ECOSPHERE
Ecological Solutions

Native Vegetation Clearance

Bungama BESS Project

Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

29/01/2026

Prepared by Ecosphere Ecological Solutions

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Andrew Sinel	Final	2	29/01/2026	Project Development Manager Green Gold Energy

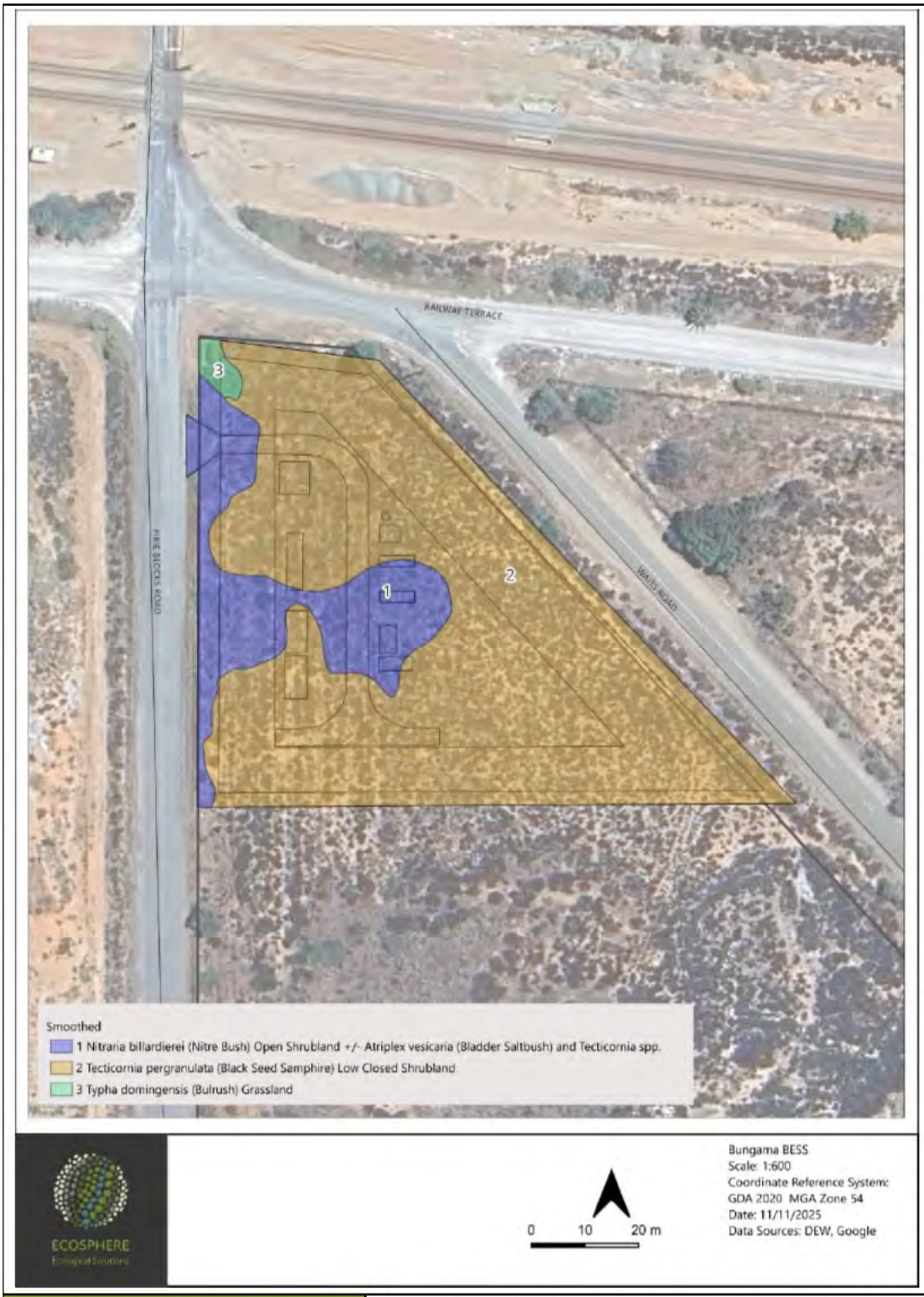
1 Application Information

Table 1. Application details.

Applicant:	Green Gold Energy 216 Glen Osmond Rd, Fullarton SA 5063 (08) 8212 0459 www.greengoldenergy.com.au		
Key contact:			
Landowner:	TBC		
Site Address:	107 Pirie Blocks Road, Bungama, SA, 5540		
Local Government Area:	Port Pirie Regional Council	**Hundred:**	Pirie
Title ID:	CT/5975/909	**Parcel ID**	H241000 S907

Table 2. Summary of proposed clearance.

Purpose of clearance	0.725 hectares of Low Chenopod Shrubland.
Native Vegetation Regulation	Schedule 1 Regulation 12 clause 34 - Infrastructure
Description of the vegetation under application	Low Chenopod shrubland comprised of three vegetation sites: • *Tecticornia pergranulata* (Black Seed Samphire) Low Closed Shrubland • *Nitraria billardierei* (Nitre Bush) Open Shrubland +/- *Atriplex vesicaria* (Bladder Saltbush) and *Tecticornia* spp. • *Typha domingensis* (Bulrush) Grassland
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	The total area is 7,250m^2
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation



Mitigation hierarchy	The project will retain vegetation within the road reserve except for the access point. The project is contained within the area previously disturbed and used for pastoral activity historically.
SEB Offset proposal	The SEB will be met through payment into the NV fund. Total payment for the direct clearance of vegetation associated with the BESS infrastructure works is $19,037.12 plus an administration fee of $1,047.04 totalling $20,084.16.

2 Purpose of Clearance

Ecosphere Ecological Solutions (Ecosphere) were engaged by and Associates on behalf of Green Gold Energy to undertake an Ecological Assessment at 107 Pirie Blocks Road, Bungama, from here on termed the Survey area, located approximately 4.5 km east of the town of Port Pirie in South Australia (SA) (Figure 1). The Survey area is the proposed location for the development of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure (Figure 2). The survey area includes the infrastructure footprint plus additional infrastructure areas and screening The final infrastructure footprint will cover an area of approximately 0.725 ha.

2.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Ecological Assessment were:

- Describe the existing ecological setting of the Survey area.
- Undertake a desktop assessment to search for records of threatened ecological communities, flora, and fauna that are known to, or possibly occur, within the Survey area.
- Provide a summary of ecological assets and conservation value within the Survey area, including:
    - Description of the diversity of flora and fauna within the Survey area.
    - Highlight any threatened flora and fauna occurring within the Survey area.
    - Evaluate the health and condition of habitats within the Survey area.
    - Identify any unique or critical habitats, such as nesting areas, breeding grounds, or feeding areas for wildlife.
    - Identify potential threats and pressures impacting the ecological health of the Survey area. This includes direct and indirect impacts (e.g., invasive species, land use changes, habitat fragmentation, etc.).
    - Highlight the conservation values of the Survey area, including its contribution to regional biodiversity and unique ecological features.

Based on these findings recommendations were provided regarding measures to avoid or minimise any ecological impact(s) of the proposed development within both the Survey area and surrounding landscape.

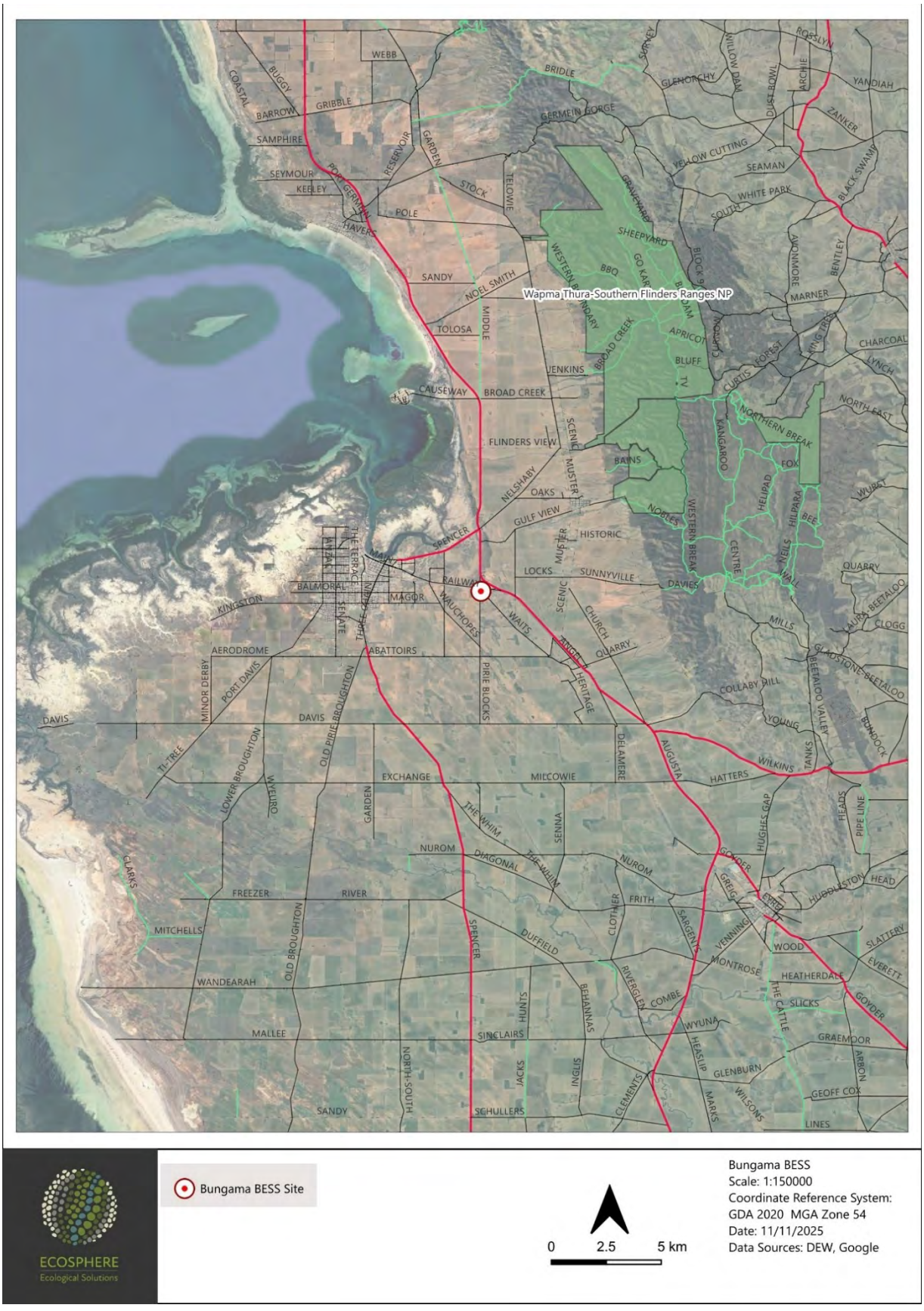


Figure 1. General location of the Survey area.

