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AECOM

Significant Impact Assessment

Matters of National Environmental Significance

28-Aug-2025
KPA EPBC Referral

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Client: Kimberley Ports Authority

ABN: 56870427150

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Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	5
1.1	Background	5
1.2	Objective	5
2.0	Method	6
2.1	Desktop Searches	6
2.2	Likelihood of occurrence	6
2.3	Matters of National Environmental Significance	24
2.4	Impact Assessment	25
	2.4.1 Screening assessment	25
	2.4.2 Significant impact assessment	27
2.5	Significant Impact Assessment	A
	2.5.1 Screening assessment	A
	2.5.2 Significant impact assessment summary	A
2.6	Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC	B
	2.6.1 Description and status under the EPBC Act	B
	2.6.2 Distribution	B
	2.6.3 Threats	B
	2.6.4 Potential impacts and mitigation measures	B
	2.6.5 Significant impact criteria assessment	D
3.0	Conclusion	G
	References	H
	Appendix A	
	EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool Report	I
	Appendix B	
	Atlas of Living Australia Terrestrial Vertebrate records within 1 km of Project Area	A
	Appendix C	
	Construction Environment Management Plan	A

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Kimberley Ports Authority (KPA) is proposing to clear 0.16 ha of native vegetation within Lot 619 on Deposited Plan 70861, Minyirr in Broome, Western Australia. The purpose of the proposed clearing is to increase the size of a truck mobilisation area and container laydown area and fencing of the perimeter. The action aims to maximise the usable leased area, particularly during the wet season when the yard is prone to flooding, to reduce the potential fire hazard of unmanaged trees/scrub that surrounds a large storage shed, and to fence the perimeter of the leased area to increase security. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across two separate areas, as displayed in Figure 1.



Figure 1 Project Area

1.2 Objective

The purpose of this report is to identify the occurrence of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) within the project area outlined in Figure 1 and assess the impacts of the Project on these MNES against the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guideline Policy Statement 1.1 (DoE, 2013). This MNES report describes and assesses all relevant potential impacts (direct and indirect) of the action on listed threatened species and communities, and migratory species, and describes avoidance, mitigation and management measures for these impacts.

This report has been developed as an Appendix to support an EPBC referral (Lot 619 Port Drive Development Project – Clearing of TEC).

2.0 Method

2.1 Desktop Searches

A desktop assessment was undertaken to characterise and identify ecological values that may be supported in the project area. The desktop assessment included a review of literature, and searches of publicly available datasets and online mapping.

The following information sources were reviewed as part of this assessment:

- EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) to identify MNES that may occur within or surrounding the project area (DCCEEW, 2025). The PMST report is provided in Appendix A.
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database to identify locations of previously recorded flora and fauna species within or surrounding the project area (ALA, 2025). Terrestrial vertebrate fauna recorded within 1 km of the project area on the ALA database is provided in Appendix B.
- Kimberley Ports Authority Lot 619 Targeted Flora and Vegetation Survey Technical Memorandum (SLR, 2024)

2.2 Likelihood of occurrence

A likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken for MNES communities and species identified in the PMST and ALA desktop searches.

Each species was assessed against the likelihood categories defined below.

- **Known:** Species was positively identified and recorded in the project area during previous assessments.
- **Likely:** Species was not recorded during past field surveys, however there are known and current records within the surrounding area (generally within 10 km, however greater distances may be allowed for highly mobile fauna species and species with patchy distributions), and suitable habitat has been mapped in the project area.
- **Potential:** Species was not recorded during previous field surveys, however known records occur in the surrounding area and habitat in the project area is marginal or degraded.
- **Unlikely:** Habitat in the project area might be suitable or marginally suitable; however, the species was not recorded during past field surveys, and/or no known records of the species exist within the surrounding area.

The result of the likelihood of occurrence assessment for threatened species and ecological communities is provided below in Table 1. The likelihood of occurrence for Migratory species (that are not also threatened species) is provided in Table 2.

Table 1 Likelihood of occurrence assessment – threatened species and ecological communities

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
Birds					
Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	VU, Mi	<p>Ruddy turnstone prefers rocky shores or beaches where there are large deposits of rotting seaweed (DCCEEW, 2024).</p> <p>The Ruddy turnstone is widespread within Australia during the austral summer non-breeding season. The species is found in most coastal regions, with occasional records inland (Higgins & Davies 1996).</p> <p>Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).</p>	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely
Sharp-tailed sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	VU, Mi	In Australasia, the Sharp-tailed sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms. In Queensland, the sharp-tailed sandpiper is recorded in most regions, being widespread along much of the coast and are very sparsely scattered inland, particularly in the centre and south-west (Higgins & Davies 1996).	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely
Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	VU, Mi	During the non-breeding season in Australasia, Red knot mainly inhabits mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts and sometimes occurs on sandy beaches or shallow pools on exposed rock platforms. The species is occasionally seen on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast and sewage ponds and salt works (Higgins & Davies 1996).	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
			Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).		
Curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	CE, Mi	<p>Curlew sandpiper mainly occurs on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are recorded less often inland including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains. The species occurs in both fresh and brackish waters (Higgins & Davies, 1996).</p> <p>In Australia, curlew sandpipers occur around the coasts and are also quite widespread inland, though in smaller numbers</p> <p>Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).</p>	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely
Great knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	VU, Mi	<p>Great knot inhabits intertidal mudflats and sandflats in sheltered coasts, including bays harbours and estuaries. They forage on the moist mud, and frequently roost on beaches or nearby low vegetation, such as mangroves or dune vegetation (Higgins & Davies 1996).</p> <p>Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).</p>	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely
Lesser sand plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	EN, Mi	<p>Lesser sand plover is found on tidal mudflats and sandflats; gently sloping sandy and shelly beaches; saltmarsh, estuaries, atolls, reefs, mangroves, airfields; occasionally inland on freshwater lakes, swamps and bore drains (Marchant & Higgins 1993).</p> <p>Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).</p>	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
Greater sand plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i>	VU, Mi	This species is found on wide sandy or shelly beaches; sandspits, tidal mudflats, reefs, sand cays, mangroves, saltmarsh, dune wilderness and bare paddocks; seldom far inland (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely
Gouldian finch	<i>Chloebia gouldiae</i>	EN	During the dry season and late wet season (February to October) Gouldian finch occur in wooded hills containing Eucalypt species known as salmon or snappy gums. Hollows in these trees provide nesting sites. During this period the species feeds on seeds from native Sorghum grasses and drink from small waterholes. During the wet season, Gouldian finch moves into lowland drainages to feed on the seeds of perennial grasses such as <i>Triodia</i> sp., <i>Alloteropsis semialata</i> and <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> (Dostine & Franklin, 2002).	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared. No recent records of the species occur close to the project area.	Unlikely
Red Goshawk	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	EN	Red Goshawks occupy a range of habitats, often at ecotones, including coastal and sub-coastal tall open forest, tropical savannahs crossed by wooded or forested watercourses. In the NT, it inhabits tall open forest/woodland as well as tall riparian woodland (Aumann & Baker-Gabb, 1991). Found across most of Northern Australia, including the Kimberley region of western Australia (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.	Unlikely
Grey falcon	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	VU	The Grey falcon occurs at low densities across inland Australia, though the ecology of the grey falcon is known almost entirely from anecdotal and opportunistic observations. This species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly Acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. It has been observed hunting in	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
			<p>treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter (NTG, 2021).</p> <p>The Grey falcon occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia, including the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia and Western Australia. This species is mainly found where annual rainfall is less than 500 mm, except when wet years are followed by drought, when the species becomes more widespread</p>		
Asian dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	VU, Mi	<p>Asian dowitcher occurs in sheltered coastal environments, such as embayments, coastal lagoons, estuaries and tidal creeks. The species is known to frequent shallow water and exposed mudflats or sandflats and is commonly found in the round ponds and channels of saltworks and sewage farms, coastal swamps and lakes (Higgins & Davies 1996).</p> <p>Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).</p>	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.</p>	Unlikely
Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	EN, Mi	<p>Black-tailed godwit occurs on tidal mudflats, estuaries, sandspits, shallow river margins, sewage ponds; and inland on large shallow fresh or brackish waters (Higgins & Davies 1996).</p> <p>Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).</p>	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.</p>	Unlikely
Eastern curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	CE, Mi	<p>The Eastern curlew commonly occurs in sheltered coastal areas, primarily in estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats. Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), rock platforms, or rocky islets. The birds are often recorded on mudflats fringed by mangroves, and sometimes within the mangroves themselves (Marchant & Higgins 1993).</p>	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.</p>	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
			Eastern curlews have been recorded in low numbers along the coastline and several offshore islands. Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).		
Princess parrot, Alexandra's parrot	<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	VU	Princess Parrot is usually recorded from shrubland in swales between sand dunes, with occupied sites typically having a variety of shrubs (including Grevillea, Hakea, Cassia and Eremophila species) among scattered emergent trees, with a ground-cover of spinifex Triodia species. The species occurs less often in woodland. The princess parrot forages on the ground and in flowering shrubs and trees (Higgins 1999). This species irregularly occurs across the arid zone from near Oodnadatta in South Australia, west to near Coolgardie and the east Murchison River in Western Australia, and north to near the Fitzroy River in Western Australia and to Howell Ponds in the Northern Territory (Higgins 1999).	Unlikely No records of the species occur within 100 km of the project area.	Unlikely
Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	VU, Mi	Grey plovers occur almost exclusively in coastal areas, where they usually inhabit sheltered embayments, estuaries and lagoons with mudflats and sandflats, and occasionally on rocky coasts with wave-cut platforms or reef-flats, or reefs within muddy lagoons. They also occur around terrestrial wetlands such as near-coastal lakes and swamps, or salt-lakes areas (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely
Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	EN	Australian Painted Snipe prefers a habitat of recently flooded temporary vegetated wetlands during the non-breeding period and brackish temporary freshwater wetlands with minimum vegetation during breeding periods.	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
			<p>Birds usually forage in thick, low vegetated areas during the day (Curtis <i>et al</i>, 2012).</p> <p>The Australian Painted Snipe has been recorded at wetlands in all states of Australia (DCCEEW, 2025C).</p>		
Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	VU, Mi	<p>The Little tern inhabits sheltered coastal environments, including lagoons, estuaries, river mouths and deltas, lakes, bays, harbours and inlets, especially those with exposed sandbanks or sand-spits, and also occur on exposed ocean beaches (DCCEEW, 2025).</p> <p>The northern subpopulation of Little tern breeds along the north coast of Australia between Cape York Peninsula west to Broome in the Kimberley (DCCEEW, 2025).</p>	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely
Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	EN, Mi	<p>Common greenshank is common throughout Australia from August until March. It is found in mudflats, estuaries, saltmarshes, margins of lakes, wetlands, claypans, fresh and salines, commercial salt fields, sewage ponds (Higgins & Davies 1996).</p> <p>Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).</p>	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	Unlikely
Masked Owl (northern)	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	VU	<p>In northern Australia, the Masked owl has been recorded from riparian forest, rainforest, open forest, <i>Melaleuca</i> swamps and the edges of mangroves (DCCEEW, 2025).</p> <p>the Masked owl is present in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, where it occurs from Yampi Sound north-east to Cambridge Gulf, including Windjana Gorge and Augustus Island (DCCEEW, 2025c).</p>	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.	Unlikely
Terek sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	VU	Terek sandpipers inhabit coastal mudflats, including muddy sections of mangrove swamps. The species is also a	Unlikely	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
			<p>common visitor to sandflats and estuaries, coral reefs, sandy beaches, sandbars or mudflats at mouths of rivers, coastal swamps, and salt pans (DCCEW, 2024).</p> <p>In Australia, the terek sandpiper has a primarily coastal distribution, with occasional inland records. The species is more widespread and common in northern and eastern Australia than southern Australia.</p> <p>Roebuck Bay is known to support more than 1% of the global population (DCLM, 2003).</p>	The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared.	
Mammals					
Ghost bat	<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	VU	<p>The distribution of Ghost bat is influenced by the availability of suitable caves and mines for roost sites. The species often roosts in a deep crack or cave during the day (DEPWS, 2021A).</p> <p>The species' range in northern Australia is from relatively arid conditions in the Pilbara region of Western Australia to humid rainforests of northern Queensland (DEPWS, 2021A).</p>	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.	Unlikely
Greater bilby	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	VU	<p>Greater bilby is found on sandy soils dominated by spinifex. It also occurs in hummock grassland associated with low lying drainage systems and alluvial areas (Pavey, 2006).</p> <p>This species occurs in south-western Queensland and in arid north-western Australia (Western Australia and Northern Territory), including the Kimberley region. This species was previously widespread in arid and semi-arid Australia (Pavey, 2006).</p>	Unlikely The species is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of monsoon vine thicket being cleared. No recent records of the species occur close to the project area.	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat	<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus</i>	VU	The Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed bat occurs mostly in lowland areas, typically in a range of woodland, forest and open environments Bare-rumped sheath-tailed bat has a wide distribution from India through south-eastern Asia to the Solomon Islands, including north-eastern Queensland and the NT (DEPWS, 2021b). There are no recent records in Western Australia.	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.	Unlikely
Northern brushtail possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i>	VU	The Northern brushtail possum is a nocturnal semi-arboreal marsupial. It occurs mainly in tall eucalypt open forests with large hollow-bearing trees, particularly where the understorey includes some shrubs that bear fleshy fruits. The subspecies also occurs in some mangrove communities (especially where these contain hollow bearing trees), some rainforests and some semi-urban areas (TSSC, 2020).	Potential Suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Recent records of the species occur in the Broome area.	Unlikely Clearing should be undertaken in a slow, progressive manner to allow reasonable time for fauna within the project area to be able to move into adjacent native vegetation.
Reptiles					
Northern blue-tongued skink	<i>Tiliqua scincoides intermedia</i>	CE	The Northern Blue-tongue Skink occurs in a wide variety of ecosystems, including riparian forest, vine scrub, monsoon rainforest, pandanus-lined gorges, melaleuca forest, eucalypt woodland and savanna, sparse and dense shrubland, and spinifex and tussock grassland (DCCEEW, 2023a).	Potential The species may occur within the project area. Recent records of the species occur in the Broome area.	Unlikely Clearing should be undertaken in a slow, progressive manner to allow reasonable time for fauna within the project area to be able to move into adjacent native vegetation.
Mertens' water monitor	<i>Varanus mertensi</i>	EN	Mertens' Water Monitor is highly aquatic and rarely ventures more than 5-10 m from the edge of water. The species has been recorded in the following habitat:	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perennial and semi-permanent pools, including springs, seeps, swamps, creeks and gorges, The margins of permanent streams, rivers and lakes, Floodplain billabongs, lagoons, swamps and soaks, Perennial waterholes in woodlands, <p>Man-made irrigation channels and the margins of dams (DCCEEW, 2023b).</p> <p>Mertens' Water Monitor has a broad distribution that encompasses coastal and inland waters across the far north of Australia.</p>		
Threatened Ecological Community					
Monsoon vine thicket on the coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsula	-	EN	<p>The Monsoon vine thicket on the coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsula. The community composition is heavily reliant on heavy rainfall regions, with high humidity and heavy fogs assisting in dry periods. Monsoon thickets are found on deep dune sands, often in areas with high leaf litter and foliage (DCCEEW, 2025a).</p> <p>The ecological community occurs in the southwest Kimberley region of Western Australia, along the coastlines of the Dampier Peninsula from Broome in the south to One Arm Point in the north and on the northeastern coast of the Peninsula from One Arm Point to Goodenough Bay (DCCEEW, 2025a).</p>	<p>Known</p> <p>The TEC was recorded in the project area during previous assessments (SLR, 2024).</p>	<p>Likely</p> <p>A total of 0.16 ha of the TEC will be cleared.</p>

