



SCENIC RIM TRAIL MANAGEMENT PLAN (STATE)

SCENIC RIM TRAIL – MAIN RANGE NATIONAL PARK



Project Name

Scenic Rim Trail – Main Range National Park

Proponent

Spicer’s Retreats Hotels and Lodges Pty Ltd

Proposed Action

Spicer’s Retreats Hotels and Lodges Pty Ltd (Spicer’s) has developed a 53 km multi-day walk from the privately-owned Thornton View Nature Refuge to the privately-owned Spicer’s Peak Nature Refuge, via the Main Range National Park and Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area. The walk is known as the Scenic Rim Trail, follows a series of existing tracks in the Park connected by a new series of tracks established by Spicer’s. Two Ecocamps have been constructed in the Park (outside of the World Heritage Area).

Location

Main Range National Park and Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area

Date of Preparation

9 June 2023

Version 2

Version History

Version 1	2020
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This Scenic Rim Trail Environmental Management plan has been reviewed and endorsed by the State.



8 June 2023

Signature

Date

Rachel Chesher
A/Regional Director
South West Region

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Anon.	Anonymous
CAA	Commercial Activity Agreement
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DES	Department of Environment and Science (State)
DoEE	Department of Environment and Energy (Commonwealth)
Ecocamps	Being two exclusive use areas designed as Lot A in Lot 933 on NPW718 and Lot B in Lot 750 on NPW718
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cmlth)</i>
FBF	Fleay's Barred Frog
GRAWHA	Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area
HRM	Hastings River Mouse
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MRNP	Main Range National Park
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
NC(WM)R	Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 (Qld)
NHP	National Heritage Place
NP	National Park
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan
RIC	Ranger in Charge
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
QEP	Queensland Ecotourism Plan
Spicer's	Spicer's Retreats, Hotels and Lodges
SR	Senior Ranger
SRT	Scenic Rim Trail
SRTMP	Scenic Rim Trail Management Plan
WHA	World Heritage Area

1. Project Description

Spicer's have developed a multi-day bushwalking experience called the Scenic Rim Trail (SRT) that traverses the Main Range National Park (MRNP) (Figure 1). The MRNP conserves large areas of open forest and rainforest communities and small areas of montane heath. One of the largest national parks in South East Queensland, MRNP provides secure habitat for large numbers of common species and species of conservation significance and is one of 42 reserves making up the Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area (GRAWHA). The SRT starts and finishes on private property (Thornton View Nature Refuge and Spicer's Peak Nature Refuge) (Figure 1)).

There are two operational activities that have the potential to significantly impact Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) or Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) in the MRNP and GRAWHA. These are:

- Servicing and operating the Ecocamps
- Customers walking through sensitive habitat/s and or threatened species habitat.

1.1. Purpose of Scenic Rim Trail Management Plan, State version (SRTMP)

This SRTMP provides practical management measures designed to avoid or minimise environmental impact from the operation of the Scenic Rim Trail. It provides a framework within which site-specific management measures will be implemented throughout the project, and that meet the conditions of approval (Table 1).

Table 1 Conditions of approval reference table

Ref.	Condition Requirement	Appendix
1	The grantee must meet all of the conditions of their EPBC approval.	Appendix 1
2	The grantee must ensure they have all the State and local government approvals and meet the conditions of those approvals.	
3	The Grantee will continue the monitoring plan outlined for the EPBC for the term of the Ecotourism lease.	
4	The Grantee must adhere to the Fire Management Plan	Appendix 2
5	The Grantee must brief all guests on the fire plan and evacuation procedure, prior to entering MRNP.	
6	Any tree removal, or removal of hazardous limbs, must be in line with the QPWS procedural guide – risk management of hazardous trees and cannot be actioned without prior consent from the department.	Appendix 3
7	Environmental works and monitoring may need to be amended to align with any new Management Statement/Plan or World Heritage Management Framework if necessary.	
8	The Grantee must meet obligations under the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> and the Burra Charter in relation to the Timber Getters Hut for the term of the lease. The Grantee will also promote an organisational environment that celebrates and supports cultural diversity and incorporates the voice of First Nations staff.	Appendix 4

9	The Grantee must not erect any temporary or permanent structures, outside of the lease areas on MRNP unless authorised in writing.	
10	The Grantee must ensure they maintain all proper registration of the side-by-side and provide up-to-date copies to the State.	
11	The Grantee must ensure all drivers of the side-by-side and other vehicles hold a current Queensland drivers licence or equivalent licence and are appropriately trained and inducted.	
12	The Grantee must ensure the side-by-side used under this authority, is used in accordance with the manufacturer's operating and safety instructions, and owner's manual including the wearing of seatbelts and personal protective equipment.	
13	The drivers of the side-by-side must not exceed a speed limit of 30 km/h speed limit when in MRNP.	
14	The Grantee must ensure the use of all vehicles do not impede the access to the publicly available sections of the Scenic Rim Trail.	
15	The Grantee must ensure all vehicles are clean and free from any weed seeds or soil pathogens, prior to entering the National Park.	
16	The Grantee must ensure that all vehicles including the side-by-side are operated in a manner that minimises damage to roads, tracks and harm to the environment.	
17	The Grantee must ensure the operation and maintenance of the side-by-side is in accordance with QPWS procedural guide, 'use of conditionally registered vehicles on QPWS managed areas'.	Appendix 5
18	QPWS reserves the right to amend the Commercial Activity Agreement (CAA) to reduce or stop side-by-side usage if there are reasonable grounds to do so, such as higher than expected damage to tracks. QPWS must consult with Spicers and provide at least two business days' notice prior to stopping use.	
19	The Grantee must ensure the placement of the generator does not create a safety hazard i.e. power leads connecting the generator to the cabins does not become a safety hazard.	
20	The Grantee must ensure the generator is operated at low dB levels (65dB9(A)) and is situated and operated in such a way to minimise impacts on native flora and fauna and other users of the area.	
21	The Grantee must ensure all hazardous materials are stored in accordance with the supplier or manufacturers guidelines and have any certificates and certifications that may be required.	Appendix 8
22	The Grantee must notify the Ranger in Charge of all hazardous materials being stored on the lease areas.	
23	The Grantee must ensure that buildings remain in a safe and habitable condition for the life of the Ecotourism Lease.	

1.2. Objectives

The objectives of this SRTMP are to ensure that:

- There is no significant direct or indirect impact on populations of listed threatened species (EPBC Act, NC Act) within MRNP because of operation of the Scenic Rim Trail.
- There is no significant direct or indirect impact on populations on all other protected species within MRNP.
- There is no significant impact on the integrity of the Gondwana Rainforest of Australia World Heritage Area (EPBC Act) because of operation of the Scenic Rim Trail.
- There is no significant impact on the integrity of the Gondwana Rainforest of Australia National Heritage Area (EPBC Act) because of establishment or operation of the Scenic Rim Trail.
- The Scenic Rim Trail provides an ecologically sustainable ecotourism opportunity that is consistent with the MRNP's natural resources and values (NC Act)
- The management responsibility of Spicer's, in regards to maintenance required in MRNP is outlined.

