

RAC Tourism Assets Pty Ltd Monkey Mia Dolphin Resort Foreshore Management Plan

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JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd T/A Strategen-JBS&G



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#### 1. Summary

This Foreshore Management Plan (FMP) is submitted in accordance with Ministerial Statement (MS) No.709 Condition 9 for the Monkey Mia Dolphin Resort Expansion (the Project) by RAC Tourism Assets Pty Ltd (RAC).

Table 1.1 below presents the environmental management target/s to measure achievement of the conditioned environmental objective that must be met through implementation of this Condition EMP.

Table 1.1: Environmental management targets

Required information	Response			
Title of proposal	Expansion of the Monkey Mia Dolphin Resort, Monkey Mia,			
	Shark Bay.			
Proponent	RAC Tourism Assets Pty Ltd.			
Ministerial Statement number	709.			
Purpose of this Condition EMP	The Foreshore Management Pl requirements of condition 9 of			
EPA's environmental objective for the key environmental factor	Environmental Factor	EPA environmental objective		
	Factor 1: Terrestrial Environmental Quality	To maintain the quality of land and soils so that environment values are protected.		
	Factor 3: Flora and vegetation	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained		
Management targets	<b>Environmental Factor</b>	Management target		
	Factor 1: Terrestrial Environmental Quality	No erosion within the foreshore area adjacent to the resort (T1.1) No uncontained refuse within the project area or in the surrounding environment. (T1.3).		
	Factor 3: Flora and vegetation	No loss of terrestrial vegetation within the foreshore area due to impacts from Project activities (3.1)		

1.1 Corporate endorsement							
I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge, the Condition EMP provisions in within this Foreshore Management Plan are true and correct and address the legal requirements of condition of Ministerial Statement No. 709.							
[Signature of duly authorised proponent represen	tative]						
Name:	Signed:						
Designation:	Date:						



## 2. Context, scope and rationale

RAC Tourism Assets Pty Ltd (RAC) owns and manages the current Monkey Mia Dolphin Resort (the proposal; Appendix A) located within a World Heritage area on a Shire of Shark Bay reserve. Approval for the proposal under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) was granted to the former proponent Monkey Mia Dolphin Resort Pty Ltd through issue of MS 709 on 28 December 2005. A section 46 extending the period for substantial commencement was granted under MS 919 on 18 December 2012 to the then proponent, Aspen.

Substantial commencement of the proposal occurred in April 2013 with construction of the wastewater treatment plant, a key element of the proposal, which satisfied the requirement of condition 4 in MS 919.

Aspen transferred ownership to RAC in December 2015. An application to change conditions and increase the extent of the proposal in MS 709 under section 45C/46 of the EP Act, was submitted in April 2017.

In June 2017, the Deputy Chairman of the Environmental Protection Authority (under delegation authority from the Minister for Environment) approved changes to MS 709 under section 45C of the EP Act. The change to the proposal included:

- An increase in the clearing area for the wastewater treatment plan
- The development and use of borrow pits requiring 3.14 ha of vegetation clearing
- Administrative changes to Schedule 1 of MS 709 to describe the Development Envelope
- Simplification of the resort expansion and removal of elements to the design that were not relevant to the environment
- Schedule 1 of MS 709 was replaced by Attachment 1 and outlines the authorised extent of the physical and operational elements of the project (Appendix A).

Commencement of earthworks for the other key elements of the proposal, the resort expansion and staff accommodation facilities, commenced in October 2017 and were completed in October 2018.

# 2.1 MS 1067 was subsequently issued on 14 November 2017, changing conditions 3, 4 and 5 and deleting condition 6 of MS 709. Scope

Condition 9 of MS 709 requires the proponent to prepare a Foreshore Management Plan (FMP) to ensure operation activities are managed to minimise the potential impacts upon the foreshore environment.

In implementing this FMP, RAC recognise that the foreshore (adjacent to the project) is vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission and managed by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

#### 2.1.1 Key environmental factors

The environmental factors, EPA objectives and environmental aspects of the Project are provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Key environmental factors, objectives and Project environmental aspects

Factor	EPA objective	Environmental aspects of the Project
Factor 1	To maintain the quality of land and soils so	Uncontrolled access to the foreshore area has the
Terrestrial	that the environment values are protected.	potential to degrade vegetation leading to erosion.
Environmental		
Quality		
Factor 3	To protect flora and vegetation so that	Uncontrolled access to the foreshore area and
Flora and	biological diversity and ecological integrity are	associated erosion has the potential to damage flora
Vegetation	maintained	and degrade vegetation



### 2.2 Requirements of MS 709

This FMP is submitted in accordance with condition 9 of MS 709. Table 2.2 details the requirements of condition 9 and indicates which sections of the FMP they are addressed.

