

Attachment C - Terms of reference (TOR) for a proponent
initiated EIS referral

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Sweetwater Agricultural Development - Stage 1

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Proponent Details Summary

Proposal	Sweetwater Agricultural Development Stage 1
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Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

The Sweetwater Agricultural Development Stage 1 proposal (the proposal) involves the clearing and development of a proposed minimum of 3,269.37 hectares of land for cropping and associated farm infrastructure, on NT Portion 1584 and a small component of Portion 3221 of Spirit Hills Pastoral Lease in the Keep River catchment of the Northern Territory. AAM has established a three-stage development plan for the Spirit Hills lease area. The name 'Sweetwater' is taken from historic naming of a local area on Spirit Hills Station.

The proposal has been referred by Southern Cross Agri Pty Ltd, a wholly owned entity of AAM Investment Group (AAM), for assessment by the Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA) under the *Environment Protection Act 2019* (EP Act) at the level of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS).

The proposal has simultaneously been referred to the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Water (DCCEEW) for assessment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The proposal will be assessed under the bilateral agreement between the Northern Territory Government (NTG) and the Commonwealth Government in relation to the EPBC Act.

An overall Stage 1 development envelope of 4,524.52 hectares encompasses the farm and infrastructure components, buffer zones, and allows for on-site farm layout adaptability within the parameters of any approvals received. The proposed end use is agricultural cropping, consistent with the adjacent Ord River Irrigation Area and production activities currently undertaken and proposed for the adjoining Legune Station pastoral lease.

The Stage 1 development will commence upon receipt of all required approvals, with the intention that dryland, or non-irrigated farming can begin in or before 2028. Selected crops including corn, cotton, sorghum, chickpeas, mung beans and other grain legumes and cereals will be grown in various rotations in this permanent agricultural development.

The proposal components, as outlined in the referral, include:

Table 1. Proposal Components

Component	Estimated extent
Clearing and development of land for agricultural cropping, including on-farm water distribution and drainage networks and unsealed farm vehicle access tracks.	3,269.37 hectares
Clearing and development of land for infrastructure, including machinery sheds, chemical storage facilities, silos and other commodity storage infrastructure, and farm workforce accommodation.	Included above
Construction of levee banks	43 kilometres 126 hectares
River crossings	17.09 hectares
On-site retention of stormwater for use in cropping	200 hectares (within farm footprint; location to be determined) 10 GL storage
Potential Keep River crossings for future (Sweetwater Stage 3) access and service provision.	Three (3) – these are existing crossings currently used to support land management activities <i>Note: this excludes additional crossings utilised by traditional owners on the site presently</i>
Retained vegetation in areas not to be developed for farms or infrastructure	1,255.15 hectares; remainder of land within Stage 1 envelope.
Cultural heritage exclusion zone within Stage 1 envelope (Spirit Hills)	314.43 hectares

Following the completion of the clearing, development and construction phase, the project will shift to farming operations. This referral relates to the development of a cropping system which is not irrigated by external water supply (that is, from either groundwater or through the adjacent Ord River irrigation network). On-farm retention of a proportion of wet season rainfall is proposed.

Future extensions (which are not the subject of this referral) include an additional 24,685 hectares of development envelopes across the proposed Sweetwater Stages 2 and 3.

It is anticipated that irrigation options will be fully investigated and developed for Stages 1, 2 and 3 at an appropriate time in the future based on the finalisation of an already proposed inter-governmental agreement and investigations on water supply alternatives currently being undertaken by the NT Government.

This is a long-term (100 year plus) food and fibre proposal with no foreseeable decommissioning plans. Should decommissioning be required in the future, it is expected that the proponent will refer any relevant decommissioning plans to the environmental regulators at that time.

Further details on this proposal and its assessment are on the NT EPA's website. This includes

- The referral, including summaries of extensive agricultural development and environmental impact investigations completed for the area since the mid-1970s;
- Submissions received on the referral; and
- The notice of decision and statement of reasons for the NT EPA's decision for an EIS.

1.2 Background

The agricultural development of the Keep River and Knox Creek Plains region has been envisaged for decades, in line with the expansion of the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA), irrigated by Lakes Argyle and Kununurra.

This region is referenced nationally due to its abundance of natural resources (underutilised fresh water and suitable land and soil types) as being the future 'food bowl of Australia and Southeast Asia'.

Since 2010, the nearby ~7,500ha Goomig (or Weaber Plain) farm area has been developed and farmed, with the ~5,000ha Knox development currently under way. Both are located within the Keep River catchment, within which the proposed Sweetwater development is located.

A significant number of environmental surveys and assessments, cultural heritage investigations, land capability assessments, water supply, groundwater and surface water impact assessments and biodiversity assessments have been conducted since the 1970s over this parcel of land and throughout the broader region.

Additionally, native title has been determined and a multitude of historical and current cultural heritage assessments have been conducted with the knowledge that agricultural development is planned for the area. This existing detailed survey work has been essential to assist the planning and scoping of the proposed development across the Spirit Hills pastoral lease.

The Sweetwater Stage 1 proposal aligns with the expressed intention of the NT Government, through the Northern Territory Land Corporation (NTLC), to develop the Keep River area for agriculture.

The Australian Government's National Water Grid Fund is supporting the rigorous scientific, environmental, social and economic assessment of the irrigation supply options to the Keep River Plains area in which the

Sweetwater Project is located. This is further supported by the NTG's feasibility assessment of irrigated agriculture on the Keep River Plains, completed in 2019.

The Western Australian State Government and the Australian Federal Government have both supported the construction of the Kimberley Cotton Company's Kununurra cotton gin, with statutory approvals facilitation, grants and a Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility (NAIF) loan underwriting the establishment of local cotton processing. This enabling infrastructure provides the opportunity for commercially viable agricultural expansion in the region based around a core rotation crop in cotton.

