

Native Vegetation Clearance Port Augusta Transmission Line Bypass Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

12/11/2025

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Glossary of terms

ElectraNet	ElectraNet Pty Limited, the Proponent
BAM	Bushland Assessment Method
BCM	Bushland Condition Monitoring
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Commonwealth)
DEW	Department for Environment and Water
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ha	Hectare(s)
IBRA	Interim Bio-regionalisation of Australia
km	Kilometre(s)
LSA Act	<i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i>
m	Metre(s)
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance, as defined under the EPBC Act
Native vegetation	A plant or plants of a species indigenous to South Australia (including dead trees >600 mm diameter, and planted vegetation protected under the Native Vegetation Act 1991 such as Significant Environmental Benefit or Heritage Agreements)
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>
NV Act	<i>Native Vegetation Act 1991</i>
NVC	Native Vegetation Council
PDI Act	<i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i>
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
Project Area	The area (or boundary) in which the Project will be located, as shown in mapping.
Impact Footprint	Transmission line footings where native vegetation will be impacted by the Project.
Project	Augmentation of existing transmission lines to create the availability of bypass options, enhancing preparedness should a power failure event occur.
SA	South Australia(n)
Study Area	A 5 km buffer of the Project Area used for database searches
SEB	Significant Environmental Benefit
sp.	Species (singular)
spp.	Species (plural)
ssp.	Subspecies
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
UBS	Unit biodiversity score
VA	Vegetation Association

1. Application information

Application Details

Applicant:	ElectraNet Pty Limited		
Key contact:	Environmental Planning and Compliance Officer ElectraNet		
Landowner:	Written permission will be provided once clearance consents are granted.		
Site Address:	Lt 400 Shacks Road Commissariat Point SA 5700		
Local Government Area:	Port Augusta City Council	Hundred:	Gillen
Title ID:	CT/6097/373 CR/5596/94	Parcel ID	D47644 A408 D47644 A400

Summary of proposed clearance

Purpose of clearance	Clearance is required for construction activity zones to facilitate the installation of two new Pi Pole structures on the western side of the Spencer Gulf between existing transmission lines and, tower strengthening, conductor and line hardware works on existing line sections.
Native Vegetation Regulation	Regulation 12 (34): Infrastructure
Description of the vegetation under application	2.6 ha of BAM1: <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> low open shrubland with mixed chenopods and forbs on gibber plains, in moderate condition.
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	2.6 ha is proposed to be cleared comprising the same vegetation type, represented by BAM1 (Sample points A1a and A1b).
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	N/A – not associated with a Development Application.

Map of proposed clearance area



Mitigation hierarchy	a) Avoidance - The Impact Footprint has been historically cleared for existing power poles and all vegetation present has since regenerated. Remnant vegetation beyond the Impact Footprint will be avoided. - Existing tracks will be utilised for access to avoid further clearance. b) Minimisation - The Impact Footprint contains less species diversity and a higher cover of weeds than the surrounding area. - Hygiene measures will be implemented to minimise / prevent weed spread and introduction. - Delineation of vegetation and / or 'no go' areas to be retained. - Where earthworks are not required within the Impact Footprint, less destructive methods such as rolling of vegetation may be implemented. c) Rehabilitation or restoration - Areas within the Impact Footprint without permanent infrastructure will be reinstated by surface levelling and raking vegetation back over exposed areas to allow the site to naturally regenerate. - Natural regeneration of this area to a similar condition is anticipated based on historical impacts, including most recent construction work relating to NVR 2017/3209/660. d) Offset - Offset will be made by way of payment into the Native Vegetation Fund.
SEB Offset proposal	A payment of \$60,058.26 (including an admin fee of \$3,131.00) is required to be paid into the Native Vegetation Fund. The impact footprint in BAM A1b only marginally falls within the 0.5 Economies of Scale (EoS) area, while the majority of the Project Area lies within the 0.11 EoS zone, despite relatively uniform vegetation across the entire area under application. Therefore, the NVC may choose to revise the A1b scoresheet accordingly. This adjustment could substantially reduce the offset requirements from \$60,058.26 to \$19,467.19.

2. Purpose of clearance

2.1 Description

Jacobs Group has been engaged by ElectraNet (the Proponent) to undertake a Native Vegetation Assessment for proposed works on several Eyre Peninsula transmission lines. Review of the electricity transmission network has identified that transmission structure failures in the upper Spencer Gulf location are a network risk that may result in power outage to some regions that is longer than acceptable in certain scenarios. The project proposes to undertake augmentation to create power restoration options that are readily available, enhancing preparedness should a failure event occur. The project involves the installation of two new Pi Pole structures on the western side of the Spencer Gulf between existing transmission lines and, tower strengthening, conductor and line hardware works on existing line sections. The required vegetation clearance is for construction activity zones to facilitate the required works including installation of the new Pi Poles.

2.2 Background

The Project Area is located on either side of Shacks Road at Point Commissariat, within Crown Land on the upper Eyre Peninsula approximately 9 km south of Port Augusta, South Australia (Figure 1). The majority of the Project Area falls within the 0.11 Economies of Scale (EoS). However, the eastern-most portion (eastern pole footing) of the Project Area is bordered by an intertidal mudflat adjacent the Upper Spencer Gulf, which is within the 0.5 Economies of Scale (EoS) zone. The mudflat is beyond the Project Area, and all vegetation within the area under application (Impact Footprint) is relatively uniform (same vegetation association). The EoS has a significant impact on the Significant Environmental Value (SEB), therefore the eastern most pole footing location has had a significant impact on the SEB which may be considered by the Native Vegetation Branch. To the east of Shacks Road, a minor drainage channel intersects a dam, and another slightly more vegetated drainage line is present to the west of the road, neither of which occur within the Impact Footprint.

The Upper Spencer Gulf is crossed by three transmission lines (F1808, F1935 and F1809) as depicted in Figure 2. These three transmission lines provide electricity network connection to the Eyre Peninsula. To enable works to be undertaken on existing electricity transmission lines, vegetation needs to be cleared in the vicinity of the three transmission lines where construction vehicles require access for working space and material set down. Aerial imagery indicates past disturbance in the vicinity of the existing towers, although the area has substantially regenerated naturally.