Table 2.2: Requirements of condition 9 of MS 709

Condition	Requirement	Section in FMP
9-1	Prior to commencement of construction associated with the resort expansion, the proponent shall prepare a Foreshore Management Plan, to the requirements of the Minister for the Environment on advice of the Environmental Protection Authority. This plan shall address:	FMP
	1. minimising risk of dune erosion;	Table 3.1: FMP 1 – 6.
	2. formalised access points;	Table 3.1: FMP 1 and Appendix A
	3. definition of dune preservation and fencing areas;	Table 3.1: FMP 3 and Appendix A
	4. rehabilitation and restoration of foreshore areas, incorporating stabilisation;	Table 3.3: FMP M1 and FMP M2, and Table 4.1: FMP CA1 and FMP CA2.
	5. identification of species to be planted;	Appendix C
	6. education and signage;	Table 3.1: FMP 3 and Appendix A
	Note: in preparation of advice to the Minister for the Environment, the Environmental Protection Authority expects that the advice of the following agency will be obtained: Department of Conservation and Land Management.	Section 6
9-2	The proponent shall implement the Foreshore Management Plan required by condition 9-1.	Section 2 & 4
9-3	The proponent shall make the Foreshore Management Plan required by condition 9-1 publicly available.	Section 4.1

### 2.3 Rationale and approach

The approach for managing any potential operational impacts is to develop a comprehensive management program that identifies:

- Management risks;
- key management based targets;
- management actions;
- monitoring measures; and
- review and revision requirements.

An adaptive risk based management approach has been developed in order to create a robust management system, that prioritises and manages significant risks using the mitigation hierarchy (i.e. avoid, minimise, manage, rehabilitate and offset).

This management approach allows for flexibility, to enable the management program to adapt to any changes in the Project conditions, as well as to respond to the dynamic nature of the surrounding environment. The methodology for the risk-based approach is provided in Appendix A.

## 2.3.1 Rationale for choice of management targets

The management targets (Table 3.2) were selected in order to prioritise the risks identified for the Project, and are based on a review of:

- Available data for the region;
- The relationship between the project aspects and the environmental factors;



- Industry standards and legislative requirements; and
- The requirements of MS 709.



## 3. Foreshore management

The objective of the FMP is to identify the management provisions RAC proposes to implement to manage and minimise the potential impacts of operational activities upon the foreshore environment in order to:

- Meet the EPA's objectives for amenity and terrestrial environmental quality as described in Table 2.1; and
- Meet the requirements of MS 709 (Table 2.2).

## 3.1 Management actions

Risk-based management actions have been identified and prioritised in Table 3.1 based on the methodology provided in Appendix B. These management actions focus on Project operation activities that have the highest likelihood of causing environmental impact, and were specifically developed to reduce potential impacts of operation activities upon the foreshore environment.

The foreshore (adjacent to the project) is vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission and managed by DBCA. An area of foreshore directly adjacent to the DBCA regional office is excluded from RAC rehabilitation and erosion requirements due to the existing degraded nature and function of the area in relation to DBCA operations (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Foreshore rehabilitation exclusion zone (Source: Landgate)





