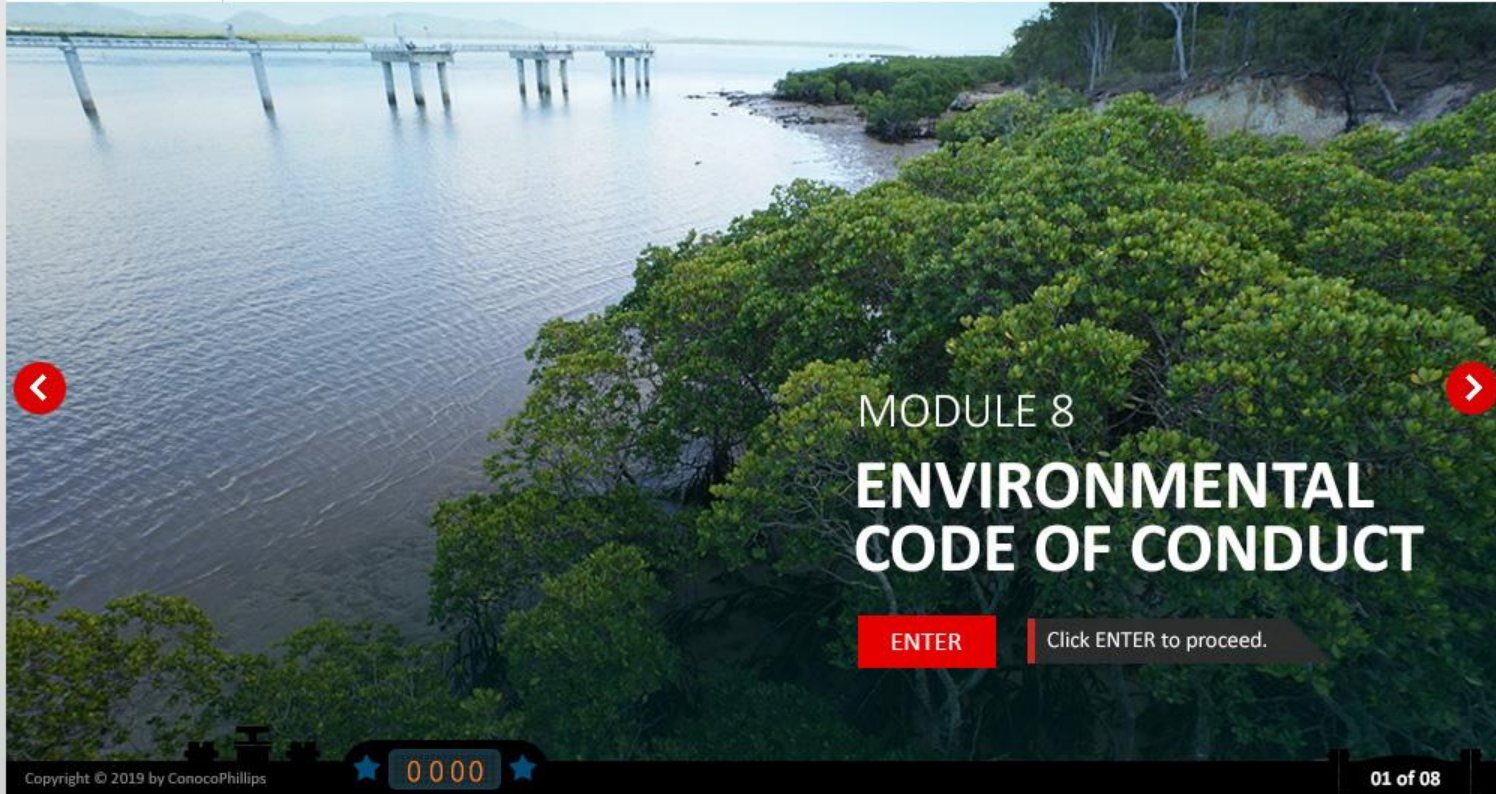