2.3 General location map

The general location of the project area is provided in Figure 1.

2.4 Details of the proposal

To undertake the proposed works, significant vehicle and equipment movement will be required in the vicinity of the existing transmission towers. This area has previously been subject to substantial disturbance, with lawful vegetation clearance occurring during the original tower construction in the 1960s, and subsequently in the late 1990s and again in 2019 (ElectraNet 2018). As there is no ongoing requirement to maintain these cleared areas, vegetation has substantially regenerated over time, with the exception of a few existing tracks used for routine inspection and public/defence access. While it is difficult to determine the full extent of the original clearance, it is likely that a significant portion of the currently proposed clearance area was previously lawfully cleared for the installation of electrical infrastructure and has since undergone natural regeneration.

The maximum estimated Impact Footprint for the Project is approximately 2.6 hectares (ha). However, clearance will be minimised wherever possible, in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. Following completion of the works, the areas within the Impact Footprint without permanent infrastructure will be reinstated by levelling any surface irregularities and, where necessary, raking vegetation back over exposed areas. It is anticipated that the site will naturally rehabilitate over time, as there is no requirement for ongoing disturbance once installation is complete. Rehabilitation may be slower due to the arid environment. Future activities will be limited to infrastructure maintenance inspections via existing access tracks. Rehabilitation outcomes are expected to be consistent with the natural regeneration observed around the existing transmission towers (Figure 2).

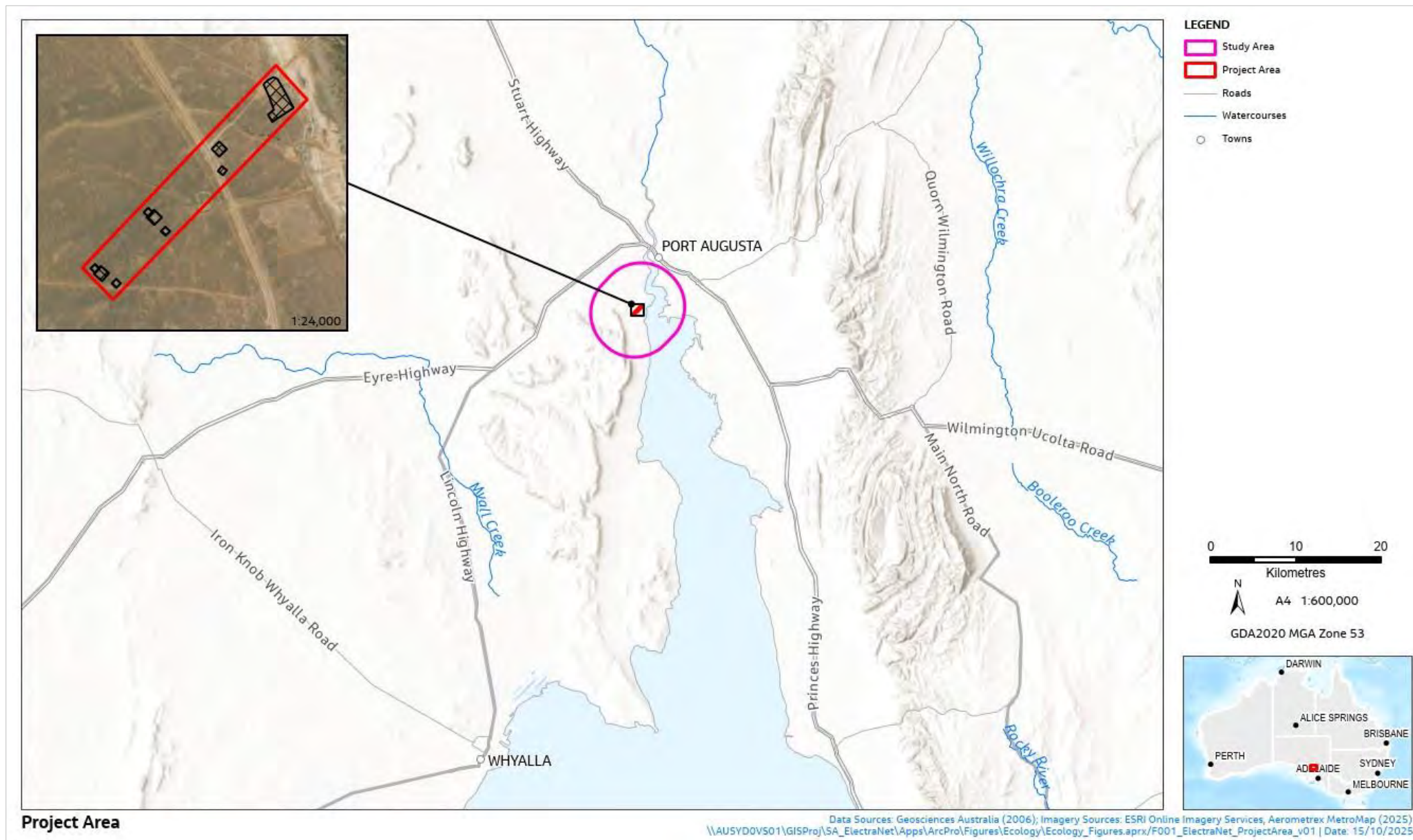


Figure 1. The general location of the Project Area.



Figure 2. Transmission lines crossing Spencer Gulf (ElectraNet 2018).

2.5 Approvals required or obtained

The following approvals are required or have been obtained:

- **Native Vegetation Act 1991 (NV Act)** - This report fulfils obligations under the NV Act to apply to clear native vegetation.
- **Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 (PDI Act)** - Approval under the Development Act is not required for this project.
- **Water Resources Act 1997** - No formally recognised waterways occur within the Impact Footprint. However, several creeklines occur in the vicinity of the Project Site and a Water Affecting Permit may be required if impacts to these waterways are likely to occur.
- **Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)** - No significant impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are expected as part of this Project.
- **National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (NPW Act)** - Jacobs works under a Statewide Vegetation Survey and Passive Fauna Scientific Permit (Moyle_C25361-19).
- **Landscape South Australia Act 2019 (LSA Act)** - All landowners have a responsibility to manage and control Declared weeds on their property.
- **Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988** - Engagement including site walk over with the local traditional owner group has been undertaken as part of the 2018 application survey. A 'stop work' procedure should be in place if items of Aboriginal or cultural heritage are uncovered during construction works. If artifacts are discovered, approval under the Aboriginal Heritage Act may be required.

