



**Roma Ecological Assessment
Report – Lots 54-58 on WV421
and Lots 80-81 on WV763
Santos Ltd**


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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.

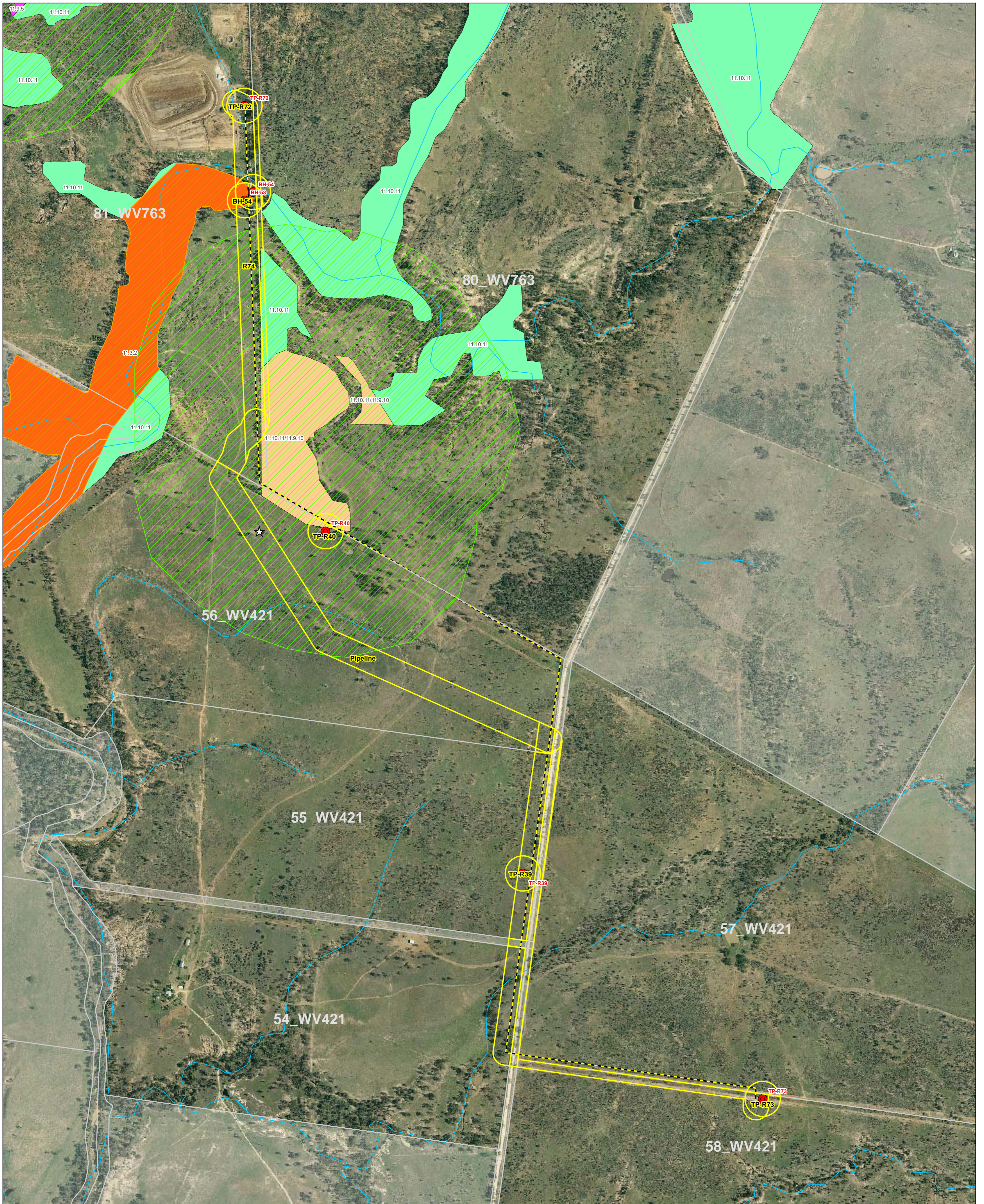
The Roma gas fields are located near the township of Roma in south-west Queensland and are characterised by undulating terrain with small elevated areas including the Thomby and Grafton Ranges. The dominant vegetation types within the Roma gas fields include Eucalypt and/or Brigalow woodlands, Blue grass 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.

The majority of the Roma Gas Field area has been subject to cattle grazing and other agricultural practices, in addition to previous development associated with the Roma gas fields.

