

Ms Mandy Trueman  
Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security  
GPO Box 3765  
DARWIN NT 0801

Dear Ms Trueman

**Re: Invitation to comment - Pancho Beef - Mathison Station Land Clearing**

The Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS) has assessed the information contained in the above application and provide the following comments:

**Flora and Fauna Division**

**Cumulative clearing impact assessment**

The proposal will result in clearing approximately 6.92% of the vegetation on Mathison Station, which has a total area of 65,250ha. National Vegetation Information System mapping indicates that the proposal will impact on one mapped vegetation community (Eucalyptus mid woodland/Erythrophleum low open woodland/Chrysopogon low tussock grassland), which is relatively common on Mathison Station.

Currently, 530ha (0.8%) of native vegetation has been cleared on Mathison Station. The proposed clearing would result in a total cumulative clearing of 5013ha, representing 7.7% of all vegetation on Mathison Station and 9% of the mapped vegetation community on the station.

Mathison Station occurs within the Birdum subregion of the Sturt Plateau Bioregion. A total of 0.3% of the subregion is currently mapped as cleared. The proposal would increase the area of cleared native vegetation within the subregion by 0.1%. The affected vegetation community is currently 98.4% intact. The proposal will increase the area cleared by 1.1%.

Mathison Station occurs within the Sturt Plateau Bioregion. A total of 1.1% of the bioregion is currently mapped as cleared. The proposed clearing of intact native vegetation will increase the total area of the bioregion cleared by <0.1%. Currently, the affected vegetation community is 98.4% intact. The proposal would increase the cumulative clearing by 1.1% (within the bioregion, this vegetation type only occurs in one bioregion).

A summary of the cumulative effects of the proposed clearing at the property, subregional and bioregional scale is provided in Table 2, **Attachment 1**.

**Threatened species**

There have been no comprehensive biodiversity surveys in the proposed area. Based on a search of DEPWS databases within 50km of the site, expert knowledge of species' habitat requirements, and

information about habitats occurring within the site, eleven species classified as threatened under the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976* (TPWC Act) and/or *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) may occur within or immediately adjacent to the site:

Table 1 – Threatened species with the potential to occur within or adjacent to the Application Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	TPWC Act*	EPBC Act**
Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Gouldian Finch	<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Vulnerable	Endangered
Victoria River Squat Snail	<i>Trachiopsis victoriana</i>	Vulnerable	-
Grey Falcon	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Pale Field-rat	<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	Vulnerable	-
Crested Shrike-tit (northern)	<i>Falcunculus frontatus whitei</i>	Near Threatened	Vulnerable
Mertens' Water Monitor	<i>Varanus mertensi</i>	Vulnerable	-
Red Goshawk	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Ghost Bat	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Near Threatened	Vulnerable
Yellow-spotted Monitor	<i>Varanus panoptes</i>	Vulnerable	-
Common Brushtail Possum (north-western)	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i>	Near Threatened	Vulnerable

\* *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976*

\*\* *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)

**Australian Painted Snipe:** The Australian Painted Snipe is a nomadic and sparsely distributed bird with few known nesting locations in the Northern Territory (NT), but knowledge of this species is limited due to its cryptic and secretive behaviour. The Australian Painted Snipe is often recorded in temporary or infrequently inundated wetlands, having a preference for shallow inland and coastal wetlands. It is often observed in sparse, open habitat with some cover in the form of grass or sedge tussocks, in or near shallow muddy pools. The Flora and Fauna Division considers that the potential impact to the Australian Painted-snipe is low as the planned clearing does not intersect suitable wetland habitat.

**Gouldian Finch:** Habitat preference of this species changes seasonally, preferring rocky upland woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus tintinnans* (or similar species such as *E. leucophloia*) for nesting hollows and within proximity of persistent waterholes or springs in the breeding season, and moving to lowland grassy systems during the non-breeding season. A site inspection by the Flora and Fauna Division confirmed that the vegetation is unsuitable for a breeding habitat and comprises largely *E. tetradonta/Corymbia* woodland. There are several historical records of the species from the Victoria Highway which is adjacent to Mathison Station. Although suitable foraging habitat occurs on the site, the area of habitat that is proposed to be cleared is small in comparison to the area of potentially suitable foraging habitat across the property, subregion and bioregion (Table 2).

**Victoria River Squat Snail:** This species is known from limestone outcrops, sinkholes and adjacent woodland habitats in the region. Sinkholes and limestone outcrops have been excluded from clearing and appropriate native vegetation buffers have been put in place as per the NT Planning Scheme Land Clearing Guidelines (NTPS LCG), the potential impact on this species is considered low.