2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

Clearance of native vegetation is sought under the following regulation:

Regulation 12 (34): Infrastructure

- (1) Clearance of vegetation—
 - (a) incidental to the construction or expansion of a building or infrastructure where the Minister has, by instrument in writing, declared that the Minister is satisfied that the clearance is in the public interest; or
 - (b) required in connection with the provision of infrastructure or services to a building or proposed building, or to any place, provided that any development authorisation required by or under the Development Act 1993 has been obtained.
- (2) In this clause— infrastructure includes—
 - (a) flood mitigation works; and
 - (b) an airstrip; and
 - (c) a shipping channel; and
 - (d) a public reservoir.

2.7 Development Application information (if applicable)

Clearance is not associated with a development application.

3. Method

3.1 Flora assessment

A desktop assessment was conducted to assess the potential for any flora species or communities listed as threatened under the EPBC Act or NPW Act to occur within the Project Area. To do this, a Protected Matters Report (PMR) was generated on 29 September 2025 to identify MNES under the EPBC Act (DCCEEW 2025a) and flora species listed under the NPW Act were generated using the NatureMaps Supertable (DEW 2025a). Only records since 1995, with a spatial reliability of less than 1 kilometer (km), within 5 km of the Project Area (Study Area, see Figure 1) were used in the Likelihood of Occurrence (LoO) assessment, as per the Bushland Assessment Manual (NVC 2024a). The LoO is based on recency of records, habitat preferences, detectability of individual species (i.e. flowering time and ability to identify) and the results of the field survey. Marine, wetland and aquatic species were omitted from the LoO due to the terrestrial nature of the Project Area.

The flora field assessment was undertaken by Jacobs Senior Ecologist S. Greer (NVC Accredited Consultant) with ElectraNet representative R. Selfe on 2-3 October 2025. Although the Project Area is located within the South Australian Arid Lands Landscape Management Region, the Bushland Assessment Manual states the Port Augusta City Council local government area should be assessed utilising the Bushland Assessment Method (BAM). As such, the BAM was used to assess areas of native vegetation requiring clearance and to calculate the Significant Environment Benefit (SEB) requirements. As the vegetation association is consistent throughout the Project Area (with the exception of a dam and a waterway which were not assessed and will not be impacted), a single block (A) was used in the scoresheets, regardless of the distance between the Impact Footprints (separated by approximately 300 m between each). The Conservation Significance Scores were calculated from direct observations of flora and direct and historical observations of fauna species of conservation significance (discussed further in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**). Scores were averaged between BAM survey sites to generate the Unit Biodiversity Score (UBS), and the clearance areas, Total Biodiversity Scores (TBS) and SEB Offset totals were added together for the total value of the impacted BAM.

The Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems (DEH, in progress) was reviewed to determine whether vegetation associations within the Project Site meet the criteria for listing as a threatened ecosystem at the State level.

3.2 Fauna assessment

A desktop assessment was conducted to assess the potential for any fauna species listed as threatened or migratory under the EPBC Act or NPW Act to occur within the Project Area. The PMR (generated on 29 September 2025) identified MNES under the EPBC Act (DCCEEW 2025a) and fauna species listed under the NPW Act were generated using the NatureMaps Supertable (DEW 2025b). Only records since 1995, with a spatial reliability of less than 1 km, within 5 km of the Project Area (Study Area) were used in the LoO assessment, as per the Bushland Assessment Manual (NVC 2024a). The LoO is based on recency of records, habitat preferences, detectability of individual species and the results of the field survey.

All fauna assessed as known or likely to occur within the Project Area from the LoO assessment have been included in the BAM scoresheets. Species determined as unlikely to occur within the Project Site have not been included, but may be added in by the NVB. Marine, wetland and aquatic species were omitted from the LoO and BAM scoresheets due to the terrestrial nature of the Project Area.

The Project Area was traversed on foot. All fauna species that could be positively identified by sight, call, scats or tracks were recorded, and habitat suitability for the threatened fauna species identified in the desktop assessment was also determined during the field survey.

4. Assessment Outcomes

4.1 Vegetation Assessment

4.1.1 General description of the vegetation, the site and matters of significance

The Project Area is situated on undulating gibber plains, characterised by stony surfaces and sparse vegetation. While soil data is not available on NatureMaps, field observations indicate the dominant soil type is clay loam. The eastern boundary of the Project Area adjoins Commissariat Point, an ecologically distinct zone comprising intertidal mudflats, samphire flats, and mangrove communities extending toward the Spencer Gulf and a narrow band of tall shrubland occurs along the eastern edge, all of which are beyond the defined Impact Footprint. This eastern-most portion of the Project Area is within the 0.5 EoS zone, presumably based on the coastal vegetation outside of the application area (as opposed to the majority of the Project Area which falls within the 0.11 EoS zone).

The Project Area is intersected by several unsealed vehicle tracks, primarily used for access and maintenance of existing infrastructure but also public and defence access. Within the Impact Footprint, 12 transmission line footings are present which show evidence of historical vegetation clearance. However, natural regeneration has occurred since construction, resulting in a relatively well-recovered vegetation state.

The site is currently not stocked with domestic livestock, but signs of native browsing pressure, particularly from kangaroos, is evident. Additionally, introduced species such as feral rabbits and goats contribute to ongoing ecological disturbance.

Despite the geographic separation of the Impact Footprint (approximately 300 m between each group of transmission line footings), only one Vegetation Association (VA) is present across the entire Project Area, which exhibits similar structural and floristic condition throughout. Two BAM Sites (Sample Points) were assessed (A1a and A1b) with their consistency supporting a unified ecological interpretation across between the two. As such, the area under application contains the following VA:

- BAM1: *Atriplex vesicaria* low open shrubland with mixed chenopods and forbs on gibber plains.

4.1.2 Details of the vegetation associations proposed to be impacted

A BAM survey was undertaken at two Sites; A1a and A1b. Vegetation was found to be consistent across both and is represented by one VA, as described in Error! Reference source not found.. The extent of the VA in relation to the Impact Footprint is indicated on the map in Error! Reference source not found., noting that only one VA was mapped for the Project Area.