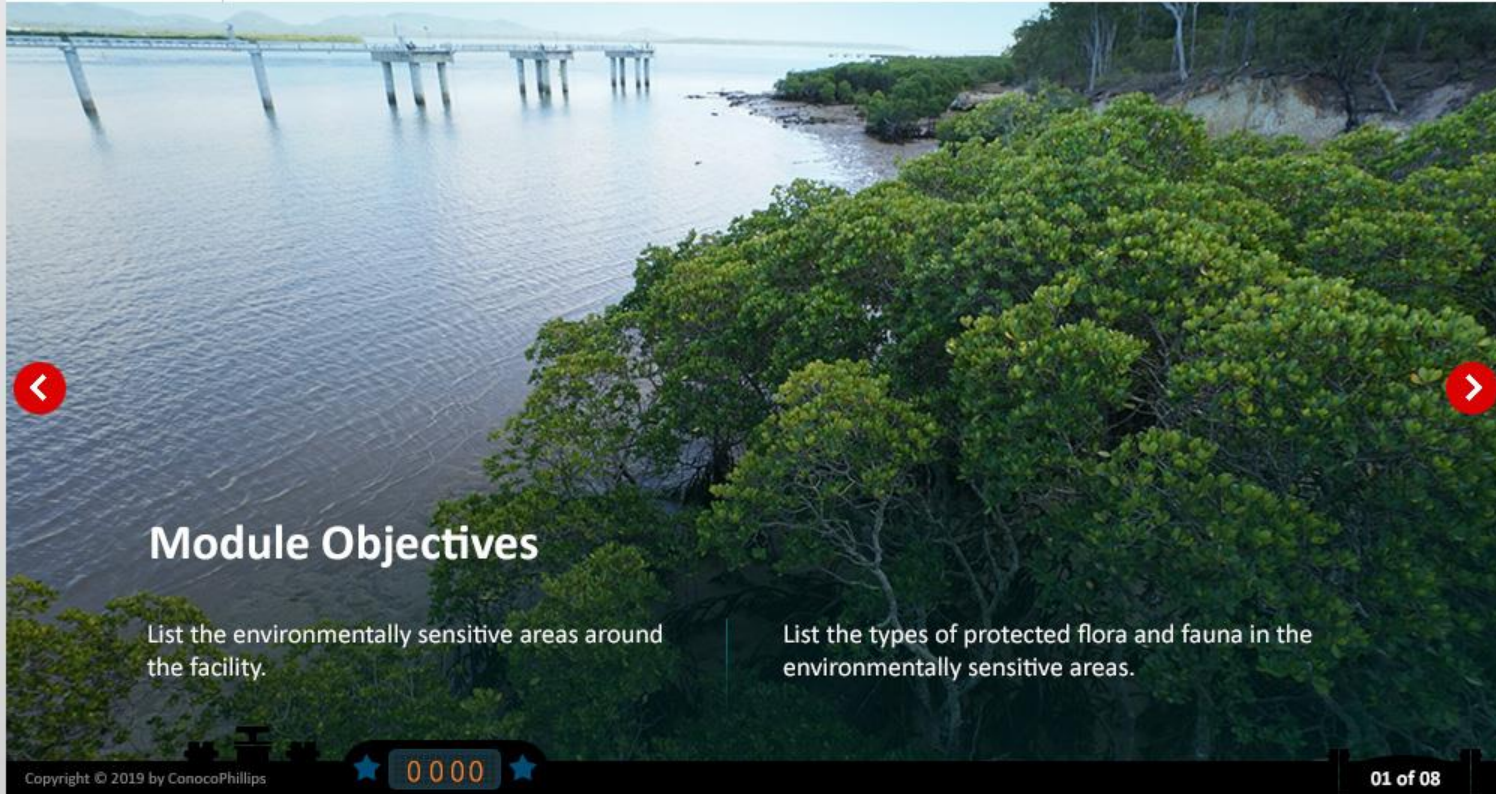