This project aligns with the strategic intent of both the NT and Australian Governments in relation to sustainable development of food and fibre production and water management systems in Northern Australia.

The Sweetwater Stage 1 development will establish at least 3,269.37 hectares of farms for broadacre food and fibre production. The farm lots will be supplemented by supporting infrastructure including levee banks and drainage networks, unsealed on-farm tracks, crossings and roads, on-site farm sheds and worker accommodation facilities, and associated infrastructure.

The land will be cleared and stick-raked, surveyed and prepared for initial levelling. Laser buckets are intended to be used to ensure that each field is designed to maximise farming efficiency and yield. Property design plans will include water capture and reuse facilities wherever possible, to maximise rainwater use efficiency, minimise any off-site impacts from farm runoff, and to prepare for potential future irrigation activities.

All infrastructure will be designed and constructed with consideration of sustainable resources and technology – for example, solar power and satellite connectivity – which will also likely be adopted to ensure timely monitoring, management and reporting on any obligations arising from the Sweetwater Stage 1 environmental approvals.

1.3 Assessment under Bilateral Agreement

Approval under the EPBC Act is required for an action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES), or a significant impact on the environment on Commonwealth land. Preliminary assessment of the MNES present on the proposal area or within a ten kilometre buffer indicates that the EPBC-listed species known, likely or which may occur include 27 bird species, 5 mammal species, 6 reptile and two sawfish species.

1.4 Other related approvals

The proposal location is on the Spirit Hills Pastoral Lease (PPL1200). A Pastoral Land Clearing (PLC) and Non-Pastoral Use (NPU) permit will be sought under the *Pastoral Land Act 1992*.

1.5 Assessment timeline

Table 2. Assessment timeline

Key assessment milestones	Proposed / Completion date
Proponent submits the referral for a proponent initiated EIS with draft TOR and SOR	4 July 2025
NT EPA accepts the proponent initiated EIS referral with draft TOR and SOR	25 July 2025
Consultation period commences on proponent initiated EIS referral with draft TOR	28 July 2025
Close of public consultation period	25 August 2025
NT EPA decides assessment method and approves terms of reference	15 September 2025
Draft EIS submitted to the NT EPA	23 March 2026
Public and government authority consultation period	20 March 2026
Direction to prepare supplement issued (if required)	5 May 2026
Supplement submitted	22 June 2026
Public and government authority consultation period	7 July 2026
Assessment report provided to Minister	18 August 2026
NT Minister's approval decision	TBA

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Part 2: Matters to be addressed in the EIS

2.1 Executive summary of the draft EIS

The EIS Executive Summary must be prepared as a stand-alone document, able to be provided on request to interested parties who may not wish to read the full EIS.

The EIS Executive Summary must include a clear and concise summary of:

- an overview of the proposal
- the environmental implications of the proposal
- the approvals process
- a description of the function of the EIS in the context of the approvals process
- the site selection process
- the existing environment including the location of the nearest sensitive receptors
- the proposed activities
- a summary of the potential environmental impacts of the proposal
- measures to avoid, mitigate, and, if applicable, offset potential impacts; and
- justification for not incorporating a decommissioning or closure plan for the proposed development.

2.2 Proposal description and overview

The proposal description and overview is to include

- summary table/s listing the key physical components of the proposal, their maximum spatial extent or quantity;
- maps, figures, images, diagrams and flow charts as required to support the summaries;
- description of any variations or modifications to the proposal since the referral information was submitted; and
- where there is uncertainty in the detailed design, footprint, capacity or life of the proposal, clearly explain the approach to resolving this uncertainty and the provide the maximum extent or range for each parameter.

2.2.1 Clearing and development phase/s

The draft EIS requires a detailed description of all clearing, development and construction aspects of the proposal to be provided in the draft EIS. Table 2 provides the minimum information requirements to be included as part of the matters to be addressed in the draft EIS.

2.2.2 Farming operations

The draft EIS requires a description of the proposed farming operations of the proposal. Table 2 includes the minimum information requirements to be included as part of the matters to be addressed in relation to operational activities.

2.2.3 Rehabilitation and closure

The proponent has advised that there are no foreseeable decommissioning plans in relation to the agricultural use of the proposal area.

Under section 42(e) of the EP Act (Purpose of environmental impact assessment), the proponent is required to ensure that the potential for actions to enhance or restore environmental quality through restoration or rehabilitation is identified and provided for to the extent practicable.

Noting this, the draft EIS must nevertheless address the potential rehabilitation matters to be considered and the processes that will need to be adopted in the future should an unforeseeable cessation of farming occur.

2.3 Stakeholder engagement and consultation

The EIS is required to:

- Document the Proponent's approach to stakeholder engagement and consultation for the life of the proposal, including demonstration that this is consistent with the NT EPA's *Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation: Environmental impact assessment guidance for proponents*, and aligns with best practice stakeholder engagement guidelines.
- Address how the EPBC *Interim Engaging with First Nations People and Communities on Assessments and Approvals Under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* guidance is also informing consultation activities.
- Provide a summary of consultation completed pre-referral (January 2025), including identified stakeholder groups; key issues raised; adjustments made to the proposal following consultation.
- Provide a summary of historic and contemporary stakeholder consultation on agricultural land development proposals in the region. This may include the Ord Stage 2 expansion projects, the Project Sea Dragon proposal on Legune Station, and other relevant activities in the Northern Territory.
- Provide details of further stakeholder engagement undertaken post-referral, including with Aboriginal stakeholders, with detail on
 - Additional identified stakeholders
 - The manner in which information has been disseminated and communicated to stakeholders, and how stakeholder input has been invited and incorporated
 - Key issues raised in consultations
 - Any adjustments to the proposal as a result of consultation
- Outline processes for identifying and determining Aboriginal stakeholders, including
 - Native Title holders of the Spirit Hills area, represented by the Yawoorroong Miriwung Gajerrong Yirrgeb Noong Dawang Aboriginal Corporation (MG Corporation)
 - Djarrany Djarrany Aboriginal Corporation
 - Other Aboriginal people or stakeholders with interest in the proposal area
- Describe the Aboriginal stakeholder and demonstrate how the proponent has
 - Recognised Aboriginal people as stewards of their country
 - Recognised the rights and interests of Aboriginal stakeholders in the impact area, and encouraged their participation in environmental decision-making in relation to the proposal
 - Engaged with Aboriginal stakeholders in a culturally appropriate manner