Table 1. Summary of the Vegetation Association within BAM1 (Sites A1a and A1b).

Vegetation Association	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> low open shrubland with mixed chenopods and forbs on gibber plains.
Benchmark Community	EP 9.2 Chenopod Open Shrublands



BAM site A1a – photo direction SE, 757602, 6394632.



BAM site A1b – photo direction SE, 758439, 6395461.

General description	This VA spans approximately 25 ha within the Project Area, of which 2.6 ha are proposed for clearance across the Impact Footprint. Two BAM surveys were undertaken (A1a in the west and A1b in the east), and SEB Offset scores were averaged to represent the broader Impact Footprint. Both A1a and A1b are dominated by <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> interspersed with many common chenopod species such as <i>Atriplex holocarpa</i>, <i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i>, <i>Maireana sedifolia</i>, <i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>, <i>Nitraria billardierei</i> and <i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>. A1a had a higher cover of herbaceous flowering plants such as <i>Vittadinia</i> spp., <i>Geranium</i> spp., <i>Rhodanthe corymbiflora</i> and <i>Minuria leptophylla</i> and the stony gibber cover was more intact, while A1b had a scattering of emergent salt-tolerant species such as <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>, <i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> and <i>Tecticornia</i> sp. These species are more prevalent east of A1b where the vegetation changes to a narrow row of tall shrubs, samphire flats and a mangrove forest. Two weed species listed as Declared under the LSA Act were recorded in in this VA: • African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) (A1a and A1b) • Carrion Flower (<i>Orbea variegata</i>) (A1b)				
Threatened species or community	This VA does not comprise an EPBC listed TEC nor a provisionally listed threatened ecosystem for South Australia. No threatened flora species were detected on site during the field survey or assessed as being likely to occur. Two threatened fauna species (State and national) have potential to occur based on the desktop assessment and habitat suitability observed during the field survey: • Blue-winged Parrot (<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>) (EPBC Act: VU; NPW Act: V); and • Australian Bustard (<i>Ardeotis australis</i>) (NPW Act: V).				
Landscape context score	1.6	Vegetation Condition Score	54.55	Conservation significance score	1.08
Unit biodiversity Score	62.44	Area (ha)	2.6	Total biodiversity Score	162.34

4.1.3 Site map showing areas of proposed impact



Figure 3. Site map of the Impact Footprint, Blocks and BAM Survey Points.

4.1.4 Photo log



Picture 1. Soil piles with sparse regeneration at A1b.



Picture 2. African Boxthorn under TL footing.



Picture 3. Vehicle access track at A1b.



Picture 4. Carrion Flower at A1a.

4.2 Threatened Species assessment

4.2.1 Threatened Ecological Communities and Ecosystems

The PMR identified one TEC listed under the EPBC Act, assessed in Table 2.

Table 2. TECs identified in the PMST report.

TEC	EPBC Act	PMST presence	Likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	VU	Likely	Unlikely – this community was not present during the field survey.

VU: Vulnerable.

4.2.2 Threatened flora species

The PMR identified four EPBC listed threatened flora species possibly occurring within 5 km of the Project Area, including two 'likely to occur' and two 'may occur'. Of these, based on the likelihood of occurrence (LoO) assessment using criteria found in Table 3 and following a detailed field survey, it was found that all four species are unlikely to occur within the Project Area.

A search of the NatureMaps database found one additional flora species with records within 5 km of the Project Area since 1995 with a <1 km reliability, Slender Soft-horns (*Malacocera gracilis*) (NPW Act: V). Based on the LoO assessment, this species is considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.

4.2.3 Threatened fauna species

The PMR identified 41 EPBC listed threatened fauna species possibly occurring within 5 km of the Project Area, of which 17 are marine and have been omitted from further assessment. Of the remaining 24 species, nine are 'known to occur', six are 'likely to occur' and nine 'may occur' based on the PMR. Of these, the LoO found one species was considered possible to occur within the Impact Footprint:

- Blue-winged Parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*) (EPBC Act: VU; NPW Act: V).

A search of the NatureMaps database identified three fauna species with records within 5 km of the Project Area since 1995 with a <1 km reliability, of which one species which was also in the PMR. Of these, the LoO found one species was considered possible to occur within the Impact Footprint:

- Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*) (NPW Act: V).

The PMR identified an additional 18 migratory species with a possibility of occurring within the Project Area, all of which are considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area.

The likelihood assessment is based on the criteria listed in Table 3. A full list of threatened species and their potential habitat considered as part of this assessment, including omitted marine species and migratory species is presented in a LoO in Appendix 3.

Table 3. Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence of species within the Study Area.

Likelihood	Criteria
Highly Likely/Known	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is present and falls within the known range of the species distribution or; The species was recorded as part of field surveys.
Likely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species and the area provides habitat or feeding resources for the species.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the area provide limited habitat or feeding resources for the species. Recorded within 20-40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat and feeding resources present, and species of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.
Unlikely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, but the area provides no habitat or feeding resources for the species, including perching, roosting or nesting opportunities, corridor for movement or shelter. Recorded within 20-40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and species of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort.

4.3 Cumulative impact

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

4.3.1 Direct impact

The direct impact of the Project is the clearance of up to 2.6 ha of native vegetation to enable the augmentation of existing transmission infrastructure. Excavation will be undertaken for pole footings within the larger construction area. There will be four footings in total (forming two pi-structures), each approximately 2 m in diameter. This will result in significant ground disturbance in the immediate vicinity, with excavated soil redistributed within 10 m of each footing.

4.3.2 Indirect impact

Potential indirect impacts of the Project include:

- Dust generation during clearing activities, which may smother flora species in the area.
- Potential impacts on the root zone of vegetation, such as compaction of soils or severing of roots.
- Noise generation during construction, which may temporarily impact fauna species in the area.
- Introduction and / or spread of weed species.
- Emissions of greenhouse gases (through release of carbon in the atmosphere through removal of organic matter and the burning of diesel to fuel construction machinery), which contributes to global warming.