FACILITY INDUCTION PROJECT
MODULE 08: ENVIRONMENTAL CODE OF CONDUCT
VISUAL STORYBOARD





Module Objectives

- List the environmentally sensitive areas around the facility.
- List the types of protected flora and fauna in the environmentally sensitive areas.

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Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area



This module on the Environmental Code of Conduct is a regulatory requirement to provide you with a greater understanding of the environmental significance of the location where the LNG Facility is located.



The APLNG Facility is located in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area and is in close proximity to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, which is listed as Matters of National Significance.





The World Heritage Committee listed the Great Barrier Reef as meeting all four natural heritage criteria:



Be an outstanding example representing the major stages of the earth's evolutionary history.



Be an outstanding example representing significant ongoing geological processes, biological evolution and man's interaction with his natural environment.



Contain unique, rare or superlative natural phenomena, formations or features or areas of exceptional natural beauty, such as a superlative example of the most important ecosystems to man.



Be a habitat in which populations of rare or endangered species of plants and animals still survive.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is located on the eastern side of Curtis Island.

The Marine Park Plan designates what activities can be undertaken in certain areas to protect its natural and cultural heritage and also to respect the communities and industries that depend on the reef for recreation and livelihood. Take a moment to look at what activities can be undertaken in various zones.

Penalties apply for individuals and organisations that breach the plan.





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ACTIVITIES GUIDE

(see relevant Zoning Plans and Regulations for details)

	General Use Zone	Habitat Protection Zone	Conservation Park Zone	Buffer Zone	Scientific Research Zone 2	Marine National Park Zone	Preservation Zone
Aquaculture	Permit	Permit	Permit ¹	×	×	×	×
Bait netting	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
Boating, diving, photography	✓	✓	✓	✓ ²	✓	✓	×
Crabbing (trapping)	✓	✓	✓ ³	×	×	×	×
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	Permit	Permit	Permit ¹	×	×	×	×
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	Permit	Permit	×	×	×	×	×
Limited collecting	✓ ⁴	✓ ⁴	✓ ⁴	×	×	×	×
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	✓	✓	✓ ¹	×	×	×	×
Line fishing	✓ ⁵	✓ ⁵	✓ ⁶	×	×	×	×
Netting (other than bait netting)	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×
Research (other than limited impact research)	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit
Shipping (other than in a designated shipping area)	✓	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	×
Tourism programme	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	×
Traditional use of marine resources	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	×
Trawling	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
Trolling	✓ ⁵	✓ ⁵	✓ ⁵	✓ ^{5,8}	×	×	×

PLEASE NOTE: This guide provides an introduction to Zoning in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Relevant Queensland Marine Park Zoning Plans or the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency should be consulted for confirmation of use or entry requirements.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is located on the eastern side of Curtis Island.