This report addresses corridor R74 and associated well sites and geotechnical sites, as shown on Figure 1.1. These areas are collectively referred to as the 'proposed development area', and are located entirely within Lots 54 to 58 on WV421 and Lots 80 and 81 on WV763. Note that the subject of this report is solely related to these properties.

1.2 Purpose of the report

The aim of this report is to provide an ecological assessment of the proposed development areas located within Lots 54 to 58 on WV421 and Lots 80 and 81 on WV763 (Figure 1.1), and to identify areas and species of notable ecological or conservation value. This report does not make any recommendations 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_057.mxd 19/07/2011 15:04

Legend

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

Source: Cadastre: DERM, 2011.



A1 scale: 1:7,500
0 100 200 400 600 Meters

Date: 19/07/2011 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.

2.2 Field methodology

The proposed development areas were assessed by four (4) ecologists (S. Stone, L. Leathbridge, S. Schulz and M. Bailey) on the 25 June 2011. The assessments were conducted to determine the existing vegetation communities and habitat value within the proposed development areas, and 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 corridors were 100 m wide and of varying lengths, and the circular well pad areas had a radius of 175 m. Geotechnical survey locations were also assessed as part of the survey areas (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 [EVNT] or Type A restricted 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 Corridor R74

General

The proposed pipeline corridors R74 are located on Lots 80-81 on WV763 and Lots 54-58 on WV421 (Figure 1.1). The site is gently undulating with silty-sandy soils. The proposed development area has been extensively disturbed due to previous vegetation clearing and heavy grazing by stock. This corridor largely follows existing internal access tracks and roads (Figure 1.1).

The majority of the survey area is currently mapped by DERM as non-remnant vegetation, however 'Endangered sub-dominant' (RE11.10.11/11.9.10), 'Of Concern' (RE 11.3.2) and 'No Concern at Present' (RE 11.10.11) RE communities are mapped within Lots 80 and 81 on WV763 (Figure 1.1). Ground-truthing of these areas have confirmed that the RE mapping is accurate. As a result of the proximity to both Of Concern and Endangered REs, Corridor R74 occurs within ESA Categories B and C.

There are four (4) ephemeral watercourses mapped within the survey area (two stream order 1 watercourses, and a 2 and 5). These watercourses are characterised by clearly defined banks with sandy beds. None of the watercourses were flowing at the time of survey, however the stream order 2 watercourse in the central region of the survey area exhibited standing shallow pools.

Geotechnical survey locations

Six (6) geotechnical survey sites were assessed as part of study area, namely TP-R39, TP- R40, TP-R72, TPR-73, BH-53, and BH-54 (Figure 1-1). TPR-73 is located directly adjacent to a dam.

The floristic composition and habitat values of these sites are discussed in the following sections.

Floristics

The survey area is considered to be a highly modified environment as a result of historical land clearing, current agricultural activities, construction of access tracks and the construction of a high-pressure gas pipeline in the southern leg of the corridor.

The canopy cover within the survey area is typically restricted to the riparian zones, and the mapped RE communities.

The canopy cover within the remnant vegetation (RE 11.3.2) surrounding the stream order 5 watercourse is generally represented by *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar box), and *Callitris glaucophylla* (White cypress pine), with *Eucalyptus chloroclada* (Baradine red gum), and *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked apple) existing closest to the watercourse.

Canopy cover within the areas mapped as RE 11.10.11 within the northern region of the proposed development area (Figure 1.1) is dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* and *Callitris glaucophylla* (White cypress pine) with occurrences of *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver-leaved ironbark), and *Eucalyptus chloroclada*. *Callitris glaucophylla* also dominates the understory.

Canopy cover within the areas mapped as RE 11.10.11/11.9.10 within the south-western corner of Lot 80 on WV763 (Figure 1.1) are dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* and *Callitris glaucophylla*, with occurrences of *Eucalyptus melanophloia* and *Casuarina cristata* (Belah), with few occurrences of *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow).

The southern leg of the corridor which connects to TPR-73 is associated with a high-pressure gas corridor which is contained within a fenced easement. Vegetation either side of the easement is defined by cleared pasture paddocks dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare* (Buffel grass), however the

vegetation within the fenced easement areas is characterised by regrowth *Acacia decora* (Pretty wattle) (1.5 – 2 m high) with occasional *Eucalyptus populnea* and *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (regrowth).

Overall, the survey area is represented by a sparse (approximately 15%) shrub layer that averages approximately 2 m (m) in height. The shrub layer is often absent within the clearings of the proposed development area. Indicative species recorded include regrowth *Eucalyptus populnea*, *Eremophila mitchelli* (False sandalwood), *Acacia decora*, *Grevillea striata* (Beefwood), *Dodonaea viscosa* (Sticky hopbush), *Geijera parvifolia* (Wilga) and *Callitris glaucophylla*.