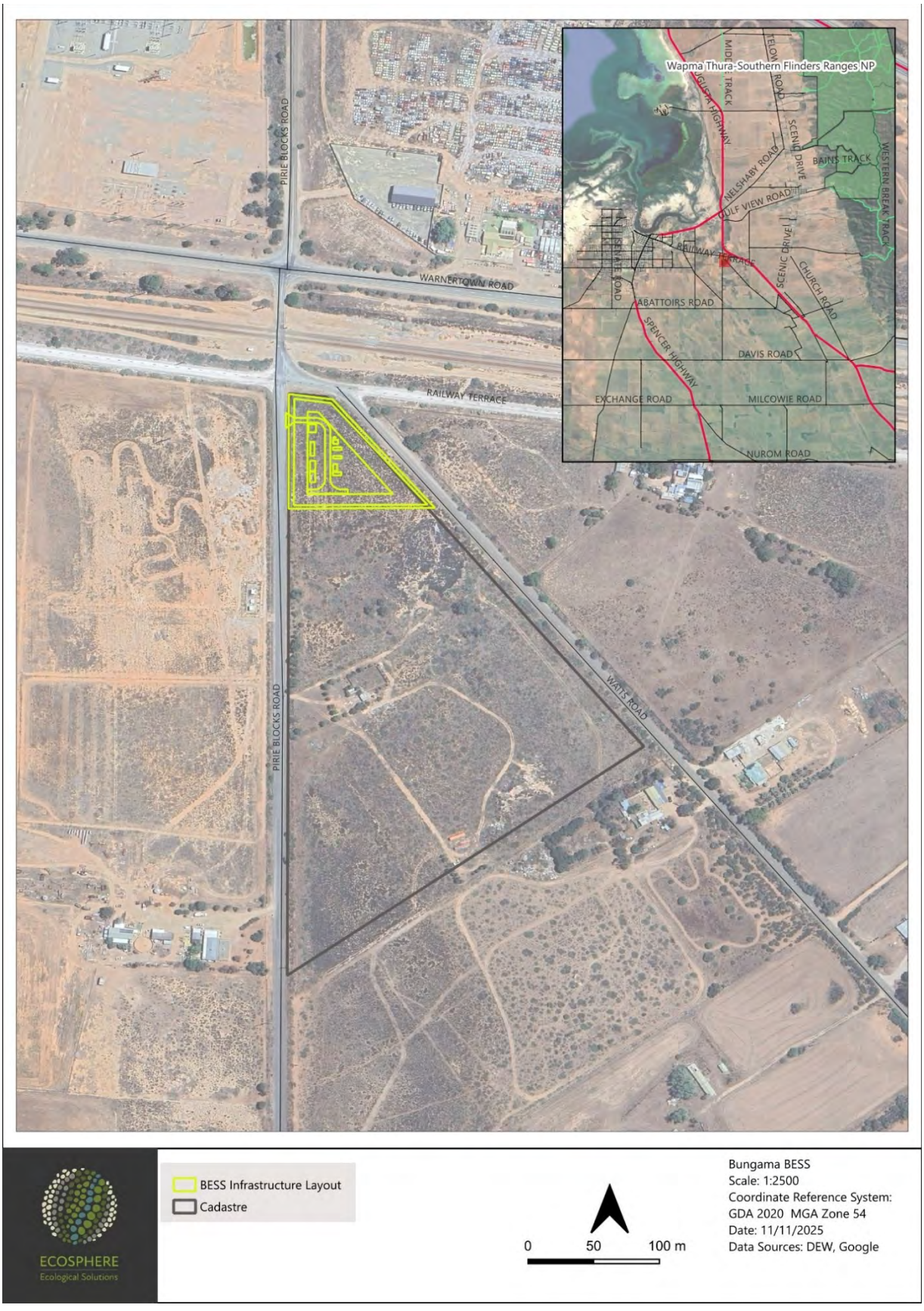


Figure 2. The Survey area in the northern portion of parcel H241000 S907.

3 Background

3.1 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA)

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) identifies geographically distinct Bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation, and species information. These IBRA Bioregions are further refined into IBRA Subregions and IBRA Environmental Associations.

The Survey area lies within the Eyre Yorke Block IBRA Bioregion, the St Vincent IBRA Subregion, and the Nurom IBRA Environmental Association. The St. Vincent IBRA Subregion has 8 % of its area composed of remnant native vegetation of which 5 % is formally protected. The Nurom IBRA Environmental Association has 5 % of its area composed of remnant native vegetation of which none is formally protected.

3.2 Administrative Boundaries

The Survey area is located within the Port Pirie Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) and in the Hundred of Pirie. It falls within the Northern and Yorke Landscape Management Region.

3.3 Relevant Legislation

- *Native Vegetation Act 1991*

The Survey area is located within the administrative boundary of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (NV Act). The NV Act provides for the protection of native vegetation in SA and sets out a process for applying to clear native vegetation. The NV Act ensures that areas of high conservation value are protected, and that applications to clear native vegetation are subject to a thorough assessment process. Approval must be sought prior to any clearance of native vegetation occurring within the Survey area.

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides for the protection of the environment and the conservation of biodiversity, with concern for matters of national importance. Any action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES) requires referral under the EPBC Act. Within the Survey area, assessments would need to be undertaken with reference to Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance (2013) (DotE 2013).

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NP&W Act) provides for the establishment and management of reserves for public benefit and enjoyment and the conservation of wildlife in a natural environment. State threatened flora and fauna are listed under the NP&W Act. Negative impacts on native flora and fauna should be considered as part of any clearance and development process.

- *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*

Under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (LSA Act) landholders have a legal responsibility to manage declared pest plants and animals and prevent land and water degradation.

- *Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*

The Survey area is located within the Native Vegetation Overlay of the *Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (PDI Act). The Regulated and Significant Tree Overlay does not apply within the Port Pirie Regional Council LGA.

3.4 Climate

The St Vincent IBRA Subregion has a largely temperate climate. Mean annual rainfall from 1976 – 2005, as accessed via NatureMaps (2025), is 352 mm at the Survey area. 2025 had a dry start to the year but the three months in the lead up to the survey indicate average or better conditions and therefore vegetation should be representative of the broader context when considering condition of remnant vegetation and weed presence.

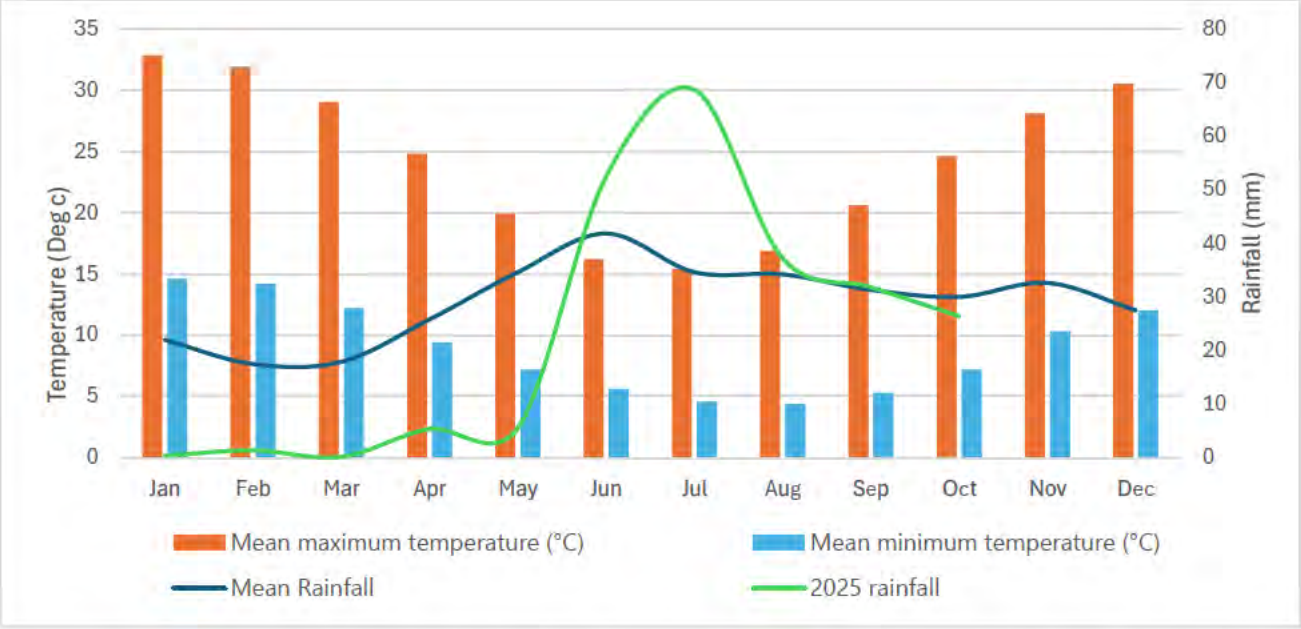


Figure 3. Mean monthly rainfall totals recorded between 1998 and 2025 and 2025 monthly rainfall totals for the Port Pirie Aerodrome weather station.

3.5 Historical and Surrounding Land Use

Historically, much of the land surrounding the Survey area has been extensively cleared for various agricultural activities and areas of urbanisation and there is now little remnant native vegetation remaining within the general area (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Consequently, the Survey area is surrounded by mostly cleared pastoral and cropping land with nearby urbanised areas associated with the town of Port Pirie approximately 4.5 km west of the Survey area (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

3.6 Protected Areas

No National Parks and Wildlife South Australia (NPWSA) reserves, areas of Heritage Agreement, or areas of SEB occur within 5 km of the Survey area (Figure 1). The Wapma Thura Southern Flinders Ranges National Park is located approximately 8 km north east of the survey area however has no connectivity or association with the survey area.

