



MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R)

**Preliminary and Early Works Flora and Fauna
Environmental Management Plan**

June 2025

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 **Preliminary** and **Early Works** packages 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 Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Ltd (APAM)

Date 27 June 2025

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Document Version Control

Version	Date Issued	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Endorsed / Approved By	Comments
Rev 0	10 January 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Draft submitted for APAM review
Rev 1	4 February 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Second Draft for Independent Environmental Assessor review
Rev 2	28 March 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Third Draft for Independent Environmental Assessor review
Rev 3	17 April 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd			Fourth Draft for Independent Environmental Assessor review
Rev 4	01 May 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd		IEA	Independent Environmental Assessor Endorsed version
Rev 5	20 June 2025	Senversa Pty Ltd		AEO	Airport Environment Officer's Approved version

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Tuesday, 24 June 2025 5:14 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Subject: RE: [FOR AEO APPROVAL] M3R CEMP & EMPs for Preliminary Works & Early Works [SEC=OFFICIAL]

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]

Thank you for providing the final updates regarding the AEO comments. All comments have now been resolved. Please find the final comments register attached.

Condition 7.23 of the Minister's Conditions of Approval for the Melbourne Third Runway Major Development Plan states "*To avoid and mitigate harm to the environment, APAM must prepare CEMP(s), in consultation with, and to the satisfaction of the AEO for the M3R works program of Early Works, Preliminary Works and Main Works*". As the AEO, am satisfied with the M3R Early Works and Preliminary Works Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Revision 5).

Additionally, in accordance with condition 7.3(d) of the Minister's Conditions of Approval for the Melbourne Third Runway Major Development Plan, I approve the following Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for the M3R Early Works and Preliminary Works:

- Flora and Fauna Management Plan (Revision 5)
- Surface Water Management Plan (Revision 4)
- Contaminated Land and Groundwater Management Plan (Revision 4)
- Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (Revision 4)
- Materials Movement Management Plan (Revision 4)
- Sediment and Erosion Control Management Plan (Revision 4)

As discussed, I would like to emphasise that the M3R Early Works and Preliminary Works must not commence until the department has approved the updated Melbourne Airport PFAS Management Framework for the M3R Early Works and Preliminary Works.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Airport Environment Officer, Melbourne Airport • Environmental Regulation Section • Airport Environment Branch

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sports and the Arts
CONNECTING AUSTRALIANS • ENRICHING COMMUNITIES • EMPOWERING REGIONS

infrastructure.gov.au

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.

2 May 2025

██████████
Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Ltd (APAM)

(via email and Aconex)

Copy to: ██████████

APAM

(via email and Aconex)

**M3R Independent Environmental Assessor Endorsement: Preliminary and Early Works
Flora and Fauna Management Plan (FFMP).**

Dear ██████████,

Nation Partners Pty Ltd (Nation Partners) is engaged by APAM as an Independent Environmental Assessor (IEA) for Melbourne Airport's Third Runway (M3R) (the Project), pursuant to Condition 7.1 of the *Third Runway Major Development Plan – Melbourne Airport – Conditions of Approval* ('the Conditions of Approval') approved by the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government on 10 September 2024.

Nation Partners, in its capacity as IEA for the Project, pursuant to Condition 7.2 of the Conditions of Approval, endorses the APAM document, Preliminary and Early Works Flora and Fauna Management Plan (FFMP) (Document #: M21959_002_RPT_FFMP, revision 4, dated 1 May 2025) and confirm it complies with the relevant Conditions of Approval.

Sincerely,

██████████
Independent Environmental Assessor (IEA) for M3R
Director – Nation Partners

Melbourne office
Level 3, The Alley
75-77 Flinders Lane
Melbourne VIC 3000

Sydney office
Suite 306
50 Holt Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010

Canberra office
WOTSO Woden
Level 2, 7 Neptune Street
Woden ACT 2606

T 1300 876 976
E info@nationpartners.com.au
W nationpartners.com.au

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	2
2.3 Key Flora and Fauna Issues Requiring Management	2
2.4 Existing Weeds	5
2.5 Discovery of Unexpected Flora and Fauna	5
3.0 RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS	6
3.1 M3R MDP Conditions of Approval	6
3.2 Part 13 Permit	9
3.3 MDP Commitments	12
3.4 APAM Approvals	19
4.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISK	20
5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	21
6.0 ASSURANCE	29
6.1 Surveys and Monitoring	29
6.2 Audits and Inspections	30
6.3 Reporting	30
7.0 REVIEW	31
8.0 REFERENCES	32