**Grey Falcon:** This species is highly nomadic and sparsely distributed with few known nesting locations, and the majority of Territory records are from arid and semi-arid areas. It prefers timbered lowland plains, especially those that are acacia-dominated, and interspersed with tree-lined watercourses, but may forage in open grassland areas. Despite the presence of suitable foraging habitat the likelihood of significant

populations in or adjacent to the area proposed for clearing is considered to be low due to the relatively small proportion of habitat impacted and the confirmed absence of large trees that would be suitable for nesting.

Pale Field-rat: This species may occur within NT Portion 7061. The species was historically common across its range but has undergone significant declines possibly associated with changes to fire regime. They typically inhabit dense vegetation along creeks, and it is unlikely that suitable habitat occurs within the clearing footprint. The Flora and Fauna Division considers that there is a very low likelihood that the proposed clearing at Mathison Station would have a significant impact on any regional population of the species.

Crested Shrike-tit: This species occurs sparsely in eucalypt woodlands in the Top End. The majority of records are known from the northern Sturt Plateau and Katherine region. Whilst suitable habitat likely occurs on the site, the area of habitat that is proposed to be cleared is small in comparison to the area of potentially suitable habitat across the range of the (sub-) population of this species on the Sturt Plateau and south of Katherine. From a regional perspective, habitat for the species across the Sturt Plateau is relatively intact with high connectivity. The proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to the significant loss or fragmentation of suitable habitat for the species. Consequently, the Flora and Fauna Division considers that there is a low likelihood that the proposed clearing at Mathison Station would have a significant negative impact on the regional (sub-) population of the species.

Red Goshawk: This species typically inhabits tall eucalypt open forests and riparian systems associated with watercourses, which support large nesting trees. Given the absence of major watercourses that support large nesting trees from the proposed clearing footprint and the retention of native vegetation within a corridor/wetland and landscape buffer network, the potential impacts on Red Goshawk from the proposed clearing are likely to be low.

Common Brushtail Possum (northwest): This species occurs mainly in tall eucalypt open forests with large hollow-bearing trees. Staff from the Flora and Fauna Division visited the site and noted the absence of vegetation with suitable denning habitat for this species. While there is potential for this species to be present, it is unlikely to occur in high densities due to the absence of preferred habitat. Potential habitat may occur in riparian vegetation to the south of the application area. This area has been appropriately buffered from the proposed clearing.

Yellow-spotted Monitor, Mertens' Water Monitor: These species may occur within NT Portion 7061. These species were historically common across their range but have recently undergone significant declines due to the spread of cane toads. Both species are known to forage in agricultural, modified environments and riparian ecosystems, respectively. The proposed land use is likely to still provide suitable foraging habitat for the Yellow-spotted Monitor. Habitat for Mertens' Water Monitor occurs along waterways, which have been excluded and appropriately buffered from the clearing footprint. The Flora and Fauna Division further notes that historic declines to both species are attributed to Cane Toads. The proposed clearing and intended use are unlikely to exacerbate the threat to individuals.

Ghost Bat: Roosting sites (particularly caves) are critical for the maintenance of this species. Roosting habitats has been recorded in the local region but is unlikely to occur within the application area. This is due to an absence of rocky areas that have the potential to support cave systems. There is high potential that the species uses the application area for foraging habitat. The application poses a low risk to foraging habitat due to the intact nature of vegetation in the local area and broader subregion and bioregion (Table 1).

## **Wetlands and drainage depressions**

Drainage areas, waterways and wetlands are important areas for biodiversity as they may support higher species diversity than the surrounding landscape and may act as an important refuge for species during the dry season. Wetlands and riparian vegetation associated with these systems are considered sensitive and/or significant vegetation under the NT Planning Scheme. The Applicant has correctly identified and excluded the waterways, wetlands, sinkhole and riparian vegetation from the clearing polygons. The placement of the polygons also ensures all of the features have the minimum buffer recommended in the NTPS LCG.

The NTPS LCG recommend that applications include appropriate buffers of native vegetation along property boundaries. The application provided justification for not meeting the minimum buffer requirement for the boundary north and east of Polygon E. However, the Flora and Fauna Division recommends the inclusion of boundary buffers where clearing occurs adjacent to native vegetation on adjoining properties, in order to maximise options for retention of native vegetation corridors in the context of potential future clearing applications.