Table 3.1: Risk-based management actions

Risk and key impacts	' management Management actions		Risk-based priority	Timing	Relevant management target	Status
Uncontrolled access	FMP 1	Provide formalised pedestrian access paths to the beach.	High	At all times	T1.1 & 3.1	Complete
to the foreshore area has the	FMP 2	If required, undertake revegetation of areas disturbed by Project activities as detailed in the contingency actions in Table 4.1.	Medium	If required	T3.1	Ongoing
potential to degrade vegetation leading	FMP 3	Install signage and fencing to ensure access to the foreshore is via the designated access tracks and boardwalks.	High	At all times	T1.1	Complete
to erosion.	FMP 4	If required, provide limited raised boardwalks at points of entry to the beach (only) that is constructed to specifications agreed by DPaW.	Medium	At all times	T1.1	Complete
	FMP 5	Induct all visitors to the resort of the necessity to follow only authorised and signed access routes to the beachfront.	Medium	At all times	T1.1	Ongoing
	FMP 6	Provide educational material in each accommodation unit/room providing clear details and maps showing access routes from the accommodation to the beachfront.	Medium	At all times	T1.1	Ongoing
Unregulated disposal of rubbish	FMP 7	Induct all visitors to the resort of the necessity to follow resort waste disposal protocols.	Medium	At all times	T1.3	Ongoing
within the foreshore area has the potential to impact on the amenity of	FMP 8	Provide educational material in each accommodation unit/room outlining the waste disposal protocols including: all rubbish (cans, bottles, plastics, paper) to be returned to the resort for disposal no rubbish to be dumped or left on the foreshore areas.	Medium	At all times	T1.3	Ongoing
the area.	FMP 9	Install signage at the camping ground and each access way to the beachfront informing visitors of rubbish disposal protocols. Include message about appropriate disposal of fish offal in a bin or taken away from the beach.	Medium	At all times	T1.3	Complete



## 3.2 Management target

Management targets have been developed to measure and report against the proposed RAC environmental objective (Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2: Management targets** 

<b>Environmental factor</b>	<b>EPA Environmental objective</b>	Management targets (Unique identifier)
Factor 1	To maintain the quality of	No erosion within the foreshore area adjacent to the resort.
Terrestrial	land and soils so that the	(T1.1)
<b>Environmental Quality</b>	environment values are	No uncontained refuse within the project area or in the
	protected.	surrounding environment. (T1.3).
Factor 3	To protect flora and	No loss of terrestrial vegetation within the foreshore area due to
Flora and vegetation	vegetation so that biological	impacts from Project activities. (T3.1)
	diversity and ecological	
	integrity are maintained	

## 3.3 Monitoring program

The purpose of monitoring program is to inform, through the management targets, if the environmental objective is being achieved, as well as to determine if management actions need to be reviewed and revised.

Table 3.3 outlines the monitoring program proposed to be undertaken by RAC.

 Table 3.3: Monitoring program to achieve management targets

FMP monitoring action number	Indicator	Parameter	Monitoring method	Frequency	Location	Relevant FMP management action reference	Relevant management target
FMP M1	No evidence	Erosion	Resort staff	Annually	Within the	FMP 10	T1.1
	of erosion		are to	during the	foreshore		
	within the		undertake a	peak visitor	area		
	foreshore		walk within	period	adjacent to		
	area adjacent		the	(December	the resort.		
	to the resort,		foreshore	to January)			
	including		area				
	localised loss		adjacent to				
	of sand or		the resort				
	exposed plant		to identify				
	roots.		evidence of				
			erosion.				
FMP M2	No loss of	Vegetation	Resort staff	Bi-annually	Within the	FMP 11	3.1
	vegetation		are to		foreshore		
	within the		undertake a		area		
	foreshore		walk within		adjacent to		
	area due to		the		the resort.		
	impacts from		foreshore				
	Project		area				
	activities		adjacent to				
			the resort				
			to identify				
			any human				
			caused				
			damage to				
			vegetation.				
FMP M3	The beach is	Littering	Resort staff	Weekly	Within the	FMP 12	T1.3
	free of		are to		foreshore		
	rubbish		undertake a		area		
			walk along		adjacent to		
			the beach		the resort.		
			within the				
			foreshore				
			area				



FMP monitoring action number	Indicator	Parameter	Monitoring method	Frequency	Location	Relevant FMP management action reference	Relevant management target
			adjacent to the resort to identify any rubbish				



## 4. Review and revision

In the event that management targets are not met, RAC will investigate the potential cause and any potential impacts that may have resulted. If the management targets are not met, and it is deemed to be the result of the project, the corrective actions detailed in Table 4.1 will be implemented.