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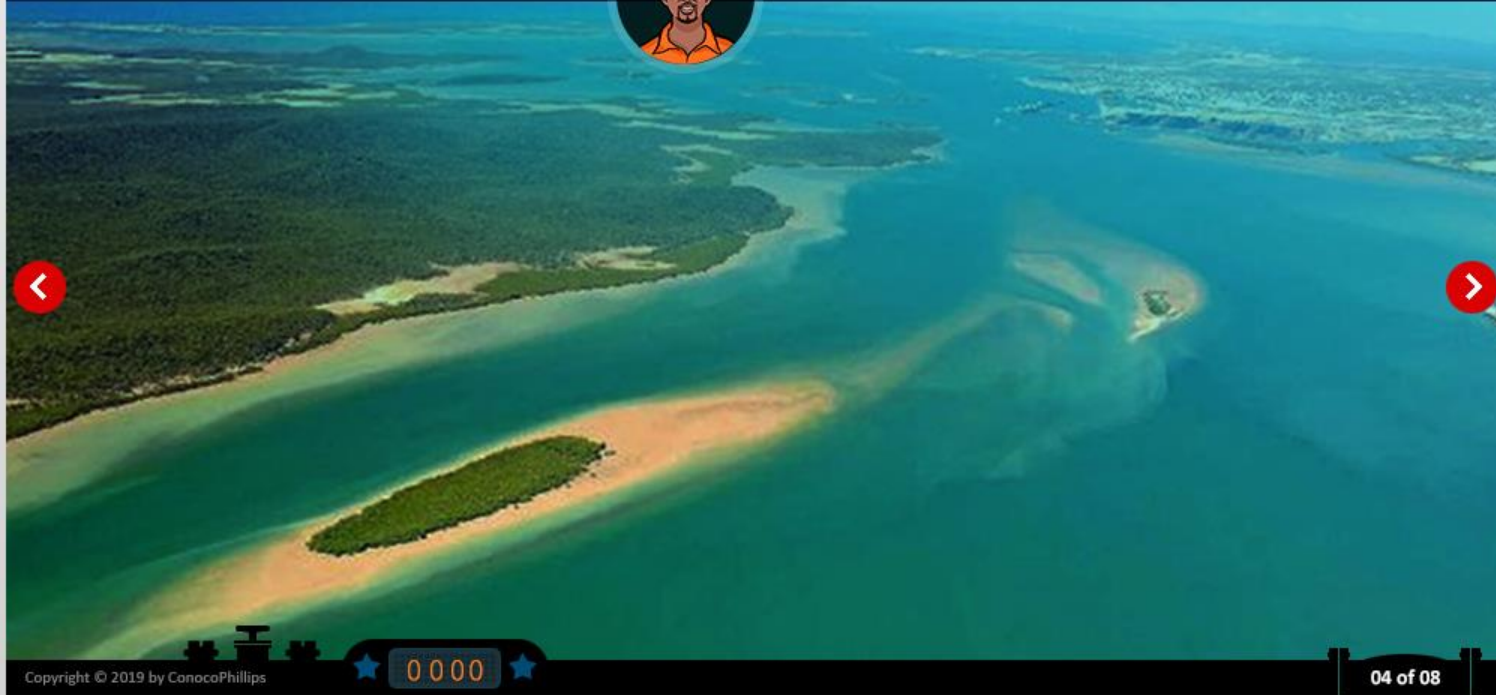
Penalties apply for individuals and organisations that breach the plan.



Environmentally Sensitive Areas



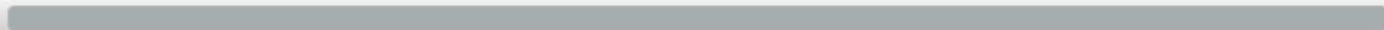
There are also many environmentally sensitive areas, which our environmental approvals require you to be aware of. These are:



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Environmentally Sensitive Areas



There are also many environmentally sensitive areas, which our environmental approvals require you to be aware of. These are:



1 Rodds Bay Dugong Protection Area in Port Curtis –

This area extends from Friend Point in the north to Rodds Peninsula Wilderness Park in the south and was established to protect dugong, which are listed as vulnerable under both Queensland legislation and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Animals 2010.

2 Capricorn and Bunker Group –

These relatively untouched coral cay islands and reefs, located approximately 60 km offshore, are important for conserving biodiversity as they provide nesting and feeding sites for marine turtles and are significant seabird breeding sites.

3 The Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area

4 State Marine Park in Graham Creek and The Narrows

5 Curtis Island Environmental Management Precinct

6 Port Curtis Wetlands

7 Curtis Island Nature Refuge

8 Curtis Island State Forest and Curtis Island National Park

9 Queensland heritage registered places

10 Rodds Peninsula

11 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Try answering a question. Which of the following statements are true?

Select the correct option and select **SUBMIT**.

- ☐ The APLNG Facility is located in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.
- ☐ The APLNG Facility is in close proximity to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
- ☐ The World Heritage Committee has listed the Great Barrier Reef as meeting all four natural heritage criteria.
- ☒ The Marine Park Plan designates what activities can be undertaken in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

SUBMIT

Try answering a question. Which of the following statements are true?

Select the correct option and select **SUBMIT**.

- ☐ The APLNG Facility is located in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.
- ☐ The APLNG Facility is in close proximity to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
- ☐ The World Heritage Area is located in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
- ☒ The Marine Park is located in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

SUBMIT

PERFECT!

All the statements are true.



Types of Protected Flora and Fauna



It is important to note that vegetation around the facility is protected.