Mi – Migratory species, EN – Endangered species, CE – Critically endangered species, VU – Vulnerable species

Table 2 Likelihood of occurrence – Migratory Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	The common sandpiper is known to occur in a range of wetland environments, both coastal and inland, with varying levels of salinity. Their primary habitat is rocky shorelines and narrow muddy margins of billabongs, lakes, estuaries and mangroves. The species has also been recorded on banks farther upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and claypans, and occasionally piers and jetties. Found along all coastlines of Australia and in many areas inland, the common sandpiper is widespread in small numbers. The population when in Australia is concentrated in northern and western Australia (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Common Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	During the breeding season, the common noddy usually occurs on or near islands, on rocky islets and stacks with precipitous cliffs, or on shoals or cays of coral or sand. When not at the nest, individuals will remain close to the nest, foraging in the surrounding waters. Birds may nest in bushes, saltbush, or other low vegetation. During the non-breeding period, the species occurs in groups throughout the pelagic zone (open ocean) (DCCEEW, 2025c). In Australia, the common noddy occurs mainly in ocean off the Queensland coast, but the species also occurs off the north-west and central Western Australia coast (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	The fork-tailed swift is almost exclusively aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground and probably much higher. This species mostly occurs over dry or open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or saltmarsh. They are also found at treeless grassland and sandplains covered with spinifex, open farmland and inland and coastal sand-dunes. They often occur over cliffs and beaches and over islands and sometimes well out to sea. The fork-tailed Swift is a non-breeding migratory bird that visits Australia, including the Kimberley region of Western Australia, during its annual migration from Asia (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Potential The species may occur above the project area	Unlikely The species is predominantly aerial and is unlikely to roost in the terrestrial habitat of the project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	<p>The sanderling is most frequently found on the coast, mostly on open sandy beaches exposed to open sea-swell, and also on exposed sandbars and spits, and shingle banks, where they forage in the wave-wash zone and amongst rotting seaweed. The species also occur on beaches that may contain wave-washed rocky outcrops.</p> <p>In Western Australia, the Sanderling occurs on most of the coast from Eyre to Derby, and also around Wyndham. They are more often recorded on the south and southwest coasts, north to around southern Shark Bay, with more sparsely scattered records further north in Gascoyne and Pilbara Regions and the Kimberley Division (DCCEEW, 2025c) .</p>	<p>Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area</p>	Unlikely
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	<p>In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. This species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but very occasionally found further inland.</p> <p>The pectoral Sandpiper (is an uncommon but regular non-breeding migrant to Australia, including parts of Western Australia such as the Kimberley region.</p>	<p>Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area</p>	Unlikely
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	<p>In Australasia, the red-necked stint is mostly found in coastal areas, including in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores. Occasionally they have been recorded on exposed or ocean beaches, and sometimes on stony or rocky shores, reefs or shoals. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms; saltmarsh; ephemeral or permanent shallow wetlands near the coast or inland, including lagoons, lakes, swamps, riverbanks, waterholes, bore drains, dams, soaks and pools in saltflats. They sometimes use flooded paddocks or damp grasslands. They have occasionally been recorded on dry gibber plains, with little or no perennial vegetation (Higgin & Davies, 1996).</p> <p>The red-necked stint visits Australia during the southern summer, including the Kimberley region of Western Australia.</p>	<p>Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area</p>	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	The streaked shearwater is a coastal oceanic bird that feeds on fish and squid. The species occurs across Australia's northern coastline (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	The red-rumped swallow is a rare visitor to Australia, typically seen during its non-breeding season. It has been recorded in northern and northwestern Australia, including areas around Broome, Kununurra, and the Northern Territory (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely The species is a rare visitor to Australia and is therefore unlikely to visit the 0.16 ha of vegetation being cleared in the project area.	Unlikely
Oriental Plover	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Upon arriving in Australia oriental plovers most frequently occur in coastal habitats such as estuarine mudflats and sandbanks, on sandy or rocky ocean beaches or nearby reefs, or in near-coastal grasslands. The species then disperses further inland usually inhabiting flat, open, semi-arid or arid grasslands (DCCEEW, 2025c). The oriental Plover is a non-breeding visitor to Australia, where the species occurs in both coastal and inland areas, mostly in northern Australia. Most records are along the north-western coast, between Exmouth Gulf and Derby in Western Australia, and there are records at a few scattered sites elsewhere, mainly along the northern coast, such as in the Top End, the Gulf of Carpentaria and on Cape York Peninsula. The species also often occurs further inland on the 'blacksoil' plains of northern Western Australia (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Double-banded Plover	<i>Chararius bicinctus</i>	The double-banded plover prefers littoral, estuarine and fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands and saltmarsh, grasslands and pasture. It occurs on muddy, sandy, shingled or sometimes rocky beaches, bays and inlets, harbours and margins of fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands such as lakes, lagoons and swamps, shallow estuaries and rivers. The species is sometimes associated with coastal lagoons, inland saltlakes and saltworks. It is also found on seagrass beds, especially <i>Zostera</i> , which, when exposed at low tide, remain heavily saturated or have numerous water-filled depression.	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
		The species is a migrant to Australia from New Zealand. During non-breeding season it is common in eastern and southern Australia, mainly between the Tropic of Capricorn and western Eyre Peninsula, with occasional records in northern Queensland and Western Australia (Higgins & Davies, 1996).		
Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	This species uses a range of vegetated habitats such as monsoon rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, open woodlands and appears quite often along edges of forests, or ecotones between forest types. It mainly inhabits coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests. It feeds mainly on insects and their larvae, foraging for them in trees and bushes as well as on the ground. The oriental cuckoo is a regular migrant to Australia, where it spends the non-breeding season (Sept- May) in coastal regions across northern and eastern Australia as well as offshore islands (DCCEEW, 2025c). The oriental cuckoo is a non-breeding migratory species that visits northern Australia, including the Kimberley region of Western Australia, during its migration from Asia.	Potential Suitable habitat occurs within the project area.	Unlikely
Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	The lesser frigatebird is a seabird that occurs over tropical and subtropical waters across the Indian and Pacific Ocean. The species occurs in the tropical seas across the coastline of northern Australia (Simpson & Day, 2010).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	The great frigatebird is a seabird that mostly occur in the Pacific Ocean. In Australia the species most often occurs in coastal Queensland, with records less common along the coast of the Northern Territory and western Australia (Simpson & Day, 2010).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	During the non-breeding season Swinhoe's snipe occurs at the edges of wetlands, such as wet paddy fields, swamps and freshwater streams. The species is also known to occur in grasslands, drier cultivated areas (including crops of rapeseed and wheat) and market gardens. The species has few definite records in Australia, however it has been recorded in the north between the Kimberley Divide and Cape York Peninsula, commonly in the Top End of the Northern Territory, and in Western Australia (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	During non-breeding period the pin-tailed snipe occurs most often in or at the edges of shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation. The species is also found in drier, more open wetlands such as claypans in more arid parts of species' range. It is also commonly seen at sewage ponds; not normally in saline or inter-tidal wetlands (DCCEEW, 2025c). The species distribution within Australia is not well understood. There are confirmed records from NSW, south-west Western Australia, Pilbara and the Top End.	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	the oriental pratincole usually inhabits open plains, floodplains or short grassland, as well as near terrestrial wetlands, such as billabongs, lakes or creeks, and artificial wetlands. Within Australia the oriental pratincole is widespread in northern areas, especially along the coasts of the Pilbara Region and the Kimberley Division in Western Australia (DCCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	The barn swallow utilises open country with water or low moist green vegetation, such as pastures and farm crops, near margins of wetlands and human settlements. The barn swallow usually occurs in northern Australia, on Cocos-Keeling Island, Christmas Island, Ashmore Reef (Higgins et al. 2006), and patchily along the north coast of the mainland from the Pilbara region, Western Australia, to Fraser Island in Queensland (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	The broad-billed sandpiper occurs in sheltered parts of the coast, favouring estuarine mudflats but also occasionally occur on saltmarshes, shallow freshwater lagoons, saltworks and sewage farms, and in areas with large soft intertidal mudflats, which may have shell or sandbanks nearby (DCCEEW, 2025c). The species is a non-breeding migrant to Australia. In Australia, the species is most common on the north and north-west coasts.	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	The bar-tailed godwit is found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. It is found often around beds of seagrass and,	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
		<p>sometimes, in nearby saltmarsh. It has been sighted in coastal sewage farms and saltworks, salt lakes and brackish wetlands near coasts, sandy ocean beaches, rock platforms, and coral reef-flats. It is rarely found on inland wetlands or in areas of short grass, such as farmland, paddocks and airstrips, although it is commonly recorded in paddocks at some locations overseas.</p> <p>The bar-tailed godwit has been recorded in the coastal areas of all Australian states. It is widespread in the Torres Strait and along the east and south-east coasts of Queensland, NSW and Victoria, including the offshore islands. It is found south from Cooktown to Port Phillip Bay but is less common west of the Bellarine Peninsula. The species is a non-breeding migrant to Australia (DCCEEW, 2025c)</p>		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	<p>The grey wagtail is a rare migrant to Australia, with only a handful of confirmed sightings. The species breeds in Europe and Asia. A few individuals reach northern Australia during the non-breeding season.</p> <p>Records of the species in Australia is limited and sporadic: Most records are from northern and northwestern Australia, including the Kimberley region of Western Australia (DCCEEW, 2025c).</p>	Unlikely The species is a rare visitor to Australia and is unlikely to occur within the 0.16 ha of vegetation being cleared within the project area.	Unlikely
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	<p>The yellow wagtail is considered one of five 'extremely uncommon migrants' to Australia. When in Australia it is a regular wet season visitor to northern Australia. In Queensland this species has been recorded from Mossman south to Townsville. Habitat requirements for the yellow wagtail are variable but typically include open grassy flats near water. Habitats include open areas with low vegetation such as grasslands, airstrips, pastures, sports fields; damp open areas such as muddy or grassy edges of wetlands, rivers, irrigated farmland, dams, waterholes; sewage farms, sometimes utilise tidal mudflats and edges of mangroves.</p> <p>The yellow wagtail is a rare but regular migrant to parts of Western Australia, especially during the non-breeding season (DCCEEW, 2025c).</p>	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Whimbrel	<i>Nemenius phaeopus</i>	The whimbrel is often found on the intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It is also found in harbours, lagoons, estuaries and river deltas, often those	Unlikely	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
		<p>with mangroves, but also open, unvegetated mudflats. It is occasionally found on sandy or rocky beaches, on coral or rocky islets, or on intertidal reefs and platforms. It has been infrequently recorded using saline or brackish lakes near coastal areas. It also used salt flats with saltmarsh, or saline grasslands with standing water left after high spring-tides, and in similar habitats in sewage farms and salt fields. There are a small number of inland records from saline lakes and cane grass swamps. It has also been recorded in coastal dunes and on a football field (Higgins & Davies, 1996).</p> <p>The species is a regular migrant to Australia with a primarily coastal distribution. In Western Australia it is found along almost the entire coast, with scattered records elsewhere.</p>	Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	<p>Eastern ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers, particularly in northern Australia. They require extensive areas of open fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging.</p> <p>The breeding range of the osprey extends around the northern coast of Australia (including many offshore islands) from Albany in Western Australia to Lake Macquarie in New South Wales; with a second isolated breeding population on the coast of South Australia, extending from Head of Bight east to Cape Spencer and Kangaroo Island (DCCEEW, 2025c)</p>	<p>Potential The species may occur above the project area</p>	<p>Unlikely The species is unlikely to roost in the terrestrial habitat of the project area.</p>
White-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	<p>The white-tailed tropicbird usually nests on coastal and inland cliffs on the main islands. It is often seen flying over canyons and along cliffs, and at sea usually flies high above the water (DCCEEW, 2025c).</p> <p>This species occurs in the Indian ocean on the north-west coast of Australia.</p>	<p>Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area</p>	Unlikely
Red-tailed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	<p>In Australia the red-tailed tropicbird is mostly found in remote tropical and subtropical coastal regions, especially on offshore islands where it breeds (DCCEEW, 2025c).</p>	<p>Unlikely The species is restricted to ocean habitat.</p>	Unlikely

