

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
15	Management of wedge-tailed eagle nest sites	Nest #130 must be inspected in the second week of September and the second week of November each year for 5 years, commencing in 2007. If the nest is found to be abandoned during construction or in the first breeding season after commencement of construction, this will trigger a requirement to establish a 20 ha offset area.	Nest #130 monitored for activity in 2007/08, and monitoring scheduled for subsequent breeding seasons.	Nest active in 2007/08 breeding season.	Nest monitoring schedule implemented for nest #130 and response strategy including identification of a 40 ha area containing two eagle nests for offset described in this EIMP module.
16	Offset for the loss of 200ha of native vegetation	To offset the loss and/or modification of approximately 200ha of native vegetation as a result of the project an area of at least 200ha must undergo rehabilitation activities.	Offset area identified and to be protected under covenant under the <i>Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> .	Not applicable.	<p>226 ha offset (including buffers) for rehabilitation is detailed in the EIMP including map, site description, connectivity and buffers zones. Offset area to be covenanted on the land title.</p> <p><i>Rehabilitation program methodology</i> Rehabilitation activities for the pine wilding areas and the degraded native areas will necessarily be different, reflecting the different base conditions.</p> <p>Detailed planning will occur prior to the implementation of field program. This planning will consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasmanian Government regulations and requirements regarding the clearing of pine plantation and establishment of native vegetation; • The known presence of Tasmanian threatened flora species and their conservation requirements with regard to the rehabilitation activity; • The potential presence of threatened fauna species or habitat requiring specific management; • Stream management and the maintenance of water quality; • The presence of viable native species populations (currently interspersed with the pine trees); and • The potential to exacerbate the presence or spread of a declared weed species. <p>The proposed rehabilitation program for the pine plantation area is described below. The program may be adapted during its implementation on the basis of findings as they come to hand, to ensure the best possible result.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of former pine plantations is site specific and a successful technique at one site may not necessarily produce successful results at another (Kasel <i>et al</i> 2005)⁷. An adaptive management strategy is therefore required, requiring some experimentation and modification to suit site specific individual conditions and constraints.</p> <p>The following rehabilitation methods will be implemented for the pine plantation area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commercial pine will be removed by machinery or ground based harvesting and a plan implemented for ongoing removal. 2. The area will undergo site preparation, including the construction of perimeter firebreaks, heaping or windrowing of pine residue and vegetation. 3. The area will be broadcast burnt in autumn to remove pine residue and provide a receptive ash bed. 4. The area will undergo weed/undergrowth control in summer in preparation for eucalypt planting. 5. The area will be planted in autumn with nursery grown native eucalypt species and fertiliser applied as necessary. 6. A seedling regeneration survey will be undertaken the following year, as per the Forestry Tasmania (2003) Native Silvicultural Technical Bulletin No. 6. 7. Any areas which are not deemed stocked by the regeneration survey will undergo remedial planting, with a follow-up regeneration survey conducted in these areas.

⁷ Kasel S. *et al* (2005) Rehabilitation of Former Pine Plantations. A Practitioners Guide. Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment, Melbourne.

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					<p>8. Declared weed infestations will be assessed with the appropriate species specific control methods employed, as per DPIW weed control guidelines.</p> <p>9. The progress and success of the program will be monitored on a 6 monthly basis and appropriate remediation or different methodologies applied in the event the rehabilitation is unsuccessful.</p> <p>10. An appropriate long term management schedule will be implemented on the completion of the rehabilitation, which will include monitoring for weeds, dumped rubbish, uncontrolled access and so on, and the implementation of an ecological burning regime (if required). Management actions relevant and appropriate to any emergent threats to the rehabilitation objectives will be implemented if and as necessary.</p> <p>The following methods will be implemented for the native vegetation areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The area of native vegetation will be assessed for its long term viability and determination of what management is required for ongoing maintenance and improvement of the native vegetation communities. 2. Areas requiring rehabilitation will be assessed. 3. Weed infestations will be assessed with the appropriate species specific control methods employed, as per Tasmanian Department of Primary Industry and Water weed control guidelines. 4. The progress and success of the program will be monitored on a 6 monthly basis and appropriate remediation or different methodologies applied in the event the rehabilitation is unsuccessful. 5. An appropriate long term management schedule will be implemented on the completion of the rehabilitation, which will include monitoring for weeds, dumped rubbish, uncontrolled access and so on, and the implementation of an ecological burning regime (if required). Management actions relevant and appropriate to any emergent threats to the rehabilitation objectives will be implemented if and as necessary. <p>The planning stage of the rehabilitation program of the pine plantation and native vegetation areas will commence following the Gunns Limited Board giving the project Notice to Proceed (NTP).</p> <p>Rehabilitation success will be measured by habitat condition assessment, as described in section 1d. The rehabilitation program will continue until it has been confirmed to be successful with no further active rehabilitation activities required. It is anticipated that this will occur in the 4th year after NTP</p>
17	Protection of habitat for listed mammal species	To protect potential habitat for threatened mammal species a network of reserves totalling at least 150ha must be established at the pulp mill site.	Reserve area identified and to be protected under covenant under the <i>Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> .	Not applicable.	<p>150 ha reserve identified at the pulp mill site. For construction activities on the pulp mill site the reserve will be protected through implementation of the following management measures. Visual monitoring program to be implemented. Reserve to be covenanted on the land title.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delineate all construction areas (condition 20(b)): 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) • 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.

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					Implement measures to minimise erosion and control stormwater and 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.
18	Protection of habitat for the swift parrot	To maintain foraging habitat for the swift parrot a reserve of at least 34ha of <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> or <i>E. globulus</i> must be established.	Reserve areas identified and to be protected under covenant under the Tasmanian <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> .	Not applicable.	35 ha reserve containing <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland identified. Visual monitoring program to be implemented. Reserve area and buffer zones to be covenanted on their respective land titles.