Development Application - Unzoned Land Clearing – Section 46(3) *Planning Act 1999*

CONTEXT: This form can be used to apply for a clearing permit for unzoned land. The questions in this application form seek to help you address section 46(3) of the *Planning Act 1999*, and the performance criteria for the application, which is specified in Clause 3.2 CNV – Clearing of Native Vegetation of the Northern Territory Planning Scheme 2020. For further information contact the Vegetation Assessment Unit, Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (DLPE) on (08) 8999 4454 or refer to the following website: Apply to clear freehold land | NT.GOV.AU.

The Northern Territory Planning Scheme Land Clearing Guidelines (NTPS LCG) are designed to assist landholders and the consent authority to decide which areas are suited to development and those that should be left in their natural state to help protect the environment and maintain biodiversity. Development applications for the purpose of clearing of native vegetation must consider the NTPS LCG. Additional guidance can be found in the Northern Territory Planning Scheme Land Clearing Guidelines (NTPS LCG).

PRE-LODGEMENT: Applications will be screened by the Vegetation Assessment Unit, DLPE before being accepted for assessment to ensure applications contain all the information required to enable assessment. Incomplete applications will not be accepted. Applicants are encouraged to contact the Vegetation Assessment Unit to discuss their application prior to lodgement.

LODGEMENT: Submit the completed form along with all required attachments and associated spatial data (e.g. proposed clearing shapefile, land types shapefile) through Development Applications Online.

INFORMATION: The DLPE respects and is committed to safeguarding the confidentiality and privacy of the information that it collects and handles, in accordance with the *Northern Territory Information Act 2002*. You have been asked to provide personal information necessary for us to accept the application. You do not have to provide your personal information but if you choose not to, it may impact the processing of the application. The information you provide will be accessible to the public. You may request access to the personal information we hold about you. To find out more read our privacy policy. If you want more information about the Northern Territory's privacy laws, please refer to the *Northern Territory Information Act 2002*, or the Office of the Information Commissioner NT.

1. Application details

Property Address:	**NT Portion 399 - 9830 Stuart Highway, Daly Waters**
Tenure Reference Type (e.g. Freehold, crown lease):	**Crown Land**
Property Name (if applicable):	**Daly Waters Aviation Complex**
Proposed Clearing Area (ha):	**21.36**
Document Version Number:	**V4.0**
Date:	**14/05/2026**

2. Applicant details

Under section 46(1) of the *Planning Act 1999*, an application for a development application may only be made by the owner of the land, or a person authorised in writing by the owner.

Owner's authorisation is required in writing if the applicant is not the owner or the sole property owner. If the land is owned by a company or body corporate, written authorisation should be obtained from the company director/s or from the body corporate. If the land is owned by more than one person or company, written authorisations should be obtained from each person or company named on the title. Download the Land owner/s authorisation to lodge a development application.

Authorisation should be dated within 6 months of the date of the application.

Applicant name:	Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd
Applicant ABN:	73 009 000 775
Applicant email/postal address:	15 Marriott Road Jandakot WA 6164
Contact Person name*:	Kiet Huynh
Contact Person telephone:	0417 183 667
Contact Person email:	Kiet.Huynh@Halliburton.com
Contact Person postal address:	15 Marriott Road Jandakot WA 6164

*All correspondence regarding the application will be directed to the contact person.

☒ Attach Land owner/s Authorisation form. Attachment No: 1 - Land owner consent

3. Pre-lodgement meeting

3.1 Provide details of any pre-lodgement meetings held regarding this application.

Note: DLPE recommend a pre-lodgement meeting for all applications.

Enter the date, DLPE contact name and any issues raised at the pre-lodgement meeting.
[Insert free text]

4. Description of proposal

4.1 Provide an overview summarising the proposed development.

Include any relevant information or details you wish to be considered that is not captured in the following sections, including design rationale.

Halliburton proposes to construct and operate the Halliburton Beetaloo Facility within the Daly Waters Aerodrome precinct, which consists of an integrated support services hub for the Beetaloo Basin. The proposed site is located approximately 600 metres from the aerodrome and 1.6 kilometres from the Daly Waters township.

This application seeks a permit to clear approximately 21.36 hectares (ha) of vegetation within NT Portion 339. The facility may include the following services:

- General warehousing and logistics.
- Mechanical and heavy equipment servicing.
- Industry treatment and materials processing.
- Workforce accommodation.
- Personnel recruitment and training.

The facility is proposed to be constructed in four phases, with vegetation clearing carried out progressively as each phase is implemented.

5. Merits of the proposal

5.1 Describe the merits of the proposal and how it will benefit the economy, society or environment.

Include any relevant information or details of the merits of the proposal
The facility will be a support services base for storage, logistics, equipment servicing, materials processing, accommodation and personnel training. Ensuring safe and efficient operations for the Beetaloo Basin and surrounding oil and gas developments. Daly Waters occupies a strategically important geographic position relative to current and future Beetaloo Basin exploration and development areas. The proposal provides an opportunity to consolidate oil and gas industry servicing activities with aviation-based support functions at a location that is already established and historically used for aviation purposes, thereby enabling efficient, orderly and lower-impact delivery of essential regional infrastructure.

6. Existing clearing

6.1 Provide details of the extent of existing clearing within the property.

Note: All unzoned land clearing permits are published online at Unzoned land clearing applications and approvals | NT.GOV.AU.

Site	Area (ha)	Year cleared	Permit No.	Area within proposed clearing extent (ha)	Description
NT Portion 399	37.7	2014	PA2014/0580	7.5	'Infrastructure' Approx. 75m buffer around existing airstrip at Daly Waters Aviation Complex was cleared in 2014.
Total:				7.5	

☒ Attach a map and/or spatial data showing areas of existing clearing within the property.

Attachment No: Attachment 2 – Existing and Proposed Clearing Plan

7. Proposed clearing

7.1 Provide details of the proposed clearing extent.

Note: the clearing of internal tracks to access the proposed clearing requires consent and must be included as part of the proposed clearing area.

Site Id	Proposed Use	Area (ha)
Halliburton (NT Portion 339)	Construction and operation of Halliburton Beetaloo Facility.	
	Phase 0	2.82
	Phase 1	1.83
	Phase 2	3.14
	Phase 3	13.56
Total:		21.36

☐ Attach any relevant information about the intended use. For example see, Agnotes, technotes and technical bulletins | Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Attachment No: Attachment 2 – Existing and Proposed Clearing Plan

7.2 Provide a proposed clearing plan.

The proposed clearing plan is a map showing the location of the proposed clearing area/s as identified in Section 7.1. The plan must include:

- The map datum (preferred: GDA94);
- The map projection or zone;
- A north arrow;
- A grid or scale bar;
- A suitable background (e.g. cadastre and aerial/satellite imagery); and
- Area (in hectares) of each polygon (preferred: GDA94 Australian Albers projection).

Document	Attachment Number
☒ Attach proposed clearing plan	2 and 8
☒ Attach clearing plan spatial data* **Note**: Spatial data can be placed into a zip folder for upload to Development Applications Online	

*Please refer to the spatial data requirements: Spatial data for clearing applications | NT.GOV.AU.

8. Water Resources

8.1 Does the proposed use require irrigation?

☐ Yes ☒ No

8.2 Provide details regarding the proposed water requirements for each proposed crop/use.

Note: If the proposal requires irrigation and a Water Extraction Licence (WEL) has not been issued please contact Water Resources Division, DLPE by email waterresources@nt.gov.au or telephone: (08) 8999 4455 for advice. For further information visit Water | NT.GOV.AU. Pre-lodgement advice should be sought for consideration streamlining the regulatory approval process. To discuss, contact the Development Coordination Branch by email landclearing.DLPE@nt.gov.au or (08) 8999 4454.

Crop/use & polygon	Area (ha)	Water required (ML/year)	Water source	Licence required (yes/no)	Licence No. or application status
Fire suppression, wash bay and dust control during construction.	N/A	Up to 5 ML for phase 1.	Groundwater extraction wells	No	N/A
Total:		<5 ML			

☐ Attach a copy of any relevant licences. Attachment No: _____

8.3 Are you proposing to clear in a Water Control District?

For more information refer to section 4.5.3 of the NTPS LCG or use NR Maps to view WCDs.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Identify the Water Control District and any beneficial uses as declared under the *Water Act 1992*

The proposed clearance area is located within the Daly Roper Beetaloo Water Control District (Gazette No. G41), and lists the following beneficial uses of all surface water and groundwater within the district under Section 22A(1) of the *Water Act 1992*:

(i) agriculture;

(ii) aquaculture;

(iii) public water supply;

(iv) cultural;

(v) industry;

(vi) rural stock and domestic;

(vii) mining activity;

(viii) petroleum activity;

As the proposed groundwater extraction will not exceed 5 megalitres per year, it will not require a water extraction licence as per Government Gazette No. G13 (June 2024).

9. Land Resources

Note: Land resource mapping and soil site data is available on NR Maps. This broad scale mapping can provide useful information and guidance with respect to planning a more detailed site-specific resource assessment to prepare a Land Type map. For further information visit Land, soil and vegetation information | Department of Lands, Planning and Environment.

9.1 Provide a Land Type map for the proposed clearing extent.

Note: Consideration of an application cannot proceed without the collection and orderly presentation of field-verified site-specific data and mapping. In accordance with the NTPS LCG (section 4.2.3) all clearing applications need to be accompanied by an appropriate soil, vegetation and land resource assessment in the form of a Land Type map at a scale of 1:5,000 to 1:20,000.

Document	Attachment Number
☐ Attach a Land Type map for the proposed clearing extent.	N/A – see description below
☐ Attach one Land Type description for each Land Type unit (use proforma at **Appendix** A – Land Type description proforma).	
☐ Attach Land Type spatial data*	
☐ Attach supporting field verified data (e.g. spatial data* of site inspection track, site locations, photo points and photos).	

*Please refer to the spatial data requirements: Spatial data for clearing applications | NT.GOV.AU.

A detailed land type map is not required for the proposed application to clear native vegetation on unzoned land. Due to the nature, scale, and design of the development, land capability and suitability considerations typically addressed by land type mapping are not relevant to the environmental risk profile of the proposal.

The proposed facility will be developed on fully sealed and bitumised surfaces, including:

- Building footprints;
- Internal access roads and hardstand areas; and
- Associated parking and service areas.

As a result:

- Native soils will not remain exposed or subject to erosion;
- No post-construction land management dependent on soil characteristics will occur; and
- The land will not be used in a manner where soil capability or land type influences environmental performance.

Once construction is complete, the underlying land type will have no functional bearing on the operational phase of the development.

Potential environmental risks associated with the proposal (e.g. stormwater runoff, vegetation clearing extent, construction disturbance) are not land-type dependent and can be adequately managed through:

- Engineering design and stormwater management plans;
- Construction environmental management measures; and
- Standard erosion and sediment controls during earthworks.

These risks are more appropriately addressed through design and management controls rather than land type mapping.

Requiring a land type map for a development that results in permanent surface sealing would:

- Provide no meaningful additional environmental protection outcome;
- Not influence the layout, design, or mitigation measures of the development; and
- Be inconsistent with the principle of proportionate assessment supported by the NT Land Clearing Guidelines.

The Guidelines allow discretion where supporting studies do not materially inform decision-making or risk mitigation.

9.2 Provide a Land Capability Assessment (LCA).

Note: In accordance with land capability (section 4.2.2) of the NTPS LCG; land capability evaluates a common set of broad land-based development constraints and determines the appropriateness of the land in general for a broad range of land uses.

In accordance with the NTPS LCG, LCA (section 4.2.7) evaluates the key soil and land resource attributes recorded within a Land Type map against a defined set of criteria to determine an overall Land Capability Class.

Document	Attachment Number
☐ Attach a LCA table for Land Types within the proposed clearing extent (use proforma at **Appendix B** – Land Capability Assessment table).	N/A – see description below
☐ Attach a map of the proposed clearing extent showing the Land Types' overall Land Capability Classes.	

Note: Some projects may also require a land suitability assessment (LSA) to assesses the potential of a soil or land resource for a specific irrigated agricultural land use (refer to section 4.2.8 of the NTPS LCG). To determine if a LSA is required, contact the Land Assessment Branch, DLPE (08) 8999 4443.

A review of the proposal in terms of land capability and land suitability has been undertaken. The Project does not include any elements of irrigated agricultural land use, therefore a Land Suitability Assessment is not considered necessary. A Land Capability Assessment is not relevant for the Project because:

- The contained nature of the proposed development and associated footprint is considered negligible when compared with the scale of the land use in which it is located.
- The Project Area is located outside flood and riparian vegetation zones, and land is consistently flat (<0.5% gradient).
- The main potential changes to soil will be temporary during the construction phase, and as the facility will be developed on fully sealed and bitumised surfaces across the cleared area with no exposed soils to remain, and with no long-term plans to decommission the site, no rehabilitation or revegetation will be required.
- The potential impacts during construction will be mitigated through the implementation of soil and erosion control measures and in accordance with any project specific management plans.
- As part of the clearing, topsoil will be stripped and temporarily stockpiled within the site for use as respread and landscaping / shaping.
- It is considered that there will be minimal degradation to the land resource and receiving environment in the short, medium and long-term, beyond the construction period.
- Clearing works will be managed to mitigate potential land degradation or erosion caused by construction works and operational activities.

It is therefore considered that the soil and land resource being considered is appropriate for the intended use with mitigation measures.

10. Biodiversity

10.1 Describe any records of threatened flora and fauna species or migratory species listed under the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976* (TPWC) or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) within 20km of the proposed clearing extent.

Also describe any such species for which there are no records but have a reasonable likelihood of occurring within the habitats (i.e. Land Types) comprising the proposed clearing extent.'

Note: Threatened flora and fauna species and migratory species records can be found using NR Maps or Protected Matters Search Tool - DCCEEW. For further information contact the Flora and Fauna Division, DLPE via email Biodiversity.Assessments@nt.gov.au or telephone: (08) 8995 5000.

A desktop-based likelihood of occurrence (LoO) assessment of potential threatened fauna and flora species was conducted within the Study Area. The Study Area was defined as all land occurring within a 20km radius from a central assessment point (-16.258889,133.391233), which was selected from within the Project Area.

A threatened species list was compiled documenting the known occurrences of threatened and or migratory species located within the Project Area. Consideration was given to species listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) and/or listed as threatened under the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976* (TPWC). The Project Area is defined as the total disturbance footprint (~21.36 ha) proposed to be cleared.

Based on the LoO assessment, no threatened flora species were identified to have relevance to the Project Area.

The list below identifies fauna species considered relevant to the Project Area, specifically those assessed as having a moderate or high likelihood of occurrence. This assessment is based on the species being previously recorded within the Project Area and/or the presence of suitable habitat.

Refer to Attachment 3 for further information on the LoO assessment.

The primary limitation of this assessment is its reliance on desktop-based analysis. Due to the Project Area's remoteness, seasonal access constraints, land tenure considerations, and restricted airstrip access, biodiversity data availability is limited compared to more populated regions.

Regional studies relevant to the Project Area include the Strategic Regional Environmental and Baseline Assessment (SREBA) and the Geological and Bioregional Assessment (GBA) Program for the Beetaloo Sub-basin (DEPWS, 2022). Flora and fauna surveys under SREBA and GBA were conducted between 2020 and 2022 (Young et al., 2022a; 2022b; 2022c). This LoO assessment incorporates findings from these regional studies where applicable (see Section 2.2 of Attachment 3).

However, there remains a knowledge gap regarding site-specific field data at the scale of the proposed clearing. Consequently, results presented in Attachment 3 and potential impacts discussed in Section 10.2 should be interpreted in the context of these limitations.

Common name	Species name	TPWC Act listing	EPBC Act listing	Location
Common Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*	Least Concern	Endangered, Migratory, Marine	Nearest record (NT Fauna Atlas) is ~8 km from the central assessment point.
Partridge Pigeon (eastern)	*Geophaps smithii smithii*	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Nearest record (NT Fauna Atlas) is ~2 km from the central assessment point.
Gouldian Finch	*Chloebia gouldiae*	Vulnerable	Endangered	Nearest record (NT Fauna Atlas) is ~3 km from the central assessment point.
Grey Falcon	*Falco hypoleucos*	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Nearest record (NT Fauna Atlas) is ~5 km from the central assessment point.
Crested Shrike-tit (northern)	*Falcunculus frontatus whitei*	Near Threatened	Vulnerable	Nearest record (ALA) is ~0.3 km from the central assessment point.
Fork-tailed Swift	*Apus pacificus*	Least Concern	Migratory, Marine	Nearest record (ALA) is ~2.5 km from the central assessment point.

Oriental Pratincole	*Glareola maldivarum*	Least Concern	Migratory, Marine	Nearest record (ALA) is ~2.5 km from the central assessment point.
Long-toed Stint	*Calidris subminuta*	Data Deficient	Migratory, Marine	Nearest record (ALA) is ~3 km from the central assessment point.
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Least Concern	Migratory, Marine	Nearest record (ALA) is ~8 km from the central assessment point.
Common Brushtail Possum (central and south-eastern)	*Trichosurus vulpecula vulpecula*	Endangered	(not listed)	Nearest record (NT Fauna Atlas) is potentially ~5 km from the central assessment point.
Northern Brushtail Possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis*	Near Threatened	Vulnerable	Nearest record (NT Fauna Atlas) is potentially ~5 km from the central assessment point.
Northern Blue-tongued Skink	*Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*	Data Deficient	Critically Endangered	Nearest record (NT Fauna Atlas) is ~4 km from the central assessment point.
Mertens' Water Monitor	*Varanus mertensi*	Vulnerable	Endangered	Nearest record (ALA) is ~17 km from the central assessment point.
Plains Death Adder	*Acanthophis hawkei*	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Nearest record (NT Fauna Atlas) is ~2 km from the central assessment point.
Yellow-spotted Monitor	*Varanus panoptes*	Vulnerable	(not listed)	Nearest record (NT Fauna Atlas) is ~36 km from the central assessment point.

10.2 Describe potential impacts to species identified above from the proposed clearing.

Note: To determine the risk to threatened species, information should be considered at the scale of the proposed clearing and at a regional context. Consider any associations that the species may have with landforms, vegetation structure or dominant plant species proposed for clearing.

Common name	Potential impact	Risk*	Justification
Common Greenshank	Minimal impact	Low	This species is considered to have a low likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area (Attachment 3) based on previous occurrence records and the habitat within the Project Area likely being unsuitable for the species. The Project is also unlikely to cause offsite impacts to these species.
Partridge Pigeon (eastern)	Minimal impact	Low	As above.
Oriental Pratincole	Minimal impact	Low	As above.
Long-toed Stint	Minimal impact	Low	As above.
Common Sandpiper	Minimal impact	Low	As above.
Mertens' Water Monitor	Minimal impact	Low	As above.
Gouldian Finch	Clearing of ~21.36 ha of potential habitat	Medium	This species has a high likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area, particularly if trees with suitably sized hollows (0-10cm) and/or foraging grasses are present. Associated clearing may impact ~21.36 ha of potential habitat for this species. It should be noted that based off spatial imagery, previously disturbed land is evident particularly in the southwest portion of the Project Area. Relevant mitigation measures for habitat clearance include staging of vegetation removal, property boundary buffers and fire breaks, as well as commitment to ensuring a fauna spotter catcher is present during vegetation clearance. The surrounding region has a mosaic of habitats suitable for the species, including larger patches of relevant Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) found within the Project Area (BVGs 2 & 12) (Figure 1 of Attachment 3). Surrounding remaining habitat will be unaffected by this development.
Grey Falcon	Clearing of ~21.36 ha of potential habitat	Medium	This species has a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area. Associated clearing may impact ~21.36 ha of potential habitat for this species. Although the Project Area may constitute as potential habitat, suitability of habitat for the species can vary between years, even seasons. The surrounding region has a mosaic of habitats suitable for the species, including larger patches of relevant Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) found within the Project Area (BVGs 2 & 12) (Figure 1 of Attachment 3). Surrounding remaining habitat will be unaffected by this development.

Common name	Potential impact	Risk*	Justification
Crested Shrike-tit (northern)	Clearing of ~21.36 ha of potential habitat		This species has a high likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area, particularly given the presence of *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species. Associated clearing may impact ~21.36ha of potential habitat for this species. It should be noted that based off spatial imagery, previously disturbed land is evident particularly in the southwest portion of the Project Area. Relevant mitigation measures for habitat clearance include staging of vegetation removal, property boundary buffers and fire breaks, as well as commitment to ensuring a fauna spotter catcher is present during vegetation clearance. The surrounding region has a mosaic of habitats suitable for the species, including larger patches of relevant Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) found within the Project Area (BVGs 2 & 12) (Figure 1 of Attachment 3). Surrounding remaining habitat will be unaffected by this development.
Fork-tailed Swift	Minimal impact	Low	The species is mostly aerial and is found above disturbed and undisturbed habitat. Therefore, removal of ~21.36 ha of dispersal habitat is unlikely to demonstrate any notable impact to the species. The Project is also unlikely to cause offsite impacts to the species.
Common Brushtail Possum (central and south-eastern)	Clearing of ~21.36 ha of potential habitat	Medium	This subspecies has a high likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area, particularly where *Eucalyptus* trees with hollows are present. Associated clearing may impact ~21.36 ha of potential habitat for this species. It should be noted that based off spatial imagery, previously disturbed land is evident particularly in the southwest portion of the Project Area. Relevant mitigation measures for habitat clearance include staging of vegetation removal, property boundary buffers and fire breaks, as well as commitment to ensuring a fauna spotter catcher is present during vegetation clearance. The surrounding region has a mosaic of habitats suitable for the species, including larger patches of relevant Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) found within the Project Area (BVGs 2 & 12) (Figure 1 of Attachment 3). Surrounding remaining habitat will be unaffected by this development. It should be noted that some local records of *Trichosurus vulpecula* have not been determined as *T. v. vulpecula* or *T. v. arnhemensis*, as the distributional limit for both subspecies is suspected to overlap within the region.

Common name	Potential impact	Risk*	Justification
Northern Brushtail Possum	Clearing of ~21.36 ha of potential habitat	Medium	This subspecies has a high likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area, particularly where *Eucalyptus* trees with hollows are present. Associated clearing may impact ~21.36 ha of potential habitat for this species. It should be noted that based off spatial imagery, previously disturbed land is evident particularly in the southwest portion of the Project Area. Relevant mitigation measures for habitat clearance include staging of vegetation removal, sufficient property boundary buffers and fire breaks, as well as commitment to ensuring a fauna spotter catcher is present during vegetation clearance. The surrounding region has a mosaic of habitats suitable for the species, including larger patches of relevant Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) found within the Project Area (BVGs 2 & 12) (Figure 1 of Attachment 3). Surrounding remaining habitat will be unaffected by this development. It should be noted that some local records of *Trichosurus vulpecula* have not been determined as *T. v. vulpecula* or *T. v. arnhemensis*, as the distributional limit for both subspecies is suspected to overlap within the region.
Northern Blue-tongued Skink	Clearing of ~21.36 ha of potential habitat	Medium	This subspecies has a high likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area, particularly where there is sufficient low to mid-overstorey vegetation. Associated clearing may impact ~21.36 ha of potential habitat for this species, although, based off spatial imagery, previously disturbed land is evident particularly in the southwest portion of the Project Area. Relevant mitigation measures for habitat clearance include staging of vegetation removal, property boundary buffers and fire breaks, as well as commitment to ensuring a fauna spotter catcher is present during vegetation clearance. The surrounding region has a mosaic of habitats suitable for the subspecies, including larger patches of relevant Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) found within the Project Area (BVGs 2 & 12) (Figure 1 of Attachment 3). Surrounding remaining habitat will be unaffected by this development.
Plains Death Adder	Clearing of ~21.36 ha of potential habitat	Medium	This species has a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area. Associated clearing may impact ~21.36 ha of potential habitat for this species. It should be noted that based off spatial imagery, previously disturbed land is evident particularly in the southwest portion of the Project Area. Relevant mitigation measures for habitat clearance include staging of vegetation removal, property boundary buffers and fire breaks, as well as commitment to ensuring a fauna spotter catcher is present during vegetation clearance. The surrounding region has a mosaic of habitats suitable for the species, including larger patches of relevant Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) found within the Project Area (BVGs 2 & 12) (Figure 1 of Attachment 3). Surrounding remaining habitat will be unaffected by this development.