2. Operational Activities

2.1. Amphitheatre and Timber Getters EcoCamps

The Ecocamps have been designed to provide comfortable high-end accommodation and facilities for up to 14 people and one host at a time. They have been constructed following best practice sustainability principles to avoid or minimise impact on the local environment, and to be self-sufficient with respect to energy, water, and waste management. Lighting is designed to avoid light spill onto surrounding Hastings River mouse habitat and is at a frequency that will not adversely affect other nocturnal wildlife. The buildings are connected by raised walkways, avoiding trampling on ground cover vegetation.

The Amphitheatre View Wilderness Ecocamp is located on a relatively flat ridge-top on the crest of the Great Dividing Range, west of Mount Castle Lookout. Timber Getters Ecocamp is situated on a pad previously constructed for forestry activities, prior to the area's gazettal as national park. This Ecocamp is outside of the WHA, but is adjacent to Hastings River mouse habitat, upslope and downslope of the pad. The public Manna Gum camping area is approximately 1km from this site and can be accessed via an existing walking track.

Spicer's to ensure all buildings and structures associated with the Ecocamps are maintained to high level, ensuring safety and visual aesthetics are maintained. QPWS to discuss with Spicer's any works required during the annual inspection.

Ongoing tree management and removal within the Ecocamps must be in line with the 'hazardous tree' procedural guide (Appendix 3) and require approval from the Ranger in Charge.

2.2. Servicing

Each EcoCamp will be serviced by Spicer's in advance of the guided walkers, and then following their departure. The staff providing the servicing of:

- the Amphitheatre View Ecocamp will travel via a dedicated side-by-side via the Winder Management Track (from Thornton View Nature Refuge), and;

- the Timber Getters Ecocamp will travel by 4WD vehicle (from Amphitheatre View Ecocamp) via Lookout Road, to the public Goomburra campsite and then via Dalrymple Track and other relevant service roads.

Spicer's service staff will carry the walkers' luggage, food, and emergency equipment, and will remove food and associated waste from each Ecocamp and dispose of it off-park. All equipment, food and luggage, will have been packed in rodent-proof facilities and containers. Food waste will be transported from the Ecocamps in rodent-proof containers.

2.3. Waste Treatment or Disposal

Wastewater (black water and grey water) will be treated on site to class A quality and removed from MRNP. Any onsite disposal of sewage or wastewater must have an approved Sewage and Wastewater Monitoring Plan (SWMP) in accordance with the EPBC conditions. Spicer's are to manage and maintain the water treatment system in good working order to ensure no risk to the environment. Spicer's are to report any malfunction to the treatment system, to the state within 12 hours or the next business day, whichever is sooner.

Spicer's to implement regular testing and maintenance of treatment system including automatic shutdown procedure. EcoGuides and Ecocamp staff to be trained in rapid response to system failure including manual shutdown. This is to minimise the risks of inadequately treated wastewater being dispersed to land.

Spicer's to work towards implementing onsite disposal and seek a variation or further approval from the Department of Environment and Energy. Approval should be sought within 5 years of the Ecotourism Lease being executed.

2.4 Hazardous Substance

Any fuels, gases or dangerous substance being stored on site, must be stored in accordance with the supplier or manufacturers guidelines and in a container or locker in compliance of AS/NZS 3833:2007 – The Storage and handling of mixed classes of dangerous goods, in packages and intermediate bulk containers (Appendix 8). Spicer's must have any certificates and hold any certifications that may be required. Spicer's are to notify the Ranger in Charge of such hazardous materials, how much is being stored and the location of storage, in case any hazardous materials become a safety issue or in the event of a fire.

EcoGuides and Ecocamp staff to be trained and adequately capable of handling and using such substance.

2.5 Lighting and Noise

To reduce the risk to the Hastings River mouse population (Timber Getters), lighting measures incorporated in the Ecocamps must include:

- Sensor controlled lights
- Only the areas requiring lighting for safety and security will be lit
- Lighting will be no brighter than required to provide for safety
- Exterior lights to be long wavelength (amber or red) to avoid attracting insects or wildlife
- Interior lights will have a low blue light emissions
- Screens on windows to reduce light spillage

Spicer's to ensure EcoGuides and Ecocamp staff are aware of the following:

- Lighting maintenance and replacement specifications

- Understanding of the different lighting requirements and their purpose.

To reduce the impact of noise on wildlife, Spicer's are to incorporate noise dampening materials into the construction of the Ecocamps.

Signage to be placed within the Ecocamp requesting noise be kept to a minimum, EcoGuides will be required to inform clients of the potential impacts of noise on Hastings River mouse and other nocturnal wildlife.

2.6 Solar and Water Supply

Spicer's are to maintain, in good working order, any and all systems used for generating power and water storage. Spicer's are to have a qualified person check and certify all systems are in good working order and compliant with relevant standards every 3 years.

Spicer's are to truck in water to service the Ecocamps in the event of long periods of nil rainfall. Spicer's will notify the Ranger in Charge prior to trucking in water and inform the Ranger in Charge of truck size and the amount of water required.

Spicer's are to install and maintain a suitable solar power system to provide electricity to both Ecocamps. The use of a gas generator, as a back-up must be used at low dB levels (65dB9(A)) (measured at a distance of seven metres from the source as per QPWS *Generators and Noise Generating Appliance in Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) managed areas policy*) and are to be situated and operated in such a way to minimise impacts on native flora and fauna and other users of the area. The housing of and connection to the generator must not create safety hazards.

2.7 Guided Walking

Up to 12 guests will undertake a guided walk with two Spicer's EcoGuides for the duration of the SRT. The walk will start at the Thornton Trailhead, with guests staying at the Mt Mistake Farmhouse on the first night. The second and third day of walking occurs within the MRNP with guests staying at the Amphitheatre View Ecocamp and Timber Getters Ecocamp, respectively. On the fourth day, guests will walk from the national park onto private land.

Guest will be instructed by the EcoGuides to stay on the formed tracks and not to walk in undisturbed vegetation. Care will be taken entering and exiting from riparian and creek environments, to ensure minimal disturbance to riparian vegetation and instream conditions.

Guided walks are to be authorised under a 15 year CAA and as such, will be conditioned under this authority.

2.8 Side-by-side usage

A side-by-side vehicle may be used to transport luggage and supplies between Mt Mistake Farmhouse and the Amphitheatre View Ecocamp. Spicer's Guides are to report any noticeable impact to tracks being traversed by any vehicle/s, including the side-by-side.

Spicers staff must not use the side-by-side when its usage is likely to have adverse impacts on access tracks and other roads, such as during periods of prolonged rainfall, or after significant rainfall events where the track has not had the opportunity to dry. Where QPWS believe Spicer's continued use of the side-by-side is causing detrimental impacts to tracks, the Ranger in Charge will give at minimum two business days' notice to Spicer's to cease operation of the side-by-side. Spicer's must be provided with reasons for the decision, and be consulted on when operations can resume. Where a disagreement occurs, the Senior Ranger and/or Ranger in Charge reserves the right to reduce, or

stop side-by-side usage in accordance with the CAA, and the Operator must not use the side-by-side until any remediation work has been approved and completed, or the Senior Ranger and/or Ranger in Charge has approved the re-use.