TABLES

Table 2-1: M3R project significant flora and fauna species	2
Table 2-2 Native Vegetation, Threatened Ecological Communities and Threatened Fauna Habitat within the Early Works Project Disturbance Footprint	3
Table 2-3 Predicted Flora and Fauna Impacts from Preliminary and Early Works Tasks	4
Table 3-1 M3R MDP Conditions of Approval Relevant to the FFMP	7
Table 3-2 Part 13 Approval Conditions Relevant to the FFMP	10
Table 3-3: MDP Commitments Relevant to the FFMP	13
Table 5-1: Minimum environmental management controls for flora and fauna	21

FIGURES

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

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

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 Preliminary and Early Works Fauna and Flora Impact Areas

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
APAM	Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne)
ACN	Australian Company Number
AEO	Airport Environment Officer
CALP	Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994
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	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
FFG	Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1998
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
NTGVVP	Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain
OMP	Offset Management Plan
PFAS	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances
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

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 **Preliminary** and **Early Works** packages.

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 Approval¹, 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

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 **Preliminary** and **Early Works** packages 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. **Table 2-2** presents the native vegetation, threatened ecological communities and fauna habitats specific impact areas identified within the Early Works Project Disturbance Footprint.

Table 2-2 Native Vegetation, Threatened Ecological Communities and Threatened Fauna Habitat within the Early Works Project Disturbance Footprint

Ecological Community and Species, Construction Area Impact	Area Loss (m²)
Fauna Habitat	Area Loss (m²)
■ Golden Sun Moth	25,744.81
NAR	25,744.81
■ Growling Grass Frog	47,430.01
ACTF	47,430.01
■ Swift Parrot	11,361.53
NAR	11,361.53
Total	84,536.36
EPBC Vegetation Communities	Area Loss (m²)
■ Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-Eastern Australia	11,361.53
NAR	11,361.53
Total	11,361.53
State EVC Vegetation Communities	Area Loss (m²)
■ 132 Plains Grassland	2,183.90
ACTF	2,183.90
■ 653 Aquatic Herbland	59.44
ACTF	59.44
■ 803 Plains Woodland	11,361.53
NAR	11,361.53
■ 821 Tall Marsh	538.15
ACTF	538.15
Total	14,143.02

If construction for the M3R project is not managed properly, it could lead to significant damage to the important fauna and flora in the area. Additionally, improper management could result in the spread of invasive species, erosion, and water pollution, further degrading the ecological integrity of the region. Effective management and mitigation measures are crucial to preserving the biodiversity and ecological health of the Melbourne Airport Estate and surrounding landscape.

The anticipated impacts to flora and fauna during the Preliminary and Early Works tasks are summarised in **Table 2-3** below.

Table 2-3 Predicted Flora and Fauna Impacts from Preliminary and Early Works Tasks.

Task	Potential Issue
All tasks	Ground disturbance activities have the potential to spread weeds and facilitate the establishment of weeds not previously present.
1a Install exclusion fencing	As part of establishing no-go zones, fencing works will come into close proximity to or be directly within fauna habitat and native vegetation extents, presenting a potential for inadvertent impact / disturbance to protected areas.
1b Install exclusion fencing to GBW offset site	As part of establishing the offset site, required predator-proof fencing works will come into close proximity to or be directly within fauna habitat and native vegetation extents, presenting a potential for inadvertent impact / disturbance to protected areas.
2a & 2b Cultural heritage salvage works	Salvage areas are within areas of fauna habitat and native vegetation that are going to be removed as part of M3R Main Works. Salvage works may be undertaken prior to establishment of exclusion fencing, with potential to access and impact areas that are not planned for clearance. Potential presence of GGF.
3 European heritage salvage works	Some limited impacts to MNES as part of salvage operations. Potential presence of GGF.
4 to 8, 13² Asbestos, site establishment, specific plant, blasting trial	Fauna may be present anywhere on the Melbourne Airport Estate.
9 Golf club boundary realignment	Some limited impact to vegetation will occur, to accommodate the new Southern Access Road alignment.
11 Further investigation works	Program includes boreholes, temporary access tracks and test pits. Works may occur prior to establishment of exclusion fencing, with potential to access and impact areas that are not planned for clearance, or introduce weeds and pest animals and diseases such as Chytrid Fungus. Potential presence of GGF.
12 Relocation of tenants	Some limited impacts to MNES, which are planned for clearance as part of M3R Main Works.

² Note that Task 10 – Grey Box Woodland Clearing, has been postponed until the Main Works.

Task	Potential Issue
14 Arundel Creek treatment facility	Works involve removal of fauna habitat and native vegetation within the Early Works Project Disturbance Footprint. Potential presence of GGF.
15 Northern access route	Works involve removal of fauna habitat and native vegetation within the Early Works Project Disturbance Footprint. Potential presence of GSM.