## **Wildlife corridors and buffers**

Wildlife or landscape corridors provide a link of native vegetation suitable as wildlife habitat joining two or more larger areas of intact native vegetation. Polygons A and E have a linear footprint of approximately 9.1km and are separated by a vegetated corridor of less than 90m. As a default, the NTPS LCG recommend that clearing configurations incorporate a corridor network of one corridor per linear kilometre of clearing. The NTPS LCG recommend that for clearing applications  $\geq 500$ ha that each corridor has a minimum width of 200m. Alternatively, the applicant may prefer to reconfigure Polygons A and E and incorporate a single large wildlife corridor in a north/south direction.

The Flora and Fauna Division notes that the applicant has appropriately sited the clearing polygons to avoid impacting important habitat for threatened species and significant and/or sensitive natural features.

The current configuration of Polygon A and E does not meet the minimum recommended wildlife corridor configuration and will impact on landscape connectivity for wildlife through the application area. The Flora and Fauna Division recommends that the applicant reconfigure polygons A and E to incorporate the minimum recommended corridor network configuration specified in the NTPS LCG. Alternatively, the applicant may propose an alternative configuration with a single broad north/south corridor provided it achieves landscape connectivity for wildlife.

## **Rangelands Division**

### **Land Assessment Branch**

A field inspection was undertaken by DEPWS staff on 14 and 15 March 2023.

The proposed clearing area is predominantly a mixed *Corymbia*, *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Erythrophleum chlorostachyum* open woodland. The only exception was Land Type 7 (as identified by the applicant), an imperfectly drained *Melaleuca viridiflora*, *Melaleuca nervosa* low open forest. Significant *E. tetrodonta* dieback is evident across most of the clearing area.

Riparian buffers were inspected along 'Aldersyde' creek in the south, Duckhole swamp in the north, and the drainage channel mapped as Land Unit 5 by the applicant between clearing polygons B, C and D. All riparian buffers were found to be sufficient.

The information collected by the Department generally supports the land type mapping and land capability assessment provided by the applicant, though it should be noted there is significant variation within some

land units provided (particularly Land Unit 4). However, this does not change the overall land capability assessment, the proposed area is suitable for non-irrigated improved pasture for grazing and hay production.

### Weed Management Branch

In the absence of a physical inspection of the site associated with this application, a desktop assessment of the NT Weeds Database for NT Portion 7061, surrounding parcels and roads revealed data records of the following:

Common Names	Botanical Names	Declared
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Class A
Devils claw	<i>Martynia annua</i>	Class A
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Class A
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Class B
Grader grass	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Class B
Sida - spiny head	<i>Sida acuta</i>	Class B
Hyptis	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Class B

All land in the Northern Territory is subject to the *Weeds Management Act 2001* (WM Act). The WM Act describes the legal requirements and responsibilities that apply to all persons, owners and occupiers of land regarding declared and potential weeds. General duties described in Division 1 of the WM Act include the requirement for owners or occupiers of land to take all reasonable measures to prevent land being infested with a declared weed, and to prevent a declared weed from spreading. There are additional duties including a prohibition on buying, selling, cultivating, moving or propagating any declared weed.

There are four types of classifications for a declared or potential weed under the WM Act: Class A (to be eradicated); Class B (growth and spread to be controlled); Class C (not to be introduced into the Territory or part of the Territory); and Class D (prevent the growth and spread by actions of persons).

Gamba grass, mimosa, grader grass and bellyache bush are subject to statutory weed management plans. Management obligations outlined in this plan must be adhered to by all land holders.

The proponent must ensure that all vehicles and machinery are free of weeds, weed seeds, soil and vegetative material prior to entering or exiting the site. Vehicles must avoid driving through weeds already present on-site to prevent further spread. Vehicles and machinery exhibiting such material must be thoroughly washed down before entering/departing.

The applicant should carry out vehicle and equipment hygiene controls in line with the key principles for weed spread prevention as outlined in the Weed Management Branch document '*Preventing Weed Spread is Everybody's Business*', the document is available online<sup>1</sup> and details the pathways through, which weeds are spread and provides actions to reduce weed spread. Proponents seeking to develop land for any purpose should address these actions.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://denr.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0011/257987/preventing-weed-spread.pdf](https://denr.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/257987/preventing-weed-spread.pdf)

The applicant should detail methods, treatments and timing for effective weed management on the site during the development, so that weeds are satisfactorily managed at completion of works for the site and access roads and or tracks.

