Scientific name	Common name	Threatened	Marine	Migratory	Habitat (extracted 'as is' from ALA and SPRAT databases)	Records (ALA)	Likelihood of occurrence	Likelihood reasoning	Significant impact	Avoidance/mitigation measures
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper			X	Common Sandpiper nests on the ground near freshwater and forages by sight on the ground or in shallow water	There are multiple records over the south-west coast, including in the survey area.	Known		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Anous stolidus	Common Noddy			X	The brown noddy is a colonial bird, usually nesting on cliffs, trees, or bushes. It occasionally lays its eggs on the bare ground. The nest itself is usually a platform nest, made of sticks and twigs. The brown noddy forages by swooping over the water and dipping down to catch small squid, other molluscs, aquatic insects and fish (such as sardines, anchovies, etc.). It will also feed on fruit, mostly the screw pine fruit.	There are a few records in the vicinity of the project area, but not within it. The latest record is from 1978.	Unlikely	There are only five records in the SW regions, all of which are from before 1978.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Anous tenuirostris melanops	Australian Lesser Noddy	Vulnerable			Coastal areas	There are two records in the vicinity of the project area (onshore).	Unlikely	There is only limited information available on this species. The two known sightings occurred onshore and date back to 1994 and 1948 respectively.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift			X	In Western Australia, there are sparsely scattered records of the Fork-tailed Swift along the south coast, ranging from near the Eyre Bird Observatory and west to Denmark. They are widespread in coastal and subcoastal areas between Augusta and Carnarvon, including some on nearshore and offshore islands. They are scattered along the coast from south-west Pilbara to the north and east Kimberley region, near Wyndham. There are sparsely scattered inland records, especially in the Wheatbelt, from Lake Annean and Wittenoom. They are found in the north and north-west Gascoyne Region, north through much of the Pilbara Region, and the south and east Kimberley. They are also recorded in the Timor Sea, both at sea and around islands such as the Ashmore Reef. Isolated records occur at Neale Junction in the Great Victoria Desert and on the Nullarbor Plain (Higgins 1999).	There are multiple records within and in the vicinity of the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Ardenna carneipes	Flesh-footed Shearwater			X	The flesh-footed shearwater (Ardenna carneipes; formerly Puffinus carneipes), is a medium-large shearwater that mainly inhabits the Indo-Pacific. The flesh-footed shearwater breeds in colonies, and has two main breeding areas; one in the southwest Pacific Ocean includes Lord Howe Island (22,654 pairs), South Australia (about 1,800 pairs breeding on two islands) and northern New Zealand (13,000 pairs); the other population comprises no more than 36,000 pairs breeding on 42 islands along the coast of Western Australia from Cape Leeuwin to the Recherche Archipelago. Another 500 pairs breed on St Paul Island in the Indian Ocean.	There are about five records in the area of interest from 2006.	Likely	Please note that, according to the ALA database, there are no breeding grounds in the vicinity of the project area.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Ardenna grisea	Sooty Shearwater	Vulnerable		X	The sooty shearwater feeds on fish and squid. They can dive up to 68 m deep for food, but more commonly take surface food, in particular often following whales to catch fish disturbed by them. They also follow fishing boats to take fish scraps thrown overboard. Isotopic analyses revealed significant niche overlap between sooty shearwaters and great shearwaters. They breed in huge colonies and the female lays one white egg, which on average measures 48mm (1.7 in.) in width and 77.5mm (3.1 in.) in length. These shearwaters nest in burrows lined with plant material, which are visited only at night to avoid predation by large gulls and skuas. The architecture of sooty shearwater burrows can vary within and between breeding colonies, and is influenced by competition for breeding space and habitat type, with soil under dense tussac grass being easier to excavate than other substrates.	There are no records directly in the area of interest. All nearby records are onshore.	Possible		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.

Balaenoptera bonaerensis	Antarctic Minke Whale			X	The Antarctic Minke Whale is found throughout the Southern Hemisphere from 55° S to the Antarctic ice edge during the austral summer (Perrin & Brownell 2002). Although some individuals have been recorded to over-winter in the Antarctic (Thiele & Gill 1999), most retreat to breeding grounds at mid-latitudes between 30° S and 10° S (Perrin & Brownell 2002). In these areas, the distribution of the Antarctic Minke Whale is mainly oceanic, beyond the continental shelf break (Best 1985; Perrin & Brownell 2002; Zerbini et al. 1997). The area of occupancy of Antarctic Minke Whales cannot be calculated due to the paucity of confirmed records off Australia. The area of occupancy could potentially decline in the future as a result of interactions between Antarctic Minke Whales and fisheries or direct-take vessels.	No records	Unlikely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Balaenoptera borealis	Sei Whale	Vulnerable		X	Sei whales have been infrequently recorded in Australian waters (Bannister et al. 1996). The similarity in appearance of sei whales and Bryde's whales (Balaenoptera edeni) has resulted in confusion about distributional limits and frequency of occurrence, particularly in warmer waters (>20 °C) where Bryde's whales are more common. Sei whales were thought to be the most common whales reported by whalers off Albany, Western Australia while hunting sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus), however, these may have been misidentified Bryde's whales (Bannister et al. 1996). There are several reports of presumed sei whale sightings by fishermen around the shelf edge (50 km offshore) off the coast of NSW. A trawled carcass of a sei whale was reported within 300 km of the Northern Territory coast (Chatto & Warneke 2000). There is one record of a sei whale stranding for Tasmania in 1963 (Warneke 2004, pers. comm.) and another stranding of a sei whale in Tasmania in 1980 (McManus et al. 1984). There are no known mating or calving areas in Australian waters (Parker 1978). The extent of occurrence and area of occupancy of sei whales in Australian waters cannot be calculated due to the rarity of sightings records.	There is only one record near Busselton (2002)	Unlikely	The only record in the region is not linked to specific coordinates and appears to be a sighting from the shore.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Balaenoptera edeni	Bryde's Whale			X	B. brydei occurs in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans between the 40th parallels of latitude, preferring highly productive, tropical, subtropical, and warm, temperate waters of 16–22 °C (61–72 °F).	