Common name	Potential impact	Risk*	Justification
Yellow-spotted Monitor	Clearing of ~21.36 ha of potential habitat		This species has a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area. Associated clearing may impact ~21.36 ha of potential habitat for this species. It should be noted that based off spatial imagery, previously disturbed land is evident particularly in the southwest portion of the Project Area. Relevant mitigation measures for habitat clearance include staging of vegetation removal, property boundary buffers and fire breaks, as well as commitment to ensuring a fauna spotter catcher is present during vegetation clearance. The surrounding region has a mosaic of habitats suitable for the species, including larger patches of relevant Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) found within the Project Area (BVGs 2 & 12) (Figure 1 of Attachment 3). Surrounding remaining habitat will be unaffected by this development.

*Use the following risk matrix (adapted from Table 17 in the NTPS LCG):

Risk rating	Characteristics
Low	The proposed clearing extent is characterised by a combination of factors such as: • It is a relatively small area • It does not contain sensitive or significant vegetation • It is unlikely to provide habitat for the identified species • It is unlikely to cause offsite impacts to the identified species.
Medium	The proposed clearing extent has characteristics between the Low and High risk classes. (e.g. it may support the identified species, however the local occurrence of the species may not be considered significant or the extent of clearing as a proportion of habitat available to the species may be sufficiently small enough to not pose a High risk).
High	The proposed clearing extent is important habitat for the identified species. Note: If the clearing has the potential to negatively impact the species identified, even a small clearing extent could be categorised as high risk.

10.3 Identify which of the following types of sensitive features are present within and in proximity to the proposed clearing extent.

The Project Area consists of Broad Vegetation Group (BVG) 2 (*Corymbia/Eucalyptus* woodland (run-on areas and heavier soils)) and 12 (*Eucalyptus chlorophylla* low open woodland) from the SREBA regional assessment (Young et al., 2022a). These SREBA BVGs are outlined further in Attachment 3. These two BVGs are classified as Significant Vegetation under the SREBA assessment but this does not equate to sensitive & significant vegetation under the NT LCGs. However, BVG 2 contains tree species that can develop hollows with sufficient time (such as *E. microtheca* and *E. tetrodonta*) based on Young et al. (2022a). This makes BVG 2 within the Project Area likely sensitive and significant vegetation under the NT LCGs, without the confirmation of ground-truthing the Project Area. BVG 2 also occurs on run-on areas (subtle drainage lines), deeming it ecologically important habitat (Young et al., 2022a).

Therefore, in the absence of field surveys, it is assumed that there may be some old-growth trees within the Project Area that contain suitably sized hollows for fauna or have the potential to form hollows. There is an ephemeral creek (3rd stream order) approximately ~175m to the east of the Project Area but not within the Project Area. No other types of sensitive features are present within or in proximity to the Project Area.

Feature	NTPS LCG	Present/Absent*
Sensitive or significant vegetation such as rainforest, vine thicket, closed forest, riparian vegetation, mangroves and vegetation containing large tress with hollows suitable for fauna.	Section 4.4.6	Assumed presence based on SREBA (Young et al., 2022a)
Drainage depressions, streams, creeks and rivers	Section 4.4.7	Present
Wetlands and Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems	Section 4.4.8	Absent
Sinkholes	Section 4.4.9	Absent

*If present, features must be ground-truthed in order to determine the adequacy of any proposed buffer.

Document	Attachment Number
☒ Attach a map showing the location/s of these features	4
☐ Attach supporting field verified data (e.g. spatial data of site inspection track, site locations, photo points and photos)	N/A – no ecology fieldwork conducted to date in Project Area. No buffer proposed (see 10.5).

10.4 Identify the individual sensitive features within and in proximity to the proposed clearing extent and the associated Land Type.

Note: Refer to the relevant sections of the NTPS LCG (identified above) for information regarding recommended native vegetation buffer widths and value attribution.

Feature	Land Type	Value / Order	Location in relation to proposed clearing extent	NTPS LCG recommended buffer width (m)	Proposed buffer width (m)
Examples:					
Dry Rainforest	*8d*	*Low*	*West of polygon 4*	*50m*	*150m*
Crocodile Creek	*5c*	*2nd order stream*	*East of polygon 1*	*50m*	*125m*
Wetland	*6a*	*High*	*South of polygon 2*	*250m*	*250m*
Potential hollow-bearing trees			Potential for trees with hollows and suitably sized cavities to be present throughout Project Area and in proximity, in the absence of field surveys.	250m	No buffer
Two Mile Creek		3rd order	~150m east of Project Area	100m	150m

10.5 Provide reasons for discretion and describe proposed mitigation measures for any proposed buffers that are not consistent with the NTPS LCG recommendations.

Note: Additional supporting evidence should be attached.

Feature	Reasons for discretion	Proposed mitigation
Potential hollow-bearing trees	The Project Area has been selected in consultation with Crown Land Estate to accommodate the obstacle free zone for the airstrip, potential for future development and in consideration of flood risk. Within the Project Area, the site layout has been optimised to include property boundary buffers and required explosive storage exclusion zone. It is not feasible to buffer hollow bearing trees within the proposed clearing area due to limited developable area within NT Portion 399. There is sufficient intact habitat in adjacent areas in the context of the scale of the proposed clearing.	Staging of vegetation removal around hollow bearing trees, allowing time for fauna to relocate. Spotter catcher to be present when cleared. Proposed property boundary buffers and firebreaks.

☒ Attach relevant supporting evidence. Attachment No: Appendix D

10.6 Identify the wildlife corridors to be retained within proximity of the proposed clearing extent and reasons for siting and design.

Note: A corridor of 100m is considered the minimum width to be viable in the NT context for clearing between 100 and 500ha. A corridor of 200m is considered to be the minimum width for clearing greater than or equal to 500ha. As a default, corridor density should be at a rate of one corridor per linear kilometre of clearing or equivalent – refer to NTPS LCG section 4.4.10.

Note: Question 3 in the Land Management Plan (template available at **Appendix E** – Land Management Plan) addresses property boundary buffers.

Corridor ID	Location	Proposed width (m)	Justification
Example: Eastern corridor	*Between polygons 1 and 2*	*200m*	*Connects areas of species X habitat and incorporates low value wetland.*
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

As the proposed clearing is <100ha at 21.36ha, no minimum width wildlife corridor of 100m has been retained on the northern or eastern boundaries of the project area. As the southern and eastern boundaries will maintain significant vegetation buffers of >1km, and therefore connectivity between surrounding native vegetation and habitat will not be disrupted for wildlife. Combined with other standard environmental measure described as part of this application, as well as during construction and operations (e.g. implementation of an Environmental Management Plan), the proposed use is not likely to change the environmental conditions at the boundaries of the site, and/or lead to the alteration of vegetation community composition or function.

10.7 Does the proposed clearing or property fall wholly or partly within, or is adjacent to, areas recognised as having biodiversity value/s?

Note: A biodiversity value may be recognised as: internationally – Ramsar Convention; or nationally – Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia, important wetlands, Sites of Conservation Significance (SoCS), sites on the Register of the National Estate, National Parks, Priority Environmental Management Areas, Conservation zones*.

☐ Yes ☒ No

10.8 Describe conservation areas and natural features.

Description of conservation area	Distance to proposed clearing	Identified values present within clearing area? Y / N
N/A	N/A	N/A

☐ Show the location of any conservation areas in proximity to the proposed clearing footprint on the land type map and clearing plan.

*Information about conservation areas can be found at:

- Section 4.4.5 of the NTPS LCG
- NT Sites of Conservation Significance
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia

- Australia's Ramsar Sites
- NR Maps Parks and Reserves

10.9 Assess the risk of the proposed clearing to regional biodiversity and provide an overall risk rating.

Note: To determine the risk to regional biodiversity, information is to be considered at the scale of the proposed clearing footprint and evaluated within a regional context. Refer to Section 4.4.2 and 4.4.3 of the NTPS LCG or contact the Flora and Fauna Division, DLPE via email Biodiversity.Assessments@nt.gov.au or telephone: (08) 8995 5000.

Consideration	Yes/No	Explain
Are there any important biodiversity values within the proposed clearing extent?	No	There are no important biodiversity values as defined under Section 4.4.5 of the NTPS LCG within the proposed clearing extent.
Are there any important biodiversity values within proximity of the proposed clearing extent?	No	There are no important biodiversity values as defined under Section 4.4.5 of the NTPS LCG in proximity (<20km) to the proposed clearing extent.
Does the proposed clearing have the potential to impact any important biodiversity values?	No	There are no important biodiversity values as defined under Section 4.4.5 of the NTPS LCG within or in proximity to the proposed clearing extent.
Have all reasonable alternatives been considered to avoid impacts to important biodiversity values?	N/A	N/A

Consideration	Yes/No	Explain
What is the overall biodiversity risk rating (Low, Medium, High)?	N/A	Medium based on Section 4.4.2 and 4.4.3 of the NTPS LCG. It is unclear if presently there are large cavity- (likely to develop into a hollow in due course) or hollow-bearing trees within the Project Area in BVG 2. If present, the Project Area likely contains important habitat for species listed under the TPWC Act and EPBC Act. Field surveys would be able to determine presence, location and density of suitably sized cavities, and hollows, and subsequently provide adequate data to determine if this vegetation patch is likely significant and sensitive vegetation. Clearing of the relevant BVGs within the Project Area, however, is unlikely to cause a significant reduction in the regional extent of the specific BVGs, given there are numerous and larger patches of the BVGs throughout the region (Figure 1 of Attachment 3). Based off spatial imagery, it appears that there is likely a mixture of previously disturbed/cleared land (to the southwest), regrowth and remnant vegetation in the Project Area. The surrounding region (Figure 1 of Attachment 3) is a mosaic of suitable habitat for all species/subspecies discussed above, potentially with greater biodiversity values than the Project Area (e.g., riparian vegetation and/or presence of permanent and semi-permanent water courses). Furthermore, development proposed in the Project Area is unlikely to cause offsite impacts to regional biodiversity values. Appropriate buffers have been factored into the Project Area design, and there is a commitment to mitigation measures (e.g., staging of clearing and spotter catcher presence) to reduce the direct impact of vegetation clearance on fauna. Overall, the biodiversity risk is considered medium in the absence of project scale information (such as field surveys).

11. Infrastructure and amenity

11.1 Describe any public facilities, utilities or infrastructure within the locality and how any potential impacts from the proposed clearing development will be managed.

Infrastructure	Location	Potential impacts	Proposed mitigation
Stuart Highway	Adjacent to site	Increased traffic during construction and potential dust generation from vehicle and mobile plant movements. Increased traffic during operations.	Implement Traffic Management Plan, notify public of construction schedules, use dust suppression.
Daly Waters Aviation Complex	Airstrip located 600m west of site	Increased traffic during construction and potential dust generation from vehicle and mobile plant movements. Increased traffic during operations.	Use of dust suppression Notification and complaints management plan / procedure
Daly Waters township	1.6km northwest of site	Increased traffic and potential demand on services during peak construction.	Accommodation will be utilised within the Daly Waters township for the initial clearing and construction phases, in coordination with Roper Gulf Regional Council and local providers. For operational phases, a combination of onsite workforce accommodation and accommodation in the Daly Waters township (including overflow) will be utilised.

11.2 Identify any public roads within 200m of the proposed clearing extent.

Note: Refer to NTPS LCG sections 4.3.5 and 4.3.5.1.

Please contact the relevant road authority if access from a public road is required.

For land adjoining a Northern Territory Government road reserve, Transport and Civil Services Division of the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure generally recommend that a vegetated buffer of a minimum width of 50m, be retained as native vegetation or established groundcover to reduce overland flow.

Please note that road buffers do not replace the need for the retention of appropriate property boundary buffers in accordance with the NTPS LCG Section 4.3.3.

Road name	Distance from proposed clearing extent (m)
Stuart Highway (A1 – Rural National Highway)	105m

11.3 Assess the risks posed to the following public values and the proposed mitigation measures.

Note: Risk assessment should describe the likelihood of impacts occurring and the potential consequences.

Value	Risk and consequence	Mitigation
Amenity – Noise and air	Noise and dust from construction activities.	Schedule works during daytime and weekdays Dust suppression methods Weather monitoring and stop work protocols in high winds
Amenity - Visual	Change to landscape character from development.	~35m property boundary buffer inclusive of 10m firebreak is provided to northern property boundary Eastern buffer boundary to highway is 105m inclusive of 10m firebreak Remaining property boundary buffers are >1km Development located >1km south east of Daly Waters township.
Recreation	Minimal impact anticipated	Public notices about increased traffic, noise and temporary access changes during construction.
Tourism	Potential disruption to highway access.	A traffic impact assessment is currently under development to designate a defined access point to avoid multiple informal track entries. Heavy vehicle movements will be restricted to approved routes only. Construction traffic will be managed under a traffic management plan, if required.
Parks / Reserves	No impacts to parks or reserves identified.	No national parks of conservation areas nearby.

12. Land Management

12.1 Attach land management plans

Document	Attachment Number
☒ Attach a proposed Establishment Plan (see template at **Appendix C – Establishment Plan**	Appendix C
☒ Attach a proposed Staging Plan (see template at **Appendix D – Staging Plan**)	Appendix D
☐ Attach a proposed Land Management Plan, including slope and runoff map (see template at **Appendix E – Land Management Plan**)	Appendix E

13. Weed Management

13.1 List all weeds declared under the *Weeds Management Act 2001* present within the property and describe the proximity of species to the proposed clearing extent.

Note: For information refer to section 4.6 of the NTPS LCG.

Further information can be found at Weeds | NT.GOV.AU and NR Maps.

Weed species	Class	Location	Density
Bellyache Bush (*Jatropha gossypiifolia*)	A / WoNS	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Uncommon. Occasional individual plants only.
Gamba Grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)	A / WoNS	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low
Rubber bush (*Calotropis procera*)	B	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low
Hyptis (*Hyptis suaveolens*)	B	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low
Stylo shrubby – viscosa (*Stylosanthes viscosa*)	Not declared	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Medium
Buffel grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*)	Unclassified	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Medium
Mission grass – annual (*Cenchrus pedicellatus*)	Not declared	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low
Khaki weed (*Alternanthera pungens*)	B	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Medium
Coffee Senna (*Senna occidentalis*)	B	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low

Thornapple – Longspine (*Datura ferox*)	A	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Medium
Flannel Weed (*Sida Cordifolia*)	B	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low
Paddys lucerne (*Sida rhombifolia*)	B	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low
Parkisonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)	B / WoNS	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Medium
Bothriochloa pertusa	Not declared	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Medium
Mimosa Bush *(Vachellia farnesiana)*	Not declared	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low
Scotch Broom *(Cytisus scoparius)*	C	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low
Spiny Head *(Sida acuta)*	B	Identified within a 5km buffer area during a desktop assessment	Low

13.2 Provide details of weed management on the property.

Note: Consider whether the weed has a statutory Weed Management Plan. Information available at Weed management plans and regional strategies | NT.GOV.AU.

Weed species	Management aim	Method	Current / Proposed
Bellyache Bush (*Jatropha gossypiifolia*)	Containment and suppression	**Adults** – cut stump **Juveniles and where dense** – foliar spraying with herbicide Vehicle hygiene measures such as washdown bays	Proposed
Gamba Grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)	Containment and suppression / eradication	Hand-pulling – removal of root Spot foliar spraying with herbicide where dense Vehicle hygiene measures such as washdown bays	Proposed

Parkisonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)	Containment and suppression	Individuals – basal bark herbicide treatment or cut stump (dependent on size) Spot foliar spraying with herbicide where dense	Proposed

Property Management Plan to be developed at request of Weed Management Branch.

☐ Attach supporting information (e.g. a property weed management plan)

Attachment No: _____

14. Cultural Heritage

14.1 Contact the Heritage Branch, DLPE for advice regarding the proposed clearing in relation to the *Heritage Act 2011*.

The Heritage Branch can be contacted via email: heritage.branch@nt.gov.au or telephone (08) 8999 5039.

☒ Attach a copy of the advice from Heritage Branch. Attachment No: 5

14.2 Provide details of any heritage or archaeological surveys conducted within the property and any findings relevant to the proposed clearing extent.

Survey name	Year conducted	Completed by	Findings relevant to the proposed clearing extent
N/A			

☐ Attach relevant information from the survey relevant to the proposed clearing extent (e.g. maps, site descriptions). Attachment No: _____

14.3 Provide details of any known (i) places, (ii) archaeological places, or (iii) Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places, within the meaning of the *Heritage Act 2011* located within the property.

For more information go to Heritage Register: search for places or objects | NT.GOV.AU.

Note: Risk assessment should describe the likelihood of impacts occurring and the potential consequences.

Place / Site	Location in relation to the proposed clearing extent	Risk	Mitigation
Daly Waters Aviation Complex	Located approx. 600m west of proposed site Advice received from Heritage Branch, DPLE on 18th November 2025, noted 'archaeological materials relating to the operation of the airfield may in exist in the portion, including the unverified wreck of a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, serial number 40-3079'.	Medium	Clearing will be restricted to within the limit of the Project Area – an unexpected finds protocol is to be implemented to account for historical material relating to the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress wreck. Minimal risk of impact to any physical structures or buildings as part of the remainder of the Daly Waters Aviation Complex (Hangar, Public Lavatory, Oil Store, Accommodation, Radio and Navigational Buildings or the apron to the taxiway) included as significant in the heritage listing.

☒ Attach a map showing the location of any declared sites/places in proximity to the proposed clearing extent. Attachment No: 2

14.4 Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) Abstract of Records

Contact AAPA to obtain an Abstract of Records online at Request for Information | Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.

Note: Consent is required from AAPA to share the Abstract of Records with the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment, and the relevant Land Council for the purpose of lodging a land clearing application. Please request consent directly from AAPA.

Document	Attachment Number
☒ Attach the Abstract of Records	5
☒ Attach consent to share Abstract of Records	5

Below lists excerpt of AAPA advice and consent to share Abstract of Records:

Conditions of Use

The Authority has received your request to use an Abstract of Records produced by the Authority for the purpose of inclusion in your land clearing applications. The Authority has determined that it will provide conditional consent to the use of the Abstract for the requested purpose upon written acceptance, and continued adherence to, the acknowledgements and conditions outlined below.

Conditions

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd and Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd agrees:

- *that the Abstract of Records, and all information provided by the Authority, is not to be published in part or cropped. For the avoidance of doubt, the Abstract and accompanying disclaimer must be published in full; and*

- *the accompanying disclaimer must be published in the application immediately before or after the Abstract of Records:*

Disclaimer

This Abstract of Records has been provided by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority to SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd and Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd for the sole purpose of inclusion in land clearing applications. If it is required by law to publish the application then the Authority consents to the publication as required. It is an offence under s 38 of the Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT) to permit further access to this information without the prior written consent of the Authority. For the identified subject land, the Abstract of Records identifies:

- *Any registered or recorded sacred sites known to the Authority; and*

- *Any Restricted Work Areas (RWAs) established by the Authority in previously issued Authority Certificate(s).*

The Abstract may show no sacred sites in the subject land, or part thereof, but this may be a function of the fact that the Authority has not yet undertaken work in the region, or that the work required to register a sacred site has not yet been completed. It does not mean there are no sites in the area. Where RWAs have been identified in the Abstract, SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd and Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd cannot rely on this information as it only applies to those prior works and prior proponent to which the relevant Authority Certificate was issued.

Accordingly, the Abstract of Records is not evidence of whether or not a sacred site exists in the subject land and whether they are protected. Given this significant limitation, the Abstract may be used for information purposes only and not as a basis for proceeding with works or use. Further, an Abstract does not provide a defence against prosecution under the Sacred Sites Act, only an Authority Certificate issued by the Authority can do these things.

Acknowledgements

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd and Halliburton Australia Pty acknowledges:

- *the Abstract of Records does not provide a defence against prosecution for any entry, use or work under the Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT) (Sacred Sites Act);*

- *it is an offence under s38 of the Sacred Sites Act to permit access to, or furnish a document produced for a purpose of the Act without the written permission of the Authority;*

- *the Abstract of Records has been provided to you by the Authority for the limited Purpose outlined above and cannot be used for any other purpose;*

- *the Authority can, in its absolute discretion, revoke its consent for use at any time;*

- *the Abstract of Records is not a definitive record of the existence or not, of sacred sites in the area, there may be sacred sites where there are none shown and the Authority does not guarantee the accuracy of the information provided for any purpose; and*

- *the Authority has the right to access sacred sites on the land under s47(1)(b) of the Sacred Sites Act to ensure they are being protected.*

14.5 Provide details of any sacred sites within the meaning of the *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989* located within proximity of the proposed clearing extent.

For more information contact the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.

Note: Risk assessment should describe the likelihood of impacts occurring and the potential consequences.

Site	Location in relation to the proposed clearing extent	Risk	Mitigation
RWA – C2012/088	500 m west	Low	The proposed clearing is located outside of the RWA. Authority Certificate C2015/032 indicates there is no RWA within NT Portion 399.

As per Abstracts of Record received from AAPA for NT Portion 399 (25th November 2025), no recorded or registered sacred sites are located within the Project Area.

Two Restricted Works Areas (RWAs) are located on the western portion of the land parcel approximately 500m outside the Project Area, related to an Authority Certificate C2012/088, issued in 2012.

The Department of Infrastructure holds Authority Certificate C2015/032 over Daly Waters Aerodrome. This Authority Certificate was issued in 2015 and indicates there is no RWA within NT Portion 399.

☒ Attach a map showing the location of any declared sites in proximity to the proposed clearing extent.

Attachment No: 5

14.6 Have you, or do you intend to apply for an Authority Certificate?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please provide a copy of the Authority Certificate as part of the application or before the application is determined. Attachment No: _____

15. Environment Protection

Proposals that have the potential to have a significant impact on the environment require a referral to the Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA) in accordance with the *Environment Protection Act 2019*.

Refer to the document Referring a proposal to the NT EPA or contact the Environment Division, DLPE via telephone (08) 8924 4218 or email eia.ntepa@nt.gov.au for further information.

Note: An applicant is required to self-refer, or obtain appropriate advice from the NT EPA that self-referral is not required, if the proposed clearing results in a total of 5,000ha to be cleared in aggregate.

15.1 Has the application been referred for assessment under the *Environment Protection Act 2019?*

☐ Yes, referred

☒ No, not referred. A completed referral checklist is required, see section 2.2 of Referring a proposal to the NT EPA.

Document	Attachment Number
☐ Referred: Attach advice from the NT EPA	
☒ Not referred: Attach a completed referral checklist located in Appendix 1 of Referring a proposal to the NT EPA	6

15.2 Assess the risks associated with the following potential pollutants from clearing and development works and describe the proposed mitigation measures.

Consideration of risk should include potential sources, the likelihood of impacts occurring and the potential consequences.

Note: Under the *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998* everyone in the NT has a 'general environmental duty' to not carry out any activity that causes or is likely to cause environmental harm, unless measures to prevent or minimise the harm have been taken. For more information refer to the following website Environmental obligations and duties | NTEPA or contact the Environment Division, DLPE via telephone (08) 8924 4218 or email pollution@nt.gov.au.

For information regarding spray drift and the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical (Control of Use) Act 2004* contact Chemicals Services, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries via email chemicals@nt.gov.au or telephone 08 8999 2344.

Potential pollutants	Risk	Mitigation
Dust	High during construction, but impacts to sensitive receptors, health and adverse soiling are negligible. Minimal once constructed and during operations.	Daily visual inspections, water cart spray during dry conditions. Daily monitoring of weather forecasts for wind – works to cease or altered in high wind conditions.
Chemical spray drift	Low	Limit chemical use and only apply where weeds are identified Monitor weather conditions
Chemical and/or sediment runoff (to surrounding land or riparian systems)	Medium	Install erosion and sediment controls
Groundwater contamination	Low	Avoid chemical storage near extraction bores
Noise	Low	Works restricted to daytime hours Noise attenuation measures for vehicles (e.g. mufflers, alternate reverse beepers) only as needed

16. Other relevant information

16.1 Provide any additional relevant information not addressed above and outline in the table below.

Description	Attachment Number

17. Checklist of Attachments and Required Spatial Data

Complete the following checklist.

Note: Spatial data for the items indicated must be provided before the application will be accepted. ESRI shapefile (.shp) is the preferred format. Please refer to the spatial data requirements: Spatial data for clearing applications | NT.GOV.AU. Contact landclearing.DLPE@nt.gov.au for assistance.

Attachment No.	Name	Question No.	Spatial data
1	Owners/s Authorisation form	2	N/A
2	Map of existing clearing	6.1	**Required**
1	Relevant information about the intended use	7.1	N/A
2 and 8	Proposed clearing plan and spatial data	7.2	**Required**
N/A	Water licence &/or bore reports	8.2	N/A
N/A	Land Type map and spatial data	9.1	**Required**
N/A	Land Type descriptions	9.1 / Appendix A	N/A
N/A	Supporting field data	9.1	**Required**
N/A	LCA table	9.2 / Appendix B	N/A
N/A	LCA map	9.2	N/A
N/A	LSA report and map	9.4	N/A
4	Sensitive features map and supporting field data	10.3	**Required**
Section 10.5 Response	Buffer discretion – supporting evidence	10.5	N/A
4	Conservation areas	10.7	N/A
Appendix C	Establishment Plan	12.1 / Appendix C	N/A
Appendix D	Staging Plan	12.1 / Appendix D	N/A
Appendix E	Land Management Plan	12.1 / Appendix E	N/A
7	Slope & runoff map	12.1 / Appendix E-2	**Required**
N/A	ESC map	12.1 / Appendix E-9	Optional
Appendix E	ESC details	12.1 / Appendix E-10	N/A
N/A	Weed management supporting information	13.2	N/A
5	Heritage Branch advice	14.1	
N/A	Heritage/archaeological survey information	14.2	N/A
2	Map of heritage/archaeological places	14.3	N/A
5	Abstract of Records	14.4	N/A
5	Consent to share Abstract of Records	14.4	N/A
N/A	Map of sacred sites	14.5	N/A
N/A	NT EPA advice	15.1	Optional
6	NT EPA referral checklist	15.1	N/A
	Other additional information	16	Optional

Appendix A – Land Type description proforma

Refer to question 9.1 – Not applicable

Note: Complete one table per Land Type. Data generated from Land Type field investigations needs to be provided – refer to the NTPS LCG – section 4.2.5.

☐ Attach map and spatial data showing site inspection track, site locations, photo points and Land Types.

Attachment No: _____

Attribute	Description
Land Type	*E.g. Use a letter or number to distinguish each Land Type.*
Landform	*E.g. Describe the landform, slope range, extent of surface rock. Refer to NTPS LCG Section 4.2.4.*
Soil	*E.g. Describe the dominant soil in this Land Type highlighting features such as soil texture, depth, colour, occurrence of surface gravel or cracking, Wet season drainage. Refer to NTPS LCG Section 4.2.4.*
Vegetation	*E.g. Describe the average height and cover of the upper-storey (e.g. individual tree canopies generally overlapping, partially separated, clearly separated or very sparse) and the dominant trees, shrubs, grasses and weeds. Refer to Section 4.2.5 (NVIS level 5).*
Photo No.	*E.g. Insert numbered photo (representative of Land Type) and show location on map.*

Appendix B – Land Capability Assessment table

Refer to question 9.2 – Not applicable

Note: Refer to the NTPS LCG – Land Capability Assessment (section 4.2.7.1).

Land Type	Acid Sulfate Soils	Flooding	Microrelief	Salinity	Sodicity	Slope	Soil depth	Drainage	Surface Rock	Wind erosion	Initial capability class	Overall capability class

Appendix C – Establishment Plan

Refer to question 12.1

Note: Refer to NTPS LCG sections 4.3.2.3 and 4.3.2.4.

Activity	Timing (month & year)	Methods/Details
Survey, pegging and site delineation	August 2026 for Phase 0	Survey property boundaries and infrastructure footprints. Peg and flag approved clearing areas and buffers. Install exclusion fencing where required.
Vegetation clearing	August – September 2026 for Phase 0	Progressive clearing using dozers, excavators or mulchers. Clearing undertaken during dry season where practicable. Retain vegetation in buffers and exclusion areas. Avoid unnecessary soil disturbance.
Buffer management	August 2026 onwards for Phase 0	Retain native vegetation in buffers. Undertake weed control as required. No construction or operational activities within buffers.
Removal of debris	September 2026 onwards for Phase 0	Windrow cleared vegetation within cleared footprint. Mulch or burn material in accordance with Bushfires NT permits; or Remove material off-site if required. No debris stockpiled in buffers or retained vegetation.
Bulk earthworks and site preparation	September 2026 onwards for Phase 0	Topsoil stripping and stockpiling. Cut and fill operations to achieve design levels. Grading to promote positive drainage. Formation of compacted gravel surfaces for working areas, access and parking. Temporary erosion and sediment controls installed as required. Compaction of subgrade areas.

Activity	Timing (month & year)	Methods/Details
Establishment of self-contained utilities and temporary modular facilities	October 2026 onwards for Phase 0	Install essential, self-contained utilities, including: • Diesel generator. • Water tank. • Septic system. Install temporary container dome structures and office containers and fence the area.
Operational phase	November 2026 onwards for Phase 0	Material storage and laydown confined to stabilised gravel surfaces within Phase 0 footprint. Ongoing weed management in buffers. No grazing or agricultural activities. Staged clearing of Phases 1, 2 and 3 to be undertaken as required in line with indicative staging plan.

Appendix D – Staging Plan

Refer to question 12.1

Note: Refer to NTPS LCG section 4.3.2.4. Clearing of native vegetation development permits allow for a base period of two years to comply with the conditions. Where the works permitted under the permit are substantially commenced within two years the permit is automatically extended by a further two years. Permit holders may apply for extensions to a development permit before the permit lapses.

Year	Site ID (e.g. polygon / paddock)
1-2	Phase 0
2-5	Phase 1
5 onwards	Phase 2 and 3

An extended base period of 5 years is requested for this native vegetation clearing permit to allow for the staged and orderly implementation of the proposed works across the Halliburton lease area. Due to the scale of the project, operational sequencing requirements, and environmental constraints specific to the Northern Territory, clearing activities cannot be practically or responsibly completed within a standard base period.

The proposed staging reflects a risk-based and adaptive approach to vegetation clearing, ensuring that disturbance is minimised and managed progressively in line with project demand. Clearing will be undertaken only as required for each phase of development, rather than clearing the entire approved footprint upfront. This approach reduces unnecessary vegetation loss, limits exposure to erosion and weed invasion, and allows rehabilitation and monitoring measures to be implemented concurrently with operations.

Seasonal conditions in the Top End further necessitate an extended base period. Access limitations during the wet season, combined with reduced ground-bearing capacity and heightened erosion risk, significantly constrain the timing of clearing works. A longer base period provides flexibility to schedule clearing during suitable dry season windows, ensuring compliance with environmental management commitments and avoiding avoidable environmental harm.

Additionally, the staging of clearing is linked to approvals, procurement, workforce mobilisation, and coordination with other project activities. Infrastructure development, service installation, and operational readiness each occur progressively and are dependent on external approvals and logistical factors outside the direct control of the proponent. An extended base period ensures that clearing is aligned with actual construction and operational needs, rather than being undertaken prematurely.

The requested extension does not increase the total area of vegetation proposed to be cleared, nor does it alter the clearing methods or environmental safeguards described in this application. All clearing will remain subject to the approved footprint, conditions of consent, and applicable environmental management plans.

Granting an extended base period will support best-practice land management outcomes by enabling staged clearing that is environmentally responsible, operationally efficient, and consistent with the principles of avoidance and minimisation under the Northern Territory's vegetation management framework.

Clearing phases are indicative only and will be subject to change pending site layout and commercial needs.

Appendix E – Land Management Plan

Refer to question 12.1

Note: The following Land Management Plan (LMP) should be developed with reference to the proposed Establishment and Staging Plan. It is not an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). For large or complex clearing areas, preparation and implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) can be an effective way of managing erosion risk - however it is not an alternative to retaining native vegetation which should otherwise be retained in accordance with the NTPS LCG, or used as a "catch-all" means of mitigating other risks the clearing may pose (see NTPS LCG section 4.3.2.5).

Whether a formal ESCP is required as a condition of a Land Clearing permit will be at the discretion of the Consent Authority based on the advice of the Land Management Unit, DLPE and will depend on the level of detail provided in this LMP and the erosion risk associated with the proposal. For further information, contact the Land Management Unit, DLPE on (08) 8999 4404.

1. Provide a general description of the soil loss factors for the proposed clearing extent

Note: Refer to Section 4.3.2 of the NTPS LCG.

Factor	Description
Rainfall Consider the climatic zone, seasonal outlook and proposed timing of works	Progressive clearing of the Project Area is proposed within the dry season with Phase 0 scheduled to commence in Q3 2026. Post clearing construction activities will occur during the wet season, and any remaining exposed areas will require monitoring of erosion control measures to ensure their effectiveness, as well as monitoring weather conditions to anticipate rainfall events, adjust schedules and delay or restrict use of heavy vehicles and mobile plant which are at higher risk of damaging tracks and exposed areas. During the wet season, inspections of erosion and sediment control measures will be increased.
Soil Consider the erodibility of soil types present based on soil type texture and structure. Note whether soils are dispersive or sodic.	The erodibility of soil types in the Project Area is moderate to high (kandosols). It is expected that all clearing works and control measures are completed before the onset of the 2026/2027 wet season for phase 0 and prior to wet season in subsequent stages of the development. As such, erodibility of soils will not be an issue.
Length of slope Indicate the average length of slope within the proposed clearing extent and areas that exceed this.	The length of slope over the entire Project Area is consistently flat, with minimal change or depressions (slope gradient <0.5%).
Slope gradient (%) Indicate the range of slope within the proposed clearing extent (e.g. 0-2%) and areas that exceed 2%.	The entire clearing extent within the Project Area has a slope gradient (<0.5%) and is consistently flat.

Groundcover Consider the timing, duration and frequency of soil exposure.	To minimise the impact of clearing, large-scale disturbance of the soil surface, which can lead to increased vulnerability to erosion, will be avoided. Timing should align with favourable weather conditions to avoid clearing during the wet season or periods of heavy rainfall. The duration of soil exposure should be kept as short as possible—disturbed areas will be re-vegetated or protected with erosion control measures like mulch or vegetation respread, where appropriate. Clearing will be done in phases or sections, with each section quickly followed by the implementation of stabilisation measures to reduce the amount of exposed soil at any given time.
Management Consider the level of soil disturbance associated with the proposed method of clearing and land use.	The proposed clearing works will be undertaken in accordance with the construction timing. Activities associated with the clearing works will focus on mitigating the impacts of soil disturbance. Measures such as effective planning, scheduling clearing during dry conditions to reduce soil compaction, using low-impact machinery where possible, and limiting machinery movement to specific areas. Erosion control measures such as sediment fencing, drainage lines and mulching / respreading of vegetation will be immediately implemented after clearing.

2. Describe where rainfall runoff flows within the proposed clearing extent.

Polygon	Direction of runoff	Receiving environment
As shown in Attachment No. 7	South / southwest	Surrounding native vegetation towards airstrip as part of Daly Aviation Complex and Daly Waters Creek running north-south (Stream Order 3)

☒ Attach map showing slope gradient, direction of runoff and field verified slope points within the proposed clearing extent.

Attachment No: 7 – Slope and Runoff Map

3. Identify whether property boundary buffers will be retained in accordance with the NTPS LCG and provide reasons for discretion (if required).

Note: Valid reasons must be provided for instances where no property boundary buffers or buffers less than the NTPS LCG recommendations are proposed to be retained. Refer to section 4.3.3 of the NTPS LCG.

Note: Property boundary buffers must exclude firebreaks – refer to section 4.3.6 of the NTPS LCG.

Property Boundary	Proposed buffer width (m)	Reasons for discretion

NT Portion 399 and Stuart Highway	95m plus 10m fire break	The primary purposes of a property boundary buffer are to: • Minimise off-site impacts (dust, noise, visual disturbance); • Provide separation from incompatible land uses; • Reduce edge effects on adjoining land; and • Allow space for environmental management. In this case, a 95 m buffer is sufficient to achieve these purposes because: • The facility will be fully sealed/bitumised, eliminating ongoing dust generation; • No agricultural or sensitive land uses exist immediately adjacent to the boundary; and • Noise and visual impacts are limited by distance, orientation, and operational controls. Additionally, existing lease conditions for the portion also include non-exclusive rights and require a suitable amount of area remains for future third party lessees to facilitate future growth and local jobs. A buffer distance of >100m may restrict these future lease areas. Additionally, the remaining buffer between the cadastral boundary and the lease area will never be used in future to restrictions around the airstrip in NT Portion 399. As a result, increasing the NTPS LCG guideline buffer to 200 m would not materially improve environmental or amenity outcomes. Based on the size of the proposed Project Area, the native vegetation buffer on the northern and eastern boundaries of the Project Area meet the objectives of the NTPS LCG requirements under section 4.3.3 and 4.3.6.
NT Portion 399 and NT Portion 697	~25 m plus 10m fire break	As above.
Western and southern boundaries of Project Area to remainder of NT Portion 399	>1 km	Based on surrounding environment, a substantial vegetation buffer will remain meeting NTPS LCG 4.3.3, including wildlife corridor under 4.4.10.

4. Describe any land management buffers to be retained within proximity of the proposed clearing extent.

Note: A land management buffer is different to a wildlife corridor or property boundary buffer – refer to section 4.3.4 of the NTPS LCG.

Buffer ID	Location	Width (m)	Purpose and design justification
Not applicable			

5. Describe any existing erosion within the proposed clearing extent.

Note: Erosion types include: wind, sheet, rill, gully or tunnel erosion.

Erosion Site	Location	Cause	Erosion type & description	Mitigation
Not applicable				

6. Considering all information provided above; describe the potential risk, likelihood and impact of erosion associated with the proposed development.

Source of risk	Likelihood of occurring	Potential impacts
Erosion linked to rainfall during the wet season	It is unlikely during the clearing and construction phase and low once construction is completed and the site is rehabilitated	Soil in cleared areas can be vulnerable to sheet or rill erosion and loss/movement of topsoil, however, clearing and construction occurring in the dry season will mitigate this risk.

7. Considering all information provided above; describe the proposed erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures to be implemented during the clearing and establishment phase of the development.

ESC measure	Location	Temporary/Permanent	Description
Sediment fence	Downstream side	Temporary	Sediment fences to be utilised to control sheet flow from exposed / disturbed areas and runoff from topsoil stockpiling during the construction works if required.
Progressive clearing of vegetation	Across entire Project Area	Temporary	Vegetation to be cleared progressively to reduce time and risk of erosion from exposed areas. Vegetation will only be cleared when necessary.
Vegetation cover management	All remaining exposed areas	Permanent with ongoing maintenance	To manage any remaining exposed soil during construction, control measures will be implemented to prevent soil loss from erosion or wind, such as mulching or spreading of cleared vegetation.

Roads and hardstand	Internal roads, parking and laydown areas	Permanent with ongoing maintenance	Areas to be suitably compacted or not be left exposed e.g. sealed or laid with gravel/aggregate. Suitable crossfall design of areas to allow water to drain
Site drainage	Across the Project Area	Permanent with ongoing maintenance	Swales or clean water diversion drains are to be installed as required to divert water flows around site and offsite. Swales and drains to be vegetated or lined with suitable material e.g. rock armour, especially at areas of high risk of erosion such as discharge points.

8. Considering all the information provided above; describe the proposed erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures to be implemented during the operational phase of the development.

ESC measure	Location	Temporary/Permanent	Description
Vegetation cover management	All exposed areas	Permanent / ongoing	Any measures implemented on exposed areas to be continuously monitored and maintained to ensure their effectiveness throughout the operational phase.
Roads and hardstand	All internal roads and hardstand	Permanent / ongoing	All roads and hardstand to be monitored and maintained for effective compaction and drainage. Heavy vehicles and mobile plant use to be minimised during wet conditions.

Site drainage	All drainage	Permanent / ongoing	Any established site drainage to be monitored and maintained to ensure its effectiveness and implement any improvements during the operational phase.

9. Provide an erosion and sediment control (ESC) map showing the location of the following information.

☐ Attach an ESC map showing the location of the following within the proposed clearing extent:

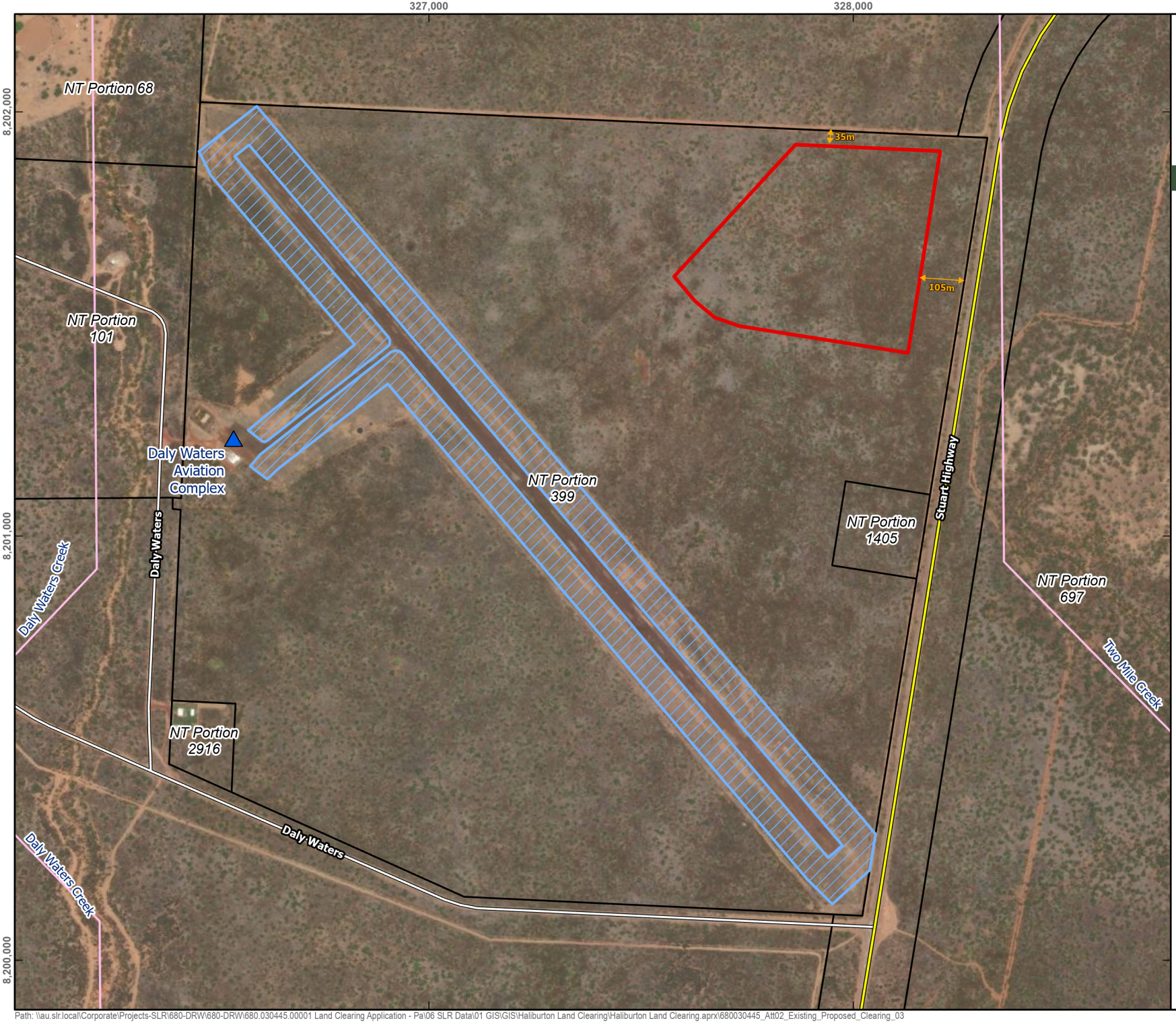
- Land management buffers (Question 4)
- Existing erosion (Question 5)
- Temporary ESC measures to be installed (Question 7 & 8)
- Permanent ESC measures to be installed (Question 7 & 8)
- Firebreaks, tracks and fences.

Attachment No: _____

10. Provide any ESC standard drawings or design details.

Note: The level of information required will depend on the complexity of the proposed measures. Information is available at Soil, land and vegetation | NT.GOV.AU.

☐ Attach ESC standard drawings / design details Attachment No: _____



DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION - UNZONED LAND CLEARING

EXISTING AND PROPOSED CLEARING PLAN

ATTACHMENT 2

LEGEND

- Declared Heritage Site
- Proposed Clearing
- Existing Land Clearing - Permit No. PA2014/0580
- Cadastre
- Major Road
- Minor Road

Strahler Stream Order

Creeks

- 3

0 200 400 m

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 53
Scale:	1:12,000 at A4
Project Number:	680.030445.00001
Date Drawn:	07-May-2026
Drawn by:	CP

SLR

Path: \\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\680-DRW\680-DRW\680.030445.00001 Land Clearing Application - Pa\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Haliburton Land Clearing\Haliburton Land Clearing.aprx\680030445_Att02_Existing_Proposed_Clearing_03

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Land Clearing Application - Part NPT399

Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd

15 Marriott Road
Jandakot WA 6165

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd

SLR Project No.: 680.030445.00001

24 April 2026

Revision: 1.0

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
V1.0	24 April 2026	Georgia Kielbaska	Mike Youdale	Mike Youdale
	Click to enter a date.			

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

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Tables

Figures

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
BVGs	Broad Vegetation Groups
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEPWS	Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security
DLPE	Department of Lands, Planning and Environment
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
GBA	Geological and Bioregional Assessment
LoO	Likelihood of Occurrence
NR Maps	Natural Resource Maps
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
SREBA	Strategic Regional Environmental and Baseline Assessment
TPWC Act	*Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2006*

1.0 Document Purpose

This report details the methodology used to conduct the Likelihood of Occurrence (LoO) assessment for the Project, including the utilisation of databases and the Strategic Regional Environmental and Baseline Assessment (SREBA) report for species records in the Beetaloo Sub-basin. The report also outlines the LoO outcomes for the Project, including an outline of species relevant ecology and the habitat values that may or may not be present within the disturbance footprint (~22.37 ha) proposed to be cleared (Table 3). This information intends to support the Halliburton Development Application for Unzoned Land Clearing in Lot NPT399.

2.0 Likelihood of Occurrence Methodology

2.1 Contemporary Database Searches and Mapping Resources

The below methodology was applied to the LoO assessment for this land clearing application.

The DCCEEW Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) interactive mapping (DCCEEW, 2025a) and the Natural Resource interactive mapping tool (NR Maps) (DLPE, 2025) were utilised to determine species indicative distribution and occurrence records in the Study Area (defined as all land within a 20km buffer of a central point (-16.258889,133.391233). The Study Area captures similar habitat in the surrounding landscape, and more species data which can be limited in a remote area. Other web-based information sources, discussed below, were also utilised in this assessment to obtain recent species observations and suitable habitat within the Study Area, including:

- Commonwealth Government's Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) online database, to locate conservation significant species that have been previously recorded in the Study Area (ALA, 2025).
- The DCCEEW PMST to identify conservation significant species listed under the EPBC Act that are predicted or known to occur in the Study Area (DCCEEW, 2025a). See Attachment 4 for the PMST report.
- Northern Territory Government's NR Maps using the Fauna and Flora atlases and species search tool, to identify conservation significant species listed under the TPWC Act that have been previously recorded in the Study Area (DLPE, 2025).
- iNaturalist (2025) and eBird (2025) to identify recent recordings of conservation significant species that may not already be uploaded to the ALA and other relevant publicly available Government databases.
- Species Profile and Threats Databases (DCCEEW, 2025b).
- The Strategic Regional Environmental and Baseline Assessment Report for the Beetaloo Sub-basin (discussed further in Section 2.3).

Conservation significant species are those that are:

- Threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable) and/or Migratory under the EPBC Act; and
- Threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable) species under Northern Territory's TPWC Act.

2.2 Strategic Regional Environmental and Baseline Assessment Report

The SREBA for the Beetaloo Sub-basin was conducted in response to recommendations by the Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing in the Northern Territory. The SREBA included a suite of studies including Terrestrial Ecosystems from 2021 to 2022. The intent of these studies was to develop a baseline understanding of the Beetaloo Sub-basin region to inform decision-making on any future development of an onshore shale gas industry. Another regional study, also developed in response to the Scientific Inquiry and that informed SREBA, was the Australian Government's Geological and Bioregional Assessment (GBA) Program. GBA terrestrial field surveys occurred in 2020 (DEPWS, 2022).

SREBA and GBA flora and fauna studies provide a consistent and contemporary understanding of the environmental values throughout the region (Young *et al.* 2022a; 2022b; 2022c). Given the disturbance footprint falls within the Beetaloo Sub-basin and there was SREBA survey sites in proximity to the disturbance footprint, the LoO Assessment heavily draws upon SREBA and GBA findings (hereafter collectively 'SREBA'). This includes drawing upon the Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) (Young *et al.* 2022a) developed from a mixed approach of full floristic inventory plots, dominant species plots and rapid vegetation assessment sites.

2.3 Likelihood of Occurrence Criteria

The approach below has been developed to rank the likelihood of conservation significant species occurring within the disturbance footprint, based on database searches. The approach is based on the presence of local records, species' ranges and the habitat requirements for each species. Consideration of the disturbance footprint size and potential limitations (such as lack of publicly available data in the disturbance footprint and areas that are difficult to access nearby) has also been factored into the assessment where relevant. Details of the criteria used to assess the LoO for conservation significant species are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Likelihood of Occurrence Criteria

Likelihood of occurring	Key criteria
Present	Species recorded within the disturbance footprint during contemporary surveys or records of this species identified to occur within the disturbance footprint during desktop assessment.
High	Known records (<20 km) and/or within species known/likely (core) modelled distribution AND Preferred/optimal habitat may be present based on BVGs identified in the SREBA survey
Moderate	Known records (<20 km) and/or within species non-core modelled distribution AND/OR Suitable but not preferred/optimal habitat may be present
Low	No records (<20 km) and/or outside of species modelled distribution AND/OR Habitat present is likely unsuitable or absent

2.4 Limitations

Being solely a desktop-based assessment is the greatest limitation on this assessment process and subsequent outcome of results. The remoteness, potential seasonal accessibility and land ownership constraints (especially considering airstrip access restrictions), hinders the availability and abundance of biodiversity data compared to more populated areas.

Additionally, publicly available data and Government databases are also dependent on people submitting data, and those databases being updated regularly, which can also hinder the update-to-date accuracy of these assessments. Intrinsically, there may be slight variations and uncertainties with records and comparing databases. For example, different coordinate units and spatial granularity and/or accuracy may cause some variations in measurement distances and comparisons. Atlas Living of Australia (ALA), a national database, does not have such a strict review process for record accuracy like Government databases do, or even iNaturalist. Uncertainties with identification are likely greater in this circumstance.

It is recognised that the disturbance footprint has relevance to the SREBA regional assessment conducted from 2020 to 2022 (Young et al. 2022a; 2022b; 2022c). The LoO assessment, where relevant, draws upon this regional assessment, however, it is acknowledged that there remains a contemporary knowledge gap of field assessments at the scale of the proposed clearing, for this Project. For these above reasons, outcomes from this LoO assessment should be cautioned and further investigated, where appropriate.

2.5 Mapping Outputs

Relevant mapping was conducted to inform the LoO assessment, including of the SREBA vegetation communities (BVGs) (Figure 1) and water courses within the Study Area (Figure 2).

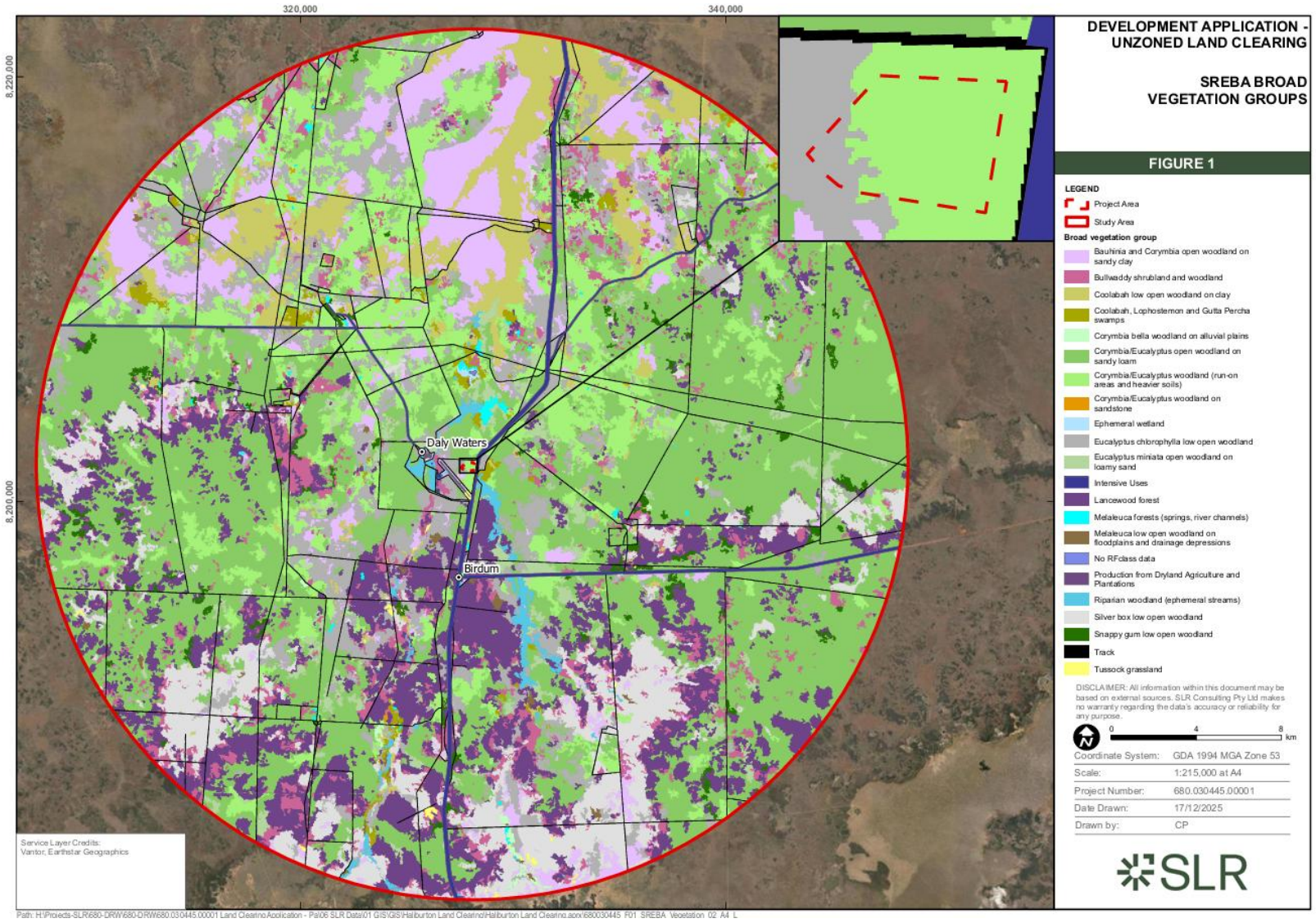

Figure 1 SREBA Broad Vegetation Groups

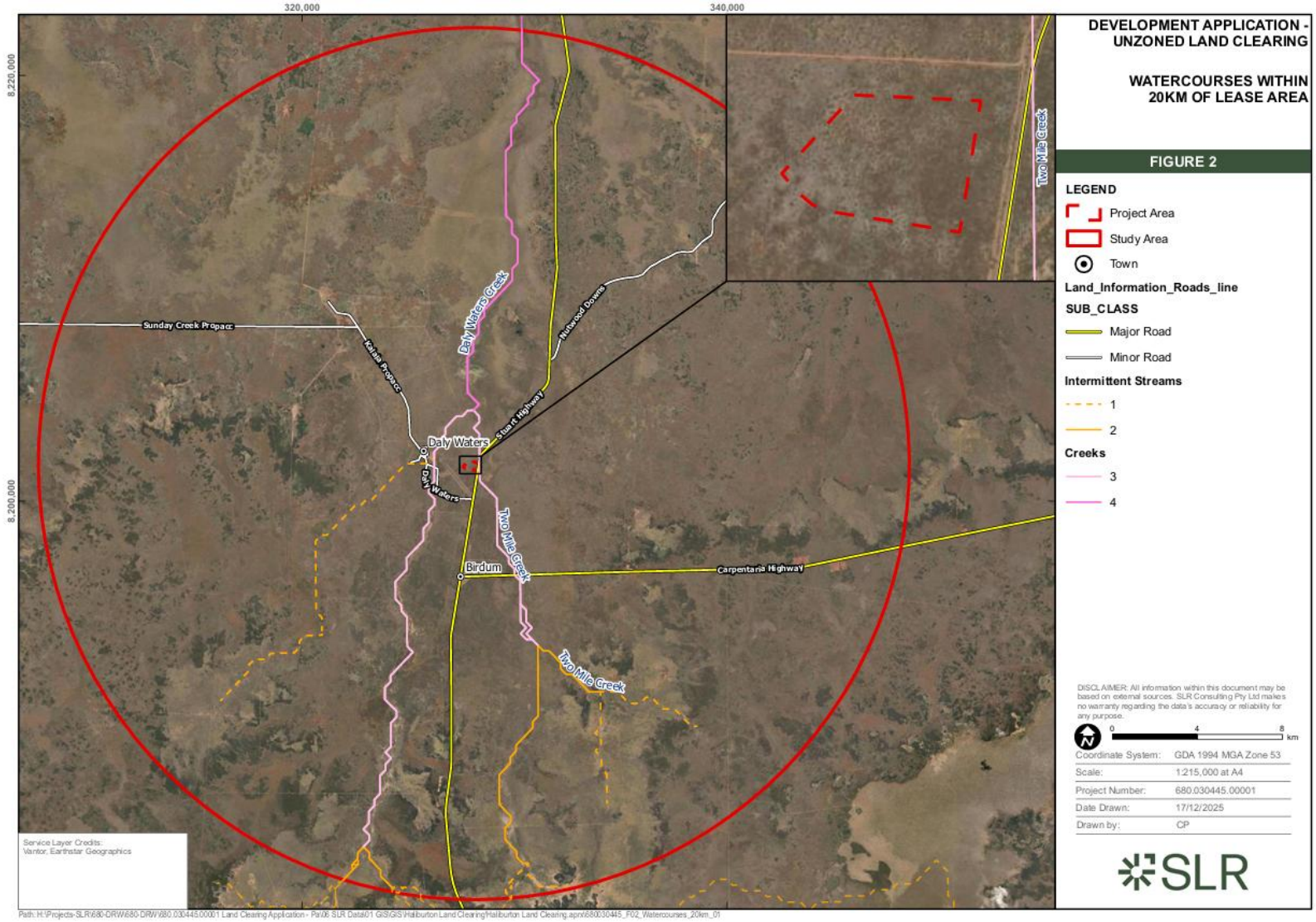

Figure 2 Watercourses within the Study Area

3.0 Contemporary Database Search Results

3.1 Relevant SREBA Broad Vegetation Groups

A total of two Broad Vegetation Groups (BVGs) identified within the SREBA regional study were identified as occurring within the disturbance footprint (Table 2; Figure 1; Young *et al.*, 2022a). Young *et al.* (2022a) provides further detail on BVGs and associated finer-scale vegetation communities.

Table 2 SREBA Mapped Broad Vegetation Groups Within the Disturbance Footprint

BVG number	BVG name	BVG communities	Area (ha)
2	*Corymbia/Eucalyptus* woodland (run-on areas and heavier soils)	As stated in SREBA (Young *et al.,* 2022a): '*This BVG occurs on subtle drainage features and run-on areas within the Tertiary-early Quaternary loamy and sandy plains and low rises of the Stuart Plateau, in similar contexts to BVG 1 but on soils with a higher content of clay and loam. BVG 2 is comprised of two broad communities:* • *Corymbia polycarpa mixed low open woodland to woodland on relictual drainage features; and* • *Eucalyptus patellaris +/- Corymbia polycarpa mixed open woodland to woodland on loamy flats and run-on areas.*'	20.0
12	*Eucalyptus chlorophylla* low open woodland	As stated in SREBA (Young *et al.,* 2022a): '*This BVG was said to be widespread throughout the southern half of the SREBA regional study, occurring on gently undulating Tertiary-early Quaternary sandy clay plains. It is comprised of two communities:* • *Eucalyptus chlorophylla (+/- Corymbia polycarpa or C. terminalis) low open woodland with tussock grassland; and* • *Eucalyptus distans low open woodland with variable tussock grassland.*'	2.4

3.2 Likelihood of Occurrence Results

A total of 33 conservation significant species were returned from the database searches as having the potential to occur within the Study Area (DCCEEW, 2025a; DLPE, 2025). Fifteen of these 33 entities have contemporary and/or historical records of presence within the Study Area. LoO assessments for these species are provided in Table 3. In summary, based on the LoO assessments:

- Five conservation significant fauna species were concluded to have a high likelihood of occurrence within the disturbance footprint.
- Four conservation significant fauna species were concluded to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the disturbance footprint.
- Twenty-four conservation significant fauna species were concluded to have a low likelihood of occurrence within the disturbance footprint.

No conservation significant flora species were identified as occurring within the Study Area, based on available data.

Table 3 Potential for Threatened Species and Migratory Fauna to Occur within the Disturbance Footprint

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1]		Mapping		DLPE Records[2]	Ecology[3]	Likelihood of occurrence in the disturbance footprint
		TPWC Act	EPBC Act	NR Maps	PMST			
BIRDS								
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	LC	EN, MI	X		1	The Common Greenshank is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. It occurs in sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. Habitats include embayments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons and are recorded less often in round tidal pools, rock-flats and rock platforms. The species uses both permanent and ephemeral terrestrial wetlands, including swamps, lakes, dams, rivers, creeks, billabongs, waterholes and inundated floodplains, claypans and salt flats. It will also use artificial wetlands, including sewage farms and saltworks dams, inundated rice crops and bores. The edges of the wetlands used are generally of mud or clay, occasionally of sand, and may be bare or with emergent or fringing vegetation, including short sedges and saltmarsh, mangroves, thickets of rushes, and dead or live trees (Higgins & Davies 1996).	Low - There is one DLPE (2025) local record of this species the Study Area. There are widespread recordings of the species throughout the Northern Territory (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025; Young et al. 2022a). The Study Area does not occur within any PMST modelled distribution for this species. The Study Area may have suitable habitat in areas on clay/loamy dominated soil, areas with bare ground, and particularly when ephemeral water bodies are present. However, the disturbance footprint itself is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for this species due to the suspected higher density of groundcover and a lack of suitably open areas for this species to forage within.
Geophaps smithii smithii	Partridge Pigeon (eastern)	VU	VU	X		2	Occurs in sub-coastal areas of the Northern Territory. This species inhabits open forest and woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus tetrodonta* and *Eucalyptus miniata* with a structurally diverse understorey. This species has a small home range and will typically stay close to a freshwater source but may walk as far as 10 km in the dry season to access water (TSSC 2015a and references therein).	Low - There are two DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. However, these are historical records dated to 1898 (ALA, 2025). Most of the species records occur north of the disturbance footprint in the Northern Territory (ALA, 2025; iNaturalist, 2025; eBird 2025). The Study Area does not occur within any PMST modelled distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint likely contains unsuitable habitat for the species given it is not dominated by *E. tetrodonta* or *E. miniata* and is suspected to not have a structurally diverse understorey based on the SREBA report (Young et al., 2022b).
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	LC	VU, MI		X		This species occurs around the entire coast of Australia outside its breeding season, where it is found in a broad range of permanent or ephemeral water bodies, primarily brackish. It prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, and use flooded paddocks, sedge lands and other ephemeral wetlands (DCCEEW, 2024 and references therein).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. The species was however recorded in the 2022 SREBA surveys (Young et al. 2022a). There are widespread recordings of the species throughout the Northern Territory (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The Study Area may have suitable habitat when ephemeral water bodies are present. However, the disturbance footprint itself is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for this species due to the suspected higher density of groundcover and a lack of suitably open areas for this species to forage within.
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CR	CR, MI		X		This species occurs around the coasts of Australia. In the NT, Curlew Sandpipers have been recorded from most coastal areas, which are important non-breeding and staging grounds. It is also quite widespread inland, with scattered records occurring in the Gulf of Carpentaria and around Alice Springs. This species mainly occurs on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes, and lagoons near the coast, foraging on mudflats and nearby shallow water. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. There are widespread records of this species throughout the Northern Territory with the closest record being ~168km south of the central assessment point (ALA, 2025; iNaturalist, 2025; eBird 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The Study Area may have suitable habitat when ephemeral water bodies are present. However, the disturbance footprint itself is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for this species due to the suspected higher density of groundcover and a lack of suitably open areas for this species to forage within.

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1]		Mapping		DLPE Records[2]	Ecology[3]	Likelihood of occurrence in the disturbance footprint
		TPWC Act	EPBC Act	NR Maps	PMST			
							mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. Occasionally they are recorded around floodwaters (DCCEEW 2023a and references therein).	
Chloebia gouldiae	Gouldian Finch	VU	EN	X	X	6	The Gouldian Finch is found from the Cape York Peninsula of northern Australia through north-west Queensland and to the Northern Territory and Kimberley Region of Western Australia. This species inhabits open woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus trees with ground cover of Sorghum grasses. Gouldian Finch also occurs in thickets of vegetation along streams and gorges and the margins of mangroves. This species requires daily access to fresh water and becomes restricted to rock outcrops with permanent pools during the dry season. This species inhabits open tropical woodlands with a dominant ground cover of tall native grasses (Morcombe, 2003). Breeding habitat includes areas characterised by rocky hills with hollow-bearing smooth-barked gums. Feeding habitat includes areas dominated by spear grasses or native sorghum, cockatoo grass, golden beard grass, or spinifex dominated communities (TSSC, 2016 and references therein).	**High** - There are six DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. There are numerous widespread records for the species mostly within the Top End of the Northern Territory, however multiple are also close to the Project Area (ALA, 2025; iNaturalist, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Gouldian Finch was recorded on numerous occasions between 2020 to 2022 during the SREBA survey (Young et al., 2022b). The Study Area does occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint may contain preferred habitat for the species where trees with suitability sized hollows (0-10cm) and a variety of foraging grass species are present. The disturbance footprint is also within relative proximity (<200 m) to emphemeral streams.
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	VU	EN		X		This species prefers intact and extensive forests and woodlands with a mosaic of open vegetation types, particularly near riverine systems and permanent water where there is an abundance of prey species. The home range in northern Australia has been reported up to 200km2, with indications it may be even larger. Satellite tracking studies have shown this species is capable of travelling distances of over 1,500km and soaring of heights of >1km. The breeding range of this species occurs across the Kimberly, east to Cape York Peninsula, and on the Tiwi islands, but this species may also breed at very low densities in the Wet Tropics and Einasleigh Uplands of Queensland. Birds recorded in central Australia, far outside the breeding range, likely include dispersive juveniles and seasonal migrants from further north (DCCEEW 2023b and references therein).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. Most of the recordings of the species occurs north of the disturbance footprint in the Northern Territory, with the closest record being ~98km northwest of the central assessment point (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025; Young et al. 2022b). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. It is suspected that the disturbance footprint does not support preferred habitat for this species due to an absence of permanent water bodies and associated riparian vegetation.
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	VU	VU	X	X	3	This species is sparsely distributed around inland drainage systems. Throughout its distribution, this species has been recorded to prefer lightly timbered country, especially stony plains and lightly timbered Acacia scrublands (Morcombe, 2003), occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. However, it has also been recorded to occur around inland wooded watercourses (Garnett & Baker, 2021). The presence of this species in an area and modelled habitat suitability	**Moderate** - There are three DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. Records of the species within the Northern Territory are widespread (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025; Young et al. 2022b). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint may contain suitable habitat given its proximity to Two Mile Creek, from time to time. The species presence in suitable habitat is known to vary between seasons and years.

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1]		Mapping		DLPE Records[2]	Ecology[3]	Likelihood of occurrence in the disturbance footprint
		TPWC Act	EPBC Act	NR Maps	PMST			
							are both highly variable between seasons and years (Garnett & Baker, 2021).	
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted-snipe	EN	EN		X		This species has been recorded at wetland sites throughout much of Australia but is most common in the eastern states. The Australian Painted Snipe is a distinct species but can be hard to detect due to its cryptic and crepuscular behaviour. This species typically occurs in shallow freshwater wetlands and other permanently or temporarily inundated areas, particularly where rank tussocks of grasses, sedges, rushes or reeds are present (DCCEEW, 2025b; Morcombe, 2003). There is some evidence of partial migration from southeastern wetlands to coastal central and northern Queensland in autumn and winter. All sightings south of Queensland since 2015 have been between October and April, but some birds appear to stay in northern Australia all year round (Garnett & Baker, 2021).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. Most recordings of the species are to the south of the disturbance footprint within the Northern Territory, with the nearest record being ~46km from the central assessment point (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within any PMST modelled distribution for this species. The Study Area may have suitable habitat when ephemeral water bodies are present. However, the disturbance footprint itself is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for this species due to the suspected higher density of groundcover and a lack of suitably open areas for this species to forage within.
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli	Masked Owl (northern mainland)	VU	VU		X		The distribution of the Masked Owl (northern) extends from the north—western coast down and across to the Vanderlin Island area in a south easterly direction (ALA, 2025; Menkhorst et al., 2017). This species is generally elusive, occurring at low densities and roosts in tree hollows, dense foliage or caves (Menkhorst et al., 2017). This sub-species has been recorded in riparian forests, Melaleuca swamps, open forest and on the edges of mangroves, as well as along the margins of sugar cane fields (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. Most recordings of the species are well to the north of the disturbance footprint within the Northern Territory, with the nearest record being ~237km from the central assessment point (ALA, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. It is suspected that the disturbance footprint does not contain the suitable habitat requirements for the species e.g., dense canopy structure or caves.
Falcunculus frontatus whitei	Crested Shrike-tit (northern)	NT	VU		X		In the NT, this species has been recorded from widely scattered localities from near Timber Creek to the east Gulf Country, north to Kakadu National Park and in northeastern Arnhem Land (DEPWS, 2021a). Typically occurs in open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus* and/or *Corymbia* species, though it has also been recorded in woodlands dominated by *Melaleuca* sp. or *Terminalia arostrata*. Its distribution extends from relatively wet, though still strongly seasonal, areas to semi-arid regions (DEPWS, 2021a).	**High** - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area, however there is an ALA (2025) record from 2021 of the species recorded ~90m from the disturbance footprint boundary. Most records of the species occur north and north west of the disturbance footprint (ALA, 2025; iNaturalist, 2025). The species was detected on numerous occasions during the SREBA survey, however went undetected at sites that were in close proximity to the disturbance footprint (Young et al., 2022b). The Study Area does occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint likely contains preferred habitat for the species, given the BVGs are dominated by *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species.
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	VU	VU		X		Reported from tall grasslands and samphire shrublands (on coastal saltpans). Most records are from floodplain depressions and channels, concentrating around wetter areas at the end of the dry season (TSSC, 2015). This subspecies is restricted to a small geographic area encompassing the floodplains from the Adelaide River to the East Alligator River. This subspecies has been	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. Most recordings of the species are to the north, east and south of the disturbance footprint within the Northern Territory, with the nearest record being ~47km south from the central assessment point (ALA, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1]		Mapping		DLPE Records[2]	Ecology[3]	Likelihood of occurrence in the disturbance footprint
		TPWC Act	EPBC Act	NR Maps	PMST			
							reported from Harrison Dam reserve, Kakadu National Park, Mary River National Park (DEPWS, 2021b and references therein).	species. It is unlikely the disturbance footprint contains the suitable wetter habitat conditions that the species utilises.
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	LC	MI		X		This species is a non-breeding visitor to all states and territories of Australia. This species is almost exclusively aerial, flying from <1m above the ground to at least 300m or higher. Within Australia, this species occurs over a wide area across a variety of disturbed and un-disturbed habitats. This species often occurs over inland plains, but also sometimes above foothills or near cliffs and beaches in coastal areas. This species arrives in Australia around September to October and has generally departed Australia by May (DCCEEW, 2025b).	**Moderate** - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. There is however ALA (2025) records with the most recent being approximately 2.5km from the central assessment point, recorded in 2020. The Study Area does occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. This is a highly mobile species that is only likely to sporadically utilise the aerial space well above the disturbance footprint for a short period of time.
Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo	LC	MI		X		This species migrates to Australia from Asia and can be found from September to March. This species occupies a wide range of dense to open woodland and forest habitats, especially on the edges of riparian forest and occasionally gardens. (Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. Most records of this species occurs to the north of the disturbance footprint, with the closest records being ~150km north (ALA, 2025; iNaturalist, 2025; eBird 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The species might utilise the habitat within the disturbance footprint (e.g., open woodlands), however, suitable habitat seems to be associated with wetter regions.
Glareola maldivarum	Oriental Pratincole	LC	MI		X		Within Australia this species is widespread in northern areas, especially along the coasts of the Pilbara Region and the Kimberley Division in Western Australia, the Top End of the Northern Territory, and parts of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is also widespread but scattered inland. Inland habitats include open plains, floodplains or short grasslands, often with extensive bare areas. They often occur near terrestrial wetlands, such as billabongs, lakes or creeks, and artificial wetlands such as reservoirs, saltworks and sewage farms, especially around the margins. This species also occurs along the coast, inhabiting beaches, mudflats and islands, or around coastal lagoons. (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. There is however ALA (2025) records within ~2.5km from the central assessment point, recorded in 2001. There are widespread recordings of the species throughout the Northern Territory (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint likely constitutes as unsuitable habitat considering the species association with extensive bare areas and water bodies.
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	NE	MI		X		An uncommon but regular migrant to Australia, this species is rarely recorded in the NT and prefers montane forests and forested areas associated with watercourses. During migration, this species can be found close to beaches and rock pools (Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. Most records of this species occurs to the north of the disturbance footprint, with the closest records being ~205km north (ALA, 2025; iNaturalist, 2025; eBird 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. Vegetation within the disturbance footprint is likely considered unsuitable based on the species association with forested areas with watercourses.
Cecropis daurica	Red-rumped Swallow	NE	MI		X		This species can be found in the northern parts of Australia. This bird is found in mountains, hilly country, river gorges, valleys and sea cliffs. This species is insectivorous and forages on the wing (Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. The closest record is ~225km north of the disturbance footprint (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. Habitat within the disturbance footprint is likely considered unsuitable based on the species association with areas with varied topography and presence of larger water courses.

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1]		Mapping		DLPE Records[2]	Ecology[3]	Likelihood of occurrence in the disturbance footprint
		TPWC Act	EPBC Act	NR Maps	PMST			
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	NE	MI		X		This cosmopolitan species is a regular non-breeding visitor to Australia. When in Australia, this species is usually observed singly or in small flocks, and forages over open country. This species may also congregate in areas with high densities of flying insects, especially wetlands (Menkhorst et al., 2017).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. The closest record is ~230km north northwest of the disturbance footprint (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. Habitat within the disturbance footprint is likely considered not preferred habitat with wetlands not being nearby.
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	NE	MI		X		Most records of this species are around the coasts of Australia or within south-eastern Australia (ALA, 2025). This species prefers shallow wetlands (fresh and marine) and tends not to utilise small or ephemeral water bodies (Menkhorst et al., 2017; DCCEEW, 2025b).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area, with the closest record being ~167km south (ALA, 2025). There are sparse yet widespread recordings of the species throughout the Northern Territory (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint likely contains unsuitable habitat for the species considering there are no large wetlands present nearby.
Charadrius veredus	Oriental Plover	LC	MI		X		This species arrives in northern Australia between Exmouth and Derby in Western Australia and some records along the coast of the Top End and Gulf of Carpentaria (DCCEEW, 2025b). This species is a regular summer migrant that has been recorded across all mainland states but is most regularly recorded across coastal areas and the northern inland parts of Australia (Pizzey & Knight, 2012). Immediately after arriving in the non-breeding grounds in northern Australia, individuals of this species spend a few weeks in coastal habitats such as estuarine mudflats and sandbanks, on sandy or rocky ocean beaches or nearby reefs, or in near-coastal grasslands, before dispersing further inland. Thereafter, they usually inhabit flat, open, semi-arid or arid grasslands, where the grass is short and sparse, and interspersed with hard, bare ground, such as claypans, dry paddocks, playing fields, lawns and cattle camps, or open areas that have been recently burnt. At the onset of the wet season, some individuals may move into lightly wooded grasslands, some remain in estuarine and littoral environments, and a few are occasionally recorded around terrestrial wetlands or flooded paddocks (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area, with the closest record being ~43km from the disturbance footprint. There are widespread recordings of the species throughout the Northern Territory, particularly in the Top End (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint unlikely constitutes as suitable habitat considering the species association with short and sparse grass abundance intersected with hard bare ground.
Calidris subminuta	Long-toed Stint	DD	MI	N/A	N/A	N/A	This migratory species has been recorded in numerous locations along the Australian coast as well as inland (ALA, 2025; DCCEEW, 2025b). The species typically migrates to Australia around August to September, returning north between April/May (BirdLife, 2025). The species is typically found within habitat that has fresh, brackish or saline waters with a preference for the surrounding habitat that contains soft muddy shorelines and short grass (BirdLife, 2025). Suitable habitats include edges of permanent and temporary water courses and bodies, such as shallow inland wetlands (BirdLife, 2025).	Low - This species was not captured under DLPE and PMST database investigations. This species however has an ALA (2025) record ~3km away from the central assessment point, with no date. The species was also detected during the SREBA surveys ~110km northwest of the disturbance footprint (Young et al., 2022b). The disturbance footprint is unlikely to constitute as suitable habitat given the absence of water courses and bodies.

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1]		Mapping		DLPE Records[2]	Ecology[3]	Likelihood of occurrence in the disturbance footprint
		TPWC Act	EPBC Act	NR Maps	PMST			
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	NE	MI		X		This species is a rare but regular migrant to coastal areas within Australia. It typically inhabits open habitats, often near water and occasionally on drier inland plains and edges of mangroves (Morcombe, 2003). The highest densities of records of this species within Australia are located along the east coast (ALA, 2025).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. The closest record is ~200km north northwest of the disturbance footprint (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. Habitat within the disturbance footprint is likely considered not suitable habitat based on the distance from the coast and the species association with areas containing water courses or water bodies.
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	LC	MI		X		This species has a widespread but patchy distribution along all coastlines and in inland parts of Australia. Within this broad distribution this species can be found in coastal and inland wetlands with varying levels of salinity. However, this species is most commonly found in muddy or rocky shores of estuaries, deltas of streams, banks, lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, and dams (DCCEEW, 2025b and references therein).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. There is however two ALA (2025) records ~8km and 18km from the central assessment point, recorded in 1993 and 1986 respectively. The species was recorded within the SREBA surveys (Young et al., 2022a). There are numerous widespread recordings of the species throughout the Northern Territory (ALA, 2025; eBird, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. Suitable habitat may be in proximity to the disturbance footprint, particularly after high rainfall events. However, it is unlikely that the disturbance footprint itself contains suitable habitat.
SHARKS AND RAYS								
Pristis pristis	Largetooth Sawfish	VU	EN, MI		X		Freshwater sawfish have been recorded in river and estuarine environments, as well as up to 100 km offshore. They inhabit the sandy or muddy bottoms of shallow coastal waters, estuaries and river mouths, as well as the central and upper reaches of freshwater rivers and isolated water holes, with records of largetooth sawfish up to 400 km inland (Giles et al., 2006). Freshwater sawfish have an ontogenetic shift in habitat utilisation with neonate and juvenile animals primarily occurring in the freshwater reaches of rivers and estuaries and adult animals being found in marine and estuarine environments (Peverell, 2005).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The species is likely to be located closer to coastal environments and that the disturbance footprint is beyond 400km inland from the Top End coast.
MAMMALS								

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1]		Mapping		DLPE Records[2]	Ecology[3]	Likelihood of occurrence in the disturbance footprint
		TPWC Act	EPBC Act	NR Maps	PMST			
Trichosurus vulpecula vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum (central and south-eastern)	EN	(not listed)	X		4	By the early 1990s, the distribution of the Common Brushtail Possum in arid and semi-arid Australia had become restricted to the ranges west and north-east of Alice Springs, Irving Creek (Petermann Ranges) and the Burt Plain in the NT (Kerle et al., 1992), and in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands in South Australia (Robinson et. al., 2003). In Central Australia, the Common Brushtail Possum once occupied a wide range of habitats including rocky ranges, smaller rocky outcrops, eucalypt-lined watercourses, coolibah claypans, limestone sinkholes and spinifex grasslands with scattered eucalypts (Burbidge et al., 1988; Kerle et al., 1992). However, by the 1990s, the species had become restricted to riverine habitats close to rocky outcrops, moist gullies within ranges and rocky slopes (Kerle et al., 1992). These contemporary habitats occur on various geological substrates but are characterised by diverse associations of fire-sensitive plant species. During the day, Common Brushtail Possums shelter in caves, rock holes and crevices, tree hollows or hollow fallen logs.	**High** - There are four DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area (including SREBA). It should be noted, however, that at the time of the SREBA survey, records of *Trichosurus vulpecula* were unable to be delineated as *T. v. vulpecula* or *T. v. arnhemensis,* as the distributional limit for both subspecies overlapped and occurred in the SEBRA study area (Young et al., 2022b). This distributional limit likely overlaps with the disturbance footprint. The disturbance footprint likely contains suitable habitat for the subspecies, particularly *Eucalyptus* woodlands with old-growth hollow bearing trees.
Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis	Northern Brushtail Possum	NT	VU		X		This subspecies of the Common Brushtail Possum occurs discontinuously from the Gulf of Carpentaria hinterland near Borroloola, Northern Territory, westward to the Kimberly, Western Australia. Most of the current population appears to be in the NT (TSSC, 2021). This subspecies mainly occurs in tall eucalypt open forests with large hollow-bearing trees, particularly where the understorey includes some shrubs that bear fleshy fruits. However, it also occurs in some mangrove communities (especially where these contain hollow-bearing trees), some rainforests, and some semi-urban areas (notably around Darwin) (TSSC, 2021).	**High** - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. It should be noted however that at the time of the SREBA survey, records of *Trichosurus vulpecula* were unable to be delineated as *T. v. vulpecula* or *T. v. arnhemensis,* as the distributional limit for both subspecies overlapped and occurred in the SEBRA study area (Young et al., 2022). This distributional limit likely overlaps with this disturbance footprint. The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this subspecies. The disturbance footprint may contain suitable habitat for the subspecies, particularly *Eucalyptus* woodlands with old-growth hollow bearing trees.
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus	Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat	NT	VU		X		This species is known to occupy tropical woodland and tall open forests in lowland areas, preferably coastal eucalypt forests with high rainfall, along the northeast coast of Queensland. Roosts have been recorded in tree hollows (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) or ALA (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. This subspecies inhabits areas with higher rainfall and is more often associated with habitats closer to the coast.
Macrotis lagotis	Greater Bilby	VU	VU		X		The Greater Bilby once occurred widely across Australia, primarily in arid and semi-arid regions. It is now restricted to the western deserts region of the NT and Western Australia and in the channel country of south-western Queensland (Southgate, 1990). The Greater Bilby now occurs primarily in open tussock grasslands, Mulga Acacia aneura woodlands and shrublands (including mixed associations with Witchetty Bush A. kempeana), and hummock grasslands. These habitats occur on a variety of landforms, including uplands, rises, sand plains, dunes, drainage systems and other alluvial areas (Woinarski, 2014).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) or ALA (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. The closest record is ~47km from the central assessment point (ALA, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint likely contains unsuitable habitat given the higher clay content in soils.
REPTILES								

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1]		Mapping		DLPE Records[2]	Ecology[3]	Likelihood of occurrence in the disturbance footprint
		TPWC Act	EPBC Act	NR Maps	PMST			
Tiliqua scincoides intermedia	Northern Blue-tongued Skink	DD	CR	X	X	8	This species occurs across northern Australia from Eighty Mile Beach in Western Australia, across the southern Kimberly and Top End of the Northern Territory, to approximately the Gregory Downs/Cloncurry area in western Queensland. This species occurs in a wide variety of ecosystems but is not identified to occur in mangroves. This species has been recorded from dissected sandstone plateaus and gorges, limestone ranges, granite, basalt and dolerite hills, glacial shale undulations, sand plains, sandy waterway, swamps, cracking clay floodplains and coastal flats. Vegetation associations include riparian forest, vine scrub, monsoon rainforest, Pandanus-lined gorges, Melaleuca forest, eucalypt woodland and savanna, sparse and dense shrubland, and spinifex and tussock grassland. Most, but not all, detections have occurred near seasonal or permanent water. This species shelters under shrubs and thick grasses, in leaf litter, within burrows, and under built structures and discarded household items. They tend to avoid areas with bare ground (DCCEEW, 2023c and references therein).	**High** - There are eight DLPE (2025) local records of this subspecies within the Study Area. It is unclear if these records also account for those records obtained within the SREBA survey (Young et al. 2022b), which were recorded at the species-level (*Tiliqua scincoides*). The subspecies was also recently recorded in November 2025 ~27 km from the central assessment point. The Study Area does occur within the PMST modelled known distribution for this species. Given the subspecies inhabits various types of habitat, it is likely the disturbance footprint contains preferred habitat such as sufficient ground and mid-storey vegetation for refuge from high temperatures.
Varanus mertensi	Mertens' Water Monitor	VU	EN		X		This species is highly aquatic and seldom ventures more than 5-10m from the edge of the water, except when transiting among core aquatic activity areas. Habitats that this species is recorded from are perennial and semipermanent pools in upper catchment areas, including springs, seeps, swamps, creeks and gorges. The margins of permanent streams, rivers and lakes in lower catchment areas. Floodplain billabongs, lagoons, swamps and soaks. Perennial waterholes in woodlands, and man-made irrigation channels and the margins of dams (DCCEEW, 2023d and references therein).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. However, there is a recent record in 2025 of the species ~17km south of the central assessment point (ALA, 2025), and there were recordings north of the disturbance footprint from the SREBA survey (Young et al. 2022b). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint would not be suitable habitat given the absence of permanent or ephemeral water bodies and courses.
Varanus mitchelli	Mitchell's Water Monitor	VU	CR		X		This species occurs across the wet-dry tropics of northern Australia from Yampi Sound Training Area in the far west Kimberly of Western Australia across the Kimberly and Top End of the Northern Territory, to approximately Boodjamulla National Park in Queensland. This species inhabits freshwater and saline wetlands that range from seasonal gorges in upper catchments to large rivers and coastal floodplains. It is recorded from rivers, creeks, riffle zones, gorges, springs, lagoons, swamps, mangroves, and foreshores. This species has a strong association with Pandanus and other areas of woody vegetation that are directly adjacent to waterbodies, e.g., rainforest, Melaleuca, and mangroves. It is often encountered basking or resting on Pandanus and other woody vegetation near the water, partially submerged logs, mangroves, riverbanks, rocks, and manmade structures such as rocky sea walls and slabs of concrete. Darwin is home to one of the few recorded remnant subpopulations of this species. In the Darwin area, this species is known to inhabit and rely upon saline foreshore and riparian areas adjacent to the city. Occurrences of this species in the Darwin area are likely to be under-reported as it is not often considered that this species may occur in saline riparian habitats	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. The closest record is ~ 115km from the central assessment point (ALA, 2025). The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The disturbance footprint is likely not suitable habitat given particularly the absence of permanent or ephemeral water bodies and courses.

Scientific name	Common name	Status[1]		Mapping		DLPE Records[2]	Ecology[3]	Likelihood of occurrence in the disturbance footprint
		TPWC Act	EPBC Act	NR Maps	PMST			
							and surveys are often undertaken in the cool, dry months, when this species is inactive and almost impossible to detect (DCCEEW, 2023e and references therein).	
Acanthophis hawkei	Plains Death Adder	VU	VU	X		2	The exact distribution of this species is poorly known, but fragmented populations of the plains death adder are known to occur in the Mitchell Grass Downs of western Queensland, the Barkly Tableland on the Northern Territory/Queensland border and on the floodplains of the Adelaide, Mary, and Alligator Rivers east of Darwin in the Northern Territory. Suitable habitat for this species consists of flat, treeless, cracking-soil riverine floodplains (DEPWS, 2021c and references therein).	**Moderate** - There are two DLPE (2025) local records of this subspecies within the Study Area. The closest record is ~1.5km away from the central assessment point recorded in 2019 (ALA, 2025). The species was not detected during the SREBA surveys, however, conditions for surveying were considered to not be optimal (Young et al., 2022b). This result also demonstrates the species cryptic behaviour where it is typically detected only when crossing roads and tracks at night during warmer months (Young et al., 2022b). The disturbance footprint likely contains suitable habitat in regards to dense grass cover. There is likely preferable habitat (such as BVG 14) adjacent to the disturbance footprint that contains cracking clay plains (Young et al., 2022a; Figure 1).
Varanus panoptes	Yellow-spotted Monitor	VU	(not listed)	N/A	N/A	N/A	This species has a broad geographic range across the far north of Australia, from the Kimberly's to Cape York Peninsula, and southwards through most of Queensland. In the Northern Territory, it has been recorded across most of the Top End and the Gulf Region (south to Katherine, Judbarra/Gregory National Park and the Gulf hinterland). This terrestrial species occupies a wide variety of habitats, including coastal beaches, floodplains, grasslands and woodlands. In these areas, it predominantly feeds on small terrestrial vertebrates and insects (DENR, 2012).	**Moderate** - This species was not captured under DLPE and PMST database investigations. The species has a widespread distribution, including throughout the surrounding region near the disturbance footprint where the species was detected during the SREBA surveys (Young et al., 2022b). There is a recent sighting (Oct 2025) ~36km from the disturbance footprint. The SREBA survey indicative habitat modelling predicted that BVG 2, which is found within the disturbance footprint, is potentially high-quality habitat (Young et al., 2022b). It is likely that the disturbance footprint contains suitable habitat given it is predominantly woodlands.
Elseya lavarackorum	Gulf Snapping Turtle	LC	EN		X		The Gulf Snapping Turtle is found only within the rivers draining into the Gulf of Carpentaria within the Northern Territory and Queensland. In the Northern Territory, this includes the Calvert to the Nicholson River systems. The species is found in riverine habitats, however, it remains unclear what microhabitat elements are required and utilised by the species (DEWHA, 2008 and references therein).	Low - There are no DLPE (2025) local records of this species within the Study Area. The Study Area does not occur within the PMST modelled likely distribution for this species. The species is strictly associated with the Calvert to the Nicholson River systems in the Northern Territory.

1 – LC = Least Concern, DD = Data Deficient, NE – Not Evaluated, NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered, MI = Migratory. Some species captured within this list are also listed as Marine under the EPBC Act.

2 – DLPE records are from NR Maps (DLPE, 2025). All records obtained online have been initially examined within the 20km buffer (Study Area).

3 – Most information in this section has been obtained from the relevant NT or Australian Government threatened species documents found at https://nt.gov.au/environment/animals/threatened-animals#:~:text=This%20is%20a%20list%20of%20threatened%20amphibians%2C%20birds%2C,the%20Territory%20Parks%20and%20Wildlife%20Conservation%20Act%201976%29, https://nt.gov.au/environment/native-plants/threatened-plants and https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl. Some references utilised within these government documents are not included in the ecology description or the reference list of this report. Please refer to the relevant document for more citations.

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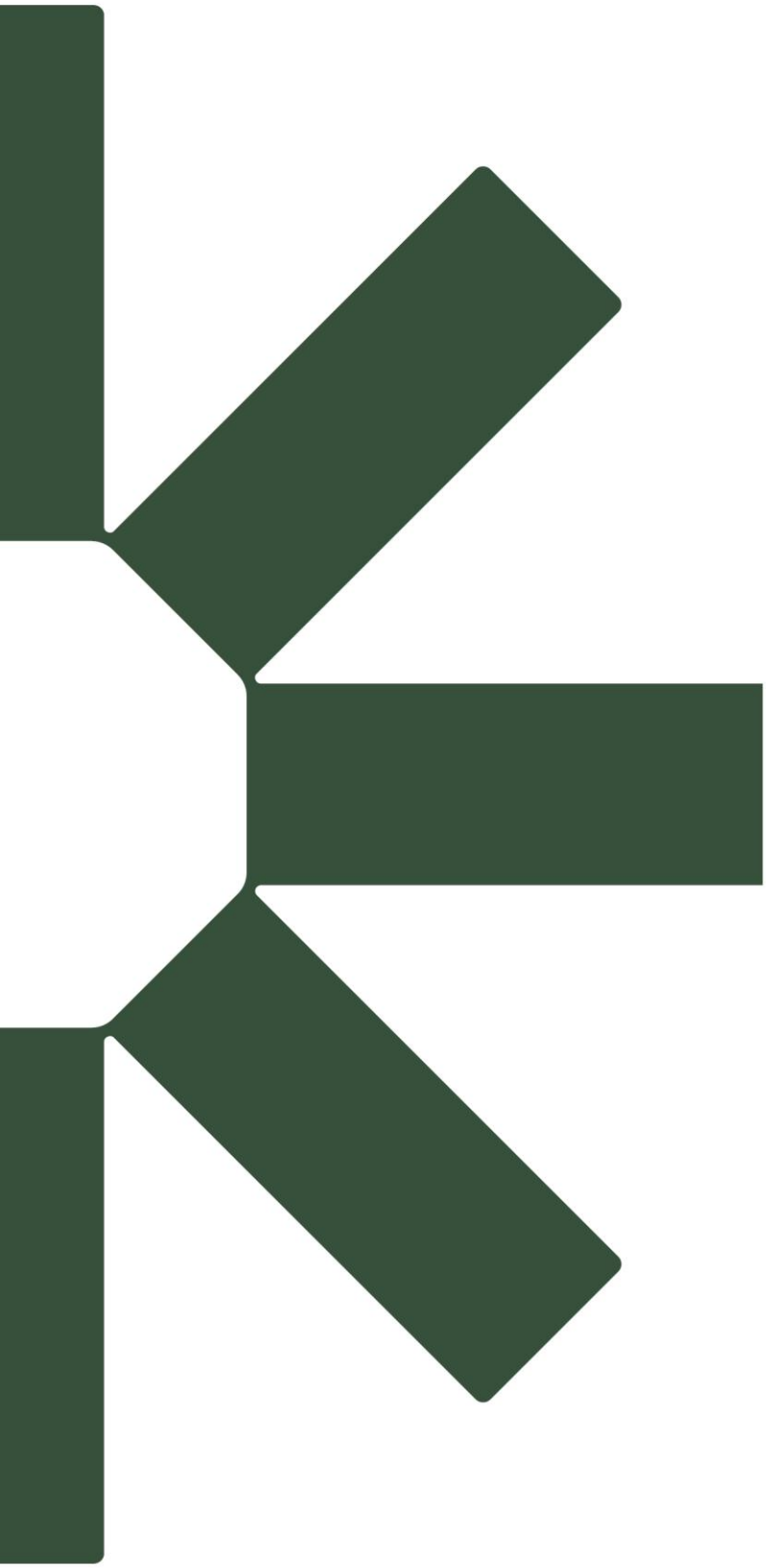

Making Sustainability Happen

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 24-Nov-2025

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	17
Listed Migratory Species:	13

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	18
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	1

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species			[Resource Information]
Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act. Number is the current name ID.			
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Chloebia gouldiae listed as Erythrura gouldiae Gouldian Finch [90091]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Falcunculus frontatus whitei Crested Shrike-tit (northern), Northern Shrike-tit [26013]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli](#) Masked Owl (northern) [26048]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
[Macrotis lagotis](#) Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus](#) Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat [66889]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis](#) Northern Brushtail Possum [83091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
[Elseya lavarackorum](#) Gulf Snapping Turtle [67197]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Tiliqua scincoides intermedia](#) Northern Blue-tongued Skink [89838]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Varanus mertensi](#) Mertens' Water Monitor [1568]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Varanus mitchelli](#) Mitchell's Water Monitor [1569]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
SHARK			
[Pristis pristis](#) Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
[Apus pacificus](#) Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Marine Species			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Pristis pristis](#) Largetooth Sawfish, Freshwater Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish [60756]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
[Cecropis daurica](#) Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Cuculus optatus](#) Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundo rustica](#) Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Motacilla cinerea](#) Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Motacilla flava](#) Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Charadrius veredus](#) Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Glareola maldivarum](#) Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Anseranas semipalmata](#) Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Apus pacificus](#) Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis](#) Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Cecropis daurica as Hirundo daurica Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Motacilla flava			
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)			
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Reptile			
Crocodylus johnstoni			
Freshwater Crocodile, Johnston's Crocodile, Johnstone's Crocodile [1773]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Extra Information

Geological and Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
Name	State	Website	Buffer Status
Beetaloo GBA region	NT	GBA website	In buffer area only

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

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Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
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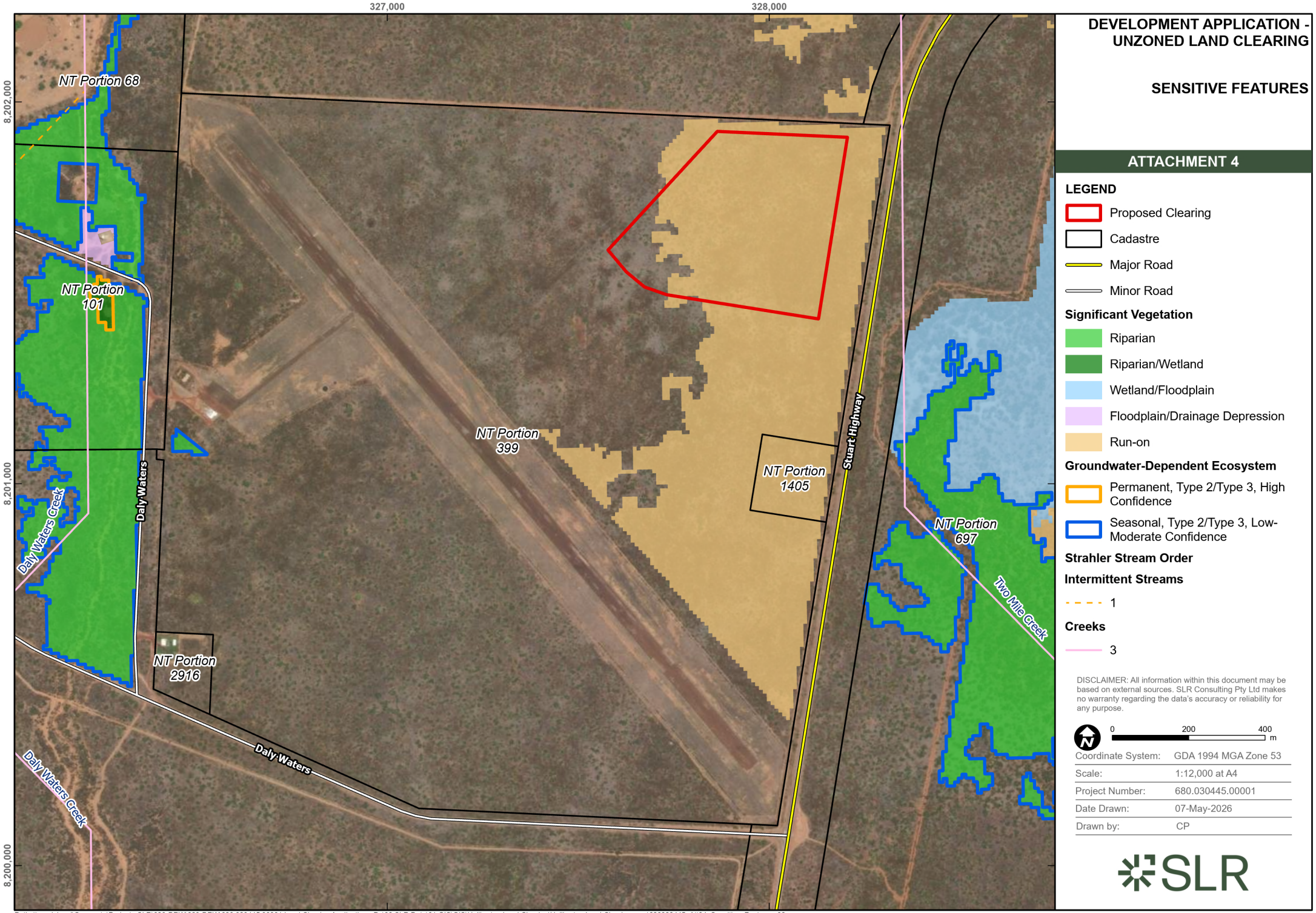


DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION - UNZONED LAND CLEARING

SENSITIVE FEATURES

ATTACHMENT 4

LEGEND

- Proposed Clearing
- Cadastre
- Major Road
- Minor Road

Significant Vegetation

- Riparian
- Riparian/Wetland
- Wetland/Floodplain
- Floodplain/Drainage Depression
- Run-on

Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystem

- Permanent, Type 2/Type 3, High Confidence
- Seasonal, Type 2/Type 3, Low-Moderate Confidence

Strahler Stream Order

Intermittent Streams

- 1

Creeks

- 3

0 200 400 m

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 53
Scale:	1:12,000 at A4
Project Number:	680.030445.00001
Date Drawn:	07-May-2026
Drawn by:	CP

SLR

Path: \\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\680-DRW\680-DRW\680.030445.00001 Land Clearing Application - Pa\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Haliburton Land Clearing\Haliburton Land Clearing.aprx\680030445_Att04_Sensitive_Features_03

Natalie Calder

From: Sarah Hubbard <Sarah.Hubbard@nt.gov.au> on behalf of Heritage Branch <Heritage.Branch@nt.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 18 November 2025 11:35 AM
To: Natalie Calder
Cc: Kiet Huynh; hamish.noble2@halliburton.com
Subject: RE: Request for Information - NT Portion 399 (Daly Waters Airstrip)

Hi Natalie,

This initial advice is provided following a request for information from the Heritage Branch.

The Heritage Branch administers the *Heritage Act 2011* which protects all Aboriginal and Macassan archaeological sites and all declared and provisionally declared heritage places.

For requests related to sacred sites, contact the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority https://www.aapant.org.au.

Work details

Name of proponent (company or department)	SLR Consulting
Contact person (name and title)	Natalie Calder
Date enquiry received	30/10/2025
Location of work	Daly Waters Airstrip
Brief description of work as provided	Land clearing for development site
Date of Heritage Branch response	18/11/2025
Our reference	42-F25-858

Advice

The search has found that there are no known Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places and objects within the part portion of NT Portion 399 [Daly Waters Aerodrome]. However, the likelihood of unrecorded Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places has been assessed as likely based on landscape features and regionally recorded aboriginal archaeological places and objects.

An archaeological survey of the development site is recommended to manage obligations under the *Heritage Act 2011* and inform management of unexpected finds through an unexpected finds protocol. The Heritage Branch can provide a template unexpected finds protocol, provide advice regarding the scope of a survey and a list of archaeological consultants. Further research/desktop analysis regarding the pre-existing ground disturbance may be able to further refine the assessment of the likelihood of Aboriginal archaeological places being present within the development area, an archaeologist can give you further advice regarding this strategy to manage obligations under the Act including highlighting areas where survey may not be necessary.

The search has found that there are no nominated, provisionally declared or declared heritage places or objects within the part portion of NT Portion 399. However, the Portion 399 contains the declared heritage place Daly Waters Aviation Complex. It is possible that archaeological materials relating to the operation of this airfield may exist in the portion, including the unverified wreck of a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, serial number 40-3079. Through an unexpected finds protocol the fate of this historical material should be considered and planned for.

Context of Heritage Branch Advice

The Northern Territory Government's Heritage Branch administers the *Heritage Act 2011* and provides authoritative advice about obligations under the *Heritage Act 2011*, including steps to take to manage the impact of proposed work on Aboriginal and Macassan archaeological places and objects.

It is important that advice given by the Heritage Branch is followed. A failure to follow advice received from the Heritage Branch may be considered as evidence in an investigation if damage occurs to an Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological place or object.

Relevant parts of the Northern Territory's *Heritage Act 2011*

Under the Northern Territory's *Heritage Act 2011* (the Act):

1. All provisionally declared and declared heritage places and objects are protected under the Act;

2. All Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places and objects are automatically protected - this includes places and objects not previously recorded;

3. Places and objects include an artefact or thing given shape by a person - examples include ancestral remains, stone tools, stone arrangements, fish traps, rock art, modified trees, and shell middens;

5 There is an obligation to notify of the discovery of Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places or objects.

Conditions of advice

1. This advice is based on the description of the works provided to the Heritage Branch. If the work expands or changes significantly seek further advice.

2. In preparing this advice, the Heritage Branch has referred to the Northern Territory Heritage Register and the Heritage Branch archaeological database which includes information about Aboriginal and Macassan archaeological places and objects in the Northern Territory. However, the database only includes information about known archaeological places. The fact that there are no known archaeological places recorded may be because no archaeological surveys have been conducted in that particular area and is not necessarily an indication they do not exist.

Regards,

Sarah Hubbard
Senior Heritage Officer
Heritage Branch
Department of Lands, Planning and Environment
Northern Territory Government

Ground floor, Arnhemica Building
16 Parap Road, Parap 0820
PO Box 3675, Darwin, NT 0801

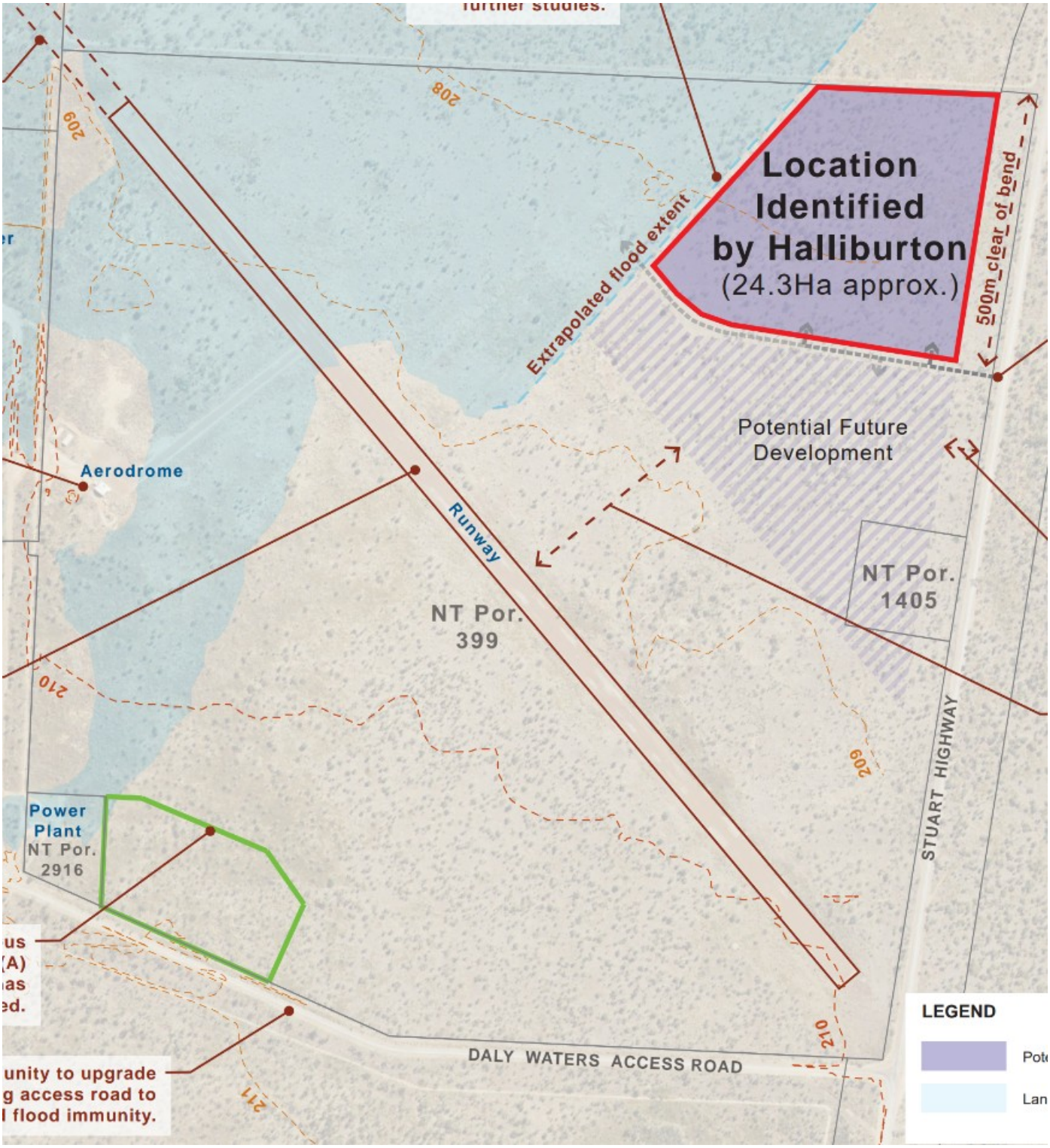
P: **+61 8 8999 5055**
E: sarah.hubbard@nt.gov.au

From: Natalie Calder <natalie.calder@slrconsulting.com>
Sent: Thursday, 30 October 2025 3:07 PM
To: Heritage Branch <Heritage.Branch@nt.gov.au>
Cc: Kiet Huynh <kiet.huynh@halliburton.com>; hamish.noble2@halliburton.com
Subject: Request for Information - NT Portion 399 (Daly Waters Airstrip)

Hi,

SLR Consulting is working with Haliburton to prepare a land clearing application for a Development Site within NT Portion 399.

Please see below proposed Development Site outlined in red:



I am seeking advice from Heritage Branch regarding:

- whether there are any known Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological objects or places on or in the vicinity of the proposed Development Site;
- the likelihood of these places existing on or adjacent to any particular Development Site and the potential requirements for archaeological/heritage surveys prior to any construction or clearing activities; and
- any steps needed to ensure compliance with the *Heritage Act 2011* (and protection of any heritage objects or places) on or adjacent to the Development Site.

Regards,

Natalie

Natalie Calder
MSc
Associate Consultant - Environmental Approvals, Closure & Management

D +61 8 8998 0152 **O** +61 8 8998 0100
M +61 400 474 349 **E** natalie.calder@slrconsulting.com

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd
21 Parap Rd, Parap, NT, Australia 0820

SLR acknowledges the traditional custodians of Country and recognises their continuing stewardship and connection to land, water and community. We pay our respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures; and to Elders past and present.

Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
protecting sacred sites across the territory

Our File: **RI2025/1088**
In Reply Please Quote: **202516465**

Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd
15 Marriott Road
JANDAKOT, WA, 6164

ATTENTION: **Kiet Huynh**

RE: **Abstract of Records - NT Portion 399 - 9830 Stuart Highway, Daly Waters - Daly Waters Aviation Complex - 202516465**

On 25th November 2025 the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (the **Authority**) received your application for an abstract of records under regulation 7 of the *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Regulations 2004* (NT) (the **Regulations**).

The contents of this letter and the enclosed map comprise the abstract which is hereby provided to you for the purposes of regulation 7(3). I advise, in accordance with regulation 7(3)(a), that for the parcel of land the subject of this abstract:

i. there are currently no registered sacred sites located on the parcel of land;
ii. there are currently no recorded sacred sites located on the parcel of land;
iii. there are restricted work areas in the parcel of land which are provided for in a previously issued Authority Certificate;

The map enclosed provides an overview of any registered or recorded sacred sites and restricted work areas described above. The information provided to you in this abstract is for information purposes only and cannot be relied upon as an exhaustive list of sacred sites in the area. There may be other sacred sites in the parcel of land of which the Authority is not yet aware.

A person is only permitted to enter and remain on a sacred site, carry out works on a sacred site, or make use of a sacred site in accordance with an Authority Certificate granted by the Authority (refer ss22 and 25 of the Act, also see ss34 and 35). Should you desire to do any of these things please make an application for an Authority Certificate. Further information about this process can be found here – https://www.ntlis.nt.gov.au/aapa-online/auth/login. Undertaking any of these acts without an Authority Certificate puts you at risk of prosecution under the Act (refer ss33-35). This abstract does not protect you in any way for your acts and is not an Authority Certificate.

The current Act and Regulations can be found online here - https://legislation.nt.gov.au/. Please ensure you are familiar with the legislation, particularly the offences in relation to sacred sites and the processes involved for obtaining an Authority Certificate if and when you require one.

Further information concerning abstracts and requests for information from the Authority can be found in the frequently asked questions (**FAQs**) which can be found online here– https://www.aapant.org.au/faq.

The cost of providing the information set out in this letter and the attached map is $33 (GST inclusive if applicable), payable by credit card.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact the Registrar via email through enquiries.aapa@aapant.org.au or (08) 8999 4356.

Yours sincerely,

Wendy Forscutt
REGISTRAR

25th November 2025

Darwin
P: +61 (08) 8999 4365
F: +61 (08) 8999 4334
www.aapant.org.au
enquiries.aapa@aapant.org.au
4th Floor, R.C.G Centre
47 Mitchell Street DARWIN NT
GPO Box 1890, DARWIN NT 0801

Alice Springs
P: +61 (08) 8951 5023
F: +61 (08) 8951 7398
www.aapant.org.au
enquiries.aapa@aapant.org.au
1st Floor, NT House
44 Bath Street ALICE SPRINGS NT
All mail to Darwin GPO

Abstract of Authority's Records - Regulation 7(3)(b) - 202516465

Provided to:
Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd

ASSESSED AT 25/11/2025

This Abstract of Records is not an Authority Certificate. It is not for works, publication or distribution.

It is an offence under s.38 to publish or distribute this Abstract of Records without permission of the Authority.

To seek an Authority Certificate from the Authority apply online at www.aapant.org.au/our-services

N.B. The Sacred Site point is indicative of the general sacred site location and does not necessarily represent the location of any specific feature of the sacred site or the site extent and is not an exhaustive record as unrecorded site may exist in the area

J2025-1218

0 510
metres
Scale 1:8,500

KEY

- Subject Land
- Restricted Works Area
- Authority Certificate Records available for Public Inspection

Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
protecting sacred sites across the territory

Prepared and produced by Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA), Darwin, Northern Territory of Australia Northern Territory of Australia

List of Records Available for Inspection

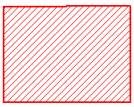
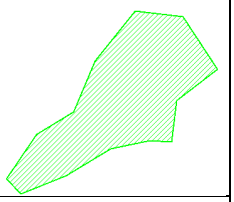
Authority Certificates:

Cert No	With RWA	Superseded_by
C2019/013	No	
C2015/032	No	
C2012/088	Yes	
C2012/023	No	C2012/088
C1997/038	No	
C1991/193	No	

Frequently Asked Questions

In these FAQs, a reference to:

- "the Act" is a reference to the *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989* (NT); and
- "the Regulations" is a reference to the *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Regulations 2004* (NT). The Act and Regulations can be found here - https://legislation.nt.gov.au/.

Question	Answer
What is a sacred site?	The term "sacred site" is defined in s3 of the Act by reference to its meaning in the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth) which provides a sacred site is "a site that is sacred to Aboriginals or is otherwise of significance according to Aboriginal tradition, and includes any land that, under a law of the Northern Territory, is declared to be sacred to Aboriginals or of significance according to Aboriginal tradition".
What is a registered sacred site?	A registered sacred site is indicated on the map by this symbol:  The site number is indicated on the map by a number in the following format XXXX-XX. A registered sacred site is a site that has been added to the Register of Sacred Sites maintained by the Authority following the process set out in Part III Division 2 of the Act. The effect of registering a sacred site is set out in s45 of the Act. The extent of a registered site is the red hatched area: 
What is a recorded sacred site?	A recorded sacred site is a site that is known to the Authority but has not been registered and includes recorded sacred burial sites. The Authority may hold the information required to register the site should this become the wishes of the custodians. Alternatively, a recorded sacred site may still require further research in order to obtain all necessary information. The recorded coordinate point for a sacred site is a reference point only and does not necessarily indicate the location or extent of any specific site feature. A recorded sacred site point is indicated on the map by this symbol:  A recorded sacred burial site is indicated on the map by this symbol:  Note that recorded sites have not gone through the registration process set out in s28 of the Act. As such, the full extent of the sacred site may change upon registration. The extent of a recorded sacred site is the green hatched area. 
The map shows that there are no registered or recorded sites in the area of interest. **Does this mean I can proceed with my works?**	Whether you proceed with your works is a decision for you however you should carefully consider the area concerned and the provisions of the Act (particularly those that address the protections an Authority Certificate provides and the punishments prescribed for the offences set out in Part IV of the Act). If there is no record of an Authority Certificate being issued over the area concerned, it is possible that there may be sacred sites that are not currently known to the Authority.
How long does it take to get an Authority Certificate?	The Authority takes an average of three months to produce an Authority Certificate. The timeframe will vary depending on various factors including the complexity of the proposed works, availability of custodians, remoteness, and access to land.

Question	Answer
How much does an Authority Certificate cost?	Division 1A and Division 1 of Part III of the Act set out the procedures for applications for Authority Certificates. The cost of an Authority Certificate differs depending on whether it is a "standard application" or a "non-standard application". The classification of an application is determined by the Authority in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by Regulation 3 and set out at Schedule 1 to the Regulations. Standard applications will incur a fee in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Regulations. Non-standard applications are subject to charges which will depend on the nature of the application and the work required by the Authority. These charges are calculated by the Authority in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Regulations. If you submit an application that is determined to be a non-standard application, the Authority will provide you with an estimate of charges for your consideration and approval.
What information is on the Register of Sacred Sites?	The information on the Register of Sacred Sites differs due to the information available and the information permitted by the custodians of the sacred site to be recorded. Please refer to section 29 of the Act for further information. However, generally the Register of Sacred Sites may include the following types of information in relation to a sacred site: • the coordinate point of the site (NB: the coordinate point for a sacred site is a reference point only and does not necessarily indicate the location or extent of any specific site feature); • features of the site; • geographic description; • custodian group details; and • Aboriginal traditions associated with the site.
How do I inspect the Register of Sacred Sites?	Section 48 of the Act allows a person to apply to the Authority to inspect the Register of Sacred Sites. The viewing will take place in the Authority's offices, which are located in Darwin and Alice Springs. No hard or soft copies of the Register will be provided and photographs of the Register are prohibited. Information that is of a sensitive commercial nature or relates to matters required to be kept secret according to Aboriginal tradition will not be provided. To view the Register of Sacred Sites please apply online. You must specify the sites or certificates that you would like to view (see the map for the relevant numbers). A staff member will then contact you to organise an inspection time in either our Darwin or Alice Springs office. In accordance with regulation 8 and with reference to item 2 of Schedule 4 to the Regulations, the fee payable to inspect the Register of Sacred Sites is 23 revenue units per sacred site.
Authority Certificate Records are available for Public Inspection in the area of interest. What does this mean?	Areas over which the Authority has previously issued an Authority Certificate are indicated on the map by this hatching:  In an abstract provided by the Authority pursuant to regulation 7(3) of the Regulations, areas over which the Authority has previously issued an Authority Certificate are indicated on the map. For these areas, the Authority has consulted custodians for the area in the past about prior works. There may be conditions in the Authority Certificate. These conditions will relate to the works covered by that certificate only. You cannot rely on an Authority Certificate that was issued to another person. If there is a record of an Authority Certificate being issued over the area concerned, that certificate only applies to those prior works and will not provide any protection for your works.

Question	Answer
There was an Authority Certificate refused in the area of interest. What does this mean?	Areas over which the Authority has refused to issue an Authority Certificate are indicated on the map by this hatching:  Applications for Authority Certificates that have been refused can be viewed on the Authority's Register.
There are restricted work areas in the area of interest. What does this mean?	In an abstract provided by the Authority pursuant to regulation 7(3) of the Regulations, a restricted work area will be indicated on the map by this hatching:  A restricted work area relates to an area identified in an issued Authority Certificate. It is an area that had restrictions on the kind of activities that were permitted (or not permitted) in the area.
Can I see the Authority Certificate records that are available for public inspection over the area of interest?	Yes. The Authority will provide access to information on prior Authority Certificates that have been issued in the area of interest. An application may be made pursuant to section 48. You will be provided with a list of Authority Certificates granted or refused over the area of interest, including the conditions for any works that may have been proposed for that area. The conditions listed in a prior Authority Certificate are for the works stated in that particular Certificate. Restrictions on works can vary. Sometimes an Authority Certificate will prohibit any work in the area or will prevent certain activities, such as ground disturbing work, damage to trees, or the removal of sand or gravel. The conditions in a certificate are specific to each application and depend on the works proposed. The viewing will take place in the Authority's offices, which are located in Darwin and Alice Springs. No hard or soft copies of the Register will be provided and photographs of the Register are prohibited. Information that is of a sensitive commercial nature or relates to matters required to be kept secret according to Aboriginal tradition will not be provided. To view Authority Certificates that have been previously issued or refused in your area of interest, please apply online. You must specify the sites or certificates that you would like to view. The map contained in this letter will contain relevant record reference numbers. A staff member will then contact you to organise an inspection time in either our Darwin or Alice Springs office. In accordance with regulation 8 and with reference to item 3 of Schedule 4 to the Regulations, the fee payable to inspect the Register of Sacred Sites is 23 revenue units per inspection of Authority Certificate application and related Certificate or refusal.
No Authority Certificates have been issued in the area of interest. What does this mean?	Areas where the Authority has not issued an Authority Certificate are indicated on the map by this shading: In an abstract provided by the Authority pursuant to regulation 7(3) of the Regulations, areas where the Authority has not issued an Authority Certificate are indicated on the map. These are areas where the Authority has not undertaken anthropological research. The Authority may not have records of the sacred sites in this area. It means that there may be sites in the area and work should only proceed with an Authority Certificate, which will be issued after the Authority has spoken with custodians in the area.
There are "other sites" in the area of interest. What does this mean?	Other sites are shown on the map by this symbol:  In an abstract provided by the Authority pursuant to regulation 7(3) of the Regulations, other sites (where known) are shown on the map. Other sites include archaeological places or sacred objects. These places and objects are protected under the *Heritage Act 2011* (NT). The extent of an "other site" is the diagonal blue hatched area. 

Question	Answer
There is a burial site in the area of interest. What does this mean?	Burial sites are shown on the map by this symbol:  In an abstract provided by the Authority pursuant to regulation 7(3) of the Regulations, burial sites (where known) are shown on the map. Under the *Criminal Code Act 1983* (NT) it in an offence to interfere with remains of a deceased person. It is also an offence contrary to the *Heritage Act 2011* to interfere with the remains of a deceased Aboriginal person without authorisation under that Act. In the event that any skeletal remains are unearthed, it is your responsibility to stop works and immediately report such disturbance to the NT Police and the Director Heritage Branch, Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities. For further information, please contact the Director Heritage Branch, Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities on (08) 8999 5051 or email heritage.branch@nt.gov.au.
I know the custodians of the sites in the area of interest. Do I still need an Authority Certificate?	Yes. An Authority Certificate provides a defence against prosecution under the Act as long as the conditions of the Certificate are adhered to. The Authority can only issue an Authority Certificate if it is satisfied of the matters set out in s22 of the Act.
I own the land that is the area of interest. Do I still need an Authority Certificate?	The rights of land owners are preserved under s44(1) of the Act. Ownership of the land, however, will not defend you against a prosecution under the Act in the event a sacred site is damaged. Only an Authority Certificate can do this. Owners of land that may include sacred sites should ensure they consider the Act and whether they may require an Authority Certificate for their use of the land.
Can I share my abstract of records with other people?	No. It is an offence under s38 of the Act to permit access to, or furnish a document produced for a purpose of the Act without permission of the Authority. The abstract of records has been provided to you by the Authority for the limited purpose of your consideration. Should you wish to share the abstract, you should write to the Authority seeking permission under s38(1) of the Act. You should detail the purpose of sharing the abstract of records.
Can I publish the abstract of records?	No. It is an offence under s38 of the Act to permit access to, or furnish a document produced for a purpose of the Act without permission of the Authority. The abstract of records has been provided to you by the Authority for the limited purpose of your consideration. Should you wish to publish the abstract, you should write to the Authority seeking permission under s38(1) of the Act. You should detail the purpose of publishing the abstract of records.

Natalie Calder

From: Enquiries.AAPA@aapant.org.au
Sent: Wednesday, 19 November 2025 2:01 PM
To: Jordan Roberts
Subject: Request for Information application (Halliburton - Service Hub Facility - Beetaloo, NT) - clarifying information

Dear Applicant,

Your Request for Information application requires that further information be provided.

Your application will not be processed until the below requested information is provided, you can update your application through the following link.

1078011600 - Halliburton - Service Hub Facility - Beetaloo, NT

Conditions of Use

The Authority has received your request to use an Abstract of Records produced by the Authority for the purpose of inclusion in your land clearing applications. The Authority has determined that it will provide conditional consent to the use of the Abstract for the requested purpose upon written acceptance, and continued adherence to, the acknowledgements and conditions outlined below.

Conditions

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd and Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd agrees:

- that the Abstract of Records, and all information provided by the Authority, is not to be published in part or cropped. For the avoidance of doubt, the Abstract and accompanying disclaimer must be published in full; and
- the accompanying disclaimer must be published in the application immediately before or after the Abstract of Records:
-

Disclaimer

This Abstract of Records has been provided by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority to SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd and Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd for the sole purpose of inclusion in land clearing applications. If it is required by law to publish the application then the Authority consents to the publication as required. It is an offence under s 38 of the Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT) to permit further access to this information without the prior written consent of the Authority. For the identified subject land, the Abstract of Records identifies:

- *Any registered or recorded sacred sites known to the Authority; and*
- *Any Restricted Work Areas (RWAs) established by the Authority in previously issued Authority Certificate(s).*

The Abstract may show no sacred sites in the subject land, or part thereof, but this may be a function of the fact that the Authority has not yet undertaken work in the region, or that the work required to register a sacred site has not yet been completed. ***It does not mean there are no sites in the area****. Where RWAs have been identified in the Abstract, SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd and Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd cannot rely on this information as it only applies to those prior works and prior proponent to which the relevant Authority Certificate was issued.*

Accordingly, the Abstract of Records is ***not*** *evidence of whether or not a sacred site exists in the subject land and whether they are protected. Given this significant limitation, the Abstract may be used for information purposes only and not as a basis for proceeding with works or use. Further, an Abstract does not provide a defence against prosecution under the Sacred Sites Act, only an Authority Certificate issued by the Authority can do these things.*

Acknowledgements

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd and Halliburton Australia Pty acknowledges:

- the Abstract of Records does not provide a defence against prosecution for any entry, use or work under the *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989* (NT) (Sacred Sites Act);
- it is an offence under s38 of the Sacred Sites Act to permit access to, or furnish a document produced for a purpose of the Act without the written permission of the Authority;
- the Abstract of Records has been provided to you by the Authority for the limited Purpose outlined above and cannot be used for any other purpose;
- the Authority can, in its absolute discretion, revoke its consent for use at any time;
- the Abstract of Records is not a definitive record of the existence or not, of sacred sites in the area, there may be sacred sites where there are none shown and the Authority does not guarantee the accuracy of the information provided for any purpose; and
- the Authority has the right to access sacred sites on the land under s47(1)(b) of the Sacred Sites Act to ensure they are being protected.

Please confirm via email that you acknowledge and agree to the above terms. Upon receipt of that email the Authority will provide its conditional consent to the use of the Abstract for the abovementioned purpose. You are not permitted to use the Abstract until receipt of such confirmation in writing.

Please contact the Technical team on technical.aapa@aapant.org.au should you have any questions regarding the above.

Thanks and Regards,

Petra Newman,
Assistant Registrar

Daly Waters – Land Clearing Application

Pre-Referral Screening

Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd

15 Marriott Road
Jandakot WA 6165

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Australia

Unit 5, 21 Parap Road, Parap NT 0820, Australia

SLR Project No.: 680.030445.00001

8 May 2026

Revision: 2.0

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1.0	3/02/2026	Natalie Calder	Warren Kok	Warren Kok
2.0	08/05/2026	Natalie Calder	Warren Kok	Warren Kok

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Halliburton (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

Table of Contents

Tables in Text

Figures in Text

1.0 Introduction

Founded in 1919, Halliburton is a global provider of products and services to the energy industry. The company has an established presence in Australia, having operated in various capacities since 2012. During this period, Halliburton has delivered services to the Australian energy sector, including cementing and completion solutions. Halliburton operates through a global corporate structure, with its Australian operations forming part of the wider international organisation. Its business activities are organised into operating segments, including Drilling and Evaluation and Completion and Production.

The proposed Halliburton Facility at Daly Waters, NT (the Project) will provide enabling infrastructure to support regional industry growth within the Beetaloo Basin. Services facilitated may include general warehousing and logistics, mechanical and heavy equipment servicing, industry treatment and materials processing, workforce accommodation, personnel recruitment and training, and broader industry and community support services. The facility will be a strategic base for drilling services, equipment maintenance, warehousing, chemical and cement storage, calibration, and workforce accommodation, ensuring safe and efficient operations for the Beetaloo Basin and surrounding oil and gas developments.

Halliburton's proposed lease area (the Project Area) covers approximately 24.88 hectares (ha), with a total disturbance footprint of approximately 21.36 ha. The facility will be developed in phases for progressive operationalization and efficient resource allocation.

2.0 Purpose

In accordance with the Northern Territory (NT) *Environment Protection Act* 2019 (EP Act) and the *Environment Protection Regulations 2020* (EP Regulations) an activity must be referred to the NT Environment Protection Authority (EPA) if the activity is inherently hazardous or has to the potential have a significant impact on the environment. The potential for a significant impact is assessed by the context and intensity of the proposed activity's impact and the sensitivity value and quality of the environment proposed to be impacted (considering the duration, magnitude and geographic extent) by Section 5 of the EP Act. The impact may be direct, indirect or cumulative (Section 10 of the EP Act).

The NT EPA pre-referral screening tool as Appendix 1 to the *Environmental Impact Assessment Guideline for Proponents; Referring a Proposal to the NT EPA* (NT EPA 2025) has been completed. In completing the pre-referral screening tool the *NT EPA Environmental Factors and Objectives* (NT EPA 2025b) have been considered.

3.0 Pre-Referral Screening

3.1 Part 1 – General Screening Questions

The pre-screening questions that inform the screening tool are provided in **Figure 1** (NT EPA 2025a) are summarised below:

- Question 1: Is the industry type or activity inherently dangerous?
- Question 2: Does the site have or is likely to have environmental values that can be impacted (directly, indirectly or cumulatively)?
- Question 3: Will the activity directly impact the area of influence and the region's environmental values through construction and operation from scheduling, inputs and outputs?
- Question 4: Following completion of the activity will ongoing impacts or residual impacts occur to environmental values?
- Question 5: Is there potential for cumulative impacts to environmental values with other proposals and actions?

3.2 Part 2 – Checklist

The NT EPA Pre-referral screening tool checklist (NT EPA 2025a) has been completed in **Table 1** considering the context and framework of the NT EPA's environmental factors and objectives (NT EPA 2025b).

Figure 1 Pre-referral screening tool Part 1 Screening questions for the Project (NT EPA 2025a)

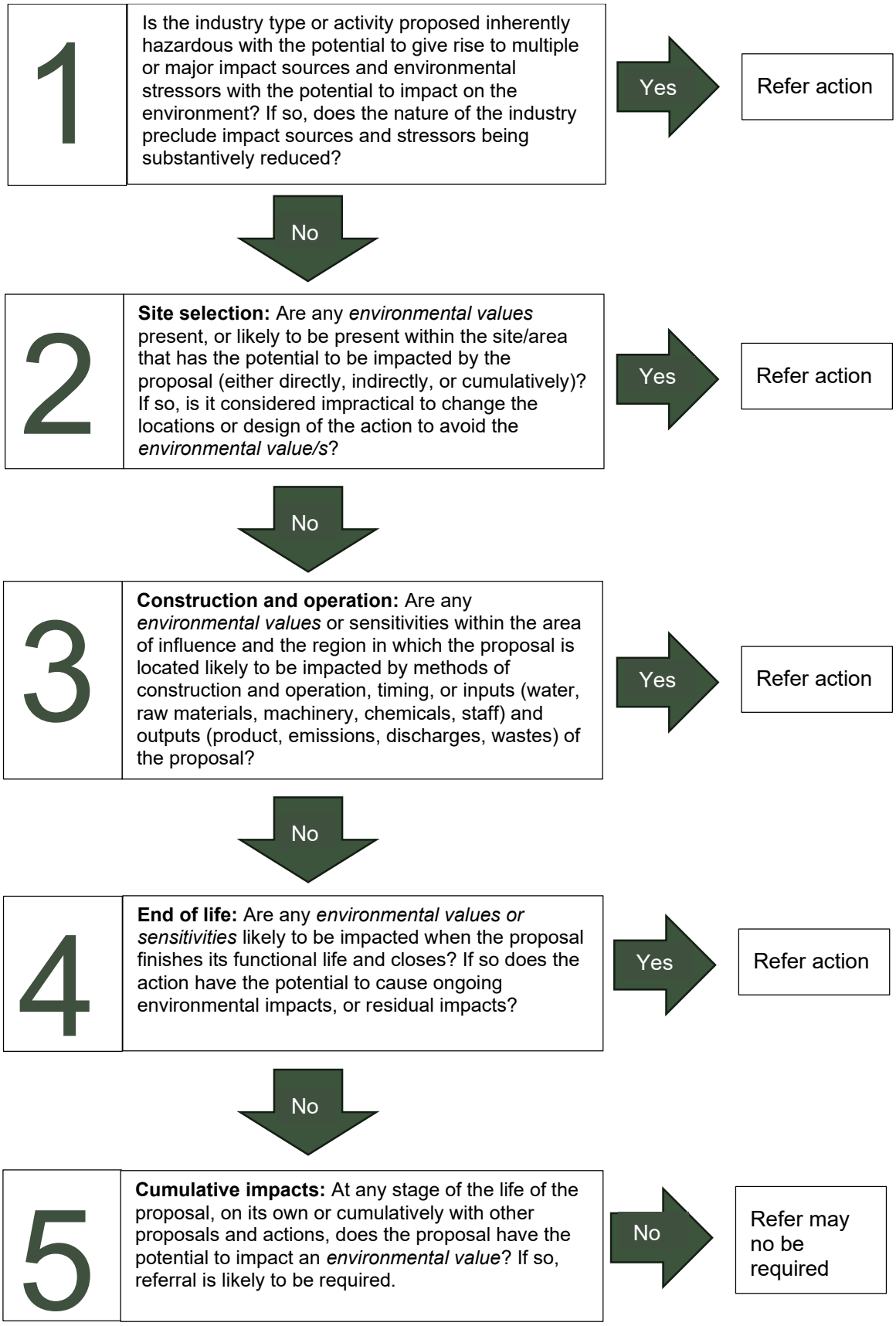


Table 1: Pre-referral screening tool Part 2 – Checklist for the Project (adapted from NT EPA 2025a)

Theme	Environmental factor and objective	Background information	Summary of key environmental values and sensitivities of relevance to the Project	Proponent's answer to screening questions 1-5. If answer is 'yes' referral is required						Inherent Impacts without mitigation
Is the industry type or activity proposed inherently hazardous with the potential to give rise to multiple or major impact sources and environmental stressors with the potential to impact on the environment?				Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	
				Yes No	☐ ☒					
Land	**Landforms** Objective: Conserve the variety and integrity of distinctive physical landforms.	• There are no known craters, gorges, ranges, caves, massifs, escarpments, plateaus or monuments within the Project area.	The Project is located within the Sturt Plateau Bioregion in the Carpentaria Basin. The bioregion comprises flat to gently undulating plains, with little local relief.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	The project area features a generally flat topography with no distinctive physical landforms. Consequently, the Project is not expected to significantly affect the variety or integrity of these landforms, and no further assessment is necessary.
	Terrestrial Environmental Quality Objective: Protect the quality and integrity of land and soils so that environmental values are supported and maintained.	• Approximately 21.36 ha of vegetation will be cleared for the Project. • The Project is located within an area of low to moderate erosion risk. • The entire clearing extent within the Project Area has a slope gradient (<0.5%) and is consistently flat. • Soils in the Project Area are comprised of kandosols. • There has been limited previous disturbance to the area. There are no known areas of contaminated soils within the development area. • Low risk of acid sulfate soils. • Construction will be staged to reduce the area of disturbance in line with staging of the development. • Disturbed areas will be developed into hardstand to accommodate the Project. • Construction of the Project is planned to occur during the dry season when rainfall in the region is generally low.	• The surrounding land comprises the Stuart Highway road reserve, Daly Waters airstrip and land used for pastoral purposes. • The majority of the Project area is relatively undisturbed with no history of potentially soil contaminating activities. • The Project is not an inherently contaminating activity.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	Inherent impacts: • Clearing of vegetation providing stabilising surface cover increasing the risk of erosion • Excavation of soils • Potential accidental spills/loss of containment of fuels and chemicals resulting in hot spots of contamination. The impact to the quality and integrity of land and soils from the Project is not considered to be significant because: • The Project is not located within an area of high erosion risk • Soil properties are within the optimal range for revegetation success • Climatic conditions at the time of construction will reduce the potential for soil loss due to rainfall • Construction methodology will reduce the risk of adversely impacting soil quality and integrity • The Project is not an inherently contaminating activity • Accidental spills or loss of containment of fuels or chemicals will not result in significant environmental harm. The Project will therefore not have a significant impact on the quality and integrity of the land and soils. No further assessment is required.
	Terrestrial Ecosystems Objective: Protect terrestrial habitats to maintain environmental values including diversity, ecological integrity ecological functioning.	• A desktop likelihood of occurrence assessment with a 20 km buffer of the Project Area indicated that: ○ 15 fauna species have been determined to have a moderate or high likelihood of occurring within the Project Area. ○ No TPWC Act or EPBC Act listed threatened flora or ecological communities are likely to occur within the Project Area. ○ No groundwater-dependent ecosystems (GDEs) are present within the Project Area, or likely to be impacted by the works. • Clearing of approximately 21.36 ha of vegetation within the Project Area poses a low to moderate risk to threatened species likely to occur within the vicinity of the Project.	The Project Area is located within the Sturt Plateau Bioregion. Threatened fauna may occur within the Project Area. Habitat potentially supporting threatened species occurs within the Project area. Potential clearing of hollow bearing trees. Sensitive and/or significant vegetation (wetlands and riparian vegetation) are present adjacent to the Project Area. Hollow bearing trees may be present within the Project Area.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	Inherent impacts: • Direct removal of native vegetation and fauna habitat • Mortality of fauna species. • Introduction of pest flora and fauna species. • Clearing of sensitive/significant vegetation (hollow bearing trees). The Project has low potential to have a significant impact upon terrestrial ecosystems considering the scale of proposed clearing and nature of the development in the context of habitat availability at a regional context. No further assessment is required.