Any works that cause disturbance to native vegetation and soils will create conditions favourable for the growth of weed species and control should be undertaken as necessary in these areas. It is a general recommendation that weed control prior to seed set is carried out in all areas affected by the proposed project.

The Weed Management Branch would like to reiterate the need for weed control and weed hygiene practices during proposed land clearing processes to ensure that vehicle and machinery will need to be clean of weeds and soils containing weeds prior to commencement and washed down after.

As the commencement of bulldozing is to occur after the beginning of the wet season; chemical treatment of weed species on the areas to be cleared during the wet season, prior to seeding, is recommended. This is particularly relevant for the grassy weed species gamba grass and mission grass. Ongoing herbicide treatment of weed species will be required on site until preferred species are established and maintained.

The Weed Management Branch may conduct inspections of the proposed site to ensure weeds have not been spread or introduced to the site.

Further information as to the management requirements and copies of the statutory weed management plans are available online<sup>2</sup> or alternatively contact the Weed Management Branch for further advice on (08) 8999 4567.

### **Vegetation Assessment Unit**

The clearing of vegetation will be assessed in accordance with the *Pastoral Land Act 1992* and subordinate instruments. It is noted that the proposed clearing will generate an estimated 625,000CO<sub>2</sub>e. This assessment of the land clearing under the *Pastoral Land Act 1992* will not include an assessment of the suitability of the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Plan, which has been referred under *the Environment Protection Act 2019* in response to the Large Emitters Policy.

### **Water Resources Division**

The application proposes to clear 4517ha of land for the development of non-irrigated improved pasture on NT Portion 7061 (Land). The land is located within the Daly Roper Beetaloo Water Control District and is not subject to a water allocation plan. The application does not propose to take water for the required land clearing.

Land to be cleared is unaffected by storm surge flooding. Contamination risks from clearing to nearby waterways is negligible.

Take of surface and groundwater for commercial purposes requires an extraction licence under the *Water Act 1992*. Public information about water resource management is available on the DEPWS website<sup>3</sup>.

For licensing requirements please contact Water Resources (08) 8999 4455 or by email to [water.licensing@nt.gov.au](mailto:water.licensing@nt.gov.au)

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<sup>2</sup> <https://nt.gov.au/environment/weeds/weed-management-planning>

<sup>3</sup> <https://depws.nt.gov.au/water>

## Bushfires NT Division

Under the *Bushfires Management Act 2016*, the applicant is reminded that the minimum standard for a fire access trail (firebreak) is for the trail to be clear to a minimum width of 4m, as a mineral earth (machine cut) break, sprayed with herbicide (chemical break) and/or slashed to a height of no more than 50mm with the slashed material removed within the perimeter boundary of the land. Fire access trails are to be maintained by the developer/owner until such time as the property is sold or otherwise disposed of. The applicant is requested to dispose of any felled timber resulting from the clearing of fire access trails.

The owner/lessee is advised that the property falls within the Savanna Fire Management Zone, with specific conditions within the *Bushfires Management Act 2016* for the land owner/lessee to prevent fire from leaving their property.

To enquire about a Permit to Burn, contact a local Fire Management Officer or a Fire Warden at Bushfires NT Katherine office (08 8973 8871).

## Environment Division

The information provided regarding the proposal does not appear to trigger licensing requirements under the *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998* (WMPC Act).

Should the proponent collect, transport, store, recycle or treat listed wastes on a commercial or fee for service basis as part of the premises development, then an Environment Protection Approval or Licence will be required to authorise the activity under the WMPC Act. Any listed wastes generated during the construction or operation of the facility must be transported by an appropriately licensed waste handler to an appropriately licensed facility for treatment, recycling and/or disposal.

There are statutory obligations under the WMPC Act that require all persons to take all measures that are reasonable and practicable to prevent or minimise pollution or environmental harm and reduce the amount of waste. The proponent is required to comply at all times with the WMPC Act, including the General Environmental Duty under section 12 of the WMPC Act. There is also requirement to obtain an authorisation prior to conducting any of the activities listed in Schedule 2 of the WMPC Act.

Guidelines to assist proponents to avoid environmental impacts are available on the NT EPA website<sup>4</sup>.