- Provided Aboriginal stakeholders with information in appropriate detail, language and format for understanding of the proposal and its potential impacts and benefits
- Promoted the cooperative use of Aboriginal knowledge of biodiversity and Aboriginal culture in environmental decision-making
- Treated the local Aboriginal stakeholders as the primary source of information on Aboriginal cultural values
- Discussed options with, and obtained the views of, Aboriginal stakeholders in regards to environmental management
- Adopted measures to protect the rights and interests of Aboriginal people in relation to the areas that may be impacted.

2.4 Environmental factors and objectives

The proponent has identified in the referral documentation the environmental factors to be addressed in detail in the draft EIS. The NT EPA's environmental factors upon which a significant impact may occur have been identified as:

Landforms

Terrestrial Environmental Quality

Terrestrial Ecosystems

Hydrological Processes

Inland Water Environmental Quality

Atmospheric processes (including Greenhouse Gas Emissions)

Community and economy

Culture and heritage

The following information is required for each of the key environmental factors to be included:

- The NT EPA's environmental objective or Minister's declared environmental objective¹
- Environmental values relevant to the factor
- Potential impacts and risks – any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from the proposal (direct, indirect and cumulative impacts at a local and regional scale)
- Specific information that will be required in the draft EIS to assess the environmental impacts for that factor, with tasks written in sequential numerical order according to the following, where relevant:
 - characterise the environment relating to that factor (e.g. type of surveys, baseline data collection etc.)
 - describe elements of the proposal which affect the environment (e.g. temporary construction versus operation, impacts/pressures from the proposal etc.)
 - predict inherent and residual impacts before and after applying the environmental decision-making hierarchy

¹ Note – there have been no environmental objectives declared by the Minister to date.

- describe proposed monitoring and management (in terms of the environmental decision-making hierarchy) to achieve predicted outcomes/objectives
- describe proposed monitoring and reporting
- provide a statement of residual impact
- identify offsets, if appropriate, if a significant residual impact may remain after applying the environmental decision-making hierarchy

Processes and tools to support the EIS may include

- undertaking a detailed review of existing land resource, terrestrial/biodiversity, water and aquatic studies, and undertaking further technical studies and investigations, and providing associated reports and data packages with the draft EIS
- developing appropriate spatial information to represent current condition, impact and potential outcomes
- developing environmental management plans for proposed monitoring and management
- obtaining peer review of the scope, methodologies, findings and/or conclusions of surveys, investigations, monitoring programs, modelling and/or other information; and
- seeking relevant NT EPA and DCCEEW policy and guidance.

General minimum requirements are provided in Table 3.

Specific information requirements on a factor-by-factor basis are provided in Tables 4 to 13.

2.5 General proposal description requirements

Table 3. Minimum information requirements - Proposal Description

Topic	Minimum Required Information – Proposal Description
<i>Site layout maps</i>	<p>Include in the proposal description, detailed maps and graphic illustrations of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location and dimensions of existing disturbance, infrastructure and roads/tracks, and natural and modified landforms (including a depiction of these overlaid on aerial photos or high resolution satellite imagery) • the location and approximate dimensions of areas to be disturbed, structures to be built or repurposed for the proposal including (as relevant): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all areas to be cleared² or disturbed - roads and service infrastructure - stormwater and drainage infrastructure - buildings and structures - temporary stockpiles - waste storage facilities • the proposal layout overlain with the environmental values and existing infrastructure • the boundaries of the proponent's property, mineral lease(s); any overlapping or adjacent permits (mineral, petroleum or other); and any other interests in land including Native Title (claims or determined), Aboriginal freehold land, and pastoral land.
<i>Design</i>	<p>Describe design options considered, reasons for selection and how the proposed design avoids and/or mitigates environmental constraints and potential impacts and risks to the surrounding environment. Outline and justify any trade-offs in the design.</p> <p>Describe how the proposal has been designed, or allows for, adaptation to a changing climate e.g. capacity and efficiency of water facilities to allow for potential increase in evaporation and/or large rainfall events</p>
<i>Clearing, development, construction and operation</i>	<p>Describe all elements of the clearing, development, construction and operations phases including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction methods and any limitation of these in the area of the proposal • equipment and machinery required • construction materials required – major types, quantities, qualities, sources, storage requirements and potential hazards • timeframes • any new ancillary infrastructure and upgrades required to service the proposal, including supply of electricity, water, sewerage and road access • environmental management of all aspects of the proposed construction with detailed maps and diagrams where relevant, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - erosion and sediment control and stormwater drainage - dust management • water demand, use and management