Common Name	Scientific Name	Preferred Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Project Area	Likelihood of impact from proposed action
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	The grey-tailed Tattler is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats, as well as intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide (DCCEEW, 2025c). In Western Australia grey-tailed tattler has been recorded along the south coast near the Eyre Bird Observatory, Point Malcolm, Rossiter Bay, Shark Lake Nature Reserve and surrounding swampland. The species is widespread from Houtman Abrolhos and the mainland adjacent to the Kimberley. It has also been recorded inland at Lake Argyle and on islands off the coast (Higgins & Davies 1996).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	The Wood Sandpiper uses well-vegetated, shallow, freshwater wetlands, such as swamps, billabongs, lakes, pools and waterholes (Higgins & Davies 1996). The wood sandpiper has its largest numbers recorded in north-west Australia, including records from the Kimberley (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	The marsh sandpiper lives in permanent or ephemeral wetlands of varying salinity, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs, salt pans, saltmarshes, estuaries, pools on inundated floodplains, and intertidal mudflats and also regularly at sewage farms and saltworks (Higgins & Davies, 1996). This species is found on coastal and inland wetlands throughout Australia. The species is widespread in coastal Queensland, but few records exist north of Cooktown (DCCEEW, 2025c).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common redshank is found at sheltered coastal wetlands such as bays, river estuaries, lagoons, inlets and saltmarsh. They are also found around saltlakes, freshwater lagoons, artificial wetlands and saltworks and sewage farms (Higgins & Davies 1996). In Western Australia common redshank is vargrant to the south-west with records at Peel Inlet, Coodanup, the Gascoyne region, Coral Bay and Carnarvon (Higgins & Davis 1996).	Unlikely Suitable habitat does not occur in the project area	Unlikely

¹ Species in Table 1 have not been included in Table 2

Most of the species listed in Table 2 would be unlikely to occur in the monsoon vine thicket that comprises the project area. These species may occur along the coast nearby, or within the surrounding Port of Broome, but are unlikely to be impacted by the action of clearing 0.16 ha of vegetation.

2.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

A summary of MNES values and whether they have been identified within the project area is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 MNES values within the project area

MNES Value	Value Present?	Comments
World heritage properties	✘	There are no world heritage properties within or nearby the project area.
National heritage places	✘	There are no natural heritage places within or nearby the project area.
Wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar convention)	✓	Roebuck Bay occurs within 10 km of the project area. Impacts to Roebuck bay have not been further assessed due to the project area occurring 11 km from the Ramsar wetland, and the low likelihood that the removal of 0.16 ha of vegetation would impact the site.
Listed threatened species and ecological communities	✓	The likelihood of occurrence assessment identified the following EPBC Act listed species and communities as known, likely or with potential to occur within the project area: Fauna <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Blue-tongued Skink (<i>Tiliqua scincoides intermedia</i>) (Potential) Northern Brushtail possum (<i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i>) (Potential) TECs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monsoon vine thicket on the coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsula (Known)
Migratory species	✓	The likelihood of occurrence assessment identified the following EPBC Act listed migratory species as known, likely or with potential to occur within the project area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fork-tailed swift (Potential, flyover only) Osprey (Potential, flyover only) Oriental Cuckoo
Commonwealth marine areas	✘	The project area is sufficiently distant from any Commonwealth Marine Area that no impacts are anticipated.
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	✘	The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park does not occur within or nearby to the project area.
Commonwealth Land	✘	Commonwealth land is not located within proximity to the project area.
Nuclear Actions	✘	The Project is not and does not involve a nuclear action.

2.4 Impact Assessment

MNES known, likely or having potential to occur within the project area were subject to a two-step process to assess the potential for significant impacts. The purpose of the two-step approach was to:

- focus in on MNES values relevant to potential Project impacts; and
- determine significant impacts using a condensed risk assessment and then, if recommended, significant impact assessments.

The first step was a screening assessment, which involved reviewing the consequences of potential Project impacts and the likelihood of the consequence occurring. The findings of this indicated the MNES' vulnerability to potential significant impacts, and whether further assessment via the significant impact assessment process was completed to determine potential significant impacts.

For the impact assessments, direct impact to the entire project area identified in Figure 1 has been assumed to occur. The significant impact assessment is documented in Section 2.5 and Section 2.6.

2.4.1 Screening assessment

To determine the Project's anticipated consequence, the nature and magnitude of potential Project impacts were assessed against three consequence levels which contained multiple criteria (Table 4). To determine the likelihood, the potential for species presence was assessed (Table 5). These scores were then reviewed against a screening assessment matrix (Table 6).

The context of the specific MNES values' ecology such as community or species' distribution, habitat preferences including breeding habitat and movement patterns were considered. For MNES with referral guidance documents, any terminology, area thresholds and recommendations detailed within were considered foremost. Knowledge gaps and known threats were also reviewed. To assign a consequence level of one or two, all criteria associated with that level must be met, otherwise a level three is automatically assigned. Only one of the criteria in consequence level three needs to be met for that level to be assigned.

MNES that are evaluated via the outcome matrix with a 'potential risk' outcome (orange) (i.e. consequence level of 3 and possible likelihood) triggered further assessment whilst MNES with a 'low risk' outcome (green) were not recommended for further assessment (Table 3). The risk assessment framework, including likelihood and consequence criteria for specific MNES are outlined below in Table 4, Table 5, and Table 6.

Table 4 Screening framework: consequence criteria

Consequences	Criteria	
	Threatened species and communities	Migratory species
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impacts to threatened species populations, ecological communities, habitat extent and habitat quality; and No increase in threatening processes to threatened species and ecological communities; and Threatened species and ecological communities recovery or persistence is unaffected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impacts to migratory species habitat extent and habitat quality; and No increase in threatening processes to migratory species; and Area of habitat within the project area is not nationally or internationally significant and Migratory species recovery or persistence is unaffected.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts to threatened species, ecological communities and associated habitats are of a low magnitude or are short-term; and Increased threatening processes to threatened species and ecological communities can effectively be mitigated by well characterised management measures; and In a regional context, reduction in available habitat is inconsequential; and Species specific referral guidance (if available) indicates a low risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact area is below species-specific clearing thresholds (if available); and No impacts to areas supporting an ecologically significant proportion of a population; and Impacts to migratory species important habitat are of a low magnitude or are short-term; and Increased threatening processes to migratory species can effectively be mitigated by well characterised management measures; and In a regional context, reduction in available habitat is inconsequential.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species has been confirmed within the project area or in adjacent properties; however uncertainty on population density, population dynamics and or habitat utilisation occurs; or Population numbers and habitat utilisation within the project area may vary temporally and spatially due to dependence on climatic conditions i.e. rainfall events recharging wetlands. Therefore, full extent of potential impacts on threatened species is uncertain; or Impacts to threatened species, ecological communities and associated habitats are of a moderate or high magnitude or are longer-term; or Increased threatening processes to threatened species and ecological communities require more intensive, longer-term management or intervening measures to mitigate impacts; or Receiving environment is more sensitive to impacts or the consequence of the impact is uncertain; or In a regional context, reduction in available habitat is notable; or Species specific referral guidance (if available) indicates a moderate or high risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple individuals were recorded using habitat within the project area; Close to or above species-specific clearing thresholds (if available); or Impacts to areas supporting or close to supporting an ecologically significant proportion of a population; or Impacts to migratory species important habitat are of a moderate or high magnitude or are longer-term; or Increased threatening processes to migratory species require more intensive, longer term management or intervening measures to mitigate impacts; or Receiving environment is more sensitive to impacts or the consequence of the impact is uncertain; or In a regional context, reduction in available habitat is notable.

Table 5 Screening framework: likelihood criteria

Likelihood level	Descriptor
Highly unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May only occur in exceptional circumstances No previous incidence of occurring
Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very low chance of occurring One rare previous incidence of occurring
Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Might occur in some circumstances Few previous incidences of occurring

Table 6 Screening framework: outcome matrix

Likelihood	Consequence		
	1	2	3
Highly unlikely	Low risk – no further assessment recommended	Low risk – no further assessment recommended	Low risk – no further assessment recommended
Unlikely	Low risk – no further assessment recommended	Low risk – no further assessment recommended	Low risk – no further assessment recommended
Possible	Low risk – no further assessment recommended	Low risk – no further assessment recommended	Potential risk – further assessment recommended

2.4.2 Significant impact assessment

Significant impact assessments were undertaken for all MNES evaluated with a ‘potential risk’ outcome (orange) using the matrix in Table 6 within the screening assessment process (Section 2.4.1). The EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines: Matters of National Environmental Significance (DoE, 2013) provides the framework for the assessment of potential impacts upon MNES as well as a process for determining the level of significance of impacts.