To help satisfy the General Environmental Duty, the proponent is advised to take notice of the list of environmental considerations below. The list is not exhaustive and the proponent is responsible for ensuring their activities comply with the WMPC Act. The WMPC Act, administered by the NT EPA and the Environment Regulation Division in DEPWS, is separate to and not reduced or affected in any way by other legislation administered by other departments or authorities. Authorised Officers in DEPWS or the NT EPA may take enforcement action or issue statutory instruments should there be non-compliance with the WMPC Act. The proponent is responsible for ensuring their activities comply with the WMPC Act.

A non-exhaustive list of environmental issues that should be considered to help satisfy the environmental duty are listed below.

- 1. Dust:** The proposed activities have the potential to generate dust, particularly during the dry season. The proponent must ensure that nuisance dust and/or nuisance airborne particles are not discharged or emitted beyond the boundaries of the premises.

2. **Noise:** The proponent is to ensure that the noise levels from the proposed premises comply with the latest version of the NT EPA Management Framework Guideline<sup>5</sup>.
3. **Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC):** The proponent must ensure that pollution and/or environment harm do not result from soil erosion.

The ESC measures should be employed prior to and throughout the construction stage of the development. Larger projects should plan, install and maintain ESC measures in accordance with the current International Erosion and Sediment Control Association (IECA) Australia guidelines and specifications.

Where sediment basins are required by the development, the NT EPA recommends the use of at least Type B basins, unless prevented by site specific topography or other physical constraints.

Basic advice for small development projects is provided by the NT EPA document: Guidelines to Prevent Pollution from Building Sites<sup>6</sup> and Keeping Our Stormwater Clean<sup>7</sup>.

4. **Water:** If this activity requires the discharge of waste to water or could cause water to be polluted then a waste discharge licence under the *Water Act 1992* (NT) may be required. Please refer to the Guidelines<sup>8</sup>.
5. **Storage:** If an Environment Protection Approval or Environment Protection Licence is not required, the proponent should store liquids only in secure bunded areas in accordance with VIC EPA Publication 1698: Liquid storage and handling guidelines, June 2018, as amended. Where these guidelines are not relevant, the storage should be at least 110% of the total capacity of the largest vessel in the area. Where an Environment Protection Approval or Environment Protection Licence is required, the proponent must only accept, handle or store at the premises listed waste, including asbestos, as defined by the WMPC Act, in accordance with that authorisation.
6. **Site Contamination:** If the proposal relates to a change of land use or if the site is contaminated, including as a result from historical activities such as cyclones, a contaminated land assessment maybe required in accordance with the National Environment Protection (Assessment for Site Contamination) Measure (ASC NEPM). The proponent is encouraged to refer to the information provided on the NT EPA website<sup>9</sup>; and the NT Contaminated Land Guidelines<sup>10</sup>.
7. **Waste Management - Import and Export of Fill:** The proposed activities have the potential to generate fill and/or involve the importation of fill for use on-site. Untested fill material may already be present on the site. All fill imported or generated and exported as part of the activity, must either be certified virgin excavated natural material (VENM) or be sampled and tested in line with the most relevant guideline listed below and be shown to meet at least one of the applicable standards below:
  - NSW EPA Sampling design part 1 - application - Contaminated Land Guideline<sup>11</sup>; or

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<sup>5</sup> [https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/566356/noise\\_management\\_framework\\_guideline.pdf](https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/566356/noise_management_framework_guideline.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0010/284680/guideline\\_prevent\\_pollution\\_building\\_sites.pdf](https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/284680/guideline_prevent_pollution_building_sites.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/284676/guideline\\_keeping\\_stormwater\\_clean\\_builders\\_guide.pdf](https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/284676/guideline_keeping_stormwater_clean_builders_guide.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> [https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/950603/guidelines-waste-discharge-licensing.pdf](https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/950603/guidelines-waste-discharge-licensing.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/your-environment/assessment-site-contamination>

<sup>10</sup> [https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0020/434540/guideline\\_contaminated\\_land.pdf](https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/434540/guideline_contaminated_land.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/contaminated-land/22p3915-sampling-design-guidelines-part1.pdf?la=en&hash=C12162FBB9438F9BF59782EE4E4A953AE569913D>



- NSW EPA Sampling design part 2 - Interpretation - Contaminated Land Guideline<sup>12</sup>; or
- New South Wales EPA Excavated Natural Material (ENM) Order 2014 (the excavated natural material order 2014<sup>13</sup>; or
- New South Wales EPA Recovered Aggregate Order 2014 (The recovered aggregate order 2014)<sup>14</sup> or
- The definition of Waste fill detailed in the South Australian EPA Current criteria for the classification of waste—including Industrial and Commercial Waste (Listed) and Waste Soil , 2009 (Solid waste disposal)<sup>15</sup>.