No record	Unlikely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Balaenoptera musculus	Blue Whale	Endangered		X	The blue whale (Balaenoptera musculus) is a marine mammal and a baleen whale. Reaching a maximum confirmed length of 29.9 m (98 ft) and weighing up to 199 t (196 long tons; 219 short tons), it is the largest animal known ever to have existed. The blue whale's long and slender body can be of various shades of greyish-blue on its upper surface and somewhat lighter underneath. Four subspecies are recognized: B. m. musculus in the North Atlantic and North Pacific, B. m. intermedia in the Southern Ocean, B. m. brevicauda (the pygmy blue whale) in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific Ocean, and B. m. indica in the Northern Indian Ocean. There is a population in the waters off Chile that may constitute a fifth subspecies.	There were a few sightings south of the area of interest in 2024.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin Whale	Vulnerable		X	Like many large rorquals, the fin whale is a cosmopolitan species. It is found in all the world's major oceans and in waters ranging from the polar to the tropical. It is absent only from waters close to the ice pack at both the north and south extremities and relatively small areas of water away from the large oceans, such as the Red Sea, although they can reach into the Baltic Sea, a marginal sea of such conditions. The highest population density occurs in temperate and cool waters. It is less densely populated in the warmest, equatorial regions.	There is one record from offshore Rottnest Island from 1984.	Possible	It is listed as 'Likely' on SPRAT; however, only one record from 1984 is mentioned in the region.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'

Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vulnerable		X	Intertidal mudflats, also freshwater swamps and saltwater lakes.	There are multiple records onshore of the project area.	Likely	It is typically only present onshore.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	Vulnerable		X	Coastal sandy estuaries with muddy tidal flats.	There are multiple records onshore of the project area.	Likely	It is typically only present onshore.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered		X	Intertidal mudflats, also freshwater swamps and saltwater lakes.	There are multiple records onshore of the project area.	Likely	It is typically only present onshore.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper			X	In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally found further inland. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire. The species has also been recorded in swamp overgrown with lignum. They forage in shallow water or soft mud at the edge of wetlands (Higgins & Davies 1996).	There are a few records in the vicinity of the project area.	Possible	It is typically only present onshore.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Caperea marginata	Pygmy Right Whale			X	Records of Pygmy Right Whales in Australian waters are distributed between 32° S and 47° S, but are not uniformly spread around the coast (Kemper 2002a). The northern distribution of Pygmy Right Whales may be limited on the west and east coasts of Australia by the warm, south-flowing Leeuwin and East Australian currents (Kemper 2002a). Few or no records are available for NSW, eastern Victoria, and the northern part of the Great Australian Bight, while Western Australia has fewer records than comparative eastern Australian states (Kemper 2002a). Concentrations of stranded animals have occurred at the entrance of the gulfs in South Australia and around Tasmania, but live sightings have predominated in the former region (Kemper 2002a). The numerous strandings in Tasmania may be due to the proximity of the Subtropical Convergence, an apparently important feeding zone for Pygmy Right Whales.	There are a few records in the vicinity of the project area.	Likely	Only a small part of the project area is categorised as 'likely' on SPRAT.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Carcharhinus longimanus	Oceanic Whitetip Shark			X	This shark is found worldwide between 45°N and 43°S latitude. It lives in deep, open oceans, with a temperature greater than 18 °C (64 °F), It prefers water temperatures above 20 °C (68 °F), and up to 28 °C (82 °F) but can also be found in waters as cool as 15 °C (59 °F) but avoids temperatures lower than this. It was once extremely common and widely distributed, and still inhabits a wide band around the globe; however, recent studies suggest that its numbers have drastically declined.	No record	Possible	There are no records on ALA, but it is listed as likely on SPRAT.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Carcharias taurus	Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population)	Vulnerable		X	Tropical and temperate waters from the surf zone down to 60 m.	There are a few records (fewer than five) within and around the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'

Carcharodon carcharias	White Shark	Vulnerable		X	In Australia, Great White Sharks have been recorded from central Queensland around the south coast to north-west Western Australia, but may occur further north on both coasts (Bonfil et al. 2005; Bruce et al. 2006; Last & Stevens 2009; Paterson 1990). It has been sighted in all coastal areas except in the Northern Territory. The northern-most Queensland record is Mackay (Paterson 1990). Although capable of crossing ocean basins, the species is typically found from close inshore habitats (e.g. rocky reefs and shallow coastal bays) to the outer continental shelf and slope areas. Within Australian waters, the majority of recorded great white shark movements occur between the coast and the 100 metre depth contour. Both adults and juveniles have been recorded diving to depths of 1000 metres (Bruce et al. 2006; Bruce & Bradford 2008).	There are four records near Rottnest Island (outside the project area).	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	Endangered		X	In Australia, the Loggerhead Turtle occurs in the waters of coral and rocky reefs, seagrass beds and muddy bays throughout eastern, northern and western Australia (Limpus 1995a; Limpus et al. 1992; Prince 1994b). While nesting is concentrated in southern Queensland and from Shark Bay to the North West Cape in Western Australia, foraging areas are more widely distributed. Females tagged at the south-east Queensland nesting areas have been recorded in waters off Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Northern Territory, Queensland and NSW (Limpus 2008a). The Western Australian stock forage from Shark Bay, Western Australia through to Arnhem Land, Gove and into the Java Sea of Indonesia (Baldwin et al. 2003; Prince 1998 cited in Limpus 2008a). The eastern and western Australian stocks are probably sharing feeding areas off Arnhem Land (Limpus 2008a) though no interbreeding of these two stocks is evident. In Western Australia nesting occurs from Shark Bay (including on the mainland near Steep Point) to the North West Cape with major nesting at Dirk Hartog Island (800 to 1500 females breeding per year); Gnaraloo Bay (estimated 61-84 (range 38-211) females breeding per year); Murion Island (150 to 350 females breeding per year); and the beaches of the North West Cape (50 to 150 females breeding per year) (Baldwin et al. 2003; Hattingh et al. 2011, 2012c, 2013, 2014; Prince 1993, 1994b). In addition, a single Loggerhead Turtle has been reported nesting at Ashmore Reef (Guinea 1995). Occasional late summer nesting crawls have also been recorded as far north as Barrow Island, the Lowendal Islands and Dampier Archipelago (WA DEC 2009).	