In accordance with the guidelines, impacts on MNES are to be assessed utilising the broadest scope of the project, with consideration to both direct and indirect impacts and proposed measures that may avoid and reduce impacts. Significance is tested through set criteria stipulated in the guideline, which is tailored to each MNES and for some values, the conservation status of the MNES.

The significant impact criteria utilised in the assessment is outlined as per the guidelines in Table 7.

Table 7 Significant impact criteria and key definitions

MNES	Criteria	Key definitions
Critically endangered and endangered species and ecological communities	<p>An action is likely to have a significant impact on a Critically Endangered or Endangered species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population; • Reduce the area of occupancy of the species; • Fragment an existing population into two or more populations; • Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species; • Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population; • Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline; • Result in invasive species that are harmful to a Critically Endangered or Endangered species becoming established in the Endangered or Critically Endangered species' habitat; • Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline; or • Interfere with the recovery of the species. 	<p>'Habitat critical to the survival of a species' refers to areas that are necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For activities such as foraging, breeding, roosting, or dispersal; • For the long-term maintenance of the species (including the maintenance of species essential to the survival of the species, such as pollinators); • To maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development, or • For the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species.
Vulnerable species and ecological communities	<p>An action is likely to have a significant impact on a Vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species; • Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population; • Fragment an existing important population into two or more populations; • Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species; • Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population; • Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline; • Result in invasive species that are harmful to a Vulnerable species becoming established in the Vulnerable species' habitat; • Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline; or • Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species. 	<p>'Habitat critical to the survival of a species' as defined above. An 'important population' is a population that is necessary for a species' long-term survival and recovery. This may include populations identified as such in recovery plans, and/or that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key source populations either for breeding or dispersal; • Populations that are necessary for maintaining genetic diversity, and/or • Populations that are near the limit of the species range.

MNES	Criteria	Key definitions
<p>Migratory species</p>	<p>An action is likely to have a significant impact on a migratory species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantially modify (including by fragmenting, altering fire regimes, altering nutrient cycles or altering hydrological cycles), destroy or isolate an area of important habitat for a migratory species; • Result in an invasive species that is harmful to the migratory species becoming established in an area of important habitat for the migratory species; or <p>Seriously disrupt the lifecycle (breeding, feeding, migration or resting behaviour) of an ecologically significant proportion of the population of a migratory species.</p>	<p>An area of 'important habitat' for a migratory species is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat utilised by a migratory species occasionally or periodically within a region that supports an ecologically significant proportion of the population of the species, and/or • Habitat that is of critical importance to the species at particular life-cycle stages, and/or • Habitat utilised by a migratory species which is at the limit of the species range, and/or • Habitat within an area where the species is declining. <p>Listed migratory species cover a broad range of species with different life cycles and population sizes. Therefore, what is an 'ecologically significant proportion' of the population varies with the species (each circumstance will need to be evaluated). Some factors that should be considered include the species' population status, genetic distinctiveness and species-specific behavioural patterns (for example, site fidelity and dispersal rates).</p>

2.5 Significant Impact Assessment

2.5.1 Screening assessment

MNES values within the project area may be directly or indirectly impacted by the development of the Project. However, the overall risk to MNES values, that is the risk of Project impacts constituting an impact which is “important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity”, will differ based on a combination of factors including the community or species’ ecological characteristics and the likely consequence of such impacts.

As such, a screening assessment was undertaken in accordance with the developed risk framework and the approach detailed in Section 2.4.1, to identify MNES that are at low risk of potential Project impacts and MNES that are at potential risk and are recommended for further assessment.

Findings of the screening assessment identified the following six MNES for further assessment against the significant impact assessment criteria:

- Two threatened fauna potentially occur:
 - Northern Blue-tongued Skink (*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*)
 - Northern Brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*)
- Three Migratory bird species potentially occur:
 - Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*)
 - Oriental Cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*)
 - Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)
- One TEC is known to occur
 - Monsoon vine thicket on the coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsula.

Table 8 Screening assessment

MNES	Likelihood of occurrence (Table 1 and Table 2)	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Rating
Northern Blue-tongued Skink (<i>Tiliqua scincoides intermedia</i>)	Potential	2	Possible	Low risk – no further assessment recommended
Northern Brushtail possum (<i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i>)	Potential	2	Possible	Low risk – no further assessment recommended
Fork-tailed Swift (<i>Apus pacificus</i>)	Potential	2	Possible	Low risk – no further assessment recommended
Oriental Cuckoo (<i>Cuculus optatus</i>)	Potential	2	Possible	Low risk – no further assessment recommended
Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)	Potential	2	Possible	Low risk – no further assessment recommended
Monsoon vine thicket on the coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsula	Known	3	Possible	Potential risk – further assessment recommended

2.5.2 Significant impact assessment summary

The *EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines: Matters of National Environmental Significance* (DoE, 2013) provides the framework for the assessment of potential impacts upon MNES as well as a process for determining the level of significance of impacts.

The significant impact criteria utilised in the assessment is outlined in Table 7 of Section 2.5.1 along with the method for assessment.

The screening assessment identified one MNES value with further assessment recommended due to their potential risk of significant impacts. A Significant impact assessment has been undertaken for Monsoon vine thicket on the coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsula (hereafter referred to as Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket) in accordance with the *EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines: Matters of National Environmental Significance* (DoE, 2013). The precautionary principle has been applied when deciding whether or not the Project is likely to have a significant impact on a value.

2.6 Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC

2.6.1 Description and status under the EPBC Act

The Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act. This TEC consists of many tree and shrub species including *Terminalia petiolaris* (marool or blackberry tree), *Grewia breviflora* (goolmi, currant or coffee fruit), *Celtis strychnoides* (goonj), *Diospyros humilis* (birimbiri or ebony wood). The TEC also contains a large number of climbers such as *Abrus precatorius* (crabs eyes), *Capparis lasiantha* (bush caper), *Tinospora smilacina* (snake vine), *Jasminum didyimum*, *Caesalpinia major* and *Vincetoxicum cinerascens* (oyster-catcher bill) (DSEWPC, 2013).

The community composition is heavily reliant on heavy rainfall regions, with high humidity and heavy fogs assisting in dry periods. Monsoon thickets are found on deep dune sands, often in areas with high leaf litter and foliage (DSEWPC, 2013).

2.6.2 Distribution

The Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket occurs in the southwest Kimberley region of Western Australia (within the Dampierland bioregion). The ecological community predominantly occurs along the coastlines of the Dampier Peninsula from Broome in the south to One Arm Point in the north and on the northeastern coast of the Peninsula from One Arm Point to Goodenough Bay (DSEWPC, 2013).

2.6.3 Threats

Key threats to the Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC include the following:

- Inappropriate fire regimes, namely fires that cause changes in species composition leading to patches contracting over time.
- Invasive species. Feral animals may damage native vegetation and eat or displace native fauna. Weed species may replace native species, change vegetation structure and alter fire regimes, causing patches to decline over time.
- Clearance and disturbance of the community can further fragment or degrade remaining patches, increasing the risk of patches becoming more isolated and vulnerable to local extinction.
- Altered hydrology. Developments can impact local microclimates, groundwater access and surface runoff, leading to a change in local hydrology that in turn impacts vegetation.
- Climate change. The increased frequency and severity of weather events are likely to adversely affect the hydrological and fire regimes operating on the ecological community (DSEWPC, 2013).

2.6.4 Potential impacts and mitigation measures

A maximum total of 0.16 ha of Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket will be cleared as part of the action. The clearing will be undertaken in a slow, progressive manner to allow reasonable time for fauna within the project area to be able to move into adjacent native vegetation. Prior to clearing being undertaken the clearing area will be clearly demarcated to ensure that the planned clearing area is not exceeded.

Clearing Permit

A clearing permit has been provided by the Western Australian Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER) that contains several conditions for clearing to be undertaken. These include:

- Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing. In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:
 - avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;
 - minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and
 - reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.
- Weed management:
 - clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving
 - ensure that no known *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared.
 - restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared
- Directional Clearing:
The permit holder must:
 - Conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent native vegetation; and
 - Allow a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent native vegetation ahead of the clearing activity
- Erosion management:
 - Commence construction activities no later than two months after undertaking *clearing* activities to reduce the potential for wind and water erosion
 - Undertake *clearing* activities during dry season (the period of May to October).
- Flora management – Avoidance of *Priority flora*
 - Prior to undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit, the permit holder must demarcate the *clearing* area; and
 - The permit holder must not clear any occurrences of the *Priority flora* species, *Corymbia paractia*.

The adoption of these conditions will minimise impact to the Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket.

CEMP

A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) has been developed for the Project by the contractor delivering the action (McCorry Brown Earthmoving). The CEMP includes procedures to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds within the project area. These procedures include:

- All employees and contractors are required to participate in a site induction which will provide an awareness of weeds, including risk species, and an overview of weed hygiene processes to be implemented for the project
- Employees and contractors involved in the movement or operation of earthworks equipment, off road vehicles and land clearing will be specifically trained in weed hygiene procedures and documentation
- Training or technical assistance may be required for site personnel to be able to recognise locally occurring weed species
- Toolbox talks will be presented that re-emphasises weed hygiene procedures to employees and contractors on weed hygiene procedures
- Weed hygiene certificates (WHC) will be required when there is a medium to high risk of weeds being introduced or spread. Medium to high-risk situations include:

- Movement of equipment that has been operating in borrow pits or in topsoil stockpiling or recovery operations.
- Light vehicles operating in an area with known weed occurrences.
- Off road earthmoving or heavy equipment moving from one site / project to another.

The CEMP also includes provisions for the cleaning of vehicle and equipment, as well as weed control if populations are found to occur within the project area. The CEMP is provided in Appendix C.

Updated CEMP

The following mitigation measures are to be added to the CEMP to minimise impact the Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC:

- Develop erosion and sediment controls for the action.
- Provide spill containment equipment kits for all chemicals relating to the project kept on site.
- Remove all rubbish (i.e. food packaging) from the project site to prevent attracting pest fauna such as feral cats (*Felis catus*) and dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*)
- Use a water truck to prevent the spread of dust to nearby vegetation
- Remove receptacles that hold water from the project area or appropriately dispose of at a well-maintained waste disposal facility to prevent the attraction of Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*) or breeding of mosquitoes.
- Fit appropriate noise control / attenuation devices (e.g high efficiency mufflers) to plant and equipment to be used on the project site to ensure that noise emissions are minimised
- Maintain vehicles, machinery and equipment in good working order to minimise noise and vibration impacts of the Project.

2.6.5 Significant impact criteria assessment

An assessment of the significance of impacts to this TEC under the *EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines* (DoE, 2013) is provided in Table 9. The assessment identified that the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC.

Table 9 Significant Impact Assessment

EPBC Act criteria – is there a real chance or possibility that the Project will:	Assessment of significance
Reduce the extent of an ecological community?	Unlikely A total of 0.16 ha of Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC is proposed to be cleared as part of the action. The extent of the ecological community has been estimated to range from 2300 to 2685 ha (DCCEEW, 2025a). This patch represents less than 0.01% of the total area of this TEC. The clearing of this patch of this amount is therefore unlikely to reduce the extent of the ecological community within the region. Avoidance, mitigation and management measures are unable to reduce the extent of clearing of Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC.
Fragment or increase fragmentation of an ecological community, for example by clearing vegetation for roads or transmission lines?	Unlikely The clearing area represents a portion within a larger patch of Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC. This patch will not become fragmented from other patches of the TEC. The area being removed occurs at the edge of the TEC patch where clearing has already occurred. The action will not fragment or increase fragmentation of Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC within the project area.