Side-by-side use on MRNP will be authorised under the CAA and conditioned accordingly. It is the responsibility of Spicer's to ensure they maintain any authority required by the Queensland Police or Transport and Main Roads.

The side-by-side is to be driven no faster than 30 km/hr while in MRNP. Drivers of the side-by-side should be aware of track conditions and the possibility of other track users, and as such drive accordingly.

Spicer's must follow the department's procedural guide on the 'use of conditionally registered vehicles on QPWS managed areas' (Appendix 5).

2.9 Pest Management

Pest plants are mostly located in areas that have been disturbed in the past, through grazing, logging, road construction activities or as a result of wildfire. Spicer's are to notify QPWS of any new infestations of pest plants observed. Spicer's are to seek written approval from the Ranger in Charge to undertake weed management outside of the two lease areas.

Spicer's to implement measures to minimise the risk of construction or operational activities will have on spreading weeds or pathogens such as:

- Vehicles required to be clean of mud and dirt prior to entering MRNP
- Spicer's to implement weed control measures on private land
- Spicer's to provide disinfecting foot bath and signage at entry to SRT
- EcoGuides to inform clients of the need for gear hygiene

Spicer's is to undertake regular monitoring of weed establishment and subsequent weed control activities within the lease areas where necessary. All weed control activities must be undertaken in accordance with QPWS operational policy – *Pest plant and pathogen spread prevention* (Appendix 10). Preference shall be given to weed control methods which avoid the use of potentially harmful chemicals (e.g. manual removal, light deprivation). If herbicides are proposed to be used, Spicer's must seek approval from the Ranger in Charge and staff undertaking weed control activities must be trained in the appropriate use of herbicides. Priority must be given to any weed species declared as restricted matter under *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld) and Spicer's must notify the QPWS Ranger in Charge if any restricted matter species are identified.

QPWS and Spicer's are to review weed management and control activities at the two lease areas annually.

Spicer's is to also to undertake weed monitoring and control activities on, and within one meter either side of the re-opened sections of the Winder Track, where it is safe and accessible to do so.

Pest animals, such as the feral pig *Sus scrofa* are known to occur in the park. They can cause extensive damage to understorey vegetation including the habitat of the endangered eastern bristlebird *Dasyornis brachypterus*. QPWS will work cooperatively with Spicer's and other neighbours to control populations of these pests, helping to reduce management issues on the park. Spicer's to notify the Ranger in Charge of MRNP of an increased occurrence of pig wallows and tracks. Spicer's

are to assist (if required) park staff with any trapping undertaken around lease areas or along the SRT.

There are complex ecological relationships between wild dogs, native wildlife (including threatened species) and other vertebrate pests such as pigs, foxes and cats. The scientific evidence for this is not clear but as a top order predator dingoes are considered to fill an important ecological niche; maintaining ecosystem structure and stability through their interactions with smaller predators and herbivores. Wild dog control measures on QPWS managed areas will generally be limited to within fifty metres inside the boundary of the estate unless alternative approaches and locations are clearly justified and approved. Spicer's to notify QPWS rangers of any increased wild dog activity in the national park.

The Black rat and House mouse have the potential to become competitors with Hastings River mouse, management measures proposed to reduce the probability of occurrence are:

- Packing food and equipment in a rodent-controlled environment and transporting in rodent-proof containers
- Packing food waste and litter into rodent proof containers for transport off MRNP

If sited, Spicer's to implement the following measures:

- Video surveillance of Ecocamp kitchens
- Live-trapping within the Ecocamps (if caught on surveillance)
- Live-trapping extended to outside the structures
- Training on rodent control protocols
- Signage – re transporting of food and waste

EcoGuides and Ecocamp staff must be made aware of all management measures and the ability to identify the Black rat and House mouse. Live-trapping must be done humanely and removed from MRNP. Spicer's to notify the Ranger in Charge of any successful trapping of either the Black rat, House mouse or other introduced species within 5 business days.

2.10 Track Maintenance

Spicer's will maintain trails/tracks as per Appendix 6. Track maintenance is limited to mowing/slashing and removal of any fallen branches and trees. Tracks that require additional work, must be discussed with the Ranger in Charge. Additional work consists of:

- Surface maintenance of any new sections of walking trails.
- Surface maintenance of tracks or fire-lines that Spicer's vehicles traverse.

Spicer's to notify the Ranger in Charge of any track erosion and work collaboratively with QPWS staff on rehabilitation where required. Spicer's to ensure that all track monitoring programs are resourced through forward budgeting.

Spicers will prepare an annual plan of trail work and provide to the QPWS Ranger in Charge Spicer's will also perform annual visitor health checks at the following locations and submit to QPWS annually:

- The SRT walkers entrance to Main Range National Park
- Amphitheatre to Cudgen ck: at steep section after Cudgen creek crossing

- Mt Mistake to Winder: at steep section of hill at start of track with weeds
- Banshee to Bare Rock: on SRT side of bare rock
- Dalrymple to Mt Castle: at steep decent into Dalrymple creek crossing.

Any material used in track maintenance must be free from weeds, pathogens and fire ants and be approved by the Ranger in Charge.

Any track maintenance undertaken by Spicer's must meet the requirements of the departments procedural guide 'Walking track maintenance – general procedures' (Appendix 7).

Any surface level damage that results from use of the side-by-side vehicle on tracks shown on Appendix 6 must be remediated by Spicer's. QPWS reserves the right to prevent the use of the side-by-side vehicle until remediation work to damaged areas has been completed, as per the CAA.

2.11 Fire Management

Due to location of both Ecocamps and the restrictions on clearing, the Ecocamps will not be given an asset protection rating. Spicer's must ensure regular maintenance is undertaken around the Ecocamps to remove available fine fuels and debris, particularly throughout the fire season. In the event of being threatened by fire, early evacuation is clearly the preferable priority for both Ecocamps. However, evacuation should only be attempted if ample opportunity exists well ahead of a fire-front.

QPWS is to give advance notification of all controlled burns, including timing and location of burns within MRNP. Spicer's will consider cancelling or relocating any booked groups during such burns.

Given the need for protection of life above property, immediately upon any sign of outbreak of fire, Spicer's EcoGuides should contact 000 and then proceed to the emergency muster point if the opportunity presents.

QPWS will be responsible for all controlled burns, when undertaking such burns in and around the Ecocamps, QPWS may call upon Spicer's to assist.

Spicer's must ensure they meet all State and local requirements, such as, but not limited to installing fire alarms, sprinkler system and an evacuation plan. All guests must be fully aware of the Evacuation Plan.

All sprinkler systems must be checked quarterly. Any issues must be reported to the Ranger in Charge within two business days and remediated immediately.