The Project is designed to be minimal impact and it is unlikely that it will alter the hydrology (e.g., raised or lowered water table, flooding, impounding water or reduced water supply) or impact the condition or health of the native vegetation being retained in surrounding areas.

4.4 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Regulations, the NVC must have regard to the mitigation hierarchy. The NVC will also consider, with the aim to minimise, 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.

e) Avoidance – outline measures taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation

The following measures have been implemented for the proposed Project to avoid impacts to native vegetation as much as possible:

- Clearance is required for up to 2.6 ha of native vegetation for the upgrade to existing transmission infrastructure. The Impact Footprint has been historically cleared and all vegetation present has since regenerated. Remnant vegetation beyond the Impact Footprint will be avoided.
- Existing tracks will be utilised for access, avoiding the need for additional clearance.

f) Minimisation – if clearance cannot be avoided, outline measures taken to minimise the extent, duration and intensity of impacts of the clearance on biodiversity to the fullest possible extent (whether the impact is direct, indirect or cumulative).

The following measures have been implemented for the proposed Project to minimise impacts to native vegetation as much as possible:

- The Impact Footprint will be contained within what appear to be the previously disturbed areas. These areas contain less diversity of native herbaceous species and a higher cover of weeds than the surrounding area.
- Hygiene measures will be implemented to minimise / prevent weed spread and introduction (e.g. development of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)).
- Requirement for construction contractors to further minimize disturbance where practicable
- Construction contractors required to delineate construction activity zone and this communicate to workers
- Where earthworks are not required within the Impact Footprint, less destructive methods such as rolling of vegetation may be implemented to minimise the amount of permanent clearance.

g) Rehabilitation or restoration – outline measures taken to rehabilitate ecosystems that have been degraded, and to restore ecosystems that have been degraded, or destroyed by the impact of clearance that cannot be avoided or further minimised, such as allowing for the re-establishment of the vegetation.

Vegetation clearance within the Transmission Line footings will be permanent. However, the following measures will be implemented for the broader Project Area:

- Following completion of the works, the areas within the Impact Footprint without permanent infrastructure will be reinstated by levelling any surface irregularities and, where necessary, raking vegetation back over exposed areas. It is anticipated that the site will naturally rehabilitate over time, as there is no requirement for ongoing disturbance once installation is complete. Rehabilitation may be slow due to the arid environment. Future activities will be limited to infrastructure maintenance inspections via existing access tracks. Rehabilitation outcomes are expected to be consistent with the natural regeneration observed around the existing transmission towers.
- Rubbish and construction materials shall be removed with the exception of rubble or excavated material within 10m of new structures or on existing tracks that are to be retained.

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

The NVC will only consider an offset once avoidance, minimisation and restoration have been documented and fulfilled. The SEB Policy explains the biodiversity offsetting principles that must be met.

Offset will be made by way of payment into the Native Vegetation Fund.

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

The NVC will consider Principles 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) when assigning a level of Risk under Regulation 16 of the Native Vegetation Regulations. The NVC will consider all the Principles of clearance of the Act as relevant, when considering an application referred under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Principle of clearance	Relevant information	Assessment against the principles	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC
Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife	The PMR identified 24 EPBC listed threatened fauna species possibly occurring within 5 km of the Project Area (marine species omitted). The	<u>Seriously at Variance</u> BAM1	<u>Impact Significance</u> The Project is unlikely to: • lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population, or

	NatureMaps database identified an additional two species listed under the NPW Act. No threatened species were observed during the field survey. However, two threatened species were assessed as possibly utilising habitat within the Project Area: • Blue-winged Parrot (<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>) (EPBC Act: VU; NPW Act: V). • Australian Bustard (<i>Ardeotis australis</i>) (NPW Act: V). <table><tr><th>Patch</th><th>Threatened Fauna Score</th><th>Unit Biodiversity Score</th></tr><tr><td>BAM1</td><td>1.08</td><td>62.44</td></tr></table>	Patch	Threatened Fauna Score	Unit Biodiversity Score	BAM1	1.08	62.44	• reduce the area of occupancy of the species • fragment an existing population into two or more populations • adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species • modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline • result in invasive species that are harmful to a threatened species becoming established in the threatened species habitat • interfere with the recovery of the species. <u>Non-essential habitat</u> The clearance is of non-essential habitat for threatened species and the clearance will have a negligible long-term impact on Blue-winged Parrot or Australian Bustard local populations.
Patch	Threatened Fauna Score	Unit Biodiversity Score						
BAM1	1.08	62.44						
Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	The PMR identified four EPBC listed threatened flora species possibly occurring within 5 km of the Project Area. The NatureMaps database identified one additional species listed under the NPW Act. All five species were assessed as being unlikely to occur within the Project Area. No threatened species were observed during the field survey, which was conducted in Spring during the visible life phase of many herbaceous annual species. <table><tr><th>Patch</th><th>Threatened Fauna Score</th></tr><tr><td>BAM1</td><td>1.08</td></tr></table>	Patch	Threatened Fauna Score	BAM1	1.08	<u>Not at Variance</u> BAM1	N/A	
Patch	Threatened Fauna Score							
BAM1	1.08							
Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered:	The Project Site does not comprise the whole or part of a TEC under the EPBC Act or under the DEW Provisional list of threatened ecosystems. <table><tr><th>Patch</th><th>Threatened Community Score</th></tr><tr><td>BAM1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Patch	Threatened Community Score	BAM1	0	<u>Not at Variance</u> BAM1	N/A	
Patch	Threatened Community Score							
BAM1	0							

4.6 Risk Assessment

Determine the level of risk associated with the application

The risk level of this clearance application is presented in Error! Reference source not found.. The table indicates that this is a Level 4 clearance, due to escalating matters.

Table 4. Summary of the level of risk associated with the application.

Total clearance	No. of trees	N/A
	Area (ha)	2.6
	Total biodiversity Score	162.34
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		BAM1 is seriously at variance with principle 1(b).
Risk assessment outcome		Level 4

4.7 NVC Guidelines

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

N/A

5. Clearance summary

Clearance Area(s) Summary table

A summary of the clearance proposed under this application is presented in Error! Reference source not found.. The summary tables below indicate the SEB points and SEB payment obligations of the clearances.

