

Cudmore Resources Reserve

Management Statement 2015

Extended December 2025



Queensland
Government

Prepared by: **Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation.**

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The department is committed to respecting, protecting, and promoting human rights, and our obligations under the Human Rights Act 2019.

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All due diligence and care has been taken in the preparation of this document based on the information in the 2015 management statement. The department holds no responsibility for any errors or omissions within this document. Any decisions made by other parties based on this document are solely the responsibility of those parties.

The Cudmore Resources Reserve Management Statement 2015 has been extended in 2025, in line with the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (s120F). Minor amendments have been made. There has been no change to the statement's original management intent and direction.

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Park overview

Park size	Cudmore Resources Reserve	6308ha
Bioregion	Desert Uplands	
QPWS region	Central	
Local government area	Barcaldine Regional Council	
State electorate	Gregory	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)</i>	
	<i>Environment Protection Act 1994</i>	
	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>	
	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	
	<i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>	
	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i>	
	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Qld)</i>	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i>	
Plans and agreements	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS)	
	China—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Japan—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	
	Republic of Korea—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	

Vision

The Cudmore Resources Reserve will preserve cultural values and ecosystems of significance to the region, which are otherwise poorly represented within Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) estate in the Desert Uplands Bioregion.

The area will be managed with an increased understanding of the diversity of natural environment, ensuring significant species and communities are protected and enabling the extraction of coal and mineral resources.

The QPWS and Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD) will work in partnership with Traditional Owners, community groups, mining companies, local government and government agencies and involve them in resolving the area's management issues in ways that foster pride, commitment and a sense of custodianship that supports the continuing preservation of the area's values for future generations.

The long term impacts from proposed underground mining are mitigated and minimised by best practice environmental management.

Joint Trustees

Cudmore Resources Reserve is managed under the joint trusteeship of the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) and the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD). The QPWS administer the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* that prescribes the management of the resources reserve on behalf of DETSI. The NRMMRRD administer the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* and the *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004* which provides the legislative framework to expedite and regulate exploration and mining while encouraging responsible land care management with respect to these activities.

Setting

Cudmore Resources Reserve (1007NPW828) is located 80 km north of Alpha, 130 km west of Clermont and 425 km to the west of the Rockhampton. The park has an average altitude of around 340 metres. Cudmore (Limited Depth) National Park adjoins the resources reserve to its west while 49 km to the east of the park is Narrien Range National Park. Epping Forest National Park is 70 km to the north-east.

The former Cudmore Station was identified as having important and representative conservation values and was purchased by the State government. During the gazettal process it was recognised that while the property had significant conservation values it was underlain by the world class coal reserves of the Galilee Basin. To enable the potential of future utilisation of this resource the property was divided into two separate tenures. These are now gazetted as Cudmore (Limited Depth) National Park (nb: limited depth = 50 m) and Cudmore Resources Reserve. The resources reserve was created as the coal measures are at a shallower depth in this portion of the property and therefore more likely to attract future mining interest, and the sandstone ranges on what is now national park were perceived to potentially hold greater natural and cultural values. The Cudmore Resources Reserve has no depth limitation imposed.

Values – natural and cultural

Landscape

The Forrester – Cudmore Road passes through an area of heath that seasonally produces spectacular wildflowers. This heathland is considered to be an important aesthetic landscape value. The sense of isolation which can be experienced over much of the park's area is also a value. The changing colours of the soils that are observed as visitors travel across the landscape are considered to be a feature of note on the park.

Geology

Regional geology - Cudmore Resources Reserve is located in the Galilee Basin in a sequence of Late Carboniferous to Middle Triassic sedimentary rocks overlying Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Drummond Basin, exposed in a linear belt between Pentland in the north and Tambo in the south. The rocks of the Galilee Basin are of similar age to those of the Bowen Basin, and are exposed to the west of the Drummond Basin. The Bowen and Galilee basins are separated by a north trending structural ridge

between Anakie and Springsure, referred to as the Springsure Shelf. Much of the western portion of the Galilee Basin is interpreted as occurring beneath Mesozoic sediments of the Eromanga Basin. Late Permian, coal-bearing strata of the Galilee Basin sub-crop are found in a linear, north-trending belt in the eastern portion of the basin with strata dipping at shallow angles to the west (Hancock Galilee EIS). The Galilee Basin is host to world class thermal coal reserves.