**Table 4.1: Corrective actions** 

FMP corrective action number	Performance indicator	Action	Responsibility	Relevant FMP monitoring action reference	Relevant management target
FMP CA1	Erosion within the foreshore area adjacent to the resort.	Investigate cause. Implement appropriate control to reduce or rectify impact which could include: Restricting access to areas that are impacted Changing the access route and install additional fencing in consultation with DPaW Undertaking rehabilitation of the eroded area in consultation with DPaW. Continue annual monitoring. Revise and update risk assessment and management actions where applicable.	RAC	FMP M1	T1.1
FMP CA2	Loss of terrestrial vegetation within the foreshore area due to impacts from Project activities	Investigate cause. Implement appropriate control to reduce or rectify impact which could include: Restricting access to areas that are impacted Changing the access route and install additional fencing in consultation with DPaW Undertaking revegetation of the impacted area in consultation with DPaW. Rehabilitation will include replanting of species from the local area as listed in Appendix C Continue annual monitoring. Revise and update risk assessment and management actions where applicable.	RAC	FMP M2	3.1
FMP CA3	Rubbish observed in foreshore areas	Investigate cause. Clean-up and correctly dispose of the material. Review procedures for waste disposal. Revise and update risk assessment and management actions where applicable.	RAC	FMP M3	T1.3

## 4.1 Reporting provisions

The performance of the FMP will be assessed annually against the management targets in Table 3.2, and will be reported on as part of the Compliance Assessment Report (CAR). The FMP reporting template is presented in Table 4.2. This FMP will also be made publicly available in accordance with condition 9-3 of MS 709, via the RAC Parks and Resorts website.



## 4.1.1 Reporting on exceedance of the management target

In the event that management targets are not met during the reporting period, a written report will be included in the CAR detailing the corrective actions that were undertaken, and the effectiveness of the corrective actions to rectify any potential impacts.



Table 4.2: Environmental management plan reporting table

Condition environmental objective ar	nd management target set in the FMP	Deposition on the management chiestive and management towart	Status <sup>1</sup>
EPA objective	Management target	Reporting on the management objective and management target	Status-
Factor 1 Terrestrial Environmental	No erosion within the foreshore area	No erosion within the foreshore area adjacent to the resort.	• Yes
Quality	adjacent to the resort. (T1.1).		• No
To maintain the quality of land and	No uncontained refuse within the	No uncontained refuse within the project area or in the surrounding	• Yes
soils so that the environment values	project area or in the surrounding	environment.	• No
are protected.	environment. (T1.3).		
Factor 3 Flora and vegetation	No loss of terrestrial vegetation	No loss of terrestrial vegetation within the foreshore area due to impacts	• Yes
To protect flora and vegetation so	within the foreshore area due to	from Project activities	• No
that biological diversity and	impacts from Project activities (T3.1)		
ecological integrity are maintained			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Notes: The status of achievement of the condition environmental objectives is indicated by the following symbols:

- Condition environmental objective achieved
- Condition environmental objective not achieved



## 5. Adaptive management

RAC will implement an adaptive management system to provide a robust management plan, which effectively meets the environmental objectives. To achieve this, the FMP will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that the plan takes into consideration amendments to operations, monitoring results, audits, continuous improvement and changes in regulatory and corporate requirements. If revised, a copy of the revised FMP will be provided to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation as part of the CAR.



## 6. Stakeholder consultation

Consistent with the EPA's expectations for this FMP, RAC consulted with a number of stakeholders during the development of the plan.

This section provides a summary of consultation that occurred and key comments received from each stakeholder (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Stakeholders consulted, comments and responses

Organisation(s)	Comments	RAC response to comments/concerns
Department of Parks and Wildlife	Given that fish offal disposal has been of previous concern to both the Departments of Parks and Wildlife and Fisheries, with fish offal disposal from campers and guests increasing the potential to attract sharks where swimmers and water users are located. All waste signage particularly around the camping area and	Signage in the camping areas and near foreshore access will specifically refer to appropriate disposal of fish offal.
	entrance to paths accessing the foreshore should also incorporate appropriate fish offal disposal messages to align with Departments of Parks and Wildlife and Fisheries policies.	



## 7. Limitations

## Scope of services

This report ("the report") has been prepared by Strategen-JBS&G in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between the Client and Strategen-JBS&G. In some circumstances, a range of factors such as time, budget, access and/or site disturbance constraints may have limited the scope of services. This report is strictly limited to the matters stated in it and is not to be read as extending, by implication, to any other matter in connection with the matters addressed in it.

