

Appendix B

Approval conditions, actions, outcomes, management

EPBC 2007/3385 approval conditions addressed by this module, actions taken by Gunns to prepare management measures, action outcomes and resultant environmental management measures

Condition	Issue	Approval requirement addressed by this module	Actions taken to prepare management measures	Findings	Management measures adopted to ensure approval condition is met
14	Wedge-tailed eagle <i>(Aquila audax fleayi)</i>	<p>To minimise impacts on the Wedge-tailed Eagle - Tasmanian (<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>) Gunns Limited must put in place and implement, as part of the EIMP, measures including:</p> <p>a) Not carrying out construction during the breeding season within the exclusion buffers of 500 m or a 1 km line of sight from any active nest.</p> <p>b) If a new active nest is found within 500 m or a 1 km line of sight of clearing or construction activities, construction during the breeding season within the exclusion buffers must cease immediately. Gunns Limited must immediately notify the Department if a new active nest is found.</p> <p>c) The breeding season buffer must be applied from 1 August to 31 January inclusive.</p>	<p>In addition to the surveys undertaken by Gunns for the Draft Integrated Impact Statement (Weeding, S. (2005) <i>Eagle nest search proposed pulp mill and associated infrastructure survey report</i>), Mark Wapstra has also undertaken a detailed survey of the pulp mill footprint, looking for other wedge-tailed eagle or white-bellied sea eagle. The results are reported in: Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (September 2007) <i>Assessment of proposed pulp mill footprint for nests of the wedge-tailed eagle and white-bellied sea-eagle</i>. Report prepared for Gunns Limited and submitted with module B.</p> <p>No new nests of wedge-tailed eagles (or white-bellied sea-eagles) were located. Physically, the study area itself presents little potential nesting habitat because of gentle slopes and broad flats with only a few short sections of sheltered slopes and gullies. Any sheltered areas tend to support regrowth forest (lacking a significant number of mature trees with suitable structure for nesting i.e. a large fork) or non-eucalypt forest (e.g. along Williams Creek). More mature forest is present but it mainly occurs on broad flats associated with stream systems. All large trees were thoroughly examined and no eagle nests were detected.</p>	<p>The only nest in the vicinity of the project footprint is the already known nest #130. This is not in line of sight to the disturbance area, and is outside the buffer distance.</p> <p>Nevertheless, this module includes measures to implement this approval condition's restrictions.</p>	<p>During the period between 1 August and 1 February construction activities must not occur within:</p> <p>(a) 1000 metres of an active Wedge-tailed Eagle or a White-bellied Sea-eagle nest if the construction activities or maintenance activities are in line-of-sight of the nest site; or</p> <p>(b) 500 metres of an active Wedge-tailed Eagle or a White-bellied Sea-eagle nest site.</p> <p>Previously unrecorded eagle nest sites, noted during clearing and/or construction activities will be reported to DEWHA. If a new active nest is located within 500 m or 1 km line of site of clearing or construction activities during the breeding season (1 August to 31 January) work within that buffer will cease immediately and the DEWHA will be notified.</p>

(Continued): EPBC 2007/3385 approval conditions addressed by this module, actions taken by Gunns to prepare management measures, action outcomes and resultant environmental management measures

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17	Mammal habitat reserves	<p>To protect potential habitat for the listed threatened species : Tasmanian Devil: Spot-tailed Quoll - Tasmanian population; Eastern Barred Bandicoot - Tasmanian and, as part of the EIMP, Gunns Limited must:</p> <p>a) Within 12 months of the date of this approval, develop in the EIMP management strategies to establish a network of reserves totalling at least 150 ha within the Bell Bay pulp mill site;</p> <p>b) The EIMP must include details of the reserves at the site including a map, description of the flora and fauna, connectivity and mechanisms for long-term protection, conservation and management.</p>	<p>Condition 17 requires the establishment of a network of reserves totalling at least 150 ha within the pulp mill site within 12 months of the date of this approval. This will be done and included in EIMP Module O, which relates to habitat offsets and reserves.</p>	<p>Although not directly relevant to the current EIMP module, the establishment and ongoing protection of reserves have already been identified and committed to. No degradation of the reserves network will occur as a result of the mill site bulk earthworks</p>	<p>During construction, the reserve areas will be delineated for protection. Construction area and sensitive areas will also be delineated and work will be restricted to within the construction area boundaries.</p> <p>The adopted management measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sensitive areas: Identify from available documentation and plans, all construction areas and their respective land use and significance (i.e. pasture or native vegetation, archaeological and cultural significance) • Delineate sensitive areas (condition 20(b)): Delineate all sensitive areas with proximity to construction areas with flagging tape (other flagging options will include delineator rope or electric fencing tape) • Remain within construction boundaries (condition 20): All construction activities and materials must remain within the construction boundaries • Existing tracks (condition 20(c)): All vehicle access will be confined to existing roads and tracks that have been subject to flora and fauna surveys. Permanent access tracks located in native vegetation areas must be as narrow as practicable in order to minimise the clearance of native vegetation. • Minimise erosion and control stormwater (with particular emphasis on bare and disturbed areas) to ensure that accidental fuel spills are retained within bunds. These measures will ensure that sediment and spills do not impact on the reserve network. • Stormwater will be directed to sedimentation basins, away from the reserves.