Local geology – Cudmore Resources Reserve as mentioned above is underlain by the shallowly west-dipping sedimentary rocks of the Galilee Basin. Sandstones, siltstones and mudstones of the early Triassic Dunda Beds outcrop in the south-western and north-western parts of the park and form part of the northern Eromanga Basin. The surface materials over the remainder of the park are Tertiary gravels and sands, and Quaternary alluvium.

At depth, the park is underlain by Galilee Basin units including the late Permian Colinlea Sandstone and Bandanna Formation or equivalents. In this area, these units contain four principal coal seams suitable for use as thermal coal, with the potential for liquefaction and gasification. These coal seams dip gently from east to west and vary in thickness from 5 m to 8 m. On the western side of Lagoon Creek to the east of the resources reserve, the coal is shallow enough for mining by opencut but as it dips westerly towards Cudmore Resources Reserve, it becomes too deep and underground longwall mining operations are proposed.

No major regional scale fold and fault structures have been identified in regional mapping of the area (Hancock Galilee EIS), thus the geology is considered to be consistent and predictable throughout the region.

Soils

There are nine representative soil types mapped for the park. These soil types fall into three general landscape and land system classifications, the Cudmore land system in a lateritic landscape, the southern plateau land system within a sandstone landscape and a sand plain landscape in a desert land system.

The Cudmore land system includes:

- petroferic rudosols on steep scarps with exposed ferricrete and gradational soils of variable depth. These soils support dense lancewood woodlands.
- brown solosols on moderate - steep slopes derived from sandstone with texture contrast soils including shallow topsoils covered with a mantle of silcrete. Complex woodlands of lancewood, narrow-leaved ironbark and bloodwood occur on this soil on the park.
- stratic rudosols on stream banks and adjacent alluvial areas with alluvial silty loam profiles often with a tall woodland of river red gum.

The southern plateau land system includes:

- red dermasols, yellow kandosols and yellow sodosols representing shallow uniform sands and sandy loams underlain by an ironstone hardpan. On the crests and upper slopes of this system sparse woodlands of silver leaved iron bark and ghost gum occur with scattered applejack and bush-house paperbark. In the limited areas where the soil profile is deeper white cypress pine and poplar box occur.
- red sodosols and brown dermosols are found on lower slopes and have a deep texture-contrast soil profile with thick sandy loam topsoils and reddish brown clay subsoils. This soil supports vegetation communities of tall sparse woodlands that include silver-leaved ironbark and ghost gum with a mid-storey of ironwood, false sandalwood, prickly pine, quinine tree and dead finish. The ground layer is dominated by gummy spinifex.

The desert land system includes:

- red kandosols which are the soil associated with the Queensland desert country with a bright red colour, deep sandy gradational and texture contrast soils. This soil supports mid-tall woodlands consisting of yellow jacket, Clarkson's bloodwood, applejack and rusty jacket with pasture dominated by spinifex.

The management of soil at creek crossings on access tracks is considered an issue for management following the wet season.

Water

Cudmore Resources Reserve is drained by the easterly flowing Well and Pines creeks which flow into Sandy Creek which joins the Belyando River. The Belyando River joins the Suttor River and ultimately the Burdekin River at Lake Dalrymple (Burdekin Falls Dam). Well and Pine creeks flow seasonally. There is little to no surface water on the park during the dry season. Changes to hydrology may occur if subsurface mining is undertaken including subsidence that will cause pondage and seepage into cracks and the draw-down of the water table required to enable mining operations.