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

Site maps showing fauna and flora impact areas associated with the Early Works for the Northern Access Road and Arundel Creek treatment facility are included in **APPENDIX F**.

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 Project Disturbance Footprint including listed species under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*. A list of recorded species within the Project Area is included in **Appendix E**.

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

A work team that discovers unexpected flora and fauna on-site, 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.

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

The following are 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.

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 Preliminary Works and Early 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, FF26-33 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 Preliminary and Early 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 **Preliminary** and **Early** 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, FF13, FF24-31 and FF38.
11.	Within 10 business days of DITRDSCSA 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 DITRDSCSA electronically to the department.	Reporting to DITRDSCSA 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 Preliminary and Early 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 document. Controls FF41-43, FF59-69. 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
			■ Early Works - The construction of the ACTF will enhance habitat for GGF and other species in this area as the plant species to be incorporated into this bioretention system will assist with habitat creation as well as improvement in water quality outcomes once the system is operational. Stabilisation works post construction in the area surrounding the system will include vegetation planting and ongoing weed control. The identified environmentally significant areas in this location are isolated patches interspersed with larger areas of paddock grasses which were historically grazed and the only management undertaken was control of priority weeds (ie Noxious weeds). ■ Early Works - The retained areas of GBW / GSM (adjacent to NAR) will have ongoing management as identified in the OMPs in line with DCCEEW's approvals. Operational management of NAR impact area will be in accordance with maintenance of an operational road that is adjacent to the retained and managed GBW / GSM in line with APAM standard management practices. ■ Preliminary Works are largely low / no impact and internal approvals (APAM building permits) have standard requirements for returning any disturbed areas to a stable condition, these requirements are included in the permits.

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 FF60-71.
B5.6.3	Table B5.24	Strict hygiene protocols are to be established to ensure Chytrid fungus is not introduced downstream.	Controls FF58-69. 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, FF8-13, FF24, FF32, 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.

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. ■ 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.	Section 5.0 for ecological controls, and Section 6.0 for monitoring. Impacts to Surface water management is addressed in the SWMP. Scope of Preliminary works includes erection of exclusion fencing.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Section	Reference	Commitment	Compliance Statement
		- 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 Preliminary and Early 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 FF1-69.
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 FF1-69.
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

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.

Removal must not occur until the relevant authorisation has been given by the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.

This procedure is relevant to all 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 *Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)* under the EPBC Act. Where vegetation is required to be removed in an area classified as a MNES, an alternative approval process is required under the relevant legislation.

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 high level **Preliminary** and **Early Works** construction risk assessment using the [Melbourne Airport Environmental Management Plan](#) as a basis.

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.

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	If sick, injured or deceased wildlife are encountered, the IOC: Melbourne Airport Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) [REDACTED] must be contacted.	At all times
FF	8	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.	At all times.
FF	9	Display fact sheets for significant flora and fauna in site offices and crib rooms.	At all times .