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Condition	Issue	Approval requirement addressed by this module	Actions taken to prepare management measures	Findings	Management measures adopted to ensure approval condition is met
18	Swift parrot foraging reserves	<p>To protect potential habitat for the listed threatened species Swift Parrot and as part of the EIMP Gunns Limited must:</p> <p>a) Within 12 months of the date of this approval, confirm arrangements to establish a reserve of at least 34 ha of <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</i> to maintain foraging habitat.</p> <p>b) Include details of the reserve including a map, description of the flora and fauna, appropriate buffer zones, connectivity and mechanisms for long-term production, conservation and management.</p> <p>c) The Department may request that the arrangements be revised or amended before approval; any such request must be responded to within the time frame specified in the request. The approved arrangements must be part of the EIMP and must be implemented.</p>	<p>Condition 18 requires the establishment of a reserve of at least 34 ha of swift parrot foraging habitat within 12 months of the date of this approval. This will be done and included in EIMP Module O, which relates to habitat offsets and reserves.</p>	<p>Although not directly relevant to the current EIMP module, the establishment and ongoing protection of reserves have already been identified and committed to. The swift parrot reserves will not be within the pulp mill site because no suitable foraging habitat is present. The reserves will be identified and established elsewhere within the northern region of Tasmania.</p>	<p>The swift parrot foraging habitat reserves will be identified and established within the northern region of Tasmania, and will be described in Module O.</p>

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20	Vegetation disturbance	<p>Disturbance of vegetation at the site must be confined to the construction corridors of the pipelines and the pulp mill site and associated infrastructure and in accordance with the EIMP, including:</p> <p>a) No disturbance must occur until such time as the relevant pre-construction and construction requirements of the EIMP have been approved by the Minister;</p> <p>b) All areas to be cleared must be clearly marked to prevent damage to listed species outside the project area;</p> <p>c) Access to project areas must be via established roads or access tracks located on areas that have been subject to flora and fauna surveys as required in the EIMP and described in the preliminary documentation.</p>	<p>Construction work will be confined within vegetation disturbance limits identified in Module B.</p>	<p>The disturbance limit for the bulk earthworks is the same as the disturbance limit for vegetation clearing described in Module B, and is shown in Appendix D.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Delineate all construction areas (condition 20(b))</i>: Inspect the project footprint and identify all construction areas, access tracks, car parks and other infrastructure and delineate them with flagging tape (other flagging options will include delineator rope or electric fencing tape) • <i>Identify sensitive areas</i>: Identify from available documentation and plans, all construction areas and their respective land use and significance (i.e. pasture or native vegetation, archaeological and cultural significance) • <i>Delineate sensitive areas (condition 20(b))</i>: Delineate all sensitive areas with proximity to construction areas with flagging tape (other flagging options will include delineator rope or electric fencing tape) • <i>Remain within construction boundaries (condition 20)</i>: All construction activities and materials must remain within the construction boundaries • <i>Existing tracks (condition 20(c))</i>: All vehicle access will be confined to existing roads and tracks that have been subject to flora and fauna surveys. Permanent access tracks located in native vegetation areas must be as narrow as practicable in order to minimise the clearance of native vegetation. <p>Regular monitoring inspections and audits will be undertaken to ensure that disturbance is confined to the delineated work areas. Inspection will involve daily checks, recording of any non-conformance by date.</p>