Regional ecosystems

The park contains 20 regional ecosystems, four of which are classed as being of concern (Table 1). The four of concern regional ecosystems (occurring as either dominant or sub-dominant), cover almost a quarter of the park area (22.3%). The park is connected to surrounding habitats through vegetated corridors along creeks to the east that join the Belyando River vegetation corridor. A strong vegetation connection links to the neighbouring national park and to remnant vegetation on Speculation pastoral holding to the south west.

The brigalow community in the park's south-west is mapped as non-remnant vegetation. This area was cleared for grazing prior to the lands acquisition for inclusion in the protected area estate. This regional ecosystem has been managed to encourage natural vegetation recovery since 1998. A bushfire in 2011 may have impacted the recovery of this ecosystem.

Native plants and animals

Current (2025) DETSI data (WildNet databases) suggests that the reserve does not support any plant species of conservation significance.

Historically, the reserve has been noted to support one plant species of conservation significance, the vulnerable *Corymbia clandestine*, which is also historically noted at Cudmore (Limited Depth) National Park. Best practice management for this species is achieved by the reduction of grazing pressure, by the general fencing of the properties, and by preventing clearing in the vicinity of identified trees (QPWS 2001).

A range of arboreal mammals including greater gliders *Petauroides volans* and sugar gliders *Petaurus breviceps* are present on the park. These species may become fatally entangled in barbed wire fencing.

A number of species of conservation significance occur in close proximity to the resources reserve or are likely to occur on the resources reserve. These include the endangered black-throated finch *Poephila cincta*, the vulnerable large-eared pied bat *Chalinolobus dwyeri* and the near threatened little pied bat *Chalinolobus picatus*.

Current (2025) DETSI data (WildNet databases) indicate that four animal species of conservation significance have been recorded on the reserve (Table 2).

First Nations people culture

Cudmore Resources Reserve is within the Yagalingu People language group area. There are no recorded First Nations people cultural heritage places on State databases.

Native title

This management statement does not intend to affect, diminish or extinguish native title and associated rights. The determination of native title over the park may have implications under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*.

There are currently two native title applications over Cudmore Resources Reserve. Cudmore Resources Reserve is within the Native Title Claim areas of the Wangan and Jagalingou People (QC2004/006) and the Bidjara People #7 (QC2012/018). The Queensland South Native Title Services acts as the Native Title representative body for the park.

Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)

Cudmore Resources Reserve is within the area encompassed by the Wangan and Jagalingou People Communities Project Indigenous Land Use Agreement (QI2008/019). This ILUA is an area agreement between the Communities and Rio Tinto Coal.

Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)

A First Nations people cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) has been created and agreed between the holders of the Kevin's Corner Mineral Development Licence (MDL) and the native title claimants for the area of that MDL, including parts of Cudmore Resources Reserve. The balance of the resources reserve, outside that lease area is not included in this CHMP. It is anticipated that prior to the granting of further leases over other parts of the resources reserve that additional cultural heritage management plans will be agreed between the lease holders and relevant First Nations people groups.

Pastoral history

Prior to its purchase by the state for inclusion in the reserve network the area was managed by the McKinley family as a grazing property. Remnants of the pastoral history include redundant windmills, fencing, the original homestead and out buildings, track network and a set of round yards (possibly destroyed by wildfire but photographically documented).

A small early twentieth century hut/cottage is located on Wells Creek 'gorge'. This has been identified as a non-First Nations people cultural heritage site in the Environmental Impact Statement for the Kevin's Corner development. This secluded timber framed and corrugated iron-roofed building is an example of previous pastoral use of the property. The remains of a timber access gate, the remains of a sheep trough and water storage tank still exist. Little is known about the cottage's history or precise date of construction. This site has been identified as being likely to be impacted by post mining land subsidence. A detailed site survey and archaeological recording will be undertaken by the mining company prior to mining being undertaken in the vicinity of the hut. Monitoring of ground disturbance will be undertaken.