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	10	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. Unexpected finds will also be addressed during the site walkover.	Prior to entry into significant fauna habitats and native vegetation areas.
FF	11	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	12	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	13	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.
Bushfire Prevention and Fire Controls			
FF	14	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	15	Flammable material must not be stockpiled or stored near hot works activities (including vegetation stockpiles).	At all times.
FF	16	All personnel must comply with fire restrictions and hot works permitting procedures.	At all times.
FF	17	No burning is permitted.	At all times.
FF	18	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	19	Appropriate firefighting equipment must be available at all work sites in accordance with relevant emergency services recommendations.	At all times.
FF	20	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	21	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.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	22	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	23	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	24	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.
FF	25	Each VPZ must be established prior to works commencing. VPZ for bulk earthworks 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	26	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	27	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	28	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	29	Traversing through a VPZ is strictly prohibited.	At all times.
FF	30	Vegetation protection fencing is not to be removed or relocated without prior approval from the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team.	At all times.
FF	31	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	32	Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) must be established to protect all trees to be retained on or adjacent to the site prior to works commencing. 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	33	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	34	A TPZ must be delineated by vegetation protection fencing (e.g. star pickets with safety flagging).	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	35	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.
<i>Fauna protection in work areas</i>			
FF	36	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	37	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	38	All tree and vegetation removal works must be in accordance with <i>Melbourne Airport Removal and Replacement of Vegetation on Airport Property Procedure</i> (EMS Document No. PP010), and the M3R MDP approval and Part 13 Permit.	At all times.
FF	39	Prior to any tree clearance activities, all trees in particular hollow bearing trees and logs must be identified and inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist (approved by APAM), for potential fauna nesting and identification and protection of biodiversity values. Where possible, habitat trees and features such as hollow logs must be retained.	Pre-clearing.
FF	40	Pre-clearance surveys must be undertaken of known significant 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 in the presence of a suitably qualified ecologist (approved by APAM), prior to works commencing. Required management actions must be implemented by a suitably qualified ecologist and reported to APAM.	Pre-clearing.
FF	41	- Woody waste and green waste (tree trunks / branches, but not woody weeds) must be either: - mulched and reused within the project area (e.g. through incorporation into earthen mounds / batters), in consultation with the APAM Environment and Sustainability Team, or - transported to another location within the Melbourne Airport Estate approved by the APAM Senior Environment Manager – Biodiversity & Conservation. <i>Note green waste with entrained soils shall be assumed to be PFAS impacted due to incorporation of PFAS impacted site soils.</i>	At all times.
FF	42	- 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 to limit the spread of seeds or pathogens from the storage area, noting that CaLP Act 1994 listed weeds have restriction with being transported off site, and - To prevent impacts from potential PFAS soils in accordance with the PFAS Management Framework.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	43	Temporary storage of removed vegetation (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.	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 MAS-CVL-001 Grassing (Airside).	At all times.
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. - Revegetation/reinstatement of disturbed areas within ACTF must be implemented in accordance with the design report M3R-BECA-013_RPT-00001[C03]. Terrestrial species must be planted for revegetation within and surrounding the ACTF disturbance area, which will assist in improving the extent of native vegetation and maintaining suitable terrestrial habitat for GGF. - Revegetation/reinstatement of disturbed areas within NAR must be implemented in accordance with the design document M3R-BECA-015-DWG-20100[C02] and M3R-BECA-015-DWG-22202[C02]. Temporary laydown and site compound areas must be removed and all areas reinstated to existing conditions upon completion of works. Excavation in proximity to any existing trees and vegetation to be retained / protected must be in accordance with Melbourne Airport EMP.	Prior to works.
