



Orica Remediation Program, Kooragang Island

Biodiversity Assessment Report

Prepared for
Orica Australia Pty Ltd

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AHD	Australian Height Datum
BAR	Biodiversity Assessment Report
Bionet	NSW Atlas of Wildlife
DP&E	NSW Department of Planning and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELA	Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
EP&A Act	NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act	Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
FBA	Framework for Biodiversity Assessment
GPS	Global Positioning System
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet

PCT	Plant Community Type
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
the Development Site	the works area as defined in the EA for the Orica Facility, Kooragang Island
the Facility	Orica Facility, Kooragang Island
TSC act	NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995
VIS	Vegetation Information Systems

Executive summary

Orica Australia Pty Ltd (Orica) owns the Kooragang Island Facility which is located on Kooragang Island, NSW. Orica operates a manufacturing facility which produces ammonia, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate. Ammonium nitrate produced at the Facility is primarily supplied to mining operations in the Hunter Valley, where it is a raw material in the manufacture of explosives.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared by Golder Associates on behalf of Orica to support a State Significant Development (SSD) application under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The SSD application is seeking to obtain development consent to install a cap and containment remediation system at Orica's Kooragang Island Facility to address on-site arsenic contamination located in a small area in the north-western portion of the Orica Facility (Kooragang Island Remediation Program, the Development Site).

Acknowledging the modified condition of the site, Eco Logical Australia (ELA) have prepared this Biodiversity Assessment Report (BAR) to fulfil the obligations of the Biodiversity Offset Policy for Major Projects and the Framework for Biodiversity Assessment (FBA). This report provides information required by the FBA including desktop analysis, site inspections, and surveys to demonstrate how the assessment addresses the Framework for Biodiversity Assessment.

An investigation was undertaken at the Development Site to determine whether a BAR was required under the FBA. The assessment was undertaken by an assessor accredited under s142B(1) of the NSW *Threatened Species and Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) on 10 April 2017. The site inspection assessed whether native vegetation, threatened species habitat, or wetlands and estuaries occurred within the Development Site.

Surveys of the site included a 20 m x 20 m full floristic plot, a plot and transect survey, and a threatened species habitat assessment. The Development Site and adjacent land has been the subject of ongoing impacts including land reclamation and industrial development. The assessment found that the biodiversity values at the Development Site have been significantly altered from pre-European conditions. No remnant, native vegetation, threatened species habitat, or wetlands was identified within the Development Site.

The Project would not result in any direct or indirect impacts to ecological communities and species of flora and fauna listed under the TSC Act or the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation 1999 Act* (EPBC Act). The project will not substantially reduce the width of vegetation in the riparian buffer zones bordering wetlands or estuaries. The project will not impact the biodiversity values of the upstream Hunter Estuary Wetland.

The assessment has demonstrated that the site does not warrant a full Biodiversity Assessment Report under the Framework for Biodiversity Assessment, considering the absence of:

- Native vegetation
- Threatened species habitat
- Potential impacts to waterways, estuaries, rivers, streams or wetlands.

Therefore, an assessor is not required to calculate the impacts to biodiversity nor the quantum of offset. It is concluded that the impacts of the proposal do not require further consideration by the consent authority.

1 Introduction

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd was contracted by Orica Australia Pty Ltd (Orica) to draft a Biodiversity Assessment Report (BAR) to support the Environmental Impact Statement in order to obtain development consent for the installation of a cap and containment cell in the north-western portion of the facility at Orica, Kooragang Island (the Development Site).

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report has been prepared to support a State Significant Development (SSD) application under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. This document has been prepared to fulfil the obligations of the Biodiversity Offset Policy for Major Projects and the FBA.

This report responds to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) as applicable to biodiversity. The relevant SEARs relating to biodiversity are shown in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Relevant SEARs Addressed in this Report

Relevant SEAR	Action
Biodiversity/threatened species impacts related to the proposed development are to be assessed and documented in accordance with the Framework for Biodiversity Assessment, by a person accredited in accordance with s142B(1)(c) of the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> .	This report responds to the request by OEH to provide a BAR on the biodiversity values at the Project, within the context of the requirements of the FBA.