Stock Route

There are no stock routes on Cudmore Resources Reserve. The proponents of the Kevin's Corner Mine have agreed to retain a stock route on lands adjoining the resources reserve for the life of the mine.

Threats to values

No significant threats to the natural and cultural values of Cudmore Resources Reserve have been identified.

The clearing of vegetation due to the agricultural intensification and increased mining activity in the bioregion will reduce the vegetation connectivity between the resources reserve and other forested areas to the east. This has the potential to isolate the regional and the neighbouring national park from areas of similar habitat. This may over time reduce genetic diversity and the generational biodiversity of the park for species such as koalas.

Management considerations and issues

Visitor use

Cudmore Resources Reserve currently has a low level of visitor use. This is due to the geographical position of the park and a lack of available information on the values and opportunities offered by the park. The access road passes through a section of heath vegetation creating a seasonal wildflower viewing opportunity and opportunity for bird watching.

Past bird-watching club outings have been undertaken to observe the diverse bird-life found on the park.

No visitor infrastructure is provided on the resources reserve. It is anticipated that visitor levels will remain low but improvements will be made to on park signs and internet information which may have the potential to increase visitor use.

When mining commences operations within the resources reserve boundaries a Restricted Access Area will be considered over the immediate vicinity of the mining operations to improve visitor safety. The restricted access arrangements will also be considered for access roads leading to the mining operations.

Fire management

A planned approach is taken to fire management in this area as a number of regional ecosystems require specific fire regimes. Fuel management burns are undertaken to reduce the negative impacts of unplanned fires. A formal fire management strategy is being created for Cudmore Resources Reserve. The park contains a range of fire breaks including internal roads and fence lines. The management of these assets is crucial to achieving effective and safe fire management of the property.

Pest management

The majority of Cudmore Resources Reserve is free from pest plants. There is a minor infestation of parthenium weed *Parthenium hysterophorus*, a declared Class 2 pest plant, in disturbed areas along the access road. At the time of gazettal buffel grass *Cenchrus ciliaris* had been established in areas of the property. It is currently planted on neighbouring properties for stock fodder. It has the potential to expand from its current minor extent on the park

to greater infestations. The management of these species focusses on encouraging native grasses, including using an appropriate fire regime, to manage these invasive species.

Several vertebrate pest species have been noted from the park including goats *Capra hircus*, pigs *Sus scrofa* and rabbits *Oryctolagus cuniculus*. Occurrence of these species is occasional and impacts on park values are considered as minor. There is the potential for pest deer (Fam. Cervidae) especially chital *Axis axis* to enter the area as a pest population has established near Alpha but there are no records of deer from the resources reserve or the neighbouring national park.

Asset maintenance

The ranger work-base for both Cudmore Resources Reserve and Cudmore (Limited Depth) National Park is located on the resources reserve. Maintenance of the ranger work-base, sheds and access tracks are undertaken using the QPWS strategic assets management system (Loc8). It should be noted that future mineral extraction may impact on this work base or access to it.

The resources reserve has a network of internal management tracks. These tracks are maintained and primarily used for park management purposes including boundary fence maintenance, natural resource management and fire management. There is no source of gravel or other road building material on the park. Material for roads and drilling or infrastructure pads will be obtained from sources external to the park. Material hygiene protocol will be followed prior to the bringing of materials onto the park.

The work base is provided with grid electricity with a power corridor along the entrance road and then across the park. An agreement is required to formalise this use.

Code of environmental compliance for mining lease projects

A code of environmental compliance provides a framework of environmental standards for mining leaseholders to meet. If the conditions of the code are met then the activity can be undertaken under an environmental authority with standard conditions. If a company cannot meet the standards outlined in the code they are able to apply for a non-standard environmental authority. Cudmore Resources Reserve is a category C Environmentally Sensitive Area which enables DETSI to have input into the conditioning of environmental authorities with either standard or non-standard conditions. Environmental authorities are issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* by the DETSI.