3.7 Native Vegetation

Broadly, pre-European vegetation in the Survey area, as recorded in the Native Vegetation Floristic Areas - Pre-European Settlement - Agricultural Region dataset (NatureMaps 2025), is mapped as Samphire shrubland *Tecticornia indica* ssp., +/- *Maireana oppositifolia*, +/- *Tecticornia pergranulata* ssp., +/- *Atriplex paludosa* ssp. low shrubland over +/- *Distichlis distichophylla*, +/- *Cotula* sp., +/- *Triglochin* sp.

The National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) represents the State Government's key extant native floristic vegetation mapping layer for SA and provides information on the extent and distribution of vegetation types in the state. No remnant patches of native vegetation, as recorded in the Native Vegetation Floristic Areas - NVIS – Statewide dataset (NatureMaps 2025), were mapped as occurring within the Survey area.

It should be noted that the absence of native vegetation recorded within the Survey area by the NVIS does not exclude the presence of native vegetation as defined by the NV Act occurring within the Survey area.

3.8 Roadside / Railside Significant Site Database

No road or railside significant sites were identified within 15km of the Survey area (NatureMaps 2025).

3.9 Watercourses and Wetlands

A number of ephemeral wetlands occur within close proximity to the Survey area, and the proposed location of the BESS development is adjacent to the Upper Spencer Gulf Wetland of National Importance (NatureMaps 2025). Despite some artificial drainage channels within the survey area, the depression south of the survey site is unlikely to maintain connectivity to any functional wetland ecosystems due to the presence of Warnertown Road and the adjacent rail corridor. Other areas mapped as this wetland on the northern side of Warnertown Road include an existing substation and a wrecking yard.

3.10 Details of the Proposal

The BESS is comprised of infrastructure normally associated with these projects including provision for construction materials and associated buildings such as site offices and storage as well as vegetation screening to maintain amenity values associated with the site (Figure 4). No trees with a trunk diameter of greater than 20cm will be included in this clearance.

Figure 4. Project details.

3.11 Approvals Required or Obtained.

Provide details of the following approvals or applications under the follow legislation, where relevant:

- *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (NV Act) (Clearance approval is subject of the current proposal / compliance report)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Desktop assessment and field survey undertaken to determine if Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) occur within the Project area, detailed below)
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NP&W Act) (Desktop assessment and field survey undertaken to determine if state level threatened flora and fauna occur within the Project area, detailed below)
- *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (Desktop assessment and field survey undertaken to determine if weeds or exotic fauna of concern occur within the Project area. A water affecting activity permit may also be required for excavation and vegetation disturbance in the floodplain.)

3.12 Native Vegetation Regulation

The proposal is considered under Schedule 1, Regulation 12 clause 34 - Infrastructure

To allow clearance of vegetation incidental to the construction or expansion of a building or infrastructure (and associated services) where the Minister has declared that the clearance is in the public interest.

'Infrastructure' is defined in the definitions of the regulations (see Appendix 1) and additionally in regulation 12(34).

1. Clearance incidental to the construction or expansion of a building or infrastructure where it is deemed the clearance is in the public interest; and

2. Clearance is required in connection with the provision of infrastructure or services to a building or place provided that consent under the *Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* has been obtained.

3.13 PDI Act Information

Under the PDI Act, the , which includes part of Parcel ID H241000S907 is zoned as Rural Living and falls under the following overlays:

- Gas and Liquid Petroleum Pipelines: The Gas and Liquid Petroleum Pipelines Overlay seeks to manage the risk to public safety and the environment and secure the energy supply from the encroachment of development on gas and liquid petroleum pipelines and associated infrastructure.
- Hazards (Bushfire - General) The Hazards (Bushfire - General) Overlay seeks to ensure development responds to the general level of bushfire risk by siting and designed buildings to mitigate threat and impact of bushfires on life and property and facilitate access for emergency service vehicles.
- Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required): The Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required) Overlay adopts a precautionary approach to mitigate potential impacts of potential flood risk through appropriate siting and design of development.
- Limited Land Division The Limited Land Division Overlay seeks to limit fragmentation of land to avoid undermining primary production.
- Native Vegetation: The Native Vegetation Overlay seeks to protect, retain and restore areas of native vegetation.
- Water Resources: The Water Resources Overlay seeks to protect the quality of surface waters in South Australia

4 Methods

A desktop assessment was used to search for historical records of threatened communities, threatened flora, and threatened and / or migratory fauna that are known to, or possibly occur, within 5 km of the Survey area.

4.1 Desktop Assessment

4.1.1 Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST)

A Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) report was generated on the 10th of November 2025 to identify MNES under the EPBC Act relevant to the Survey area (DCCEEW 2025). The PMST is maintained by the Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) and was used to identify flora and fauna or ecological communities of national environmental significance that may occur or are likely to have suitable habitat within 5 km of the Survey area. The results returned by the PMST are based on a modelled distribution of each community and each flora and fauna species / subspecies and thus require additional information to clarify their possible presence in the Survey area.

4.1.2 Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA)

Records for threatened flora and fauna and migratory fauna listed under the EPBC Act and / or NP&W Act were assessed using the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA) Supertable (DEW 2025), accessed via the general query tool on NatureMaps (NatureMaps 2025). The BDBSA is comprised of an integrated collection of corporate databases which meet the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) standards for data quality, integrity, and maintenance. In addition to DEW biological data the BDBSA also includes data from partner organisations (BirdLife Australia, Birds SA, Australasian Wader Study Group, SA Museum, and other State Government Agencies). This data is included under agreement with the partner organisation for ease of distribution, but they remain owners of the data and should be contacted directly for further information. The dataset was obtained on the 10th of November 2025 and was used to identify records of conservation significant flora and fauna (i.e., threatened and / or migratory) that have been recorded within 5 km of the Survey area.

4.1.3 Assessment of the Likelihood of Occurrence

A likelihood of occurrence assessment for conservation significant flora and fauna highlighted by the PMST report and the BDBSA search as occurring within 5 km of the Survey area was conducted. This assessment was used to filter the outputs of the PMST report and BDBSA search results to derive a subset of conservation significant flora and fauna with potential to occur in the Survey area. The assessment was updated with habitat suitability information obtained during the field survey.

A likelihood of occurrence rating (Highly Likely, Likely, Possible, and Unlikely) was assigned to each of the conservation significant flora and fauna identified in the desktop PMST report and BDBSA search based on the combination of records existing within 5 km of the Survey area and knowledge of suitable habitat occurring in the Survey area (Table 3). Conservation significant flora and fauna observed during the field survey were given a rating of Known.

It should be noted that the likelihood of a conservation significant species / subspecies occurring within the Survey area does not necessarily equate to the Survey area being of importance to the conservation of the species / subspecies.

Table 3. Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence of conservation significant flora and fauna within the Survey area based on BDBSA records[1] and the field survey.

Likelihood	Criteria
Known	Recorded in or adjacent to the Survey area as part of the field survey.
Highly Likely	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species / subspecies does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is largely intact and falls within the known range of the species / subspecies distribution.
Likely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species / subspecies, and the area provides habitat which is largely intact.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species / subspecies, but the area does not provide habitat which is largely intact. Recorded within 20-40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat is present and intact, and flora or fauna of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.
Unlikely	Recorded within 20-40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and flora or fauna of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records within the previous 40 years despite suitable habitat being known to occur in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort.

[1] The final likelihood of occurrence of conservation significant flora and fauna within the Survey area was modified based on local knowledge and information obtained during the field survey.

4.1.4 Desktop Study Limitations

The content of the desktop study was derived from existing datasets and references from a range of sources. Flora and fauna records were sourced from the PMST report and the BDBSA search via NatureMaps. The BDBSA only includes verified flora and fauna records submitted to DEW or partner organisations. It is recognised that drawing conclusions can be unreliable within areas that have been underrepresented in terms of biological studies. It is possible, therefore, that conservation significant flora and fauna occur within the Survey area that were not reflected by database records. As such, conservation significant flora and fauna highlighted by the PMST report but without BDBSA records within the 5 km buffer of the Survey area may still be classified as possible, likely, or highly likely to occur within the Survey area based on suitable habitat alone.

4.2 Field Survey

The field survey was undertaken by Andrew Sinel of Ecosphere Ecological Solutions on the 3rd of November 2025. The Survey area was limited to the proposed layout of the BESS development and immediately surrounding areas. To begin, a general reconnaissance search was made around the Survey area to become familiarised, noting general topography, vegetation, and any other features likely to present as being of higher ecological value or importance.

4.2.1 Vegetation Survey

In areas containing native vegetation, as defined by the NV Act, the vegetation survey was performed in accordance with the NVC BAM (NVC 2024). The BAM was designed for assessing areas of native vegetation located within the agricultural region of South Australia in addition to the Port Augusta City Council and the Flinders Ranges Council. The BAM uses biodiversity surrogates or indicators to measure biodiversity value against benchmark communities. Each area to be assessed is termed an application area (i.e., Block), within which different vegetation associations (i.e., Sites) are identified. For the BAM, three components of the biodiversity value of the Site are measured and scored (Vegetation Condition, Landscape Context, and Conservation Significance). These three component scores are combined to provide a Unit Biodiversity Score (UBS) for a hectare (ha) and then multiplied by the size in ha of the Site to provide a Total Biodiversity Score for the Site. The UBS of multiple Sites within a Block are totalled to reach the final overall Total Biodiversity Score for the Block.

4.2.2 Fauna Survey

Fauna were opportunistically recorded within and near the Survey area during the field survey. Potential habitat was also used as a proxy for likely fauna presence within the Survey area.

5 Assessment Outcomes

5.1 Vegetation

The Survey area was largely comprised of Saltmarsh that has been modified through weed invasion, changes to hydrology, fragmentation, feral fauna species and stormwater runoff from roads. Three vegetation communities were present within the area and include as the dominant cover a largely remnant saltmarsh which occupies the low elevation areas and a chenopod shrubland on low rises dominated by *Nitraria billardierei* (Nitre Bush) and *Atriplex vesicaria* (Bladder Saltbush) (Table 4). The rises largely occupied the road reserve and small patches within the main survey area (Figure 5).

Planted amenity trees which were planted along the boundary in rows south of the survey area included mallee species of mixed origin such as *Eucalyptus phenax* (White Mallee), *E. leptophylla* (Red Mallee) and other small species likely to be of Western Australian origin. Based on the current site layout, none of this planted vegetation currently requires clearance for the establishment of the BESS development.

Table 4. Vegetation association (i.e., Sites) summary.