#### Reliance on data

In preparing the report, Strategen-JBS&G has relied upon data and other information provided by the Client and other individuals and organisations, most of which are referred to in the report ("the data"). Except as otherwise expressly stated in the report, Strategen-JBS&G has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in the report ("conclusions") are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data. Strategen-JBS&G has also not attempted to determine whether any material matter has been omitted from the data. Strategen-JBS&G will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to Strategen-JBS&G. The making of any assumption does not imply that Strategen-JBS&G has made any enquiry to verify the correctness of that assumption.

The report is based on conditions encountered and information received at the time of preparation of this report or the time that site investigations were carried out. Strategen-JBS&G disclaims responsibility for any changes that may have occurred after this time. This report and any legal issues arising from it are governed by and construed in accordance with the law of Western Australia as at the date of this report.

#### **Environmental conclusions**

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of services, the preparation of this report has been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted environmental consulting practices. No other warranty, whether express or implied, is made.

The advice herein relates only to this project and all results conclusions and recommendations made should be reviewed by a competent person with experience in environmental investigations, before being used for any other purpose.

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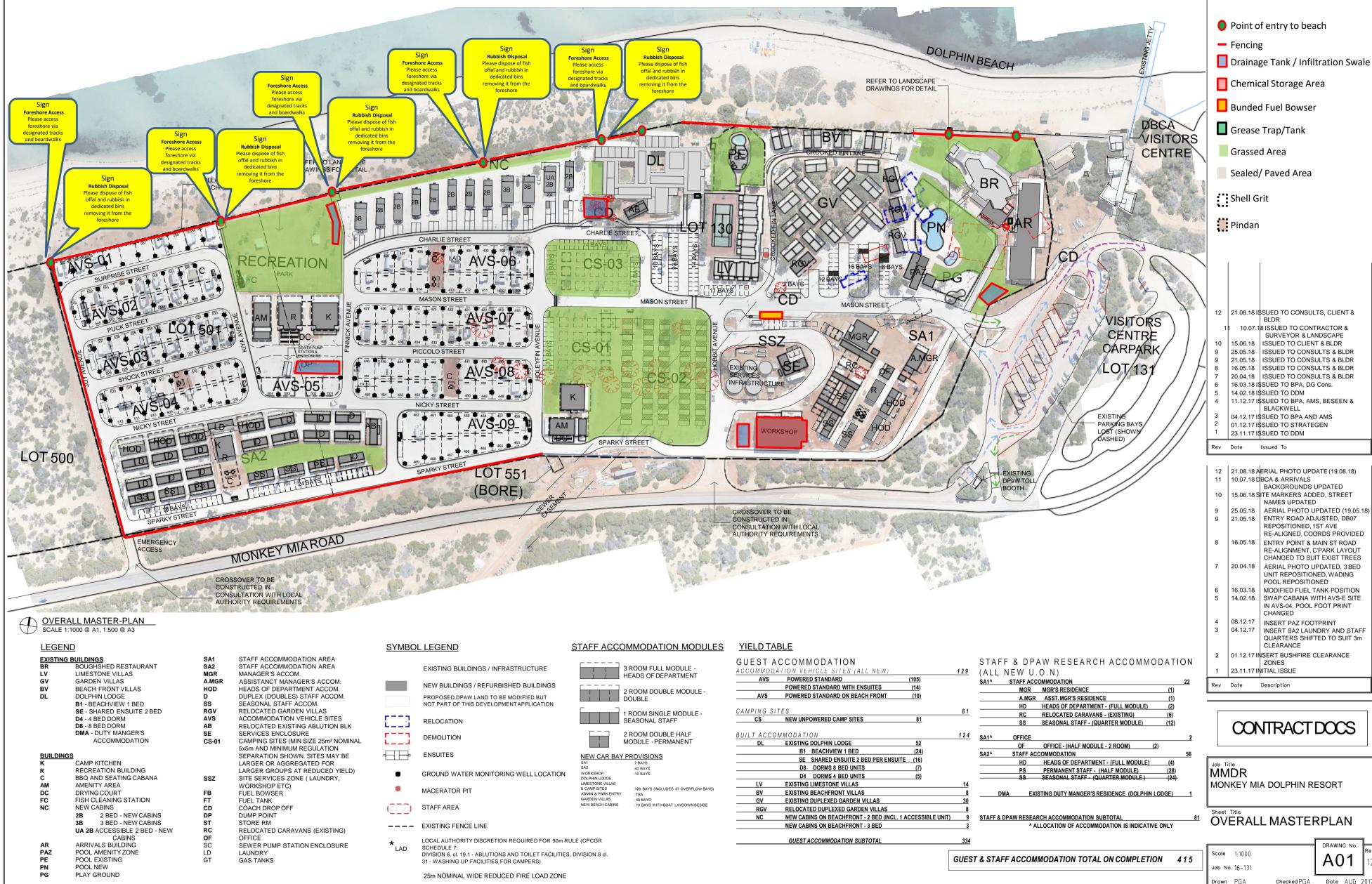
## 8. References