The current mining lease applicant (Kevin's Corner) has received draft environmental authority conditions from the Coordinator General. QPWS will consult with the applicant on the development and implementation of the operations plan for Cudmore Resources Reserve as required by the Coordinator General. All mining lease applicants will consult with QPWS to achieve consent for their mining lease and conditions on the operations plan.

Access

Access for QPWS staff and the general public will continue on Cudmore Resources Reserve including within any lease area over the park up to a time agreed by the Trustees and the miners prior to mining operations commencing.

Visitor and staff use of the lease area will then be precluded by safety considerations.

The only legal and practicable access to Cudmore (Limited Depth) National Park and to Cudmore Resources Reserve is via the Forrester – Cudmore Road. This road is gazetted to the park boundary and then becomes an internal access road, providing the only access to both the resources reserve and the national park. The maintenance and up-keep of this road is necessary to enable mineral exploration activities, resources reserve and neighbouring national park management activities, public use and to retain public access to the national park. Access within the resources reserve for mineral exploration and mining infrastructure maintenance will where possible use the existing track network.

Any new roads or tracks required for mineral exploration or mining activities will comply with conditions on the relevant environmental authority and/or code of compliance.

Authorities

The *Mineral Resources Act 1989* states that Mining Leases and Mining Claims cannot be granted over a reserve (Resource Use Area) without the consent of the owner(s) of that land or the consent of the Governor in Council. This Act also states that holders of an Exploration Permit or Mineral Development Licence cannot enter the surface area of a reserve without the consent of the owner or the Governor in Council. This act identifies the trustees as the owners of a reserve. There are a number of authorities granted or in application that include Cudmore Resources Reserve (Table 4).

Sections 15 and 34(2) of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* require that a protected area must be managed in accordance with the management principles for the class of protected area or any management plan for the area. Section 21A outlines the management principles of resources reserves and allows the controlled use of the area's cultural and natural resources and ensure that the area is maintained predominantly in its natural condition. Sustainable resource exploration and production on the resources reserve are provided for.

Environmental management of all resource exploration and production activities is regulated under the *Environmental Protection Act 2004*. The DETSI is currently developing standard environmental authority requirements to guide how mineral exploration and extraction can be undertaken on resources reserves throughout the State.

The post mining rehabilitation of areas of the resources reserve impacted by mining will be undertaken by the mining lessee. Revegetation, if used, will require the use of locally derived plants to maintain the parks genetic provenance. Earthwork to reduce pondage and ground ripping to reduce cracking will require specific permission prior to the works being undertaken.

Mining leases applications overlapping Cudmore Resources Reserve are for thermal coal resources within the eastern Galilee Basin. Longwall underground coal mining is proposed for areas under the resources reserve. Neighbouring operations may include open cut pits.

Some surface facilities such as ventilation shafts may be required within Cudmore Resources Reserve. Subsidence of up to two metres and subsequent water pondage and substrate cracking (40 mm – 190 mm) has been modelled to occur on sections of the park.

Other activities

Grazing is not currently occurring on the park. If fire is excluded from the park as a safety matter relating to mining, the controlled and managed use of cattle to control fuel loads may be considered. However before this could be undertaken the park would require fencing and the provision of freshwater for the livestock. The current lack of surface water is a factor in the low numbers and impact of pest animals on the park. Other impacts including the draw-down of the water table required to enable mining operations will impact on potential grazing opportunities.

Partnerships

The trusteeship is the primary partnership guiding the management of Cudmore Resources Reserve. Partners involved in the on the ground management of the resources reserve may include the Traditional Owners of the park, Barcaldine Regional Council, rural fires and lease holders.

