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PROJECT SEA DRAGON – STAGE 1
LEGUNE GROW-OUT FACILITY

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Rev 0 – June 2020

PROJECT AND DOCUMENT DETAILS

Proponent:	Project Sea Dragon Pty Ltd ACN: 604 936 192
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DOCUMENT AUTHORISATION

Approved by	Position	Date	Signature
Rod Dyer	Project Director	29th July 2020	
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ABBREVIATIONS

GOF, or the Project	Project Sea Dragon Stage 1 Legune grow-out Facility
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NT	Northern Territory
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSD	Project Sea Dragon Pty Ltd
WDL 239	Waste Discharge Licence

GLOSSARY

Terms used in this Emergency Response Plan are consistent with the definitions of the *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act*, as defined below.

Contaminant means a solid, liquid or gas or any combination of such substances and includes:
(a) noise, odour, heat and electromagnetic radiation;
(b) a prescribed substance or prescribed class of substances; and
(c) a substance having a prescribed property or prescribed class of properties.

Environment means land, air, water, organisms and ecosystems and includes:
(a) the well-being of humans;
(b) structures made or modified by humans;
(c) the amenity values of an area; and
(d) economic, cultural and social conditions.

Environmental harm means:
(a) any harm to or adverse effect on the environment; or
(b) any potential harm (including the risk of harm and future harm) to or potential adverse effect on the environment, of any degree or duration and includes environmental nuisance.

Material environmental harm means environmental harm that:
(a) is not trivial or negligible in nature;
(b) consists of an environmental nuisance of a high impact or on a wide scale;
(c) results, or is likely to result, in not more than $50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater) being spent in taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the environmental harm or rehabilitate the environment; or
(d) results in actual or potential loss or damage to the value of not more than $50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater).

Serious environmental harm means environmental harm that is more serious than material environmental harm and includes environmental harm that:

(a) is irreversible or otherwise of a high impact or on a wide scale;
(b) damages an aspect of the environment that is of a high conservation value, high cultural value or high community value or is of special significance;
(c) results or is likely to result in more than $50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater) being spent in taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the environmental harm or rehabilitate the environment; or
(d) results in actual or potential loss or damage to the value of more than $50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater).

Environmental nuisance means:
(a) an adverse effect on the amenity of an area that:
    (i) is caused by noise, smoke, dust, fumes or odour; and
    (ii) unreasonably interferes with or is likely to unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of the area by persons who occupy a place within the area or are otherwise lawfully in the area; or
(b) an unsightly or offensive condition caused by contaminants or waste.

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE

This Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is a requirement of the Project Sea Dragon Stage 1 Legune Grow-out Facility (GOF, or the Project) Waste Discharge Licence (WDL 239).

In accordance with Condition 37 of the WDL, Project Sea Dragon *must submit an Emergency Response Plan to the administering authority that addresses procedures for responding to emergencies associated with the activity that may cause environmental harm.*

The ERP is a written plan documenting the licensee's procedures for responding to emergencies caused by, resulting from, or associated with the activity and that may cause environmental harm.

This ERP has been prepared to provide a set of actions to follow when responding to emergencies to ensure the correct containment, clean up / rectification and reporting is undertaken.

1.2. SCOPE

The ERP has been prepared for Project Sea Dragon Pty Ltd (PSD) and applies to the GOF located at Legune Station in the Northern Territory. It is applicable to emergencies associated with the discharge of wastewater from the GOF via authorised discharge to Alligator Creek.

1.3. SITE LOCATION

The Stage 1 Legune Grow-out Facility is located on Legune Station approximately 106 km north-east of Kununurra on the western border of the Northern Territory. The site location is shown in Figure 1, with Figure 2 showing the general site layout, including discharge location and receiving waters.

1.4. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Stage 1 Legune Grow-out Facility involves the development of 3 farms and 1,120 ha of ponds, plus supply and discharge channels, settlement and treatment ponds, an Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ) and discharge to Alligator Creek to produce year-round reliable volumes of Black Tiger prawns (*Penaeus monodon*) for export markets.