FF	50	Revegetation works must be undertaken for all work areas that are impacted by vegetation removal.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
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 treated for weeds prior to reuse.	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: a) 50% Sheeps Fescue (40kg/ha) b) 25% Creeping Red Fescue (20kg/ha) c) 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.
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	Prohibited weeds identified within the works area must be managed in accordance with the <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i> (CALP Act). For example, eradication for Prohibited weeds and growth and spread of regionally controlled weeds must be prevented.	At all times.

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Control ID		Required Environmental Management Measures	Timing
FF	62	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	63	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.
FF	64	- Weed prevention measures must be undertaken, including the following; - All personnel must be trained in issues relating to weed hygiene during the site induction. - Slashing must not occur when targeted weeds are setting seed. - 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	65	- 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; - Use of any materials (i.e. herbicides, pesticides etc.) must be in accordance with the SDS and manufacturer's instructions. - Weed and pest control must be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced personnel. - 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. - 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. - Subject to native vegetation protection and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) requirements, weeds may also be removed by mechanical or manual methods. - 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	66	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	67	- Plant, equipment and vehicles are to be visually inspected for weeds or soil prior to mobilisation or use at a work zone or are 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	68	- 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	69	- To prevent the spread of mosquitoes and other disease vectors the following measures must be implemented: a) 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. b) Eliminate/empty any standing water. If this is not practicable, the standing water must be treated (e.g. aquatin droplets). c) Repair any external leaks as soon as practicable in order to prevent the establishment of new breeding sites. d) 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.

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.

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 DITRDSCSA 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 DITRDSCSA electronically to the DCCEEW.

During **Preliminary** and **Early 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 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.
- 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 also 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



Biosis Pty Ltd
Melbourne Resource Group
38 Bertie Street
Port Melbourne VIC 3207

Phone: 03 8686 4800
Fax: 03 9646 9242

ACN 006 175 097
ABN 65 006 175 097

Email: melbourne@biosis.com.au

biosis.com.au

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 measmii</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>Aizoscoea</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>	Kneed Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa curtiscomi</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 cinnita</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>Calceophalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads
	<i>Carax breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge
	<i>Carax 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 mollidora</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 caesia</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 mucicata</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	Grey Roly-poly
	<i>Sclerolaena</i> spp.	Copperburr
P	<i>Saniclo 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>Avana barbata</i>	Bearded Oat
	<i>Avana fetus</i>	Wild Oat
	<i>Avana sativa</i>	Oat
	<i>Avana</i> spp.	Oat
	<i>Bartsia trixago</i>	Ballardia
	<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>Diitrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort
	<i>Ecballium 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>Elousine</i> spp.	Crows-foot Grass
	<i>Elousine 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>Guzania</i> spp.	Guzania
RC	<i>Gnista 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>Lythrum 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 noesiana</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>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	Velvety Pink
	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Canary-grass
	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.	Canary Grass
RC	<i>Physalis heterophylla</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>Symphytichium 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