EPBC Act criteria – is there a real chance or possibility that the Project will:	Assessment of significance
Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of an ecological community?	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>Areas considered critical to the survival of the Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC includes all patches that meet the key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds for the ecological community; as well as the buffer zones (areas directly adjacent to the community), particularly where these include native vegetation (DCCEEW, 2025a).</p> <p>By this definition all habitat supporting Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC close to the project area is considered habitat critical to the survival of the community. However, the Project will impact a small area of 0.16 ha of habitat within a larger patch of the TEC. This amount of clearing is unlikely to adversely affect the long-term survival of the TEC in the broader landscape.</p>
Modify or destroy abiotic (non-living) factors (such as water, nutrients, or soil) necessary for an ecological community's survival, including reduction of groundwater levels, or substantial alteration of surface water drainage patterns?	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>The identified 0.16 ha patch of Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC occurs within a larger contiguous patch. It is unlikely the removal of this patch will substantially modify or destroy the abiotic features available in the landscape for Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC.</p>
Cause a substantial change in the species composition of an occurrence of an ecological community, including causing a decline or loss of functionally important species, for example through regular burning or flora or fauna harvesting?	<p>Possible</p> <p>The action has the potential to change species composition of Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC via the removal of a portion of the patch. However, this impact is unlikely to affect the species composition or genetic material for important species found within Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC in the surrounding area.</p>
<p>Cause a substantial reduction in the quality or integrity of an occurrence of an ecological community, including, but not limited to:</p> <p>assisting invasive species, that are harmful to the listed ecological community, to become established; or causing regular mobilisation of fertilisers, herbicides or other chemicals or pollutants into the ecological community which kill or inhibit the growth of species in the ecological community?</p>	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>A total of 0.16 ha of Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC will be cleared as part of the action.</p> <p>A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) has been developed for the clearing. The CEMP includes procedures to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds within the project area. These procedures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All employees and contractors are required to participate in a site induction which will provide an awareness of weeds, including risk species, and an overview of the weed hygiene process. • Employees and contractors who are involved in the movement or operation of earthworks equipment, off road vehicles and land clearing will be specifically trained in weed hygiene procedures and documentation • Training or technical assistance may be required for site personnel to be able to recognise locally occurring weed species <p>The CEMP also includes provisions for the cleaning of vehicle and equipment, as well as weed control if populations are found to occur within the project area.</p> <p>Effective implementation of weed hygiene and control will prevent a reduction in the quality or integrity of an occurrence of the remaining TEC.</p> <p>Updates to the current CEMP are recommended. This will include provisions for control of feral and pest species, dust</p>

EPBC Act criteria – is there a real chance or possibility that the Project will:	Assessment of significance
	control, noise and vibration management and identification of erosion and sediment controls.
Interfere with the recovery of an ecological community?	<p>Unlikely The action is unlikely to interfere with the recovery of Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC due to the small area being impacted.</p>

3.0 Conclusion

This MNES assessment was developed to support referral of the Project under the EPBC Act. Using a combination of desktop information and field-validated data from past field surveys in the project area, the potential presence and extent of MNES values within the project area was determined.

No threatened flora or species are likely to occur within the project area. Two threatened fauna species potentially occur within the project area: Northern Blue-tongued Skink and Northern Brushtail Possum. Impacts to these species can be avoided by undertaking clearing in a slow, progressive manner to allow reasonable time for fauna within the project area to be able to move into adjacent native vegetation.

Three Migratory fauna species potentially occur within the project area: Fork-tailed Swift, Osprey and Oriental Cuckoo. Fork-tailed Swift and Osprey would be unlikely to roost in the vegetation being cleared within the project area and are therefore unlikely to be impacted. Similar to the threatened fauna that potentially occur, impacts to Oriental Cuckoo can be avoided by undertaking clearing in a slow, progressive manner.

One Endangered TEC is known to occur in the project area: Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket. An assessment of the significance of impacts to this TEC under the *EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines* (DoE, 2013) was undertaken. The assessment identified that the action is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC.

A CEMP has been developed to implement the land clearing action. The CEMP includes procedures to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds within the project area.

The following mitigation measures are to be added to the CEMP to minimise impacts to the Dampier Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC:

- Develop erosion and sediment controls for the action.
- Provide spill containment equipment kits for all chemicals relating to the project kept on site.
- Remove all rubbish (i.e. food packaging) from the project site to prevent attracting pest fauna such as feral cats (*Felis catus*) and dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*)
- Use a water truck to prevent the spread of dust to nearby vegetation
- Remove receptacles that hold water from the project area or appropriately dispose of at a well-maintained waste disposal facility to prevent the attraction of Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*) or breeding of mosquitoes.
- Fit appropriate noise control / attenuation devices (e.g high efficiency mufflers) to plant and equipment to be used on the project site to ensure that noise emissions are minimised
- Maintain vehicles, machinery and equipment in good working order to minimise noise and vibration impacts of the Project.

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Revision – 28-Aug-2025
Prepared for – Kimberley Ports Authority – ABN: 56870427150

Appendix A

EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool Report



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 21-Jul-2025

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	1
Listed Threatened Species:	45
Listed Migratory Species:	70

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	106
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	13
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	1

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	2
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	18
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)

[[Resource Information](#)]

Ramsar Site Name

[Roebuck bay](#)

Proximity

Within 10km of
Ramsar site

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[[Resource Information](#)]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name

[Monsoon vine thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula](#)

Threatened Category

Endangered

Presence Text

Community may occur
within area

Listed Threatened Species

[[Resource Information](#)]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name

BIRD

[Arenaria interpres](#)

Ruddy Turnstone [872]

Threatened Category

Vulnerable

Presence Text

Roosting known to
occur within area

[Calidris acuminata](#)

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]

Vulnerable

Roosting known to
occur within area

[Calidris canutus](#)

Red Knot, Knot [855]

Vulnerable

Species or species
habitat known to
occur within area

[Calidris ferruginea](#)

Curlew Sandpiper [856]

Critically Endangered

Species or species
habitat known to
occur within area

[Calidris tenuirostris](#)

Great Knot [862]

Vulnerable

Roosting known to
occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica menzbieri Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Russkoye Bar-tailed Godwit [86432]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda westralis Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird [91824]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Masked Owl (northern) [26048]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
MAMMAL		
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macrotis lagotis Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat [66889]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Sousa sahalensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis Northern Brushtail Possum [83091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
PLANT		
Seringia exastia Fringed Fire-bush [88920]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
REPTILE		
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia Northern Blue-tongued Skink [89838]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Varanus mertensi Mertens' Water Monitor, Mertens's Water Monitor [1568]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
SHARK		
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sphyrna lewini Scalloped Hammerhead [85267]	Conservation Dependent	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [[Resource Information](#)]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
null		
Balaenoptera omurai Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Birds		
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Anoxypristis cuspidata Narrow Sawfish, Knifetooth Sawfish [68448]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carcharhinus longimanus Oceanic Whitetip Shark [84108]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Carcharias taurus Grey Nurse Shark [64469]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Mobula alfredi as Manta alfredi Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray [90033]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mobula birostris as Manta birostris Giant Manta Ray [90034]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pristis clavata Dwarf Sawfish, Queensland Sawfish [68447]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pristis pristis Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish [68442]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Rhincodon typus Whale Shark [66680]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sousa sahalensis as Sousa chinensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cecropis daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Roosting known to occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Roosting known to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Roosting known to occur within area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Roosting known to occur within area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting known to occur within area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa totanus Common Redshank, Redshank [835]		Roosting known to occur within area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Anous stolidus Common Noddy [825]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris alba Sanderling [875]		Roosting known to occur within area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Calonectris leucomelas Streaked Shearwater [1077]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Cecropis daurica as Hirundo daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area
Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Fregata ariel Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird [1012]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Fregata minor Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird [1013]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841]		Roosting likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Limnodromus semipalmatus Asian Dowitcher [843]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845]	Endangered	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Breeding known to occur within area
Papasula abbotti Abbott's Booby [59297]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon lepturus White-tailed Tropicbird [1014]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phaethon lepturus fulvus Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Golden Bosunbird [26021]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaethon rubricauda Red-tailed Tropicbird [994]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Roosting known to occur within area
Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Red-necked Avocet [871]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Tringa brevipes as Heteroscelus brevipes Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Roosting known to occur within area
Tringa glareola Wood Sandpiper [829]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Tringa totanus Common Redshank, Redshank [835]		Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area overfly marine area
Fish		
Campichthys tricarinatus Three-keel Pipefish [66192]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys brachysoma Pacific Short-bodied Pipefish, Short-bodied Pipefish [66194]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Choeroichthys suillus Pig-snouted Pipefish [66198]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Corythoichthys flavofasciatus Reticulate Pipefish, Yellow-banded Pipefish, Network Pipefish [66200]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Cosmocampus banneri Roughridge Pipefish [66206]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus excisus Bluestripe Pipefish, Indian Blue-stripe Pipefish, Pacific Blue-stripe Pipefish [66211]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Doryrhamphus janssi Cleaner Pipefish, Janss' Pipefish [66212]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Filicampus tigris Tiger Pipefish [66217]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus brocki Brock's Pipefish [66219]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus grayi Mud Pipefish, Gray's Pipefish [66221]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus nitidus Glittering Pipefish [66224]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Halicampus spinostris Spiny-snout Pipefish [66225]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliichthys taeniophorus Ribbioned Pipehorse, Ribbioned Seadragon [66226]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippichthys penicillus Beady Pipefish, Steep-nosed Pipefish [66231]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus histrix Spiny Seahorse, Thorny Seahorse [66236]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hippocampus kuda Spotted Seahorse, Yellow Seahorse [66237]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus planifrons Flat-face Seahorse [66238]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus spinosissimus Hedgehog Seahorse [66239]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hippocampus trimaculatus Three-spot Seahorse, Low-crowned Seahorse, Flat-faced Seahorse [66720]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Micrognathus micronotus Tidepool Pipefish [66255]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus hardwickii Pallid Pipehorse, Hardwick's Pipehorse [66272]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solegnathus lettiensis Gunther's Pipehorse, Indonesian Pipefish [66273]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Solenostomus cyanopterus Robust Ghostpipefish, Blue-finned Ghost Pipefish, [66183]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Syngnathoides biaculeatus Double-end Pipehorse, Double-ended Pipehorse, Alligator Pipefish [66279]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus Bentstick Pipefish, Bend Stick Pipefish, Short-tailed Pipefish [66280]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Trachyrhamphus longirostris Straightstick Pipefish, Long-nosed Pipefish, Straight Stick Pipefish [66281]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Mammal

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]		Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
Reptile		
Aipysurus duboisii Dubois' Sea Snake, Dubois' Seasnake, Reef Shallows Sea Snake [1116]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus foliosquama Leaf-scaled Sea Snake, Leaf-scaled Seasnake [1118]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus laevis Olive Sea Snake, Olive-brown Sea Snake [1120]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus mosaicus as Aipysurus eydouxii Mosaic Sea Snake [87261]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Aipysurus tenuis Brown-lined Sea Snake, Mjoberg's Sea Snake [1121]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Crocodylus johnstoni Freshwater Crocodile, Johnston's Crocodile, Johnstone's Crocodile [1773]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Breeding likely to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Emydocephalus annulatus Eastern Turtle-headed Sea Snake [1125]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ephalophis greyae as Ephalophis greyi Mangrove Sea Snake [93738]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Breeding likely to occur within area
Hydrelaps darwiniensis Port Darwin Sea Snake, Black-ringed Mangrove Sea Snake [1100]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis elegans Elegant Sea Snake, Bar-bellied Sea Snake [1104]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis hardwickii as Lapemis hardwickii Spine-bellied Sea Snake [93516]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis kingii as Disteira kingii Spectacled Sea Snake [93511]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis macdowelli as Hydrophis mcdowelli MacDowell's Sea Snake, Small-headed Sea Snake, [75601]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis major as Disteira major Olive-headed Sea Snake [93512]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis ornatus Spotted Sea Snake, Ornate Reef Sea Snake [1111]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis peronii as Acalyptophis peronii Horned Sea Snake [93509]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Hydrophis platura as Pelamis platurus Yellow-bellied Sea Snake [93746]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hydrophis stokesii as Astrotia stokesii Stokes' Sea Snake [93510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area

Whales and Other Cetaceans [[Resource Information](#)]

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammal		
Balaenoptera edeni Bryde's Whale [35]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Balaenoptera omurai Omura's Whale [87136]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Current Scientific Name	Status	Type of Presence
Sousa sahalensis Australian Humpback Dolphin [87942]	Vulnerable	Breeding known to occur within area
Stenella attenuata Spotted Dolphin, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin [51]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) [78900]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
All year (Jun - Aug)		
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Nesting	Known to occur

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Power Station Upgrade (South Port Site)	2001/414	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
Establishment of AQIS washdown facility, logistics support base and ancillary businesses	2012/6364	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Biologically Important Areas [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Dolphins		

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Breeding	Known to occur
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Calving	Known to occur
Orcaella heinsohni Australian Snubfin Dolphin [81322]	Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Breeding	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Calving	Known to occur
Sousa chinensis Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin [50]	Foraging (high density prey)	Known to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Breeding	Known to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Calving	Known to occur
Tursiops aduncus Indo-Pacific/Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418]	Foraging	Known to occur
Dugong		
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Foraging	Known to occur
Dugong dugon Dugong [28]	Migration likely	Known to occur
River shark		
Pristis pristis Largetooth Sawfish [60756]	Foraging	Known to occur
Pristis pristis Largetooth Sawfish [60756]	Juvenile	Known to occur

Scientific Name	Behaviour	Presence
Pristis pristis Largetooth Sawfish [60756]	Pupping	Known to occur
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish [68442]	Foraging	Known to occur
Pristis zijsron Green Sawfish [68442]	Pupping	Known to occur
Seabirds		
Sternula albifrons sinensis Little Tern [82850]	Breeding	Known to occur
Whales		
Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38]	Migration (north and south)	Known to occur

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact us](#) page.