1.5. REVIEW

This emergency response plan is to be reviewed and updated prior to operational works starting on the site, and periodically thereafter, at a minimum annually.

FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION

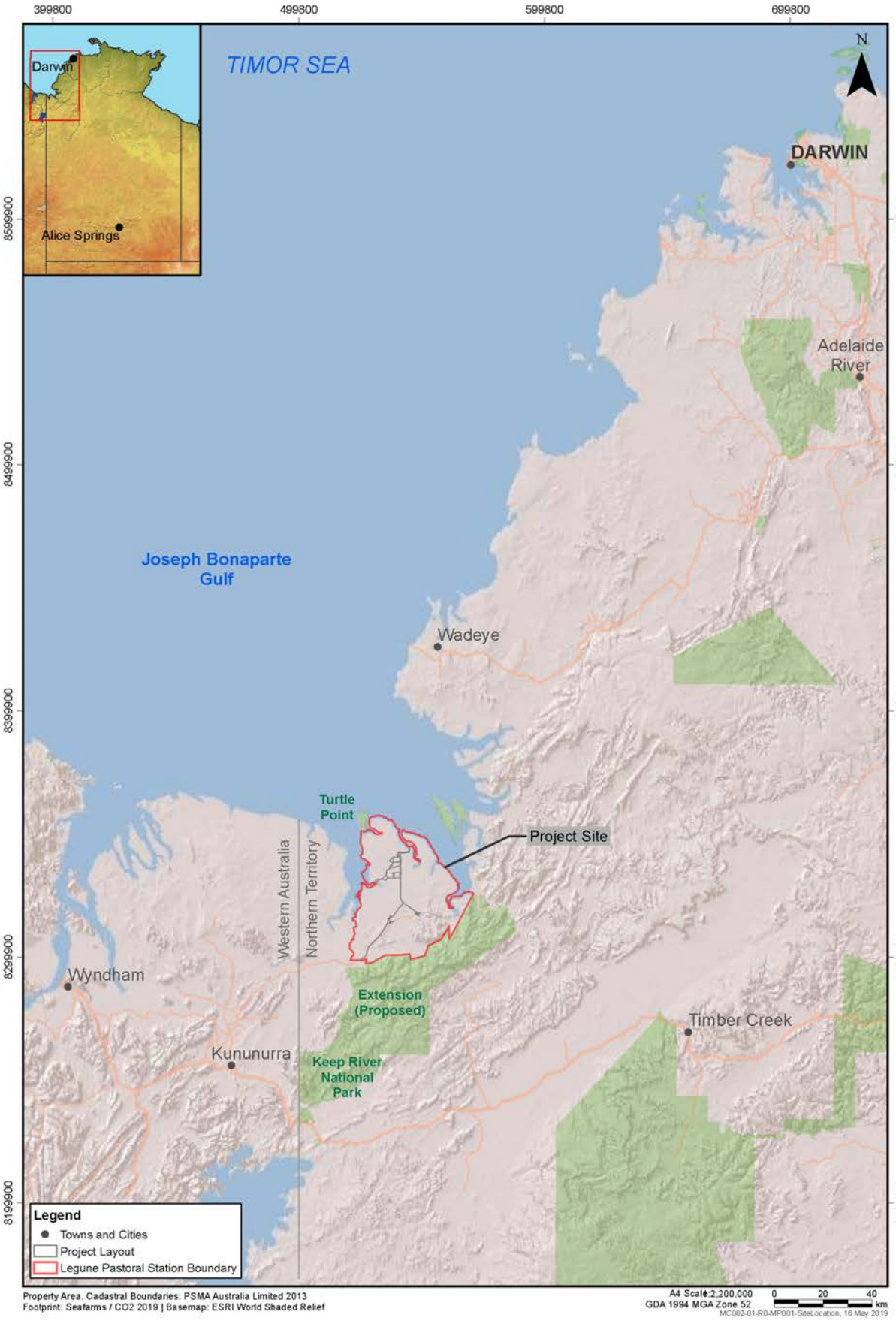
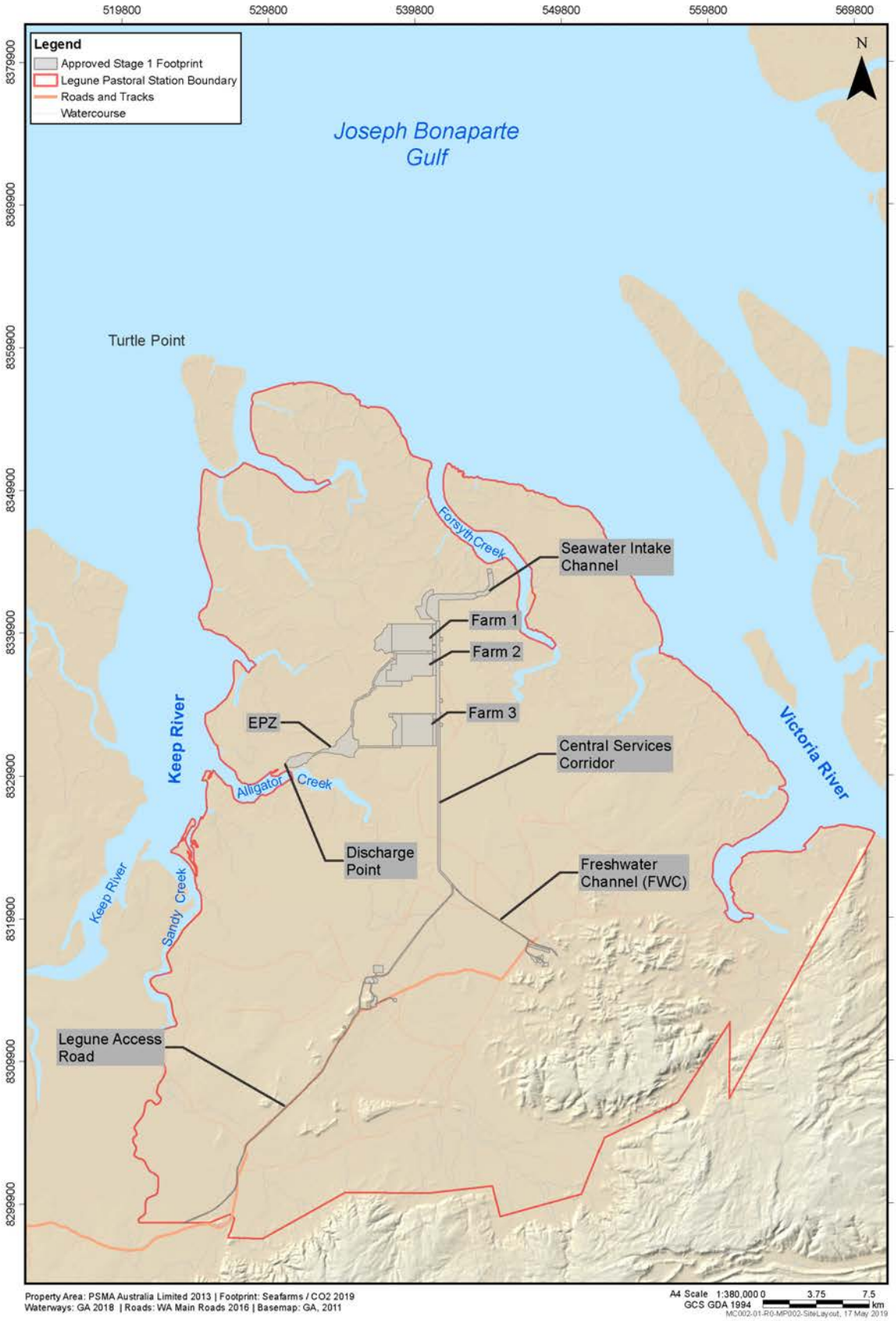