Assoc.	Description	UBS	Cleared Area (ha)
1	*Nitraria billardierei* (Nitre Bush) Open Shrubland +/- *Atriplex vesicaria* (Bladder Saltbush) and *Tecticornia* spp.	60.67	0.124
2	*Tecticornia pergranulata* (Black Seed Samphire) Low Closed Shrubland	32.70	0.594
3	*Typha domingensis* (Bulrush) Grassland	23.84	0.007
		Total	0.725

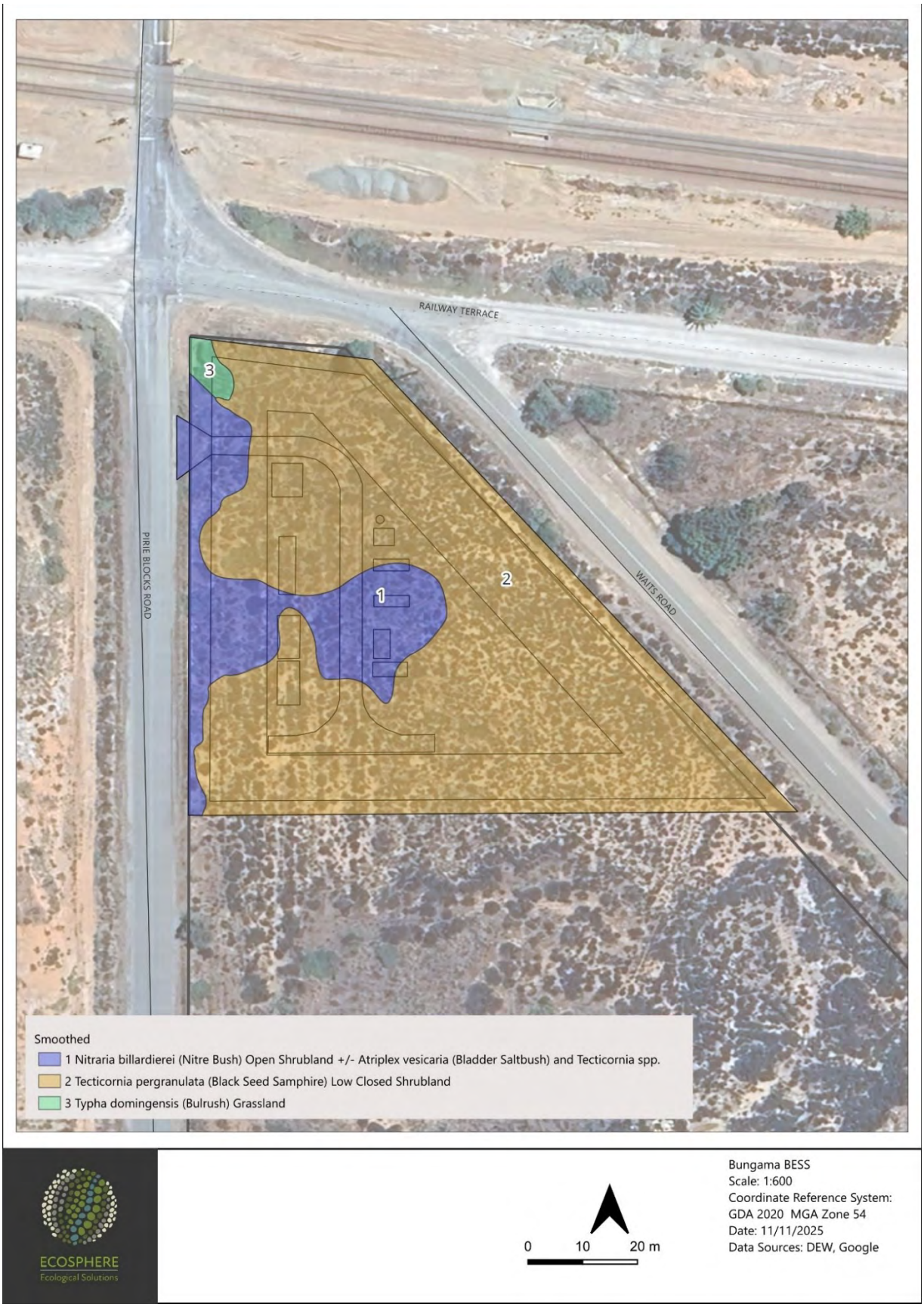
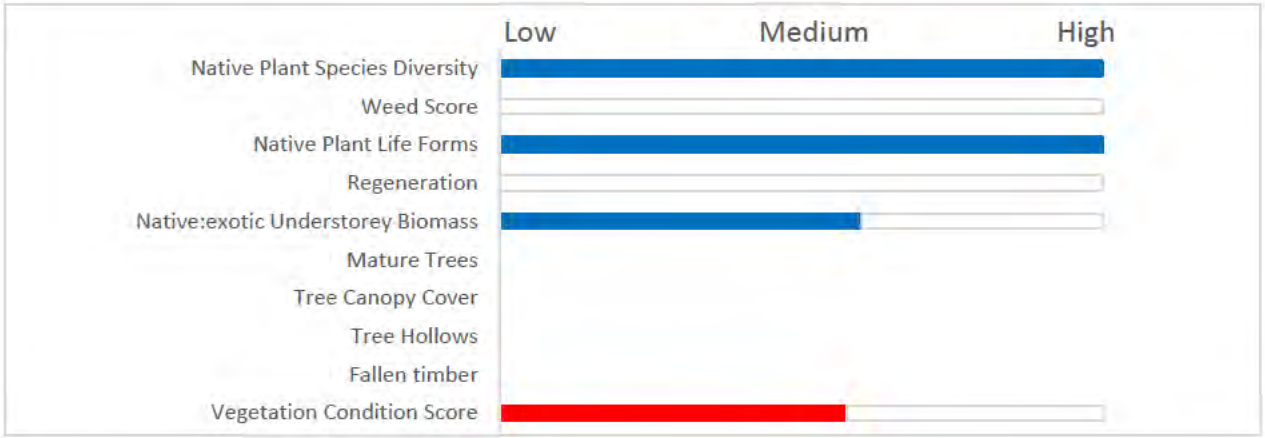


Figure 5. Vegetation association extents within Bungama BESS project area.

5.1.1 Vegetation Associations

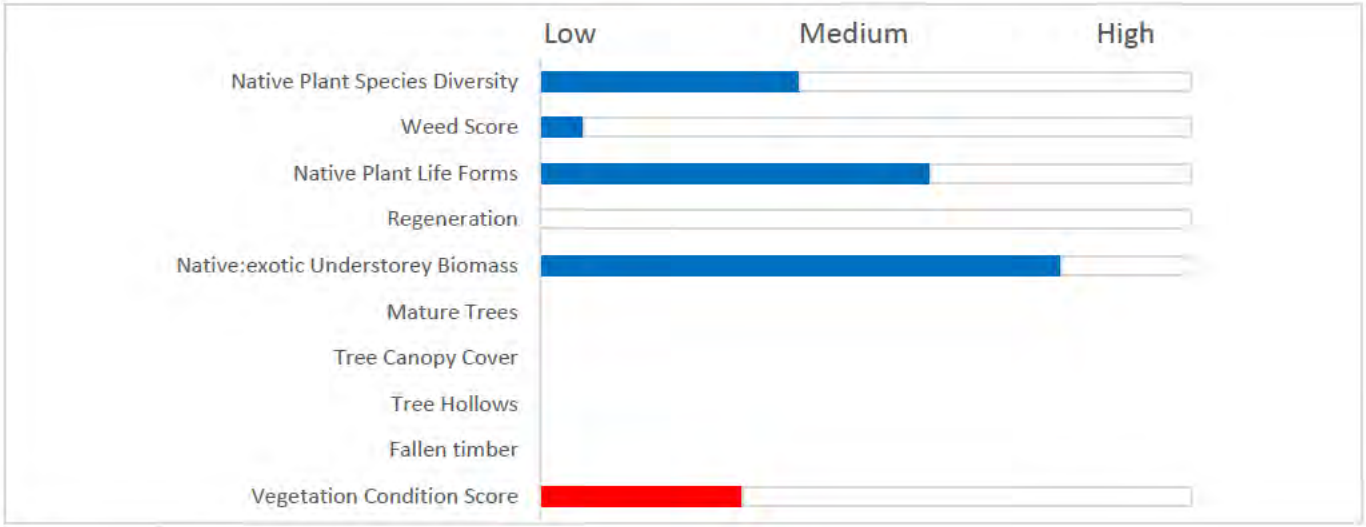
Vegetation association / Site 1	***Nitraria billardierei* (Nitre Bush) Open Shrubland *+/- Atriplex vesicaria* (Bladder Saltbush) and *Tecticornia* spp.**

General description	Site 1 Was degraded through weed invasion however due to halophytic conditions, retained its natural cover and diversity of species largely through remnants within the road reserve having slightly higher species richness resulting in a high Unit Biodiversity Score. Numerous species were present but not in high density with a few species dominating 80% of the cover. The community was present on remnant low sand rises which were elevated above the surrounding saltmarsh by approximately 500-750mm. Part of this was as a result of historical roadworks and associated road shoulder but largely was comprised of the low rise within the footprint. This are provided moderate value habitat for a range of species with high cover provided by species like Nitre Bush.
Threatened species or community	Not a threatened vegetation community. No threatened flora species were recorded. The vegetation association is likely providing habitat for threatened fauna, largely during flood periods when a wide range of species may be present however the following species would possibly inhabit this area seasonally if conditions were suitable. • *Actitis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper, SA:R) • *Calidris acuminata* (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper AUS: VU) • *Calidris melanotos* (Pectoral Sandpiper, SA:R) • *Stagonopleura guttata* (Diamond Firetail, AUS:VU, SA:V)