Terrestrial vegetation provides habitat for significant fauna.

Marine plants, including mangroves and seagrass, are important because they provide food and shelter for fish, migratory shorebirds and many other species.



Clearing vegetation is not permitted without approval. If we need to remove any vegetation around the facility, we are required to contact the HSE team beforehand.





There are many significant fauna or wildlife species on and around the island. Gladstone Harbour is home to a number of protected marine species.

A number of significant bird species have also been identified around the facility.



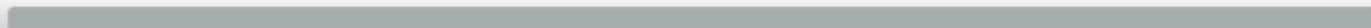
Dugong

Dugongs (*Dugong dugong*) are listed as vulnerable under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA). They are listed under the EPBC Act as marine and migratory species.



Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Australian Snub Nose Dolphin

There are 3 species of coastal dolphin that visit Port Curtis. Two of these are threatened species. Australian snubfin dolphin (*Oradea hernaohni*) - Near Threatened, NCA 1992.



Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin

There are 3 species of coastal dolphin that visit Port Curtis. Two of these are threatened species. Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*)- Near Threatened. NCA 1992.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin

There are 3 species of coastal dolphin that visit Port Curtis. Two of these are threatened species. Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiaps oduncus*)—Least Concern, NCA 1992.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Green Turtle

One of the world's seven species of marine turtles, six are found in the waters of Queensland. This very likely includes Port Curtis and the Gladstone region. Surveys conducted in 2010 recorded sightings of green, loggerhead and hawksbill turtles within Port Curtis.

Possible turtle species include:

- Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*); Vulnerable-NCA, Vulnerable EPBC

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Hawksbill Turtle

One of the world's seven species of marine turtles, six are found in the waters of Queensland. This very likely includes Port Curtis and the Gladstone region. Surveys conducted in 2010 recorded sightings of green, loggerhead and hawksbill turtles within Port Curtis.

Possible turtle species Include:

- Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*); Vulnerable-NCA, Vulnerable EPBC

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Loggerhead Turtle

One of the world's seven species of marine turtles, six are found in the waters of Queensland. This very likely includes Port Curtis and the Gladstone region. Surveys conducted in 2010 recorded sightings of green, loggerhead and hawksbill turtles within Port Curtis.

Possible turtle species Include:

- Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*); Vulnerable-NCA, Vulnerable EPBC

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Satin Fly-Catcher

Satin Flycatchers (*Myiagra cyanoleuca* - EPBC listed migratory species) have a length around 175 cm, a wingspan of 23 cm and a weight of 17 g. They move through Queensland from late August to November, mainly along the coast, arriving in south-eastern Queensland mainly in September.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Fork-Tailed Swift

The Fork-Tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*- EPBC listed migratory species) is a medium-sized Swift, with a slim body with long scythe-shaped wings that taper to finely pointed tips. It has a length of 18-21 cm, a wing-span of 40-42 cm and weighs around 30-40 g.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Caspian, Gull-Billed and Crested Terns

Caspian terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*) are the largest tern species in Australia, growing to 55 cm. Crested terns (*Thalasseus bergii*) average 47 cm and are characterised by a yellow bill and a shaggy, glossy black crest. Gull-billed terns (*Gelochelidon nilotico*) are large with a thick, gull-like black bill and a robust body. Caspian, crested and gull-billed terns forage over the open coastal waters and gull-billed terns also forage on intertidal mudflats. All species use the mudflats and saltpan as roosting habitat.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Eastern Reef Egret

There are two colour forms of the Eastern Reef Egret (*Egretta sacra* - EPBC listed migratory species), the white form which is also called the Eastern Reef Heron, and the dark form often called the Blue Heron or Blue Reef Heron, both of which have yellow eyes.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Eastern Osprey

The Eastern Osprey (*Pandion cristatus*— EPBC listed migratory species) has been recorded in coastal areas around much of Australia. The species therefore may potentially occur in a large number of conservation reserves.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Eastern and Beach-Stone Curlews

Beach stone-curlews (*Esopus mognirostris*) are large wading birds, 54 cm to 56 cm in length. They forage in the coastal intertidal habitats (saltpan and mangroves) and may utilise mangroves and trees on the edges of woodlands as roosting and nesting sites.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Greater Sand Plovers

The Greater sand plover (*Chorodrius leschenoultii*) and Lesser sand plover (*Chorodrius mongolus*) are small waders that forage on intertidal mudflats during their southward migration between the months of September and April.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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The Bar-Tailed Godwit

The Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) inhabits estuarine mud-flats, beaches and mangroves.