There are multiple records near Perth. There are no records in the project area.	Likely	It is listed as 'Likely' on SPRAT.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Centrophorus uyato	Little Gulper Shark	Conservation dependant			The little gulper is a common dogfish and lives near the bottom between 50 and 1,400 m. They are ovoviviparous with usually only one pup per litter. They eat bony fish and squid.	There are two records from 1991 and 1989 in the vicinity of the project area.	Possible	There is only limited information available about the distribution of this species in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover	Vulnerable		X	In Australia, the Greater Sand Plover occurs in coastal areas in all states, though the greatest numbers occur in northern Australia, especially the north-west (Marchant & Higgins 1993; Minton et al. 2006). In the non-breeding grounds in Australasia, the species is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats. They mainly occur on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks, as well as sandy estuarine lagoons (Bamford 1988; Blakers et al. 1984; Lane 1987; Sibson 1948; Stewart et al. 2007), and inshore reefs, rock platforms, small rocky islands or sand cays on coral reefs (Abbott 1982; Morris 1989; Sedgwick 1978). They are occasionally recorded on near-coastal saltworks and saltlakes, including marginal saltmarsh, and on brackish swamps (C.D.T. Minton 2002 pers.comm; Sibson 1953; Storr 1964b, 1977; Storr et al. 1986). They seldom occur at shallow freshwater wetlands (Storr 1977). Once, during a severe drought, the species was recorded in a poorly grassed paddock with large bare areas, more than 1 km from the nearest water (Eckert 1968).The species does not breed in Australia.	There are multiple records onshore of the project area.	Possible	Records are solely onshore.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.

Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	Vulnerable		X	Green Turtles nest, forage and migrate across tropical northern Australia. They usually occur between the 20°C isotherms (Marquez 1990), although individuals can stray into temperate waters (Cogger et al. 1993). In Australia, the key nesting and inter-nesting areas (where females live between laying successive clutches in the same season) are (DEH 2005a; DEWHA 2008b):	There are no records in the project area. There are a few records near Perth.	Possible	It is listed as 'Likely' on the SPRAT map (the southern limit of the likely area).	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle	Endangered			The Leatherback Turtle is a pelagic feeder, found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters throughout the world (Marquez 1990). Large body size, high metabolism, a thick adipose tissue layer and regulation of blood flow (Spotila et al.1997) allow them to utilise cold water foraging areas unlike other sea turtle species. For this reason this species is regularly found in the high latitudes of all oceans including the South Pacific Ocean in the waters offshore from NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia (Benson et al. 2011; Limpus & MacLachlan 1979, 1994). It has been recorded feeding in the coastal waters of all Australian States (Hamann et al. 2006).	There are multiple records within the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Diomedea amsterdamensis	Amsterdam Albatross	Endangered		X	The Amsterdam Albatross is a non-resident visitor to Australia, and may occur in south-west and south Australian waters (Pizzey & Knight 1999). The similarity of the Amsterdam Albatross to juvenile Wandering Albatross makes identification at sea difficult, and may obscure distribution information of this subspecies. There are a few records of this subspecies off New Zealand, and one bird was captured on a longline fishing vessel operating south of Tasmania (Gales 1998).	There is no record within thousands of kilometres of the project area.	Unlikely	This species is listed as likely on SPRAT; however, there is no information available on its distribution in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Diomedea dabbenena	Tristan Albatross	Endangered		X	The at-sea distribution of this species is poorly defined. There is currently only one definitive record of the Tristan Albatross from Australian waters. A bird banded as a chick on Gough Island was recaptured four years later off Wollongong, NSW (Environment Australia 2001f). Satellite-tracking of non-breeding birds from Gough Island have tracked the species to waters off the southern coast of Western Australia and South Australia (ACAP 2009).	There is no record in WA.	Unlikely	This species is listed as likely on SPRAT; however, there is no information available on its distribution in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Diomedea epomophora	Southern Royal Albatross	Vulnerable		X	Most of the royal albatross population is found between 30° S and 45° S. They range along the southern oceans concentrating on the west and east coast of southern South America, and also in the waters surrounding New Zealand.	There is no record within hundreds of kilometres of the project area.	Unlikely	No information is available regarding the distribution of this species in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross	Vulnerable		X	The Wandering Albatross breeds on Macquarie Island (Environment Australia 1999; Marchant & Higgins 1990). A single breeding pair has also been recorded on Heard Island (Woehler 1991). It feeds in Australian portions of the Southern Ocean (Nicholls et al. 1995, 1997)	There are some records in the project area (less than five).	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Diomedea sanfordi	Northern Royal Albatross	Endangered		X	The Northern Royal Albatross ranges widely over the Southern Ocean, with individuals seen in Australian waters off south-eastern Australia (Environment Australia 2001f). The Northern Royal Albatross feeds regularly in Tasmanian and South Australian waters, and less frequently in NSW waters (Garnett & Crowley 2000).	One record was documented to the south of the project area.	Possible	Only one sighting was recorded in the vicinity of the project area. The record specifies that the observer was inexperienced and that the animal was barely visible through the rain.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.