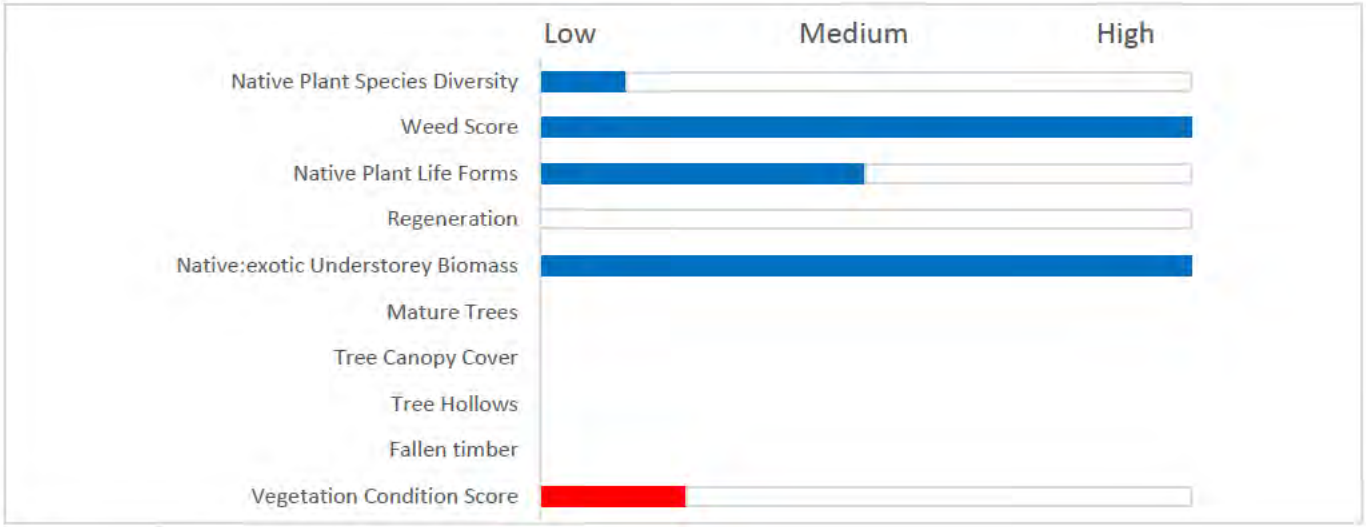
Vegetation condition metrics	

Vegetation association / Site 2	***Tecticornia pergranulata* (Black Seed Samphire) Low Closed Shrubland**

General description	Site 1 Intact Samphire shrubland with emergent saltbush which is behaving as a short lived perennial species here. Many shrubs were dead but also numerous shrubs alive and providing ecological functionality through soil cover, foraging material and shading of the ground. Low weed cover due to hypersaline conditions which excludes most non saline adapted species. Overall, the area was in good condition despite a long term history of fragmentation from areas which remain natural saltmarshes, and evidence of other disturbance by an unknown source but represented by faint lines evident on aerial imagery.
Threatened species or community	Not a threatened vegetation community. Does not fulfil condition criteria associated with the EPBC listed Saltmarsh community. The vegetation association potentially provides habitat for the following threatened fauna: • *Actitis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper, SA:R) • *Calidris acuminata* (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper AUS: VU) • *Calidris melanotos* (Pectoral Sandpiper, SA:R) • *Stagonopleura guttata* (Diamond Firetail, AUS:VU, SA:V)

Vegetation condition metrics	

Vegetation association / Site 3	***Duma florulenta* (lignum) Closed Shrubland +/- *Eucalyptus largiflorens* (Black Box)**
	
General description	Site 3 consisted of a small area where it is assumed a culvert leads road stormwater into the saltmarsh are and has consolidated a thicket of Typha which thrives in wet areas with freshwater. The seed is bought to areas on the feet and legs of water birds and establishes providing suitable water exists.
Threatened species or community	Not a threatened vegetation community. No threatened flora species was recorded. The vegetation association is unlikely to provides habitat for threatened fauna

Vegetation condition metrics	

5.2 Fauna Observations

Native fauna seen to interact directly with the Survey area during the field survey was the Australia Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*). Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*) were observed within neighbouring properties and likely occur at times within the Survey area. However, these species are not considered threatened or of local conservation significance.

5.3 Threatened Flora

No flora considered threatened at the national or state level or of local conservation significance were recorded during the field survey. The timing of the survey was deemed suitable for detection of the range of flora species present at any given time.

5.4 Declared Weeds

The Survey area was largely composed of introduced flora used as pasture for the grazing of cattle. Introduced weeds were primarily dominant on the low rises and road reserve where less halophytic conditions existed. However, one weed of concern occurred within the area proposed for the BESS development:

- *Lycium ferocissimum* (Boxthorn)

Other significant weed species also occurred around the site such as *Opuntia* spp. (Prickly Pear) and *Agave americana* (Century Plant) which would be potential risks for spread around the project area in inadvertently disturbed. It should be noted that under the LSA Act landowners in the Northern and Yorke region must take reasonable steps to kill declared weeds and prevent their spread and plants of declared weeds must also not be sold or traded or transported on a public road, including as a contaminant (e.g., in the form of a cutting, seed, or potted specimen). Care must be taken that these weeds are destroyed prior to any cleared vegetation being transported from the area.

5.5 Exotic Fauna

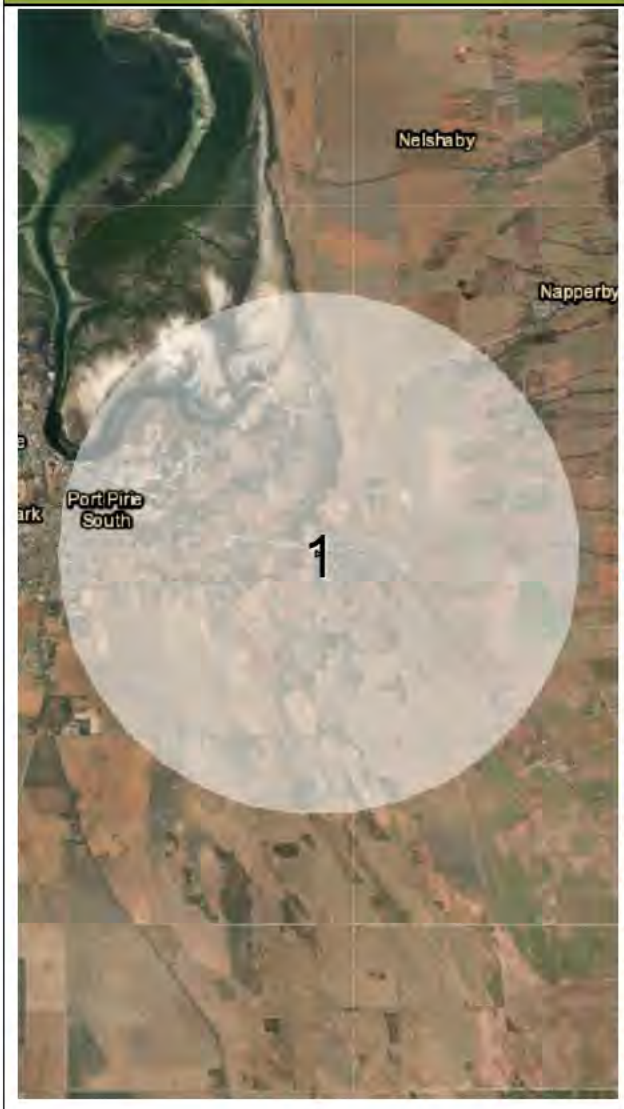
European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) were observed within the Survey area during the field survey. Under the LSA Act landowners are responsible for the control of wild rabbits on their properties. The BESS development however is unlikely to require specific management actions regarding exotic fauna.

5.6 Desktop Assessment Results

5.6.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)

A total of 43 threatened flora and fauna and 27 migratory fauna were identified by the EPBC Act PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 5). Full results of the PMST report are provided in Appendix 0.

Table 5. PMST report MNES results summary.

Search area (5 km buffer)	Matters of National Environmental Significance	Identified in search area
	World Heritage Properties	0
	National Heritage Places	0
	Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	0
	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
	Commonwealth Marine Area	0
	Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	2
	Listed Threatened Species / Subspecies	43
	Listed Migratory Species / Subspecies	27
	Other matters protected by the EPBC	
	Commonwealth Lands	42
	Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
	Listed Marine Species / Subspecies	37
	Whales and Other Cetaceans	0
	Critical Habitats	0
	Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
	Australian Marine Parks	0
	Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0
	Extra information	
	State and Territory Reserves	1
	Regional Forest Agreements	0
	Nationally Important Wetlands	1
	EPBC Act Referrals	6
	Key Ecological Features	0
	Biologically Important Areas	0
	Bioregional Assessments	0
	Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

5.6.2 Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)

Two Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) listed under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST as potentially occurring within 5 km of the Survey area. Saltmarsh vegetation was recorded within the survey area however does not align with classification criteria associated with the TEC. This requires at least supra tidal connectivity to the ocean which is not occurring at this site. No Eucalyptus odorata (Peppermint Box) woodlands occur in proximity to this site.

Table 6. Threatened Ecological Communities highlighted by PMST search

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence	Buffer status
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Vulnerable	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Peppermint Box (Eucalyptus odorata) Grassy Woodland of South Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

5.6.3 Nationally Threatened Flora

Seven flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 7). Of these, none had historical records of occurrence within 5 km of the Survey area, as returned via the BDBSA search (Table 7).

5.6.4 State Threatened Flora

No flora species / subspecies with state conservation significance under the NP&W Act but not national significance under the EPBC Act had historical records of occurrence within 5 km of the Survey area, as returned via the BDBSA search (Table 7).

A list of all flora species / subspecies with historical records within 5 km of the Survey area is provided in Appendix 0.

Table 7. Threatened flora listed under the EPBC Act and NP&W Act identified within 5 km of the Survey area via the PMST (Source 1), BDBSA (Source 2), or observed during the field survey (Source 3). Likelihood of occurrence refers to presence within the Survey area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
Caladenia tensa	Green-comb Spider-orchid	EN	-	1	None	Throughout Eyre Peninsula and adjacent pastoral zone, the Flinders Ranges, being rare in the Mount Lofty Ranges, No suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area.	Unlikely
Prasophyllum pallidum	Pale Leek-orchid	Vu		1	None	Intact woodlands and mallee vegetation in good condition and undisturbed historically	Unlikely
Prasophyllum validum	Sturdy Leek-orchid, Mount Remarkable Leek-orchid	VU		1	None	Intact woodlands and mallee vegetation in good condition and undisturbed historically	Unlikely
Pterostylis xerophila	Desert Greenhood	VU		1	None	Dry woodland on fertile red loamy soils, on or around granite or quartzite outcrops.	Unlikely
Senecio macrocarpus	Large-fruit Fireweed, Large-fruit Groundsel	VU		1	None	Mostly confined to rocky creek banks and rocky gorge/valley slopes.	Unlikely
Swainsona pyrophila	Yellow Swainson-pea	VU		1	None	Short-lived, fire-adapted species that occurs in mallee woodland on sandy and loamy soils.	Unlikely
Tecticornia flabelliformis	Bead Glasswort, Bead Samphire	VU		1	None	Upper tidal areas of salt marsh communities where inundation occurs infrequently	Unlikely

NP&W Act; E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare.

EPBC Act; CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable.