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Appendix B

Atlas of Living Australia Terrestrial Vertebrate records within 1 km of Project Area

Table 10 ALA terrestrial vertebrate fauna records within 1 km of the project area (all years)

Common name	Scientific name
Birds	
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>
Black Noddy	<i>Anous minutus</i>
Common Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>
Lesser Noddy	<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>
Australian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
Red-winged Parrot	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>
Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>
White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>
Little Woodswallow	<i>Artamus minor</i>
Eastern Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>
Streaked Shearwater	<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>
Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>
Pied Honeyeater	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>
Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basal</i>
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>
Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>
Mongolian Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>
Oriental Plover	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>
Great Bowerbird	<i>Chlamydera nuchalis</i>
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
Gouldian Finch	<i>Chloebia gouldiae</i>
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>
Banded Honeyeater	<i>Cissomela pectoralis</i>
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>
Banded Stilt	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
Rufous-throated Honeyeater	<i>Conopophila rufogularis</i>
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>
Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus optatus</i>
Blue-winged Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo leachii</i>
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>
Eastern Reef Egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>
Letter-winged Kite	<i>Elanus scriptus</i>
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>
Painted Finch	<i>Emblema pictum</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>
Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>
Crimson Chat	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>
Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>
Beach Stone-curlew	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>
Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>
Grey Falcon	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>
Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Swinhoe's Snipe	<i>Gallinago megala</i>
Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>
Australian Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon macrotarsa</i>
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>
Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>
Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia placida</i>
Mangrove Gerygone	<i>Gerygone levigaster</i>
White-throated Gerygone	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>
Dusky Gerygone	<i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i>
Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>
Australian Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>
White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
Pictorella Mannikin	<i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>
Pied Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i>
Minute Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus dubius</i>
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>
Asian Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
Chestnut-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>
Purple-backed Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus assimilis</i>
Variiegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>
Red-backed Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>
Yellow-throated Miner	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>
Black-chinned Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Microeca flavigaster</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Horsfield's Bushlark	<i>Mirafrja javanica</i>
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>
Paperbark Flycatchert	<i>Myiagra nana</i>
Broad-billed Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra ruficollis</i>
Red-headed Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i>
Southern Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>
Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>
Little Curlew	<i>Numenius minutus</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>
Wilson's Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>
Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>
Sooty Tern	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>
Long-tailed Finch	<i>Poephila acuticauda</i>
Grey-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>
Varied Lorikeet	<i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula flavescens</i>
Grey-headed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula keartlandi</i>
Hutton's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>
White-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>
Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>
Pomarine Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>
Australian Pratincole	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>
Double-barred Finch	<i>Stizoptera bichenovii</i>
White-gaped Honeyeater	<i>Stomiopera unicolor</i>
Black Honeyeater	<i>Sugomel niger</i>
Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>
Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>
Brown Quail	<i>Synoicus ypsilophora</i>
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>
Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>
Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>
Red-backed Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>
Red-collared Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Wandering Tattler	<i>Tringa incana</i>
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Little Button-quail	<i>Turnix velox</i>
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>
Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops luteus</i>
Mammals	
Common Dog	<i>Canis familiaris</i>
Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>
Black Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>
Bilby	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>
Northern Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
Reptiles	
Horner's Dragon	<i>Lophognathus horneri</i>
Northern Blue-tongued Skink	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>
Bynoe's Gecko	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>
Dampierland Burrowing Snake	<i>Simoselaps minimus</i>
Dampierland Plain Slider	<i>Lerista separanda</i>

Appendix C

Construction Environment Management Plan



Construction Environmental Management Plan

Project Name: Toll Group
Lot 619 Port Drive Development Project

Document Number HSEQ002-PLN-011

Prepared By

Document Owner(s)	Project / Organisation Role
Deanne Partington	HSEQ Manager

Revision Control

Version	Date	Author	Change Description
1.0	18 Nov 2024	D Partington HSEQ Manager	Creation of CEMP for the Toll Development Project

Table of Contents

1.	Statement of Environmental Commitment / Environment Policy	3
2.	Background	4
2.1.	Introduction	4
2.2.	Project Description	4
2.3.	CEMP Objectives.....	4
3.	Environmental Management	5
3.1.	Environmental Management Structure and Responsibilities	5
3.2.	Reporting	6
3.3.	Environmental Training.....	7
3.4.	Emergency Contacts and Response.....	7
4.	Legislation and Other Requirements	8
5.	Environmental Impact Assessment.....	8
5.1.	Weed Hygiene and Control.....	8
SOURCES OF WEEDS		8
	Induction and awareness training.....	9
	When a Weed Hygiene Certificate is required.....	9
	Use of Weed Hygiene Certificates.....	10
	Cleaning Vehicles and Equipment.....	10
	Weed Control	10
5.2.	Noise and Vibration	11
5.2.1.	Noise and Vibration Management Measures	11
5.3.	Air Quality.....	11
5.3.1.	Air Quality Management Measures	11
5.4.	Heritage	13
5.4.1.	Heritage Management Measures.....	13
5.5.	Waste Management	13
5.5.1.	Waste Management Measures	13
5.6.	Biodiversity	14
5.6.1.	Biodiversity Management Measures	14
6.	Communication and Complaint Resolution	15
6.1.	Communication	15
6.2.	Complaint Resolution	15
7.	Monitoring and Review.....	15
7.1.	Environmental Monitoring	15
7.2.	Environmental Auditing.....	15

7.3.	Corrective Action	16
7.4.	Plant & Equipment.....	16
7.5.	Environment and Heritage Non-Conformances	16
7.6.	CEMP Review	16
8.	Appendix 1: Oil / Chemical Spill Response.....	17

1. Statement of Environmental Commitment / Environment Policy

McCorry Brown Earthmoving Pty Ltd (**MBE**) recognises the unique biodiversity of the Kimberley Region in which we operate and is committed to minimising the environmental impacts from our activities to the air, land, and waters of this region that we call home.

This Policy is relevant to all McCorry Brown Earthmoving controlled activities.

COMMITMENT STATEMENT

HSEQ OUTCOME 3: Minimise our impact on the Environment and strive to reduce our carbon footprint

To achieve MBE’s environmental Outcome, we will:

- Comply with all applicable local, state, and federal environmental legislation, regulations, and standards
- Create, achieve & maintain an Environmental Management System (**EMS**) that is certified to ISO 14001
- Identify and manage environmental risks in order to reduce or eliminate their impact
- Ensure sustainable development is a goal that is included in all decisions
- Stay within the client defined boundaries of our scope of works at all times
- Identify opportunities to reduce our carbon footprint and contribute to a low carbon society
- Identify opportunities to improve energy efficiency, reduce waste, make the best use of resources, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Jointly set and review meaningful environmental targets with MBE staff & relevant stakeholders to achieve continual improvement
- Provide resources, training, and support to meet environmental targets & objectives
- Ensure this Policy is displayed, communicated, implemented, and periodically updated to reflect changes that may impact upon the environment
- Engage with employees, contractors, clients, the community, government, and other stakeholders on our commitment and actions to reduce our impact on the environment
- Report all environmental incidents internally and to the appropriate regulators
- Conduct systematic audits of the EMS to identify and address any issues, non-conformances, and opportunities for environmental improvement

RESPONSIBILITIES & EXPECTATIONS

The General Manager, Leadership Team Managers and delegated staff of MBE sites are responsible for ensuring compliance with this Policy.

All workers, contractors and visitors are responsible for policy implementation by cooperating, participating, and contributing to its success through their actions and suggestions.

Sherele Brown
General Manager

Kodee Brown
Business Manager

2. Background

2.1. Introduction

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is for the development of Lot 619 Port Drive, Minyirr for Toll Group. The key project contacts are:

Toll Group

David Honeysett

Email: David.honeysett@tollgroup.com

Phone: 089194 4200 / 0408 223 187

McCorry Brown Earthmoving

Nick Wadge Project Manager Nick.wadge@mccorrybrown.com.au 0429 921 125	Kodee Brown Business Manager kodee@mccorrybrown.com.au 0400 512 461
Jorj Park Project Supervisor jorj@mccorrybrown.com.au 0419 951 545	Deanne Partington HSEQ Manager safety@mccorrybrown.com.au 0475 921 128

2.2. Project Description

Location

Lot 619 Port Drive, Minyirr

Construction Activities

- Supply of machinery and materials
- Vegetation removal
- Excavation of eluvial overburden
- Placement of conditioned pindan bulk fill
- Construction of rear boundary fence

Timing and Scheduling

Work is proposed to commence in December 2024 and last for approximately two weeks.

Hours of work are 6.00 – 1700 Monday to Saturday. No work on Sundays or Public Holidays.

Any work outside of these hours requires an application to be submitted to Toll Group along with a Noise Management Plan, at least one week before works commence. Works cannot commence until written approval is received. Nearby residents and businesses must be notified of the intended out of hours work.

There will be 8 – 10 workers on site at any given time.

2.3. CEMP Objectives

The objectives of the CEMP are to:

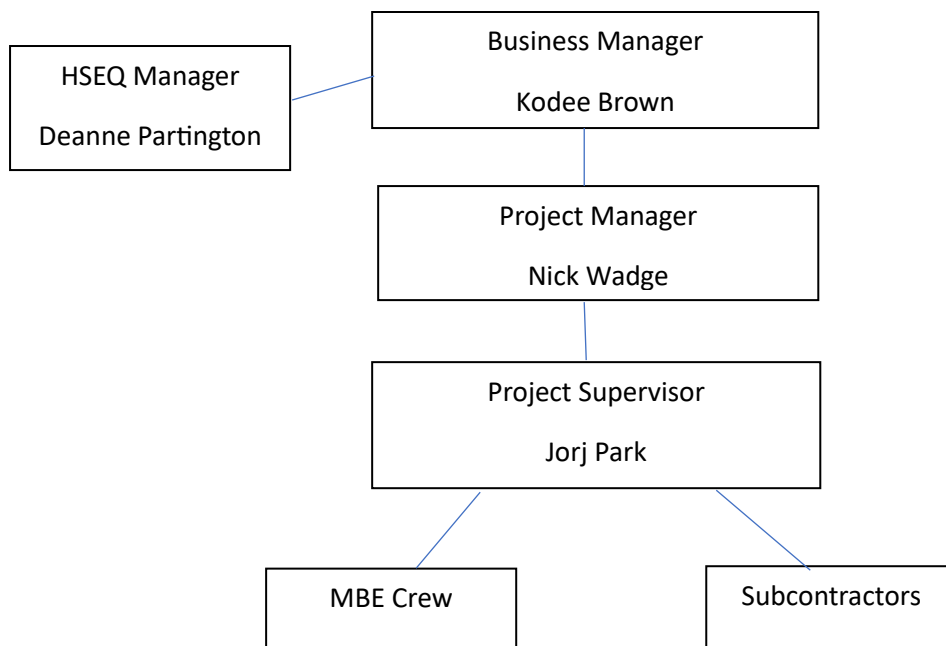
- Minimise any adverse environmental impacts associated with the development works at the project site.

- Ensure compliance with the relevant environmental legislation.
- Ensure all staff and contractors are aware of their project environmental responsibilities.