The ground layer of this proposed development area is typically dominated by *Pennisetum ciliare*, with associations of *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo grass) in some areas, particularly along roadsides and close to the stream order 2 watercourse in the southern leg of the corridor. The survey area exhibited a high proportion (90%) of exotic species present. Indicative species recorded within the proposed development area include *Sclerolaena birchii* (Galvanised burr), *Verbena tenuisecta* (Mayne's curse), *Sida rhombifolia* (Paddy's Lucerne), *Cirsium vulgare* (Spear thistle), *Eremophila debilis* (Winter apple), *Chloris pectinata* (Combed windmill grass) and *Tagetes minuta* (Stinking roger).

One juvenile Type A restricted species, namely *Brachychiton rupestris* (Bottle tree), was detected within the corridor. The location of this individual is recorded in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Location of Type A Restricted Plants (*Nature Conservation Act 1992*)

Species	Easting (GDA 94, Zone 55J)	Northing (GDA 94, Zone 55J)
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	0709304	7079779

No additional species of conservation significance under the provisions of the NC Act and/or the EPBC Act were observed within the survey area.

A list of flora species identified and recorded with the survey area is provided in **Appendix A**.

Habitat values

Eight (8) incidental fauna species were recorded within the proposed development area, namely the Galah (*Cacatua roseicapilla*), Noisy miner (*Manorina melanocephala*), Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), Sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), Masked lapwing (*Vanellus miles*), Crested pigeon (*Ocyphaps lophotes*), Happy jack (*Struthidea cinerea*), and Magpie lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*). All of these species are listed as Least Concern under the provisions of the NC Act and are not listed under the provisions of the EPBC Act.

Carnivorous scats possibly belonging to Feral dog (*Canis familiaris*) and Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) (which were also visually observed nearby) were also recorded along access tracks in the cleared regions of the survey area. These species are listed under the provisions of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (LP Act) as Class 2 pests.

Habitat features associated with the entire survey area include:

- Canopy cover suitable for shelter, foraging and perching
- Hollow-bearing trees and stags
- Fissured tree bark
- Dense groundcover vegetation (ie grassy tussocks)
- Woody debris (ie fallen/felled timber, including hollow-bearing logs)
- Watercourse habitat (including banks and shallow pools)

The overall habitat value of the survey area is considered low to moderate. The highest habitat value was typically recorded within the remnant vegetation and riparian zones within the survey area. These areas typically provide structural elements that fulfil various functional roles for native fauna species,

and exhibit important habitat features such as hollow-bearing trees and stags, fissured bark, and fallen woody debris (including hollow-bearing logs). The watercourse offers suitable habitat values for species whose life cycles are closely linked with ephemeral habitats and provides available drinking water for other fauna, at least after prolonged periods of rainfall.

Cleared regions of the survey area contain limited woody vegetation and have been extensively disturbed by grazing stock, previous vegetation clearing and the invasion of exotic pasture species. Accordingly, the species utilising resources in these regions of the survey area are most likely to be limited to common, generalist species that are able to adapt to significant habitat disturbances (ie House mouse (*Mus musculus*), macropods etc). Common birds of prey known from the area (ie Wedge-tailed eagle [*Aquila audax*] and Nankeen kestrel [*Falco cenchroides*]) would also be expected to utilise this site and the surrounding areas for foraging purposes.

4. Conclusion

The survey area is considered to be a highly modified environment as a result of historical land clearing for agricultural purposes, access tracks and the construction of a high-pressure gas pipeline in the southern leg of the corridor.

The majority of the survey area is currently mapped by DERM as non-remnant vegetation however 'Endangered sub-dominant', 'Of Concern' and 'No Concern at Present' RE communities are mapped within Lots 80 and 81 on WV763 (Figure 1.1). Ground-truthing of these areas have confirmed that the RE mapping is accurate. As a result of the proximity to Endangered and Of Concern RE, Corridor R74 occurs within ESA Categories B and C.

One juvenile Type A restricted species (under the provisions of the NC Act) was detected within Lot 56 on WV421. No additional species protected under the provisions of the NC Act or the EPBC Act were observed within the proposed development areas during these investigations.

There are four (4) ephemeral watercourses mapped within the survey area (stream order 1, 1, 2 and 5). None of the watercourses were flowing at the time of survey however the stream order 2 watercourse in the central region of the survey area exhibited standing shallow pools.