FIGURE 2 SITE LAYOUT



2. EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Emergency contact details for key emergency services is provided in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency/Individual	Emergency situation	Phone Number
National Fire, Police or Ambulance Service	Life-threatening situation	000
NT Police	Police assistance	131 444
NT Emergency Services	Storm or flood assistance	132 500
Power and Water Corporation	Powerline emergencies and faults	1800 245 090
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Pollution incident causing environmental harm	1800 064 567
PSD 24 hour emergency contact	All	(08) 8923 7999

3. COMMUNICATIONS

3.1. PUBLIC RELATIONS

In the event of a major incident the PSD Managing Director will coordinate all communications with the media and the public. All contact with the media and public must be through the PSD Managing Director only.

3.2. NOTIFICATIONS

In the event of an incident which has the potential to cause environmental harm or pollution the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) must be contacted immediately, and in any case within 24 hours. Contact details for the DENR are provided in Table 1.

The Site Manager must immediately be notified of all environmental incidents.

4. PREPARING FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

4.1. RISK ASSESSMENT

The key risks associated with activities authorised under the WDL were identified as part of the Project's Environmental Impact Statement risk assessment. A summary of the key risks with the potential to cause environmental harm are presented in Attachment A. The identified risks relate to exceedances of water quality triggers or discharge limits (mainly from nutrients), uncontrolled discharges, increased scour and erosion in Alligator Creek, escape of prawn stock, spills and leaks of fuels and other chemicals.

4.2. CONTROL STRATEGIES

The following control strategies will be implemented to mitigate the risk of environmental harm associated with the discharge of wastewater to Alligator Creek:

- No use of chemical substances for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes unless the substance is used in accordance with:
  - in the case of a registered veterinary chemical product, within the meaning of the *Agricultural and Veterinary Products (Control of Use) Act*, the instructions on the approved label for the product within the meaning of the Act; or
  - a permit within the meaning of *Agricultural and Veterinary Products (Control of Use) Act.*

  A chemical substance may be used for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes in emergency circumstances provided that:
  - it is prescribed by a veterinary surgeon to avoid the imminent loss of stock; and
  - prior written approval for the use of the substance in those circumstances has been obtained from the Australia Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
- Maximise feed conversion via feed formulation and pond management strategies.
- Aerators create pond spoil mound in the middle of ponds which is removed at end of harvest (i.e. is not discharged).
- Aerators also reduce biochemical oxygen demand.
- Annual drainage of ponds and removal of pond waste from the pond floor.
- Pond outlet structures will be fitted with a stop-log to control water retention and release, and a fixed screen to prevent escape of prawns.
- A cage screened with a mesh of a suitable size will be inserted inside the monk (the outlet structure) during harvesting.
- Maximise water re-use and settlement through Internal Farm Recycling Ponds.
- The Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ) will be designed, constructed and operated to:
  - ensure that infiltration is minimised, with reference to specific design standards/criteria for aquaculture containment structures;

- maximise the utility of the structures for achieving consistent removal of nutrients and suspended solids;
- avoid the potential for stratification and turnover events and other processes that may lead to episodic water quality fluxes and discharge of poor quality effluent to the receiving environment; and
- increase mixing and dispersion in the receiving environment and otherwise minimise the likelihood of visual discharge plumes from the discharge point.

- Restricting wastewater discharges to Alligator Creek to an annual average daily discharge of less than 420 ML/day.
- Release of discharge will only occur from one hour prior to the Alligator Creek ebb tide and will cease 5.5 hours before the Alligator Creek ebb tide ends.
- Weirs within the Main Discharge channel (MDC) and EPZ allow for controlled timing, rate and dispersion of discharge. The timing and volume of ebb tide releases will be automated through adjustable gates (penstocks) in the sheetpiled weir structure. Electronic commands for the gate operation will be via the central control function (room), where operations planning inputs will be integrated with tidal data, farm harvest and daily discharge data, rainfall forecasts, and data from the field monitoring devices. In the unlikely event of loss of telemetry signals or other malfunction, the gates will be capable of manual local operation. Road access will be provided along the top of the MDC and EPZ berms for this purpose.
- Rock armouring of discharge point to control bank erosion.
- Implementation of the GOF Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan.
- The Project has been designed so that:
  - In storm events less than 50 year average reoccurrence interval (ARI) events, flows are captured by a system of swales adjacent to the farm bunds and transported to MDC for planned release to the environment.
  - In extreme rainfall events (> 50 year ARI), uncontrolled releases of water will enter the bio-security zones between farm 1 and farm 2. The excess water will then be channelled along the biosecurity zone and discharged to the tidal floodplain through a culvert under the MDC.