These objectives will be achieved by identifying possible environmental risks, setting up systems to reduce the risk, and managing and maintaining the systems throughout the project to ensure correct function of the Control Systems.

3. Environmental Management

3.1. Environmental Management Structure and Responsibilities



Business Manager – Kodee Brown

- Ensuring compliance with legislation, regulations and authorities.
- Ensuring environmentally sound work practices and that the CEMP Objectives are achieved.
- Ensuring adequate human, technical and financial resources are allocated to implement the CEMP.
- Provide direction concerning environmental policies and procedures.

Project Manager – Nick Wadge

- Responsible for compliance with the contract, Project CEMP and Site Specific CEMP.
- Managing compliance with legislation, regulations and authorities.
- Ensuring all employees are familiar with and understand the requirements of the CEMP.
- Liaise with the client and external stakeholders concerning all day-to-day work practices and any relevant issues.
- Management of design issues that affect the CEMP.
- Verifying that staff and subcontractors comply with the CEMP.
- Ensure that adequate planning is developed and carried out before commencing work on site and at appropriate times throughout the project.

HSEQ Manager – Deanne Partington

- Maintain the CEMP.
- Monitoring compliance with legislation, regulations and authorities.
- Monitoring compliance with the CEMP.
- Conduct environmental inspections and report non-conformances and corrective action to management.
- Carry out investigations into environmental incidents recommend corrective action.
- Ensure the CEMP is communicated effectively to all personnel.
- Assist with the CEMP induction.
- CEMP consultation and communication.
- Development and implementation of emergency procedures.

Project Supervisor – Jorj Park

- CEMP induction.
- Implementing the CEMP on site.
- Managing contractors CEMP issues, issuing site instructions and warnings.
- Manage site specific induction training and site specific work activity training.
- Report incidents as per the CEMP procedure.
- Liaise with the Project Manager over site specific issues.
- Keep all site specific documentation up to date.
- Maintain housekeeping of a high standard at all times.
- Stopping, rejecting or quarantining environmentally unsound work methods, materials, plant and equipment.
- Ensuring that work areas, work methods, materials, plant and equipment comply with environmental requirements.
- Ensuring that spill kits are stocked and available on site.

MBE Staff and Subcontractors

- Be alert at all times to possible environmental hazards and dangers, warn work mates of possible dangers, make suggestions to eliminate hazards.
- Handle hazardous substances as described in the relevant safety data sheet.
- Learn and carry out the safety rules on site.
- Report any incidents to the Site Supervisor.
- Keep work areas clean and tidy.
- Assist in the event of an incident e.g. spill response / first aid.
- Assist as required in incident investigation.
- Immediately discontinue any practice or remove any equipment considered by MBE to be dangerous to the environment.

3.2. Reporting

Non Conformance and Corrective Action Reporting

MBE will monitor compliance to this CEMP by undertaking regular site inspections.

Non-conformances identified by MBE and any relevant corrective actions will be reported to Toll Group and MBE management using the MBE Initial Incident Notification Form.

Incident Reporting

All incidents are to be reported verbally to the Site Supervisor upon becoming aware of the incident. The Supervisor is to implement the relevant emergency response procedure.

Once the initial emergency response is underway, the Supervisor must notify the Business Manager as soon as possible by the quickest available means. The Business Manager will then notify the client and the relevant authorities.

The following is to be reported:

- The details of the incident.
- Measures taken to mitigate the impact of the incident.
- Initial corrective action to be taken.
- Any other details requested by the client or relevant authority.

Complaints Management

The Site Supervisor will report any complaint to the Project Manager who will report to the client as soon as possible.

3.3. Environmental Training

Environmental training involves induction for staff and contractors into site conditions and the requirements of the CEMP, including controls and emergency response. This is to be undertaken by the HSEQ Manager or Site Supervisor. Records of the training will be attached to the CEMP and stored on Skytrust.

3.4. Emergency Contacts and Response

Name	Phone
Toll Group – David Honeysett	0408 223 187
MBE Business Manager – Kodee Brown	0400 512 461
MBE Project Manager – Nick Wadge	0429 921 125
MBE Site Supervisor – Jorj Park	0419 951 545
Emergency Services	000
Broome Police	9103 9000
Broome Hospital	9194 2222

All emergency procedures including evacuation details are described in the MBE Emergency Management Plan. In the event of an oil / fuel spill the Emergency Response Procedure in Appendix 1 of this plan will be executed.

4. Legislation and Other Requirements

- Environmental Protection Act 1986
- Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- Wildlife Conservation Act 1950
- Environmental Protection Regulations 1987
- Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004
- Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997
- Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004
- Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-Explosives) Regulations 2007
- Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972) (WA)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)
- Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

5. Environmental Impact Assessment

MBE maintains an Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register which assesses our operations in order to identify any activities that may contribute to, or result in and adverse impact on the environment and the management measures we have in place to mitigate such impacts.

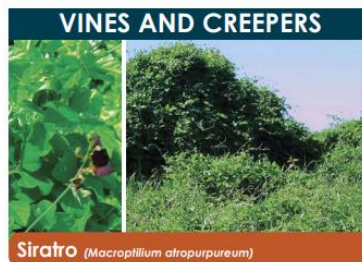
5.1. Weed Hygiene and Control

SOURCES OF WEEDS

The below information from the Shire of Broome identifies common Environmental weeds in Broome that invade the natural ecosystems and have a negative effect on the natural process resulting in a decline in biodiversity.



A native of Central America "coffee bush" grows into a 6 metre high tree with featherlike dark green leaves and creamy-yellow "pom-pom" flowers. It is a common garden plant. The flowers produce seedpods that are long and fat and full of dark seeds when ripe. A prolific seed producer where seeds germinate readily it can grow into dense thickets and is spread by birds, wind and water movement.



A native of tropical America this rampant perennial vine has purple-black flowers on rising stalks that produce long skinny bean-shaped seedpods. Parrots eat the seedpods and the resulting plants cover native plants and fence lines, completely disintegrating the natural environment.



A native of South America Khaki Weed is a prostrate perennial with broad elliptical leaves and a carrot like root system. Masses of sharp, spiny burrs are produced over the plant community commonly found in lawns and pedestrian traffic areas. When manually controlling Khaki Weed the tuberose root system must be removed altogether, otherwise reshooting will occur with more vigour.



A native of India "neem" grows into a 6 metre high tree. Originally introduced as a fast growing shade tree it has become a weed of undisturbed bushland. The clusters of yellow berries are eaten and spread by birds.



A native of South America these fast growing twining vines with hairy leaves have escaped from gardens and taken over large areas of disturbed land. The leaves have finger like projections and the white flowers produce a round seedpod. Spreading rapidly these vines cover native plants, trees and fence lines.



A native of Northern hemisphere tropical areas this erect grass grows up to 1 metre tall producing numerous seed heads. The seed heads form a spike with many clusters of spiny burrs that stick to clothing, skin and passing animals.



Bellyache Bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia*)

A native of the Caribbean it was introduced as an ornamental garden plant in the late 1900s. An erect perennial shrub to 4 metres high, the young leaves are purple and sticky. The small red flowers develop in capsules full of seeds. The seeds are toxic and grow to form dense thickets in disturbed areas.



Wild Passionfruit (*Passiflora foetida*)

A native to South America this perennial vine has soft hairy leaves, distinct passionflower and characteristic yellow orange fruit capsule. Eaten by birds the seeds are widely spread in undisturbed bushland producing vines that cover emerging plants, shrubs and trees.



Caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*)

A native of Europe Caltrop is now found in all mainland states of Australia. A spreading prostrate annual it is characterised by yellow flowers that produce an aggressive woody prickly that punctures bare feet and bicycle tyres. It is a problem on verges and all pedestrian traffic areas.



Mint Bush (*Hypochaeris suaveolens*)

A native of tropical America, Mint Bush is an annual shrub or woody herb which can grow up to 2 metres tall. Mint Bush has a strong mint smell when disturbed. Its prolific seeding helps it establish quickly. The seed spreads easily via means of water, animals, humans, and vehicles. Fast becoming a major weed in the Broome townsite. It takes over newly disturbed sites and quickly out competes native vegetation. Flowers are small and mauve in colour. Flowering and fruiting March to August.

HELP STOP WEEDS GROWING AND SPREADING IN BROOME



Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*)

A native of Africa and India, Buffel Grass is a perennial grass that grows to 1 metre tall and forms dense stands that compete with and overtake native grasses. Claimed to be a common cause of hay fever in Broome townsite. Flowering March to August.

Sources of weeds on equipment and vehicles include:

- In mud adhering to wheel arches and the underside of vehicles and equipment;
- Attached to plant material caught around the exhaust system or elsewhere on the underside of vehicles;
- Material attached to the radiator; or
- In open trays of light vehicles or in other recesses.

Induction and awareness training

- All employees and contractors are required to participate in in the site induction which will provide an awareness of weeds, including risk species, and an overview of the weed hygiene process;
- Employees and contractors who are involved in movement or operation of earthworks equipment, off road vehicles and land clearing will be specifically trained in weed hygiene procedures and documentation;
- Training or technical assistance may be required for site personnel to be able to recognise locally occurring weed species;
- Toolbox talk will be presented from time to time to refresh employees and contractors on weed hygiene procedures.

When a Weed Hygiene Certificate is required

The movement of earthmoving equipment and vehicles may require use of a Weed Hygiene Certificate (WHC). This procedure cannot cover every situation, but a WHC would generally be required when there is a medium to high risk or if it is a client requirement. Medium to high risk situations include:

- Movement of equipment that has been operating in borrow pits or in topsoil stockpiling or recovery operations;
- Light vehicles operating in an area with known weed occurrences;
- Any off road earthmoving or heavy equipment moving from one site / project to another.

WHC's are generally not required for low risk situations unless specified by the client. Low risk situations include:

- Light vehicles and support vehicles remaining on established roads.

Use of Weed Hygiene Certificates

If a WHC is required:

- The earthmoving equipment or vehicle must be cleaned to remove any seeds, plant material or mud that could contain seeds;
- Cleaning can be undertaken using wet or dry methods;
- Ensure any material cleaned from equipment and containing weed seed does not itself become a source of weeds. Disposal to landfill or other suitable alternative is required.
- Once the cleaning process has been completed and the Supervisor is satisfied the equipment or vehicle is clean, a WHC can be completed;
- The WHC remains with the equipment until arrival at its destination

Cleaning Vehicles and Equipment

- Place machinery in a safe, stable and immobile position with wheel chocks in place;
- Ensure the area is free of obstructions / objects that may cause injury;
- Examine the item for cleaning to determine the extent of mud, dust and plant material build up;
- Identify any points that require specific attention (e.g.) behind guards and protective plates, radiators, tyres and spare tyres) that may be difficult to locate and access;
- Identify areas that may require cleaning with compressed air rather than water. Do these first;
- Clean from the top of the vehicle towards the bottom, cabin, upper body, under guards and underneath the machinery / vehicle.
- Toolboxes and storage compartments may also require cleaning;
- Exterior cleaning should be undertaken with a high pressure or high flow spray unit;
- Interior cleaning with a vacuum cleaner or air compressor should be undertaken with the contents of the vacuum cleaner bag disposed of appropriately

Weed Control

- If populations of declared or pest plant occur on any MBE sites / projects, control should be undertaken in consultation with the client (if applicable) and the Department of Agriculture and Food.
- If populations of environmental weeds occur on MBE sites / projects, control should be undertaken where it is practicable to do so. Some environmental weeds are so well established that control is not warranted.
- Control methods may include spraying with herbicide or physical removal.
- Herbicide use will only be undertaken in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Users must consider their personal safety, the safety of others e.g. people potentially exposed to herbicide through wind drift) and sensitive non-target plant species that occur nearby.
- Weeds that are physically removed should be disposed of to a landfill.

5.2.Noise and Vibration

Operation of heavy machinery, plant, equipment, and heavy vehicles can generate noise & vibration pollution that can disturb workers, local wildlife and nearby communities.