Table 5. Clearance summary and total SEB obligations for vegetation associations impacted by the Project.

Block	Site	Species diversity	TEC Score	Threatened plant score	Threatened fauna score	UBS	Area (ha)	Total Biodiversity score	Loss factor	Loadings	Reductions	SEB Points required	SEB payment	Admin Fee
A	1a	30	1	0	1.08	62.44	1.09	68.06	1	0	0	74.87	\$7,802.14	\$429.12
A	1b	30	1	0	1.08	62.44	1.51	94.28	1	0	0	103.71	\$49,125.12	\$2,701.88
Total							2.6	162.34				\$178.58	\$56,927.26	\$3,131.00

Given that Block A1b only marginally falls within the 0.5 Economies of Scale (EoS) area, while the majority of the Project Area lies within the 0.11 EoS zone, it may be reasonable for the NVC to revise the scoresheet accordingly. This adjustment could substantially reduce the offset requirements, as illustrated below.

Block	Site	Species diversity	TEC Score	Threatened plant score	Threatened fauna score	UBS	Area (ha)	Total Biodiversity score	Loss factor	Loadings	Reductions	SEB Points required	SEB payment	Admin Fee
A	1b	30	1	0	1.08	61.53	1.51	92.91	1	0	0	102.20	\$10,650.17	\$585.76

Totals summary tables

Economies of Scale Factor	A1a: 0.11 A1b: 0.5	SEB Uplift Factor	1.10
Rainfall (mm) Factor	261		
SEB Points of Gain/ha Factor	7.0	Management Cost (\$/ha)	\$25,408

	Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	162.34	178.58	\$56,927.26	\$3,131.00	\$60,058.26

6. Significant Environmental Benefit

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

ACHIEVING A 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.
- ☐ Apply to have SEB Credit assigned from another person or body.
- ☐ Apply to have a SEB to be delivered by a Third Party.
- ☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund (details provided below).

PAYMENT SEB

The SEB Policy states that if a SEB is required as a result of an approved activity undertaken under the Regulations, the applicant has a choice of either providing an on-ground SEB or a Payment SEB. However, if a proposed clearance will have an offset obligation of greater than 150 SEB Points Required, the NVC will first request that a reasonable attempt be made to identify an on-ground SEB before a payment will be accepted.

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:

Payment of **\$60,058.26** (including admin. fee) will be paid into the fund in full (i.e. not staged). Although <150 SEB points are required for offset, the Native Vegetation Credit Register was checked for credit options for due diligence. No current SEB Credit Areas are available within the Simmens IBRA Association or the Acroona Plateau IBRA Subregion.

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9. Appendices

Appendix 1. Field Species List

Table 6. Fauna species recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species	
		EPBC Act	NPW Act
Aves			
<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater		
<i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i>	White-winged Fairywren		

Table 7. Flora species recorded during the field survey.

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species		LSA Act
		EPBC Act	NPW Act	
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> *	Onion Weed			
<i>Atriplex holocarpa</i>	Pop Saltbush			
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>	Bladder Saltbush			
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Spear-grass			
<i>Austrostipa</i> sp. 1	Spear-grass			
<i>Austrostipa</i> sp. 2	Spear-grass			
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>hordeaceus</i> *	Soft Brome			
<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	Small Leek-lily			
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface			
<i>Carrichtera annua</i> *	Ward's Weed			
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	Malta Thistle			
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy Bindweed			
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Round-leaf Pigface			
<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>	Ball Bindyi			
<i>Erodium botrys</i> *	Long Heron's-bill			
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	Geranium			
<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i>	Cut-leaf Goodenia			
<i>Lepidium</i> sp.*	Peppercress			
<i>Limonium lobatum</i> *	Winged Sea-lavender			
<i>Lycium australe</i>	Australian Boxthorn			
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> *	African Boxthorn			D
<i>Maireana georgei</i>	Satiny Bluebush			
<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>	Black Bluebush			
<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>	Bluebush			
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	Burr-medic			
<i>Medicago</i> sp.*	Medic			
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i> *	Slender Iceplant			
<i>Minuria annua</i>	Annual Minuria			
<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>	Minnie Daisy			
<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ssp. <i>platycarpum</i>	False Sandalwood			
<i>Nicotiana goodspeedii</i>	Small-flower Tobacco			
<i>Nitraria billardieri</i>	Nitre-bush			
<i>Orbea variegata</i> *	Carion-flower			D
<i>Pycnosorus pleiocephalus</i>	Soft Billy-buttons			

Scientific name	Common name	Threatened species		LSA Act
		EPBC Act	NPW Act	
<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Spiny Saltbush			
<i>Rhodanthe corymbiflora</i>	Paper Everlasting			
<i>Roepera aurantiaca</i> ssp.	Shrubby Twinleaf			
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	Wallaby-grass			
<i>Salsola australis</i>	Buckbush			
<i>Scaevola spinescens</i>	Spiny Fanflower			
<i>Sclerolaena brevifolia</i>	Small-leaf Bindyi			
<i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i>	Oblique-spined Bindyi			
<i>Sclerolaena tricuspid</i>	Three-spine Bindyi			
<i>Secale cereale</i> *	Rye			
<i>Sisymbrium</i> sp.*	Wild Mustard			
<i>Solanum quadriloculatum</i>	Plains Nightshade			
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Common Sow-thistle			
<i>Tecticornia</i> sp.	Samphire			
<i>Vittadinia megacephala</i>	Giant New Holland Daisy			
<i>Vittadinia</i> sp.	New Holland Daisy			

*denotes introduced species
D: Declared under the LSA Act

Appendix 2. Bushland Assessment Scoresheets associated with the proposed clearance (to be submitted in Excel format)