RPS Bowman Bishaw Gorham (RPS) 2004, Expansion of Monkey Mia Dolphin Resort Public Environmental Review (EPA Assessment Number 1455), report prepared for Monkey Mia Dolphin Resort Pty Ltd, Perth, June 2004.

Weston AS 2002, Vegetation and Rare Flora Surveys Concept Development Plan Areas Monkey Mia Resort Shire of Shire Bay, prepared for Bowman Bishaw Gorham Environmental Management Consultants, Perth, Western Australia, 8 February 2002.



## Appendix A Overall masterplan



Monkey Mia
Dolphin Resort
For the better

NOMINAL 5m CLEARED ZONE - IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO BOUNDARY NOMINAL 3m CLEARED ZONE

NOMINAL 7m ZONE OF EXISTING VEGETATION TO BE

NOMINAL 4m WIDE PROPOSED BATTER

MAINTAINED



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## Appendix B Risk matrix

### 8.1.1.1 Risk-based priority

A risk assessment determines whether a hazard could harm the environment. The following stages are undertaken once an environmental hazard has been identified

- Stage 1: Risk identification to identify and document environmental risks and impacts associated with the organisation activities, goods and services
- Stage 2: Qualitatively ranking potential environmental impacts to establish relative significance
- Stage 3: Establishing and documenting control measures to mitigate potentially significant environmental impacts.

RAC shall control all environmental risks identified within the organisation to an extent that is practically possible (Table A 1), once they have been identified through the risk management and identification process.

Risk ranking is generally undertaken by assigning likelihood and consequence levels to each identified activity or issue and determining risk levels through the use of a risk matrix. After completing this process management measures are implemented and a residual risk is determined.

**Table A 1: Qualitative risk rating matrix** 

	Consequences								
Likelihood	Critical	Major	Moderate	Minor					
	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)					
Almost Certain	VH	VH	н	M					
(A)	VH	VП	"						
Likely	VH	VH	н	M					
(B)	VĦ	VΠ		IVI					
Unlikely	V/II								
(C)	VH	Н	M	L					
Rare									
(D)	Н	M	L	L					

VH	Very High	Immediate action required. Task stopped.
Н	High	Senior Management attention needed.
М	Medium	Management responsibility must be specified.
L	Low	Manage by routine procedures.

Table A 2: Likelihood Classification

Likelihood	Description
Almost Certain	Event is a common or frequent occurrence and is expected to occur daily
(A)	
Likely	Event is expected to occur annually.
(B)	
Unlikely	Event may occur. If the event has occurrence in the project area it is very infrequent. It is likely to have
(C)	occurred within the industry.
Rare	The event is unlikely to not occur in the project area but has been known to occur infrequently within
(D)	the industry. The event may occur at a frequency of more than 10 years.



**Table A 3: Consequence Classification** 

Consequence	Definition					
Critical	Environment: Long term large scale damage to habitat or environment.					
(4)	Legal: Non-compliance having a critical financial or community profile impact.					
	Community: Widespread community disruption with significant adverse economic impact.					
Major	Environment: Severe impact requiring remedial damage to environment.					
(3)	Legal: Non-compliance and having high financial or community profile impact.					
	<b>Community:</b> Extensive community complaints extending beyond the region or adverse state level media coverage. Wider community disruption up to 7 days with adverse economic impact.					
Moderate	Safety: Moderate impact on environment. No long term or irreversible damage.					
(2)	Legal: Non-compliance having moderate financial or community profile impact.					
	<b>Community:</b> Widespread local complaints or adverse regional media coverage. Isolated community disruption up to 3 days with limited adverse economic impact.					
Minor Environment: Minor breach of environmental policy. Negligible impact on environment.						
(1)	Legal: Technical breach with no sanction.					
	<b>Community:</b> Few complaints or minor adverse media coverage. Negligible impact on reputation. Isolated community disruption up to 1 day with minimal economic.					