Eubalaena australis	Southern Right Whale	Endangered		X	The southern right whale is seasonally present along the Australian coast between late April and early November. It has been recorded in the coastal waters of all Australian states with the exception of the Northern Territory (Bannister et al. 1996). Principally found around the southern coastline off southern Western Australia and far west South Australia, the southern right whale more commonly occurs between Sydney and Perth, including off Tasmania (Bannister 1979-2005; Bannister 1990; Burnell & McKenna 1996; Burnell & Bryden 1997; Kemper et al. 1997; Ling & Needham 1985-1991; Warneke 1989). Evidence suggests that fewer than 10% of reproductively mature females calving on the coast in any one year use the coast off Tasmania, Victoria, NSW and eastern South Australia (Burnell & McKenna 1996; Kemper et al. 1997). Sightings in more northern waters are relatively rare, but there have been records from Exmouth on the west coast (Bannister 2001) and Moreton Bay (Chilvers 2000), Stradbroke Island (Noad 2000) and Hervey Bay on the east coast. Within their broader geographic range, the distribution of the southern right whale in Australia concentrates in certain areas to breed. Major calving areas are located in Western Australia at Doubtful Island Bay, east of Israelite Bay; and in South Australia at Head of Bight (Bannister 1979-2005; Burnell 1999). Smaller numbers of calving females are regularly seen in Victoria at Warrnambool; in South Australia at Encounter Bay and Fowlers Bay; and in Western Australia at Twilight Cove, Flinders Bay, the Albany/Cape Riche area, and the Yokinup Bay/Cape Arid area (Bannister 1979-2005; Burnell & McKenna 1996; Kemper et al. 1994; Ling & Needham 1985-1991).	There are multiple records in the vicinity of the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Galeorhinus galeus	School Shark	Conservation dependant			The School Shark occurs throughout the temperate coastal waters of southern Australia. They are found from Moreton Bay, in southern Queensland, to Perth, Western Australia, including offshore waters of Lord Howe Island and Tasmania (Pogonoski et al. 2002). The School Shark moves extensively throughout the waters of southern Australia (TSSC 2009b). This species is mainly found in demersal waters, over the continental and insular shelves, but also over the upper slopes, in depths from near shore to 550 m (Last & Stevens 1994). Inshore areas are particularly important as birthing and nursery sites (TSSC 2009b).	There are a few records (fewer than five) within and around the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Halobaena caerulea	Blue Petrel	Vulnerable			The blue petrel inhabits the southern oceans ranging as far north as South Africa, Australia and portions of South America. They mostly only breed in a narrow latitudinal band from 47° to 56° S on either side of the Antarctic Polar Front. Nesting on subantarctic islands, such as the Diego Ramírez Islands, the Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Islands, Macquarie Island, South Georgia, Prince Edward Island.	There are a few records (fewer than five) within and around the project area.	Possible		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Hoplostethus atlanticus	Orange Roughy	Conservation dependant			In Australia, Orange Roughy are found across the southern half of the continent, from central NSW, through to southwestern Australia, including Tasmania (Kailola et al. 1993). They also occur around seamounts and ridges south of Australia and on the South Tasman and Lord Howe rises (DEW 2007a).	There is no record in the vicinity of the project area.	Unlikely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10.