The overall habitat value of the survey area is considered to be low to moderate with the areas of higher habitat value recorded within the remnant vegetation and riparian zones.

5. References


Bostock, P.D. & Holland, A.E. (eds) (2010). *Census of the Queensland Flora 2010*. Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment and Resource Management, Brisbane.

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
Botanical species list



Appendix A – Botanical Species List¹

Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera dentata</i>	Joy Weed
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena Weed
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Pennywort
Apocynaceae	<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	Bitter Bark
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs
Asteraceae	<i>Brachycome dentata</i>	Lobe-seed Daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Everlasting Daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Calocephalus platycephalus</i>	Billy Buttons
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>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow Thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Rodger
Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora Burr

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium sagittulatum</i>	Pepper Cress
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse
Cactaceae	<i>Harrisia spp</i>	Harrisia cactus
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prickly Pear ^{LPA2}
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety Tree Pear ^{LPA2}
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Large Bluebells
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis loranthifolia</i>	Nipan, Wait a while
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Bull Oak
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	Belah
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Bluebush
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Galvanised Burr
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa var. glabra</i>	Ruby Saltbush
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Gahnia
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus sp.</i>	A sedge
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Crotalaria novae-hollandiae</i>	New Holland Rattlepod
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Crotalaria sp</i>	A Rattlepod
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Tree Foil
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine falcata</i>	Glycine

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	Hairy Glycine
Fabaceae - Faboideae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Pretty Wattle
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	Iron wood
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Prickly mimosa/ Needle bush
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	Brigalow
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black Wattle
Fabaceae - Mimosoideae	<i>Acacia macradenia</i>	Zigzag Wattle
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Stork's Bill Geranium
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia fascicularis</i>	Goodenia
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Juncus
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Native Coleus
Lamiaceae	<i>Spartothamnella juncea</i>	native broom
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>	Lomandra
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Lomandra
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Lomandra
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra spicata</i>	Lomandra
Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophthoe glabrescens</i>	Orange mistletoe
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Mallow
Malvaceae	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Spiny head Sida
Malvaceae	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel weed
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
Malvaceae	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	Spiny Sida
Malvaceae	<i>Sida subspicata</i>	Queensland Hemp

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Malvaceae	<i>Sida sp.</i>	
Meliaceae	<i>Owenia acidula</i>	Emu Apple
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter Apple
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	False Sandalwood
Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	Emu Bush
Myrsinaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus chloroclada</i>	Baradine Red Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver Leaved Ironbark
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Poplar Box
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland Blue Gum
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax-lily
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Dianella
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria incana</i>	Prickly Pine
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum spinescens</i>	Wallaby Apple
Poaceae	<i>Aristida caput medusae</i>	Many-headed Wire Grass
Poaceae	<i>Aristida calycina</i>	Wire Grass
Poaceae	<i>Aristida jerichoensis</i>	Jericho wire grass
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Slender Bamboo Grass
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Forest Blue Grass
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens var. decipiens</i>	Pitted Bluegrass
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>	Desert Blue Grass
Poaceae	<i>Capillipedium spicigerum</i>	Scented-top grass
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Poaceae	<i>Chloris pectinata</i>	Comb 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>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Queensland Blue Grass
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Browns Lovegrass
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis elastica</i>	Elastic Grass
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 effusum</i>	Inquisitive Grass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium distichum</i>	Water Couch
Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum ciliare</i>	Buffel Grass
Poaceae	<i>Perotis rara</i>	Comet Grass
Poaceae	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	Desert Sporobolus, Fairy Grass
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Western Rats Tail Grass
Poaceae	<i>Themeda avenacea</i>	Wild Oats Grass
Poaceae	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Grader Grass
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
Poaceae	<i>Setaria sp.</i>	Pigeon Grass
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp Dock
Polygonaceae	<i>Emex australis</i>	Goathead Burr

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Family Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Hairy Pigweed
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea striata</i>	Beefwood
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax odorata forma buxifolius</i>	Round Leaf Psydrax
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax oleifolium</i>	Canthium
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	Mexican clover
Rutaceae	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Scrub Boonaree
Sapindaceae	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hopbush
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chippendalei</i>	Bush tomato
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>	Potato Bush
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry nightshade
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Mayne's Curse
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Viola

Table Notes¹ Taxonomic classifications, nomenclature and naturalised status of species is derived from the *Census of Queensland Flora 2010*
LPA2 *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Qld) – Class 2 weed