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 tread 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 Grolwing 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 Spotligting/ 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 novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike				X				
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper				X				
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven				X				
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra				X				
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</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 melanoccephala</i>	Noisy Miner				X				
<i>Melithreptus 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 nigriceps</i>	Tree Martin				X				
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella				X				
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella				X				
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot				X				
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</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				

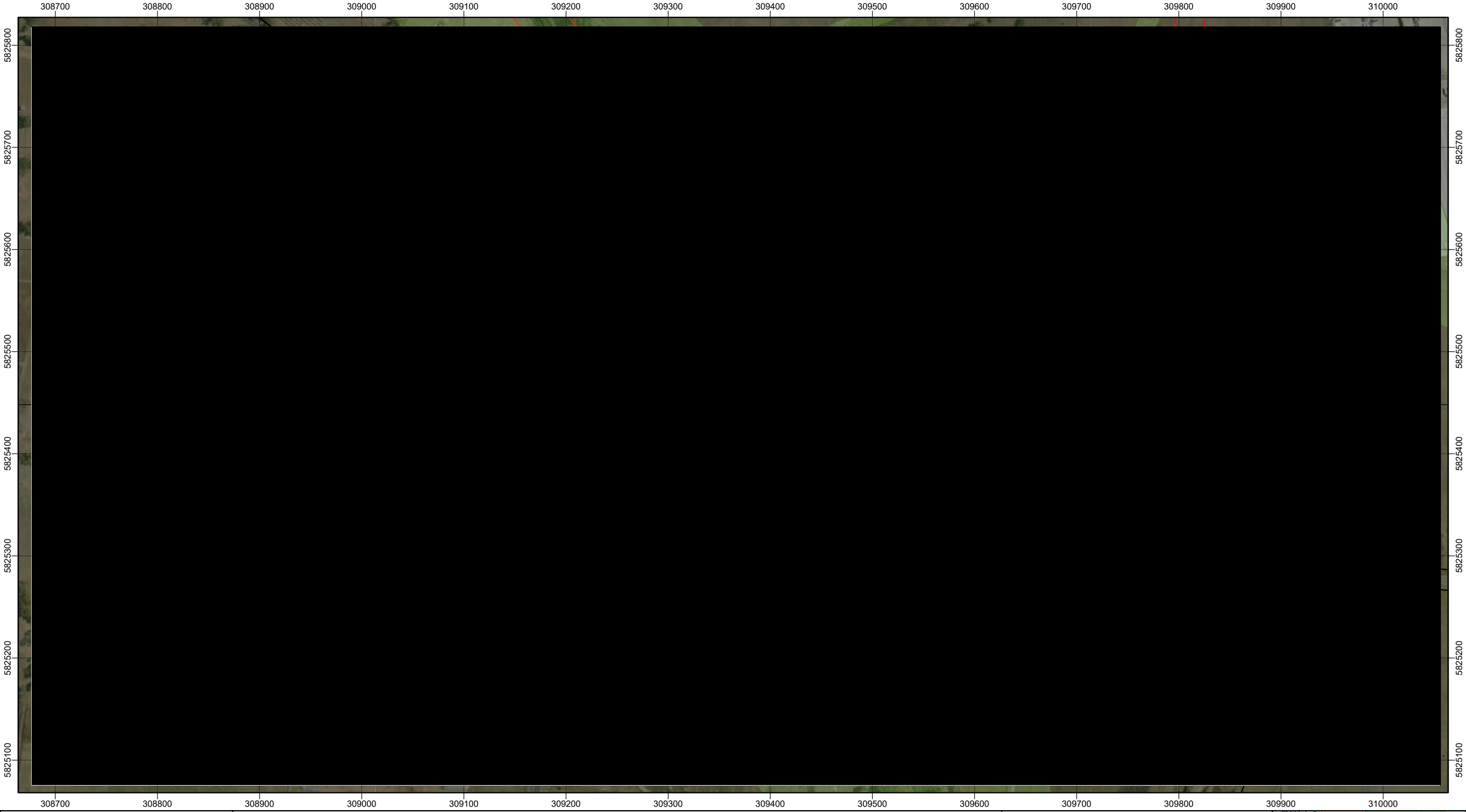
MELBOURNE AIRPORT

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									
Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo				X				
Pseudocheirus peregrinus	Eastern Ring-tailed Possum						X		X
Tadarida australis	White-striped Freetail Bat						X		
Wallabia bicolor	Black-tailed Wallaby				X				
Reptiles									
Amphibolurus muricatus	Tree Dragon				X				
Chelodina longicollis	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle		dd				X		X
Christinus marmoratus	Marbled Gecko				X				
Ctenotus robustus	Large Striped Skink					X			
Emydura macquarii	Murray River Turtle		vu	cr					X
Eulamprus tympanum tympanum	Southern Water Skink								X
Lampropholis guichenoti	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink					X			
Lorista bougainvillii	Bougainville's Skink					X			
Parasuta flagellum	Little Whip Snake					X			
Pseudemoia pagenstecheri	Tussock Skink		vu	a		X			
Pseudonaja textilis	Eastern Brown Snake								X
Saproscincus mustalinus	Weasel Skink					X			
Tiliqua scincoides	Common Blue-tongued Lizard					X			
Frogs									
Crinia signifera	Common Froglet						X		X
Limnodynastes dumerilii	Eastern Banjo Frog						X		X
Limnodynastes peronii	Striped Marsh Frog						X		X
Limnodynastes tasmanianensis	Spotted Marsh Frog					X	X		X
Litoria ewingii	Southern Brown Tree Frog				X		X		X
Litoria lesueuri	Southern Stony-creek Frog								X
Litoria raniformis	Growing Grass Frog	VU	en	v	X		X		X
Litoria verreauxii verreauxii	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									
<i>Anguilla australis</i>	Southern Shortfin Eel						X		
Invertebrates / crustaceans									
<i>Cherax destructor destructor</i>	Common Yabby								
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	CR	cr	v	X			X	
Introduced species									
* <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	European Carp		N						X
* <i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse		PS						
* <i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat						X		
* <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox		PS		X				

APPENDIX F PRELIMINARY AND EARLY WORKS FAUNA AND FLORA IMPACT AREAS



MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Melbourne Third Runway (M3R)
Early Works - Fauna Impacts
- Arundel Creek Treatment Facility (ACTF) -