Isurus oxyrinchus	Mako Shark			X	The shortfin mako inhabits offshore temperate and tropical seas worldwide. The closely related longfin mako shark is found in the Gulf Stream or warmer offshore waters (e.g. New Zealand and Maine)	There are a few records (less than five) in the region. There are no records in the project area.	Possible	There is only limited information available on the distribution of this species in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'

Lagenorhynchus obscurus	Dusky Dolphin			X	In Australia, Dusky Dolphins are known from only 13 reports since 1828, with two sightings in the early 1980s (DEW 2007). They occur across southern Australia from Western Australia to Tasmania (Gill et al. 2000), with unconfirmed sightings south of continental Australia but confirmed sightings near Kangaroo Island, South Australia, and off Tasmania, and a recent stranding in the latter State. The record of a Dusky Dolphin stranding in Tasmania includes photographs of the animal, but a specimen has yet to be collected to confirm the species. One Dusky Dolphin skull was collected from Kerguelen Island. Given the lack of understanding of the species' distribution in Australian waters, no key localities have yet been identified (Bannister et al. 1996).	There is no record in WA.	Unlikely	There is only limited information available on the distribution of this species in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Lamna nasus	Mackerel Shark			X	The Porbeagle is wide-ranging and inhabits temperate, subarctic and subantarctic waters of the North Atlantic and Southern Hemisphere (Francis et al. 2002). In Australia, the species occurs in waters from southern Queensland to south-west Australia (Last & Stevens 2009). Animals typically occur in oceanic waters off the continental shelf, although they occasionally enter coastal waters (Francis et al. 2002).	There is no record in WA.	Unlikely	There is only limited information available on the distribution of this species in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit			X	The Bar-tailed Godwit has been recorded in the coastal areas of all Australian states. It is widespread in the Torres Strait and along the east and south-east coasts of Queensland, NSW and Victoria, including the offshore islands. It is found south from Cooktown to Port Phillip Bay, but is less common west of the Bellarine Peninsula. There are a few inland records from NSW and Victoria. The species is occasionally recorded at King Island and the Furneaux Group, with scattered records on the north and east coasts of Tasmania. The Bar-tailed Godwit is most abundant in south-east Tasmania between Orford and Southport Lagoon. There are a few records from the west coast of Tasmania and inland at Oatlands. In South Australia it is rarely recorded in the south-east and mostly recorded around coasts from Lake Alexandrina to Denial Bay. In Western Australia it is widespread around the coast, from Eyre to Derby, with a few scattered records elsewhere in the Kimberley Division. Populations have also been recorded in the Top End, from Darwin and Melville Island, east to the Alligator River and Croker Island. It is also found in the Gulf of Carpentaria, around Gove Peninsula, Groote Eylandt, Numbulwar and the Sir Edward Pellew Group. Populations have also been sighted in Alice Springs. It is widespread along some parts of the New Zealand coast and is also a regular migrant to Christmas Island, Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, Kermadec Island and Chatham Island. Populations have been recorded on Macquarie Island, Snares Island, Auckland Island and Campbell Island (Marchant & Higgins 1993).	There are multiple records in the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Limosa lapponica menzbieri	Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit	Endangered			Coastal areas	There are no records within hundreds of kilometres of the project area.	Unlikely	There is only limited information available on the distribution of this species in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant Petrel	Endangered		X	The Southern Giant-Petrel breeds on six subantarctic and Antarctic islands in Australian territory; Macquarie Island, Heard Island and McDonald Island in the Southern Ocean, and Giganteus Island, Hawker Island, and Frazier Island in the Australian Antarctic Territories (EABG 2001, Woehler et al. 2001; Woehler et al. in press)	There have been multiple sightings onshore in the project area.	Possible	Records appear to be limited to onshore and nearshore areas.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.

Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	Vulnerable		X	The Northern Giant Petrel breeds in the sub-Antarctic, and visits areas off the Australian mainland mainly during the winter months (May-October). Immature and some adult birds are commonly seen during this period in offshore and inshore waters from around Frenamtle (WA) to around Sydney (NSW) (Pizzey & Knight 1999).	There have been multiple sightings in the vicinity of the project area.	Likely	It is clearly identified and described in the Perth coastal area.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback Whale			X	Both the east coast and west coast Australian populations make their annual migrations between breeding areas in tropical waters along the east and west coast of Australia (15° S to 20° S) and feeding areas in the Antarctic (south of 56° S) (Chittleborough 1965; Dawbin 1966). The east Australian population is currently believed to rely predominately on a feeding area that is between 130° E and 170° W and the west Australian population on a feeding area that is between 70° E and 130° E (Chittleborough 1965; IWC 2005, 2006). From these southern latitudes, the east coast population migrate to their breeding grounds at about 17° S to 27° S around the Great Barrier Reef complex (although some of the east coast whales range further to New Caledonia (Garrigue et al. 2000), and the west coast humpback whales are often sighted as far north as Ashmore Reef (12° S). Camden sound appears to be the northern most limit for the majority of the west coast whales and is considered to be an important breeding area (Jenner et al. 2001). The migratory habitat for the humpback whale around mainland Australia is primarily coastal waters less than 200 m in depth and generally within 20 km of the coast. In addition, whales are known to travel widely through the waters to the south of Australia during migrations to and from Antarctic feeding areas. There is also evidence that during the southern migration, some west Australia whales appear to split off from the coastal migratory route and head offshore from the coast between Exmouth and Shark Bay. Figure 1 below shows the distribution of humpback whales along the coast of the Australian mainland, including areas of known calving, feeding and resting habitat.	There have been multiple sightings in the vicinity of the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Mobula alfredi	Reef Manta Ray			X	The reef manta ray has a widespread distribution in tropical and subtropical parts of the Indo-Pacific, with few records from the warm East Atlantic and none in the West Atlantic or East Pacific. It can be observed in several often-visited regions such as Hawaii, Fiji, French Polynesia, Micronesia, Bali, Komodo, Maldives, Mozambique, Australia and the Philippines. It is primarily found in coastal regions.	There are no records within thousands of kilometres of the project area.	Possible	Although there is no record of this species in the SW region, SPRAT lists it as likely.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Mobula birostris	Giant Manta Ray			X	The giant oceanic manta ray has a widespread distribution in tropical and temperate waters worldwide. In the Northern Hemisphere, it has been recorded as far north as southern California and New Jersey in the United States, Aomori Prefecture in Japan, the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, and the Azores in the northern Atlantic. In the Southern Hemisphere, it occurs as far south as Peru, Uruguay, South Africa, and New Zealand.	There are no records within thousands of kilometres of the project area.	Possible	Although there is no record of this species in the SW region, SPRAT lists it as likely.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail			X	Terrestrial	There are no records within hundreds of kilometres of the project area.	Unlikely	While there is no record of this species in the SW region, SPRAT lists it as 'may occur'. The available information suggests that it is only found on land.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.