² In accordance with the NT Land Clearing Guidelines

Topic	Minimum Required Information – Proposal Description
<i>Transport and traffic</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biosecurity • waste classification³ and management, including containment and disposal of contaminated wastewater and solids with details of pits, bunds, treatment and recycling • noise and vibration management (where relevant) • controls to prevent creation of biting insects habitat (where relevant) • applicable legislation, guidelines and standards • any feasible alternatives (where multiple alternatives exist, clearly explain the choice of the preferred option(s), and provide a comparison against other options in terms of potential environmental impacts). <p>Describe environmental management of all aspects of the proposed operation with detailed maps, diagrams and facility design specifications and standards where relevant, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • erosion and sediment control • water requirements • water management including flood mitigation and stormwater drainage • biosecurity measures • farm waste management • air quality management • ongoing maintenance of on-farm infrastructure components and servicing infrastructure • noise management (if relevant) • applicable legislation, guidelines, and standards <p>Describe transport activities during construction and operation, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • type, size, draft, number and frequency of vehicles and hours of operation, if applicable • details on access, haulage/transport routes, vehicle types, and volumes of traffic.
<i>Energy</i>	<p>Provide relevant information with respect to energy during construction and operation, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy requirements and sources • consideration of renewable sources of energy and justification of selected option • estimate of greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1 and 2)⁴ • measures and or initiatives to maximise energy efficiency and avoid and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly relating to source and consumption of energy, and consistent with the NT Government’s target of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (NT Government 2019).

³ In accordance with NSW Waste Classification Guidelines <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/classifying-waste/waste-classification-guidelines>

⁴ Greenhouse Gas Protocol available at: <https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard>

Topic	Minimum Required Information – Proposal Description
<i>Workforce</i>	<p>Provide a summary for each phase of the proposal, of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimated number of people to be employed • skills base required • likely sources (local, regional, overseas) • onsite facilities provided (including any accommodation).

Table 4. Minimum information requirements - Landforms

Aspect	Specific information required - Landforms
<i>Objective: Conserve the variety and integrity of distinctive physical landforms</i>	
<i>Environmental values</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the proposal environmental values relating to landforms, including but not limited to Spirit Hills.
<i>Potential impacts and risks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential risks and impacts in relation to significant landform features in the development footprint (areas of impact) or adjacent areas (areas of impact). • Outline the measures taken to avoid, mitigate or offsetting adverse impacts identified above, with consideration of section 26 (Environmental decision making hierarchy) of the EP Act. • Address measures to enhance or restore landform environmental quality. Proposed measures need to be unambiguous, auditable and measurable.
<i>Mitigation and management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These may be incorporated into management plans and address at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facility design and layout - compliance with any statutory or policy basis for the proposed measures, including Aboriginal cultural heritage protection requirements. • Substantiate all proposed mitigation measures in accordance with best practice, including advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies.
<i>Monitoring and reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline how the Proponent will monitor and report on potential impacts and risks to (environmental factor) as outlined above. • Substantiate all monitoring activities in accordance with best practice advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies.
<i>Residual impact</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the significance of any residual impact or risk to landform values. Consider the integration of other factors including 'Culture and Heritage' in this assessment. • Advise how the proposal will meet the EPA's objective of conserving the variety and integrity of distinctive physical landforms.
<i>Offsets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a significant residual impact may remain after applying the environmental decision-making hierarchy, identify offsets and describe how any proposed offset is consistent with the NT Offset Policy⁵ (and Australian Government offsets requirements where applicable).

⁵ NT Offset Policy is currently in draft form and will be available on the [NT EPA website](#) once finalised.

Table 5. Minimum information requirements - Terrestrial Environmental Quality

Aspect	Specific information required – Terrestrial Environmental Quality
<p><i>Objective: Protect the quality and integrity of land and soils so that environmental values are supported and maintained</i></p>	
<p><i>Environmental values</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List environmental values present in the project area relating to land and soils • Summarise the outcomes of any geotechnical investigations and surveys of the area of influence and an assessment of the site’s suitability • Describe the physical and chemical characteristics of soils within the proposal footprint • Utilise surveys and field-verified modelling to determine the areas that could feasibly experience impacts associated with the proposed activities. This is to take into account soil health properties, including secondary and tertiary salinity and sodicity risks. • Classify the areas as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas of impact – or direct disturbance footprint (proposal footprint). These are the areas of proposed infrastructure, vegetation clearing and direct use - Areas of influence – or indirect disturbance footprint. These are surrounding areas that may be indirectly affected by proposed activities, for example via the release of contaminants (air, water, land), changes to land, water etc. • Provide a detailed and comprehensive assessment of potential impacts, benefits and risks to (environmental factor) utilising modelling, outcomes of investigations and other relevant information, in relation to each phase of the proposal (clearing, development and farming operations). As a minimum, the assessment will take into consideration, for each phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clearing, development and farming practices likely to affect soils and pose a significant impact - the likely scale, extent and fate of contaminants / pollutants / materials - other industries and proposals that may contribute to cumulative impacts of this proposal - environmental management requirements associated with seasonal weather, extreme weather conditions such as storms and cyclones for the 2, 10 and 100 year average recurrence interval events.
<p><i>Potential impacts and risks</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take into account all construction and operation activities of the proposal in the assessment (list all relevant activities). • Identify potential impacts and risks to terrestrial environmental quality and quantify their significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - against relevant guideline thresholds - on the beneficial uses and identified environmental values • Consider cumulative impacts and the reversibility of potential impacts in the assessment of each aspect.