Scale @ A3 1:3,500

050100m

N

— ACTF Layout

Project Works Footprint

M3R - Disturbance Footprint

APAM Boundary

Fauna Habitats - Environmental Impact

Growling Grass Frog

Fauna Habitats - No Impact

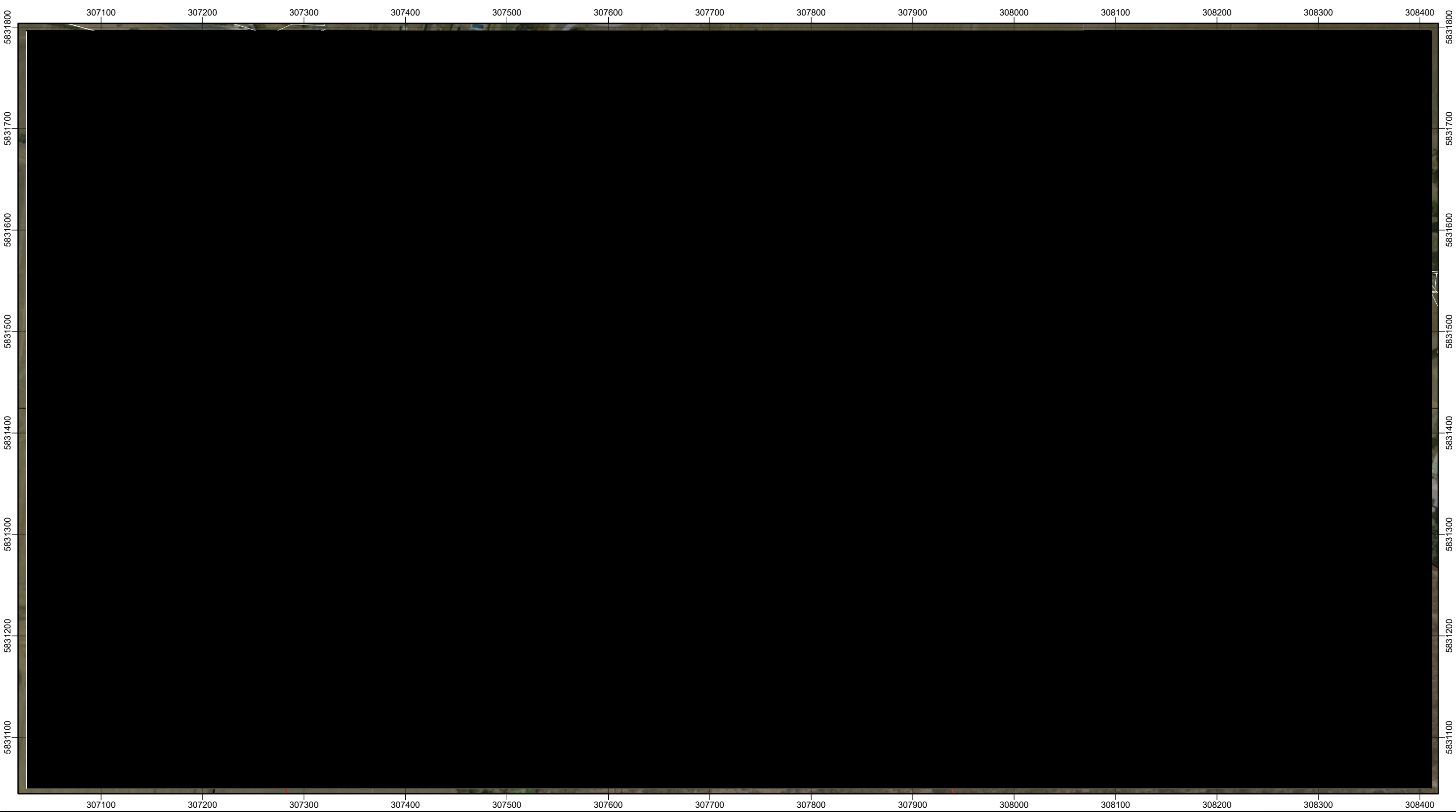
Growling Grass Frog

DISCLAIMER: This information is supplied by Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Ltd and is reproduced here for information only. The information shown must be verified for accuracy and completeness by necessary investigation, site inspection and measurement. Melbourne Airport owns the copyright to this drawing and the information contained in it. Reproduction of, or any dealing in, this drawing, or the information it contains, is prohibited.

Aerial imagery: © Aerometrex

*Co-ordinates in MGA Zone 55, GDA 94 Australian Height Datum

Map Printed: 21/03/2025 1:15 PM



MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Melbourne Third Runway (M3R)
Early Works - Fauna Impacts
- Northern Access Road (NAR) -

Scale @ A3 1:3,500
0 50 100m

LEGEND

NAR Layout

Project Works Footprint

M3R - Disturbance Footprint

APAM Boundary

Fauna Habitats - Environmental Impact

Golden Sun Moth

Swift Parrot

Fauna Habitats - No Impact

Golden Sun Moth

Growling Grass Frog

Swift Parrot

DISCLAIMER: This information is supplied by Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Ltd and is reproduced here for information only. The information shown must be verified for accuracy and completeness by necessary investigation, site inspection and measurement. Melbourne Airport owns the copyright to this drawing and the information contained in it. Reproduction of, or any dealing in, this drawing, or the information it contains, is prohibited.

Aerial imagery: © Aerometrex

*Co-ordinates in MGA Zone 55, GDA 94 Australian Height Datum

Map Printed: 21/03/2025 1:15 PM



MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Melbourne Third Runway (M3R)

