Government Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM).



Appendix A

Flora Species List

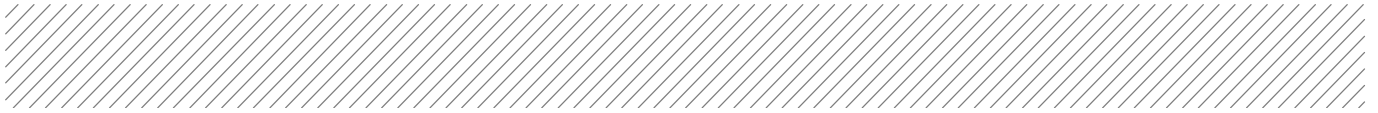
Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Kaki Burr	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena Weed	
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter Bark	
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	Currant Bush	
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush	
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush	
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia longifolia</i>	Marsdenia	
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs	
Asteraceae	<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	Everlasting Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>	Purple Burr Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	Yellow Burr Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow Buttons	
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle, Black Thistle	
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Fleabane	
Asteraceae	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy Copper Wire Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i>	Apple Bush	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio queenslandicus</i>	Queensland Daisy	
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora Burr	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium sagittulatum</i>	Pepper Cress	
Cactaceae	<i>Harrisia sp.</i>	Harrisia cactus	
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prickly Pear	LP Act Class 2 Weed
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell	
Capparaceae	<i>Apophyllum anomalum</i>	Warrior Bush	
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	Native Orange	
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis mitchellii</i>	Bumble Fruit	
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Capparis Midsized	

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	Belah	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Galvanised Burr	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Speedwell	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>	Paddy Melon	
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus bifax</i>	Star Sedge	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Dirty Dora	
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Fimbristylis	
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum australe</i>	Cocaine tree	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	Caustic Weed	
Fabaceae - Caesalpinioideae	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>	Senna	
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Crotalaria dissitiflora</i>	Grey Rattlepod	
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	Hairy Glycine	
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Hovea planifolia</i>	Hovea	
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Lotus, Birds Foot Trefoil	
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Swainsona galegifolia</i>	Swainsona	
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Dean's Wattle	
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Pretty Wattle	
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	Iron Wood	
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	Brigalow	
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Sally Wattle	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia fascicularis</i>	Goodenia	

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Juncus	
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum parviflora</i>	Lolly Bush	
Lamiaceae	<i>Spartothamnella puberula</i>	Spiky Bush	
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Lomandra	
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Lomandra	
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra spicata</i>	Lomandra	
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolia</i>	Wombat Berry	
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon leucopetalum</i>	Abutilon	
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i>	Bush Hibiscus	
Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	Spiny Malvastrum	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel Weed	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rohlenae</i>	Shrub Sida	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	Spiny Sida	
Meliaceae	<i>Owenia acidula</i>	Emu Apple	
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter Apple	
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	False Sandalwood	
Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia angustifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's Bloodwood	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i>	Mountain Coolibah	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila X E populnea</i>	Boettcher's Box	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Poplar Box	
Myrtaceae	<i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i>	Budgeroo	
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum didymum subsp. racemosum</i>	Native Jasmine	
Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum simplicifolium</i>	Native Jasmine	
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Dianella	
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Breynia	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Pine	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Native Apricot	

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum phyllirioides</i>	Wild Apricot	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum spinescens</i>	Wallaby Apple	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Pittosporum	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida holathera</i>	Tall Wire Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida ingrata</i>	Purple Aristida	
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Forest Blue Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	Pitted Bluegrass	
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>	Desert Blue Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Chloris ventricosa</i>	Tall Chloris	
Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Silky Topped Rhodes Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed-wire Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Green Couch	
Poaceae	<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>	Twirly Windmill Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Browns Lovegrass	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis lacunaria</i>	Tall Love Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis leptocarpa</i>	Drooping Lovegrass	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>	Lovegrass	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>	Woodland Lovegrass	
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Hairy Panic	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium caespitosum</i>	Brigalow Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>	Paspalidium	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	Buffel Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Perotis rara</i>	Comet Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass	

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	Desert Sporobolus, Fairy Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Western Rats Tail Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Grader Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Tragus australianus</i>	Burr Grass	
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	Liverseed grass	
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp Dock	
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea striata</i>	Beefwood	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea lorea</i>	Bootlace Oak	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	Vine Tree	
Rubiaceae	<i>Canthium oleifolium</i>	Hat stand, Wild Lemon	
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax odorata subsp. australiana</i>	Canthium	
Rutaceae	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga	
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	Sandalwood	
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood	
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya salicifolia</i>	Scrub Whitewood	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hopbush	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia</i>	Sticky Hopbush	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>	Potato Bush	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade	
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	NC Act Type A Species
Sterculiaceae	<i>Keraudrenia collina</i>	Keraudrenia	
Sterculiaceae	<i>Keraudrenia hookeriana</i>	Keraudrenia	
Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	Dysentery Plant	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena litoralis</i>	Tall Verbena	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common Verbena, Native Verbena	



Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Mayne's Curse	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	Crownbeard	



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