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Condition	Issue	Approval requirement addressed by this module	Actions taken to prepare management measures	Findings	Management measures adopted to ensure approval condition is met
23	Burrowing crayfish <i>(Engaeus granulatus and Engaeus orramakunna)</i>	<p>To minimise impacts on, the Central North Burrowing Crayfish (<i>Engaeus granulatus</i>) and the Mt Arthur Burrowing Crayfish (<i>Engaeus orramakunna</i>) and as part of the EIMP, Gunns Limited must:</p> <p>a) Conduct surveys, using a suitably qualified person, agreed to by the Department, prior to commencement of construction of each relevant stage of works;</p> <p>b) If any of these species are identified during surveys, detailed management procedures must be included in the EIMP and approved prior to continuing relevant construction. Management procedures may include but not be limited to:</p> <p>i) Micro-siting of the pipeline alignment to avoid populations;</p> <p>ii) Exclusion zones around the pulp mill site as necessary; and</p> <p>iii) Translocation of individuals.</p>	<p>DEW approved Mark Wapstra (ECOTas) to be a suitably qualified person on 23 October 2007.</p> <p>The area was assessed by Mark Wapstra (ECOTas) on 30th and 31st October 2007.</p> <p>The survey report was attached in Appendix I (report 3) of EIMP Module B.</p> <p>The findings of the survey work are summarised here.</p>	<p>Five live specimens of <i>Engaeus</i> were collected from various sites, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Williams Creek (1 specimen from within the area designated as the solid waste disposal site) • Williams Creek (1 specimen from within the area designated as the reservoir site) • Unnamed creek flowing into Big Bay under powerline easement (pulp mill site) • Poorly drained ground near Bell Bay Line (effluent pipeline route) • Macquarie Rivulet tributary/drain near Bullocks Head Road (water pipeline route). <p>All specimens were identified as the non-threatened <i>Engaeus mairener</i>. No evidence of <i>E. granulatus</i> or <i>E. orramakunna</i> was found.</p>	<p>Neither <i>Engaeus granulatus</i> nor <i>Engaeus orramakunna</i> occur within project footprint, including within the mill site vegetation clearing area.</p> <p>No management measures are necessary.</p> <p>If a contrary finding arises during mill site bulk earthworks, however, and these species are discovered, work in the immediate (100 m) vicinity will cease and advice from an expert approved by DEWHA will be taken on appropriate management measures. These measures will be submitted to DEWHA for approval prior to them being implemented.</p>

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25	<p>Northern leek orchid (<i>Prasophyllum secutum</i>)</p> <p>Tailed spider orchid (<i>Caladenia caudata</i>)</p> <p>South Esk heath (<i>Epacris exserta</i>)</p> <p>Clover glycine (<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>)</p>	<p>To minimise the risk of non-detection of listed flora, Gunns Limited must:</p> <p>a) Conduct pre-construction surveys for <i>Prasophyllum secutum</i>, <i>Caladenia caudata</i>, <i>Epacris exserta</i> and <i>Glycine latrobeana</i> within the area of potential habitat for these species at appropriate times.</p> <p>b) Conduct these surveys at all construction sites associated with the pulp mill and at 'comparative sites', where populations are known to occur.</p> <p>c) Record both positive and negative search outcomes. An estimate should then be provided of the confidence in detection of these species. Methods for this estimation should follow those described by Keith (2000)*.</p> <p>d) If populations are detected at construction sites associated with the action, then their population size and area of occupancy should be measured as described by Keith (2000)* and the management procedures included in the EIMP.</p> <p>e) Disturbance of vegetation at the site must be confined to the construction corridors of the pipelines and the pulp mill site and associated infrastructure. All areas to be cleared must be clearly marked to prevent damage to listed species outside the project area. Access to project areas must be via established roads or access tracks located on areas that have been subject to surveys.</p> <p>*Keith DA (2000). Sampling Designs, field techniques and analytical methods for systematic plant population surveys. Ecological Management and Restoration, 1, 125-139.</p>	<p>DEW approved Mark Wapstra (ECOTas) to be a suitably qualified person on 23 October 2007. A survey for these species has been undertaken by him.</p> <p>The field work, analysis and conclusions are complete and a report has been prepared: <i>Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (October 2007) Assessment of proposed pulp mill and associated infrastructure footprint for the presence of Caladenia caudata, Prasophyllum secutum, Glycine latrobeana and Epacris exserta (permit condition 25). Report prepared for Gunns Limited.</i></p> <p>The survey report was included in Appendix I (report 2) of module B.</p> <p>The findings of the survey work are summarised here.</p>	<p><i>Prasophyllum secutum</i>: The species was not found within the mill site bulk earthworks area. A follow-up survey was undertaken in mid-November to coincide with the peak flowering time. The species was not found on the mill site.</p> <p><i>Caladenia caudata</i>: The species was not found within the mill site bulk earthworks area. A follow-up survey was undertaken in mid-November to coincide with the peak flowering time. The species was not found on the mill site.</p> <p><i>Epacris exserta</i>: The species was not found within the mill site bulk earthworks area. A follow-up survey was undertaken in mid-November to coincide with the peak flowering time. The species was not found on the mill site.</p> <p><i>Glycine latrobeana</i>: The species was not found within the mill site bulk earthworks area. A follow-up survey was undertaken in mid-November to coincide with the peak flowering time. The species was not found on the mill site.</p>	<p><i>Prasophyllum secutum</i>: The species was not found within the mill site bulk earthworks area</p> <p><i>Caladenia caudata</i>: The species was not found within the mill site bulk earthworks area.</p> <p><i>Epacris exserta</i>: The species was not found within the mill site bulk earthworks area.</p> <p><i>Glycine latrobeana</i>: The species was not found within the mill site bulk earthworks area</p> <p>For this module, the relevant clause of condition 25 is 25(e), which requires disturbance to be confined to the designated bulk earthworks area.</p> <p>The vegetation disturbance limit for the mill site was described in Module B. This limit is also the limit of the bulk earthworks described by this module (shown in Appendix D). Vegetation disturbance will be confined to the approved footprint. Access will be via existing roads and tracks.</p>