Management directions

Managing Cudmore Resources Reserve

Desired outcomes	Mechanisms	Key Performance Indicators	Responsible	Timeframe
Trustee relationships The park is managed in a manner that demonstrates best practice environmental and resource management.	Trustee meetings	Minuted meetings conducted at least once a year to discuss management issues and approaches. The benchmarking of management against the folio for the park.	Trustees	Annually
Management effectiveness A Management Evaluation and Effectiveness (MEE) process is used to improve park management.	Park folio workshops	Management progress assessed and reviewed. Park folio produced and reviewed regularly.	Trustees	Every five years. i.e. 2013, 2018, 2023.
Access Access will be maintained from the resources reserve boundary to the Cudmore (Limited Depth) National Park boundary.	Negotiate with lessees so that alternative access is provided if existing access is disrupted by mining activities	Access to the resources reserve and national park is maintained.	Trustees	Ongoing
Access – Exploration and mineral extraction Access for lessees and permit holders is enabled through a documented procedure. Access to areas where active mining is occurring will be restricted.	The land access code and relevant operation plans A Restricted Access Area is declared under the Nature Conservation Act 1992	Lessees and permit holders comply with entry conditions. QPWS respond to entry notifications within 2 working days of receipt. A deed of agreement is created between the Trustees and the lease holders for the creation, installation and maintenance of Restricted Access Area signs. Signs are installed.	Lessees QPWS Trustees Lessees	Ongoing When mineral extraction commences within the resources reserve.
Visitor use Access is maintained to Cudmore Resources Reserve to the greatest extent possible facilitating appreciation of natural and cultural values while enabling sustainable mineral extraction and exploration.	Manage visitor access to reduce park use incompatibility. Educate visitors on the park values and recreational opportunities.	Maintain visitor access to the park, using restricted access areas to exclude visitors from areas of active mining.	Trustees	Ongoing
		New entry and directional signs installed on the park to manage and direct visitor activities.	QPWS	2015
		Information on Cudmore Resources Reserve is developed and published on the DETSI/QPWS website.	QPWS	2015

Monitoring of park values

Park value	Outcome	Indicators	Current situation	Acceptable range of variation	Target situation	Monitoring Activity	Direct actions
Brigalow forest area in the park's south west.	The brigalow regional ecosystem on the park is re-established by 2023.	The establishment of a brigalow ecosystem with a native grass understory is an indicator of success	The brigalow regional ecosystem is considered to be regrowth and its current extent is not mapped on QPWS systems	60 – 100 % of the black soil area supports a brigalow forest.	The area of brigalow dominated forest co- insides with the area of black soil (previous extent)	Establish a three yearly mapping of the extent of the regional ecosystem.	Establish a baseline map and then a three yearly mapping program to plot the extent of the Brigalow regional ecosystem.
		The established brigalow forest represents mixed age / tree size forest is an indicator of success.	Ecosystem is potentially dominated by young regrowth of even age brigalow after 2011 fire.	5 - 45 % of brigalow per hectare are large stems.	The brigalow ecosystem contains trees of varying ages.	Establish a three yearly visual assessment of number of stems per hectare in three size classes.	Establish an three yearly assessment program to estimate the size structure of the brigalow forest area.

Managing threats to resources reserve values

Threats to value	Outcome / goal	Management action required	Indicators	Acceptable range of variation / trigger levels	Monitoring Activity
Pest plants	Reduce the extent of buffel grass on the park area.	Fire management and application of herbicides on areas of infestation.	Presence / absence of buffel grass.	A reduction in infestation area from extent area mapped in 2013.	Conduct a baseline survey and then biennially map the extent of buffel grass on the park.
	Reduce the extent of parthenium on the park.	Spot application of herbicide on identified plants / infestations.	Presence / absence of parthenium.	Reduction in the number of point infestations from extent mapped in 2013.	Conduct a baseline survey and then biennially map the extent of parthenium on the park.
	Prevent new pest plant incursions on the park area.	Ensure that all machinery and road/mining materials brought onto the park undertake pest plant hygiene protocols. Weed hygiene information is available to all park users.	No new pest plant incursions occur on the park area.	Pest plant management response is triggered by the discovery of any new pest plants on the park.	Inspection the roadsides of the park's internal roads at least twice a year to detect any emergent weed occurrences.
Pest animals	The park has only occasional pest animal incursions.	Ensure that activities that may generate new surface water are managed to reduce access by pest animals.	No increase in pest animal activity is noted.	Pest animal management response is triggered by the presence of pest animals.	Install and seasonally monitor sand traps on the existing internal track network.
Erosion	Creek crossings display little to no erosion due to vehicle use.	Ensure that creek crossings within the park area are managed with best practice erosion reduction methods.	No observed erosion at creek crossing points.	Erosion where the creek entry/exit point erodes by 50 cm or greater will require immediate rectification.	Inspect all creek crossings on the park after significant rainfall events.