Aspect	Specific information required – Terrestrial Environmental Quality
<i>Mitigation and management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the measures for avoiding, mitigating, or offsetting adverse impacts identified above, with consideration of sections 26 (Environmental decision making hierarchy) and section 27 (Waste management hierarchy) of the EP Act. Include measures to enhance or restore environmental quality. Proposed measures need to be unambiguous, auditable and measurable. • These may be incorporated into management plans and address at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facility design and layout - waste management including a detailed description of management methods for all types of wastes - erosion and sediment control - soil salinity and sodicity risk - emergency response management - compliance with any statutory or policy basis for the proposed measures. • Discuss adaptation to a changing climate including design and resultant viability of the proposal. • Substantiate all proposed mitigation measures in accordance with best practice, including advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies. • Outline how the Proponent will monitor and report on potential impacts and risks to terrestrial environmental quality as outlined above, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - erosion and sediment - farm waste management, including disposal - salinity and sodicity risk
<i>Monitoring and reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - erosion and sediment - farm waste management, including disposal - salinity and sodicity risk
<i>Residual impact</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantiate all monitoring activities in accordance with best practice advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies. • Assess the significance of any residual impact on land, soils and terrestrial environmental quality. • Discuss how the proposal will meet the EPA's objective for terrestrial environmental quality, and in particular in relation to land and soils. • Cross-reference the requirements of the Pastoral Land Act 1992 in relation to the clearing permit to be sought for the proposal. This may include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land capability and suitability classifications - Soil, vegetation and land resource assessment - Soil and landform data - Land type maps - Erosion mapping, risk assessment and management - Location-specific soil salinity risk assessment and mapping
<i>Other</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land capability and suitability classifications - Soil, vegetation and land resource assessment - Soil and landform data - Land type maps - Erosion mapping, risk assessment and management - Location-specific soil salinity risk assessment and mapping
<i>Offsets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a significant residual impact may remain after applying the environmental decision-making hierarchy, identify offsets and describe how any proposed offset is consistent with the NT Offset Policy (and Australian Government offsets requirements where applicable).

Table 6. Minimum information requirements - Terrestrial Ecosystems

Aspect	Specific information required – Terrestrial Ecosystems
<p><i>Objective: Protect terrestrial habitats to maintain environmental values including biodiversity, ecological integrity and ecological functioning.</i></p>	
<p><i>Environmental values</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List environmental values including threatened flora, fauna and ecosystems. • Complete appropriate targeted biodiversity surveys to determine the presence (or absence), abundance and local behaviours (breeding, feeding) associated with habitat types that will be impacted by the proposal. • Specifically address the Threatened and Migratory terrestrial species listed as Matters of National Environmental Significance under the EPBC Act, in analysis, surveys and data review. • Integrate the vegetation resource assessment requirements of the NT <i>Land Clearing Guidelines</i> to ensure comprehensive and satisfactory biodiversity impact assessments can be made to inform the Minister and the NT Government's decision-making. • Undertake targeted flora and fauna surveys to augment existing extensive historical biodiversity studies, to determine the areas that could feasibly experience impacts associated with the proposed activities. • Take into account the Threatened and Migratory MNES, the Ivanhoe Land System and <i>Typhonium sp. kununurra</i> (neither of which are listed under NT or EPBC legislation but are known to be present in the proposal area). • For species, groups of species or habitat types, classify direct and indirect (influence) areas within the envelope and the disturbance footprint.
<p><i>Potential impacts and risks</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address direct and indirect threats to and impacts on listed terrestrial species and ecosystems, in relation to all phases of the proposal (clearing, development, farming operations). • Provide a detailed and comprehensive assessment of potential impacts, benefits and risks to flora, fauna and threatened ecosystems using of investigations and other relevant information. As a minimum, the assessment will take into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - methods, equipment, timing of surveys and assessments completed prior to or during the EIS drafting period; and - other industries and proposals that may contribute to cumulative impacts of this proposal • Identify potential impacts and risks to flora, fauna and quantify their significance against relevant guideline thresholds and in consideration of the cumulative impacts and the reversibility of potential impacts in the assessment of each aspect.
<p><i>Mitigation and management</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the measures for avoiding, mitigating, or offsetting adverse impacts identified above, with consideration of section 26 (Environmental decision making hierarchy) of the EP Act. • Consider measures to enhance or restore terrestrial environmental quality in non-cleared areas. Proposed measures need to be unambiguous, auditable and measurable. • Consider and assess the biodiversity protection criteria of the Land

Aspect	Specific information required – Terrestrial Ecosystems
<i>Monitoring and reporting</i>	<p>Clearing Guidelines in relation to matters such as wildlife corridors, with an informed outcomes-based approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss adaptation to a changing climate including design and resultant viability of the proposal. • Substantiate all proposed mitigation measures in accordance with best practice, including advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies. • Outline how the Proponent will monitor and report on potential impacts and risks to terrestrial ecosystems outlined above. • Substantiate all monitoring activities in accordance with best practice advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies.
<i>Residual impact</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and describe any residual impacts to terrestrial ecosystems. • Discuss how the proposal will meet the EPA's objective of protecting terrestrial habitats to maintain environmental values including biodiversity, ecological integrity and ecological functioning.
<i>Offsets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a significant residual impact may remain after applying the environmental decision-making hierarchy, identify offsets and describe how any proposed offset is consistent with the NT Offset Policy (and Australian Government offsets requirements where applicable).

Table 7. Minimum information requirements - Hydrological Processes

Aspect	Specific information required – Hydrological Processes
<p><i>Objective: Protect the hydrological regimes of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.</i></p>	
<i>Environmental values</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List environmental values relating to hydrological processes • Review and incorporate previous investigations and surveys of the area of influence and an assessment of the site's suitability • Utilise existing recent and historic surveys and field-verified modelling to determine the areas that could feasibly experience impacts associated with the proposed activities. • Take into account surface and groundwater, and their interactions in relation to the Keep River. • Classify areas of impact and influence.
<i>Potential impacts and risks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a detailed and comprehensive assessment of potential impacts, benefits and risks to (environmental factor) utilising modelling, hydrodynamic investigations and other relevant information. As a minimum, the assessment will take into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - methods, equipment, timing and frequency of data collection - the likely scale, extent and fate of contaminants and pollutants - other industries and proposals that may contribute to cumulative impacts of this proposal - environmental management requirements associated with seasonal weather, extreme weather conditions such as storms and cyclones for the 2, 10 and 100 year average recurrence interval events