Natator depressus	Flatback Turtle	Vulnerable		X	The Flatback Turtle is found only in the tropical waters of northern Australia, Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya (Spring 1982; Zangerl et al. 1988) and is one of only two species of sea turtle without a global distribution.	One record from 1995.	Unlikely	There is only one record available, and it does not correspond to the species's global distribution.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Neophoca cinerea	Australian Sea Lion	Endangered			The Australian Sea-lion is the only pinniped endemic to Australia (Strahan 1983). The breeding range extends from Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia (WA), to The Pages Island, east of Kangaroo Island, South Australia (SA). The species has also been recorded at Shark Bay, WA; the New South Wales coast; southern Tasmania; and Victoria (Kirkwood et al. 1992, 1999; Ling 1992; Llewellyn et al. 1994; Warneke 1995b). Breeding colonies occur on islands or remote sections of coastline. Lone or small numbers of animals will regularly visit known haul-out sites and occasionally visit other locations. The widespread distribution of small colonies may offer the advantage of minimising competition in areas for limited trophic resources (Shaughnessy 1999). Overall, 66 breeding colonies have been recorded to date: 28 in WA and 38 in SA (Shaughnessy 1999).	There are multiple records within and in the vicinity of the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	Critically Endangered		X	The eastern curlew is Australia's largest shorebird and a long-haul flyer. It is easily recognisable, with its long, down-curved bill. The eastern curlew takes an annual migratory flight to Russia and north-eastern China to breed, arriving back home to Australia in August to feed on crabs and molluscs in intertidal mudflats. It is extremely shy and will take flight at the first sign of danger.	There are multiple records in the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Onychoprion anaethetus	Bridled Tern			X	In Australia, Bridled Terns are widespread, breeding on offshore islands in western, northern and north-eastern Australia, extending from Cape Leeuwin in the south-west, around northern Australia to north-eastern and mid-eastern Queensland, extending through the Great Barrier Reef and Coral Sea as far south as Lady Elliott Island (approximately 24° S). Exceptionally, a pair bred in South Australia, within a large colony of Crested Terns (Thalasseus bergii), on Baudin Rocks, in 1968 and 1969. Further, the species breeds at one mainland site in far-southern Western Australia (at Knobby Head near Cape Hamelin).	There are multiple records in the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Orcinus orca	Killer Whale			X	In Australia, Killer Whales are recorded from all states, with concentrations reported around Tasmania. Sightings are also frequent in South Australia and Victoria (Ling 1991). A sighting at Yirrkala in April 1999 provides evidence that they also occur in Northern Territory waters (Chatto & Warneke 2000). Killer Whales are frequently seen in the Antarctic south of 60° S and have been recorded from Heard and Macquarie Islands (Gill & Thiele 1997; Kasamatsu et al. 1988; Parker 1978). Macquarie Island appears to be a key locality, with Killer Whales regularly reported there (Morrice & Van den Hoff 1999).	There was one sighting in the project area.	Possible		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica	Fairy Prion (southern)	Vulnerable			The fairy prion (southern) breeds on Macquarie Island and a number of other subantarctic islands outside of Australia. There are 80 to 250 breeding pairs in Australia and a global population of 80 000. In Australia, breeding is recorded on two rock stacks off Macquarie Island and on the nearby Bishop and Clerk Island. The population may have been larger prior to the arrival of black rats on Macquarie Island. The subspecies digs burrows among rocks or low vegetation in which to nest. Burrows may be dug below mat forming herbs. Feeds by plucking food from the ocean surface. Some individuals may migrate towards New Zealand and southern Australia in winter	There are no records in WA.	Unlikely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.

Pandion haliaetus	Osprey			X	The breeding range of the Eastern Osprey extends around the northern coast of Australia (including many offshore islands) from Albany in Western Australia to Lake Macquarie in NSW; with a second isolated breeding population on the coast of South Australia, extending from Head of Bight east to Cape Spencer and Kangaroo Island (Abbott 1982; Barrett et al. 2003; Bischoff 2001; Blakers et al. 1984; Clancy 1991; Condon 1969; Dennis 2007a; Johnstone & Storr 1998; Marchant & Higgins 1993). The total range (breeding plus non-breeding) around the northern coast is more widespread, extending from Esperance in Western Australia to NSW, where records become scarcer towards the south, and into Victoria and Tasmania, where the species is a rare vagrant (Barrett et al. 2003; Blakers et al. 1984; Johnstone & Storr 1998; Marchant & Higgins 1993; Morris et al. 1981). The distribution of the species around the northern coast (south-western Western Australia to south-eastern NSW) appears continuous except for a possible gap at Eighty Mile Beach (Barrett et al. 2003; Blakers et al. 1984).	There are extensive records in the project area.	Known		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Phaethon rubricauda westralis	Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird	Endangered			Coastal areas	There is one record in the vicinity of the project area, but none within it.	Unlikely	There is only limited information available on the distribution of this species in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Phoebetria fusca	Sooty Albatross	Endangered		X	The Sooty Albatross has sometimes been observed foraging in inshore waters in southern Australia (Thiele 1977). The Sooty Albatross is a rare, but probably regular migrant to Australia, mostly in the autumn-winter months, occurring north to south-east Queensland, NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia (Pizzey & Knight 1999).	There are few records (less than five) in the vicinity of the project area.	