Early Works - Fauna Impacts
- Arundel Creek Treatment Facility (ACTF) -

Scale @ A3 1:3,500

0

50

100m

N

LEGEND

— ACTF Layout

--- Project Works Footprint

— M3R - Disturbance Footprint

— APAM Boundary

EPBC Vegetation Community - No Impact

— Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain

State EVC Vegetation Community - Environmental Impact

— 132 Plains Grassland

— 653 Aquatic Herbland

— 821 Tall Marsh

State EVC Vegetation Community - No Impact

— 132 Plains Grassland

— 653 Aquatic Herbland

— 821 Tall Marsh

— 895 Escarpment Shrubland

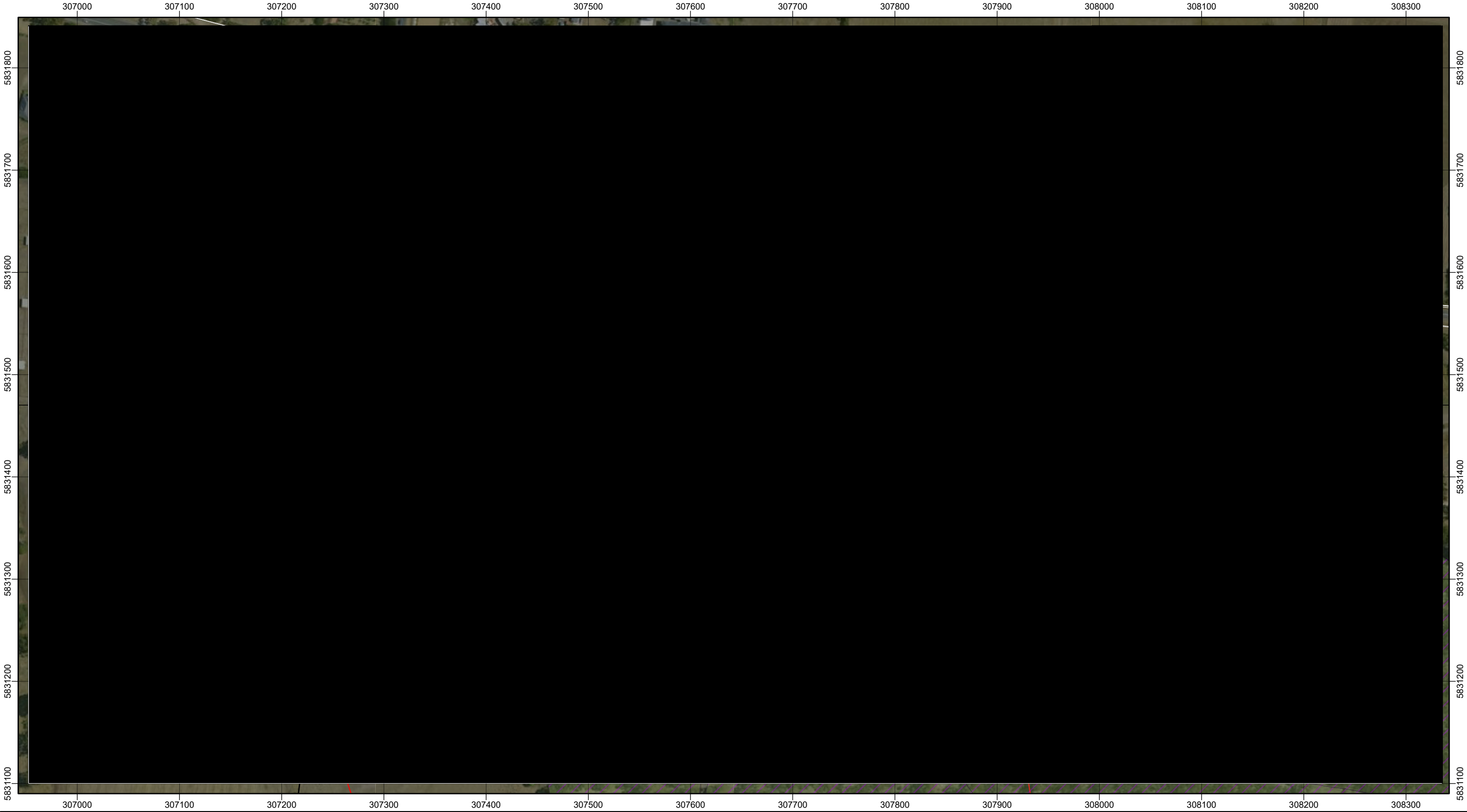
DISCLAIMER: This information is supplied by Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Ltd and is reproduced here for information only. The information shown must be verified for accuracy and completeness by necessary investigation, site inspection and measurement. Melbourne Airport owns the copyright to this drawing and the information contained in it. Reproduction of, or any dealing in, this drawing, or the information it contains, is prohibited.

Aerial imagery: © Aerometrex

*Co-ordinates in MGA Zone 55, GDA 94 Australian Height Datum

Map Printed: 21/03/2025 1:17 PM

Path: V:\04_Projects\CP14036_M3R\01_Drawing Request\03_GIS\00 GIS Workspaces\14 Early Works - NAR and ACTF Figures\CP14036 - Early Works NAR and ACTF Figures.aprx



MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Melbourne Third Runway (M3R)

Early Works - Fauna Impacts
- Northern Access Road (NAR) -

Scale @ A3 1:3,500

050100m

N

LEGEND

NAR Layout

Project Works Footprint

M3R - Disturbance Footprint

APAM Boundary

EPBC Vegetation Community - Environmental Impact

Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-Eastern Australia

EPBC Vegetation Community - No Impact

Grey Box Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-Eastern Australia

State EVC Vegetation Community - Environmental Impact

803 Plains Woodland

State EVC Vegetation Community - No Impact

803 Plains Woodland

DISCLAIMER: This information is supplied by Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Ltd and is reproduced here for information only. The information shown must be verified for accuracy and completeness by necessary investigation, site inspection and measurement. Melbourne Airport owns the copyright to this drawing and the information contained in it. Reproduction of, or any dealing in, this drawing, or the information it contains, is prohibited.

Aerial imagery: © Aerometrex

*Co-ordinates in MGA Zone 55, GDA 94 Australian Height Datum

Map Printed: 21/03/2025 1:17 PM