Given the degraded nature of the Development Site, the reporting requirements for this assessment are discussed in detail in **Section 2.3** of this report.

1.2 Project Background

An EIS was prepared by Golder Associates on behalf of Orica to support a SSD application under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The SSD application is seeking to obtain development consent to install a cap and containment remediation system at Orica's Kooragang Island Facility to address on-site arsenic contamination located in a small area in the north-western portion of the Orica Facility (Kooragang Island Remediation Program, the Development Site).

The Development Site is located within the north-western portion of the Orica Facility (part of Lot 2 and Lot 3 DP 234288) and is accessed via an internal roadway of the Orica Facility located at 15 Greenleaf Road, Kooragang Island, NSW. The Orica Facility is approximately 22 hectares, with the Development Site an area of approximately 4,200 m² within the Facility.

The Project will install a cap and containment remediation system to enclose arsenic contaminated soil. This will involve the construction of a soil-bentonite cut-off wall (approximately 75 m by 50 m) to enclose the on-site contamination with a cap constructed to minimise rainfall infiltrating and mitigate the flow through the impacted soil and aquifer material.

The proposed remediation works will be undertaken independent of existing Facility operations with the only interaction consisting of utilising an access road for traffic generated by the Project predominantly

during the construction period. Detailed descriptions of the operation of the proposal are found in the EIS.

1.3 Identification of the Construction and Operational Footprint

The Development Site and construction footprint of the project is identified in **Figure 1**. The temporary construction zone will be removed at completion of the works and will comprise of construction site amenities and contractor laydown areas. The permanent works area will comprise of the cap and containment remediation system. Due to construction constraints within the site, the works will include the use of a hydraulic excavator with a cable-suspended clamshell grab and a specialist long-armed excavator.

1.4 General Description of the Development Site

1.4.1 Landform, geology, and soils

The Development Site is relatively flat and has an elevation of approximately two to four metres Australian Height Datum (AHD).

1.4.2 Current Land Use

The Development Site is currently utilised as vacant land and is zoned SP1 Special Activities pursuant to the Three Ports SEPP.

1.4.3 Rivers, Streams, Wetlands, and Estuaries

No rivers, streams, wetlands, or estuaries occur within the development site. The nearest wetland is the Hunter Estuary Wetland, and one estuary, the Hunter River occurs approximately 520 m east and 205 m west of the Development Site respectively. The Development Site occurs outside the 50 m riparian buffer identified in **Appendix 2** of the FBA.

1.4.4 Biodiversity Values Present

The Development Site has been significantly disturbed through land reclamation, construction and ongoing operation of industry. No areas of remnant native vegetation remain at the Facility, and no natural or artificial watercourses are located within the development site. There are no shrub, mid-storey or canopy species present within the construction or operational footprint.

As a result of previous land disturbance within and adjoining the Development Site there are no threatened ecological communities and threatened flora present. The Development Site does not provide suitable habitat for threatened fauna.

1.5 Information Sources

The following documentation and databases were reviewed whilst preparing this report:

- NSW Atlas of Wildlife (Bionet)
- Commonwealth Threatened Species Profile Database
- VIS Classification Database
- SIX Maps – Vegetation Map Viewer
- Directory of Important Wetlands
- Environmental Impact Statement – Orica Kooragang Island Remediation Program (Golder Associates 2017)

