Table 14 Summary of all potential impacts and recommendations at time of assessment (2007)

Degree of Potential Impact	Description of Impact	Legislation at Time of Assessment	Project Response	Comment
Minor/Moderate	Disturbance to Ramsar wetland.	EPBC Act	The self-assessment undertaken by Maunsell (now AECOM) determined that a referral to DSEWPC is required due to the potential impact on a MNES, this being the disturbance to Moreton Bay.	The project is considered by the DSEWPC to not have a significant impact on these matters and as such advised that the project is 'not a controlled action'.
Minor	Disturbance to migratory species (bar-tailed godwit, eastern curlew, Latham's snipe, rainbow bee-eater whimbrel, and white-bellied sea eagle).	EPBC Act	The self-assessment undertaken by Maunsell (now AECOM) determined that a referral to DSEWPC is not required.	A referral to DSEWPC is not required for this issue.
Minor	Disturbance to listed threatened species (grey-headed flying fox, water mouse, frogbit).	EPBC Act	These threatened species are not expected to be impacted by the proposed corridor.	A referral to DSEWPC is not required for this matter.
Major	Disturbance to listed threatened species (beach stone curlew, black necked stork, chestnut teal, freckled duck, green-thighed frog, grey goshawk, koala, little tern, painted snipe, sooty oystercatcher, and wallum froglet).	NC Act	Disturbance to these species habitat is expected to result in harm to these species, and therefore a 'take'.	A permit will be required from the EPA.
Major	Severe loss of core habitat of listed threatened species (koala). It is estimated that approximately 30 koalas could be displaced as a result of the corridor through the clearing of approximately 33.82 hectares.	NC Act	Significant areas of primary habitat will be cleared as a result of the proposed corridor. Potential offset opportunities to enhance and rehabilitate alternative habitats and corridors should be developed and potential options are illustrated in Figure 8.	Wherever possible avoidance of habitat will provide the greatest mitigative measure to ensure the long term survival of koalas. Should this not be possible, the compensatory areas identified in Figure 8 and discussed below should be rehabilitated/revegetated as a priority. It will take approximately ten years for any compensatory area to provide any habitat value for koala. Further to this, it is unlikely that a similar carrying capacity to that of the existing vegetation can be achieved within this time frame even with a 5:1 replacement area. However, it is anticipated that over time, the carrying capacity will improve. A Koala Management Plan should be developed for the site to guide the future design of the corridor.
Moderate	Disturbance to amphibian habitat.	NC Act	Determine the occurrence of threatened amphibian species during and following significant rainfall events during both winter and summer period.	It may be possible, between formal approvals and actual construction activities to determine and establish appropriate compensatory areas to mitigate impacts upon amphibians. Avoidance of habitat is however the best mitigative measure to ensure the long term survival of these species in the locality.
Minor	Removal of marine plants - approximately 2.8 hectares of marine plants will be removed for construction of the proposed corridor.	Fisheries Act	Identify suitable compensatory planting opportunities.	A permit will be required from the DPIF. This is also likely to involve compensatory planting of species disturbed.
Minor	Disturbance to Fish Habitat Area.	Fisheries Act	Sedimentation and erosion controls measures must be implemented prior to, during and following construction to ensure minimal impacts upon fish habitat areas.	Appropriate management controls for sedimentation and erosion should be implemented to ensure limited impacts during and following construction.
Moderate	Loss and/or disturbance to remnant vegetation.	VM Act	Identify suitable compensatory planting opportunities.	It may be possible, between formal approvals and actual construction activities to determine and establish appropriate compensatory areas to mitigate habitat loss and promote rehabilitation of disturbed areas.
Minor	Spread of national environmentally significant weed (*Lantana camara*).	Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act	A number of significant weed species have been recorded within the study area.	Appropriate management controls for weed management must be implemented prior to, during and following construction activities. These appropriate control techniques should be detailed within a Weed Management Plan for the corridor.
Moderate	Fragmentation of wildlife corridor	VM Act	Detailed design must consider appropriate structures to ensure existing corridors are not impacted.	Freshwater Creek has been identified by the DTMR and Moreton Bay Regional Council as a significant fauna corridor. Phase 3 koala habitat assessment has identified Saltwater Creek as an additional fauna crossing point. A Landscape Management Plan should be prepared to detail the mitigation measures to either avoid or eliminate impacts upon these significant corridors.