Possible		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Physeter macrocephalus	Sperm Whale			X	Sperm Whales have been recorded from all Australian states (Bannister et al. 1996). Females and young male Sperm Whales are restricted to warmer waters, generally north of approximately 45° S, while older males travel to and from colder waters and to the edge of the Antarctic pack-ice. Sperm Whales have concentrated in a narrow area only a few miles wide at shelf edge off Albany, Western Australia, moving westwards through the year (Bannister et al. 1996). Off the Western Australian coast, where the continental shelf slopes less steeply, Sperm Whales appear to be less concentrated close to shelf edge and more widely dispersed offshore (Bannister et al. 1996). Similar concentrations of Sperm Whales have been found elsewhere in Australia, such as south-west of Kangaroo Island, South Australia.	There are few records (less than five) in the vicinity of the project area.	Possible		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Pristis pristis	Freshwater Sawfish	Vulnerable		X	The name Freshwater Sawfish is a misnomer. It is a marine/estuarine species that spends its first three–four years in freshwater growing to about half its adult size (4 m+) (Allen 2000 pers. comm.). Juveniles and sub-adult Freshwater Sawfish predominantly occur in rivers and estuaries, while large mature animals tend to occur more often in coastal and offshore waters up to 25 m depth (Giles et al. 2006; Stevens et al. 2005). A study on the movement patterns of other sawfish species , P. clavata and P. zijsron, showed that the species had a high fidelity to an area, with movements restricted to only a few square kilometres within the coastal fringe, and influenced by tides (Stevens et al. 2008). In northern Australia, this species appears to be confined to freshwater drainages and the upper reaches of estuaries, occasionally being found as far as 400 km from the sea (Thorburn et al. 2007; Whitty et al. 2008). There are few reports of adult individuals at sea, with only a few records of fish greater than 3 m in total length from the Pilbara coast, and one individual from Cape Naturaliste (south-western Australia) (Chidlow 2007 cited in Whitty et al. 2008).	There are no records within thousands of kilometres of the project area.	Unlikely	There is no record of the species in the region, and it appears to be mostly confined to freshwater areas.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10.

Pterodroma mollis	Soft-plumaged Petrel	Vulnerable			The Soft-plumaged Petrel is generally found over temperate and subantarctic waters in the South Atlantic, southern Indian and western South Pacific Oceans. The species is a regular and quite common visitor to southern Australian seas, but is more common in the west than in the south and south-east (Marchant & Higgins 1990). In the southern Indian Ocean, the species is most numerous between 30° and 50°S from the South African to the west Australian coasts. The species is possibly common in seas south-west of Australia. Soft-plumaged Petrels breed on Maatsuyker Island off southern Tasmania (Wiltshire & Hamilton 2002). Beachcast birds have been found from Maryborough, Queensland, south to NSW, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia and south-west Western Australia. Of dated records, 15 of 19 have been found between June-September, but sightings have occurred in most months (Marchant & Higgins 1990). Sightings of this species off south-east Australia are mostly south of Tasmania, between September-April (Marchant & Higgins 1990; Reid et al. 2002). The only confirmed Australian breeding station is Maatsuyker Island, south of Tasmania, with six pairs in 2001-02 (Wiltshire & Hamilton 2002).	There are multiple records within and in the vicinity of the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Rhincodon typus	Whale Shark	Vulnerable		X	In Australia, the Whale Shark is known from NSW, Queensland, Northern Territory, Western Australia and occasionally Victoria and South Australia, but it is most commonly seen in waters off northern Western Australia, Northern Territory and Queensland (Compagno 1984; Last & Stevens 1994). Ningaloo Reef, off the Western Australian coast, is the main known aggregation site of Whale Sharks in Australian waters. Taylor (1996) suggests that this aggregation is due to seasonal concentrations of krill and other zooplankton, which are a food source for the Whale Shark. Detailed and informal surveys carried out in both 1991 and 1992 demonstrated that Whale Sharks congregate off Ningaloo Reef (Western Australia) from March to July, when the coral undergoes mass spawning. The number of Whale Sharks reaches a peak about two weeks after this coral spawning (DEH 2005o; Taylor 1996). Whale Shark aggregations around Ningaloo Reef are generally the greatest during La Niña years and are associated with the intensification of the Leeuwin Current in March (DEWHA 2008b). The Whale Shark also seasonally aggregates in coastal waters off Christmas Island between December and January and in the Coral Sea between November and December (DEH 2005o). These seasonal aggregations are thought to be linked to localised seasonal 'pulses' of food productivity.	There are no records within thousands of kilometres of the project area.	Unlikely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered			The Australian Painted Snipe has been recorded at wetlands in all states of Australia (Barrett et al. 2003; Blakers et al. 1984; Hall 1910b). It is most common in eastern Australia, where it has been recorded at scattered locations throughout much of Queensland, NSW, Victoria and south-eastern South Australia. It has been recorded less frequently at a smaller number of more scattered locations farther west in South Australia, the Northern Territory and Western Australia (Barrett et al. 2003; Blakers et al. 1984; Marchant & Higgins 1993; Rogers et al. 2005). It has also been recorded on single occasions in south-eastern Tasmania (Hall 1910b) and at Lord Howe Island (NSW NPWS 1999b).	There are no records in the vicinity of the project area.	Unlikely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Sphyrna lewini	Scalloped Hammerhead	Conservation dependant			The scalloped hammerhead is a coastal pelagic species; it occurs over continental and insular shelves and in nearby deeper water. It is found in warm temperate and tropical waters, worldwide from 46°N to 36°S. It can be found down to depths over 500 m (1,600 ft), but is most often found above 25 m (82 ft). During the day, they are more often found close to shore, and at night, they hunt further offshore. Adults are found alone, in pairs, or in small schools, while young sharks occur in larger schools.	There are a few records (fewer than five) in the vicinity of the project area.	Possible		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Additional mitigations measure are described in Att. 6 and in the letter 'EPBC_2025_10161_Clarifications .pdf'