Both the Evacuation Plan and Bushfire Management Plan must be regularly updated to ensure they meet all current legislation.

3. Relevant Legislation and Policy

3.1 Ecotourism Plan for Queensland's Protected Areas 2023 – 2028

The Ecotourism Plan for Queensland's Protected Areas 2023 - 2028 (EPPA) provides the framework and actions to connect visitors to national parks and other protected areas with immersive experiences while supporting the recovery of regional communities and the ecotourism industry post COVID-19.

3.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cmlth)

Under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), actions that have or are likely to have, a significant impact on a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES) require approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment.

MNES relevant to SRT are:

- Listed threatened species
- World Heritage properties
- National Heritage places

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW, Australian Government) determined that the SRT Project was a controlled action (section 75 *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)) to be assessed by preliminary documentation (section 87 EPBC Act).

It is the responsibility of Spicer's to ensure they meet all the conditions and monitoring requirements of their EPNC approval, EPBC2016/7847.

Within 60 business days of every 12 month anniversary of commencement of the Ecotourism facility, Spicer's must publish and supply the State a report addressing compliance with each of the EPBC conditions.

3.3 Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) provides for the legislative protection of Queensland's protected areas and native flora and fauna species. A person, other than a person authorised through a lease, agreement, licence, permit or other authority must not take, use, keep or interfere with a cultural or natural resource of a protected area. Authorised activities must be consistent with the management principles for the protected area (i.e. MRNP) and the approved management plan for the National Park.

An authority is required to use a national park for an ecotourism facility (s34, s35, s35B). It is the responsibility of Spicer's to meet all the conditions of their Ecotourism lease and Commercial Activity Agreement.

3.4 Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (Qld)

The policy objective of the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* is to provide for the conservation and management of protected animals in Queensland by:

- listing animal species under conservation classifications (established under the NC Act), including under the two new classes (extinct and critically endangered) resultant of the common assessment method for nationally threatened species
- providing a management approach (management principles and intent) for each classification, based on the threat of extinction to the species
- providing general authorisations for interactions with animals in the wild
- providing a permitting and authorisation framework for taking, keeping and using native animals outside of protected areas
- streamlining the licencing framework for keeping and using animals (including fees
- including administrative arrangements for permitting and licencing frameworks
- specifying offences and associated penalties; and
- including transitional provisions to allow continuity and preserve existing rights.

3.5 Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)

The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* obliges any person in Queensland to exercise a duty of environmental care, i.e. a person must not carry out any activity that causes or is likely to cause environmental harm, unless measures to prevent or minimise the harm have been taken. It also obliges any person in Queensland to inform the administering authority and landowner or occupier when an incident has occurred that may have caused or threatens serious or material environmental harm.

3.6 Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld)

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* places a 'general biosecurity obligation' on all Queenslanders to manage biosecurity risks that are under their control and that they know about or should reasonably be expected to know about. For example, landowners are expected to stay informed about the weeds and pest animals (such as wild dogs) that could be on their property and are required to manage appropriately.

3.7 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* is to provide effective recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The main purpose is for the recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage, to be based on respect for Aboriginal knowledge, culture and traditional practices. First Nation's people are recognised as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of Aboriginal cultural heritage. It is important to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of Aboriginal communities and to promote understanding of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage are important because it allows First Nation's people to reaffirm their obligations to 'law and country'.

There is a requirement to establish timely and efficient processes for the management of activities that may harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.

4. Environmental Management Roles and Responsibilities

4.1. All Personnel

All Spicer's staff, including any contractors or sub-contractors, have a general duty of care as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Qld) and are responsible for their own environmental performance whilst on MRNP. All SRT staff will be aware that they are working within a national park and must:

- Only modify or remove vegetation that has been endorsed / approved by QPWS
- Follow direction of an authorised officer
- Not interfere with other park users
- Not bring domestic animals into the park
- Remove all personal or SRT related rubbish from the park.

As a minimum, Spicer's staff are required to:

- Comply with all requirements of applicable environmental legislation and environmental authorities including the specific requirements of the project approvals and supporting documentation
- Undertake all activities in an environmentally responsible manner

- Undertake all activities in accordance with the agreed environmental management plans and procedures, and any work method statements
- Report any non-conformances with environmental management, legislative, or approvals requirements
- Ensure that they are aware of the contact person regarding environmental matters and report any activity that has resulted in, or has the potential to result in environmental harm
- Ensure that they attend any environmental training provided, or any environmental briefing or toolbox talk provided that is relevant to their roles and responsibilities.

4.2. General Manager – Land and Environment

The General Manager – Land and Environment is responsible for:

- Ensuring that Spicer’s staff are resourced to meet their environmental obligations
- Ensuring that Spicer’s staff are trained to meet their environmental obligations
- Monitoring and implementing the delivery of the SRTMP and reviewing it as required
- Reporting non-compliance or environmental incidents to QPWS and/or the DoEE
- Ensuring that corrective actions are undertaken as required.

4.3. SRT EcoGuides

SRT Guides are responsible for:

- Ensuring that Spicer’s guests follow instructions for appropriate environmental behaviour.
- Ensuring guests remain on designated walking tracks along the SRT.
- Reporting observations of weeds, feral pests and threatened species as required.
- Reporting of hazardous trees, track conditions or issues.

4.4. SRT Service Staff

SRT Service Staff are responsible for:

- Ensuring that feral rodents are not transported in supplies to the Ecocamps
- Ensuring that waste is securely contained and removed from the Ecocamps
- Ensuring that the wastewater treatment system is functioning as required
- Ensuring that replacement lighting meets required specifications to protect nocturnal wildlife.

4.5. SRT Environmental Specialist

The SRT Environmental Specialist is responsible for:

- Monitoring vegetation condition along and beside SRT vehicle tracks and walking trails
- Monitoring riparian vegetation at Blackfellow and Dalrymple Creeks
- Monitoring edge vegetation along the re-opened Winder management track.

5. Reporting

All reporting is to be sent to Ecofacilities@des.qld.gov.au ***as soon as possible:***

Environmental issues requiring immediate attention will be notified by the EcoGuides to Ecocamp service staff and passed on to the SRT Operations Manager and QPWS Ranger in Charge. This will include observations or signs of feral rodents at the Ecocamps, observations or signs of feral pests, weed infestations, track maintenance/condition issues, and side-by-side induced track issues.

Within 12 hours:

Any environmental complaints received by Spicer's staff must be reported to the SRT Operations Manager within 12 hours. SRT Operations Manager to discuss complaints with QPWS staff within 24 hours, or if on a weekend, the following business day.

Quarterly:

Spicer's are required under their CAA to provide a quarterly return to the State, within 20 business days of each prescribed period. The return will record the numbers of trips and customers utilising the SRT in that quarter. The approved return form can be accessed online at:

<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/hospitality-tourism-sport/tourism/starting-up/regulations/parks-recreation-forests/commercial-activity-permit/complying>

6 monthly:

Spicer's must collate all environmental issues that were notified over each 6 month period. This will include observations or signs of feral rodents at the Ecocamps, observations or signs of feral pests, and weed infestations. Spicers must provide these collated records to QPWS within 20 days of the end of each 6 month period.