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26	Roadkill	<p>To manage the risks to listed threatened species associated with roadkill, Gunns Limited must, in accordance with the EIMP:</p> <p>a) Immediately following the date of this approval, establish baseline monitoring of roadkill along the East Tamar highway and other major access routes for construction.</p> <p>b) Monitor roadkill and implement response strategies, as necessary, in accordance with the EIMP if the number of road killed mammals exceeds the trigger levels in the EIMP.</p>	<p>A consulting firm, Genames, was commissioned to undertake a 3-month baseline survey of roadkill on the East Tamar Highway.</p>	<p>A report (Genames (February 2008) <i>Baseline Roadkill Monitoring Programme for Bell Bay Alliance. Report prepared for Gunns Ltd</i>) has been provided to DEWHA and is attached to this module as Appendix F.</p> <p>Rather than delay the implementation of strategies until a statistical trigger level might be available, Gunns has developed and will implement response strategies as if there were a zero trigger level for roadkilled mammals.</p> <p>Gunns will implement those strategies for the full duration of the project's construction activities, including the yet to be commenced vegetation clearing of the mill site (but not including the preliminary activity of constructing the property perimeter fence, which will not cause any appreciable increase in traffic).</p>	<p><i>Commitment 1:</i> Speed reductions on the site access road from the East Tamar Highway and internal site road networks - reduction from 60 km/hr to 40 km/hr on access road and a 20 km/hr limit on mill construction site internal networks.</p> <p><i>Commitment 2:</i> Monitoring of pulp mill access roads and removal of any roadkill carcasses to minimise risks of roadkill from carcass feeding.</p> <p><i>Commitments 3:</i> Worker traffic - implementation of a range of measures, including car pooling and bus transport, to minimise construction worker vehicle movements associated with construction of the mill.</p> <p><i>Commitment 4:</i> Worker traffic - with specific reference to bus transport for construction worker traffic, Gunns will ensure that a daily bus service from George Town or Launceston (or both) is employed when construction workers travelling from either of those locations exceeds 50.</p> <p><i>Commitment 5:</i> Other traffic - scheduling of construction heavy vehicle (ie. non-employee movement) related traffic for the minimisation of traffic during crepuscular periods (dawn and dusk) to minimise fauna roadkill</p> <p><i>Commitment 6:</i> Gunns will prepare a feasibility study into the possibility of a cross-river ferry service for transportation of workers from the West Tamar to the site.</p> <p><i>Commitment 7:</i> Site induction for all employees will include alerting them to the impact of roadkill and the need for care.</p> <p><i>Commitment 8:</i> Monitoring compliance with the above measures</p>