Aspect	Specific information required – Hydrological Processes
<i>Mitigation and management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - details of flood risk in the project area, before and after development - the physical and chemical characteristics of natural discharge into the Keep River, and how farming practices may impact this - potential contaminants and sources • Take into account all construction and operation activities of the proposal in the assessment, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the impacts on groundwater levels from clearing, including the potential for increased rate of natural discharge into the Keep River - surface water management, in relation to flood mitigation, water capture, dry season risk avoidance, Keep River water quality and other related matters • Using best practice methodologies, quantify available stormwater which can be diverted and utilised for on-farm irrigation purposes, in line with the requirements of the NTG's <i>Surface water take – wet season flow policy</i>. • Identify potential impacts and risks to (environmental factor) and quantify their significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - against relevant guideline thresholds - on the beneficial uses, water quality objectives and identified environmental values - consider cumulative impacts and the reversibility of potential impacts in the assessment of each aspect. • Address the requirements of the NTG's <i>Surface water take – wet season flow policy</i>. • Outline the measures for avoiding, mitigating, or offsetting adverse impacts identified above, with consideration of section 26 (Environmental decision making hierarchy) of the EP Act. • Include measures to enhance or restore environmental quality. Proposed measures need to be unambiguous, auditable and measurable. • These may be incorporated into management plans and address at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farm design and layout - water management, including stormwater and wastewater management - emergency response management - compliance with any statutory or policy basis for the proposed measures. • Discuss adaptation to a changing climate including design and resultant viability of the proposal. • Substantiate all proposed mitigation measures in accordance with best practice, including advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies. • Outline how the Proponent will monitor and report on potential impacts and risks to hydrological processes as outlined above.
<i>Monitoring and reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider options for catchment-wide integration with existing, adjacent farming areas which are controlled under EPBC and WA environmental approvals. • Substantiate all monitoring activities in accordance with best practice advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies.
<i>Residual impact</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document any residual impacts from changes to hydrological processes arising from the proposal. • Discuss how the proposal will continue to meet the NT EPA's hydrological processes objective.

Aspect	Specific information required – Hydrological Processes
Offsets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a significant residual impact may remain after applying the environmental decision-making hierarchy, identify offsets and describe how any proposed offset is consistent with the NT Offset Policy (and Australian Government offsets requirements where applicable).

Table 8. Minimum information requirements - Inland Water Environmental Quality

Aspect	Specific information required – Inland Water Environmental Quality
<p><i>Objective: Protect the quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.</i></p>	
Environmental values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List environmental values relating to water quality, including potential impacts on EPBC-listed aquatic species Describe water quality objectives and declared beneficial uses for both surface and groundwater receiving environments Discuss the physical and chemical characteristics of surface and groundwater within the proposal footprint and area of influence (surveyed baseline) including the lower Keep River Review and discuss historic surveys and modelling of the area of influence and an assessment of the site's suitability for agricultural cropping as proposed, in relation to water quality matters Utilise surveys and field-verified modelling to determine the areas that could feasibly experience impacts associated with the proposed activities.
Potential impacts and risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a detailed and comprehensive assessment of potential impacts, benefits and risks to (environmental factor) utilising modelling, hydrodynamic investigations and other relevant information. As a minimum, the assessment will take into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> methods, equipment, timing and frequency of data collection the likely scale, extent and fate of contaminants and pollutants other industries and proposals that may contribute to cumulative impacts of this proposal environmental management requirements associated with seasonal weather, extreme weather conditions such as storms and cyclones for the 2, 10 and 100 year average recurrence interval events details of flood risk, flood management, the physical and chemical characteristics of natural discharge into the Keep River, and how farming practices may impact this potential contaminants and sources Take into account all construction and operation activities of the proposal in the assessment (list all relevant activities). Identify potential impacts and risks to inland water environmental quality and quantify their significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> against relevant guideline thresholds, including ANZECC

<p><i>Mitigation and management</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the beneficial uses, water quality objectives and identified environmental values - consider cumulative impacts and the reversibility of potential impacts in the assessment of each aspect. • Outline the measures for avoiding, mitigating, or offsetting adverse impacts identified above, with consideration of section 26 (Environmental decision making hierarchy) of the EP Act. • Include measures to enhance or restore inland water environmental quality. Proposed measures need to be unambiguous, auditable and measurable. • These may be incorporated into management plans and address at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farm design and layout - water management, including stormwater and wastewater management - emergency response management - compliance with any statutory or policy basis for the proposed measures. • Discuss adaptation to a changing climate including design and resultant viability of the proposal. • Substantiate all proposed mitigation measures in accordance with best practice, including advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies. • Outline how and where the Proponent will monitor and report on potential impacts and risks to both surface and groundwater quality.
<p><i>Monitoring and reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose methods of integration of water quality monitoring and management for risk assessment and response purposes, in relation to existing (EPBC and WA EPA) approvals on adjacent farm areas. • Substantiate all monitoring activities in accordance with best practice advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies.
<p><i>Residual impact</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and document any residual impact on inland water environmental quality. • Address how the project will meet the EPA's objective for inland waters.
<p><i>Offsets</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a significant residual impact may remain after applying the environmental decision-making hierarchy, identify offsets and describe how any proposed offset is consistent with the NT Offset Policy (and Australian Government offsets requirements where applicable).