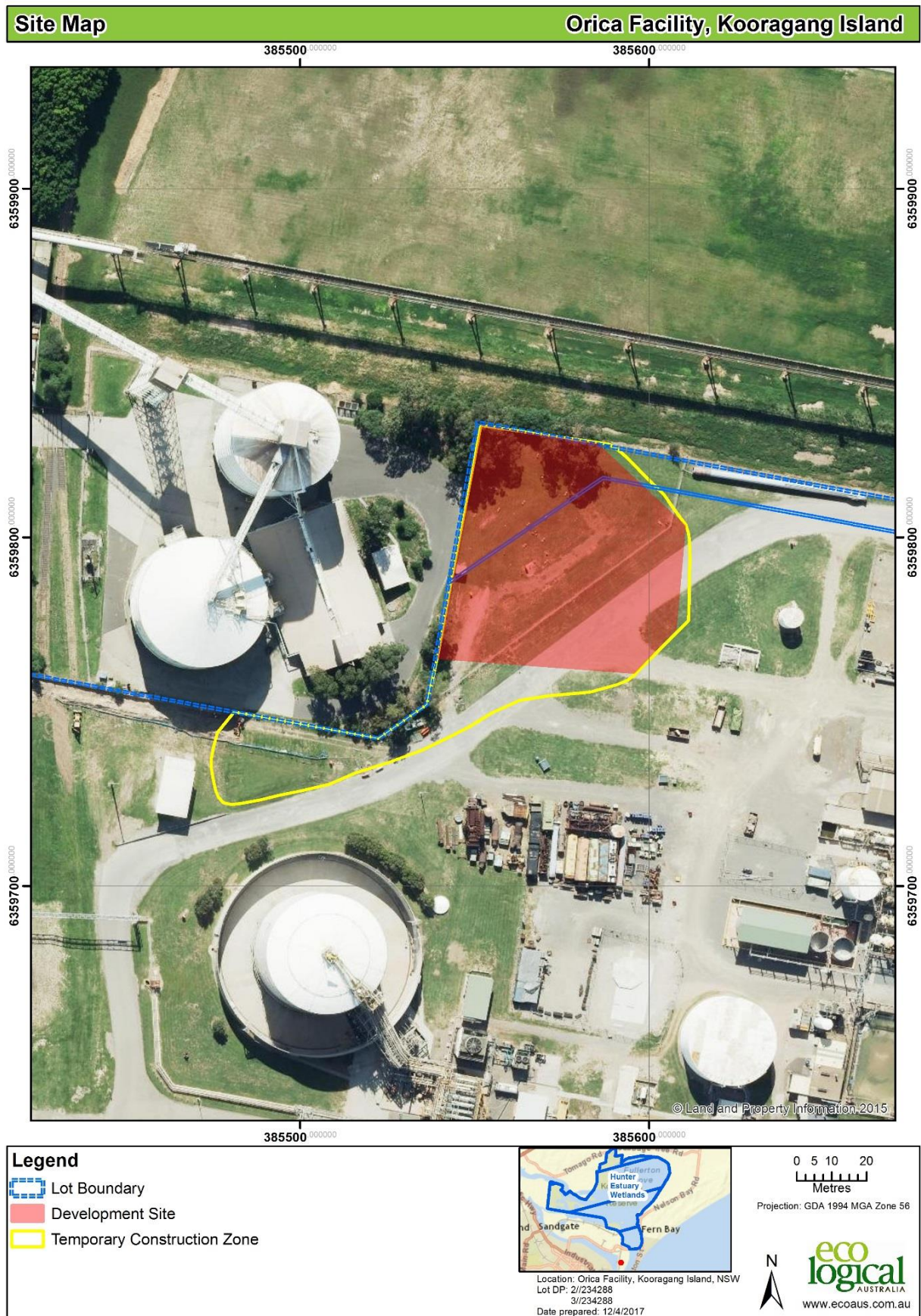


Figure 1: Site Map

2 Legislation and Policies

2.1 Commonwealth

2.1.1 EPBC Act

Under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are protected. The FBA requires proponents to identify and assess the impacts on all nationally listed threatened species and threatened ecological communities that may be on the development site. Other MNES are not considered under the FBA.

No MNES have been identified within the development site.

2.2 New South Wales

2.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

As part of an application for a Major Project under the EP&A Act, a proponent must prepare an EIS. Before preparing an EIS, proponents must apply to the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E) for the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), which sets out matters to be addressed in the EIS.