Annually:

A written report of track and vegetation condition monitoring, including any corrective actions, will be provided by the Operations Manager to QPWS. The report should include any joint initiatives between Spicer's and other organisations that involve MRNP relevant species.

QPWS staff will conduct an annual survey of each Ecocamp lease area, including vehicle access tracks, to ensure the ongoing 'health' of the lease areas and vehicle tracks is acceptable, and to measure impact over time. This will be completed using the QPWS *Visitor Values Health Check* form (Appendix 12). All data collected will be shared at the annual AGM, with comparisons to previous years where applicable to highlight any condition changes.

EPBC (EPBC 2016/7847):

QPWS to receive copies of all reports required under the EPBC 2016/7847 approval. Reports required within 60 business days of every 12 month anniversary of commencement of action.

6. Environmental Training

Spicer's to provide training to SRT EcoGuides in the identification of weeds of significance and feral pest animals (including how to recognise tracks, trails, markings and scats). Refresher training may be undertaken annually if required.

7. Emergency Contacts and Procedures

Emergency contacts as per Appendix 13.

8. Environmental Management Requirements

Table 2 Environmental management measures to avoid or mitigate impact on MNES or MSES use of the EcoCamps

Environmental Value	Potential Impact	Performance target	Required actions	Timing
Hastings River Mouse	Introducing feral rodents to Hastings River Mouse habitat at Timber Getters Ecocamp	No introduction of feral rodents to Hastings River Mouse habitat through operational activities	<p>Spicer’s service staff will ensure that food, supplies, and walkers’ gear is packed in a rodent free environment prior to leaving base camp, and that this gear will be packed into rodent proof containers for transport to the Ecocamps.</p> <p>EcoGuides will inform walkers of importance of maintaining the rodent free status of the Ecocamps.</p> <p>EcoGuides will ensure that food scraps are collected and contained in rodent proof containers for removal from MRNP.</p> <p>Spicer’s ecologist will implement passive footprint tracking stations within and outside the EcoCamp infrastructure to monitor rodent presence and identification.</p> <p>EcoGuides will record and immediately report observations or other evidence of non-native rodents to Spicer’s Operations Manager.</p>	<p>At all times</p> <p>At beginning of the walk</p> <p>During residence at Ecocamps</p> <p>Prior to opening of Ecocamps, ongoing</p> <p>At all times</p>
Hastings River mouse and other nocturnal species	Noise and light adversely affecting behaviour or predation risk	No disturbance of Hastings River mouse habitat by noise or light from the EcoCamps	EcoGuides will inform clients of the potential impact of noise on Hastings River mouse and moderate conversation or other EcoCamp noise levels between 6pm and 7am.	During occupancy of EcoCamp

Environmental Value	Potential Impact	Performance target	Required actions	Timing
			<p>Spicer’s ecologist will determine ambient light levels at perimeter of the Ecocamps during the new moon and full moon to establish trigger levels.</p> <p>Spicer’s Service staff will ensure that external and interior lighting meet required design specifications for screening and wavelength.</p> <p>Spicer’s ecologist will measure light levels at Ecocamp perimeter.</p>	<p>Prior to first occupancy</p> <p>During replacement of bulbs or when new lighting is installed or used</p> <p>Every 3 years.</p>
Forest ecosystem	Wastewater disposal creating nutrient rich and/or swamp conditions and offensive odour	Expected treatment standard to be confirmed	<p>Spicer’s service staff to ensure that wastewater treatment system is functioning to design specifications.</p> <p>Spicer’s service staff to monitor outflow from wastewater treatment system to ensure that reduction targets are being met.</p> <p>Spicer’s service staff to monitor water treatment system dispersal bed to ensure that water is not being impounded and that vegetation is maintained as required by design specifications</p>	<p>At all times</p> <p>At all times</p> <p>Weekly</p>

Table 3 Trigger values and corrective measures to address adverse impacts on environmental values at the EcoCamps

Trigger	Corrective Measures	Timing
Feral rodents observed in EcoCamp infrastructure or surrounding habitat	<p>Operations Manager to mobilise live trapping regime around the Ecocamp infrastructure and perimeter within one week of observation. Ethical trapping must be followed to minimise impact on native species. Mouse species to be confirmed before removing from MRNP.</p> <p>Continue live trapping until the feral rodents are captured and removed, or for one week if no feral rodents are captured, or for four more days if feral rodents are captured on last night of trapping.</p>	Immediately upon trigger
Light levels at perimeter exceed trigger levels	General Manager to review design specifications and implementation of screening and light fixtures.	Within two weeks of trigger
Wastewater impoundment, excessive vegetation growth, or offensive odours	General Manager to procure servicing of waste treatment system	Within one week of trigger

Table 4 Environmental management measures to avoid or mitigate impact on MNES or MSES from use of the SRT tracks and trails

Environmental Value	Potential Impact	Performance target	Required actions	Timing
Fleay's barred frog and other stream frogs	Adversely affecting habitat critical to the survival of a threatened species	No damage to riparian vegetation adjacent to stream crossings No track erosion sediment entering the stream	EcoGuides to brief walkers on the significance of riparian vegetation and instream habitat for stream frogs. EcoGuides to ensure that walkers follow the defined track and use provided stepping stones for crossing the creeks. Spicer's ecologist to conduct fixed photopoint monitoring of riparian vegetation and stream crossing. Spicer's ecologist to conduct track monitoring program.	Prior to entering Dalrymple Creek and Blackfellow Creek catchments During use of track and stream crossings Annually Annually
Trackside vegetation	Trampling or creating of alternative track lines	Established track forming the sole access or transition point	EcoGuides to ensure that walkers follow the defined SRT track and trails. Spicer's ecologist to conduct SRT track and trail monitoring program.	At all times Annually
Forest ecosystems	Introduction of weeds of significance	Track edges dominated by native species	EcoGuides to ensure that guests' boots and clothing are clean of soil and seeds. EcoGuides to report sites of new weed infestations along track edges. Spicer's ecologist to monitor edges of the re-opened Winder forestry track.	Prior to entry to Main Range National Park Weekly report Annually

Environmental Value	Potential Impact	Performance target	Required actions	Timing
			<p>Spicer's service staff to wash mud, dirt and seeds off side-by-side prior to entry to MRNP in accordance with the QPWS checklist. (Appendix 6)</p> <p>Spicer's ecologist to develop weed control strategy for private land at start and finish of SRT</p> <p>Spicer's to implement weed control strategy</p>	<p>Prior to entry</p> <p>Prior to operation of SRT</p> <p>As determined by strategy</p>

Table 5 Trigger values and corrective measures to address adverse impacts on environmental values on SRT tracks

Trigger	Corrective Measures	Timing
Damage to riparian vegetation or stream bed	General Manager to implement signage, realignment of track, reinstallation of stepping stones, or installation of barriers as agreed with the Senior Ranger and Ranger in Charge of MRNP.	Within one month of trigger
Significant track erosion	General Manager to implement remedial measures, including but not limited to, track hardening or re-contouring as agreed with the Senior Ranger and Ranger in Charge of MRNP.	Within one month of trigger
Significant damage to trackside vegetation	General Manager to implement signage, realignment of track, or installation of barriers as agreed with Senior Ranger and Ranger in Charge of MRNP.	Within one month of trigger
New weed infestation along track edges	Newly observed weed infestation inspected and control undertaken by QPWS, potentially conducted in collaboration with Spicer's.	As soon as practical.