Table 9. Minimum information requirements – Aquatic Ecosystems

Aspect	Specific information required – Aquatic Ecosystems
<p><i>Objective: Protect aquatic habitats to maintain environmental values including biodiversity, ecological integrity and ecological functioning.</i></p>	
<p><i>Environmental values</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the environmental values of aquatic ecosystems, taking into account the EPBC-listed aquatic fauna present in the Keep River. • Document outcomes of aquatic fauna and ecosystem surveys undertaken in the area of influence. • Address water quality matters per the 'Inland Water Environmental

Aspect	Specific information required – Aquatic Ecosystems
<i>Potential impacts and risks</i>	<p>Quality' factor in relation to impacts on aquatic ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document beneficial uses of aquatic ecosystems in the Keep River / northern Australia context. • Discuss the physical and biological characteristics within the proposal footprint and area of influence (surveyed baseline) in relation to the ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems. • Utilise surveys and field-verified modelling to determine the areas that could feasibly experience impacts associated with the proposed activities. • Integrate aquatic fauna risk assessments with those completed previously for related areas (see EPBC 2010/5491 Weaber Plain; and EPBC 2014/7143 Knox Creek Plain). • Provide a detailed and comprehensive assessment of potential impacts, benefits and risks to aquatic ecosystems utilising modelling, outcomes of current and historic investigations and other relevant information. • Take into account all clearing, development and operational activities of the farming proposal in the assessment, including (wet) seasonal risks associated with the timing of farm practices. • Identify potential impacts and risks to aquatic fauna and quantify their significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - against relevant guideline thresholds - on the beneficial uses, listed aquatic fauna species-related objectives and identified environmental values - consider cumulative impacts and the reversibility of potential impacts in the assessment of each aspect. • Outline the measures for avoiding, mitigating, or offsetting adverse impacts identified above, with consideration of section 26 (Environmental decision making hierarchy) of the EP Act. • Propose measures to enhance or restore environmental quality. Proposed measures need to be unambiguous, auditable and measurable. • These may be incorporated into management plans and address at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facility design and layout, including stormwater discharge locations - riparian setbacks - on-farm water management, including stormwater and wastewater management - emergency response management - wider catchment-based management, synergy with or adoption of the aquatic ecosystem health requirements (including water quality parameters) of existing approvals on nearby farms - compliance with any statutory or policy basis for the proposed measures. • Discuss adaptation to a changing climate including design and resultant viability of the proposal. • Substantiate all proposed mitigation measures in accordance with best practice, including advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies.
<i>Mitigation and management</i>	
<i>Monitoring and reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline how the Proponent will monitor and report on potential impacts and risks to (environmental factor) as outlined above, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Downstream (influence zone) water quality

Aspect	Specific information required – Aquatic Ecosystems
<i>Residual impact</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Riparian protection of the Keep River, Knox Creek and Border Creek - Synergies with neighbouring approvals, monitoring and management requirements • Substantiate all monitoring activities in accordance with best practice advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies. • Assess the significance of any residual impact or risk of the proposal to the aquatic ecosystems associated with the Keep River. • Explain how the NT EPA's aquatic ecosystems objective will be met.
<i>Offsets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a significant residual impact may remain after applying the environmental decision-making hierarchy, identify offsets and describe how any proposed offset is consistent with the NT Offset Policy (and Australian Government offsets requirements where applicable).

Table 10. Minimum information requirements – Atmospheric Processes

Aspect	Specific information required – Atmospheric Processes
<p><i>Objective: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions so as to contribute to the NT Government's goal of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050</i></p>	
<i>Environmental values</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify environmental values related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
<i>Potential impacts and risks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise best practice GHG calculations methodologies to estimate GHG emissions during all phases of the proposal: clearing, development, farming. • Address the requirements of the Commonwealth Governments' GHG regulatory frameworks. • Outline the measures for avoiding, mitigating, or offsetting adverse impacts identified above, with consideration of section 26 (Environmental decision making hierarchy) of the EP Act.
<i>Mitigation and management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include proposed measures to minimise GHG emissions during each phase. Proposed measures need to be unambiguous, auditable and measurable. • Discuss adaptation to a changing climate including design and resultant viability of the proposal. • Substantiate all proposed mitigation measures in accordance with best practice, including advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies.
<i>Monitoring and reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline how the Proponent will monitor and report on potential impacts and risks in relation to GHG emissions. • Substantiate all monitoring activities in accordance with best practice advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies.
<i>Residual impact</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the net contribution to the NT's greenhouse gas emissions over the life of the proposal. • Describe how the proposal will continue to address the NT EPA's atmospheric processes objective.

Table 11. Minimum information requirements - Community and Economy

Aspect	Specific information required – Community and Economy
<p><i>Objective: Enhance communities and the economy for the welfare, amenity and benefit of current and future generations of Territorians</i></p>	
<p><i>Environmental values</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a summary of the community and economic values that could be affected by the proposal, including information from recent and historical social and economic impact assessments completed for agricultural development in the region. • Provide a summary of the assessment of potential significant impacts and risks, along with social and economic benefits to the local and NT community and economy, arising from the proposal. • Conduct a combined social and cultural impact assessment through engagement with Aboriginal stakeholders (and in particular Native Title holders)
<p><i>Potential impacts and risks</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a clear socio-economic cost-benefit analysis that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - relates to the objectives of the NT EPA <i>Guidelines for the preparation of and economic and social impact assessment</i> conforms to guidelines for the economic impact assessment of proposed projects - uses appropriate modelling methods to adjust for small region limited labour supply contexts - includes scenario analysis, probabilistic calculations and other widely and typically applied tools for social cost-benefit analysis - describes the methods applied and assumptions used. • Provide a social impact management plan (SIMP) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - includes management measures to avoid, mitigate and manage potential significant social and economic impacts and enhance benefits - draws upon recommendations from Aboriginal stakeholder consultations and the proponent's other social and economic impact assessments - outlines the roles and responsibilities of the proponent, its contractors and other stakeholders for implementation of the identified social and economic mitigation and management measures throughout the life of the proposal - includes a framework for monitoring the effectiveness of the proposed avoidance, mitigation and management measures, and - addresses the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ community benefit plan ▪ local and Indigenous employment and procurement plan ▪ workforce management plan and accommodation strategy, informed by an analysis of social needs of the workforce ▪ emergency management plan
<p><i>Mitigation and management</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate how the views of stakeholders, including Aboriginal stakeholders, have been considered in adopted measures • Demonstrate that the assessment of the impacts and benefits of the proposal on potentially affected community is informed by an inclusive and collaborative community and stakeholder engagement and consultation process that is iterative throughout the preparation of the EIS.
<p><i>Monitoring and reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline proposed monitoring and reporting activities related to potential significant impacts and risks to community and economy, and measures for their mitigation and management.