2.2.2 NSW Biodiversity Offsets Policy for Major Projects

As the project is identified as a Major Project, under the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Policy for Major Projects, the SEARs require the proponent, unless otherwise specified, to apply the FBA to assess impacts on biodiversity. The FBA must be applied to identify reasonable measures and strategies that can be taken to avoid and minimise impacts to biodiversity. A BAR will describe the biodiversity values present on the Development Site and the impact of the Major Project on these values. If required, a Biodiversity Offset Strategy (BOS) will outline how the proponent intends to offset the impacts of the Major Project. The BAR and BOS then form part of the EIS.

The SEARs may identify additional assessment requirements for biodiversity impacts not considered by the FBA, which must be documented separately within the EIS.

2.3 OEH consultation

The SEARs for the Project were issued by DP&E on 18 August 2016. Following Submission of the EIS on 23 February 2017, the NSW OEH responded with a formal submission indicating that the EIS did not contain a BAR as required within the SEARs. A timeline for the actions throughout the assessment process is shown below in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Project Timeline and Ongoing Negotiations

Date	Action
20 July 2016	SEARs Requested from the Department of Planning by the Proponent
18 August 2016	SEARs Issued by the Department of Planning
23 February 2017	EIS submitted by Golder Associates on behalf of Orica
31 March 2017	OEH Submitted a formal response to the EIS identifying the absence of the Biodiversity Assessment Report and that assessment could not proceed without the BAR.
6 April 2017	ELA contacted to assist in providing information to satisfy the requirements of the FBA

Acknowledging the modified condition of the site, this BAR to be submitted to OEH identifies and demonstrate that:

- There are no impacts on native vegetation – as the FBA is self-limiting in s5.1 to native vegetation; and
- Any non-native vegetation does not represent habitat for threatened species (as the above exemption only applies where non-native vegetation is not habitat); and
- There are no impacts on watercourses/wetlands/estuaries (which are impacts for further consideration).

The report also details the desktop information/site visits/surveys that support the above conclusions.

It is also noted that:

- If there is native vegetation within the footprint, but it is in poor condition, OEH would expect to see how the FBA has been applied to the point that allows the proponent to demonstrate that vegetation zones have a site value score of less than 17 and are not Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC) or Critically Endangered Ecological Communities (CEEC).
- If the non-native vegetation does represent suitable habitat for threatened species, then they would expect to see survey (or expert report) to determine presence in accordance with s6.5 of the FBA.
- The report should take into account the impacts of both the operational and construction footprint.

This BAR fulfils the requirements detailing how the FBA does not apply to the site in the absence of native vegetation and threatened species habitat.

3 Native Vegetation

3.1 Landscape Features

There is no remnant native vegetation present within the Development Site and all vegetation has been landscaped. The Development Site has been reclaimed, filled and levelled and consists of common lawn species and exotic species.

Therefore, as the Development Site was predominantly exotic (99%), no vegetation zones were identified, and the Landscape score is 0 there is no need to undertake the landscape features component under the FBA.

3.2 Flora Surveys

A Flora survey was undertaken within the Development Site on 10 April 2017 by a qualified, accredited assessor. Survey effort is shown in **Figure 2**. The assessment included obtaining an overview of the biodiversity values of the Development Site, as well as mapping of vegetation communities and floristic sampling. Areas of native vegetation were delineated using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS). The assessment met the full requirements of the FBA including full floristic survey, as well as plot and transect survey within any PCTs identified within the Development Site.

In order to identify PCTs within the Development Site, plot based full floristic survey and plot and transect survey was undertaken within vegetation zones as identified in Table 1 of the FBA. Given the limited extent of existing vegetation within the development site, only one (1) full floristic plot, and plot and transect survey was undertaken. Photographs and site notes were recorded. Photographs are presented in **Appendix A** and the location of photograph points is shown on **Figure 2**.