4.3. SAFETY FEATURES

In addition to the above control strategies the onsite safety features for the GOF include:

- First aid equipment
- Fire extinguishers and fire reels
- Hazardous materials storage and chemical register
- Spill containment equipment and spill kits.

4.4. TRAINING

As a minimum, training of staff will include:

- Spill management training specific to the types of spills that may occur - oil and liquid waste spills, chemicals, larger spills to land and to water, including use of absorbents, floating booms and skimmers, and notification procedures; and
- First aid; and
- Fire response procedures.

The operation of wastewater releases will be managed by suitably qualified and trained personnel.

4.5. WET SEASON AND EXTREME WEATHER

Prior to the start of the wet season (typically October), the site will be prepared by ensuring all waste materials, receptacles and storages are properly contained and stable, and will be able to withstand wet season rainfall without leaching or other loss of contaminants. A site audit will be conducted prior to each wet season with the results provided internally in written form. A similar process will occur prior to forecast storms or other extreme weather events, whereby all wastes are contained and restrained so as to avoid loss of materials during the event.

5. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

5.1. ASSESS CATEGORY OF INCIDENT

If an environmental incident occurs, the general category of the incident must be rapidly assessed to determine the correct course of action. The general categories of incidents are outlined in Table 2.

The minimum response requirements, notifications and review procedures relevant to each incident category are outlined in Table 3.

TABLE 2 INCIDENT CATEGORIES

Impact Category	Category applies to any one or more of the following:
High	▪ Serious environmental harm caused or threatened. ▪ May include non-conformance with licence or approval conditions. ▪ Where there is an immediate threat to human life and property. ▪ Creates an immediate observable and significant harm to the environment, flora and/or fauna. ▪ Where it occurs in water catchments for supply of the Project or other site (or off-site) uses. ▪ Where the incident has the potential to seriously contaminate soil or water resources.
Moderate	▪ Material environmental harm caused or threatened. ▪ Any exceedance of specific discharge conditions or non-conformance with licence or approval conditions. ▪ Where there is significant (but not immediate) threat to human life and property. ▪ May have a long term (but not immediate) observable impact on the environment, flora and/or fauna. ▪ Release of licenced species from the facility to the environment.
Low	▪ Where there is no perceived threat to human life or property. ▪ Where the incident is outside sensitive environments. ▪ Where the incident poses no immediate or long-term threat to environmental receptors.

TABLE 3 MINIMUM RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS

Category	Rectification / Clean up	Notification to Site Manager	Notification to Environment Manager	Notification to DENR	Review site procedures?	Further monitoring
High	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Yes	Yes
Moderate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Yes	Decide based on effectiveness of clean-up and rectification
Low	Within 4 hours	Immediate	Within 24 hours	No	No unless improvement opportunity identified	No

5.2. RESPONSE PROCEDURES

For all incidents the response procedure should generally follow the Assess → Control → Contain → Clean-up → Report and Review hierarchy as follows:

- Assess if the source of the incident can be safely controlled and if other external help is required. If external help is required, contact the relevant services.
- Safely control the source of the incident.
- Safely contain the incident to minimise or avoid its movement into or impact on the environment.
- Undertake clean-up and rectification.
- Report the incident in the appropriate log book or forms, and review opportunities for improvement where practicable.

Specific incident procedures for each of the key risks identified in Section 4.1 are detailed in Table 4.

TABLE 4 INCIDENT RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Incident	Response Procedure
Exceedances of water quality triggers or discharge limits	▪ Notify the Site Manager. ▪ Notify the Environment Manager. ▪ Notify relevant administering authority (DENR) within 24 hours, as per Condition 22 of the Waste Discharge Licence (WDL 239). ▪ Environment Manager must implement Procedures and Corrective Actions in accordance with the site's Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan.