When determining risk controls, the hierarchy of risk controls, summarised in Table A 4 must be considered.

Table A 4: Hierarchy of risk controls

Option	Examples				
Elimination	Stop using equipment or substance, or stop undertaking the procedure causing the risk.				
Substitution	Use an alternative substance, equipment or process which poses less risk.				
Isolation	Separate receivers from the source of the risk.				
Engineering Controls	Reduce exposure to the risk by making physical changes to equipment, procedures or the work environment (e.g. using dust control measures on equipment).				
Change work practices	Adopt work procedures which minimise exposure to the risk (e.g. wet sweeping a dusty environment rather than dry sweeping, to minimise the amount of airborne dust.				



# Appendix C Revegetation species list (Weston 2002

Taxon Name	Form	Code	MonMia	CALM	Res Ext	TP Ext	Comments
Acacia drepanophylla	Sh MT	P3, e?	X	mmia01	. Alex . Alexandra de la companya de la comp . Alexandra de la companya de la com	E of	e in Wannoo to Yaringa Stns
Acacia ramulosa var. ramulosa	Sh MT		X	mmia01	-	X	가 되었다. 기업을 받는 사람이 가진 수는 보고 가고 있는 것이 되었다. 그 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 
Acacia scierosperma subsp. scierosperma	Sh MT	n	X	mmia02	X	X	TK: n of subsp is on Yaringa Stn
Acacia synchronicia	Sh MT		7	mmia01	•		
Acacia tetragonophylla	Sh MT		X	mmia01	· · ·	X	
Adriana tomentosa	Sh M		X	. <del>(</del>	-		
Alectryon oleifolius subsp. oleifolius	Sh MT		X	mmia01	-	x	
Amyema preissii	Sh P		x	•	X	X	on Acacía sclerosperma & A. tetr.
Angianthus cunninghamii	Sh S		x		-	one Se <del>l</del> eti	u a comilius de la constitución a com persponente en el marco como a comilio en como a monte en como a comilio Constitución
Anthobolus foveolatus	Sh M	n	X			Х	TK: n is in F Peron N P
Austrostipa crinita	Gr		?	mmia01	÷	<u></u>	
Austrostipa elegantissima	Gr		7	mmia01			
Avicennia marina	Tr VS		×	190 - 190 -		5 <b>4</b> 5	very few, young trees; < 0.5 m
Brachychiton gregorii	Tr S		×	<b>5</b> €		near	very few in Monkey Mia Reserve
Brachyscome latisquamea	Vi/He	s	x	mmia01	₩.	x	Vi/He SM, TK: s is Tamala Stn
Brassica tournefortii	He		X	01, 02	X	X	
Calocephalus francisii	He		×	mmia02	?	X	dead and very dry
Carpobrotus candidus ms	He		×	A CALL REPORTS	X		flowers white
Cenchrus ciliaris	Gr		* ?	mmia01	-		AND THE ACT OF THE PROPERTY OF
Chenopodium gaudichaudianum	Sh M		?	mmia01			
Chthonocephalus oldfieldianus	He	P1, n	7	<b>.</b>	. 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ <b>#</b> 1.	nr old M Mia tip; new sp. for WHA
Chthonocephalus tomentellus	He	P2	7	Δ.	÷	8 <b>4</b> 3	GJK: rd sand 3 km W of M Mia
Commicarpus australis	Sh/Vi	+ J6-770	X	mmia01	*	X	Sh/Vi M.
Crassula colorata var. colorata	He S	n	?	mmia02	-	) <del></del>	CM: n in WHA
Dodonaea inaequifolia	Sh M		7	mmia01	*	-	
Enchylaena tomentosa	Sh S		7	mmia01	<b>.</b>		
Eragrostis dielsii -	Gr		X	- 11500 a 4755 (5438) - 2 <del>4</del> 5	<u>2</u> -	X	dead and very dry
Eremophea aggregata	Sh S	e?	× 7	mmia01			TK: largely restricted to WHA
Eremophila clarkei	Sh MT		7	mmia01			
Eremophila maitlandii	Sh MT		X	-		χ	
Euphorbia drummondii	He		7	mmia01	•		
Exocarpos aphyllus	Sh MT		×	01, 02	X	X	
Frankenia pauciflora	Sh S		X				TK: type is from WHA
Gnephosis arachnoidea	He		?	mmia01	- <del></del>	1907 19 <del>5</del> 4	ರ್ಜ್ಯ ಚಾರ್ವದ ಕ್ಷೇಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಸದ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು 