The location of the surveys was chosen to occur within the approximate development footprint of the proposal. At the survey site, the following information was collected:

- Site ID;
- Name of recorder(s);
- Date;
- Plot orientation, slope, and aspect;
- Easting and Northing at either end of the 50m transect;
- Site photographs;
- A plot-based full floristic survey; and
- A plot and transect survey.

3.2.1 Plot-based Full Floristic Survey Method

Within a 20m x 20m quadrat, the following data was collected at each plot-based full floristic survey site:

- **Species name:** Scientific name and common name;
- **Cover:** an estimate of the appropriate cover measure for each recorded species: from 1-5 and then to the nearest 5%;
- **Abundance:** A relative measure of the number of individuals or shoots of a species within the plot using the following intervals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000, or specify a number greater than 1000 if required;
- **Form:** (T) Tree; (M) Mallee tree; (S) Shrub; (G) Tussock Grass (Poa/Themeda); (D) Sod grass (Couch/Kikuyu); (L) Vine/climber/scrambler; (V) Sedge (Cyperoid); (R) Rush (Restioid, Juncaceae); (F) Forb; (E) Fern; (P) Palm; (A) Cycad.

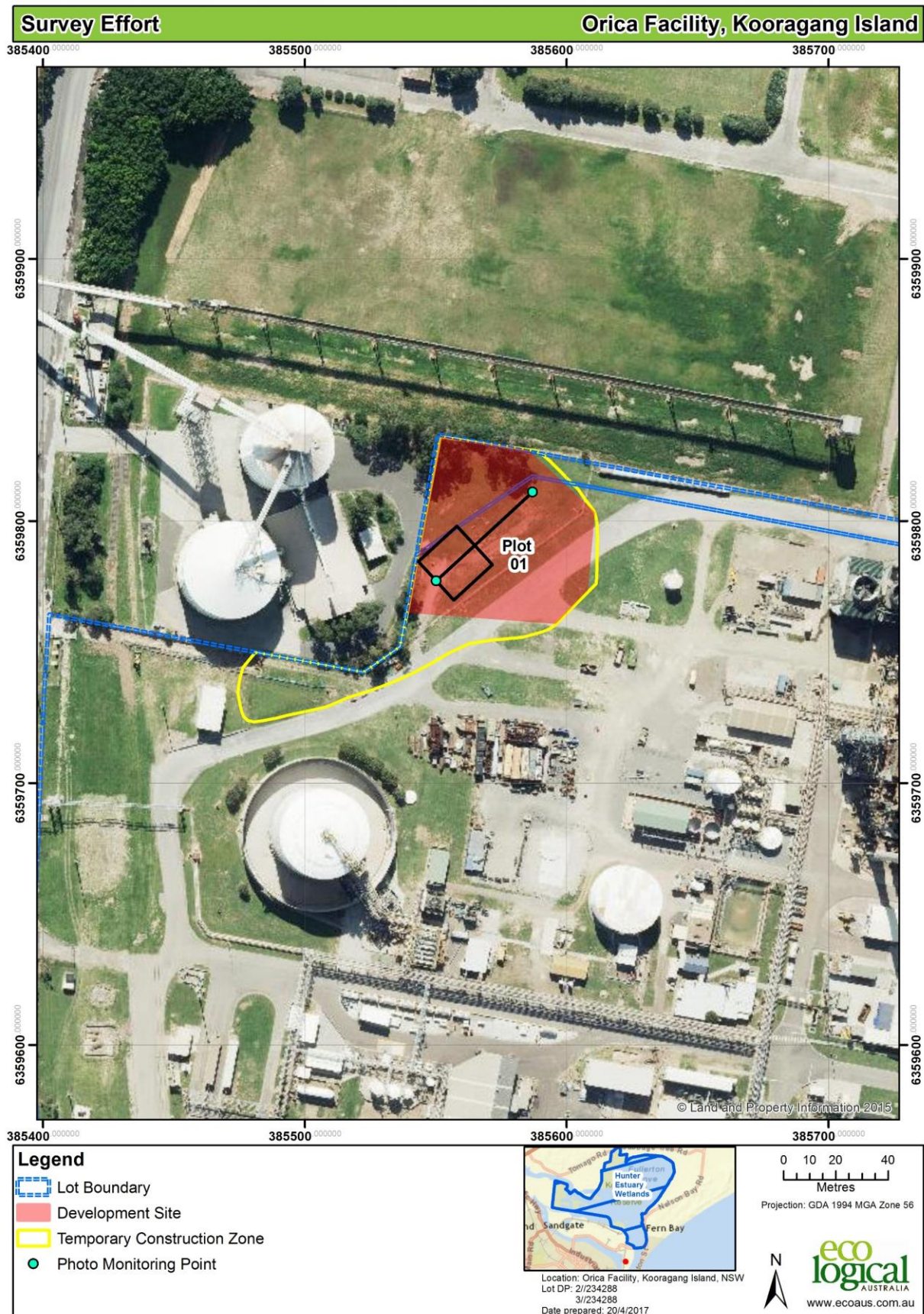


Figure 2: Survey Effort

3.2.2 Plot and Transect Survey Methods

Within each plot and transect survey, the following information was collected:

- Within a 20m x 20m quadrat:
 - The number of native species present;
- Along a 50m transect every 5m:
 - Native over-storey cover (%);
 - Native mid-storey cover (%);
 - Exotic over-storey cover (%); and
 - Exotic mid-storey cover (%);
- Along a 50m transect every 1m:
 - Native ground cover (grasses);
 - Native ground cover (shrubs);
 - Native ground cover (other); and
 - Exotic ground cover.
- Within a 50m x 20m quadrat:
 - Number of trees with hollows; and
 - Total length of fallen logs > 10cm width (m);
- Within whole vegetation zone:
 - All canopy species; and
 - Proportion of regenerating canopy species.

3.2.3 Survey Results

There is no remnant native vegetation present within the Development Site and all vegetation has been landscaped. The Development Site has been reclaimed, filled and levelled and has been planted with common lawn species.

Vegetation within the proposed Development Site is confined to a relatively small area of managed land, with some areas used intermittently for vehicle park up and for storage of metal bins. The vegetation within this area is dominated (99% cover) by exotic species including *Eragrostis curvula* (African Lovegrass) and *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes grass).