5.6.5 Nationally Threatened Fauna

Thirty-six fauna species / subspecies listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 8). This included 29 birds, one mammal, and six reptile species / subspecies. No EPBC listed species / subspecies had records of occurrence within 5 km of the Survey area, as returned via the BDBSA search Migratory Fauna

Nine EPBC Act listed migratory species / subspecies of bird were highlighted as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 8). Of these, two had historical records of occurrence within 5 km of the Survey area, as returned via the BDBSA search (Table 8). As discussed above, the lack of a functioning wetland stratum in the survey area negates the loss of any significant wetland vegetation. See vegetation survey results for a description and images of the wetland in question within the survey area.

5.6.6 State Threatened Fauna

No fauna species / subspecies of state conservation significance but not national significance had historical records of occurrence from the BDBSA search within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 8).

Vegetation clearance associated with the proposed development is highly unlikely to have a significant negative impact on the conservation of threatened species / subspecies.

A list of all fauna species / subspecies with historical records within 5 km of the Survey area is provided in Appendix 0.

Table 8. Threatened fauna listed under the EPBC Act and NP&W Act and EPBC listed migratory fauna identified within 5 km of the Survey area via the PMST (Source 1), BDBSA (Source 2), or observed during the field survey (Source 3). Likelihood of occurrence refers to presence within the Survey area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
AVES							
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	Mi	R	1	None	Migratory shorebird. Found in coastal or inland wetlands, both saline and fresh, and mainly on muddy edges or rocky shores. Mostly found in northern and western Australia. May possibly occur above the Survey area as a flyover but unlikely to directly interact with the Survey area.	Possible
Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface	VU	-	1	None	Inhabits a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grasses and/or shrubs. Favours habitat with an herbaceous understorey litter cover for foraging and requires hollows/crevices in trees for roosting/nesting. No suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area.	Unlikely
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	Mi	-	1	None	Migratory species of Asian origin. Species is aerial and highly mobile during its stay in Australia where it follows low pressure systems across the country predating on airborne insects. May possibly occur above the Survey area as a flyover but unlikely to directly interact with the Survey area.	Unlikely
Ardenna grisea	Sooty Shearwater	VU, Mi	E	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	EN	E	1	None	Well vegetated freshwater and brackish wetlands. No suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area.	Unlikely
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU, Mi	-	1	None	Migratory species, non-breeding grounds in Australia. Inhabits intertidal mudflats, freshwater swamps, saltwater lakes, sewage farms, flooded fields, mangroves, rocky shores, and beaches. Preference for the grassy edges of shallow inland freshwater wetlands. May possibly occur within the Survey area however 'wetland' habitat is highly modified within the survey area and highly unlikely to be preferred when critical and intact habitat is present surrounding the area within 5km.	Possible
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	VU, Mi	-	1	None	The species are located around the Australian coast (DCCEEW 2024b). Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, in addition to sandy beaches and sheltered environments such as estuaries, with their feeding activity influenced by the tide (DCCEEW 2024b).	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CR, Mi	E	1	None	Migratory species, non-breeding grounds in Australia. Habitat ranges from fresh to hypersaline including intertidal mudflats, saltworks, sewage farms, wetlands, lakes, swamps, and lagoons. Preference for coastal or inland mudflats.	Unlikely
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	Mi	R	1	None	Migratory species, non-breeding grounds in Australia. Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains, and artificial wetlands. Preference for shallow fresh to saline wetlands. Lack of suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area. May possibly occur above the Survey area as a flyover but unlikely to directly interact with the Survey area.	Possible
Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross	VU, Mi	-	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Diomedea epomophora	Southern Royal Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	VU	R	1	None	Inhabits shrubland, grassland, and wooded watercourses in mostly arid to semi-arid regions of inland areas. Mainly found where annual rainfall is less than 500 mm, except when wet years are followed by drought, when the species might become marginally more widespread. Nests in tall trees along watercourses. Occurs at low densities. Lack of suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area, and the Survey area is outside of the species' typical distribution.	Unlikely
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	VU, Mi	R	1,2	17/01/1977	Migratory species, non-breeding grounds in Australia. Prefers vegetated wetlands, both permanent and ephemeral. Habitat can include saline or brackish water. May utilise water points and dam areas as a stopover point. May possibly occur above the Survey area as a flyover but unlikely to directly interact with the Survey area.	Unlikely
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	VU	R	1	None	Dry open forests and woodlands. Associated with the fruiting of mistletoe and follows the availability of this seasonal food resource throughout the year. More common in wider blocks of remnant woodland than in narrower strips. No suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area.	Unlikely
Limosa lapponica baueri	Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit	EN, Mi	R	1	None	The species inhabits coastal habitats including large intertidal sandflats, beaches, estuaries, coastal lagoons and near-coastal saltmarsh and in South Australia, occurs along the coasts (TSSC 2016).	Unlikely
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant-Petrel	EN, Mi	V	1,3	30/01/2000	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	VU, Mi	-	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata	South-eastern Hooded Robin	EN	R	1	None	Open dry woodland or shrubland of *Acacia* and / or *Eucalyptus* with a complex ground layer for foraging. No suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area.	Unlikely
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	Mi	-	1	None	Uncommon terrestrial migratory species. Prefers fast-flowing streams and rivers often in forested areas, in addition to lowland watercourses.	Unlikely
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	Mi	-	1	None	Vagrant. Breeds in Europe and Alaska before migrating south into Asia and Africa. Regular summer visitor to northern Australia, however, has been recorded in all states. They prefer grasslands and swamps as well as saltmarshes or prepared lands (e.g., sports fields, airfields, etc.). Available habitat within the Survey area may be suitable but species presence is highly irregular.	Unlikely
Neophema chrysogaster	Orange bellied Parrot	CR	E	1	None	Samphire Shrublands and coastal shrublands, however not recorded north of Adelaide for 30 years.	Unlikely
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot	VU	V	1	None	Partial migrant, with some birds breeding in Tasmania. Woodlands, coastal heaths, and grasslands. Favours grasslands and grassy woodlands, often near wetlands. May fly through the Survey area but are unlikely to inhabit the Survey area due to habitat degradation via agricultural practices.	Unlikely
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	CR, Mi	E	1	None	Occurs in all states and territories in Australia, but is concentrated mostly within the north, east and south-east regions including Tasmania (DCCEEW 2023e) Often inhabits intertidal mudflats or sandflats with limited vegetation, and forages near mangroves, saltmarshes or along the tideline of ocean beaches (DCCEEW 2023e). Inhabits sheltered mangrove swamps and salt marshes with an abundance for seagrass in the non-breeding season (DCCEEW 2023e).	Unlikely
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica	Fairy Prion (southern)	VU	-	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Pandion haliaetus cristatus	Eastern Osprey		E	3	18/10/2008	Areas around shallow waters, sufficiently tolerant of human settlement to persist in suburban and sometimes urban environments.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
Pedionomus torquatus	Plains-wanderer	CR	E	1	None	Occupies sites within New South Wales and Victoria, with smaller distributions within Queensland and South Australia (TSSC 2015b). Inhabit native grasslands with a strong preference for short-grass areas with small areas of bare soil and visible ground litter (Birdlife Australia 2024). Preferred habitat is grasslands with 50% bare ground present and widely spaced plants in between (TSSC 2015b).	Unlikely
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	E	1	None	Shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. Lack of suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area.	Unlikely
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	1	None	Open grassy woodland, heath, and farmland or grassland with scattered trees. Preference for areas with tall grass cover. Roost within dense shrubs and feed at ground level on seeds and insects. Somewhat transient populations. Lack of suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area.	Unlikely
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern	VU	E	1	None	Offshore, estuaries, wetlands and beaches, nesting above the water on sparse, sandy substrate with minimal vegetation.	Unlikely
Thalassarche cauta	Shy Albatross	EN, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	VU, Mi	-	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Thalassarche steadi	White-capped Albatross	VU, Mi	-	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	EN, Mi	-	1	None	Migratory species, non-breeding grounds in Australia. Widespread in coastal regions of Australia where it forages within wetlands, mudflats, and shallows around the edge of waterbodies. Nests are constructed in association with waterbodies both coastal (e.g., estuaries and mudflats) and inland (e.g., swamps and flooded crops). Lack of suitable habitat occurs in the Survey area.	Unlikely
MAMMALIA							
Neophoca cinerea	Australian Sealion	EN	V	1	None	Marine Species	Unlikely
REPTILIA							
Aprasia pseudopulchella	Flinders Ranges Worm-lizard	VU		1	None	Stony hills and plains with additional native grass cover and fallen logs etc.	Unlikely
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	EN, MI		1	None	Marine Species	Unlikely
Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	VU, MI		1	None	Marine Species	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data source	Date of last record	Known habitat preference(s)	Likelihood of occurrence
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle	EN, Mi		1	None	Marine Species	Unlikely
Notechis scutatus ater	Krefft's Tiger Snake	VU		1	None	Mt Remarkable NP and surrounds	Unlikely
Tiliqua adelaidensis	Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard,	EN		1	None	Remnant grasslands on lower slopes of hills and ranges	Unlikely

NP&W Act; E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare.

EPBC Act; CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; CD = Conservation Dependent; Mi = Migratory.

5.7 Cumulative Impact

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must consider the potential cumulative impact, both direct and indirect, that is reasonably likely to result from a proposed clearance activity.

The existing site has been somewhat modified by direction of stormwater off adjacent roads into the road reserve area of this allotment and has developed an unnatural community consisting of *Typha domingensis* (Bulrush) Grassland. Stormwater management associated with the current project would need to be retained within the site to ensure additional run off impacts are not sent elsewhere. No other significant cumulative impacts are anticipated other than during the construction phase when generic impacts such as dust, compaction of sol profiles or off target impacts are typical risks associated with works and should be managed under a Construction environmental management plan.

5.8 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must have regard to the mitigation hierarchy. The NVC will also consider, with the aim to minimize, impacts on biological diversity, soil, water and other natural resources, threatened species or ecological communities under the EPBC Act or listed species under the NP&W Act.

a) **Avoidance** – outline measures taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation.