5.2.1. Noise and Vibration Management Measures

- All onsite personnel will undergo a site induction and ongoing toolbox talks that will details noise and vibration requirements from this plan through inductions, toolbox talks and targeted training;
- The safe working distances for vibration intensive plant will be complied with where feasible and reasonable. This would include the consideration of smaller equipment when working in close proximity to existing structures;
- Community liaison and notification;
- Provision of respite and alternative accommodation where required;
- Programming the works to minimise the duration of noisy works in any one particular location;
- Ensure mobile plant, equipment and vehicles are serviced regularly so they are running at optimal performance and not generating excessive noise or vibration;
- Plan and design projects to minimise noise and vibration impacts, considering the proximity of sensitive areas, including residential areas, wildlife habitats and protected areas;
- Conducting environmental impact assessments and monitoring the potential impacts and develop appropriate mitigation measures;
- Implement regulatory frameworks and standards for noise and vibration emissions to ensure compliance and minimise environmental impacts;
- Educate and raise awareness among operators, workers and the community about the importance of minimising noise and vibration impacts and promoting reasonable practices.

5.3.Air Quality

MBE have identified the key actions of its operations and activities that can contribute to pollution of the environment. They are listed as follows:

- The use of plant and associated earthmoving equipment contributing to the emission of exhaust gasses and pollutants;
- Soil disturbance, excavation, earthworks and soil clearance contributing to the excessive release of particulate matter into the atmosphere; and
- Waste storage and disposal.

Potential adverse impacts of these activities include:

- Reduced visual amenity;
- Smothering of surrounding vegetation;
- Adverse impact and disturbance to fauna;
- Risk to human health; and
- Nuisance.

5.3.1. Air Quality Management Measures

Key control measures MBE will implement to protect air quality include:

- All plant and equipment shall be fitted with the appropriate emissions control equipment and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications;
- Large stockpiles will be located away from sensitive areas and during high wind conditions will be dampened down using water;
- Loaded trucks leaving the work site will have loads covered or levelled to prevent spillage and minimize dust;
- Speed limits on unsealed roads shall be implemented and enforced to minimise dust generation;
- Notice to be erected at project sites providing contact details for Site Supervisor should members of the public have complaints / queries regarding air quality or site conditions;
- Areas of land cleared and the period of time they remain cleared are to be kept to a minimum. Stabilization of sites will occur promptly utilising water spray (water cart on site at all times);
- Trucks carrying loose material such as sand, pindan and topsoil must have their covers on and their travel authorised by the Site Supervisor. Site entries and surrounding roads will be swept as required on a regular basis;
- If projects are undertaken in the dry season and it is deemed necessary, site exit points will incorporate wheel washes or shakers to mitigate the possibility of material causing wind blown hazard spread by vehicles leaving site;
- Vehicle speeds are restricted to no more than 20km/hr on site to minimise dust lift off.
- Material drop heights between loaders and trucks and to stockpiles will be kept to a minimum practical height;
- Appropriate deployment of water carts allocated to projects to maintain exposed site works in damp condition at all times. Water carts are to have no less than 10,000 litres capacity (typically applicable per 7.5 hectares of disturbed site);
- Preventative measures may also be required outside of normal working hours where excessive dust is observed or reported to be impacting off-site or when detected by dust monitors. In the event of a dust event outside normal working hours (a reported complaint or identified via dust monitoring) the Site Supervisor will respond by inspecting the site to establish what remedial measures are required. Contingency measures that may apply include:
 - Use of water / chemical suppressant to stabilize areas where visible dust lift off is observed; and
 - Erection of fencing wind membrane stored on-site as a contingency;
- No burning off is to occur on site. Vegetation is to be used elsewhere on site where possible;
- Notice to Stakeholders to be issued to surrounding occupants (letter drop) prior to works commencing to advise the following:
 - Works being completed;
 - Contact details for dust and other complaints;
 - Works start date;
- Routine housekeeping practices will be employed to ensure that spillages and other materials that could contribute to dust generation do not accumulate within any project site;
- Routine maintenance of machinery will be carried out to ensure efficient operation (to minimise exhaust particulate emissions).
- Switch off engines of all on-site vehicles and plant when not in use for an extended period of time to reduce emissions;

- If additional dust control measures are required and dust suppressant products are deemed necessary, the Site Supervisor will ensure as practicable that only environmentally benign products are used;
- All personnel (including contractors) will be informed of their responsibilities and the importance of minimising ambient dust levels during site inductions;

5.4. Heritage

Disturbance or damage of unidentified Aboriginal artefact.

5.4.1. Heritage Management Measures

- Two Yawaru monitors on site during project works to provide cultural monitoring.
- All on site personnel will be provided with site training in regard to Aboriginal cultural heritage site awareness, key mitigation and management requirements and their responsibilities pertaining to the Aboriginal Heritage provisions of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 prior to construction commencing. Training will include unexpected heritage finds procedures for heritage items, objects or human remains.
- Any excavations, intrusive works or other operations that have the potential to impact areas of known heritage, cultural or archaeological items must ensure works are performed in accordance with a heritage assessment and regulatory requirements (which may include a dilapidation survey and/or supervision of works by a competent person and/or vibration monitoring).
- Any such areas should be signposted and segregated by the erection of physical barriers to prevent unauthorised entry.
- Implementation of Noise and Vibration Management Plan to minimise the risk of structural damage to any heritage item.
- Conduct heritage surveys in consultation with Traditional Owners where required.

5.5. Waste Management

Inappropriate disposal of waste (including demolition, vegetation and hazardous / special waste) or disposal at an unlicensed waste facility.

5.5.1. Waste Management Measures

- Vegetation removed during clearing works to be mulched by Contractor and reused within the Broome Community.
- All on site personnel will undergo a site induction and ongoing toolbox talks that will detail waste and resource management measures.
- Waste classification in accordance with EPA guidelines.
- Suitably licenced waste contractors will be used for the collection and transport of all non-domestic, retail and commercial waste for either offsite processing and/or disposal to an appropriately licenced facility.
- Waste tracking register.
- All recyclable solid wastes (paper/cardboard/glass/timber/metals) will be segregated for recycling purposes. Wherever possible packaging should be avoided or minimised to prevent waste products being unnecessarily brought onto an operation.
- Waste management hierarchy to be followed:



5.6. Biodiversity

Clearing outside of an approved area including:

- Accidental clearing outside of the project boundaries.
- Accidental clearing beyond the requirements of the project approval.
- Accidental topping of trees and/or damage to tree roots.
- Accidental clearing of threatened species or threatened ecological communities outside of the project boundary.

5.6.1. Biodiversity Management Measures

- Toolbox talks regarding clearing limits.
- Clearly delineate the project footprint prior to clearing.
- Engage an arborist to supervise works where impact or damage to tree roots is probable.
- Provide tree protection where required at the direction of the arborist.
- Tree arborist on site to complete horticultural inspection.

6. Communication and Complaint Resolution

6.1. Communication

MBE will facilitate effective communication and consultation with Toll representatives, the Project Manager, Toll Group Environmental Team, sub-contractors, and other personnel on site.

To ensure the involvement and commitment of personnel MBE has, but not limited to, the following avenues for effective communications:

- Daily pre-start meetings
- Weekly toolbox meetings
- Weekly project meetings
- Employee elected HSE Representatives
- HSEQ Alerts, Notices & Toolbox Topics
- Daily Safety & Environment Interactions
- Communication and feedback on hazards, near misses and incident outcomes.

6.2. Complaint Resolution

In delivering the works, the Contractor assumes various responsibilities in regard to Workplace Health and Safety as set out in the Contract between McCorry Brown Earthmoving and KMSB.

Any complaints shall in the first instance be directed to the Contractor's Site Supervisor. Alternatively, the Contractor's Project Manager can be contacted.

Contact details are listed hereunder.

Site Supervisor:	Jorj Park	0419 951 545
Project Manager:	Nick Wadge	0429 921 125

A Complaint Register will be maintained by the Site Supervisor.

The Site Supervisor is to ensure that any complaints from local residents are acted upon immediately and corrective actions are discussed and reviewed with the complainants in a courteous cooperative manner. The review is to be conducted within 24 hours of the complaint. All efforts are to be made to prevent further occurrences.

All complaints must be reported immediately to the Project Manager and OHS&E Manager for consideration and rectification. No liability will be admitted. The incident will be fully investigated and assessed by McCorry Brown insurance providers before a decision is made.

7. Monitoring and Review

7.1. Environmental Monitoring

Monitoring the implementation of the controls in this CEMP is to be undertaken by the Site Supervisor as part of daily supervision with improvements discussed and implemented as part of the Daily Safety and Enviro Briefing.

7.2. Environmental Auditing

MBE workers and sub-contractors shall participate in the any required audits set out by the Toll Group that includes:

- Contractor Compliance Audits and worksite inspections, and
- Contractor Health, Safety and Environmental Management Systems Audit.

MBE maintains its own Inspection and Audit program and will work in conjunction with the Toll Group to ensure compliance with the CEMP.

7.3. Corrective Action

Incidents and nonconformances due to the works will trigger a corrective action process in accordance with MBE Hazard and Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure. This is administered by the HSEQ Manager with actions assigned to and in consultation with the person most qualified or resourced to address the action.

7.4. Plant & Equipment

MBE maintains a regular inspection and maintenance schedule for its plant & equipment to ensure they run efficiently and that the likelihood of potential leaks and spills are minimised. Pre-start inspections are carried out daily on all vehicles and mobile plant with any defects, leaks etc. reported to the Workshop Supervisor / Manager. Unsafe or unserviceable vehicles and mobile plant are taken out of service with an "Out of Service" tag until rectified. Drip trays are available on all service trucks to minimise spills to ground.

MBE maintain a fully serviceable workshop a short distance from the work area at the MBE office where all scheduled servicing and repairs will be carried out. They also have a mobile maintenance vehicle for conducting breakdown repairs. Wherever possible, plant & equipment will be taken back to the workshop for repairs and maintenance.

Current inspection and maintenance records are available through the SkyTrust platform upon request.

7.5. Environment and Heritage Non-Conformances

Where serious areas of non-conformance or continuous breaches of environment and heritage requirements are identified as a result of audits and inspections of MBE's operations:

- A Non-Conformance Report (NCR) shall be raised by the Owner Representative and issued to MBE
- The report is issued following consultation with MBE so an agreed time frame can be documented on the report for the rectification of issue.

7.6. CEMP Review

The HSEQ Manager will review the CEMP when the following situations arise:

- Client recommends changes to the plan.
- Significant incidents or nonconformances.
- When improvement opportunities are identified.
- There is significant change in project scope.

Project crew will be notified of changes to the CEMP via Daily Safety and Enviro Briefing, Toolbox Talk or by reinduction to the CEMP.

8. Appendix 1: Oil / Chemical Spill Response

Spill Controls

All plant and equipment: fuel, lubrication and hydraulic systems are to be maintained as per the manufacturer's specifications. Pre-start inspections are to check for leaks as well as the conditions of hoses and fittings. All leaks and damaged or fatigued items are to be rectified before using on site.

Refuelling, reoiling, decanting and mixing is to take place using drip trays, funnels and raags, with great care to avoid spills.

Spill Preparedness

A fully stocked spill kit must be available on site for all works where there is a risk of fuel, oil or other chemical spill.

Crew are to familiarise themselves with the emergency stops and other means of isolating plant and equipment on site.

Safety Data Sheets are to be available to the crew for all hazardous substances on site.

Spill response drills are to be conducted once a year. Inductions are to include this spill response procedure.

Emergency Response

Notify the Site Supervisor as soon as you become aware of the spill. The Site Supervisor is to allocated muster roles to contain the spill.

Contain the spill using the measures below once the crew and public safety is assured.

- Isolate the source of the spill to prevent additional spillage, e.g. by hitting the emergency stop; or shutting off machinery, fuel supply pumps, hydraulic pumps, and / or isolation valves.
- Ensure chemical resistant gloves and safety glasses are worn.
- Contain the spill with spill kit sausages and place absorbent clay (kitty litter) over the spill. The absorbed fluid is to be shovelled into the plastic contamination waste bags and disposed of at an EPA approved waste disposal facility.
- Request assistance from emergency services if you are unable to contain the spill or isolate the source of the spill:
 - Specify pollutant type and range of discharge, time and location of spill, size of area impacted, the name and contact number of the person in charge and nature of the response actions underway.
- The Site Supervisor is to notify the Business Manager and the relevant site contact once crew and public safety is assured and the incident is contained.
- Complete the MBE Initial Incident Notification Form and return it to your Supervisor.