9. Compliance and Monitoring

9.1. Environmental Monitoring

Spicer's ecologist will:

- Monitor riparian vegetation at the crossings of Dalrymple and Blackfellow Creek, annually, using fixed photo points
- Monitor transects established at representative sites along the existing and re-opened Winder management track, annually, to establish vegetation response to track construction and SRT operation
- Monitor track erosion and vegetation response, at representative sites along the SRT.

9.2. Corrective Actions

Corrective actions for events that may lead to adverse environmental impact are provided in Table 3 and Table 5.

10. Audit and Review

10.1. Environmental Auditing

The implementation of this SRTMP and the CEMP and their effectiveness in achieving environmental protection during operation of the Scenic Rim Trail construction will be audited annually by the SRT General Manager.

QPWS will review all health checks submitted by Spicers, and audit the process by performing health checks in parallel to Spicers, as necessary, to ensure accuracy and data integrity of health checks.

10.2. Scenic Rim Trail Management Plan Review

The SRTMP will be reviewed annually by the SRT Environmental Specialist and will incorporate the results of monitoring and any research conducted, to determine whether the environmental objectives are being achieved and approval conditions are met. The review will also assess the effect of any corrective actions that have been implemented. The SRTMP review will be signed off by the General Manager Land and Environment and will be provided to QPWS.

In the event of a significant environmental incident occurring due to operation of the SRT, the SRTMP will be reviewed immediately.

11. Scenic Rim Trail Management Maps and Diagrams

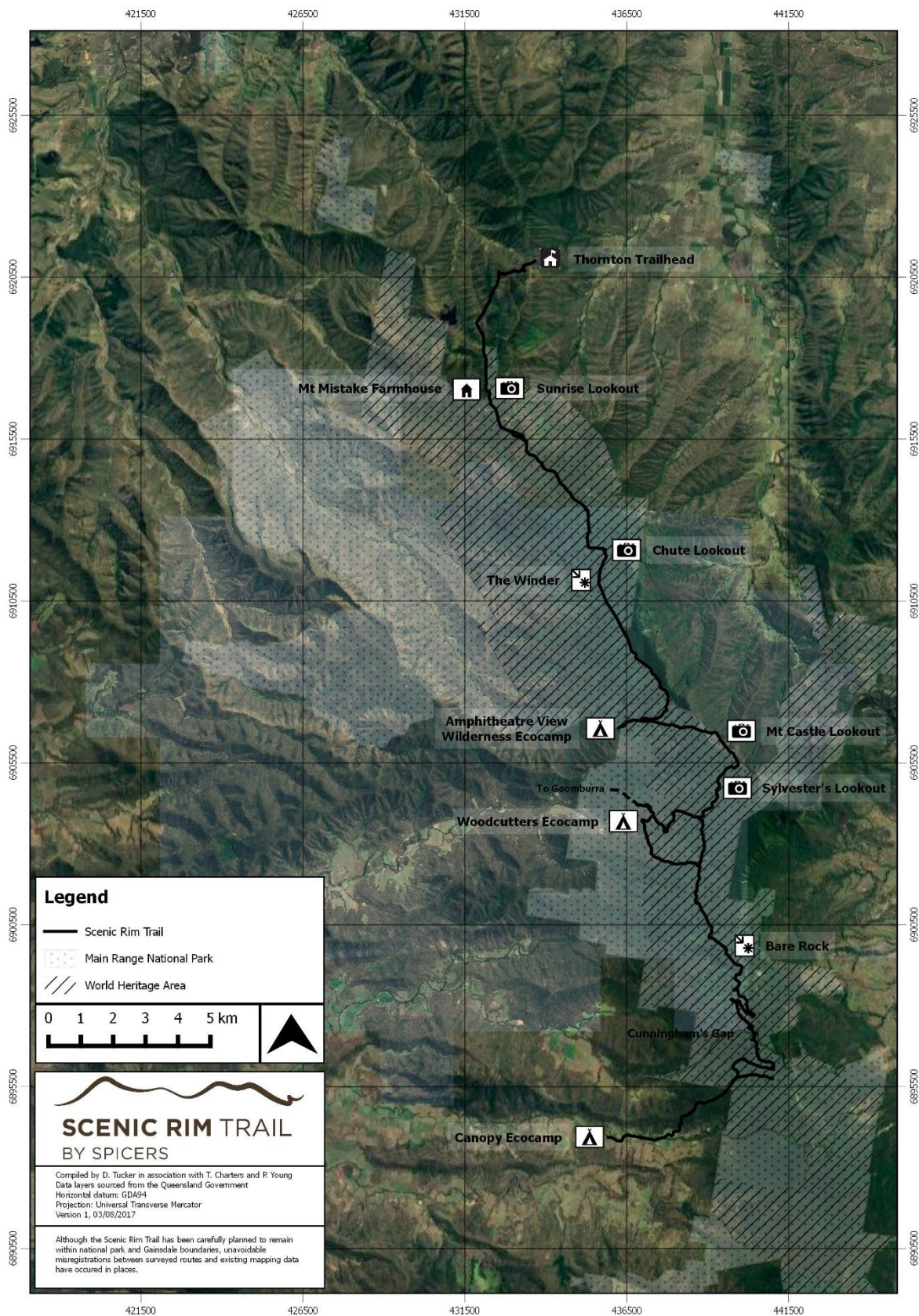


Figure 1 Location of the Scenic Rim Trail alignment with respect to the Main Range National Park and Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area