The project covers the smallest footprint possible within engineering constraints and will maintain surrounding vegetation within the road reserve. Screening vegetation will be utilised for mitigating amenity impacts associated with the project.

b) **Minimisation** –

No large trees or hollow bearing limbs, dead trees will require removal and therefore the habitat loss is restricted to a single stratum of vegetation only.

c) **Rehabilitation or restoration** –

Rehabilitation of the surrounding area will take place with removal of high threat weed species. Screening plants for the boundary will need to be somewhat salt tolerant dependent on elevation and have the ability to flourish under local conditions. The following species are suggested that will provide a suitable height and canopy for screening:

- *Acacia notabilis* (Notable Wattle)

- *Acacia hakeoides* (Hakes Wattle)
- *Melaleuca halmaturorum* (Swamp Paperbark)
- *Dodonaea viscosa* (Hop Bush)
- *Eremophila longifolia* (Weeping Emu-bush)
- *Pittosporum angustifolium* (Native Apricot)

d) **Offset** – any adverse impact on native vegetation that cannot be avoided or further minimized should be offset by the achievement of a significant environmental benefit that outweighs that impact.

The SEB can be met through payment into the NV fund. Total payment for the direct clearance of vegetation associated with the clearance is $20,084.16.

5.9 Principles of Clearance (Schedule 1, *Native Vegetation Act 1991*)

The Native Vegetation Council will consider Principles 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) when assigning a level of Risk under the Native Vegetation Regulations. The Native Vegetation Council will consider all the Principles of clearance of the NV Act as relevant, when considering an application referred to under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Principle of clearance	Considerations
Principle 1a - it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species	Relevant information The number of Perennial/Short lived perennial plant species recorded (native and introduced) for each vegetation association: Site 1 = 12 native and 12 introduced. Site 2 = 9 native and 1 introduced. Bushland Plant Diversity Score – Site 1: 30 Site 2: 22 Site 3:
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Site 1 and 2
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC Area within the clearance footprint is lowest diversity with the road reserve which is not being cleared except for the access point having the highest diversity in the absence of historical grazing impacts.
Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife	Relevant information List of threatened species that were recorded or may use the vegetation: The Project area potentially provides habitat for the following threatened fauna species: • *Actitis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper, SA:R) • *Calidris acuminata* (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper AUS: VU) • *Calidris melanotos* (Pectoral Sandpiper, SA:R) • *Stagonopleura guttata* (Diamond Firetail, AUS:VU, SA:V) Detail if the vegetation support a high diversity of animal species: • The vegetation within the Project area is not likely to support a high diversity of fauna given the per urban land use in this area and presence of intact habitats in close proximity without disturbance impacts. Detail if the vegetation provide a corridor for movements between other areas of native vegetation, or a habitat refuge, especially in heavily cleared areas: • The vegetation *per se* is unlikely to provide a corridor allowing movement between other areas of native vegetation. Intact saltmarsh to the west and north of the project area provides the same habitat but in better and more intact condition and still functioning as it would have naturally. The degradation here has reduced the quality of the habitat but remains intact due to the high salinity excluding other species. Site 3 is unlikely to provide habitat due to its small extent and fragmented nature. Threatened Fauna Score – Site 1: 0.1 Site 2: 0.1

Principle of clearance	Considerations
	Site 3: 0 Unit biodiversity Score – Site 1: 60.67 Site 2: 32.7 Site 3: 21.67
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Site 1 and 2.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The extent of clearance is unlikely to have an impact on fauna species due to the site being marginal habitat and would only be utilised on very infrequent periods, if at all. The possibility remains but is not able to be conclusively confirmed without extensive surveys during wetting periods.
Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	Relevant information List threatened species that were recorded for the site or that may be present but undetectable at the time of assessment (e.g. orchids): No threatened flora species Threatened Flora Score(s) – Site 1: 0 Site 2: 0 Site 3: 0
	Assessment against the principles Not At Variance –
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC N/A
Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered:	Relevant information Identify any threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW Provisional list of threatened ecosystems present? • No threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW Provisional list of threatened ecosystems were recorded within the Project area. • Lacks tidal influence to be included under the EPBC listed TEC. Threatened Community Score – Site 1: 1 Site 2: 1 Site 3: 1
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance N/A
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC N/A
Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in	Relevant information Provide remnancy figures for IBRA Association and IBRA Subregion: Nurom Association 5% St Vincent IBRA sub region: 8% Total Biodiversity Score – 25.66

Principle of clearance	Considerations
an area which has been extensively cleared.	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Site 1, 2 and 3 = Yes At Variance N/A
Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	Relevant information • The Project area is associated with a wetland environment but have been historically altered and do not maintain connectivity to natural systems.
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC No wetlands impacted as part of project.
Principle 1g - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.	Relevant information Low level amenity value
	N/A
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC Area to have screen plantings

Principles of Clearance (h-m) will be considered by comments provided by the local NRM Board or relevant Minister. The Data Report should contain information on these principles where relevant and where sufficient information or expertise is available.

5.10 Risk Assessment

Determine the level of risk associated with the application

Total clearance	No. of trees	N/A
	Area (ha)	0.725
	Total biodiversity Score	27.09
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		Seriously at Variance with 1(b)
Risk assessment outcome		Level 4

5.11 NVC Guidelines

Provide any other information that demonstrates that the clearance complies with any relevant NVC guidelines related to the activity. N/A

6 Clearance Summary

6.1 Clearance Area(s) Summary Tables

Block	Site	Native species diversity score	Threatened ecological community Score	Threatened plant score	Threatened fauna score	UBS	Area (ha)	Total biodiversity score	Loss factor	Loadings	Reductions	SEB points required	SEB payment	Admin fee
1	1	30	1	0	0.1	60.67	0.124	7.52	1.0			8.27	$5,283.12	$290.57
1	2	12	1	0	0.1	32.7	0.594	19.42	1.0			21.36	$13,645.40	$750.50
1	3	4	1	0	0	21.67	0.007	0.15	1.0			0.17	$108.60	$5.97
						Total	0.725	27.11				29.80	$19,037.12	$1,047.04

6.2 Scattered Trees Summary Table

N/A

6.3 Totals Summary Table

	Total biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB payment	Admin fee	Total payment
Application	27.09	29.80	$19,037.12	$1,047.04	$20,084.16

IBRA Association percent vegetation remnancy (%)	5
IBRA Subregion percent vegetation remnancy (%)	8
Is the vegetation associated with a wetland	Yes
Economies of Scale Factor	0.50
Rainfall (mm)	352 mm

7 Significant Environmental Benefit

A Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) is required for approval to clear under Division 5 of the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*. The NVC must be satisfied that as a result of the loss of vegetation from the clearance that an SEB will result in a positive impact on the environment that is over and above the negative impact of the clearance.

ACHIEVING AN SEB

Indicate how the SEB will be achieved by ticking the appropriate box and providing the associated information:

☐ Establish a new SEB Area on land owned by the proponent.

☐ Use SEB Credit that the proponent has established. Provide the SEB Credit Ref. No. _____

☐ Apply to have SEB Credit assigned from another person or body. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.

☐ Apply to have an SEB to be delivered by a Third Party. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.

☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund.

PAYMENT SEB

If a proponent proposes to achieve the SEB by paying into the Native Vegetation Fund, summary information must be provided on the amount required to be paid and the manner of payment:

- The SEB will be met through payment into the NV fund. Total payment for the direct clearance of vegetation associated with the BESS project is $19,037.12 plus an administration fee of $1,047.04 totalling $20,084.16.

8 References

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2025) Protected Matters Search Tool. Accessed: 10th November 2025. Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool

Department for Environment and Water (DEW) (2025) BDBSA Supertable overview. Accessed: 10th November 2025. Available at: https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/science/information-and-data/biological-databases-of-south-australia

NatureMaps (2025) EnviroData SA. Government of South Australia, Department of Environment and Water (DEW). Available at: http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps

Native Vegetation Council (2024) Bushland Assessment Manual. Government of South Australia, Department for Environment and Water, Adelaide.

9 Appendices

Appendix 1. Relevant PMST report results.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Protected Matters Search Tool

Report Generated - 10:13AM - 10 November 2025

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	0
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	2
Listed Threatened Species	43
Listed Migratory Species	27

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	42
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	37
Whales and Other Cetaceans	0
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	1
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	1
EPBC Act Referrals	6
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	0
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

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 and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.
Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata | Caveat

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category
529	*Aphelocephala leucopsis*	Southern Whiteface	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
1001	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	Australasian Bittern	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
929	*Falco hypoleucos*	Grey Falcon	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
863	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's Snipe,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
470	*Grantiella picta*	Painted Honeyeater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
86380	*Limosa lapponica baueri*	Nunivak Bar-tailed	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
67093	*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*	South-eastern Hooded	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered
747	*Neophema chrysogaster*	Orange-bellied Parrot	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered
726	*Neophema chrysostoma*	Blue-winged Parrot	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
847	*Numenius madagascariensis*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered
64445	*Pachyptila turtur subantarctica*	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
906	*Pedionomus torquatus*	Plains-wanderer	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered
77037	*Rostratula australis*	Australian Painted Snipe	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered
59398	*Stagonopleura guttata*	Diamond Firetail	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
82950	*Sternula nereis nereis*	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Likely	Breeding likely to occur	Vulnerable
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
66472	*Thalassarche melanophris*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
832	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank,	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered
22	*Neophoca cinerea*	Australian Sea-lion,	Mammal	May	Species or species	Endangered
24390	*Caladenia tensa*	Greencomb Spider-	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Endangered
20351	*Prasophyllum pallidum*	Pale Leek-orchid	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
10268	*Prasophyllum validum*	Sturdy Leek-orchid,	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
7997	*Pterostylis xerophila*	Desert Greenhood	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
16333	*Senecio macrocarpus*	Large-fruit Fireweed,	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
56344	*Swainsona pyrophila*	Yellow Swainson-pea	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
82664	*Tecticornia flabelliformis*	Bead Glasswort, Bead	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
1666	*Aprasia pseudopulchella*	Flinders Ranges Worm-	Reptile	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered
82287	*Notechis scutatus ater*	Krefft's Tiger Snake	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
1270	*Tiliqua adelaidensis*	Pygmy Blue-tongue	Reptile	May	Species or species	Endangered

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Presence Rank	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
678	*Apus pacificus*	Fork-tailed Swift	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
82651	*Ardenna grisea*	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
855	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
64458	*Diomedea antipodensis*	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
89221	*Diomedea epomophora*	Southern Royal	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
89223	*Diomedea exulans*	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
863	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's Snipe,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
844	*Limosa lapponica*	Bar-tailed Godwit	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
1060	*Macronectes giganteus*	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
1061	*Macronectes halli*	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
642	*Motacilla cinerea*	Grey Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial
644	*Motacilla flava*	Yellow Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial
847	*Numenius*	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
952	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
89224	*Thalassarche cauta*	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
64459	*Thalassarche impavida*	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
66472	*Thalassarche*	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
64462	*Thalassarche steadi*	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds
832	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank,	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
1763	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine
1765	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine
1768	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine
83288	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine

Appendix 2. BDBSA flora records within 5 km of the Survey area.