Only one native species was identified within the plot-based full floristic survey as shown in **Table 3**. *Commelina cyanea* (Scurvy weed), generally grows in moist forest or woodlands, however in certain situations is considered weedy and can colonise disturbed sites (Plantnet 2017).

Table 3: Full Floristic Plot Data

Species Name	Common Name	Form	Cover	Abundance
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i> *	African Lovegrass	G	30	1000+
<i>Chloris gayana</i> *	Rhodes Grass	G	30	1000+
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Couch	D	10	1000
<i>Ambrosia tenuifolia</i> *	Lacy ragweed	F	10	500
<i>Galenia pubescens</i> *		F	2	200
<i>Eleusine tristachya</i> *	Goose Grass	G	2	300

<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> *	Nutgrass	V	2	100
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Lamb's Tongue	F	1	50
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> *	Creeping woodsorrel	F	1	100
<i>Setaria parviflora</i> *	Slender Pigeon grass	G	1	100
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy weed	F	1	20
<i>Spergularia rubra</i> *	Sandspury	F	1	20
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> *	Broadleaf Dock	F	1	50
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> *	Purpletop	F	1	20
<i>Trifolium repens</i> *	Clover	F	1	100
<i>Aster subulatus</i> *	Wild aster	F	1	20
<i>Solanum americanum</i> *	Glossy nightshade	F	1	10

*Denotes exotic species

3.2.4 Site Value Score

Considering the persistent land use, history of the site, absence of any native species within the canopy and mid-storey, and the landscaped nature of the Development Site, no vegetation zone can be attributed to the vegetation within the Development Site as it currently stands. However, for the purposes of this assessment, and to calculate a site value score, the Plant Community Type (PCT) 1728 *Swamp Oak - Prickly Paperbark - Tall Sedge swamp forest on coastal lowlands of the Central Coast and Lower North Coast* is considered to most closely resemble the community likely to have occurred in the locality. Supporting biometric data collected at the survey site has been provided in **Table 4**. Based on this data the site value score has been calculated against the Benchmark data for the above PCT (**Table 5**) and using the 'scoring and weighting of site attributes' (**Table 2** within the FBA) the score has been calculated at 12.5 which demonstrate that, should the Development Site have comprised of the above PCT, the vegetation zone has a site value score of less than 17 and is not EEC/CEEC.