Threats to value	Outcome / goal	Management action required	Indicators	Acceptable range of variation / trigger levels	Monitoring Activity
Regulated waste and general rubbish at the old homestead dump.	No regulated waste remains on the park.	Inspect the former homestead dump. Undertake a pre-works inspection for the presence of species of conservation significance. Remove waste to off park waste management facility.	The waste disposal sites do not contain regulated waste or visible rubbish.	Appropriate species management steps are implemented for any species of conservation concern noted at dump site. Regulated waste removed.	Waste disposal site to be visually monitored for ecosystem recovery.
Power line	The power line infrastructure is regulated under the Nature Conservation Act 1992.	Negotiate regulation of the asset under Section 35 of the Nature Conservation Act 1992.	The power line assets are regulated.	The power line assets are regulated.	None required.
Inappropriate fencing	Reduced entanglement of native wildlife.	New or repaired fencing to use a plain top wire.	No arboreal mammal entanglement noted.	All new or repaired fencing has plain top wire.	None required.

Conservation values management

Table 1: Endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

Regional ecosystem number	Description	Biodiversity status
10.3.13a	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland along watercourses	Of concern
10.3.5	<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern
10.3.27a	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> open woodland to open woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern
10.7.5	<i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> woodland on laterite	Of concern

Table 2: Species of conservation significance

Scientific name	Common name	Nature Conservation Act 1992 status	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth) status
Animals			
<i>Ctenotus capricorni</i>	Capricorn ctenotus	Near threatened	-
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	common death adder	Vulnerable	-
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	Endangered	Endangered

Table 3: Mining authorities over Cudmore Resources Reserve

Authority	Lease/Permit #	Holder	Status	Area (ha) / Proportion of park included	Lodge / Grant Date
Mining Lease	ML 70489	Waratah Coal Pty Ltd	application	4549.3 / 72.1%	30/11/12
Mining Lease	ML 70425	Hancock Galilee Pty Ltd	application	1688.1 / 26.8%	18/12/09
Mineral Development Licence	MDL 333	Hancock Galilee Pty Ltd	granted	1688.1 / 26.8%	17/09/07
Mineral Development Licence	MDL 481	Waratah Coal Pty Ltd	application	3450.9 / 54.7%	17/09/12
Mineral Development Licence	MDL 485	Waratah Coal Pty Ltd	application	1168.5 / 18.5%	29/10/12
Exploration Permit for Petroleum	EPP 1044	Queensland Energy Resources Ltd	granted	186.6 / 3%	25/11/10
Exploration Permit for Minerals (Soda Ash)	EPM 16874	Waratah Coal Pty Ltd	granted	4686.1 / 74.3%	22/12/09
Exploration Permit for Coal	EPC 1079	Waratah Coal Pty Ltd	granted	1074.7 / 17%	02/11/07
Exploration Permit for Coal	EPC 1053	Waratah Coal Pty Ltd	granted	186.6 / 3%	30/08/07
Exploration Permit for Coal	EPC 1039	Waratah Coal Pty Ltd	granted	3424.8 / 54.3%	09/03/07

*Note column 4 is the proportion of the park included in the authority. The total authority area may exceed the resources reserve area.

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