Appendix 4. Likelihood of Occurrence assessment

Table 8. Likelihood of occurrence assessment for all flora and fauna species identified in the database searches.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record / PMST presence	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
FLORA							
<i>Caladenia tensa</i>	Greencomb Spider-orchid	EN		2	Likely	Known from southeast South Australia where considered widespread but uncommon. Cypress-pine/Yellow Gum Woodland, Heathy Woodland and Mallee on sands and sandy loams derived from aeolian sand deposits (Todd 2000)	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Frankenia plicata</i>	Sea Heath	EN	V	2	Likely	Occurs in South Australia, from north of Port Augusta along the Stuart Highway to the Northern Territory border and from Port Augusta north-east to Maree. The species is found in a wide range of vegetation communities that have good drainage including on small hillside channels, which take the first run-off after rain, in the Simpson Desert and swales of loamy sands to clay (DEWHA 2008a).	Unlikely - no recent records and not observed during field survey.
<i>Malacocera gracilis</i>	Slender Soft-horns		V	1	2010	Saline clay soils or gypseous mounds (FloraSA 2025).	Unlikely - despite records within 5 km, species was not observed during field survey and area under application is highly disturbed.
<i>Pterostylis xerophila</i>	Desert Greenhood	VU	V	2	May	Endemic to inland south-eastern Australia. In South Australia, it grows in disjunct populations on Eyre Peninsula, in the Gairdner-Torrens and Murray regions and on the edge of the Great Victoria Desert. It is a deciduous terrestrial orchid species that emerges annually from an underground tuber which occurs in dry woodland on fertile red loamy soils, on or around granite or quartzite rock outcrops (DCCEEW 2024a).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Swainsona pyrophila</i>	Yellow Swainson-pea	VU	R	2	May	Found in Mallee vegetation communities on a variety of soil types including well-drained sands, sandy loams and heavier clay loams. It is usually found after fire growing in association with <i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i> (Ridge-fruited Mallee), <i>E. socialis</i> (Beaked Red Mallee), <i>E. brachycalyx</i> (Gilja), <i>E. gracilis</i> (Yorrell), and <i>E. oleosa</i> (Red Mallee) mid mallee woodland over <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> (Broombush) tall shrubland (Tonkin and Robertson 2010).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat, not observed during field survey.
FAUNA							