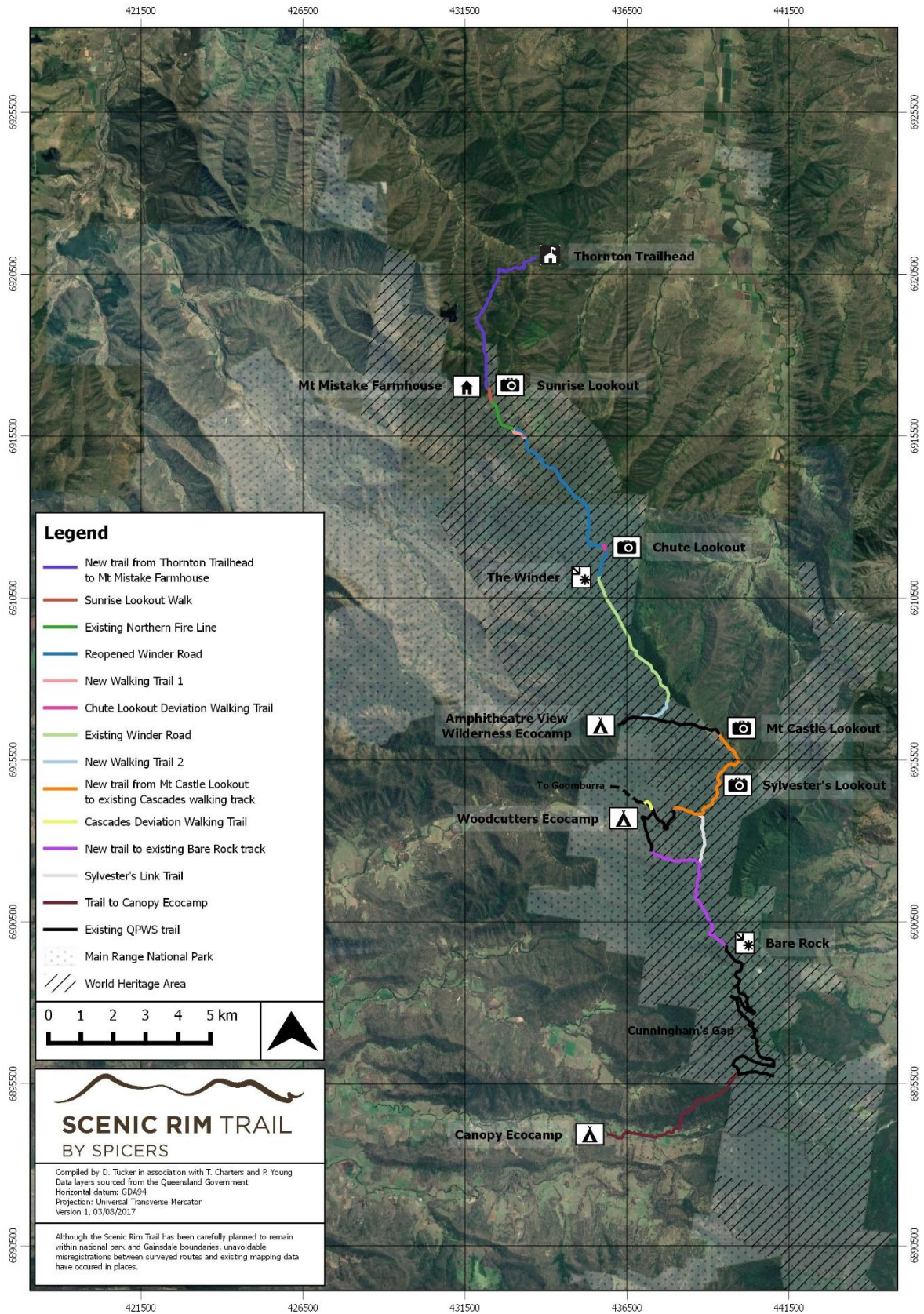


Figure 2 Location of existing tracks connecting to new tracks to form the Scenic Rim Trail within the Main Range National Park and Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area

12. Risk assessment for potential operational impacts on MNES and MSES

Table 6 Assessment of SRT operational risks to threatened and migratory species predicted or known to occur in Main Range National Park

This assessment identifies the risk of direct loss of individuals or populations of a species, the loss of critical habitat, or the introduction of competitor (e.g. weed) species, through operational activities. The risk of increased predation by feral species as a direct result of construction of the SRT is not considered to be additive to the existing rate of predation, given the presence of these species along the SRT alignment as determined by pest surveys.

Species	Threat status ⁱ			Probability that impact will occur	Magnitude of potential impact	Risk	Notes
	EPBC Act	NC Act	Observed during survey				
Mammals							
Hastings River Mouse <i>Pseudomys oralis</i>	E	V	Y	Possible	Minor	Low	<p>This species occurs in eucalypt open forest with dense groundcover of grasses, ferns, or mat-rush.</p> <p>There is a low risk of introducing feral rodents to Hastings River mouse habitat adjacent to Timber Getters Ecocamp through transport of food and equipment.</p> <p>There is a low risk of Ecocamp noise and light affecting Hastings River mouse behaviour if it occurs after dusk or before dawn.</p>
Spotted-tailed quoll <i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	E	V		Unlikely			The MRNP provides significant areas of rainforest and wet/dry sclerophyll forest habitat for this wide-ranging nocturnal species. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Large-eared pied bat <i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	V	V		Unlikely			The MNRP provides significant areas of open forest and rainforest edge habitat for this wide-ranging nocturnal species. Its critical roosting or foraging habitat will not be affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	V	V	Y	Unlikely			This species was observed in the northern part of the SRT, on steep rocky escarpments and cliffs. Its critical habitat will

Threat status ⁱ							
Species	EPBC Act	NC Act	Observed during survey	Probability that impact will occur	Magnitude of potential impact	Risk	Notes
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>							not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT. It is likely to avoid areas of human activity but return following departure of humans.
Long-nosed potoroo <i>Potorous tridactylus</i> <i>tridactylus</i>	V	V	Y	Unlikely			The wet sclerophyll forest with thick groundcover habitat of this nocturnal species will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Koala <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	V	V		Unlikely			No sign of this species was found along the SRT alignment during targeted surveys. This species and its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
New Holland Mouse <i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	V	LC		Unlikely			This species was not detected during rodent surveys. Potentially suitable habitat does occur for this nocturnal species, and this will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Grey-headed flying-fox <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	V	LC		Unlikely			This species occurs in a wide range of forest habitats. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Greater glider <i>Petauroides volans</i>	V	LC		Unlikely			This species was not detected during SRT surveys. There is suitable habitat in the area and this will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Birds							
Regent honeyeater <i>Anthrochaera phyrigia</i>	CE	E		Unlikely			There is no suitable habitat for this species along the SRT alignment.

Threat status ⁱ							
Species	EPBC Act	NC Act	Observed during survey	Probability that impact will occur	Magnitude of potential impact	Risk	Notes
Swift parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	CE	E		Unlikely			This nomadic species is infrequently recorded in south east Queensland. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Eastern bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	E	E		Unlikely			This species is considered locally extinct, although there is suitable habitat within the MRNP.
Coxen's fig-parrot <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	E	E		Unlikely			This species occurs in wide range of forest areas of MRNP. Its critical foraging trees will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Rufous scrub-bird <i>Atricomis rufescens</i>	E	V		Unlikely			This species was not detected during SRT surveys. This species and its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by track or EcoCamp operation.
Australian painted-snipe <i>Rostratula australia</i>	E	V		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Australasian bittern <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	E	LC		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Painted honeyeater <i>Grantiela picta</i>	V	V		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Black-breasted button-quail <i>Tumix melanogaster</i>	V	V		Unlikely			This species was not detected during field studies and a MRNP population is not mentioned in the Recovery Plan.