Incident	Response Procedure
	▪ Environment Manager must record the incident in the incident-complaint register, along with incident details, mitigation and management actions implemented, monitoring results and actions assigned.

Uncontrolled releases of discharge	▪ Notify the Site Manager.
	▪ Notify the Environment Manager.
	▪ Cease discharges from the facility, until the following steps have been undertaken:
	  ◦ Conduct immediate inspection to assess impact on the receiving environment.
	  ◦ Notify relevant administering authority (DENR) if a non-compliance with the conditions of the WDL is detected.
	  ◦ If required, consult with specialists and relevant authorities to assist in the design and implementation of a remediation/rectification plan, and implement plan.
	  ◦ Depending on the severity of the incident, the Environment Manager to design and implement an emergency response sampling plan for any water pollution or potential pollution, as necessary.
	  ◦ Environment Manager must record the incident in the incident-complaint register, along with incident details, mitigation and management actions implemented, monitoring results and actions assigned.
	▪ Do not recommence discharging until the remediation/rectification plan has been implemented and it is safe to do so.

Excessive erosion at discharge location	▪ Notify the Site Manager. ▪ Notify the Environment Manager. ▪ Conduct immediate inspection to assess impact on project infrastructure and the receiving environment. ▪ Consult with specialists and relevant authorities to assist in the design and implementation of a remediation/rectification plan, and implement plan. ▪ Instigate bank stabilisation works to protect against erosion, implement additional control methods as needed. ▪ Environment Manager to advise any relevant authorities of the incident and record in the incident-complaint register, along with incident details, mitigation and management actions implemented, monitoring results and actions assigned.

Incident	Response Procedure
Escape of prawn stock	▪ Notify the Site Manager. ▪ Notify the Environment Manager. ▪ Biosecurity Officer must advise on measures to be taken to recover the escaped stock, or measures to be taken to prevent the further release of escaped stock, if practicable. ▪ If 5% or more of the total number of prawn stock being kept in a particular pond escape, or are unintentionally released, provide written notice to the Director of Fisheries in accordance with the requirements outlined in Condition 3.7 of the Aquaculture Licence (C1/555), and within 24 hours of the release first coming to the attention of PSD or any employee.
Accidental spills or leaks of contaminants such as fuel, oils, chemicals or liquid waste (for incidents categorised as High or Moderate in accordance with Table 2)	▪ Notify the Site Manager. ▪ Notify the Environment Manager. ▪ Identify the product that has been spilled. ▪ Determine if the spill can be safely controlled, or if other or external help is required (if so seek this help as soon as safely possible). ▪ Ensure appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – refer to Hazchem Code and/or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). ▪ If safe to do so, stop the spill, for example by turning off supply, righting barrels, etc. ▪ Apply containment measures, such as spill booms, absorbent material, or by scooping small spills by shovel, etc. ▪ Limit access to the area to only clean up personnel. ▪ Clean up the spill by sweeping, shovelling, scooping or otherwise cleaning up the spill (dry methods are preferred over washing). ▪ If required, Environment Manager to arrange for sampling of any water pollution or potential pollution. ▪ If required under relevant legislation or approvals, the Environment Manager to advise any relevant authorities of the incident and record the spill or leak in the incident-complaint register, along with incident details, samples and photographs.

5.3. REPORTING

All incidents shall be recorded in the incident-complaints register and maintained as a register of incidents on the site.