This score of 12.5 has been calculated only due to the fact that the PCT utilised for the exercise has a lower benchmark of 0 for Native Mid-Storey (NMS) and Native Ground Cover Grass (NGCG), therefore triggering a weighting of 10 and 2.5 respectively. As discussed above, the Development Site is totally cleared, and comprises no canopy, mid-storey or shrub layers and the groundlayer is almost totally exotic (99%), with the exception of one native species with low cover and abundance. Therefore, in reality, the site value score for the Development Site is 0.

Table 4: Biometric Data within Plot and Transect

Variable	Abbreviation	Value
Number of Native Plant Species	NPS	1
Native Over-storey %	NPS	0
Native Mid-storey %	NMS	0
Native Ground-cover Grasses	NGCG	0
Native Ground-cover Shrubs	NGCS	0
Native Ground-cover Other	NGCO	0
Exotic Cover	Exotic	100
Number of Trees with Hollows	NTH	0
Total Length of Fallen Logs >10cm width (m)	Fallen Logs	0
Proportion of regeneration of Canopy Species	Regen	0

Table 5: Site value score based against Benchmark data

	Site attributes	NPS	NOS	NMS	NGCG	NGCS	NGCO	EPC	NTH	OR	FL	Easting	Northing	Zone
	Plot 01	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	385549	6359777	56
Benchmark		15	15-65	0-50	0-90	1-15	2-90	-	0.8	-	10	-	-	-
Score		0	0	10	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-

4 Threatened Species and Populations

4.1 Desktop Analysis

As the Development Site was predominantly exotic and no vegetation zones were identified, the BioBanking Credit Calculator was unable to determine a list of candidate species. As such a desktop analysis was conducted on 10 April 2017 using NSW Atlas of Wildlife. A 5 km search radius from the Development Site was applied and all potential listed threatened species were considered during the assessment. A total of 18 species credit species have been recorded within 5 km of the Development Site as shown in **Table 6**. Ecosystem species habitat was not considered during the analysis.

4.2 Habitat Assessment

4.2.1 Methods

Habitat assessment was undertaken at the Development Site on 10 April 2017. Habitat considered during the assessment included:

- Hollow-bearing trees;
- Emergent aquatic vegetation;
- Wetlands and lakes;
- Estuaries and shorelines;
- Riparian vegetation;
- Caves and cliffs; and
- Koala feed trees listed in **Appendix 2** of the NSW State Koala Recovery Plan.

4.2.2 Results

No threatened species habitat was identified within the development site. There are no hollow-bearing trees, wetlands, emergent aquatic vegetation, or caves within or adjacent to the development site.

A complete analysis of the likelihood of all potential threatened species habitat is provided within **Table 5** below.

Table 6: Likelihood of Occurrence of Species Credit Species within the Development Site