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Abutilon otocarpum	Desert Lantern-bush			10/04/2024
Acacia ligulata	Umbrella Bush			10/04/2024
Acacia salicina	Willow Wattle			10/04/2024
Acacia saligna	Golden Wreath Wattle			27/06/2023
Acacia sp.	Wattle			22/11/2022
Aizoon pubescens	Coastal Galenia			10/04/2024
Aizoon secundum	Galenia			12/11/1998
Aizoon sp.	Galenia			27/06/2023
Alectryon oleifolius ssp. canescens	Bullock Bush			12/11/1998
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed			22/11/2022
Aristida contorta	Curly Wire-grass			12/11/1998
Asphodelus fistulosus	Onion Weed			10/04/2024
Atriplex lindleyi ssp.	Baldoo			10/04/2024
Atriplex lindleyi ssp. lindleyi	Baldoo			22/11/2022
Atriplex nummularia ssp. nummularia	Old-man Saltbush			27/06/2023
Atriplex paludosa ssp. cordata	Marsh Saltbush			14/04/2023
Atriplex stipitata				10/04/2024
Atriplex vesicaria	Bladder Saltbush			19/11/2024
Austrostipa nitida	Balcarra Spear-grass			22/11/2022
Austrostipa scabra ssp.	Rough Spear-grass			27/06/2023
Austrostipa sp.	Spear-grass			10/04/2024
Avena barbata	Bearded Oat			19/11/2024
Avena fatua	Wild Oat			10/04/2024
Avena sp.	Oat			22/11/2022
Brassicaceae sp.	Cress Family			22/11/2022
Bromus diandrus	Great Brome			19/11/2024
Bromus diandrus (NC)	Great Brome			8/01/2003
Carpobrotus sp.	Pigface			22/11/2022
Carrichtera annua	Ward's Weed			19/11/2024
Carthamus lanatus	Saffron Thistle			14/04/2023
Cenchrus ciliaris	Buffel Grass			10/04/2024
Cenchrus clandestinus	Kikuyu			22/11/2022
Cenchrus longispinus	Spiny Burr-grass			10/04/2024
Cenchrus setaceus	Fountain Grass			10/04/2024
Chenopodiaceae sp.	Goosefoot Family			22/11/2022
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoot			27/06/2023
Chloris gayana	Rhodes Grass			10/04/2024
Chloris truncata	Windmill Grass			28/06/2023
Chloris virgata	Feather-top Rhodes Grass			20/04/2014
Citrullus sp.	Wild Melon			10/04/2024
Compositae sp.	Daisy Family			22/11/2022
Convolvulus remotus	Grassy Bindweed			10/04/2024
Cullen australasicum	Tall Scurf-pea			16/11/1997

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Cynodon dactylon (NC)	Couch			8/01/2003
Cynodon dactylon var.	Couch			27/06/2023
Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum	Round-leaf Pigface			19/11/2024
Dissocarpus biflorus var. biflorus	Two-horn Saltbush			14/04/2023
Dissocarpus paradoxus	Ball Bindyi			22/11/2022
Dittrichia graveolens	Stinkweed			22/11/2022
Dodonaea lobulata	Lobed-leaf Hop-bush			27/06/2023
Dodonaea viscosa ssp.	Sticky Hop-bush			10/04/2024
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush			10/04/2024
Echium plantagineum	Salvation Jane			10/04/2024
Ehrharta calycina	Perennial Veldt Grass			12/11/1998
Eleusine tristachya	American Crowsfoot Grass			22/11/2022
Elytrigia repens	Twitch Grass			10/04/2024
Enchylaena tomentosa var.	Ruby Saltbush			10/04/2024
Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush			19/11/2024
Enneapogon cylindricus	Jointed Bottle-washers			10/04/2024
Enneapogon nigricans	Black-head Grass			28/06/2023
Enteropogon acicularis	Umbrella Grass			22/11/2022
Eragrostis curvula	African Love-grass			20/04/2014
Eragrostis sp.	Love-grass			10/04/2024
Eragrostis trichophora	Hairyflower Lovegrass			19/04/2014
Eremophila longifolia	Weeping Emubush			12/11/1998
Erigeron bonariensis	Flax-leaf Fleabane			10/04/2024
Eucalyptus gracilis	Yorrell			22/11/2022
Eucalyptus leptophylla	Narrow-leaf Red Mallee			23/07/2000
Eucalyptus oleosa ssp. ampliata	Red Mallee			22/11/2022
Eucalyptus socialis ssp. socialis	Beaked Red Mallee			23/07/2000
Eucalyptus sp.				9/05/2022
Euphorbia drummondii group				10/04/2024
Frankenia pauciflora var.	Southern Sea-heath			10/04/2024
Gazania linearis	Gazania			9/05/2022
Gazania sp.	Gazania			22/11/2022
Gramineae sp.	Grass Family			22/11/2022
Halosarcia sp. (NC)	Samphire			8/01/2003
Heliotropium curassavicum	Smooth Heliotrope			10/04/2024
Heliotropium europaeum	Common Heliotrope			10/04/2024
Hordeum glaucum	Blue Barley-grass			27/06/2023
Hordeum glaucum/leporinum				22/11/2022
Hordeum marinum	Sea Barley-grass			22/11/2022
Lactuca serriola (NC)	Prickly Lettuce			8/01/2003
Lactuca serriola f.	Prickly Lettuce			22/11/2022
Lactuca serriola f. serriola	Prickly Lettuce			9/05/2022
Limonium companyonis	Sea-lavender			9/05/2022
Limonium sinuatum	Notch-leaf Sea-lavender			23/07/2000

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Limonium sp.	Sea-lavender			10/04/2024
Lolium perenne	Perennial Ryegrass			28/06/2023
Lotus cruentus	Red-flower Lotus			22/11/2022
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn			10/04/2024
Maireana appressa	Pale-fruit Bluebush			19/11/2024
Maireana brevifolia	Short-leaf Bluebush			10/04/2024
Maireana sp.	Bluebush/Fissure-plant			22/11/2022
Marrubium vulgare	Horehound			10/04/2024
Medicago polymorpha	Burr-medic			27/06/2023
Medicago sp.	Medic			22/11/2022
Melaleuca halmaturorum	Swamp Paper-bark			10/04/2024
Melaleuca sp.	Tea-tree			22/11/2022
Melilotus indicus	King Island Melilot			22/11/2022
Mesembryanthemum aitonis	Angled Iceplant			14/04/2023
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	Common Iceplant			14/04/2023
Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum	Slender Iceplant			10/04/2024
Myoporum insulare	Common Boobialla			10/04/2024
Myoporum montanum	Native Myrtle			10/04/2024
Nerium oleander	Oleander			27/06/2023
Nitraria billardierei	Nitre-bush			10/04/2024
Nothoscordum borbonicum				27/06/2023
Oenothera stricta ssp. stricta	Common Evening Primrose			23/07/2000
Opuntia ficus-indica	Indian Fig			12/02/2006
Opuntia puberula				9/11/2006
Osteospermum sp.				22/11/2022
Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob			10/04/2024
Panicum decompositum var. decompositum	Native Millet			27/06/2023
Panicum maximum var. trichoglume				27/06/2023
Panicum sp.	Panic/Millet			10/04/2024
Pimelea microcephala ssp. microcephala	Shrubby Riceflower			10/04/2024
Piptatherum miliaceum	Rice Millet			22/11/2022
Pittosporum angustifolium	Native Apricot			10/04/2024
Prostanthera sp.	Mintbush			10/09/2009
Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum	Jersey Cudweed			22/11/2022
Reichardia tingitana	False Sowthistle			22/11/2022
Rhagodia crassifolia	Fleshy Saltbush			19/11/2024
Rhagodia parabolica	Mealy Saltbush			10/04/2024
Rhagodia spinescens	Spiny Saltbush			10/04/2024
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock			14/04/2023
Rytidosperma caespitosum	Common Wallaby-grass			22/11/2022
Salicornia quinqueflora ssp. quinqueflora	Beaded Samphire			22/11/2003
Salsola australis	Buckbush			14/04/2023
Sarcozona praecox	Sarcozona			10/04/2024

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Scaevola spinescens	Spiny Fanflower			9/05/2022
Schinus molle	Pepper-tree			27/06/2023
Schismus barbatus	Arabian Grass			9/05/2022
Sclerolaena diacantha	Grey Bindyi			14/04/2023
Senecio glomeratus ssp.				27/06/2023
Senecio glossanthus	Annual Groundsel			9/05/2022
Senecio pinnatifolius group	Variable Groundsel			22/11/2022
Senna artemisioides ssp. X petiolaris				12/11/1998
Sisymbrium sp.	Wild Mustard			10/04/2024
Solanum oligacanthum	Desert Nightshade			28/11/2012
Sonchus asper	Rough Sow-thistle			22/11/2022
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle			22/11/2022
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistle			10/04/2024
Spergularia media	Coast Sand-spurrey			22/11/2022
Suaeda aegyptiaca				10/04/2024
Tecticornia halocnemoides ssp.	Grey Samphire			10/04/2024
Tecticornia halocnemoides ssp. halocnemoides	Grey Samphire			10/04/2024
Tecticornia indica ssp.	Brown-head Samphire			10/04/2024
Tecticornia pergranulata ssp.	Black-seed Samphire			22/11/2003
Tecticornia pergranulata ssp. pergranulata	Black-seed Samphire			19/11/2024
Tecticornia pruinosa	Bluish Samphire			14/04/2023
Tetragonia implexicoma	Bower Spinach			23/07/2000
Threlkeldia diffusa	Coast Bonefruit			19/11/2024
Unidentified sp.				12/11/1998
Vicia sp.	Vetch			27/06/2023
Washingtonia filifera				27/06/2023
Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp.	Yacca			14/04/2023

Appendix 3. BDBSA fauna records within 5 km of the Survey area.

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie			22/11/2022
Lepus europaeus	European Brown Hare			22/11/2022
MACROPODIDAE sp.	kangaroos			22/11/2022
Malurus leucopterus leuconotus	White-winged Fairywren			22/11/2003
Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes	Crested Pigeon			22/11/2022
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit (European Rabbit)			10/04/2024
Pogona vitticeps	Central Bearded Dragon			15/09/2024