ATTACHMENT 1 POTENTIAL RISKS

Risk			Initial Risk			Control Strategies	Residual Risk			Evaluation Rationale
Source of Impact	Consequence Aspect	Consequence	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level	

Discharge of waste water into Alligator Creek.	Marine and Estuarine Waters	High levels of nutrients in discharge water results in a change in water quality above interim site specific water quality trigger values.	5	3	H	• Choice of Project location:
						  ◦ Macrotidal receiving environment increases dilution and flushing.
						  ◦ Largest privately owned dam ensures adequate supply of freshwater which maximises ability to recirculate and therefore minimises discharge.
						• Project design:
						  ◦ Use of freshwater minimises amount of seawater flow-through and therefore discharge.
						  ◦ Maximum water re-use through Internal Farm Recycling Ponds.
						  ◦ Environmental Protection Zone (EPZ) designed to slow water flow and 'polish' discharge water.
						  ◦ Potential for EPZ to be naturally colonised by vegetation to allow for nutrient uptake.
						  ◦ Weirs within the Main Discharge channel (MDC) and EPZ allow for controlled timing, rate and dispersion of discharge.
						  ◦ Farm ponds and IFRP will settle out the bulk of organic material before the EPZ.
						  ◦ A 100 m wide channel has been designed through the centre of the EPZ to keep water moving so it will be unlikely to go stagnant or develop excessive algal blooms (typically observed in still waters).
						  ◦ Location of discharge into Alligator Creek as opposed to a smaller tidal creek with smaller flushing ability and tidal prism.
						• Project operation:
						  ◦ Release of discharge on ebb tide to ensure minimum residency time and scour in Alligator Creek.
						  ◦ No use of antibiotics.
						  ◦ Maximum feed conversion via feed formulation and pond management strategies.
						  ◦ Aerators create pond spoil mound in the middle which is removed at end of harvest (i.e. is not discharged).
						  ◦ Aerators also reduce biochemical oxygen demand.
						  ◦ Annual drainage of ponds and removal of pond waste from the pond floor.
							5	1	M	• As detailed in the Marine and Estaurine Water chapter (Volume 2, Chapter 2), there will be no exceedances of interim water quality guidelines outside of the mixing zone.
										• The mixing zone at the discharge point (i.e. where the interim site specific water quality trigger values are exceeded) is approximately 200 m either side of the discharge infrastructure.

Risk			Initial Risk			Control Strategies	Residual Risk			Evaluation Rationale
Source of Impact	Consequence Aspect	Consequence	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level	
		Discharge water results in scour and/or changes to the bathymetry of Alligator Creek.	3	2	M	All of the above control strategies will apply, in addition to: ▪ Rock armouring of discharge point control bank erosion. ▪ Peak ebb and flood tides in Alligator Creek are higher than the discharge current speeds, hence discharge is likely to have minimal impact on bathymetric and sediment transport processes in comparison to the natural tidal currents.	2	1	VL	▪ Bathymetry of the marine and estuarine environment is naturally extremely dynamic.
		Discharge of water results in a change in the tidal prism of Alligator Creek which affects tidal water levels or currents.	5	2	M		5	2	M	▪ As detailed in the Marine and Estuarine Water Quality chapter (Volume 2, Chapter 2), the average daily discharge rate of 420 ML represents small percentage of the tidal prism (less than 0.5% during a spring tide and 1.9% during a neap tide). ▪ No follow on consequences for marine fauna or water quality.
	General Ecological Values	High level of nutrients in discharge water results in changes in water quality which in turn causes a change or loss of habitat/biodiversity values for flora and fauna.	5	3	M	All of the above control strategies for the discharge of water into Alligator Creek will apply.	5	3	M	▪ As detailed in the Terrestrial Fauna and Avifauna chapter (Volume 2, Chapter 6), there is a low abundance and diversity of shorebirds. This is thought to be a consequence of the low abundance and diversity of benthic infauna in the estuarine environment. ▪ Higher value habitats for threatened and migratory species include Turtle Point and Osmans Lake which will not be impacted by the discharge. ▪ The Marine and Estuarine Water modelling (Volume 2, Chapter 2) shows that there will be no exceedances of interim water quality guidelines outside of the mixing zone. ▪ The ranking of medium post implementation of control strategies is arrived because there is likely to be long term changes. It should be noted however that the mitigation measures provide for a reduction in the size of