axon Name	Form	Code	MonMia	CALM	Res Ext	TP Ext	Comments
Grevillea eriostachya	Sh T		×			X	
Gyrostemon ramulosus	Tr S		X	( <del>≒</del> :	X	-	
Halosarcia halocnemoides subsp. tenuis	Sh S		X		-	-	
Halosarcia Indica subsp. bidens	Sh S		x	+	=	<u> </u>	
Halosarcia pruinosa	Sh S		X		#5 / ii	.5	
Hibiscus sturtii var. truncatus	Sh S		?	mmia01	₩.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	models 1 0000 1 000 Service Service
Lechenaultia linarioides	Sh M		X	mmia02	X	X	TK: n in FPerNP; very distinct form
Lepidium biplicatum	Sh S	P2, n?	7	7 <u></u> -		1	n in Yaringa Stn. PGW: 2km W MMia
Maireana tomentosa	Sh S	. Other policy environ	X	mmia01	L.	X	A Market and the second and the commence of the second second of the sec
Marsdenia australis	Vī		X			X	= Leichardtia australis
Marsdenia graniticola	Sh S	n	?	mmia01	-	· 📆 5.	TK: Gymnea "granitica"; n in FPerNP
Nitraria biliardierei	Sh M		X	mmia02	near	+	
Olearia occidentissima	Sh S	P2, e	?	mmia01			CM: e in WHA, widespread on P Pen
Persoonia bowgada	Sh M	n	×			X	TK:P sp(Crav.7112), n on Nanga Stn
Pimelea microcephala	Sh M		7	mmia01		?	
Podolepis canescens	He		?	mmia01	#		
Porana sericea	Vi		X	mmia01	<u>-</u>	X	
Ptilotus divaricatus var. divaricatus	Sh M		X	mmia01	4	X	
Ptilotus obovatus var. obovatus	Sh M		X	mmia01	*	X	
Ptilotus villosifiorus	He		7	mmia02	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 1000 - 1700 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000	
Rhagodia latifolia subsp. latifolia	Sh M		X	mmia01	4.	X	
Rhagodia preissii subsp. obovata	Sh SM		X	mmia02	X	X	
Rhodanthe condensata	He		7	mmia02	<u>\$</u>		
Rhodanthe humboldtiana	He		?	mmia01	-		
Rhyncharrhena linearis	Vi		?	mmia01			
Salsola tragus	He		X	<del>-</del>	*	- <del></del>	=Salsola kali
Santalum spicatum	TrS		?	mmia01	<u>.</u> .		TK: s of subsp nov; only on beach
Sarcocornia quinqueflora	Sh S		X		*		e met vistas surita (met en
Scaevola spinescens	Sh M		X	mmia01	ź.	X	
Scaevola tomentosa	Sh M		X	mmia01	₹.	X	
Scholtzia leptantha	Sh SM		X	mmia02	X		= S. umbellifera & Thryp. sp. in part
Sida calyxhymenia	Sh SM		?	mmia01	=		- 「
Solanum lasiophyllum	Sh S		X	mmia01	약	Х	
Solanum orbiculatum subsp. orbiculatum	Sh MS		X	01, 02		Х	

07/02/2002 Table B1a Flora Recorded in Monkey Mia Reserve (by taxon name / mmB1a) 3								
Taxon Name	Form	Code	MonMia	CALM	Res Ext	TP Ext	Comments	
Sondottia glabrata	He	P2, e	7	-			TK:e in WHA. PGW:clay 2kmW MMia	
Spinifex longifolius	Gr		X	mmia02	X			
Sporobolus virginicus	Gr		X		X	7 <del>8</del> 9		
Stylobasium spathulatum	Sh M	•	×	01, 02	7	X		
Threlkeldia diffusa	Sh SM		x	mmia01	?	X		



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