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record / PMST presence	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
Aves							
<i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>	Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges)	VU	V	2	May	Scattered and widespread on the north-eastern Eyre Peninsula, from around Whyalla and Mt Middleback, northwest through the Gawler Ranges, north to around Lake MacFarlane and eastern Lake Gairdner. Occurs in open chenopod shrublands, often where dense stands of Dead Finish (<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>) or Blackbush (<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>) surround drainage lines. It also occurs in saltbush (<i>Atriplex</i> spp.) and bluebush (<i>Maireana</i> spp.) shrublands with a sparse or open overstorey of low trees or shrubs (DoE 2014).	Unlikely - no recent records of the species within 5 km of the Project Area. Additionally, A1 contains shrubs which range from 20-60cm in height which is too low to be considered suitable habitat.
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	VU		2	Likely	Wide range of open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. These areas are usually in habitats dominated by acacias or eucalypts on ranges, foothills and lowlands, and plains (DCCEEW 2023a).	Unlikely - no recent records of the species within 5 km of the Project Area. Additionally, A1 contains shrubs which range from 20-60cm in height which is too low to be considered suitable habitat. Species may utilise taller shrubs on the eastern boundary of the Project Area, however this is not within the area under application.
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	VU, Mi (M)		2	May	The Sooty Shearwater occurs in the southern hemisphere in summer and is a moderately common migrant to South Australia. Forages in cold water zones with upwellings and often nests in very dense colonies in diverse habitats including forested coastal islands to open tussock grasslands (DCCEEW 2023b).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard		V	1	2019	Grasslands, spinifex, open scrublands, grassy woodlands, sandhills, pastoral lands, burned ground, occasionally crops and airfields (Pizzey 2012).	Possible - records <10 years old and open scrubland habitat occurs, however the area under assessment is highly disturbed.
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	VU, Mi (M)	R	2	Likely	Found in most coastal regions, with occasional records of inland populations. Prefers rocky shores or beaches where there are large deposits of rotting seaweed (DCCEEW 2024b).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU, Mi (W)		2	Known	Found in all States in Australia and are considered widespread in the eastern half of South Australia. Habitat is both inland and coastal, occurring in both freshwater and saline habitats. The species feed along the edge of water on mudflats, wetlands, sewage ponds and agricultural pasture after rainfall events (DCCEEW 2024c).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record / PMST presence	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	VU, Mi (W)	ssp	2	Known	Mainly inhabits intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts and sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed rock platforms. Breeds in the northern hemisphere and spends the boreal non-breeding winter in Australia. (DCCEEW 2024d).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpaper	CE, Mi (W)	E	2	Known	Mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. Occasionally they are recorded around floodwaters (DCCEEW 2023c).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	VU, Mi (M)		2	Likely	Marine.	N/A - Marine.
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	VU, Mi (M)	V	2	May	Marine.	N/A - Marine.
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	VU, Mi (M)	V	2	Likely	Marine.	N/A - Marine.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU	R	2	Likely	Occurs in arid and semi-arid areas, including the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central and Western Australia. Habitat includes timbered lowland plains, particularly Acacia shrublands crossed by tree-lined water courses (DCCEEW 2020).	Unlikely - no recent records of the species within 5 km of the Project Area. Additionally, A1 does not contain wooded areas or watercourses.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	VU, Mi (W)	R	2	May	Latham's Snipe is a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia, including the Adelaide plains, Mount Lofty Ranges and Eyre Peninsula. The species feeds in soft mudflats or shallow water, sheltering in wetlands including urban waterbodies, saltmarshes and creek edges (DCCEEW 2024e).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	VU	R	2	May	Inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum,	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record / PMST presence	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
						box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. Diet mainly consists of mistletoe fruits, but also includes nectar (from flowering mistletoe, eucalypts and possibly banksias) and arthropods. Prefers woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes. It is more common in wider blocks of remnant woodland than in narrower strips, although it breeds in quite narrow roadside strips if ample mistletoe fruit is available (DoE 2015a).	
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	V	2	Likely	In South Australia, the Malleefowl is distributed from the south-east, north to the Murray-Mallee region and west to Streaky Bay. Occupies shrublands and low woodlands dominated by mallee vegetation. It also occurs in other habitat types including eucalypt or native pine Callitris woodlands, Acacia shrublands, or coastal heathlands. Inhabits semi-arid regions of southern Australia (DCCEEW 2024f).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit	EN, Mi (M)	R	2	May	Migratory species that arrives in Australia in the non-breeding season between August and October, leaving between February and April. Mainly occurs along the north and east coasts. Foraging occurs on the edge of shallow water within tidal estuaries and harbors, exposed sandy or soft mud substrates on intertidal flats and beaches (DCCEEW 2024g).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	EN	R	2	Known	Primarily a coastal species. Feeding habitat includes areas of mud or soft, wet sand within sandflats, intertidal mudflats, saltmarshes, and the beaches of oceanic coastlines, bays, and estuaries. Roosting usually occurs in sheltered bays, estuaries, and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats and/or sandflats, but can also occur in inland wetlands (DCCEEW 2024h).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	EN, Mi (M)	V	2	May	Primarily a pelagic seabird but may breed on subantarctic grassland or intertidal rocky shoreline (BirdLife International 2018).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record / PMST presence	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	VU, Mi (M)		2	Likely	Marine.	N/A – Marine.
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (YP, MN, AP, MLR, MM, SE)	EN	R	2	May	Dry eucalypt and Acacia woodlands and shrubland with an open understorey, some grassy areas and a complex ground layer. They tend to avoid woodlands with tall trees or dense tree cover but sometimes occur in tall, dense heaths with scattered open areas. In agricultural landscapes, patches greater than 10 ha are preferred, although they may occur in patches as small as 2.9 ha (DCCEEW 2023d).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	VU	V	2	Known	Inhabit a range of habitats from coastal, sub-coastal, inland areas and semi-arid zones. Prefer grasslands and grassy woodlands, often near wetlands. The species will also occur in altered environments including airfields, golf-courses and paddocks foraging on the ground for seeds of native and introduced grasses, herbs and shrubs (DCCEEW 2023e).	Possible - no recent records but semi-arid coastal shrubland habitat occurs, however the area under assessment is highly disturbed.
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CE, Mi (W)	E	2	Known	Endemic to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. Within Australia, they have a mostly coastal distribution; they are rarely recorded inland. During the non-breeding season, they mainly forage around sheltered intertidal sandflats or mudflats that are open and without vegetation or seagrass. The species often also forages near mangroves, on saltflats or saltmarsh, around rockpools, amongst rubble on coral reefs, and on ocean beaches near the tideline (DCCEEW 2023f).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion	VU		2	Likely	Prefers offshore areas and breeds primarily occurs on Macquarie Island and subantarctic islands outside of Australia. (Pizzey & Knight 2013). Nesting burrows occur among rocks or low vegetation (TSSC 2015).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	CE	E	2	May	Inhabit sparse grasslands with 50% bare ground, with most vegetation less than 5 cm in height and some widely spaced plants up to 30 cm high. The species may occasionally use lower-quality habitat including cereal stubble, but cannot persist in an agricultural	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record / PMST presence	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
						landscape. Plains-wanderers are sedentary for as long as the habitat remains suitable (DoE 2025b).	
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	VU, Mi (M)	E	2	May	Marine.	N/A - Marine.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	E	2	Likely	Occurs in shallow freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, both ephemeral and permanent, such as lakes, swamps, claypans, inundated or waterlogged grassland/saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains, generally with a good cover of grasses, rushes and reeds, low scrub, <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> spp. (lignum), open timber or samphire. It has been recorded at wetlands in all states and territories and is most common in eastern Australia (DSEWPC 2013).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	2	May	Occur in eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats, including farmland and grassland with scattered trees. Prefer areas with relatively low tree density, few large logs, and little litter cover but high grass cover. The species appears to be sedentary, though some populations move locally. Roost in dense shrubs or in small nests and feed on ripe / partly-ripe grass and herb seeds and green leaves, and on insects (DCCEEW 2023g).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	VU	E	2	Known	Found in a variety of habitats including offshore, estuarine or lacustrine (lake) islands, wetlands, beaches and spits. Nests above the high-water mark often in clear view of the water and on sites where the substrate is sandy and the vegetation low and sparse (DSEWPC 2011).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	VU	E	2	Likely	Marine.	N/A - Marine.
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	EN, Mi (M)		2	Likely	Marine.	N/A - Marine.
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	VU, Mi (M)	V	2	May	Marine.	N/A - Marine.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record / PMST presence	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	VU, Mi (M)		2	Likely	Marine.	N/A – Marine.
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	VU, Mi (M)		2	Known	Marine.	N/A – Marine.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	EN, Mi (W)		2	Known	Widespread in coastal regions, occurring in all types of wetlands. Has one of the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia and is found in the eastern half of South Australia. Forages at the edge of wetlands, in soft mud on mudflats, in channels, or within shallows around the edge of waterbodies. These locations are often situated near or among mangroves or other sparse, emergent or fringing vegetation such as sedges or saltmarsh. The bird occasionally feeds amongst seagrass beds (DCCEEW 2025b).	Unlikely - no recent records and no suitable habitat.
MAMMALIA							
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	EN	V	2	Known	Marine.	N/A – Marine.
<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian Sea-lion	EN	V	2	May	Marine.	N/A – Marine.
<i>Seriotelella brama</i>	Blue Warehou	CD		2	Likely	Marine.	N/A – Marine.
REPTILIA							
<i>Aprasia pseudopulchella</i>	Flinders Ranges Worm-lizard	VU		1, 2	2017, Known	Known from the Flinders Ranges of SA, extending south to the western slopes and northern and central Mount Lofty Ranges. The species prefers stony soils or clay soils with a stony surface and has been found sheltering in soil beneath stones and rotting stumps (DEWHA 2008b).	Unlikely - despite records within 5 km, the Project Area contains gibber but no larger stones or stumps and area under application is highly disturbed.
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	EN	E	2	Known	Marine.	N/A – Marine.
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Sea Turtle	VU	V	2	May	Marine.	N/A – Marine.
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth	EN		2	Likely	Marine.	N/A – Marine.
SHARK							
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark	VU		2	Known	Marine.	N/A – Marine.

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data source	Date of last record / PMST presence	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
Source; 1- BDBSA, 2 - AoLA, 3 – NatureMaps 4 – Observed/recorded in the field, 5 - Protected matters search tool, 6 – others NPW Act; E= Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R= Rare EPBC Act; CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable							