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Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R)

**Main Works Flora and Fauna Environmental
Management Plan**

December 2025

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Project Details

Document name	Flora and Fauna Management Plan (FFMP)
Project name	Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R)
EPBC number	2021/8886. M3R was assessed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) via the Major Development Plan (MDP) process as defined under the <i>Airports Act 1996</i> (Cth).
Proponent / approval holder and ACN	Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Ltd (APAM) ACN 076 999 114
The proposed/approved action	Construction of Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R) in accordance with the approved the Major Development Plan (MDP) and the ' <i>Third Runway Major Development Plan – Melbourne Airport – Conditions of Approval</i> ', 10 September 2024
Location of the action	Melbourne Airport, Tullamarine, Victoria

This Flora and Fauna Management Plan (FFMP), together with the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which it sits under, has been developed in accordance with the *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines* (DCCEEW, 2024) (Appendix A). This plan has been prepared pursuant to the requirements prescribed in the Conditions of Approval and EPBC Act Part 13 conditions of approval (E2024/0235).

Statement of Limitations

This FFMP, together with the Framework CEMP which it sits under, is an overarching framework for management of potential environmental impacts associated with the delivery of the **Main Works** package which also informs the Contractor of the requirements to be met in preparation of their CEMP. All environmental risks and impacts associated with the specific construction activities, and mitigation measures required to avoid or minimise risk so far as reasonably practicable (SFARP) shall be identified in the Contractor CEMP.

Declaration of Accuracy

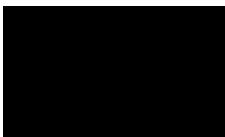
In making this declaration, I am aware that section 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) makes it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents to specified persons who are known to be performing a duty or carrying out a function under the EPBC Act or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cth). The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed

Full name

Organisation

Date



Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Limited

15 / 01 / 2026

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Document Version Control

Version	Date Issued	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Endorsed / Approved By	Comments
Rev 0	2 July 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Draft submitted for APAM review
Rev 1	25 August 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Second draft for APAM review
Rev 2	28 August 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Third draft for IEA review
Rev 3	7 October 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Fourth draft for IEA review
Rev 4	22 October 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd		IEA	IEA Endorsed Version
Rev 5	11 December 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd		AEO	AEO Approved Version

Approval of M3R Main Works CEMP and EMPs [SEC=OFFICIAL]

From: [REDACTED]
Date:
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

1 at
[FOR A

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

OFFICIAL

Hi [REDACTED]

Please find below the written approval from DAR SES Officer, [REDACTED] for the Melbourne Third Runway (M3R) Main Works Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Rev 4, 11 December 2025), in accordance with Condition 7.3(c) of the Minister's Conditions of Approval for the M3R Major Development Plan (MDP).

In addition, the AEO approves the following M3R Main Works Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) in accordance with Condition 7.3(d) of the Minister's Conditions of Approval for the M3R MDP:

- Contaminated Land and Groundwater Environmental Management Plan (Rev 4, dated 11 December 2025)
- Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (Rev 4, dated 11 December 2025)
- Flora and Fauna Environmental Management Plan (Rev 5, dated 11 December 2025)
- Materials Movement Management Plan (Rev 4, dated 11 December 2025)
- Sediment and Erosion Control Management Plan (Rev 4, dated 11 December 2025)
- Surface Water Management Plan (Rev 4, dated 11 December 2025)

As outlined in correspondence dated 3 October 2025 and 20 October 2025 between APAM and [REDACTED] Director – Vic/Tas Airports, Ownership and Leasing, please note that no main works are to commence until the M3R Main Works PFAS Management Plan is approved and modified M3R Main Works CEMP is submitted to the AEO, and if required under Condition 7.5(d), approved by a DAR SES Officer.

Cheers

[REDACTED]
Airport Environment Officer & Hub Manager (VIC/TAS) • Environmental Regulation • Domestic Aviation & Reform

[REDACTED]
GPO Box 594 Canberra, ACT 2601

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts
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*I acknowledge the traditional custodians of this land on which we meet, work and live.
I recognise and respect their continuing connection to the land, waters and communities.
I pay my respects to Elders past and present and to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.*

OFFICIAL

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 12 January 2026 10:00 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: FOR AEB AS APPROVAL - MEL M3R Main Works CEMP AS AEB Approval Brief [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

Hi [REDACTED]

I have reviewed the documents and approve the M3R Main Works Construction Environmental Management Plan (Rev 4, 11 December 2025) as per Condition 7.3(c) of the Minister's Conditions of Approval for the M3R Major Development Plan.

Thanks

[REDACTED]
Assistant Secretary • Airport Environment Branch • Domestic Aviation and Reform
[REDACTED]
GPO Box 594 Canberra, ACT 2601

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts
CONNECTING AUSTRALIANS • ENRICHING COMMUNITIES • EMPOWERING REGIONS
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Making Flexibility Work - if you receive an email from me outside normal business hours
I'm sending it at a time that suits me. I'm not expecting you to read or reply outside your working hours.

31 October 2025

Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Ltd

Attention: [REDACTED], A/Environment & Compliance Manager, Third Runway Project
Environment and Sustainability

By email: [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED],

**Melbourne Airport 3rd Runway – Independent Environmental Assessor
Main Works Flora and Fauna Environmental Management Plan**

1 Introduction

Niboi Consulting has been appointed as the Independent Environmental Assessor (IEA) for the Main Works phase of the Melbourne Airport Third Runway project (M3R). Further to our emails and telephone conference calls we present this IEA endorsement of the of the Flora and Fauna Environmental Management Plan (FFMP) which supplements our full endorsement letter of 29 October 2025.

2 Scope of Work

Our independent review has comprised of the following tasks and activities:

- Review of various drafts of the FFMP and associated appendices for completeness against the M3R Conditions of Approval
- Review of the risk register contained in Appendix D of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to assess whether:
 - it appropriately addresses key risks
 - the listed mitigation measures are adequately included in the CEMP actions
- Presentation of comments in tabular format commenting on issues that
 - required further clarification
 - required supplementary text or revisions
- Preparation of this FFMP endorsement letter.

3 Review Findings

3.1 Construction Environmental Management Plan and Sub Plans

The FFMP forms one of the sub-plans of the CEMP which has been prepared for the construction of Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R) project associated with the delivery of the **Main Works** package. The other sub plans that sit within the CEMP subject to IEA review include:

- Sediment and Erosion Control Management Plan (SECMP)
- Materials Movement Management Plan (MMMP)
- Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP)
- Contaminated Land and Groundwater Environmental Management Plan (CLGMP)

- Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP).

3.2 Conditions of Approval Compliance Review

Section 3.3.1 of the CEMP presents the overall conditions relevant to the CEMP as prescribed in the Conditions of Approval. The IEA conducted an independent review of compliance of the CEMP and associated sub plans against Section 7.0 (Environmental Conditions) of the Conditions of Approval.

3.3 FFMP Review

The review that we have conducted has been variously assessed against our experience with assessing construction environmental management plans and associated sub-plans, various regulatory guidelines as well as applicable aspects of the *Environmental management plan guidelines* published by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (version 1.2 2024).

Whilst the latter guidelines relate specifically to the preparation of environmental management plans for environmental impact assessments and approvals under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, it includes some general principles and guidance that the CEMP and subplans should follow. In summary, issues that we identified comprised:

- Clarification of some activities, terminology and monitoring proposed
- Cross-referencing between the risk register controls and CEMP and sub-plan commitments
- Review and amendment of the risk register, notably pre-mitigation risk parameters.

All of our comments have been addressed in the final draft FFMP document.

3.4 Environmental Risk Register

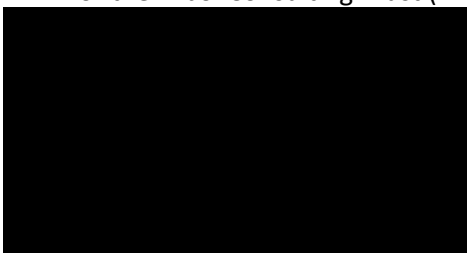
A review of the Environmental Risk Register was undertaken to ensure risks and controls identified in the risk register were addressed in the relevant management plan(s). A summary of the findings of this review has been provided in the IEA CEMP endorsement letter.

4 Conclusions

Based on the IEA review of the Main Works FFMP Niboi Consulting endorses the FFMP (APAM M3R Main Works Flora & Fauna Environmental Management Plan, Rev 4, dated 22 October 2025 file M21 959_004_RPT_MW_FFMP_Rev4) and confirms that it complies with the relevant Conditions of Approval.

Yours sincerely,

Niboi Consulting Pty Ltd
ATF for the Niboi Consulting Trust (ABN 12201764938)



Principal

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Purpose and Objectives	1
2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	2
2.1 Environmental Setting	2
2.1.1 Summary of Ecological Values	2
2.2 Project Construction	8
2.3 Key Flora and Fauna Issues Requiring Management	8
2.4 Existing Weeds	9
2.5 Discovery of Unexpected Flora and Fauna	9
2.6 Buffer Zones	9
3.0 RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	11
3.1 M3R MDP Conditions of Approval	11
3.2 Part 13 Permit	14
3.3 MDP Commitments	17
3.4 APAM Approvals	24
3.4.1 Tree Removal Procedure	24
3.4.2 APAM Use of Part 13 Permit Form	24
4.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISK	25
5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	26
6.0 ASSURANCE	36
6.1 Surveys and Monitoring	36
6.2 Audits and Inspections	37
6.3 Reporting	37
7.0 REVIEW	38
8.0 REFERENCES	39

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

TABLES

Table 2-1: M3R project significant flora and fauna species	3
Table 2-2 Ecologically Sensitive Areas Buffer Zones	9
Table 3-1 M3R MDP Conditions of Approval Relevant to the FFMP	12
Table 3-2 Part 13 Approval Conditions Relevant to the FFMP	15
Table 3-3: MDP Commitments Relevant to the FFMP	18
Table 5-1: Minimum environmental management controls for flora and fauna.....	26

FIGURES

Figure 2-1: Native vegetation in the impact area of the Melbourne Airport Third Runway (update to MDP Figure B5.17).....	6
Figure 2-2: EPBC Act listed species habitat in the project area for the Melbourne Airport Third Runway (update to MDP Figure B5.19).....	7

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	DCCEEW EMP Requirements (2024)
APPENDIX B	Tree/Shrub Planting Guidance & VPZ Signage
APPENDIX C	Growling Grass Frog Fact Sheet
APPENDIX D	Hygiene Protocol for Control of Disease in Frogs
APPENDIX E	Flora and Fauna Within the Project Area (MDP Chapter B5)
APPENDIX F	M3R Weed Management Plan

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
APAM	Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne)
ACN	Australian Company Number
AEO	Airport Environment Officer
CALP	<i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (Vic)</i>
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CNMP	Construction Noise Vibration Management Plan
Cth	Commonwealth
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DITRDCA	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, and the Arts <i>The Conditions of Approval was approved by DITRDCA before the department was renamed to DITRDCA on 13 May 2025. Henceforth, DITRDCA will be referred to as DITRDCA.</i>
DITRDCA	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts.
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	Environment Protection Authority Victoria
EPBC	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
FFG	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1998 (Vic)</i>
FFMP	Flora and Fauna Management Plan
GBW	Grey Box Woodland
GGF	Growing Grass Frog
GSM	Golden Sun Moth
IEA	Independent Environmental Assessor
IOC	Melbourne Airport Integrated Operations Centre
M3R	Melbourne Airport's Third Runway
MDP	Major Development Plan
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NAR	Northern Access Road
NTGVVP	Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain
OMP	Offset Management Plan
PFAS	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances
PPR	Principal's Project Requirements
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SES	Senior Executive Service
SECMP	Sediment and Erosion Controls Management Plan
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
VPZ	Vegetation Protection Zone

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

GLOSSARY

Note: A full glossary of terms relevant for M3R is provided in Volume 1 of the Melbourne Airport M3R Major Development Plan (MDP). Terms relevant to this EMP are listed below.

Term	Description
Cleared	The cutting down, felling, thinning, logging, removing, killing, destroying, poisoning, ringbarking, uprooting, or burning of vegetation, but does not include management measures permitted under Part 13 of the EPBC Act .
Contractor	The Contractor appointed for the delivery of all or part of M3R.
Environmental Impact	Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organisation's activities, products or services.
Environmental Incident	An event that may cause harm or potential harm to an environmental receptor e.g. spills, erosion and sediment-laden water entering drains/waterways; damage to protected flora, fauna or heritage sites, excessive noise and/or non-compliance with the CEMP and associated EMPs or approvals. Environmental incidents range from minor events in which the impact is limited and contained in a small area, to major events which result in ongoing or extensive contamination.
Golden Sun Moth habitat	Any area of vegetation which supports the Golden Sun Moth, including habitat described in the <i>Conservation Advice for Synemon plana (Golden Sun Moth)</i> , Commonwealth of Australia 2021
Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands of South-eastern Australia	The EPBC Act listed threatened ecological community <i>Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia</i>
Growing Grass Frog habitat	Any area of vegetation which supports the Growing Grass Frog, including habitat described in the <i>National Recovery Plan for the Southern Bell Frog Litoria raniformis</i> , Department of Sustainability and Environment, Clemann & Gillespie 2012.
Harm	To cause any measurable direct or indirect disturbance or deleterious change as a result of any activity associated with the Action.
Impact Area	The location of the Action.
Industrial waste	Industrial waste includes waste from: - Commercial, industrial and trade activities. - Accommodation, cafes and restaurants. - Building and road construction, renovations, demolitions and repairs All waste generated at Melbourne Airport is industrial waste and may also be classified as priority waste or reportable priority waste.
Major Development Plan	The major development plan (MDP) approved by the Minister on 6 September 2024 under s 94(2) of the <i>Airports Act 1996</i> (Cth) following APAM giving the Minister the draft major development plan and includes amendments and revisions made by APAM to the draft MDP prior to the Minister's approval

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Term	Description
Matters of National Environmental Significance	Under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) (Cth) nine matters of national environmental significance (MNES) are defined and protected.
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	The EPBC Act listed threatened ecological community <i>Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain</i> .
Protected Matters	A matter protected under a controlling provision in Part 3 of the EPBC Act for which this permit has effect.
Swift Parrot Habitat	Any area of vegetation which supports the Swift Parrot, including habitat described in the <i>National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (Lathamus discolor)</i> , <i>Birds Australia</i> , Saunders & Tzaros 2011.
Significant Environmental Incident	An externally (i.e. DITRDCSA, DCCEEW or EPA Victoria) notifiable environmental incident.
Temporary Exclusion Fencing	Temporary fencing capable of excluding any vehicles or activities, and marked with prominent signage reading 'Environment Protection Area' or 'No-go zone' at regular intervals along the fence line.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Flora and Fauna Management Plan (FFMP) has been prepared for the construction of Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R) project associated with the delivery of the **Main Works** package.

This FFMP sits under the M3R Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which details the environmental management framework associated with the construction of M3R, and therefore, shall be read in conjunction with the CEMP. Management of the following aspects, in particular, shall be in accordance with the guidance provided in the CEMP:

- Roles and responsibilities.
- Emergency response and complaint management.
- Induction and training.
- Communications.
- Performance monitoring.
- Corrective actions.
- Environmental inspections and audits.
- Regulatory reporting.
- Document controls.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this FFMP is to provide guidance on management of impacts to flora and fauna during the construction phase of M3R including:

- Outline of the specific Conditions of Approval¹, Major Development Plan (MDP) commitments, Part 13 EPBC Permit and APAM and regulatory requirements that must be satisfied by both APAM and its contractors.
- Details on management and mitigation measures to be implemented, including timing and responsibilities
- Outline of the specific process for monitoring implementation, reporting and auditing in addition to those identified in the CEMP.

Effective implementation of this FFMP will facilitate regulatory compliance in a structured and systematic manner, ensuring that impacts to native fauna habitats and native vegetation outside the M3R Project Disturbance Footprint are negligible, and adverse impacts within the M3R project disturbance footprint are minimised.

¹ Third Runway Major Development Plan – Melbourne Airport – Conditions of Approval, 10 September 2024

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The M3R is to be constructed on Commonwealth land leased by APAM as the 'airport-lessee company' in accordance with the Airports Act.

A summary of the M3R project description is provided in Section 2.0 of the CEMP. Refer to Chapter A4 (Project Description) of the MDP, available on the [Melbourne Airport's website](#), for detailed description of the M3R development.

2.1 Environmental Setting

A summary of the following key features of the environmental setting at the Melbourne Airport is provided in Section 2.1 of the CEMP:

- Geology.
- Hydrogeology.
- Topography and surface conditions.
- Catchment drainage and surface water features.
- Ecological values.
- Indigenous and European heritage.
- Contaminated land and groundwater.

Further information on the ecological values that shall be protected, as well as the removal of habitat in accordance with the MDP, Conditions of Approval and Part 13 permit, is summarised in the sections below.

2.1.1 Summary of Ecological Values

Melbourne Airport is located in a region characterised by a variety of ecological communities and habitats that support a diverse range of flora and fauna. As discussed in Section B5.5.1.3 and B5.5.1.4 of the MDP, a total of 298 plant taxa and 76 fauna species have been recorded within and adjacent to the project area.

The airport's ecological setting includes significant areas of native vegetation and habitats that are important for the conservation of several threatened species and ecological communities. Table B5.2 of the MDP identified the following eight fauna species that are considered threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) which have either been identified as previously recorded, or as having a medium to high likelihood of occurring within the M3R project disturbance footprint:

- **Growling Grass Frog** (*Litoria raniformis*) – Vulnerable.
- **Golden Sun Moth** (*Synemon plana*) – Vulnerable.
- **Striped Legless Lizard** (*Delma impar*) – Vulnerable.
- **Swift Parrot** (*Lathamus discolor*) – Critically Endangered.
- **Australian Grayling** (*Prototroctes maraena*) – Vulnerable.
- **Grey-headed Flying-fox** (*Pteropus policephalus*) – Vulnerable.
- **Gang-gang Cockatoo** (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*) – Endangered.
- **White-throated Needletail** (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) – Vulnerable

During the MDP approval process, significant impact assessments were conducted for these species based on the likely impact of the construction activities. The outcome of the assessments (detailed in Section B5.6.3.1 of the MDP) found it likely that significant impacts would occur to the Golden Sun Moth, Swift Parrot and the Arundel Creek population of the Growling Grass Frog. A significant impact was considered unlikely to occur to the other five threatened species assessed.

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Table B5.4 of the MDP details the following EPBC Act listed threatened ecological communities known to occur in the project area. Following site survey, the Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands were not recorded in the M3R project disturbance footprint.

- **Grey Box (*Eucalyptus macrocarpa*) Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland of South-eastern Australia** – Endangered.
- **Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain** – Critically Endangered.
- **Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains** – Critically Endangered.

Table B5.2 and Table B5.4 of the MDP also list numerous fauna species and ecological communities of state-significance respectively, which may be threatened during **Main Works**. However, it was not considered necessary to undertake targeted surveys and significant impact assessments for these species and communities as the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1998* (FFG Act) does not apply to Commonwealth land at Melbourne Airport.

Table 2-1 below describes the significant fauna species and ecological communities which will likely be impacted by the Main Works at the airport. The flora, fauna and ecological communities recorded are listed in **Appendix E**.

Table 2-1: M3R project significant flora and fauna species

Species	Description	Reference Photo
FAUNA		
Golden Sun Moth Habitat (<i>Synemon plana</i>)	The Golden Sun Moth (<i>Synemon plana</i>) is a vulnerable species that inhabits discrete areas of grassland at Melbourne Airport. The moth's habitat is characterized by the presence of native grasses, particularly Wallaby Grass (<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.), which the larvae feed on. The Golden Sun Moth is an important indicator species for the health of grassland ecosystems, and its presence highlights the ecological value of the grasslands at Melbourne Airport.	 Source: https://ecavic.org.au/webinar-ffg-act-reform-implications-of-the-new-threatened-list-and-other-changes-to-victorias-key-biodiversity-legislation/

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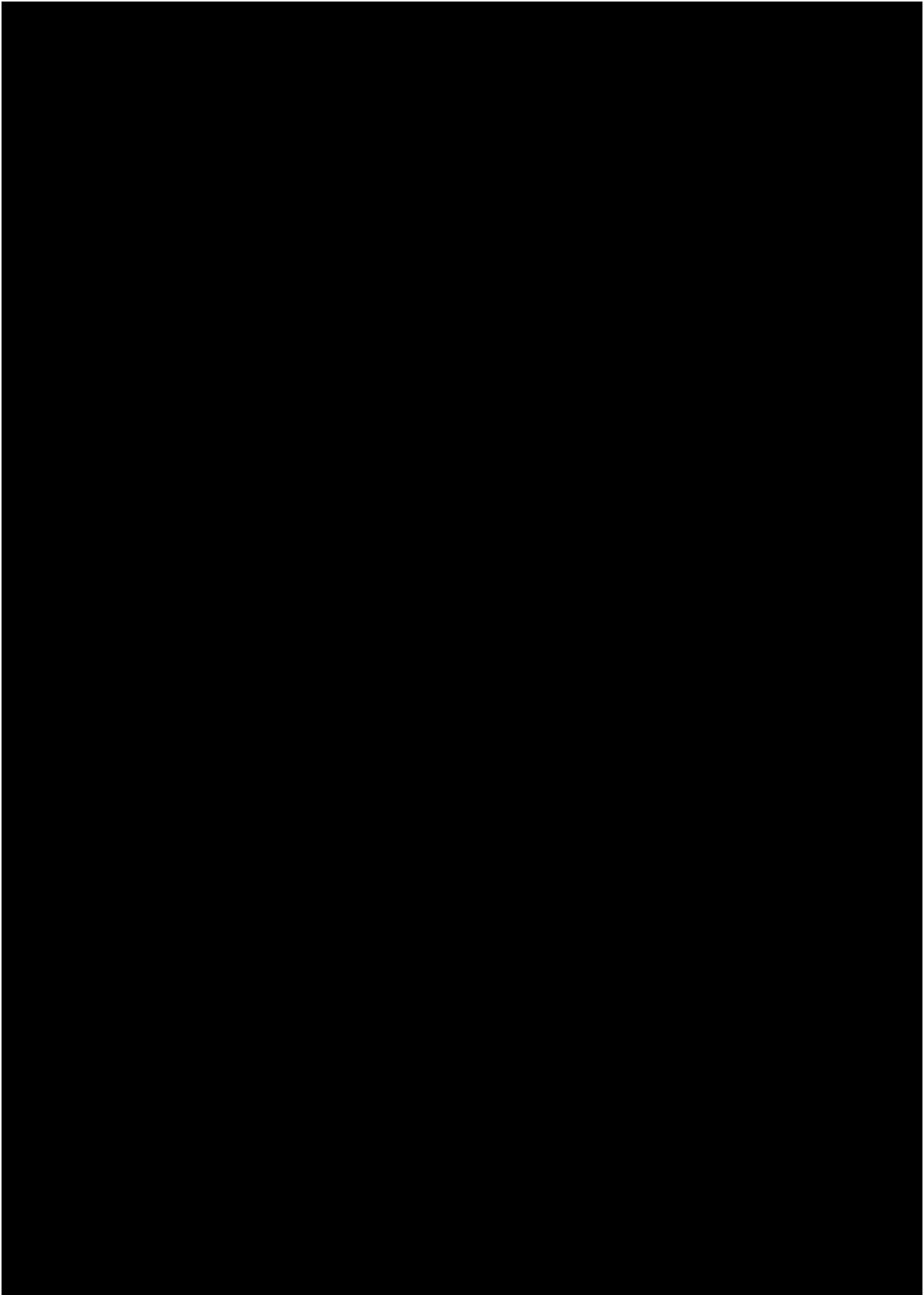
Species	Description	Reference Photo
Growling Grass Frog <i>(Litoria raniformis)</i>	A vulnerable species found at Melbourne Airport. This frog inhabits wetlands and water bodies within the airport area, including Arundel Creek. The frog's habitat is characterized by the presence of aquatic vegetation and permanent or semi-permanent water bodies. The Growling Grass Frog is an important species for wetland ecosystems, and its conservation is crucial for maintaining the ecological integrity of these habitats.	 Source: https://www.cardinia.vic.gov.au/info/20003/pets_and_animals/314/growling_g_grass_frog
Swift Parrot <i>(Lathamus discolor)</i>	A critically endangered species that migrates to Melbourne Airport during the winter months. The parrot relies on the flowering eucalypts within the Grey Box Grassy Woodlands for food. The preservation of these woodlands is essential for providing habitat for the Swift Parrot during its migration. The presence of the Swift Parrot at Melbourne Airport underscores the importance of conserving these woodlands for the survival of this species.	 Source: https://www.fortysouth.com.au/wilderness/saving-the-worlds-fastest-parrot
FLORA		
Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands of South-eastern Australia	A key ecological community within the Melbourne Airport Estate. This community is characterized by the presence of Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>) trees, which form an open canopy over a diverse understorey of grasses and herbs. The woodlands provide important habitat for a variety of fauna, including birds, mammals, and invertebrates. The derived grasslands, which result from the clearing of woodlands, also support a range of native species and are important for maintaining biodiversity in the region.	 Source: https://www.geckoclan.com.au/project/greybox-grassy-woodlands-project/

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Species	Description	Reference Photo
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	A significant ecological community found at Melbourne Airport. This grassland is characterized by a diverse assemblage of native grasses and herbs, and it provides critical habitat for several threatened species. The grassland can support a range of fauna, including the Golden Sun Moth, which relies on the native grasses for its life cycle. The preservation of this grassland is essential for the conservation of the species that depend on it.	 Source: Melbourne Airport's Third Runway Project Ecology Technical Report (Biosis, 2023)

The distribution of native vegetation and fauna habitats within the M3R project disturbance footprint is presented in **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 2-2** below.

Refer to Chapter B5 (Ecology) of the MDP, available on the [Melbourne Airport's website](#), for further details on ecological values present within the M3R project area including findings of ecology surveys and significance assessment of the project's likely impacts on threatened species, ecological communities, listed migratory species and relevant ecological features on the Commonwealth land, undertaken by APAM to fulfill the requirements of the Airports Act and the EPBC Act.



**Figure 2-1: Native vegetation in the impact area of the Melbourne Airport Third Runway
(update to MDP Figure B5.17)**

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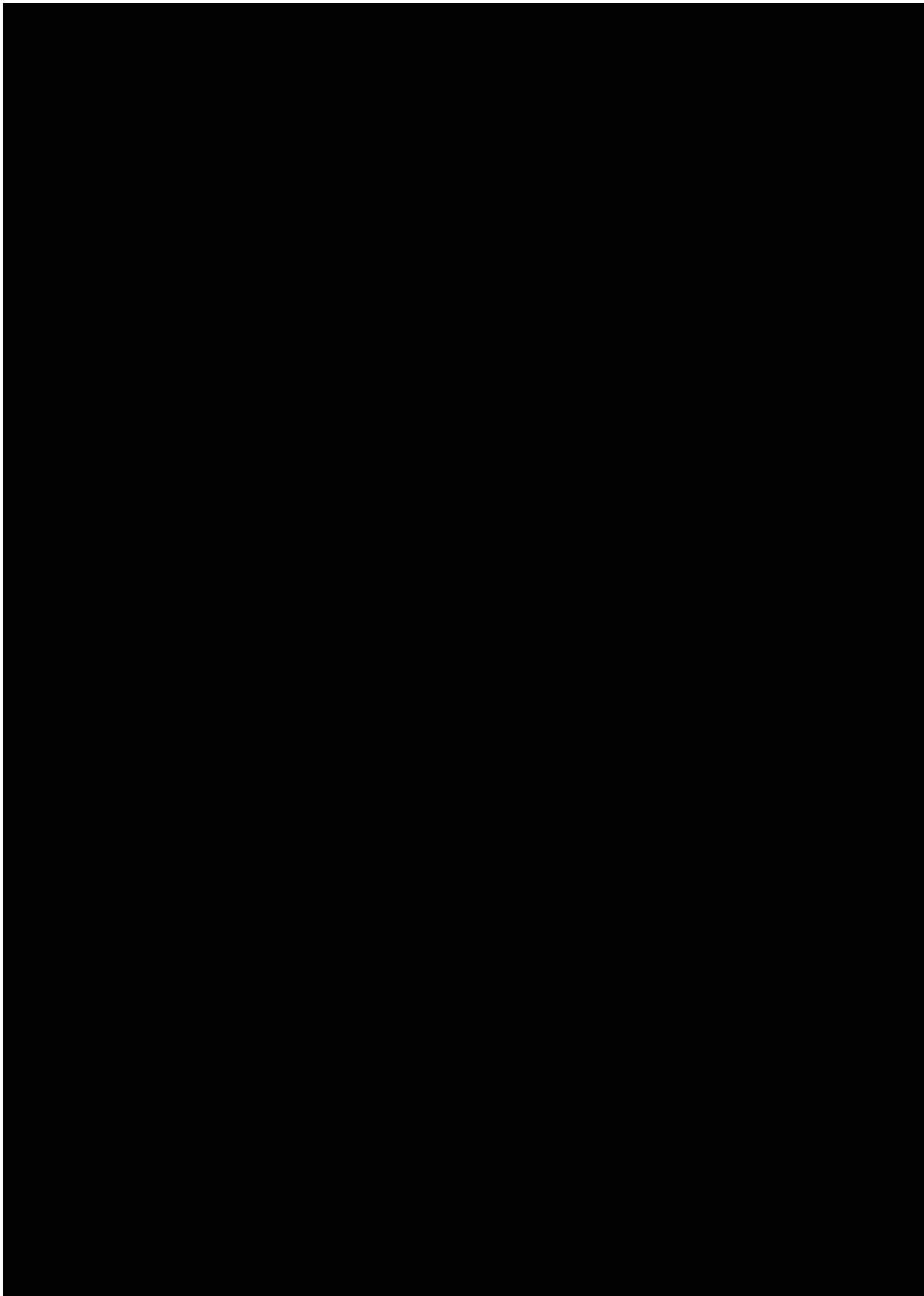


Figure 2-2: EPBC Act listed species habitat in the project area for the Melbourne Airport Third Runway (update to MDP Figure B5.19)

2.2 Project Construction

Construction of M3R will take place over a four to five-year period and the construction will be staged to limit the impact on active airport activities. The project construction program is separated into three work packages as follows:

- **Preliminary Works**
- **Early Works**
- **Main Works.**

Refer to Section 2.2 of the CEMP for a summary of the scope of works for each package.

Note that this FFMP is applicable to the M3R **Main Works** package only.

2.3 Key Flora and Fauna Issues Requiring Management

A Part 13 Permit under the EPBC Act has been issued for the project, with the permit conditions detailed further in **Section 3.2**. The permit imposes strict clearance limits on the following EPBC Act listed threatened species and ecological communities:

- No more than 90.49 hectares of Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (NTGVVP);
- No more than 78.74 hectares of Grey Box Grassy Woodlands (GBW) and Derived Grasslands of South-eastern Australia;
- No more than 68.02 hectares of Swift Parrot habitat;
- No more than 64.34 hectares of Growling Grass Frog (GGF) habitat;
- No more than 9.75 hectares of Golden Sun Moth (GSM) habitat.

Other species classified as threatened under the EPBC Act (discussed in **Section 2.1**) such as the Grey-headed Flying Fox and Gang-gang Cockatoo are transient and are not as dependent on the specific habitats found within the project area. For example, the Grey-headed Flying Fox is a migratory species and the Gang-gang Cockatoo's habitat requirements are not as specific or limited within the project area. Therefore, there are no specific limits on the clearing of their habitats. These species occasionally may enter the project area. However, significant impacts on these species are not expected as a result of the project activities.

Without appropriate and robust flora, fauna and weed management procedures and controls, the following key risks are identified for the project:

- Improper management of materials could result in the spread of invasive species as well as erosion and water pollution resulting in degradation of the ecological integrity of the region.
- Ground disturbance activities and movement of machinery have the potential to spread weeds and facilitate the establishment of weeds not previously present.
- Placement of material stockpiles, vehicle parking and machinery storage on sensitive ecological receptors resulting in loss of flora and fauna habitats.
- Clearing of vegetation and earthworks may result in direct injury or mortality to fauna present across the Melbourne Airport estate.
- Inadequate tracking and demarcation of ecologically sensitive areas approved for clearing resulting in the potential loss of fauna nesting and biodiversity values, loss of vegetation which was not proposed to be cleared and contravention of the regulatory requirements of the Part 13 Permit.
- Vegetation Protection Zones and Tree Protection Zones not being established or insufficiently maintained presenting a potential risk to fauna and flora in the area.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Specific Exclusion Areas and a Contractor Site Boundary within the project disturbance footprint have been defined by APAM for the **Main Works** due to legacy contamination, proximity to operations, or the need to protect ecological and other site values. Locations are shown in Section 2.1.10 of the CEMP.

A list of biodiversity values that require management in addition to MNES is included in **Appendix E**.

2.4 Existing Weeds

A number of invasive weed species are already established within the M3R project disturbance footprint and local area (e.g. infestations of Serrated Tussock and Chilean Needle-grass). Ecological surveys have identified a number of weed species within the M3R disturbance footprint including listed species under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CALP Act), the *Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) List* and the *Weeds at the Early Stage of Invasion (WESI) List*. A list of recorded species within the Project Area is included in **Appendix E**.

Management of these weed species during construction of M3R will assist with the protection of the ecological diversity of the Melbourne Airport Estate, which supports a diverse range of native vegetation and threatened species. An M3R specific Weed Management Plan has been prepared by APAM order to manage the risk that invasive weeds pose during construction, and is included as **Appendix F**.

The Weed Management Plan outlines specific areas termed Weed Hygiene Zones within the disturbance footprint where additional hygiene controls are necessary to mitigate the risk of spreading 'HIGH' priority weeds such as Silverleaf Nightshade. The Contractor must include the additional requirements detailed in the Weed Management Plan in their FFMP.

It is noted that any vegetation reinstated within the airside estate must be undertaken in accordance with airside standards, in particular MAS-CVL-001 Grassing (Airside).

2.5 Discovery of Unexpected Flora and Fauna

Where there is a discovery of unexpected flora and fauna on-site, the contractor shall suspend works in the immediate area and notify the relevant APAM / contractor representative. Subsequent management actions shall be determined in consultation with APAM Environment and Sustainability Team and, depending on the nature of the discovery, suitably qualified professionals may be engaged for further advice and may include relocation or removal flora or fauna. All management actions and any accidental native fauna injuries or deaths must be reported to APAM.

2.6 Buffer Zones

In accordance with the Principal's Project Requirements (PPR), the following minimum buffer distances detailed in **Table 2-2** below must be observed when working around ecologically sensitive areas. No-go fencing must be placed at the buffer location to reduce any ambiguity.

Table 2-2 Ecologically Sensitive Areas Buffer Zones

Area Type	Walking Site Inspection / Driving Buffer	Excavator Buffer	Geotechnical Drilling Buffer ²	Earthworks and Topsoil Storage Buffer
GGF	1 m	10 m	5 m	10 m
Golden Sun Moth	1 m	10 m	5 m	10 m
Swift Parrot	1 m	10 m	5 m	10 m

² The geotechnical drilling works scope will be completed during Preliminary and Early Works.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Area Type	Walking Site Inspection / Driving Buffer	Excavator Buffer	Geotechnical Drilling Buffer ²	Earthworks and Topsoil Storage Buffer
<i>Grey Box Woodlands (along access tracks)</i>	1 m	10 m	5 m	10 m
<i>EPBC Vegetation</i>	1 m	10 m	5 m	10 m
<i>EVC Vegetation</i>	1 m	10 m	5 m	10 m

3.0 RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Appendix C of the CEMP contains a list of the key Commonwealth and State Environmental Acts, Regulations and guidelines relevant to the M3R project construction.

The following sections contain:

- Reference to specific Melbourne Airport plans that will support implementation of this FFMP in accordance with the M3R approvals, and
- M3R conditions of approval and commitments specific to this FFMP, along with a statement of how the requirement has been addressed herein.

3.1 M3R MDP Conditions of Approval

Table 3-1 presents the specific conditions of the MDP relevant to this FFMP as prescribed in the Conditions of Approval which must be implemented by APAM and Contractors. The overall conditions are provided in the CEMP.

The requirements for offsetting of impacts associated with M3R are being managed separately by APAM in accordance with the Offset Management Strategy, and compliance in meeting the associated MDP conditions of approval are not part of the scope of this FFMP.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Table 3-1 M3R MDP Conditions of Approval Relevant to the FFMP

Condition	Requirement	Compliance Statement
7.4	The environmental management plans outlined in Attachment C [of the Conditions of Approval] are to clearly articulate which Works are considered M3R Preliminary Works, M3R Early Works and M3R Main Works, including consideration of any other Works that may be required.	Section 2.2 of the CEMP articulates which works are considered Main Works. Table 2-3 includes summary of specific works tasks that may impact on flora and fauna.
7.9	To avoid and mitigate harm to protected matters, APAM must not clear: (a) Outside the impact area; (b) More than 78.74 hectares (ha) of Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands of South-eastern Australia; (c) More than 90.49 ha of Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain; (d) More than 9.75 ha of Golden Sun Moth habitat; (e) More than 64.34 ha of Growling Grass Frog habitat; and (f) More than 68.02 ha of Swift Parrot habitat.	These limits on clearance will be implemented during the detailed design process. Implementation of the monitoring and ecological protection control measures detailed in this FFMP will ensure these clearance limits are maintained.
7.10	To avoid and mitigate harm to Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands of South-eastern Australia and Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain within the impact area, APAM must: (a) Install temporary exclusion fencing around all retained area of native vegetation within the impact area; (b) Ensure material stockpiles, vehicle parking and machinery storage within the impact area are only located within areas which are cleared or are proposed to be cleared.	Controls FF2, FF15, FF22-36 and FF39.
7.11	To avoid and mitigate harm to fauna within the Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands of South-eastern Australia, APAM must prepare a Fauna Management Plan.	This document.
7.12	The Fauna Management Plan must be consistent with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines.	Compliance with the DCCEEW EMP Requirements is detailed in Appendix A .
7.13	The approval holder must implement the Fauna Management Plan prior to any impact to the Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands of South Eastern Australia and must continue to implement the Fauna Management Plan until the expiry date of this approval.	This FFMP will be implemented by APAM and the Contractor throughout the duration of Main Works phases of the M3R project.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Condition	Requirement	Compliance Statement
Attachment C	As soon as practical after APAM receives endorsement of the Flora Management Plan from an Independent Environmental Assessor under Condition 7.2(a), APAM must submit that plan to the AEO and receive written approval of the AEO as per Attachment C [of the Conditions of Approval] of these conditions. The Flora Management Plan may include but is not limited to the identification of impacts to listed species and non-listed species, management and monitoring, the identification of no-go areas, training and education and awareness tools for site contractors and procedures for unexpected finds. Detailing construction hygiene measures to mitigate potential spread of weeds or diseases.	Predicted impacts from Preliminary and Early works are described in Section 2.3; and monitoring in Section 6.0. Environmental controls, including response to unexpected fauna finds are in Section 5.0, and Appendix C. Training and induction are included in the CEMP Section 7.0.
Attachment C	As soon as practical after APAM receives endorsement of the Fauna and Fauna Habitats Management Plan from an Independent Environmental Assessor under Condition 7.2(a), APAM must submit that plan to the AEO and receive written approval of the AEO as per Attachment C [of the Conditions of Approval] of these conditions. Fauna and Fauna Habitats Management Plan may include but is not limited to pest species management and with reference to the MDP Chapter B5 Ecology. This plan may be combined with Flora Management Plan above.	Included in Section 5.0.

3.2 Part 13 Permit

A Part 13 Permit (E2024/0235, dated 21 January 2025) was issued to APAM under the EPBC Act for the project.

The following are conditions and commitments relating to each of the Part 13 approval conditions, relevant to this FFMP. It is noted this FFMP is applicable to the construction activities associated with **Main Works** only.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Table 3-2 Part 13 Approval Conditions Relevant to the FFMP

Condition	Requirement	Compliance Statement
1.	To avoid and mitigate harm to protected matters, the permit holder must not: (a) Take the Action outside the impact area (b) Clear as part of the Action outside the impact area.	The project area shall be delineated via survey and construction boundary fencing to ensure no action is taken outside the impact area.
2.	To avoid and mitigate harm to protected matters , the permit holder must not clear : (a) More than 78.74 hectares (ha) Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands of South-eastern Australia (b) More than 90.49 ha of Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (c) More than 9.75 ha of Golden Sun Moth habitat (d) More than 64.34 ha of Growling Grass Frog habitat (e) More than 68.02 ha of Swift Parrot habitat .	The primary control to meet the clearance limits is incorporated into the detailed design process. Implementation of the monitoring and ecological protection control measures detailed in this FFMP will ensure these clearance limits are maintained.
3.	To avoid and mitigate harm to Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands of South-eastern Australia and Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain within the impact area, the permit holder must: (a) Install temporary exclusion fencing around all retained areas of native vegetation within the impact area , and (b) Ensure material stockpiles, vehicle parking and machinery storage within the impact area are only located within areas which are cleared or are approved by this permit to be cleared .	Controls FF2, FF15, FF22-36 and FF39.
11.	Within 10 business days of DITRDCA approving the Fauna Management Plan required by conditions 7.11 to 7.13 of the MDP Approval, the permit holder must submit a copy of the Fauna Management Plan approved by the DITRDCA electronically to the department.	Reporting to DITRDCA is addressed in Section 6.3 .

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Condition	Requirement	Compliance Statement
12.	The permit holder must commence implementing the Fauna Management Plan prior to the permitted Action causing any impact to the Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Grasslands of South-eastern Australia and must continue to implement the Fauna Management Plan until the expiry date of the MDP Approval.	This FFMP will be implemented by APAM and the Contractor throughout the duration of the Main Works phases of the M3R project.

3.3 MDP Commitments

The following are the specific commitments relevant to this FFMP as prescribed in the MDP which must be implemented by APAM and Contractors. The overall MDP commitments are provided in CEMP.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Table 3-3: MDP Commitments Relevant to the FFMP

Section	Reference	Commitment	Compliance Statement
B3.6	Table B3.7	Management of weeds in accordance with Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	This FFMP.
B3.7	Table B3.8	The storage and management of green waste has the potential to lead to pest plant species and pathogens being spread across the site if not handled appropriately. To mitigate this risk, a CEMP and weed management plan will be developed which will include measures to reduce the magnitude of potential impact to either minor or negligible, on the basis that the risks of spread of pest plants and pathogens should be eliminated thereby reducing the potential environmental impacts. Temporary storage of green waste will be managed with appropriate measures implemented to limit the spread of seeds or pathogens from storage area. The CEMP and weed management plan will also incorporate any green waste that is re-used onsite as mulch, salvaged habitat or erosion control is tested to verify that any waste re-used is stored appropriately and is suitable for its intended re-use.	As per MDP Conditions (Attachment C) weed management plan requirements are included in this plan and the M3R project specific Weed Management Plan included as Appendix F of this FFMP. Controls FF42-43, FF60-73. Refer also to MMMP and CEMP Waste controls for reuse of green waste on site
B5.7.1.3	Paragraph 1	Post-construction rehabilitation of the development footprint will focus on establishing an erosion resistant ground condition. This will require a program of revegetation, erosion control, targeted weed management and ongoing monitoring.	Controls FF49-59. Refer also to CEMP Landscape and Visual Amenity section.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Section	Reference	Commitment	Compliance Statement
B5.7.1.3	Paragraph 3	Ongoing monitoring will include an assessment of the following: ■ New weed infestations (particularly consisting of existing high threat species) and the establishment of new weed species. ■ Success of rehabilitation strategies designed to achieve ecological outcomes, such as connecting fauna habitats or areas of native vegetation. The assessment will address the success rates of revegetation programs to ensure suitable species are used and planting densities are maintained. ■ Effectiveness of weed control programs implemented. ■ Effectiveness of erosion control measures implemented.	Section 6.0 includes these monitoring requirements. NOTES: ■ Regarding MDP wording "<i>Success of rehabilitation strategies designed to achieve ecological outcomes, such as connecting fauna habitats or areas of native vegetation. The assessment will address the success rates of revegetation programs to ensure suitable species are used and planting densities are maintained</i>". This text in the MDP is a general reference to the environmentally significant areas that APAM have identified as part of the long term rehabilitation programs for identified High Priority areas e.g. green wedge connectivity areas including Moonee Ponds Creek and Deep Creek (these are identified objectives and targets in the Melbourne Airport's Master Plan and Airport Environment Strategy (AES) and are reported on in the Annual Environment Report (AER).

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Section	Reference	Commitment	Compliance Statement
B5.6.2.5	Table B5.19	A number of invasive species are already established within the project area and local area. For example, infestations of Serrated Tussock and Chilean Needle-grass are currently common in the local area. Nevertheless, there is potential for invasive species, particularly novel high threat weeds not previously recorded within the project area, to be introduced during construction and operation of the project. There is also the potential for construction activities to further spread established weeds. During construction, this potential will be minimised by adopting a vehicle and machinery hygiene procedure, to ensure all vehicles and machinery that arrive at the project area are free of soil and other material that may contain weed propagules.	Controls FF60-73.
B5.6.3	Table B5.24	Strict hygiene protocols are to be established to ensure Chytrid fungus is not introduced downstream.	Controls FF60-73. Appendix D.
B5.6.3	Table B5.25	No Australian Grayling breeding population occurs within the project area and downstream impacts are to be managed through the implementation of a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP), so that outflow and sediment rates remain at base levels.	Impacts to Surface Water during construction will be managed in accordance with the SECMP.
B5.7.1.1	Paragraph 1	The key measure for reducing M3R's impacts on ecological values within the project area is to minimise the removal of native vegetation and fauna habitat wherever possible (given the size and scale of the project, complete avoidance of impacts to ecological values is not possible.)	Controls FF1, FF9-14, FF24, FF33, FF39, FF45-48.
B5.7.1.2	Paragraph 1	Measures to mitigate and manage impacts on ecological values will be detailed in a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) prepared before construction in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (DoE, 2014), the Melbourne Airport Environmental Management Plan (APAM, 2021), and the Melbourne Airport PFAS Management Framework (APAM, 2022).	This document.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Section	Reference	Commitment	Compliance Statement
B5.7.1.2	Paragraph 3	The CEMP will document all processes and management strategies to minimise and/or prevent impacts on ecological values. Implementation of the CEMP will limit impacts to the impact area, and all downstream impacts will be considered negligible. The CEMP will include detail on the following mitigation and management strategies: ■ Protection of EPBC Act listed communities (NTGVVP and Grey Box Woodland) and other areas of native vegetation that are to be retained within and adjacent to the project area. Exclusion fencing will be erected to protect these areas and identified with appropriate signage such as 'Environmental Protection Area' or 'No-go zone' at regular intervals along the fence line. Access to and from the project area will be restricted to the impact footprint identified within this assessment. Traversing native and introduced grasslands outside of this impact footprint will be strictly prohibited. ■ Locating all material stockpiles, vehicle parking and machinery storage within cleared areas or areas proposed for clearing, and not in areas of retained native vegetation. Stockpiles will be placed in appropriate areas inside the impact footprint. ■ Ensuring that all employees and contractors complete environmental inductions prior to undertaking works within the project area. ■ Implementation of strict hygiene protocols that reduces the risk of establishment of novel and/or high threat weeds or disease. High threat weeds are already established within the project area. The establishment of new high threat weeds, introduction of disease or spread of existing weeds from or around the project area will be mitigated through vehicle washdown procedures incorporated into the CEMP. ■ Incorporating measures for weed control, erosion control and surface water management into the project specific CEMP.	Section 5.0 for ecological controls, and Section 6.0 for monitoring. Impacts to Surface water management is addressed in the SWMP.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Section	Reference	Commitment	Compliance Statement
		■ A monitoring strategy will be developed to monitor rehabilitation outcomes post construction and monitor for establishment of new and emerging weeds within and adjacent to the impact area. ■ Development of a fauna management plan, particularly for works conducted within the Grey Box Woodland ecological community. The fauna management plan will outline the steps taken to minimise impacts on fauna, the process and steps involved in animal salvage as well as detailing emergency processes should an animal become injured during habitat removal and construction activities. ■ Continue to implement an ongoing surface water quality and stream health monitoring program to monitor whether there has been any negative impact on the health of waterways impacted by instream or riparian works associated with the project.	
B5.7.1.2	Paragraph 3	Measures to mitigate and manage impacts to ecological values will be detailed in a CEMP. This will contain a requirement for the monitoring of impact – in addition to reviews of mitigation measures and their effectiveness during construction – to ensure that the full extent of impacts is accurately documented, and that the nominated offsets meet the legislative requirements outlined in the offset management strategy for the project.	Refer to Section 6.0 for monitoring requirements to document areas of cleared habitat. Offset management is not relevant to the Main Works FFMP and is being addressed separately.
B12.8	Table B12.27	Minimise removal of vegetation within the Grey Box Woodland where possible outside of construction requirements	Control FF1.
MDP Supplementary Report	F3.5 – Paragraph 2	Detailed mitigation measures will be detailed in the project CEMP which will be developed after completion of the detailed design to ensure impacts to ecological receptors are minimised.	Controls FF1-73. The Contractor prepared CEMP will address this following APAM approval of the detailed design.
MDP Supplementary Report	F3.5 – Page 497, last dot point	M3R project will implement a detailed CEMP which will outline how ecological impacts will be mitigated, managed and monitored. It will include information on how ecological values will be restored or enhanced through rehabilitation and revegetation of the impact area.	Controls FF1-73.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Section	Reference	Commitment	Compliance Statement
Melbourne Airport CEMP Checklist	Section 7, Item 4	Landscaping plans are to be approved by the APAM Environment Team in advance.	Control FF49. Contractor to allow for sign-off by APAM team in CEMP / works plan.

3.4 APAM Approvals

3.4.1 Tree Removal Procedure

Removal of trees on Airport Property, outside of EPBC listed communities and the approved Part 13 Permit will require an approval in accordance with APAM procedure (Document ID: PP010-Tree-Removal Procedure) for removal where this is identified as a requirement by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.

Where an APAM Tree Removal Permit is requested to be submitted, removal must not occur until the relevant authorisation has been given by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.

This procedure is relevant to living native and exotic trees and areas of shrubs, ground covers/herbs and/or grasses at Melbourne Airport that are not within areas classified as MNES under the EPBC Act as specified by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. Where vegetation is required to be removed in an area classified as a MNES, an alternative approval process is required under the relevant legislation.

3.4.2 APAM Use of Part 13 Permit Form

Prior to undertaking activities in any of the following areas, the Contractor must complete the APAM Use of Part 13 Permit form which is required to monitor project scope clearing against EPBC Act (Permit E2024/0235) for impacts to the following:

- Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of south-eastern Australia (Grey Box Woodlands).
- Growling Grass Frog Habitat.
- Golden Sun Moth Habitat.
- Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (NTGVVP).
- Swift Parrot Habitat.

This form requires the Contractor to detail the location, scope and methodology of the proposed activity, and the estimated area of disturbance. The activity must only be carried out in accordance with the methods described in the permit application, with photos taken during and after works and the location and extent of the activity recorded (i.e. via handheld GPS).

These photos and location data for the activity must be provided to the APAM Environment & Sustainability Team within 10 days of activity completion. The APAM use of Part 13 Permit form is available on the [Melbourne Airport's website](#).

The form must be submitted to the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. No activity can be undertaken until approval of this form has been obtained by the APAM Environment and Sustainability team.

4.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISK

Melbourne Airport has been undertaking comprehensive risk assessment of the potential impacts associated with M3R since the inception of M3R and will continue through to project completion. Section 4.0 of the CEMP provides further information of the APAM corporate risk management framework, the M3R risk management framework and a **Main Works** construction risk assessment

The construction risk assessment, MDP commitments and Conditions of Approval and Part 13 Permit have all been used to inform and develop the environmental management controls in **Section 5.0** of this EMP. As specified in the CEMP, the Contractor will prepare its own detailed environmental risk assessment to further inform and tailor the environmental management controls to reflect the detailed design and proposed construction methods.

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5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

The following minimum environmental management controls have been prepared to address the potential issues and environmental risks associated with Flora and Fauna described in **Section 2.0**, in order to fulfil the performance objectives presented in **Section 2.4** of this FFMP.

The Contractor must implement the environmental management control measures prescribed in this FFMP unless it is specifically assigned to another party e.g. APAM. The Contractor may propose alternative control measures in its CEMP, for approval by APAM, provided that the alternative control measures will achieve the same or better outcome.

As mentioned in **Section 4.0**, Contractor shall identify additional mitigation measures required to avoid or minimise risk so far as reasonably practicable.

Table 5-1: Minimum environmental management controls for flora and fauna.

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
General			
FF	1	Plan works to minimise removal of vegetation within the Grey Box Woodland that is approved to be cleared where possible outside of construction requirements.	At all times.
FF	2	Material stockpiles, vehicle parking and machinery storage within the impact area shall only be located within areas which are cleared or are proposed to be cleared.	At all times.
FF	3	7 days prior to any works within paddocks and grazing areas, the Senior Environment Manager (Grounds & Conservation) must be contacted to seek advice regarding cattle movements and management.	Planning / approval stage.
FF	4	Landside gates must be locked immediately after entry/exit.	At all times.
FF	5	To avoid injury to fauna, all plant, vehicles and equipment must stay within designated areas/ roadways/ access tracks and must comply with any location specific speed limits.	At all times.
FF	6	- Contractor daily site inspections must ensure that no fauna is trapped within exclusion fencing. - If fauna (e.g. kangaroos) are encountered within work zones and/or trapped within exclusion fencing, APAM Environment and Sustainability Team must be contacted, who will coordinate with Wildlife Victoria to ensure its safe removal from the site. - Work that may cause harm to the animal must be suspended until the animal has moved on its own accord or been removed and relocated.	At all times.
FF	7	- Prior to undertaking any of the activities listed in Section 3.4.2, the Contractor is required to submit the Part 13 Permit Form to the APAM Environment and Sustainability team - No activity can be undertaken until approval of this form has been obtained from the APAM Environment and Sustainability team. The APAM use of Part 13 Permit form template is available on the Melbourne Airport's website.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	8	If sick, injured or deceased wildlife are encountered, the IOC: Melbourne Airport Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) [REDACTED] – must be contacted immediately. Report to APAM Environment and Sustainability Team must occur within 24 hours in accordance with control FF13.”	At all times
FF	9	- Damage to vegetated and/or landscaped areas outside of approved clearing areas and/or adjacent to the work site must be avoided. - If damage occurs, advice on remediation must be sought from the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. - Damage must also be reported to APAM as per the incident reporting process in CEMP Section 6.2.	At all times.
FF	10	Display fact sheets for significant flora and fauna in site offices and crib rooms.	At all times.
FF	11	- Prior to vehicle/plant access into identified fauna habitats and native vegetation and prior to site clearance of significant fauna habitats, a walkover in the presence of APAM Environment and Sustainability team and an ecologist is required. Refer also to <i>M3R Tree and Vegetation Removal Procedure</i> where this is identified as a requirement by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. - Unexpected finds will also be addressed during the site walkover.	Prior to entry into significant fauna habitats and native vegetation areas.
FF	12	During access to non-cleared GGF habitat areas, strict hygiene measures will be implemented to prevent spread of fungal diseases. Hygiene protocol measures are included as Appendix D.	At all times.
FF	13	All fauna interactions, relocations, injuries, or mortalities are to be reported to the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team within 24 hours.	At all times.
FF	14	- Exclusion fencing must be erected around Exclusion Areas within the M3R disturbance footprint prior to the commencement of works. These Exclusion Areas are detailed in Section 2.1.10 of the CEMP. - Weed hygiene zones with additional hygiene controls are required to be restricted areas during construction, with additional requirements for these zones detailed in the M3R specific Weed Management Plan (WMP) (Appendix F). - Access to these areas will be strictly prohibited at all times during construction without the approval of the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	At all times.
FF	15	All areas of vegetation cleared must be surveyed, tracked and logged. This data is to be progressively updated in a GIS layer for provision to APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
Bushfire Prevention and Fire Controls			
FF	16	- When working in heavily vegetated areas of Melbourne Airport, the Contractor must monitor bushfire weather forecasting and forewarning systems during bushfire risk periods. - This is of particular relevance where hot works are permitted. Hot works are not permitted during declared total fire ban periods.	At all times.
FF	17	Flammable material must not be stockpiled or stored near hot works activities (including vegetation stockpiles).	At all times.
FF	18	All personnel must comply with fire restrictions and hot works permitting procedures that apply for both Airside and Landside works.	At all times.
FF	19	No burning is permitted.	At all times.
FF	20	Works in fire prone areas must be assessed and planned prior to works commencing. Works must not proceed during times of Extreme or Code Red fire danger.	At all times.
FF	21	Construction equipment, such as earth moving machinery and water trucks, must be on stand-by at the site during works in high fire risk areas if fire control is required.	At all times.
Physical Protection of Flora and Fauna During Work			
<u>Vegetation Protection Zones (VPZ)</u>			
FF	22	- Construction boundaries must be marked out by a qualified surveyor and fenced along these boundaries to prevent over-clearing and/or to exclude wildlife. - Fencing must be 1.8 m in height with fixed posts to ensure fence stability. - Data and maps must be provided by the Contractor to APAM for approval prior to commencing installation of fencing and prior to commencement of works. - Establishment of construction boundary fencing must be undertaken in accordance with control FF32.	Prior to works.
FF	23	Construction boundary fencing must be assessed by APAM and Contractor Environmental Representatives prior to commencement of works to ensure that it has been established in accordance with control FF21.	Prior to works.
FF	24	- Construction boundary fencing integrity must be maintained throughout construction works. - Checking of fencing integrity must be undertaken, at a minimum, as part of the Contractor daily site inspections and APAM/AEO fortnightly inspections.	At all times.
FF	25	Vegetation Protection Zones (VPZ) must be established and regularly monitored and maintained to protect all significant flora, fauna and habitat on or adjacent to the work site.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	26	Each VPZ must be established prior to works commencing. VPZ for bulk earthworks and stockpiles (soils and green waste) must be positioned at least 10 m from the areas requiring protection. This separation distance must be confirmed by a qualified surveyor.	Prior to works.
FF	27	A representative of the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team must sign off on the VPZ before works can proceed. In some cases, verification of the VPZ location by a suitably qualified ecologist may be initiated by APAM, and recommendations implemented as per ecologist advice.	Prior to works.
FF	28	Vegetation protection fencing must be clearly signed with "Vegetation Protection Area – No Unauthorised personnel, Materials or Equipment beyond this point" or similar.	At all times.
FF	29	- Vegetation protection fencing must be installed from the construction site side with all waste materials removed immediately. - Vegetation inside the zone must not be impacted by the installation (or removal) of fencing.	At all times.
FF	30	Traversing through a VPZ is strictly prohibited.	At all times.
FF	31	Vegetation protection fencing is not to be removed or relocated without prior approval from the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	At all times.
FF	32	Any unauthorised breaches into the VPZ must be reported immediately to the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	As required.
<u>Tree Protection Zones (TPZs)</u>			
FF	33	- Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) must be established to protect all trees to be retained on or adjacent to the site prior to works commencing as approved by APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. - A suitably qualified arborist (minimum AQF level 5) must assess TPZ for heritage/significant trees to be retained. - Where an arborist is engaged, mapping for TPZ installation must be provided to APAM, and associated management measures implemented in accordance with arborist recommendations.	Prior to works.
FF	34	The radius of a TPZ is calculated by multiplying the trunk diameter at breast height (measured at 1.4m from the ground) by 12. The radius of a TPZ where not determined by an arborist must be a minimum of 15m.	At all times.
FF	35	A TPZ must be delineated by vegetation protection fencing (e.g. star pickets with safety flagging).	At all times.
FF	36	There must be no disturbance within a TPZ and no damage to the bark, roots and limbs of trees and shrubs to be retained.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
<i>Fauna protection in work areas</i>			
FF	37	Excavations are to be covered if left overnight to prevent fauna becoming trapped, or suitable escape ramp installed in case of entrapment.	At all times.
FF	38	Work areas must be managed to reduce the risk of attracting wildlife (e.g. minimise exposed areas, prevent ponding of water on site, waste bins to be covered).	At all times.
Vegetation removal			
FF	39	All tree and vegetation removal works must be in accordance with M3R MDP approval and Part 3 Permit, and where specified, the <i>Melbourne Airport Removal and Replacement of Vegetation on Airport Property Procedure</i> (EMS Document No. PP010), as well as the <i>M3R Tree and Vegetation Removal Procedure</i>.	At all times.
FF	40	- Prior to <u>any</u> vegetation and tree clearance, all trees, in particular hollow bearing trees and logs, and any other potentially significant fauna habitat areas, must be identified and inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist (approved by APAM) during a site walkover prior to commencement of works. The pre-clearance site walkover is to be undertaken at least one month prior to commencement of works. - The ecologist is to identify potential fauna nesting and identification and protection of biodiversity values, including areas where fauna relocations may be required prior to clearing works including ground dwelling herpetofauna such as frogs, lizards and snakes in accordance with the Wildlife Act 1975. Where possible, habitat trees and features such as hollow logs must be retained or relocated to an area approved by APAM. - The ecologist walk over report must include specific comments and any required management actions arising from the pre-clearance survey of known significant vegetation and fauna habitat areas (e.g. habitat trees and mapped known Growling Grass Frog breeding areas) for the Growling Grass Frog, Golden Sun Moth and Swift Parrot, and identification and protection of biodiversity values. It shall also provide recommendations and required management actions, as necessary, for any other areas of potential habitat planned for clearance. - The ecologist is to provide a copy of the site walk over report and required management actions to the Contractor and APAM at least 14 days prior to commencement of works to allow sufficient time for APAM review and to provide any feedback on proposed mitigation measures.	Pre-clearing.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	41	- An ecologist must be present on the on the first day of vegetation clearing of known significant fauna habitat areas, or another timeframe approved by APAM. This may be for the duration of vegetation clearing of significant and known fauna habitat. - The required management actions identified by the suitably qualified ecologist in the pre-clearance survey report, as agreed to by APAM must be implemented prior to works commencing, or during works, as required.	Before and during clearing.
FF	42	- Woody waste and green waste (tree trunks / branches, but not woody weeds) must be either: - transported to another location within the Melbourne Airport Estate (e.g. use large tree trunks or logs within the onsite and offsite Grey Box Woodland offset sites, or high-value APAM conservation areas such as Deep Creek and Moonee Ponds Creek lines) approved by the APAM Senior Environment Manager – Biodiversity & Conservation, or. - mulched and reused within the project area (e.g. through incorporation into earthen mounds / batters), in consultation with the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. - Note that green waste with entrained soils shall be assumed to be PFAS impacted due to incorporation of PFAS impacted site soils.	At all times.
FF	43	- All other green waste (cuttings, weeds etc.) must be transported off-site to a suitably licensed recycling or disposal facility. Any temporary storage of green waste must be managed: - With appropriate measures (i.e. stored in skip bins or on a paved surface) to limit the spread of seeds or pathogens from the storage area, noting that CaLP Act listed weeds have restriction with being transported off site, and - To prevent impacts from potential PFAS soils in accordance with the PFAS Management Plan.	At all times.
FF	44	Tree removal including the pruning of limbs of trees to be retained outside of the M3R disturbance footprint must only be performed by a suitably qualified arborist.	At all times.
FF	45	Tree felling methods must minimise impacts to fauna.	
FF	46	APAM Tree Removal Permit must be obtained prior to vegetation removal for areas outside of the Part 13 permitted areas e.g. Grey Box Woodland. Any specific environmental management measures outlined in the permits must be adhered to during the works.	Prior to and during works.
FF	47	Ensure all measures are taken to encourage native fauna to relocate from the area prior to vegetation removal work. The APAM Environment and Sustainability Team may request that a suitably qualified and experienced fauna expert (wildlife handler) be present during the removal works.	At all times
FF	48	Any vegetation reinstatement for grassed areas within the airside estate must be undertaken in accordance with airside standards, in particular <i>MAS-CVL-001 Grassing (Airside)</i>.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
Revegetation of Disturbed Land			
FF	49	- Landscaping plans must be submitted to the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team for approval prior to any rehabilitation/revegetation works commencing and must give consideration to the following: - All landscaping works are to align with a Modern Australian Native Landscape design incorporating non-invasive, low maintenance and drought resistance plant species. - M3R design requirements as provided to the Contractor including but not limited to the Earthworks design packages. - All plants growing to a height of greater than 3 metres must be assessed for potential bird/bat attraction.	Prior to works.
FF	50	Revegetation works must be undertaken for all work areas that are impacted by vegetation removal as specified by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	At all times.
FF	51	Rehabilitation and revegetation works must be undertaken progressively.	At all times.
FF	52	Trees and shrubs must be planted appropriately. Refer to Appendix B for guidance.	At all times.
FF	53	Adequate stabilisation must be maintained across disturbed surfaces until revegetation works are complete and plant cover is established. Refer to erosion and sediment control requirements in the SECMP.	At all times.
FF	54	- Any site won topsoil must be assessed for weed status prior to reuse. - Weed management actions may be identified by APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	Rehabilitation stage.
FF	55	- Following topsoil replacement within the landside estate, grass seeding shall be conducted to re-establish grass cover. Hydroseeding is the recommended method, however other methods such as direct seeding in combination with a soil binder can be used subject to approval by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. The approved landside grass species mix for seeding (and minimum application rates) is made up of the following: 50% Sheeps Fescue (40kg/ha). 25% Creeping Red Fescue (20kg/ha). 25% Vic Perennial Rye (20kg/ha).	Rehabilitation stage.
FF	56	- Seeding must not be conducted during summer months unless an APAM Environment and Sustainability Team approved watering regime is put in place to ensure grass cover is re-established. - Seeded areas must be monitored and watered regularly to ensure establishment rates are adequate, in accordance with contractual requirements. - Monitoring of grass establishment must be documented and provided to APAM upon request.	Rehabilitation stage.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	57	Fertiliser may be used during revegetation subject to approval from the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	Rehabilitation stage.
FF	58	- Any weeds that impact on grass establishment must be treated as per the controls outlined in this section. - Weed growth cannot be counted towards vegetation establishment unless approved by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	Rehabilitation stage.
FF	59	Green waste that is re-used onsite (i.e. as mulch, salvaged habitat or erosion control) must be verified by APAM Environment and Sustainability Team that is suitable for its intended reuse prior to application.	At all times.
Weed and pest control			
FF	60	Work zones must be regularly inspected by a suitably qualified person for presence of weeds and pest animals (e.g. rabbits and foxes), in accordance with Section 7.3.1 of the CEMP.	At all times.
FF	61	- The Contractor must manage weeds within the M3R Disturbance footprint using the appropriate methodology at the appropriate time detailed in the WMP (Appendix F). - Implementation of these weed controls must only be carried out by suitably qualified personnel. The Contractor must notify APAM's Environment and Sustainability Team one week prior to the implementation of any of these methods.	At all times.
FF	62	All construction activities within Weed Hygiene Zones must comply with the requirements outlined in the WMP (Appendix F).	At all times.
FF	63	In the event a 'HIGH' priority weed species is unexpectedly encountered during construction, or a species of weed which has not previously been encountered at the Melbourne Airport Estate is observed, the Contractor must comply with the Unexpected Finds Procedure detailed in the WMP (Appendix F).	At all times.
FF	64	Reuse of topsoil and other materials from Weed Hygiene Zones is strictly prohibited.	At all times.
FF	65	Prohibited weeds identified within the works area must be managed in accordance with the CaLP Act. For example, eradication for Prohibited weeds and growth and spread of regionally controlled weeds must be prevented.	At all times.
FF	66	Work zones must be kept free from pest animals such as rodents or foxes for the duration of the works, reinstatement and any maintenance period, as approved by APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	At all times.
FF	67	Any weed or pest animal management must be undertaken within the works area by using best practice management techniques, as approved by APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	68	■ Weed prevention measures must be undertaken, including the following: a) All personnel must be trained in issues relating to weed hygiene during the site induction. b) Slashing must not occur when targeted weeds are setting seed. c) Shade-cloth must be installed on perimeter fencing to prevent spread of wind-blown weed seeds where requested by the APAM Environmental and Sustainability Team. ■ Weed management works must be planned and undertaken in the sequence of low to high risk weed presence, as identified during site walkover and approved by APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	At all times.
FF	69	■ Weed and pest control activities must be done in accordance with approval by APAM Environment and Sustainability Team, and will include the following as a minimum: a) Use of any materials (i.e. herbicides, pesticides etc.) must be in accordance with the SDS and manufacturer's instructions. The usage of any materials which are not provided in APAM's 'List of Approved Products' requires approval by the APAM Environment & Sustainability Team prior to use (list found here: 202109_APAM-EMP_Rev-2_FINAL.pdf). b) Weed and pest control must be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced personnel. c) Herbicide/pesticide use in or adjacent to water bodies and drainage lines must be minimised, with waterway sensitive products used subject to approval by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. d) Any spraying of herbicide for weed control is to be undertaken by spot and/or boom spraying with appropriate, non-residual herbicide, with no off-target damage/killing of native flora species via herbicide drift/over-spraying. Pre-emergent herbicides are not to be used at any time unless approved by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. e) Subject to native vegetation protection and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) requirements, weeds may also be removed by mechanical or manual methods. f) Weed disposal must be undertaken in accordance with regulatory requirements. ■ Vertebrate pest animal control must be conducted in accordance with the Melbourne Airport Integrated Pest Management Plan and undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced personnel.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	70	The APAM Environment and Sustainability Team may request that weed hygiene declarations be provided by the supplier for all vehicles, plant and materials brought to site. For example, this would be required where works are proposed in more sensitive areas, such as non-cleared habitat or MNES areas.	As required.
FF	71	- Plant, equipment and vehicles are to be visually inspected for weeds or soil prior to mobilisation on site or use at a work zone and, if observed, weeds or soil must be washed down from plant, equipment and vehicles prior to accessing the work site in accordance with approvals from APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. - Plant, equipment and vehicles used in areas where there is a potential for weed seed spreading, must be cleaned sufficiently to remove weed seeds prior to leaving the work site in accordance with approvals from APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. - Recommended Hygiene guidance includes "<i>Vehicle and Machinery Cleandown Procedures</i>" (QLD Government), and "<i>Best Practice Serrated Tussock Weed Hygiene Guide</i>" (VIC Government), and "<i>Keeping it Clean A Tasmanian field hygiene manual to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens</i>" (NRM South, Tasmania). - Washdown must only occur in a fully contained area (e.g. plastic lined and bunded) and the residual wastewater and solids disposed of appropriately, in accordance with approvals from APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	At all times.
FF	72	- Any weeds that germinate from soil accumulated in the wash down area must be controlled. - Wash down areas must be inspected during site environmental inspections to identify any weed germination for implementation of control measures.	At all times.
FF	73	- To prevent the spread of mosquitoes and other disease vectors the following measures must be implemented: - All water filled barriers must be completely sealed. Barriers that utilise a flap require the flap to be taped down and monitored during the breeding season. - Eliminate/empty any standing water. If this is not practicable, the standing water must be treated (e.g. aquatin droplets). - Repair any external leaks as soon as practicable in order to prevent the establishment of new breeding sites. - Conduct an annual mosquito treatment (larvicides)/trapping program.	At all times.

6.0 ASSURANCE

Overarching environmental management processes to support effective implementation of the M3R CEMP and EMP obligations and objectives are detailed in Section 6 and 7 of the CEMP. The CEMP also includes overall project monitoring, auditing and reporting requirements.

Additional assurance requirements relevant to this FFMP are provided below.

6.1 Surveys and Monitoring

Monitoring under this FFMP primarily comprises inspections and surveys prior to and during works to ensure that environmental control measures are in place and effective.

APAM will be responsible for:

- Advising when a wildlife handler must be present during clearing activities.
- Inspection and sign-off of established VPZs and TPZs by a representative from the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team prior to any clearing activities.
- Management of weeds outside the M3R project disturbance footprint, in line with APAM Weed Management priorities and Melbourne Airport EMP.
- Undertaking a walkover check of construction boundary fencing with the Contractor Environmental representative prior to commencement of works.

The Contractor will be responsible for engaging the following specialist service providers to complete specified tasks:

- Engaging an ecologist that is approved by APAM to undertake pre-clearing surveys to:
 - Inspect known significant fauna habitat areas (e.g. habitat trees and mapped known Growling Grass Frog breeding areas) prior to any works being undertaken in those areas including fencing installation) and implement management actions as required, in accordance with project approvals.
 - Identify and inspect all trees in particular hollow bearing trees and logs for potential fauna nesting and identification of biodiversity values, prior to any tree clearance activities.
- Engaging an arborist to:
 - Prune tree limbs where trees are to be retained and located outside the M3R project disturbance footprint, prior to clearing activities. These will be identified as part of the site walk over with APAM Environment and Sustainability and Contractor personnel.
 - Assess TPZ for heritage/significant trees to be retained.
- Engaging a qualified surveyor to:
 - Mark out construction boundaries (so that fencing can be installed by the Contractor along these boundaries to prevent over-clearing).
 - Mark out the clearing lines in accordance with the design.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

In addition to any programmed inspections and monitoring that the Contractor undertakes to ensure implementation of the Environmental Management Controls in **Section 5.0**, the Contractor is also responsible for completing the following task-specific surveys, inspections and walkovers:

- Undertaking a walkover check of construction boundary fencing with an APAM representative prior to commencement of works.
- Daily inspection of fencing integrity where installed for demarcation of clearing boundaries and wildlife exclusion. Inspection must also ensure that no fauna has been trapped within exclusion fencing.
- Survey, tracking and logging of all areas of vegetation cleared as part of the project. Data is to be progressively updated in a GIS layer for provision to APAM Environment and Sustainability Team, to support compliance tracking against the MDP commitments and Part 13 conditions.
- Regular (fortnightly) inspections of the implementation and effectiveness of weed management controls in the project disturbance footprint, and implementation of corrective actions.

6.2 Audits and Inspections

The following aspects (as a minimum) will be assessed in APAM fortnightly inspections:

- New weed infestations (particularly consisting of existing high threat species) and the establishment of new weed species.
- Presence of pest animals in work zones (e.g. rabbits, foxes).
- Effectiveness of weed control programs implemented.
- Effectiveness of erosion control measures implemented, including measures to support successful revegetation.
- Maintenance of VPZs and TPZs throughout the project area, ensuring adequate fencing and signage is in proper condition, and that these protection zones are not being traversed
- Success of revegetation and grass establishment, including adequacy of watering and weed removal.
- Fencing integrity.

On a 6-monthly basis, progress against the following will be assessed:

- Success of rehabilitation strategies designed to achieve ecological outcomes. The assessment must address the success rates of revegetation programs to ensure suitable species are used and planting densities are maintained.

6.3 Reporting

Within 10 business days of DITRDCA approving the FFMP, required by conditions 7.11 to 7.13 of the MDP Approval, APAM will submit a copy of this FFMP approved by the DITRDCA electronically to the DCCEEW.

During **Main Works**, the Contractor must maintain a record of all fauna encounters, relocations, injuries, or mortalities which occur in the project area. This record, along with the other environmental monitoring reporting requirements such as vegetation clearing records, will be in accordance with Section 7.5 of the CEMP.

7.0 REVIEW

This FFMP is a controlled document that is subject to the change management process for any revisions in accordance with the document control requirements outlined in Section 7.6 of the Framework CEMP. Modification to this FFMP shall be in accordance with Conditions of Approval 7.5, where APAM must:

- Prepare a draft modified version of the FFMP.
- Notify the AEO of the proposed modifications.
- If directed by the AEO, cause that modified plan to be reviewed and endorsed by an Independent Environmental Assessor (IEA).
- Submit that modified plan to the AEO following endorsement from the IEA, and if required receive approval of that modified plan from a DAR Senior Executive Service (SES) Officer.

Consistent with the CEMP, this FFMP will be reviewed annually (minimum) by APAM or as required as a result of any of the following, but not limited to:

- Changes to relevant legislation to ensure it remains relevant to the regulatory context in force at the time of construction.
- Changes to project scope.
- Results of environmental monitoring.
- Significant environmental incident (i.e. an externally notifiable incident), non-conformance or audits findings.

Contractors CEMPs must be reviewed and approved by APAM before any works can commence. Changes to the Contractor CEMP must be approved by APAM in accordance with Section 9.0 of the Framework CEMP.

8.0 REFERENCES

Refer to CEMP Section 10 References for core M3R project references.

APPENDIX A DCCEEW EMP REQUIREMENTS (2024)

Table A1: DoE 2024 EMP Guideline Compliance

Requirement	Relevant Section
Cover Page And Declaration Of Accuracy	Cover page and page i
Document Version Control	Page ii
Table of Contents	Table of Contents
Glossary	Abbreviations and Glossary, Page v
Executive Summary or Introduction	Section 1.0 Introduction
Project Description	CEMP Section 2.2
Objectives	Section 1.1 Purpose and Objectives
Roles And Responsibilities	CEMP Section 3.2 Roles and Responsibilities
Reporting	Section 6.3 Reporting CEMP Section 7.5 Regulatory Reporting
Environmental Training	CEMP Section 7.1 Induction and Training
Emergency Contacts and Procedures	CEMP Section 6.0 Emergency Response and Complaint Management
Potential Impacts and Risks	Section 2.0 Project Context CEMP Section 4.0 Potential Environmental Impacts and Risks
Environmental Management Measures	Section 5.0 Environmental Management Controls
Audit and Review	Section 6.0 Assurance and Section 7.0 Review CEMP Section 7.3 Performance monitoring CEMP Section 9.0 Review

APPENDIX B TREE/SHRUB PLANTING GUIDANCE & VPZ SIGNAGE

How to plant a

TREE OR SHRUB



STEP 1

Choose a location that will allow the roots to spread and branches to grow freely; away from building foundations, walls, decks, windows and powerlines.



STEP 2

Dig a hole as deep as the root ball and two times as wide. Add pre-mixed water crystals to the hole. Note: water crystal can also be infused with a liquid fertilizer.



STEP 3

Remove the tree from its container and place the root ball in the hole, ensuring that the top of the root ball is at the surrounding soil level.



STEP 4

Fill the hole until the soil line is just at the base of the plant and even with the surrounding soil surface.



STEP 5

Gently stamp/push down the soil around the tree to remove all air pockets. Note: in a natural/native landscape the addition of a jute square may be required to assist with weed suppression



STEP 6

Water the tree well and add a 5cm layer of clean mulch around the footprint of the planting where a jute square is not being utilised. Continue to water tree as required until the plant is well established. Note: in a natural/native landscape the addition of a tree guard maybe required to prevent the plant being eaten by fauna.

Example Fact Sheet - Fauna identification and familiarisation (from Melbourne Airport operational and infrastructure maintenance Growling Grass Frog habitat management plan, Biosis, 2019)

MELBOURNE AIRPORT



Example of Vegetation Protection Zone Signage.

APPENDIX C GROWLING GRASS FROG FACT SHEET

Melbourne Airport Growling Grass Frog *Litoria Raniformis* Fact Sheet



Photo source: Biosis Pty. Ltd.



Photo source: Victorian Fauna Display database

- The Growling Grass Frog is a nationally threatened species and is protected under Federal legislation (the EPBC Act). This species has been recorded from the project area.
- The Growling Grass Frog can generally be seen basking throughout the day in sunny weather and is recognizable by its warty back, large size (up to 10cm), dull green to olive green back (with most individuals appearing a bright olive-green) and obvious eardrum (dark circular disc just behind the head). Sometimes, the frogs appear as darker brown (as seen in the photo above).
- The Growling Grass Frog is known to move over large areas of open land, and so could be encountered away from the main creeks in the region.
- It most likely to be encountered within 100m of waterways. Another species encountered that looks similar to the Growling Grass Frog is the Spotted Marsh Frog:



If you find a Growling Grass Frog in the works area please stop works and contact: Melbourne Airport Environment Team

Spotted Marsh Frog

Limnodynastes tasmaniensis

- The Spotted Marsh Frog is much smaller than the Growling Grass Frog (up to 5cm).
- It is usually light brown - grey with large olive green or brown blotches. Often has a narrow white, yellow or orange stripe down its back.
- This species is not considered to be threatened but all native animals are still protected.



Photo source: Victorian Fauna Display database



APPENDIX D HYGIENE PROTOCOL FOR CONTROL OF DISEASE IN FROGS

Appendix 2 Example hygiene protocol for the control of disease in frogs

Frog Hygiene Protocol

Precautions to prevent the spread of fungal diseases (such as the Chytrid fungus) are implemented in keeping with the Threat Abatement Plan for Infection of Amphibians with Chytrid Fungus Resulting in Chytridiomycosis (Commonwealth of Australia 2016). These precautions should be taken when personnel, equipment or vehicles move between geographically separated aquatic habitats, or when handling multiple consecutive amphibians.

Personnel and equipment

When travelling between geographically separated water bodies, all equipment, including shoes and waders/gumboots, must be cleaned thoroughly with disinfectant solution containing benzalkonium chloride. Additionally, all staff should wash their hands or any other body parts which may have come in contact with the water. Murray et al (2011) provides recommended concentrations of benzalkonium chloride required to sterilize for chytrid, provided in Table A2.1 below. Some home brand toilet cleaner contains 0.8% benzalkonium chloride. Therefore cleaning with a mixture of 3% toilet cleaner to 97% water for >1 minute is required to sterilize field equipment. Phytoclean also contains benzalkonium chloride, a concentration of 5% phytoclean to 95% water can be used as a footbath or spray for the bottom of footwear. Once sterilized, all equipment must be rinsed with fresh water and all waste water must be contained for appropriate disposal (at the office).

Vehicles

Although the risk of transmission from vehicles is "generally unlikely to be a problem" (Murray et al. 2011), it should be considered when driving through any water body which could potentially be used by amphibians. As many frog species, such as *Crinia signifera*, are known to breed in ephemeral roadside puddles etc., it is important to consider this risk whenever a vehicle is driven through large puddles which leave mud, debris or water under the car. If a vehicle requires cleaning, this should be undertaken using a high pressure hose, fitted with a soap dispenser (filled with a Benzalkonium chloride solution, as stated previously). Care should always be taken to avoid water run off entering nearby waterways. Vehicle cleaning should not be undertaken in the field and chemical/debris runoff should be considered when cleaning a vehicle.

Table A2.1 Disinfection strategies suitable for killing *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*, *Mucor amphibiorum* and ranaviruses in field studies. From Phillott et al. (2010) and Webb et al. (2012) In Murray et al. (2011).

Application	Disinfectant	Strength	Time	Target pathogen
Surgical equipment and other instruments (e.g. scales, callipers)	Benzalkonium chloride	1 mg ml ⁻¹	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
	Ethanol	70%	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i> Ranaviruses
Collection equipment and containers	Sodium hypochlorite (bleach contains 4% sodium hypochlorite)	1%	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
		3%	1 min	Ranaviruses
	Path X or quaternary ammonium compound 128	1 in 500 dilution	0.5 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
		1 in 100 dilution	10 min	<i>M. amphibiorum</i>
	Trigene	1 in 5000 dilution	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
	F10	1 in 1500 dilution	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
	Virkon	2 mg ml ⁻¹	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
		1%	1 min	Ranaviruses
	Nolvasan	0.75%	1 min	Ranaviruses
	Potassium permanganate	1%	10 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
	Complete drying		>3 h	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
	Heat 60°C		30 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i> Ranaviruses
	Heat 37°C		8 h	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
	Sterilising UV light		1 min	Ranaviruses only
Footwear	Sodium hypochlorite (bleach contains 4% sodium hypochlorite)	1%	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
		3%	1 min	Ranaviruses
	Path X or quaternary ammonium compound 128	1 in 500 dilution	0.5 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
		1 in 100 dilution	10 min	<i>M. amphibiorum</i>
	Trigene	1 in 5000 dilution	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
	F10	1 in 1500 dilution	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
	Phytoclean (30% benzalkonium chloride)	0.075%	1 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
		5%	1 min	<i>M. amphibiorum</i>
	Complete drying		>3 h	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i>
Cloth (e.g. carry bags, clothes)	Hot wash 60°C or greater		30 min	<i>B. dendrobatidis</i> Ranaviruses

**APPENDIX E FLORA AND FAUNA
WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA
(MDP CHAPTER B5)**

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

APPENDIX B5.B FLORA AND ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Summary

- Flora species recorded from the project area
- Significant flora with potential to occur in the project area
- Significant ecological communities with potential to occur in the project area

Flora species recorded from the project area

Notes to tables:

EPBC Act: CR - Critically Endangered EN - Endangered VU - Vulnerable PMST – Protected Matters Search Tool	DEPI 2014a: e - endangered v - vulnerable r - rare k - poorly known
FFG Act: L - listed as threatened under FFG Act P - protected under the FFG Act (public land only)	Noxious weed status: SP - State prohibited species RP - Regionally prohibited species RC - Regionally controlled species R - Restricted species # - Native species outside natural range

The following flora species were recorded within the project area during native vegetation surveys.

Table B5.B.1
Flora species recorded from the project area

Status	Scientific Name	Common Name
Indigenous species		
P	<i>Acacia acinacea</i> s.s.	Gold-dust Wattle
	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood
P	<i>Acacia meamsii</i>	Black Wattle
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle
P	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
	<i>Acaena agniphila</i>	Hairy Sheep's Burr
	<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr
	<i>Aizoaceae</i> spp.	Ice Plant
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak
	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i> s.s.	Common Wheat-grass
	<i>Anthropodium minus</i>	Small Vanilla-lily
P	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff
	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush
	<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	Knead Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa curticoma</i>	Short-crown Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa densiflora</i>	Dense Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa gibbosa</i>	Spurred Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Supple Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa oligostachya</i>	Fine-head Spear-grass

Status (cont.)	Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)
Indigenous species (cont.)		
	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> subsp. <i>falcata</i>	Rough Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa</i> spp.	Spear Grass
	<i>Barbula crinita</i>	Dusky Beard-moss
	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red-leg Grass
	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	Brome
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush
P	<i>Calocophalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads
	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge
	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge
P	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
P	<i>Chailanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Green Rock-fern
	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass
	<i>Clematis microphylla</i> s.s.	Small-leaved Clematis
	<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i> subsp. <i>angustissimus</i>	Blushing Bindweed
	<i>Convolvulus</i> spp.	Bindweed
	<i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Spreading Crassula
	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i> s.l.	Sieber Crassula

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Status (cont.)	Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)
Indigenous species (cont.)		
	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue
	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Flat Sedge
	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Australian Carrot
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> s.l.	Black-anther Flax-lily
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Silky Blue-grass
	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Nodding Saltbush
	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-sedge
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush
	<i>Erneapogon nigricans</i>	Dark Bottle-washers
	<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	Spider Grass
	<i>Epilobium billardiereanum</i> subsp. <i>intermedium</i>	Variable Willow-herb
	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	Hairy Willow-herb
	<i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i>	Showy Willow-herb
	<i>Epilobium</i> spp.	Willow Herb
P	<i>Eremophila deserti</i>	Turkey Bush
	<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue Devil
I	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum
	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box
	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia
	<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Crane's Bill
P	<i>Gnaphalium</i> spp.	Cudweed
	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort
	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia
	<i>Halenia heterophylla</i>	Varied Raspwort
	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>cupressiforme</i>	Common Plait-moss
	<i>Isolapis comua</i>	Nodding Club-sedge
	<i>Isolapis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-sedge
	<i>Isolapis</i> spp.	Club Sedge
	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush
	<i>Juncus flavidus</i>	Gold Rush
	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush
	<i>Juncus</i> spp.	Rush
	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush
	<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i> s.l.	Leafy Blown-grass
	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> s.s.	Common Blown-grass
P	<i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed

Status (cont.)	Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)
Indigenous species (cont.)		
	<i>Lemna</i> spp.	Duckweed
	<i>Leptodontium paradoxum</i>	Tall Beard-moss
	<i>Linum</i> spp.	Flax
	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia
	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>	Wattle Mat-rush
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Small Loosestrife
	<i>Maireana decalvens</i> s.s.	Black Cotton-bush
	<i>Maireana</i> spp.	Bluebush
	<i>Meliclytus dentatus</i> s.l.	Tree Violet
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
P	<i>Microseris walteri</i>	Yam Daisy
P	<i>Microtis</i> spp.	Onion Orchid
	<i>Myriophyllum</i> spp.	Water Milfoil
	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i> subsp. <i>ovalifolia</i>	Swamp Lily
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood-sorrel
	<i>Oxalis</i> spp.	Wood Sorrel
P	<i>Ozothamnus orbiculatus</i>	Grey Everlasting
	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic
	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water Pepper
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower
	<i>Pimelea</i> spp.	Rice Flower
	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass
	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane
	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender Dock
	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	Dock
	<i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i>	Lobed Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma bipartitum</i> s.s.	Leafy Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma duttonianum</i>	Brown-back Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma arianthum</i>	Hill Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i>	Copper-awned Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.	Wallaby Grass
	<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>	Purplish Wallaby-grass
	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Prickly Saltwort

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Status (cont.)	Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)
Indigenous species (cont.)		
	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-sedge
	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge
	<i>Sclerolaena muricata</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	Gray Roly-poly
	<i>Sclerolaena</i> spp.	Copperburr
P	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed
	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> s.l.	Desert Cassia
	<i>Spergularia</i> spp.	Sand Spurrey
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
	<i>Tortula antarctica</i>	Bristly Screw-moss
	<i>Tortula muralis</i>	Common Wall-moss
	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Rush-lily
	<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass
	<i>Triquetrella papillata</i>	Common Twine-moss
	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaf Cumbungi
	<i>Typha</i> spp.	Bulrush
	<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Verbena
P	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	Fuzzy New Holland Daisy
P	<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i>	Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy
	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i> s.s.	Tufted Bluebell
	<i>Walwhalleya prolata</i>	Rigid Panic
Introduced species		
	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle
	<i>Agave</i> spp.	Agave
	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate Hair-grass
	<i>Aira</i> spp.	Hair Grass
	<i>Aloe</i> spp.	Aloe
	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed
R	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper
	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus
	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed
	<i>Austrostipa verticillata</i>	Bamboo Spear-grass
	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat
	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat
	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat
	<i>Avena</i> spp.	Oat
	<i>Bartsia trixago</i>	Bellardia
	<i>Berkhaya rigida</i>	African Thistle
	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip

Status (cont.)	Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)
Indigenous species (cont.)		
	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	Turnip
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass
	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass
	<i>Bromus alopecuroides</i>	Mediterranean Brome
	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome
	<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red Brome
RC	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle
	<i>Cassinia sifton</i>	Drooping Cassinia
	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass
	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu
	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.	Burr Grass
	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
	<i>Centaureum</i> spp.	Centaury
	<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i>	Slender Centaury
	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> s.l.	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed
	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen
	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass
RC	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed
RC	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
RC	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Common Bindweed
	<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.	Pampas Grass
	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum
	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons
	<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> subsp. <i>myriocarpus</i>	Paddy Melon
	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Cypress
RC	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> subsp. <i>flavescens</i>	Artichoke Thistle
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	Couch
	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Drain Flat-sedge
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot
	<i>Delaisia odorata</i>	Cape Ivy
RC	<i>Diurhachia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort
	<i>Echium elatium</i>	Squirting Cucumber
RC	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's Curse
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt-grass
	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt-grass

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Status (cont.)	Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)
Indigenous species (cont.)		
	<i>Eleusine</i> spp.	Crows-foot Grass
	<i>Eleusine tristachya</i>	American Crows-foot Grass
RC	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love-grass
	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane
	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> s.l.	Canadian Fleabane
	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	Fleabane
	<i>Eruca vesicaria</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Purple-vein Rocket
	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue
R	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
	<i>Galenia pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Galenia
	<i>Gaudinia fragilis</i>	Fragile Oat
	<i>Gazania</i> spp.	Gazania
RC	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaf Crane's-bill
	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Ox-tongue
	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Buchan Weed
	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barley-grass
	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> s.l.	Barley-grass
	<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	Barley Grass
RC	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> subsp. <i>veronense</i>	St John's Wort
	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Flatweed
RC	<i>Juncus acutus</i> subsp. <i>acutus</i>	Spiny Rush
	<i>Juncus articulatus</i> subsp. <i>articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush
	<i>Juncus effusus</i> subsp. <i>effusus</i>	Soft Rush
	<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	Sword Rush
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce
	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>	Hairy Hawkbit
	<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Peppergrass
	<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Perennial Fieldcress
	<i>Linum trigynum</i>	French Flax
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Rye-grass
	<i>Lophopyrum ponticum</i>	Tall Wheat-grass
RC	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Box-thorn

Status (cont.)	Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)
Indigenous species (cont.)		
	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel
RC	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic
	<i>Medicago</i> spp.	Medic
	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Sweet Melilot
	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.	Melilot
	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Red-flower Mallow
	<i>Nassella hyalina</i>	Cane Needle-grass
	<i>Nassella leucotricha</i>	Texas Needle-grass
R	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean Needle-grass
RC	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated Tussock
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
R	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Prickly Pear
RC	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Common Prickly-pear
R	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob
	<i>Oxalis</i> spp. (naturalised)	Wood Sorrel
	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>	Slender Barb-grass
	<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Red Bartsia
	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water Couch
	<i>Petrohragia dubia</i>	Velvety Pink
	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Canary-grass
	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.	Canary Grass
RC	<i>Physalis hederifolia</i>	Sticky Ground-cherry
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort
	<i>Poa annua</i> s.s.	Annual Meadow-grass
	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> s.s.	Hogweed
	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass
	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish
	<i>Roepera sessilifolia</i>	Cape Twin-leaf
	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Onion Grass
RC	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar
RC	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	Common Blackberry
	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
R	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow
	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i> var. <i>verbenaca</i>	Wild Sage
	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree
RC	<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Golden Thistle

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Status (cont.)	Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)
Indigenous species (cont.)		
	<i>Scorzonera laciniata</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>	Scorzonera
	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	Slender Pigeon Grass
RC	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple of Sodom
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> s.s.	Black Nightshade
	<i>Sonchus asper</i> s.s.	Rough Sow-thistle
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle
	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat-tail Grass
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass
	<i>Symphytotrichum subulatum</i>	Aster-weed
	<i>Tragopogon</i> spp.	Salsify
	<i>Tribolium</i> spp.	Desmazeria
	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf Clover
	<i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover

Status (cont.)	Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)
Indigenous species (cont.)		
	<i>Trifolium campestre</i> var. <i>campestre</i>	Hop Clover
	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Cluster Clover
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.	Clover
	<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover
RC	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Tiny Vetch
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch
	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	Vetch
	<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle
	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue
	<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall Fescue
	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue
	<i>Vulpia</i> spp.	Fescue
RC	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Listed ecological communities with potential to occur in the project area

The following table includes the listed ecological communities with potential to occur within the project area. The list is sourced from the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas and the Protected Matters Search Tool (both most recently accessed on 15 December 2022).

Table B5.B.3
Listed ecological communities predicted to occur within 10 km of the project area.

Ecological community	Status	Comments
Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain Critically Endangered Community	EPBC	Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55) has affinities with this community when River Red-gum is the dominant canopy species. However, all patches of this EVC recorded within the project area are less than 0.5 ha and highly fragmented, meaning they do not meet the size or condition thresholds to qualify as this community (TSSC, 2009).
Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia Endangered Community	EPBC	This community is associated with Hills Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 71) and Plains Woodland (EVC 803) within the project area. Grey Box is the most common Eucalypt within treed areas of the project area and is present as a regenerating species in derived native grassland.
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain Critically Endangered community	EPBC	This community is present as a naturally treeless native grassland throughout the project area. It is associated with higher quality patches of Plains Grassland (EVC 132).
Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains Critically Endangered Community	EPBC	Wetland EVCs in the project area do not represent this community as associated wetland vegetation does not fit the key landscape setting and floristic diagnostics. This is due to the wetland EVCs present occurring in creek systems (and not as depressional wetlands), the lack of low growing wetland grass or herb species and the dominance of large emergent graminoids that are contra-indicator species for this community.
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland Critically Endangered	EPBC	The eucalypt species that define this community are not present in the project area except for the occasional Yellow Box, which is associated with Hills Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 71) and Plains Woodland (EVC 803). These EVCs represent the Grey Box Grassy Woodland community listed above.
Grey Box - Buloke Grassy Woodland Community	FFG	This community is typically found in northern or central Victoria, not southern Victoria, and is characterised by a sub-stratum of Buloke <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> . The Grey Box Woodland present in the project area does not represent this community as there are no Buloke trees present. It therefore does not fit the description of this community.
Victorian Temperate Woodland Bird Community	FFG	This community is present in the Grey Box Grassy Woodland of the project area. Listed woodland birds within this community that have been recorded or may occur are Swift Parrot, Brown Treecreeper, Speckled Warbler, Yellow-tufted Honeyeater, Fuscous Honeyeater, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Painted Honeyeater, Jacky Winter, Red-capped Robin, Hooded Robin and Diamond Firetail.
Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland	FFG	This community corresponds with all patches of Plains Grassland (EVC 132) in the project area.
Western Basalt Plains (River Red Gum) Grassy Woodland	FFG	Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55) has affinities with this community when River Red-gum is dominant canopy species. However, all patches of this EVC within the project area are highly modified and lack the clearly-recognisable open canopy of River Red-gum. The patches are too small, fragmented and highly modified to match the description of this community.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

APPENDIX B5.C FAUNA

Summary

- Fauna recorded from the project area.
- Significant fauna with potential to occur in the project area.
- Migratory fauna with potential to occur within 10 kilometres of the project area.

Fauna species recovered from the study

Note to tables

EPBC Act: EX – Extinct CR – Critically Endangered EN – Endangered VU – Vulnerable CD – Conservation Dependent PMST – Protected Matters Search Tool	Vic ex – extinct cr – critically endangered en – endangered vu – vulnerable nt – near threatened dd – data deficient rx – regionally extinct PS – pest species (CaLP Act) (DSE 2009; DSE 2013) N – Declared noxious aquatic species * – Introduced species
FFG Act: L – Listed as threatened under FFG Act N – Nominated for listing as threatened I – determined ineligible for listing	Most recent database records are from the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas unless otherwise specified as follows: PMST – Protected Matters Search Tool Birdlife – Birdlife Australia database search or manual interrogation of Birdlife Australia Bird data

The following table includes a list of fauna recorded from the project area (current assessment and FY19 Growling Grass Frog surveys).

Table B5.C.1
Fauna Recorded from the project area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			Survey Method				
		EPBC	VIC	FFG	Incidental	SLL Tile survey	M3R GGF Spotlighting/ Call Play back	GSM survey	FY19 GGF surveys
Indigenous Species									
Birds									
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill				X				
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill				X				
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark				X				
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck				X				
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian Pipit				X				
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle				X				
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron				X				
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow				X				
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo				X				
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella				X				
<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo				X				
<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo				X				
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark				X				

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)	Status (cont.)			Survey Method (cont.)				
		EPBC	VIC	FFG	Incidental	SLL Tile survey	M3R GGF Spotlighting/ Call Play back	GSM survey	FY19 GGF surveys
Indigenous Species									
Birds (cont.)									
<i>Coracina novaeollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo- shrike				X				
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper				X				
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven				X				
<i>Dacelo novaequinae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra				X				
<i>Egretta novaeollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron				X		X		
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah				X				
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon				X				
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet				X				
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie				X				
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller				X				
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren				X				
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner				X				
<i>Molothreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater				X				
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Southern Boobook						X		
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon				X				
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote				X				
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote				X				
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin				X				
<i>Platycarcus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella				X				
<i>Platycarcus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella				X				
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot				X				
<i>Ptilotula panicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater				X				
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail				X				
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail				X				
<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	Weebill				X				
<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>	Brown Quail				X			X	
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch				X				
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis				X				
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher				X				
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet				X				
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing				X				

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)	Status (cont.)			Survey Method (cont.)				
		EPBC	VIC	FFG	Incidental	SLL Tile survey	M3R GGF Spotlighting/ Call Play back	GSM survey	FY19 GGF surveys
Indigenous Species									
Mammals									
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo				X				
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Eastern Ring-tailed Possum						X		X
<i>Tadarida australis</i>	White-striped Freetail Bat						X		
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Black-tailed Wallaby				X				
Reptiles									
<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	Tree Dragon				X				
<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle		dd				X		X
<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Gecko				X				
<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Large Striped Skink					X			
<i>Emydura macquarii</i>	Murray River Turtle		vu	cr					X
<i>Eulamprus tympanum tympanum</i>	Southern Water Skink								X
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink					X			
<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	Bougainville's Skink					X			
<i>Parasuta flagellum</i>	Little Whip Snake					X			
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	Tussock Skink		vu	a		X			
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake								X
<i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i>	Weasel Skink					X			
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Common Blue-tongued Lizard					X			
Frogs									
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Froglet						X		X
<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	Eastern Banjo Frog						X		X
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Striped Marsh Frog						X		X
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog					X	X		X
<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	Southern Brown Tree Frog				X		X		X
<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	Southern Stony-creek Frog								X
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growing Grass Frog	VU	en	v	X		X		X
<i>Litoria verreauxii verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's Tree Frog								X

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Scientific Name (cont.)	Common Name (cont.)	Status (cont.)			Survey Method (cont.)				
		EPBC	VIC	FFG	Incidental	SLL Tile survey	M3R GGF Spotlighting/ Call Play back	GSM survey	FY19 GGF surveys
Indigenous Species									
Fish									
Anguilla australis	Southern Shortfin Eel						X		
Invertebrates / crustaceans									
Cherax destructor destructor	Common Yabby								
Synemon plana	Golden Sun Moth	CR	cr	v	X			X	
Introduced species									
*Cyprinus carpio	European Carp		N						X
*Mus musculus	House Mouse		PS						
*Rattus rattus	Black Rat						X		
*Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox		PS		X				

APPENDIX F M3R WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN



MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R) Main Works Weed Management Plan

September 2025

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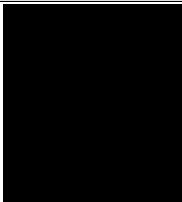
Project Details

Document name	Weed Management Plan (WMP)
Project name	Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R)
Location of the action	Melbourne Airport, Tullamarine, Victoria

Statement of Limitations

This WMP, together with the Framework CEMP which it sits under, is an overarching framework for management of potential environmental impacts associated with the delivery of the **Main Works** package which also informs the Contractor of the requirements to be met in preparation of their CEMP. All environmental risks and impacts associated with the specific construction activities, and mitigation measures required to avoid or minimise risk so far as reasonably practicable (SFARP) shall be identified in the Contractor CEMP.

Document Version Control

Version	Date Issued	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Endorsed / Approved By	Comments
Rev 0	15 August 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Draft submitted for APAM review
Rev 1	1 September 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Final

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Purpose and Objectives	1
2.0 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES	2
2.1.1 Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994	2
2.1.2 Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	3
2.1.3 Weeds at the Early Stage of Invasion (WESI)	3
3.0 M3R WEED MANAGEMENT RISKS	4
3.1 Key Weed Issues Requiring Management	4
3.2 Weed Priority Rankings	4
3.3 Weed Hygiene Zones	5
4.0 WEED MANAGEMENT MEASURES	6
4.1 Weed Hygiene Zones	6
4.2 Equipment Washdown	7
4.3 Materials Movement	7
4.4 Weed Control Methods	8
4.5 Unexpected Finds Procedure	10
5.0 ASSURANCE	11
5.1 Staff Training and Induction	11
5.2 Surveys and Monitoring	11
5.4 Audits and Inspections	12
5.5 Reporting	12

TABLES

Table 3-1: APAM weed priority status management objectives and control strategies	4
Table 4-1: Requirements for weed hygiene zones	6
Table 4-2: General weed control methods	8

FIGURES

Figure 1: Noxious Weeds within Melbourne Airport Estate Boundary	14
Figure 2: WoNS and WESI within the Melbourne Airport Estate Boundary	15

APPENDICES

Appendix A Figures

Appendix B M3R Weed Species Identification Sheet

Appendix C Weed control Methodology List

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Weed Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared for the construction of Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R) project associated with the delivery of the **Main Works** package.

This WMP sits under the M3R Main Works Flora and Fauna Management Plan (FFMP) and shall be read in conjunction with the FFMP.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this WMP is to provide guidance on management of environmental impacts associated with weeds during the construction phase of M3R including:

- Outline of the specific Commonwealth and Victorian legislation relevant to weed management.
- Details on weed management and mitigation measures to be implemented, including timing and responsibilities.
- Outline of the appropriate weed control methods and timing to ensure efficient management of weeds during construction.

Effective implementation of this WMP will facilitate regulatory compliance in a structured and systematic manner, ensuring that the spread of weeds is mitigated during the **Main Works** package of the construction of M3R.

2.0 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

Implementation of weed management strategies and procedures for the M3R project will assist with the protection of biodiversity within the Melbourne Airport Estate, minimise the proliferation of weeds and resulting need for management response by the Contractor and APAM, and ensure compliance with legislative obligations.

The following sections detail the key legislative requirements for weed management across the Melbourne Airport Estate. The previously documented occurrences of weeds within the Melbourne Airport Estate are illustrated in **Appendix A**. It is noted that previous weed surveys have been opportunistic, and additional weeds are likely to be present which are not recorded on these figures.

2.1.1 Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994

In Victoria, the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act) governs the management of noxious weeds. The CaLP Act outlines the responsibilities of landholders to control these weeds on their properties and provides a framework for declaring species, implementing control programs and enforcing compliance.

The following noxious weeds have been reported as present throughout the M3R project disturbance footprint:

- Saffron Thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*)
- Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
- Artichoke Thistle (*Cynara cardunculus* subsp. *flavescens*)
- Paterson's Curse (*Echium plantagineum*)
- African Love-grass (*Eragrostis curvula*)
- Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
- Spiny Rush (*Juncus acutus* subsp. *acutus*)
- Hoary Cress (*Lepidium draba*)
- Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)
- Wheel Cactus (*Opuntia robusta*)
- Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*)
- Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)
- Golden Thistle (*Scolymus hispanicus*)
- Silverleaf Nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)
- Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*)
- Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*)

All of the noxious weeds which have been identified within the Melbourne Airport Estate are considered 'Regionally Controlled Weeds' under the CaLP Act. For this classification, all reasonable steps must be taken to prevent the growth and spread of these weeds. Failure to do so may result in a Directions Notice or Land Management Notice, with associated penalties. The observed occurrences of these noxious weeds within the Melbourne Airport Estate is illustrated in **Figure 1 of Appendix A**.

2.1.2 Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)

The Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) list was first established by the Australian Government in 1999 with 20 species and expanded in 2013 with 12 more. These weeds are recognised as major threats to Australia's environment, economy, and society and require coordinated national management. Each WoNS has a strategic management plan that includes awareness campaigns, best practice guidelines, control programs and research into new tools such as biological controls. The list is regularly reviewed by the Invasive Plants and Animals Committee (IPAC) under the National Framework for the Management of Established Pests and Diseases of National Significance.

The following WoNS have been reported as present throughout the M3R project disturbance footprint:

- Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
- Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)
- Montpellier Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)
- African Box-thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- Chilean Needle-grass (*Nassella neesiana*)
- Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
- Prickly Pear (*Opuntia*)
- Common Blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*)
- Willow (*Salix spp.*)
- Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)

These invasive species can rapidly spread through soils and as a result of construction activities, outcompeting native vegetation and altering ecosystems if not properly controlled. Effective integration of weed management practices into construction of M3R will help prevent the introduction and spread of these weed species across the wider Melbourne Airport Estate. The location of previously observed occurrences of WoNS (and Weeds at the Early Stage of Invasion) within the Melbourne Airport Estate is detailed in **Figure 2 of Appendix A**.

2.1.3 Weeds at the Early Stage of Invasion (WESI)

The Weeds at the Early Stage of Invasion (WESI) Project was created by the Victorian Government to promote the benefits of a preventative and early intervention approach to weed management, with a focus on high risk invasive weeds that are in the early stage of invasion and threaten biodiversity.

WESI weeds are plants that have naturalised and started to spread, with the eradication of these species extremely important for the protection of Victoria's biodiversity. The WESI approach prioritises early detection, strategic intervention, and coordinated management to prevent ecological damage and reduce long-term control costs. The following WESI have been reported as present throughout the M3R project disturbance footprint:

- Cane Needle Grass (*Nassella hyalina*)
- Texas Needle Grass (*Nassella leucotricha*)

3.0 M3R WEED MANAGEMENT RISKS

3.1 Key Weed Issues Requiring Management

As discussed in the FFMP, Melbourne Airport is located in a region characterised by a variety of ecological communities and habitats that support a diverse range of flora and fauna. The airport's ecological setting includes significant areas of native vegetation and habitats that are important for the conservation of several threatened species and ecological communities.

Construction of M3R requires a significant quantity of materials movement across the Melbourne Airport Estate, with the project requiring approximately 7.8 million m³ of fill material in total, which includes approximately 5.25 million m³ of site-won material. Movement of such significant quantities of material and the associated movement of plant, equipment and vehicles in order to facilitate it has the potential to facilitate movement of weeds across the Melbourne Airport Estate.

In total, 2069 weed species have been identified within the Melbourne Airport estate which includes various WoNS, WESI and CaLP Act listed species. The following key risks are identified for the project:

- Insufficient identification, recording and demarcation of weed infested areas resulting in unintentional access in these areas increasing the risk of dispersion of weeds.
- Inadequate cleaning of vehicles, machinery and equipment following contact with on or off-site weed infested areas, resulting in the spread of weeds and facilitating the establishment of weeds not previously present.
- Poor timing of weed control measures, resulting in the proliferation of weeds.
- Improper management, transport and stockpiling of imported and site sourced topsoil increasing the risk of weed growth and seed dispersal.

This WMP, in conjunction with the required controls and monitoring outlined in the FFMP, details the requirements for the contractor to ensure regulatory compliance in a structured and systematic manner, ensuring that the spread of weeds is mitigated during construction of M3R.

3.2 Weed Priority Rankings

APAM utilises a weed priority ranking system for the known weed species present in the Melbourne Airport Estate. Depending on the priority status of the species, various control strategies are required. The management objectives and control strategies of each priority status is detailed below in **Table 3-1**. The prioritisation of each species is informed by M3R impact assessments and prioritisation assessments based on legislation, such as the CaLP Act and WONS.

Table 3-1: APAM weed priority status management objectives and control strategies

Priority	Management Objectives	Control Strategies
HIGH	Containment and Eradication	Prevent introduction via washdown protocols, limit access to infested areas where possible, inspect and clean equipment post-access. No topsoil to be re-used outside of designated areas.
MEDIUM	Routine Management	Regular monitoring and treatment as part of operational maintenance.
LOW	Monitor	Monitor infested areas as part of routine operational monitoring. Treat as part of ongoing routine maintenance activities. Typically LOW priority weeds are generally well established with minor impacts.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

The following species of weeds within the Melbourne Airport estate are deemed 'HIGH' priority by APAM, requiring implementation of numerous control strategies to contain and eradicate these species:

Noxious Weeds (Victorian CaLP Act)

- Saffron Thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*)
- Artichoke Thistle (*Cynara cardunculus subsp. flavescentis*)
- Paterson's Curse (*Echium plantagineum*)
- African Love-grass (*Eragrostis curvula*)
- Wheel Cactus (*Opuntia robusta*)
- Silverleaf Nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)
- Spiny Rush (*Juncus acutus subsp. acutus*)

Weeds of National Significance

- Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)
- Montpellier Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)
- African Box-thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
- Common Blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*)
- Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
- Chilean Needle-grass (*Nassella neesiana*)

Weeds in Early Stage of Invasion

- Cane Needle-grass (*Nassella hyalina*)
- Texas Needle Grass (*Nassella leucotricha*)

3.3 Weed Hygiene Zones

Weed Hygiene Zones (WHZs) within the M3R disturbance footprint are areas with significant known populations of 'HIGH' priority weeds. Due to the risks associated with construction in these areas (including reuse of topsoil and the movement of plant/vehicles dispersing the weeds across the broader Melbourne Airport Estate), these areas have stricter weed hygiene controls than the rest of the project disturbance footprint.

The location of the WHZs within the M3R disturbance footprint are illustrated in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** and the requirements of these zones are detailed in **Section 4.1**.

4.0 WEED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following minimum environmental management controls have been prepared to address the potential issues and environmental risks associated with weed management described in **Section 3.0**.

These controls are in addition to the weed management detailed in Section 5.0 of the FFMP. Primarily, these sections detail the additional requirements for ongoing weed management (i.e. herbicide application) and for areas of significant concern such as WHZs.

4.1 Weed Hygiene Zones

As discussed in **Section 3.3**, a number of WHZs are present throughout the M3R project disturbance footprint. These zones are specific areas where additional hygiene controls are required to mitigate the risk of dispersion of 'HIGH' priority weeds across the wider Melbourne Airport Estate. The additional requirements for construction activities within these WHZs is detailed below in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: Requirements for weed hygiene zones

Activity	Requirements
<i>Access to WHZs</i>	Strictly prohibited during construction without the approval of the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.
<i>Entry / Exit from WHZs</i>	Entry and exit of WHZs must occur through designated entry and exit points only. Washdown of all vehicles, plant, equipment and personal items must occur immediately upon exit of a WHZ as per the requirements of Section 1.1. Washdown must only occur in fully contained areas (e.g. plastic lined and bunded) and residual wastewater and solids must be disposed of appropriately, in accordance with approvals from APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.
<i>Reuse of topsoil / other materials from WHZs</i>	Reuse of topsoil and other materials from WHZs is strictly prohibited.
<i>Stockpiling of materials</i>	Materials (i.e. soil) must be stockpiled separately from clean material to minimise the spread of weeds across the site. Any movement of soil outside the WHZ must be approved by APAM Environment and Sustainability Team. Material stockpiling is only permitted within the WHZ.
<i>Demarcation</i>	Fencing must be erected around the WHZs with temporary signage indicating the purpose of the exclusion zone. Where requested by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team, shade-cloth must be installed on this fencing to prevent the spread of wind-blown weed seeds.
<i>Monitoring and Documentation</i>	Document cleaning of vehicles Regular inspection of fencing

4.2 Equipment Washdown

Completion of this equipment and personal items washdown procedure must be completed upon exit of a WHZ.

In addition, all vehicles, machinery, plant and equipment must be inspected upon arrival to the M3R project area and if deemed unclean, the following washdown procedure must be followed:

- Inspect the item to assess the accumulation of mud, soil, and plant debris.
- Pinpoint areas needing special attention as specified in the vehicle or machinery cleaning procedures (e.g. radiators, spare tyres, behind guards, and under protective plates). These spots may be hard to locate or reach, so remove guards or belly plates as needed to access them.
- Determine which sections must be cleaned using compressed air instead of water, and clean these areas first.
- Whenever possible, begin cleaning from the top and work your way down.
- Start with the upper body and cabin, then clean under the guards and the underside of the vehicle or machinery, followed by any attachments or implements.
- Ensure all toolboxes and storage compartments are thoroughly cleaned.
- Confirm that all areas have been properly cleaned.
- Reinstall any removed guards. (Note: Belly plates and other guards on heavy machinery may need to be reattached before moving the equipment.)
- Carefully relocate the cleaned vehicle or machinery, avoiding areas that could cause recontamination. If needed, rinse off any remaining mud, soil, or plant material from tyres or tracks.
- Document the cleaning process using the appropriate forms or logbooks.
- Present the cleaned vehicle or machinery for inspection if required.
- Dispose of all plant material in accordance with relevant disposal guidelines.

Personal items, such as boots and clothing, must be regularly checked for weed seeds, soil and mud. If contaminated, these items must be cleaned in line with the vehicle clean down requirements.

The contractor must ensure documentation of this washdown process is completed.

The APAM Environment and Sustainability team may request this documentation at any time. Additionally, weed hygiene declarations may be requested for any vehicles, plant and materials brought to site. For example, this would be required where works are proposed in more sensitive areas, such as non-cleared habitat or areas designated as Matters of National Environmental Significance.

4.3 Materials Movement

Weeds can be transported in materials such as soil, gravel, mulch and plant, and when such materials are moved between locations they can introduce invasive weed species into previously unaffected areas. In order to minimise the likelihood of the spread of weeds via materials movement, the following controls must be implemented during construction:

- Reuse of topsoil and other materials from Weed Hygiene Zones is strictly prohibited. Prior to removal of these materials from these zones, approval must be sought from APAM's Environment and Sustainability Team.
- When excavating materials (e.g. soil) that are known or suspected to contain weeds, these materials must be stockpiled separately from clean material to minimise the spread of weeds across the site. These stockpiles must have appropriate identification and/or signage to support the tracking and identification of this material.

- If sourcing soil, mulch and other materials potentially contaminated with weeds, the source location must be inspected for the presence of significant weeds. Alternatively, written verification can be sought from the supplier that the material is free of weeds. APAM's Environment and Sustainability team may request submission of these verifications at any time.

4.4 Weed Control Methods

The majority of the weed species within the Melbourne Airport estate have aggressive reproductive strategies and long-lived seedbanks, making them difficult to eradicate once established.

Control methods, such as herbicide application, manual removal and mechanical treatment are vital because they target weeds at vulnerable growth stages, prevent seed set, and reduce the risk of spread via wind, water, soil, vehicles, and equipment. These methods are not interchangeable; each is selected based on the species' biology, infestation scale, and site sensitivity. Without timely and appropriate intervention, weed infestations can compromise biodiversity, breach regulatory obligations, and escalate long-term management costs.

The Contractor is responsible for the management of weeds within the M3R disturbance footprint. It is their responsibility to ensure that the appropriate methodology is used for the relevant weed species and that the timing of this control is appropriate. The relevant control methodology and timing for the weed species within the M3R disturbance footprint is detailed in **Appendix C. Table 4-2** below details the general weed control methods which are utilised at Melbourne Airport.

Table 4-2: General weed control methods

Method	Importance	Application Methodology	Example
<i>Herbicide Application</i>	Enables targeted chemical control of large infestations and deep-rooted species. Approved formulation ensures minimal off-target impacts.	• Target actively growing weeds before seed set. • Use spot spraying for isolated plants or boom spraying for larger infestations • Follow label instructions regarding wind speed, rainfall and buffer zones. • Avoid non-target damage by using selective herbicides where possible. • Record application details including date, location, product and weather conditions.	

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Method	Importance	Application Methodology	Example
<i>Manual Removal</i>	Effective for small infestations, seedlings, or sensitive areas where chemical use is restricted.	- Use hand tools (e.g. mattocks, hoes, or gloved hands) to remove weeds: - Target small infestations or seedlings. - Remove the entire plant, including roots, to prevent regrowth. - Minimise soil disturbance to avoid exposing dormant seeds. - Bag and dispose of plant material off-site to prevent spread.	
<i>Cut and Paint</i>	Combines mechanical removal with herbicide to prevent regrowth from stumps or crowns.	- Cut stems close to ground level using loppers or saws. - Immediately apply concentrated herbicide to the cut surface using a brush or applicator. - Avoid herbicide runoff and ensure full coverage of the cut area. - Monitor for regrowth and retreat as needed.	
<i>Mechanical Removal</i>	Necessary for large, woody, or entrenched infestations where manual methods are impractical.	- Use machinery (e.g. excavators, brush cutters) for large or entrenched infestations: - Remove entire root systems where feasible. - Avoid spreading soil or plant fragments—clean down equipment before and after use. - Stabilise disturbed soil to prevent erosion and weed re-establishment.	

Implementation of these weed controls **must only be carried out by suitably qualified personnel**. The Contractor must notify APAM's Environment and Sustainability Team one week prior to implementation of any of these methods.

In Victoria, the application of many herbicides must only be conducted by individuals who hold an Agricultural Chemical User Permit (ACUP) issued by Agriculture Victoria. These individuals are trained to ensure appropriate chemical handling of herbicides and to ensure appropriate application rates / methods are used to minimise impact to the surrounding environment.

Approval from the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team must be sought if the Contractor proposes to use any chemical not listed in the 'List of Approved Products' in the APAM EMP ([202109 APAM-EMP Rev-2 FINAL.pdf](#)). This approval must be obtained in writing in advance prior to usage.

4.5 Unexpected Finds Procedure

In the event a 'HIGH' priority weed species is unexpectedly encountered during works or a species of weed which has not previously been encountered at the Melbourne Airport Estate is observed, the following actions should be undertaken:

- **Stop Works and Isolate the Area:** Isolate the area using physical barriers or flagging to establish a buffer zone (at a width of a minimum of 10 metres) around the weed to prevent further spread via soil, water, or machinery.
- **Notify:** Notify the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team and the contractor environmental manager. Provide location details, photos, and a brief description of the suspected species.
- **Identify:** If required, engage a suitably qualified botanist or weed specialist to confirm species identity. If the species is confirmed as a WoNS, WESI, or CaLP-listed species, record the find in the Estate's GIS mapping system.
- **Interim Controls:** Clean down all machinery, tools and footwear which were used in the identified weed area. Restrict access to essential personnel and prevent movement of contaminated soil or plant material in and out of the affected area.
- **Weed Management:** Undertake relevant weed management control (e.g. herbicide application) and ensure the timing of this treatment aligns with the relevant seasonal guidance.
- **Document:** Record all actions taken, including identification, control measures etc.

5.0 ASSURANCE

Overarching environmental management processes to support effective implementation of the M3R CEMP and EMP obligations and objectives are detailed in Section 6 and 7 of the CEMP. The CEMP also includes overall project monitoring, auditing and reporting requirements.

Additional assurance requirements relevant to this WMP are provided below.

5.1 Staff Training and Induction

All personnel working at the site must be inducted in this Weed Management Plan. This induction must include training regarding the following specific components:

- Identification of weed species known to be present on the site.
- Ecological impacts associated with invasive weeds.
- Mitigation and hygiene measures for controlling weeds.
- Awareness of human vectors in introduction of weeds.

A record of inductions must be kept by the Contractor and must be available on site for inspection by the APAM Sustainability and Environment Team upon request.

5.2 Surveys and Monitoring

Monitoring under this WMP primarily comprises inspections and surveys prior to and during works to ensure that the appropriate WHZs and control measures are in place and effective, known weed outbreaks are being controlled appropriately and no new weed infestations are present across the M3R project disturbance footprint.

APAM will be responsible for:

- Management of weeds **outside the M3R project disturbance footprint**, in line with APAM Weed Management priorities and Melbourne Airport EMP.

The Contractor will be responsible for:

- Management of weeds within the M3R project disturbance footprint, in line with APAM Weed Management priorities and Melbourne Airport EMP.

In addition to any programmed inspections and monitoring that the Contractor undertakes to ensure implementation of the Environmental Management Controls in **Section 3.2**, the Contractor is also responsible for completing the following task-specific surveys, inspections and walkovers:

- Undertaking a walkover check of WHZ area fencing with an APAM representative prior to commencement of works.
- Survey, tracking and logging of all areas of weed species encountered and controlled as part of the project. Data is to be progressively updated in a GIS layer for provision to APAM Environment and Sustainability Team, to support compliance tracking against the MDP commitments and Part 13 conditions.
- Regular (fortnightly) inspections of the implementation and effectiveness of weed management controls in the project disturbance footprint, and implementation of corrective actions.

5.4 Audits and Inspections

The following aspects (as a minimum) will be assessed in APAM fortnightly inspections:

- New weed infestations (particularly consisting of existing high threat species) and the establishment of new weed species.
- Effectiveness of weed control programs implemented.
- Maintenance of WHZs throughout the project area, ensuring adequate fencing and signage is in proper condition, and that these protection zones are not being traversed.
- Fencing integrity.

5.5 Reporting

During **Main Works**, the Contractor must maintain a record of all unexpected 'HIGH' Priority Weed encounters, vehicle/equipment washdown records, and material hygiene declarations.

This record, along with the other environmental monitoring reporting requirements, will be reported in accordance with Section 7.5 of the CEMP.

APPENDIX A FIGURES

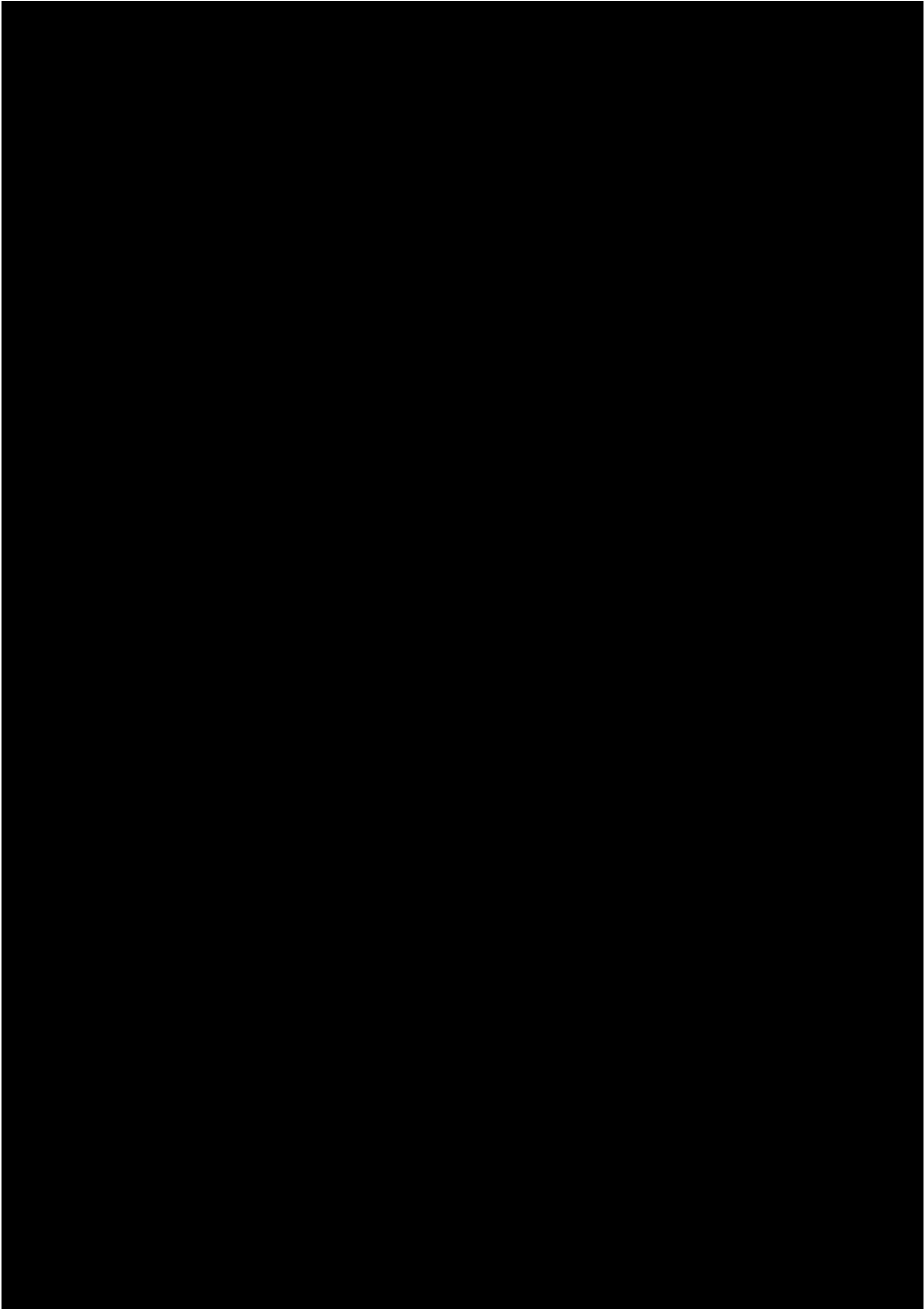


Figure 1: Noxious Weeds within Melbourne Airport Estate Boundary

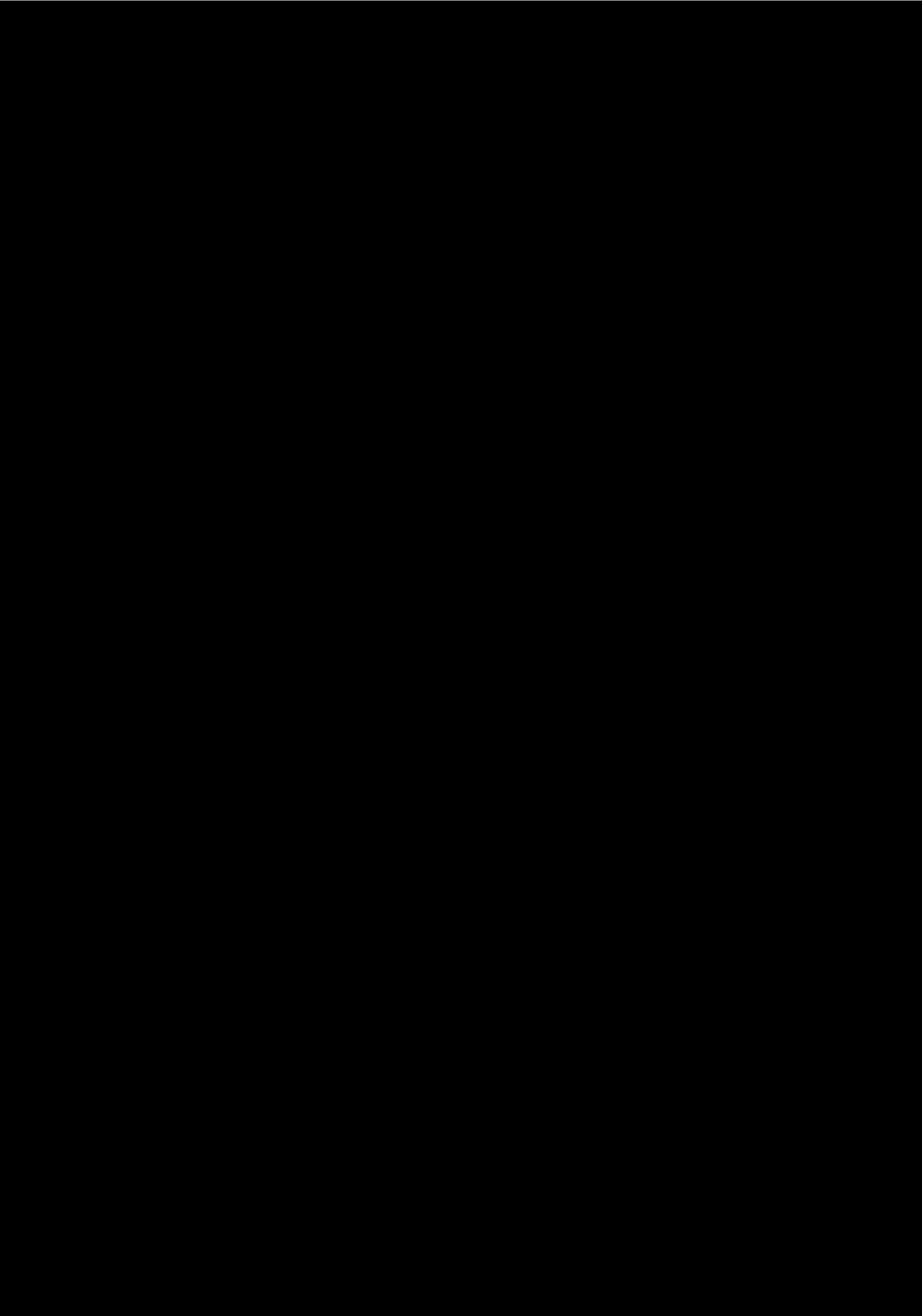


Figure 2: WoNS and WESI within the Melbourne Airport Estate Boundary

APPENDIX B M3R WEED SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEET

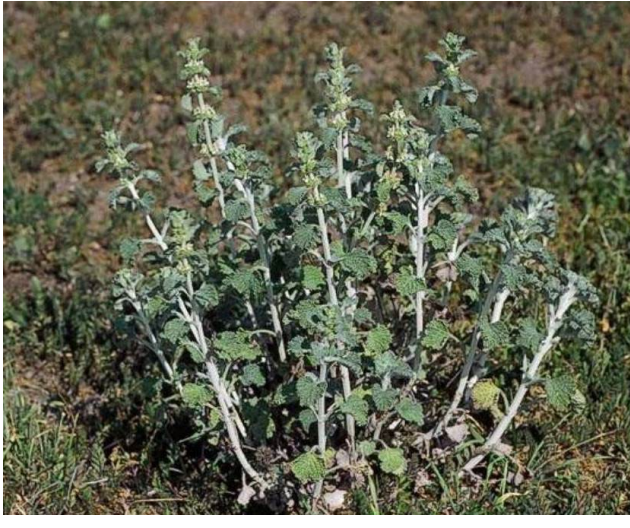
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Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)	Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)
Weeds of National Significance	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)
LOW Priority Rating	HIGH Priority Rating
	
Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)
Weeds of National Significance	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)
HIGH Priority Rating	MEDIUM Priority Rating
	
Artichoke Thistle (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> subsp. <i>Flavesces</i>)	Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>)
Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Environmental Weed (Vic DELP 2018)
HIGH Priority Rating	MEDIUM Priority Rating

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

	
Paterson's Curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	African Love-grass (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)
Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)
HIGH Priority Rating	HIGH Priority Rating
	
Fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)	Montpellier Broom (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>)
Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)
MEDIUM Priority Rating	HIGH Priority Rating
	
Spiny Rush (<i>Juncus acutus</i> subsp. <i>acutus</i>)	Hoary Cress (<i>Lepidium draba</i>)
Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

HIGH Priority Rating	MEDIUM Priority Rating
	
African Box-thorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)	Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>)
Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)
HIGH Priority Rating	MEDIUM Priority Rating
	
Cane Needle-grass (<i>Nassella hyaline</i>)	Texas Needle-grass (<i>Nassella leucotricha</i>)
Weed in Early Stages of Invasion (WESI)	Weed in Early Stages of Invasion (WESI)
HIGH Priority Rating	HIGH Priority Rating

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

	
Chilean Needle-grass (<i>Nassella neesiana</i>)	Serrated Tussock (<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>)
Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)
HIGH Priority Rating	HIGH Priority Rating
	
Prickly Pear (<i>Opuntia</i>)	Wheel Cactus (<i>Opuntia robusta</i>)
Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)
MEDIUM Priority Rating	HIGH Priority Rating

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

	
Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)
Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)
MEDIUM Priority Rating	LOW Priority Rating
	
Common Blackberry (<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>)	Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.)
Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)
HIGH Priority Rating	LOW Priority Rating
	
Golden Thistle (<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>)	Silverleaf Nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)
Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

LOW Priority Rating	HIGH Priority Rating
	
Apple of Sodom (<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>)	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)
Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)
MEDIUM Priority Rating	HIGH Priority Rating
	
Bathurst Burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>)	
Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	
MEDIUM Priority Rating	

APPENDIX C WEED CONTROL METHODOLOGY LIST

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Weed Name (Scientific)	Weed Name (Common)	Regulatory / Policy Status	APAM Priority Rating	Reproductive spread	Weed management methodology	Treatment Timing	Construction Hygiene Requirements	Spread Vectors	Comments
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	Low	Vegetative/ Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), cut and paint, manual removal (small infestations)	July-September	Yes	Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 2 years
Carthamus lanatus	Saffron Thistle	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	March-October	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 8-10 years
Chrysanthemoide s monilifera	Boneseed	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), cut and paint, manual removal (small infestations)	June-October	Yes	Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 10 years
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Medium	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	July-November	Yes	Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 3-5 years Mature plants will have a deep tap root that can counter chemical control
Cynara cardunculus subsp. flavescens	Artichoke Thistle	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	High	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application before seed set (approved by APAM), manual removal (young and small infestations)	September-November	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable 5-7 years Pieces of cut root are capable of producing new plants
Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon	Couch	Environmental Weed (Vic DELP 2018)	Medium	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	December-May	Yes	Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 3 years
Echium plantagineum	Paterson's Curse	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	May-August	Yes	Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 5-6 years
Eragrostis curvula	African Love-grass	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	September-March	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 3-5 years
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Medium	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	September-March	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 10-15 years Can also be spread from pieces of it crown and roots
Genista monspessulana	Montpellier Broom	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), cut and paint, mechanical removal, manual removal (seedlings)	August-November	Yes	Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 5-30 years
Juncus acutus subsp. acutus	Spiny Rush	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	High	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), cut and paint, mechanical removal	May-September	Yes	Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 4 years
Lepidium draba	Hoary Cress	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Medium	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	July-September	Yes	Root Fragments and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 3-4 years Can also be spread from pieces of root fragments
Lycium ferocissimum	African Box-thorn	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), cut and paint, mechanical removal	September-May	Yes	Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 10 years

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Weed Name (Scientific)	Weed Name (Common)	Regulatory / Policy Status	APAM Priority Rating	Reproductive spread	Weed management methodology	Treatment Timing	Construction Hygiene Requirements	Spread Vectors	Comments
Marrubium vulgare	Horehound	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Medium	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (seedlings)	June-October	Yes	Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 7-10 years
Nassella hyalina	Cane Needle- grass	Weed in Early Stages of Invasion (WESI)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	July-September	Yes	Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 7 years
Nassella leucotricha	Texas Needle Grass	Weed in Early Stages of Invasion (WESI)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	July-September	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 10-15 years
Nassella neesiana	Chilean Needle- grass	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	May-September	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 10-15 years March-May also suitable for spot spraying
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated Tussock	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	May-October	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 10-15 years March-May also suitable for spot spraying
Opuntia	Prickly Pear	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	Medium	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	All year round	Yes	Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 20 years
Opuntia robusta	Wheel Catus	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	High	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	May-September	Yes	Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 20 years Can also be spread from stem fragments
Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Medium	Vegetative	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	May-September	Yes	Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank generally not viable in Australia Spread by underground bulbs and dispersed through soil movement
Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet Briar	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Low	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), cut and paint, mechanical removal	September-May	Yes	Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 3-4 years
Rubus anglocandicans	Common Blackberry	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	High	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM)	November-April	Yes	Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable from 3 years but exact longevity unknown Can also be spread from stem tip and root fragments
Salix spp.	Willow	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	Low	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), cut and paint, stem injection, mechanical removal	December-April	No	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 2-10 weeks Can also be spread from branch, stem and root fragments
Scolymus hispanicus	Golden Thistle	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Low	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations), mechanical removal	May-September	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 10 years

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Weed Name (Scientific)	Weed Name (Common)	Regulatory / Policy Status	APAM Priority Rating	Reproductive spread	Weed management methodology	Treatment Timing	Construction Hygiene Requirements	Spread Vectors	Comments
Solanum elaeagnifolium	Silverleaf Nightshade	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	High	Vegetative/Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations)	November-March	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 10 years Can also be spread from root fragments
Solanum linnaeanum	Apple of Sodom	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Medium	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations), mechanical removal	May-August	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 7 years- decades
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	High	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), cut and paint, mechanical removal, manual removal (seedlings)	May-October	Yes	Wind/Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 30-80 years
Xanthium spinosum	Bathurst Burr	Noxious Weed (Victorian CaLP Act)	Medium	Seed	Herbicide application (approved by APAM), manual removal (small infestations), mechanical removal	November-April	Yes	Water and Animal/Plant/Vehicle/Soil movement	Seedbank viable for 3-10 years