All imported fill material must be accompanied by details of its nature, origin, volume, testing and transportation details. All records must be retained and made available to authorised officers, upon request. The proponent should also consider the following NT EPA fact sheets: How to avoid the dangers of accepting illegal fill onto your land<sup>16</sup>, and Illegal Dumping - What You Need to Know<sup>17</sup>.

- 8. Odour or Smoke:** The proposed activities may have the potential to create odours and/or smoke. The proponent must ensure that nuisance odours or smoke are not emitted beyond the boundaries of the premises.

Should you have any further queries regarding these comments, please contact the Development Coordination Branch by email [DevelopmentAssessment.DEPWS@nt.gov.au](mailto:DevelopmentAssessment.DEPWS@nt.gov.au) or phone (08) 8999 4446.

Yours sincerely



Maria Wauchope  
Executive Director Rangelands

26 July 2023

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/contaminated-land/22p3916-sampling-design-guidelines-part2.pdf?la=en&hash=56F1C2DB8A6DAC3303C676F679719A661DAA97D2>

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/~/\\_media/EPA/Corporate%20Site/resources/waste/rro14-excavated-natural-material.ashx](https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/~/_media/EPA/Corporate%20Site/resources/waste/rro14-excavated-natural-material.ashx)

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/waste/rro14-aggregate.pdf?la=en&hash=24FDF5D724F45D65BECDF2BB1AA0791A41B3E6C8>

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/4771346\\_current\\_waste\\_criteria.pdf](https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/4771346_current_waste_criteria.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> [https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/285728/factsheet\\_avoid\\_danger\\_accepting\\_illegal\\_fill\\_to\\_your\\_land.pdf](https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/285728/factsheet_avoid_danger_accepting_illegal_fill_to_your_land.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> [https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0008/285740/factsheet\\_illegal\\_dumping\\_what\\_you\\_need\\_know.pdf](https://ntepa.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/285740/factsheet_illegal_dumping_what_you_need_know.pdf)

# Attachment 1

Table 2. Cumulative Impact Assessment based on NT National Vegetation Information System mapping<sup>18</sup>. Area values were calculated using the GDA 1994 Australian Albers projected coordinate system.

	Area/community of measurement	Current area remnant (ha)	Current area cleared (ha)	Proposed additional clearing (ha)	Area that would remain intact (ha)
<b>BIOREGION</b>	Sturt Plateau (all vegetation communities)	9,752,271 (98.9%)	105,316 (1.1%)	4483	9,747,788 (98.9%)
	U+ ^Euc tetrodonta,Euc miniata,Corymbia bleeseri\^tree\7i;M ^Erythrophleum chlorostachys,Buchanania obovata,Euc tetrodonta\^tree\6r;G ^Chrysopogon fallax,Triodia bitextura,Sorghum plumosum\^tussock grass,hummock grass\1c	394,251 (98.4%)	6,336 (1.6%)	4483	389,767 (97.3%)
<b>SUBREGION</b>	Birdum (all vegetation communities)	3,503,898 (97.7%)	80,858 (2.3%)	4483	3,499,415 (97.6%)
	U+ ^Euc tetrodonta,Euc miniata,Corymbia bleeseri\^tree\7i;M ^Erythrophleum chlorostachys,Buchanania obovata,Euc tetrodonta\^tree\6r;G ^Chrysopogon fallax,Triodia bitextura,Sorghum plumosum\^tussock grass,hummock grass\1c	394,251 (98.4%)	6,336 (1.6%)	4483	389,767 (97.3%)
<b>PROPERTY</b>	Mathison Station (all vegetation communities)	64,631 (99.2%)	530 (0.8%)	4483	60,148 (92.3%)
	U+ ^Euc tetrodonta,Euc miniata,Corymbia bleeseri\^tree\7i;M ^Erythrophleum chlorostachys,Buchanania obovata,Euc tetrodonta\^tree\6r;G ^Chrysopogon fallax,Triodia bitextura,Sorghum plumosum\^tussock grass,hummock grass\1c	52,951 (99.4%)	320 (0.6%)	4483	48,467 (91%)

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.ntlis.nt.gov.au/metadata/export\\_data?type=html&metadata\\_id=B75510B92F680755E040CD9B2144596C](http://www.ntlis.nt.gov.au/metadata/export_data?type=html&metadata_id=B75510B92F680755E040CD9B2144596C)