They are common and are often present in large flocks in coastal areas during their southward migration between the months of September and April.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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Vegetation around the facility provides suitable habitat for the water mouse, classified as a significant land-based animal under Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act.



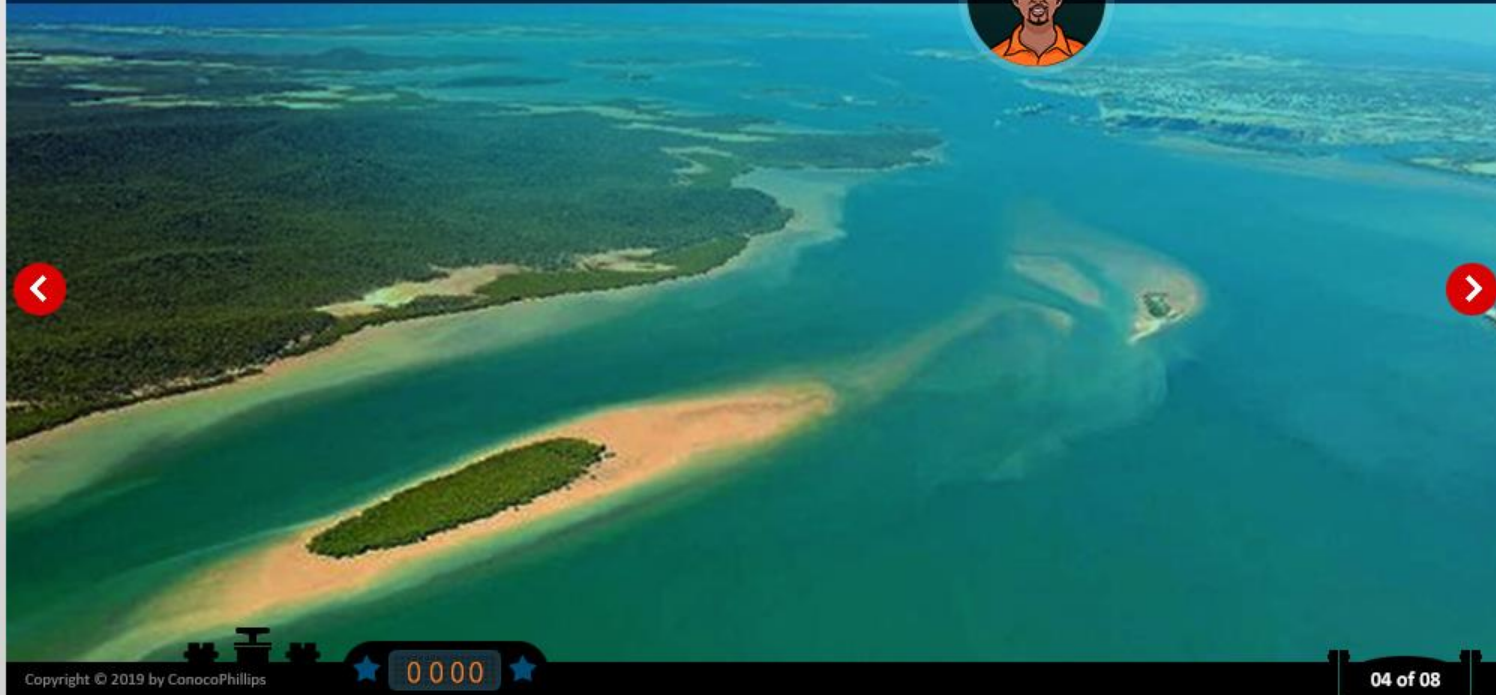
False Water Rat

False Water Rat (*Water Mouse - Xeromys myoides* - Vulnerable NC and EPBC), has a markedly long, flattened head with small eyes and short, rounded ears. They live in mangroves and adjacent habitats and grow to a total length of 200 (8 inches). The Water Mouse builds a nest out of mud and leaves that can be up to 60 cm high.