Threat status ⁱ							
Species	EPBC Act	NC Act	Observed during survey	Probability that impact will occur	Magnitude of potential impact	Risk	Notes
Squatter pigeon <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	V	V		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Glossy black cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	-	V	Y	Unlikely			The critical habitat of <i>Casuarina</i> species of this wide-ranging species will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Powerful owl <i>Ninox strenua</i>	-	V		Unlikely			This species was not detected during surveys for the SRT. The large hollow-baring trees that are critical nesting and roosting habitat will not be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Red goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	V	E		Unlikely			This species was not detected during surveys for the SRT. The species may no longer be breeding in south east Queensland due to recent range contraction.
Albert's lyrebird <i>Menura alberti</i>	-	NT	Y	Unlikely			This species and its habitat of rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest with a mesic understory will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Southern emu wren <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	-	V		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Black throated finch	E	E		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to range contraction.
Reptiles							
Three-toed snake-tooth skink <i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	V	LC		Unlikely			This species was not detected during surveys for the SRT although potentially suitable habitat occurs in MRNP. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.

Threat status ⁱ							
Species	EPBC Act	NC Act	Observed during survey	Probability that impact will occur	Magnitude of potential impact	Risk	Notes
Collared delma <i>Delma torquata</i>	V	V		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Five-clawed worm-skink <i>Anomalopus mackayi</i>	V	E		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Condamine earless dragon <i>Tympanocryptis condaminensis</i>	E	E		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Common death adder <i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i>	-	V		Unlikely			This species was not detected during surveys for the SRT. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Dunmall's snake <i>Furina dunmalli</i>	V	V		Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Amphibians							
Fleay's barred frog <i>Mixophyes fleayi</i>	E	E	Y	Possible	Minor	Low	Breeding populations of this species were found in the Dalrymple Creek and Blackfellow Creek area. Damage to riparian vegetation or excess sedimentation at Dalrymple and Blackfellow Creeks could affect reproductive success of the species.
Giant barred frog <i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	E	E	Y	Possible	Minor	Low	This species was not detected during frog surveys for the SRT, nor by intensive surveys by Hines <i>et al.</i> 1999. Its rainforest and stream habitat is similar to Fleay's Barred Frog.

Threat status ⁱ							
Species	EPBC Act	NC Act	Observed during survey	Probability that impact will occur	Magnitude of potential impact	Risk	Notes
Tusked frog <i>Adelotus brevis</i>	-	V		Possible	Minor	Low	This species was not detected during frog surveys for the SRT. Its rainforest and stream habitat is similar to Fleay's barred frog.
Mountain frog <i>Phyllorhina kundagungan</i>	-	V	Y	Possible	Minor	Low	This species was detected at two locations along moist drainage lines in rainforest, but not on the track alignment, during surveys.
Pearson's frog <i>Litoria pearsoniana</i>	-	V		Possible	Minor	Low	This species was not detected during frog surveys for the SRT. Its rainforest and stream habitat is similar to Fleay's barred frog.
Plants							
Slender marsdenia <i>Marsdenia longiloba</i>	V	V		Unlikely			This climber was not found during surveys of the track alignment or Ecocamp sites. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Hawkweed <i>Picris evae</i>	V	V		Unlikely			This soft-stemmed annual plant which occurs in open eucalypt forest was not found during surveys of the track alignment or Ecocamp sites. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Wandering pepper-cress <i>Lepidium peregrinum</i>	E			Unlikely			This riparian-forest perennial herb was recently rediscovered in south east Queensland. It was not found during surveys of the track alignment. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
<i>Bertya pinifolia</i>	V	V		Unlikely			This shrub was not found during surveys of the track alignment or Ecocamp sites. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Siah's backbone	E			Unlikely			This understorey shrub was not found during surveys of the track alignment or Ecocamp sites. Its critical habitat will not

Threat status ⁱ							
Species	EPBC Act	NC Act	Observed during survey	Probability that impact will occur	Magnitude of potential impact	Risk	Notes
<i>Streblus pendulinus</i>							be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Lamington eyebright <i>Euphrasia bella</i>	V	E		Unlikely			This perennial herb was not found during surveys of the track alignment or Ecocamp sites. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Toadflax <i>Thesium australe</i>	V	V		Possible	Minor	Low	This grass root parasite was not found during surveys, but may occur in association with Bunya Mountains bluegrass. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Stream clematis <i>Clematus fawcetti</i>	V			Possible	Rare	Low	There is a low probability of occurrence of this species along the SRT alignment. However, it does respond positively to edge or gap creation and is unlikely to be adversely affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Blue knob orchid <i>Sarchochilus hartmannii</i>	V	V		Possible	Rare	Low	This orchid was not found during surveys of the track alignment or Ecocamp sites, although it may occur on rocky outcrops. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Hairy-joint grass <i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	V	V		Unlikely			This species was not found during surveys of the track alignment or Ecocamp sites. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Bunya Mountains bluegrass <i>Bothriochloa bunyensis</i>	V	V	Y	Possible	Minor	Low	A small population of this species was found in a short section of eucalypt open forest on the currently closed (northern) portion of the Winder track. Some individuals of this species may be affected by vegetation clearance.

Threat status ⁱ							
Species	EPBC Act	NC Act	Observed during survey	Probability that impact will occur	Magnitude of potential impact	Risk	Notes
<i>Muellerina myrtifolia</i>		NT		Possible	Rare	Low	This parasitic mistletoe species was not found during surveys of the track alignment or Ecocamp sites. Its critical habitat will not be reduced or degraded by construction or operation of the SRT.
Migratory species							
Eastern osprey <i>Pandion cristatus</i>				Unlikely			This species is not expected to occur in the area due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Latham's snipe <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>				Unlikely			This species may be a rare and irregular visitor to wetlands in the MRNP. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Common greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>				Unlikely			This species is a very rare and irregular visitor to the MRNP. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Oriental cuckoo <i>Cucukus optatus</i>				Unlikely			This widespread species may be found in all rainforest and woodland areas of MRNP. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
White-throated needletail <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>				Unlikely			This wide-spread largely aerial species may occasionally roost in trees in MRNP. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Fork-tailed swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>				Unlikely			This wide-spread largely aerial species may occasionally roost in trees in MRNP. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Rufous fantail <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>			Y	Unlikely			Surveys confirmed that this species is widespread in MRNP. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.

Threat status ⁱ							
Species	EPBC Act	NC Act	Observed during survey	Probability that impact will occur	Magnitude of potential impact	Risk	Notes
Spectacled monarch <i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>				Unlikely			This species was not detected during surveys for the SRT. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Black-faced monarch <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>			Y	Unlikely			Surveys confirmed that this species is common and widespread in MRNP. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Satin flycatcher <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>				Unlikely			This species was not detected during surveys for the SRT. Its critical habitat is unlikely to be directly or indirectly affected by construction or operation of the SRT.
Yellow wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>				Unlikely			This species is very rare in southern Queensland and is not expected to occur in the area.

¹ CE = critically endangered; E = endangered; V = vulnerable, NT = near threatened; LC = least concern