Theme	Environmental factor and objective	Background information	Summary of key environmental values and sensitivities of relevance to the Project	Proponent's answer to screening questions 1-5. If answer is 'yes' referral is required						Inherent Impacts without mitigation
		• Introduced flora species occur within the Project area commensurate with those occurring with the surrounding land use and prior disturbance. • A desktop search returned 13 declared weeds (under the *Weeds Management Act 2001*) as potentially being present on site. • There are no Sites of Conservation Significance or Sites of Botanical Significance within 5 km of the Project area.								
Water	**Hydrological Processes** Objective: Protect the hydrological regimes of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained	• The Project Area is located in the Roper River catchment. The site on which the Project Area is located is drained along the eastern boundary by the Two Mile Creek (~175 m to the Project area) and along the western boundary by the Daly Waters Creek (~1.6 km from the Project area). • The topography in the area is consistently flat (<0.5 % gradient). Drainage paths are undefined and surface runoff typically occurs as shallow overland flow with ponding observed along minor drainage lines. • The Project area is located outside flood and riparian vegetation zones. • The Project will have a negligible impact on groundwater-surface water interactions. • Groundwater abstraction will be required for construction and operation of the Project. A Water Extraction Licence will be obtained.	• Project Area is located within the Roper River catchment. • No permanent waterways within Project Area. • The proposed clearance area is located within the Daly Roper Beetaloo Water Control District (Gazette No. G41).	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	Inherent impacts: • Diversion of stormwater flows. • Groundwater abstraction. The impact to hydrological processes from the Project is not considered to be significant because: • Impacts to surface water flows can be readily addressed through engineering and design. • Groundwater abstraction will be less than 5 ML/annum. • Due to the relatively small disturbance caused by the Project, it will not have a significant impact on water resources. The Project will therefore not have a significant impact on hydrological processes. No further assessment is required.
	Inland Water Environmental Quality Objective: Protect the quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	• The Project is located outside of the flood and riparian vegetation zone of surface water bodies. The nearest water course is the Two Mile Creek (a non-perennial waterway ~175 m east of the Project Area). • Land clearing may result in exposed soils and topsoil stockpiles during the construction phase; however, this can be easily mitigated through conventional control measures documented in a construction environmental management plan (CEMP). • Risk of spills from construction (i.e., chemicals, fuel, lubricants, or sewage) could degrade surface water quality, however, this can be managed through a CEMP. • The site will operate several facilities that will involve the storage and handling of hazardous and/or toxic materials (i.e., the liquid mud plant, cement batching plant, fuel station and storage tanks,	• Two Mile Creek and Daly Waters Creek are the nearest surface water receptors to the Project. The Two Mile Creek is located ~175 m east of the Project Area, and the Daly Water Creek is located more than 1.6 km west of the Project Area.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	Inherent impacts: • Potential to adversely impact surface water quality due to: ○ Direct spills that flow to drains, swales or nearby creeks. ○ Process wastewater discharges (e.g., wash bay effluent) or overflows from tanks/sumps. ○ Erosion/sediment transport from disturbed earth, stockpiles and unsealed yards. ○ Cross contamination from utilities (e.g., backwash, brine, sludge from treatment operations). ○ Accidental fire-fighting runoff. ○ Loss of containment during the operational phase of facilities used for hazardous materials storage and handling e.g., cement plant, liquid mud plant, fuel facilities and heavy-duty logistic areas, explosive storage yard. • Potential accidental spills/loss of containment of fuels and chemicals resulting in hot spots of contamination. The potential impact to environmental water quality from the Project is not considered to be significant because: • Adequate contamination control measures will be included in the design i.e., treatment plant with oil separators and filtration systems for washing bays,

Theme	Environmental factor and objective	Background information	Summary of key environmental values and sensitivities of relevance to the Project	Proponent's answer to screening questions 1-5. If answer is 'yes' referral is required						Inherent Impacts without mitigation
		accommodation camp and water treatment plant). • Under normal operating conditions the risk to environmental water quality is considered nominal. This is due to the control measures implemented in design and siting of the facility resulting limited discharge from the site. • However, due to the near proximity of the Two Mile Creek, a pollution pathway does exist if an uncontrolled event does occur (e.g., containment failure, large spills in conjunction with high rainfall events etc.). In addition, the potential hazardous and/or toxic nature of contamination sources from some facilities proposed by the Project results in a not negligible risk of contamination. • Risks are substantially reduced through the design and siting of the facility, robust ongoing operational management and maintenance will be essential to ensure that no contamination occurs over the life of the facility.							chemical handling areas, disposal of oil mud waste with third parties, sewerage network connection, sumps, bunds and drains. • The Project's construction is scheduled for the dry season when the monthly average rainfall ranges from 0 mm – 30 mm from April to October. • Facilities will be designed / sized to accommodate local rainfall conditions in accordance with construction codes and relevant local governing body standards. The Project will therefore not have a significant impact on inland water environmental quality. No further assessment is required. Further, a construction environmental management plan will be developed prior to the commencement of construction to manage the risk of spills. A suitable operational management plan will be implemented to manage high risk facilities including cement plant, liquid mud plant, fuel facilities and heavy-duty logistic areas, explosive storage yard.
	Aquatic Ecosystems Objective: Protect aquatic habitats to maintain environmental values including biodiversity, ecological integrity and ecological functioning	• The Project is located outside of the flood and riparian vegetation zone of surface water bodies. • The Project area does not overlap with any RAMSAR wetlands or wetlands identified in the directory of important wetlands. • The construction works are short in duration (< 6 months) and will occur in the dry season. • Works will be staged to avoid ground disturbing works when the ground is saturated or during the wet season. • Rehabilitation/stabilisation of disturbed areas will occur prior to the onset of the wet season.	• As above, the aquatic ecology values are linked to available surface water resources in close proximity to / or downstream of the facility. This includes the Two Mile Creek, a non-perennial waterway located ~175 m east and downstream of the Project Area. • There are no known sensitivities associated with aquatic ecology within the Project Area.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐		Inherent impacts: • Uncontrolled contaminated surface water run-off may enter adjacent water courses reducing water quality within the non-perennial waterway and affecting aquatic ecology. The potential impact to aquatic ecosystems from the Project is not considered to be significant because: • Adequate contamination control measures will be included in the design i.e., treatment plant with oil separators and filtration systems for washing bays, chemical handling areas, disposal of oil mud waste with third parties, sewerage network connection, sumps, bunds and drains. • The Project's construction is scheduled for the dry season when the monthly average rainfall ranges from 0 mm – 30 mm from April to October. • Facilities will be designed / sized to accommodate local rainfall conditions in accordance with construction codes and relevant local governing body standards. • Impacts to aquatic ecosystems are expected to be isolated and short-term. The Project is therefore not expected to have a significant impact on aquatic ecosystems. No further assessment is required.
Sea	**Coastal Processes** Objective: Protect the geophysical and hydrological processes that shape coastal morphology so that the environmental values of the coast are maintained.	No disturbance will be required within the marine or coastal environment.	The Project will not impact coastal processes, marine environmental quality or marine ecosystems.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	Not applicable.

Theme	Environmental factor and objective	Background information	Summary of key environmental values and sensitivities of relevance to the Project	Proponent's answer to screening questions 1-5. If answer is 'yes' referral is required						Inherent Impacts without mitigation
	Marine Environmental Quality Objective: Protect the quality and productivity of water, sediment and biota so that environmental values are maintained			Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	
	Marine Ecosystems Objective: Protect marine habitats to maintain environmental values including biodiversity, ecological integrity and ecological functioning.			Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒	
Air	**Air Quality** Objective: Protect air quality and minimise emissions and their impact so that environmental values are maintained.	The Project is located in generally flat terrain, with no significant topographical features or complex terrain that would affect the dispersion of air pollutants from the Project site. There are no significant potential anthropogenic dust emission sources in Project Area. The area is not densely populated. The closest human sensitive receptors not associated with construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the Project are Daly Waters township which are approximately 2 km from the Project Area. The Project Area experiences hot summers and warm winters. Rainfall is very low during the dry season (May to September), with most rainfall originating from monsoonal systems that approach from the north during the wet season (November to March). The inter-annual variability of rainfall (variation of rainfall from one year to the next) is high. Pollutant of concerns identified are: • Localised particulate matter from construction (fugitive dust) and fine particulate matter emitted from diesel-fuelled mobile plant and machinery. • Gaseous products of combustion. • VOCs from the storage and handling of diesel.	• Human health and wellbeing • Aesthetics of the environment • Health and biodiversity of ecosystems • Agricultural use of the environment.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	The following construction activities may create temporary air quality impacts for the Project: • Land clearing, earthworks and construction of infrastructure associated with the Project • Haulage of construction materials from areas of excavation (trench and borrow pits) to work areas and spoil dumps, including unloading and grading. The impact to air quality from the Project is not considered to be significant because: • The Project is located in generally flat terrain, with no significant topographical features or complex terrain that would affect the dispersion of air pollutants from the Project site. • A 75 m buffer from the cadastral boundary of NT Portion 399 has been incorporated into the design of the site to mitigate dust impacts to road users. • There are no significant potential anthropogenic dust emission sources in Project Area. The area is sparsely populated. • The closest human sensitive receptors not associated with construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the Project are approximately 2 km from the Project Area. • The potential for any adverse air quality impacts at surrounding sensitive areas will be minimal, and air emissions during operations have not been considered further. The air quality impacts from the Project's operation are expected to be negligible. The Project will therefore not have a significant impact on air quality. No further assessment is required.
	Atmospheric Processes Objective: Minimise greenhouse gas emissions so as to contribute to the NT Government's goal of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.	Greenhouse gas (GHG) Scope 1 emissions from clearing approximately 21.36 ha of land is estimated to be 1,904.38 tCO2-e.	• Net zero GHG emissions by 2050.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	The following construction activities will generate Scope 1 GHG emissions: • land clearing. • diesel consumption from the operation of construction equipment. • generators with use of petroleum based oil. The impact to atmospheric processes from the Project is not considered to be significant because: • No significant Scope 1, 2 or 3 GHG emission sources have been identified for the Project's operation. • Scope 1 GHG emissions from land use change is not expected to exceed the 500,000 tCO2-e threshold for a land use proposal.

Theme	Environmental factor and objective	Background information	Summary of key environmental values and sensitivities of relevance to the Project	Proponent's answer to screening questions 1-5. If answer is 'yes' referral is required						Inherent Impacts without mitigation
People	**Community and Economy** Objective: Enhance communities and the economy for the welfare, amenity and benefit of current and future generations of Territorians.	• The nearest town is Daly Waters located <2km from the Project Area. • The nearest Aboriginal community is Murranji, located approximately 90 km south west of the Project Area. • Daly Waters airstrip is located ~600 m south west of the Project Area. • Adjacent land use includes pastoral activities, aviation and main road. • The Project is supporting industry for the development of the Beetaloo Basin.	• Land uses in the vicinity of the Project Area includes the following: ○ Tourism and recreation ○ Pastoral land ○ Petroleum exploration and appraisal ○ Public infrastructure. • Daly Waters township located within 2km of the Project Area.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	• The development may increase employment opportunities within the region. • Increased demand on already limited health and social services. • The Project will limit strains on community through the operation of an onsite accommodation village. Low risk of significant impact to community and economy.
	Culture and Heritage Objective: Protect culture and heritage.	• As per Abstracts of Record received from AAPA for NT Portion 399 (25th November 2025), no recorded or registered sacred sites are located within the Project Area. • Authority Certificate C2012/088, issued in 2012, includes two Restricted Works Areas (RWAs) located on the western portion of the land parcel approximately 500m outside the Project Area. • The Department of Infrastructure holds Authority Certificate C2015/032 over Daly Waters Aerodrome (NT Portion 399). This Authority Certificate was issued in 2015 and indicates there is no RWA within NT Portion 399. • On 18 November 2025, Heritage Branch advised that within the Project Area: ○ That there are no known Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places and objects. ○ The likelihood of unrecorded Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places has been assessed as likely based on landscape features and regionally recorded aboriginal archaeological places and objects. ○ There are no nominated, provisionally declared or declared heritage places or objects. However, NT Portion 399 contains the declared heritage place Daly Waters Aviation Complex. ○ It is possible that archaeological materials relating to the operation of this airfield may exist in the Project Area, including the unverified wreck of a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, serial number 40-3079. • An archaeological survey and unexpected finds protocol is recommended.	A sacred site restricted work area is located ~1km from the Project Area. Potential for unrecorded Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places and objects within the Project Area. Potential for archaeological materials relating to the operation of Daly Waters Airstrip may exist in the Project Area, including the unverified wreck of a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, serial number 40-3079.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☐ ☒ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	Culture and heritage may be impacted by: • Disturbance or damage to archaeological places and objects encountered during construction (chance/unexpected finds) • Construction impacting on sacred sites. Impact to culture and heritage from the Project is uncertain because: • The likelihood of unrecorded Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places has been assessed as likely based on landscape features and regionally recorded aboriginal archaeological places and objects. • It is possible that archaeological materials relating to the operation of this airfield may exist in the Project Area, including the unverified wreck of a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, serial number 40-3079. Uncertainty regarding the potential for unrecorded Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places and objects and archaeological materials relating to the operation of Daly Water Airstrip within the Project Area can be reduced through archaeological survey. Residual risk can be mitigated through an unexpected finds protocol.
	Human Health Objective: Protect the health of the Northern Territory population.	• Hazardous chemicals will be stored, handled and used in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet and *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*.	Distance of the Project's site to sensitive receptors reduces the impact to residents' health.	Yes No Uncertain N/A		☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	Following consideration to surface water, groundwater, diseases, air quality, visual amenity, noise and vibration and land capability. The impact to human health from the Project is not considered to be significant because: • The Project's location is isolated from populated areas.

Theme	Environmental factor and objective	Background information	Summary of key environmental values and sensitivities of relevance to the Project	Proponent's answer to screening questions 1-5. If answer is 'yes' referral is required						Inherent Impacts without mitigation
		• No access by the public to the project once clearing of vegetation commences. • Based on a desktop assessment biting insect habitats not considered significant within proposal footprint. • Hazardous facilities such as chemical warehouses, fuel tanks, and the radioactive bunker have been designed with required safety clearances and containment systems. • The Project is not a Major Hazard Facility.								The Project will therefore not have a significant impact on human health. No further assessment is required.

4.0 Preparation and Declaration

4.1 Preparation

The pre-referral screening has been conducted by:

Name	Email	Qualification/ Experience	Signature	Date
Natalie Calder	Natalie.calder@slrconsulting.com.au	Master of Science		8/05/2026

4.2 Declaration

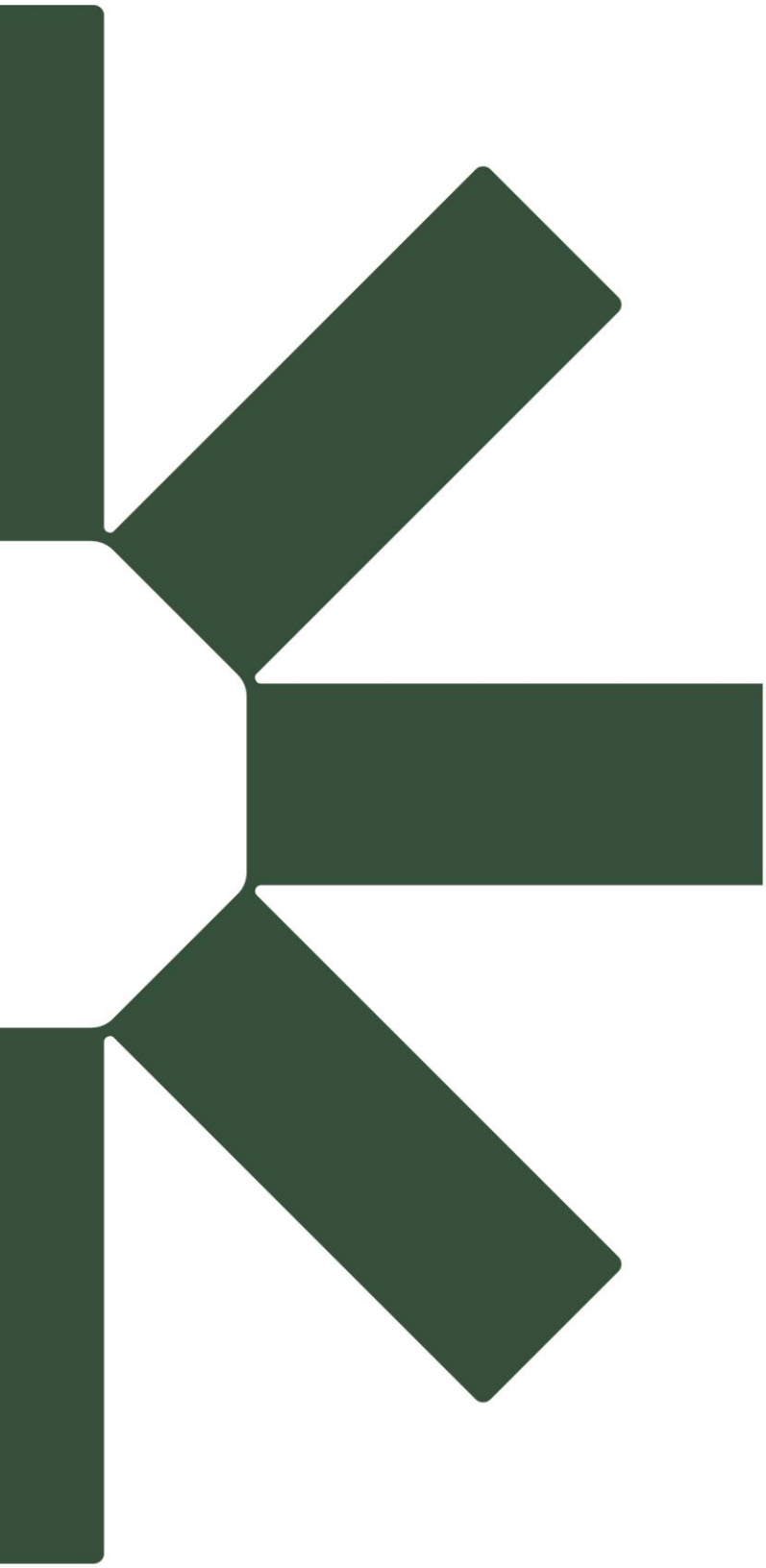
I, Natalie Calder declare that I am authorised to verify the pre-referral screening of this proposed action/strategic proposal on behalf of Halliburton Australia Pty Ltd, and further declare that:

- the attached environmental impact assessment documents (including attachments) are true; and
- the attached environmental impact assessment documents do not provide false or misleading information and I know it is an offence to provide false and misleading information, noting the penalties under section 260 of the EP Act, and section 119 of the *Criminal Code Act 1983*.

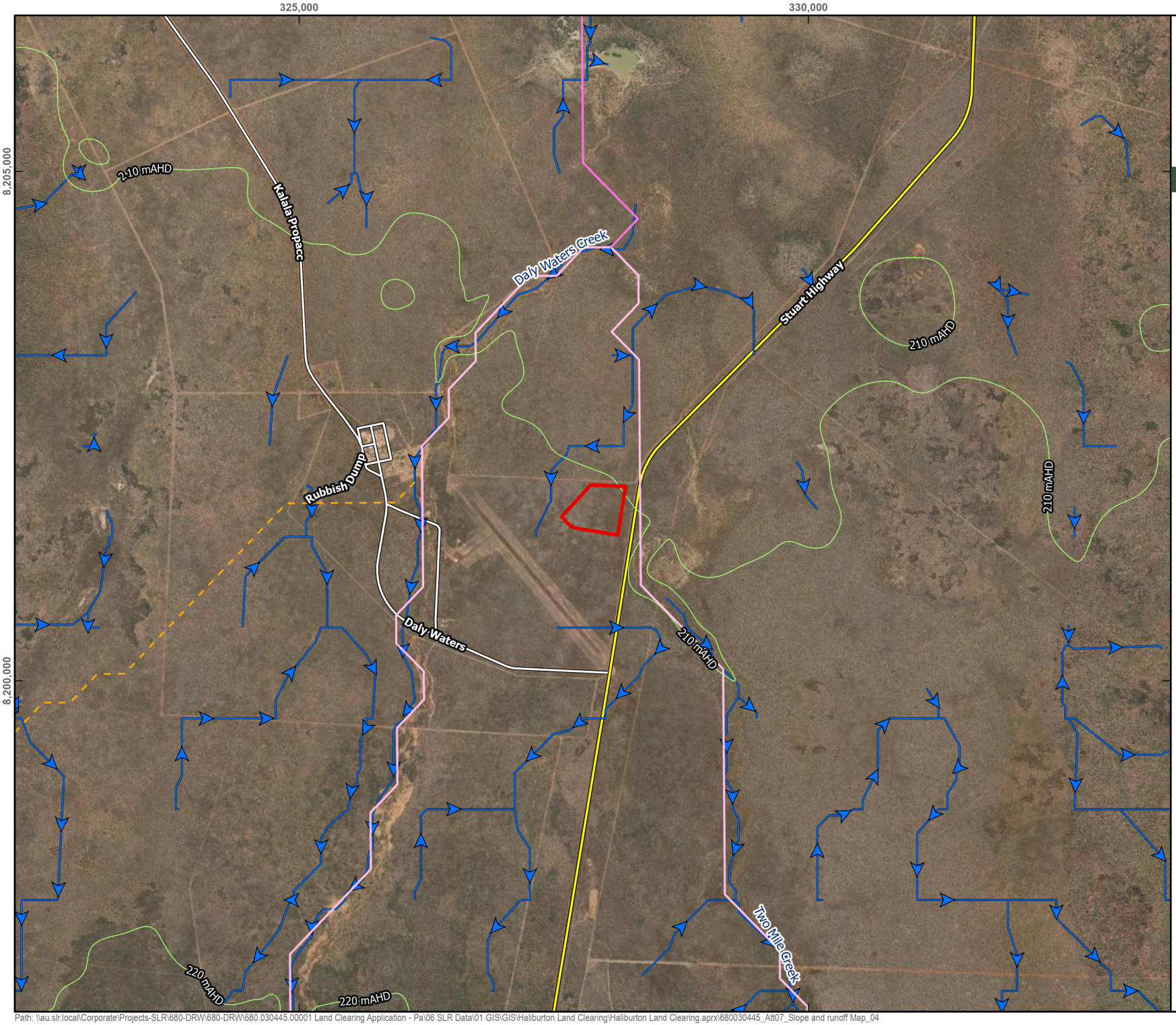
5.0 References

Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (2025a). *Referring a Proposal to the NT EPA: Environmental impact assessment, Guidance for proponents (Version 2.0)*

Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (2025b). *NT EPA Environmental Factors and Objectives: Environmental Impact assessment General Technical Guidance*



Making Sustainability Happen



DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION - UNZONED LAND CLEARING

SLOPE AND RUNOFF MAP

ATTACHMENT 7

LEGEND

- Proposed Clearing
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Contour 10m
- Overland flow paths

Strahler Stream Order

Intermittent Streams

- 1

Creeks

- 3
- 4

0 750 1,500 m

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 53
Scale:	1:50,000 at A4
Project Number:	680.030445.00001
Date Drawn:	07-May-2026
Drawn by:	CP

SLR

Path: \\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\680-DRW\680-DRW\680.030445.00001 Land Clearing Application - Pa\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Haliburton Land Clearing\Haliburton Land Clearing.aprx\680030445_Att07_Slope and runoff Map_04

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION - UNZONED LAND CLEARING

PROPOSED CLEARING PHASES

ATTACHMENT 8

LEGEND

- Proposed Clearing Extent
- Lease Area
- Cadastre
- Major Road
- Minor Road

Phase

- Phase 0
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3

0 75 150 m

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 53
Scale:	1:4,000 at A4
Project Number:	680.030445.00001
Date Drawn:	07-May-2026
Drawn by:	CP

SLR

Path: \\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\680-DRW\680-DRW\680.030445.00001 Land Clearing Application - Pa\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Haliburton Land Clearing\Haliburton Land Clearing.aprx\680030445_Att08_Proposed_Clearing_Phases_04