Risk			Initial Risk			Control Strategies	Residual Risk			Evaluation Rationale
Source of Impact	Consequence Aspect	Consequence	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level	
										the mixing zone and therefore area of impact for benthic infauna.
	Threatened and Migratory Species	High level of nutrients in waste water results in changes in water quality which in turn causes a change or loss of habitat/biodiversity values for threatened and migratory aquatic and avifauna fauna.	3	2	M	All of the above control strategies for the discharge of water into Alligator Creek will apply.	1	2	VL	• The receiving environment in Alligator Creek has been identified as being of low importance for threatened and migratory avifauna. This is thought to be a consequence of the low abundance and diversity of benthic infauna in the estuarine environment surrounding the Project Area. • Higher value habitats for threatened and migratory avifauna include Turtle Point and Osmans Lake which will not be impacted by the discharge. • Effects of discharge are confined to Alligator Creek and in particular the mixing zone which extends approximately 200 m either side of the discharge infrastructure. • The threatened marine species likely to present are wide ranging and this area does not represent critical habitat. Furthermore the discharge itself is unlikely to constitute a significant impact to these species. • The potential impact area represents a relatively small proportion of available habitat. There are extensive areas of similar habitat in the region. • Regardless, the discharge itself is considered unlikely to have an impact on individual species if they are to pass through the mixing zone.

Risk			Initial Risk			Control Strategies	Residual Risk			Evaluation Rationale
Source of Impact	Consequence Aspect	Consequence	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Level	
Uncontrolled discharges or leaks from grow-out ponds and channels.	Groundwater	Uncontrolled discharges or leaks lead to changes in groundwater quality.	2	3	M		2	3	M	▪ Soils used to construct farm ponds and channels have low permeability. ▪ Groundwater in the area of the grow-out ponds is saline and is not used by any other beneficial user (i.e. for human consumption or stock).

	Marine and Estuarine Waters	Uncontrolled discharges (e.g. through the overtopping of farm ponds and channels) lead to changes in estuarine and intertidal water quality.	2	1	VL	▪ The Project has been designed so that:
						  ▪ In storm events less than a 50 year average reoccurrence interval (ARI) events, flows are captured by a system of swales adjacent to the farm bunds and transported to the main discharge channel (MDC) for planned release to the environment.
						  ▪ In extreme rainfall events (> 50 year ARI), uncontrolled releases of water will enter the bio-security zones between farm 1 and farm 2. The excess water will then be channelled along the biosecurity zone and discharged to the tidal floodplain through a culvert under the MDC.
							1	1	VL	▪ The inundation extent is limited and depths are shallow. Much of the water released is ponded on the upper tidal floodplain with little interaction with the tidal creeks. This inundation extent is considered insignificant when compared to the likely flooding conditions during a rainfall event that would cause this degree of overtopping.

	Freshwater Streams, Rivers and Wetlands	Uncontrolled discharges (e.g. through the overtopping of farm ponds and channels) lead to changes in water quality in freshwater streams, rivers and wetlands.	2	2	L		1	2	VL	
Escape of prawn stock from grow-out facility.	General Ecological Values	The escape of prawn stock from the grow-out farms leads to changes in aquatic ecology.	2	2	L	▪ All pond outlets will be screened with a mesh of a suitable size to prevent prawns escaping. ▪ A cage screened with a mesh of a suitable size will be inserted inside the monk (the outlet structure) during harvesting. ▪ A bird predation management strategy will be implemented to prevent birds predating on prawns and potentially removing prawns from the grow-out ponds. ▪ The grow-out facility will be stocked with post-larvae that are bred from Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) prawn stock. ▪ A biosecurity plan has been developed for the Project and will operate across the entire grow-out facility to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases through pathways such as staff and equipment movements. ▪ In addition to the biosecurity plan, a health monitoring and surveillance program will be implemented to identify any disease outbreaks. ▪ If a disease is identified, immediate steps will be taken to contain the disease to the pond(s) in which it has been identified.	1	1	VL	▪ The grow-out facility will be stocked with black tiger prawns (*Penaeus monodon*) which are native to the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf. The founder stock which will be used to establish the breeding program for the Project will be sourced from wild populations of black tiger prawns from the waters around the Northern Territory and Western Australia.