Aspect	Specific information required – Community and Economy
<i>Residual impact</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate how the views of stakeholders, including Aboriginal stakeholders, have been considered in proposed monitoring and reporting • Substantiate all monitoring activities in accordance with best practice advice from relevant Northern Territory Government advisory agencies. • Explain how the NT EPA's objective, to enhance communities and the economy for the welfare, amenity and benefit of current and future generations of Territorians will be met. • Identify any significant residual impact of the proposal to social and economic values.

Table 12. Minimum information requirements - Culture and Heritage

Aspect	Specific information required – Culture and Heritage
<i>Objective: Protect Culture and Heritage</i>	
<i>Environmental values</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values identified from stakeholder consultation activities, especially the Traditional Owners for whom Native Title has been determined. • Consider findings from existing local, recent and historic Aboriginal cultural and heritage assessments, including anthropological and archaeological studies • Identify sacred sites documented by the Aboriginal Areas Planning Authority (AAPA) and advise how these have been addressed and protected in proposal design • Describe potential significant impacts on Aboriginal cultural values, including those arising from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disturbance to sites, places or objects of cultural significance due to clearing, development and farming activities or other disturbances that may occur due to mitigation or management activities - changes to amenity due to on-site activities during all phases - temporary or permanent land access or use restrictions in areas of proposal infrastructure and operations
<i>Potential impacts and risks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changes to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity due to clearing, development and/or farming activities - potential direct or indirect impacts on nearby Kneebone and Marralum community outstations. • The assessment must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - document the nature and significance of the potential impacts - consider the reversibility of potential impacts - assess the potential cumulative impacts from the proposal and other reasonably related past, present and reasonably foreseeable future activities in the region, combined with the potential impacts of a changing climate. • Describe a process for identifying future unanticipated impacts.

Aspect	Specific information required – Culture and Heritage
<i>Mitigation and management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the measures for avoiding, mitigating and managing significant impacts on Aboriginal cultural values. • Demonstrate the application of the environmental decision-making hierarchy to avoid and minimise impacts on Aboriginal cultural values. • For sacred sites, demonstrate avoidance/minimisation of impacts by providing AAPA certificates that cover all of the potentially affected area and addresses the proposal activities, including monitoring and mitigation measures. • Demonstrate that mitigation measures align with best practices.
<i>Monitoring and reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline proposed monitoring and reporting activities related to potential significant impacts and risks to Aboriginal cultural values, and measures for their mitigation and management. • Demonstrate how the views of Aboriginal (and other) stakeholders have been considered in the proposed monitoring and reporting.
<i>Residual impact</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the NT EPA's objective to protect culture and heritage will be met. • Identify any significant residual impact of the proposal upon Aboriginal cultural values.

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Part 3: Other requirements

Table 13. Other EIS Requirements

Item	Information to be addressed in the TOR
Other environmental matters	<p>Address EPBC Act requirements, specifically in relation to the threatened terrestrial and aquatic fauna species, and migratory species listed Matters of National Environmental Significance which may be present within ten kilometres of the project area.</p> <p>Proponents have a general duty under section 43 of the EP Act to provide communities that may be affected by a proposal, an opportunity for consultation to assist community understanding of the proposed action and its potential impacts and benefits.</p>
Stakeholder engagement and consultation	<p>Engage and consult with stakeholders⁶ who are affected by, and interested in, the proposal. Document the following in the EIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified stakeholders, including those in Kununurra WA, the nearest regional centre • the stakeholder consultation undertaken and the outcomes, including decision-making • agencies' or authorities' specific regulatory consultation • any adjustments to the proposal as a result of consultation • any future plans for consultation.
Public consultation requirements	<p>The public consultation requirements for the draft TOR are outlined in Part 5 Division 5 of the EP Regulations. Additional specific details are provided below. Further information can be found in the guidance for proponents: Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation.</p> <p>The proponent will publish the draft EIS and the locations where it will be made available for public consultation. These locations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NT EPA, Level 1, Arnhemica House, 16 Parap Road, Parap, NT 0820 • Northern Territory Library, Parliament House, Darwin, NT 0800 • Environment Centre Northern Territory, Unit 3, 98 Woods St, Darwin, NT 0800. • Kununurra Community Library, Mangaloo Street Kununurra.

Appendix A provides a non-exclusive list of references for guidance material to be consulted in the EIA process. A detailed bibliography with over 100 directly related environmental research publications and assessment guidelines is contained in the referral document.

⁶ As defined in the NT EPA Guidance for Proponents - Stakeholder Engagement (NT EPA 2020)

Appendix A – Select List of Relevant Guidance Material

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Marsden Jacob Associates, 2024, *Preliminary Business Case for the Ord River Expansion to the Northern Territory*. Prepared for the Northern Territory Government and the National Water Grid. Available at https://industry.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/1403735/ord-pbc-summary.pdf

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