Common Name	Species Name	Habitat Requirement	Species Likely?
Green and Golden Bell Frog	<i>Litoria aurea</i>	land within 100 m of emergent aquatic or riparian vegetation	Unlikely. No emergent aquatic or riparian vegetation
Australasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	land containing brackish or freshwater wetlands	Unlikely. No wetlands present
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	land within 40 m of fresh/brackish/saline waters of larger rivers or creeks; estuaries, coastal lagoons, lakes and/or inshore marine waters	Unlikely. The site is further than 40m from shorelines
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	land within 40 m of rocky intertidal shorelines or sandy beaches within 1km of intertidal mudflats	Unlikely. The site is further than 40m from shorelines
Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	land within 40 m of high water mark on beaches, sandbars, margins of estuaries or lagoons	Unlikely. The site is further than 40m from beaches and estuaries
Lesser Sand-plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	intertidal mudflats or sandflats within inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries, lagoons or ocean beaches or sandy spits	Unlikely. No intertidal habitat present
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	coastal beaches, tidal mudflats, bare open coastal lagoons or inland lakes	Unlikely. No beaches present
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	land within 40 m of sheltered bays, estuaries, lagoons with intertidal mudflats, sandflats, saltmarsh, shallow swamps, freshwater or saline lakes and/or dams	Unlikely. The site is further than 40m from estuaries
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	intertidal mudflats or sandflats within inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries, lagoons, ocean beaches and/or sandy spits	Unlikely. No tidal areas present
Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	land within 40 m of inshore coastal waters or shallow waters of estuaries, coastal lagoons and/or lakes	Unlikely, the site is further than 40m from estuaries
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	As per Koala Food Tree Species listed in Appendix 2 of the NSW State Koala Recovery Plan (DECC 2008)	Unlikely. No feed tree species present. The site is fenced and disjunct from any areas of habitat.

Common Name	Species Name	Habitat Requirement	Species Likely?
Grey-headed Flying-fox (Breeding)	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	land within 40 m of rainforest, coastal scrub, riparian or estuarine communities	Unlikely. No vegetation present for the species
Eastern Bentwing-bat (Breeding)	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	land containing caves or similar structures	Unlikely. The site contains no caves
Little Bentwing-bat (Breeding)	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	land containing caves or similar structures	Unlikely. The site contains no caves
Eastern Bentwing-bat (Breeding)	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	land containing caves or similar structures	Unlikely. The site contains no caves
Southern Myotis	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Hollow-bearing trees, bridges, caves or artificial structures within 200 m of riparian zone	Unlikely. The construction footprint contains no hollow-bearing trees or artificial structures, and is greater than 200m from riparian zones
Eucalyptus parramattensis subsp. decadens	<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis subsp. decadens</i>	deep, low-nutrient sands	Unlikely. Soils comprise of dredged river sands and does not provide suitable conditions.
Zannichellia palustris	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	land containing freshwater bodies	Unlikely. The site does not contain freshwater bodies

5 Conclusion

The site is heavily degraded and altered by land reclamation and industry. Biodiversity values at the site are limited to exotic species with the exception of one native species with low cover and abundance.

The Project would not result in any direct or indirect impacts to ecological communities and species of flora and fauna listed under the TSC Act or the EPBC Act. The project will not substantially reduce the width of vegetation in the riparian buffer zones bordering these wetlands and estuaries. The project will not impact the biodiversity values of the upstream Hunter Estuary Wetland.

Table 7 below outlines the rationale to each of these findings.

Table 7: Compliance with FBA and OEH Conditions

OEH Condition	FBA Reference	Response	Detail of desktop information, site visits, and surveys to support conclusions
There are no impacts on native vegetation	5.1.1.3	Of the vegetation on site 99% is exotic. A total of 17 species are present within the Development Site and 16 of these are exotic.	Chapter 3
Any non-native vegetation does not represent habitat for threatened species	6.5.1.3	The habitat components present are substantially degraded such that species credit species known from the locality are unlikely to utilise the development site	Chapter 4
There are no impacts on watercourses/wetlands/estuaries	Appendix 2	The proposal will not impact on the riparian areas of 4 th order or higher streams and rivers, important wetlands, or estuaries.	Chapter 1

Therefore, it is concluded that the impacts of the proposal do not require further consideration by the consent authority.

In the opinion of the assessor, the site does not warrant further consideration under the FBA, considering the absence of:

- Native vegetation
- Threatened species habitat
- Potential impacts to waterways, estuaries, rivers, streams or wetlands.

References

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Appendix A Site Photos



Plate 1: Transect start



Plate 2: Transect end



Plate 3: Transect start looking left



Plate 4: Transect start looking right



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