Sternula albifrons	Little Tern	Vulnerable		X	The Australian breeding population can be divided into two major subpopulations: (1) a northern subpopulation that breeds across northern Australia, from about Broome in north-western Western Australia (where first recorded only in December 1995), through coastal Northern Territory (mainly from just west of Darwin to the Queensland border) to the Gulf of Carpentaria and eastern Cape York Peninsula (with an extended breeding season covering most of the year); and (2) an eastern subpopulation that breeds on the eastern and south-eastern coast of the mainland and northern and eastern Tasmania, occasionally extending as far west as western Victoria and south-eastern South Australia (and breeding in the austral spring-summer).	There are few records (fewer than five) in the vicinity of the project area, and none within it.	Possible	There is only limited information available on the distribution of this species in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern	Vulnerable			Within Australia, the Fairy Tern occurs along the coasts of Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia; occurring as far north as the Dampier Archipelago near Karratha. The subspecies has been known from New South Wales (NSW) in the past, but it is unknown if it persists there (Birdlife International 2010; Garnett & Crowley 2000).	There are few records (fewer than five) in the vicinity of the project area, and none within it.	Possible	There is only limited information available on the distribution of this species in Australia.	No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Thalassarche carteri	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	Vulnerable		X	The Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross is a marine bird, located in subtropical and warmer subantarctic waters (Marchant & Higgins 1990). The Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross forages mostly in the southern Indian Ocean where it is particularly abundant off Western Australia (Marchant & Higgins 1990).	There are multiple records in the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Thalassarche cauta	Shy Albatross	Vulnerable		X	The shy albatross is endemic breeder to Australia and it breeds on three island colonies off Tasmania, in the southern Indian Ocean: Albatross Island, Pedra Branca, and the Mewstone. It is the only albatross endemic to Australia.	There are multiple records in the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross	Vulnerable		X	The Campbell Albatross is a non-breeding visitor to Australian waters. Non-breeding birds are most commonly seen foraging over the oceanic continental slopes off Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales (EA 2001f). After breeding, birds move north and may enter Australia's temperate shelf waters (Marchant & Higgins 1990).	There is one record in the vicinity of the project area, but none within it.	Unlikely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.

Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	Vulnerable		X	The Black-browed Albatross breeds within Australian jurisdiction on Heard Island (Kirkwood & Mitchell 1992; Woehler 2006; Woehler et al. 2002), McDonald Islands (Gales 1998; Woehler 2006; Woehler et al. 2002), Macquarie Island (Copson 1988; Gales 1998; Scott 1994c) and Bishop and Clerk Islets (Scott 1994c; Gales 1998). Individuals are mostly confined to subantarctic and Antarctic waters surrounding these islands in the breeding season (Brooke 2004; Lawton 2004; Marchant & Higgins 1990; Terauds et al. 2006). During this time, the species is an uncommon visitor to the continental shelf-break of southern Australia - reaching South Australia, Tasmania and western and eastern Bass Strait in the south-east and Antarctica (Reid et al. 2002; Terauds et al. 2006; Woehler et al. 1991). The population migrates northward towards the end of the breeding season (Brooke 2004; Marchant & Higgins 1990; Reid et al. 2002; Tickell 2000; Woehler et al. 1991) and the species is common in the non-breeding period at the continental shelf and shelf-break of South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, western and eastern Bass Strait and NSW (Barrett et al. 2003; Barton 1979; Blakers et al. 1984; Cox 1973, 1976; Marchant 1977; Milledge 1977; Reid et al. 2002; Swanson 1973; Tickell 2000; Woehler et al. 1991; Wood 1992). Individuals are also observed at these times in lesser numbers at the continental shelf break of southern and south-western Western Australia and south-eastern Queensland (Barrett et al. 2003; Blakers et al. 1984), and over open waters south and east of Tasmania, including over the South Tasman Rise (Reid et al. 2002). Individuals have also been recorded on two occasions in the non-breeding period at Lord Howe Island (Barrett et al. 2003; Atlas of Australian Birds 2007, unpublished data). The birds that reach the waters of southern mainland Australia and Tasmania have been shown, by the recovery of banded individuals, to originate from breeding colonies on South Georgia, Iles Kerguelen, Heard Island and Macquarie Island (Gales 1998; Howard	There are multiple records in the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Thalassarche steadi	White-capped Albatross	Vulnerable		X	The White-capped Albatross is probably common off the coast of south-east Australia throughout the year. This species is similar to the Shy Albatross and can be difficult to identify, especially at sea and as a juvenile (Environment Australia 2001f; Gales 1993; Marchant & Higgins 1990). Whilst there has been no specific study, the species has been caught on longline hooks off Tasmania (Gales 1993). It has been observed that juveniles are rare in New Zealand waters, being more common off south-east Australia and South Africa (Marchant & Higgins 1990). Breeding colonies occur on islands south of New Zealand (Double et al. 2003).	There are no records within hundreds of kilometres of the project area.	Unlikely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	Endangered		X	The Common Greenshank does not breed in Australia, however, the species occurs in all types of wetlands and has the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia (Higgins & Davies 1996).	There are multiple records in the project area.	Likely		No.	The avoidance and mitigation measures are specified in Sections 4.1.4.10 and 4.1.5.10. Please note that the survey will be carried out entirely underwater and that there should be no interaction with birds.