Click the > < icons to learn more.

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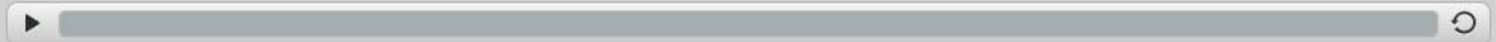
Reducing Environmental Harm



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Reducing Environmental Harm



The EPBC Act is used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval. Summary of audit will be posted on the Department's website. The results of audits may also be published through the general media.

1. Within three (3) months of every twelve (12) month anniversary of the commencement of the project, the person taking the action must submit a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of the approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence proving good of the use of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the Department at the same time as the compliance report is published.
2. Upon the direction of the Minister, the person taking the action must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted and a report submitted to the Minister. The independent audit must be approved by the Minister prior to the commencement of the audit. Audit criteria must be agreed to by the Minister and the person taking the action.
3. If, at any time, the person taking the action is aware of a breach of the conditions of approval, they must immediately report the breach to the Minister and the person taking the action must take all reasonable steps to prevent the breach from occurring.
4. The person taking the action must ensure that the conditions of approval are displayed prominently on the project site.
5. The person taking the action must ensure that the conditions of approval are displayed prominently on the project site.

APPROVED

Page 8 of 8

Reducing Environmental Harm



Environmentally Sensitive Areas



Leaving all wildlife alone, which includes not feeding or handling any wildlife.



Disposing of rubbish appropriately.



Not bringing private vehicles onto APLNG land or private boats within 100 m of the site.



Not bringing animals or plants, including domestic cats or dogs and other potential pests and weeds, onto APLNG land.



Staying within the fenced site and only accessing APLNG land outside the fence with HSE approval.



Reporting any concerns regarding environmental issues and reporting sightings or interactions with wildlife to supervision or HSE.

Try answering another question now. Which of the following activities are recommended to minimise environmental harm related to the APLNG Facility?

Select the correct option and select **SUBMIT**.

- ☐ Leaving all wildlife alone, including not feeding or handling any wildlife.
- ☐ Not bringing private vehicles onto APLNG land or private boats within 100 m of the site.
- ☐ Not bringing animals or plants, including domestic cats or dogs and other potential pests and weeds, onto APLNG land.
- ☒ Staying within the fenced site and only accessing APLNG land outside the fence with approval from HSE.

SUBMIT

Try answering another question now. Which of the following activities are recommended to minimise environmental harm related to the APLNG Facility?

Select the correct

☐ Leaving a

☐ Not bring
100 m of

☐ Not bring
potential

☒ Staying w
the fence

SUBMIT

PERFECT!

To minimise environmental harm related to the APLNG Facility:

1. Leave all wildlife alone, which includes not feeding or handling any wildlife.
2. Don't bring private vehicles onto APLNG land or private boats within 100 m of the site.
3. Don't bring animals or plants, including domestic cats or dogs and other potential pests and weeds, onto APLNG land.
4. Stay within the fenced site and only access APLNG land outside the fence with HSE approval.



Try answering another question now. Which of the following activities are recommended to minimise environmental harm related to the APLNG Facility?

Select the correct

☐ Leaving a

☐ Not bring
100 m of

☐ Not bring
potential

☒ Staying w
the fence

SUBMIT

NOT QUITE.

You missed a few. To minimise environmental harm related to the APLNG Facility:

1. Leave all wildlife alone, which includes not feeding or handling any wildlife.
2. Don't bring private vehicles onto APLNG land or private boats within 100 m of the site.
3. Don't bring animals or plants, including domestic cats or dogs and other potential pests and weeds, onto APLNG land.
4. Stay within the fenced site and only access APLNG land outside the fence with HSE approval.

