

Chapter 19
Biosecurity

ESMERALDA GRAPHITE PROJECT

aarc ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
APEM Group

GRAPHINEX

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Glossary, acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym or Abbreviation	Meaning
AARC	AARC Environmental Solutions Pty Ltd
AWS	Australian Weeds Strategy 2017–2027
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DESI	Department of Environment, Science and Innovation
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DSEWPC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1994*
EPBC Act	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
MLA	Mining Lease Application
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MP Regulation	Medicines and Poisons (Pest Management Activities) Regulation 2021
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NC Act	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*
NFPAP	National Feral Pig Action Plan 2021–2031
NSW	News South Wales
RE	Regional Ecosystems
TOR	Terms of Reference
VM Act	*Vegetation Management Act 1999*
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance
WPMP	Weed and Pest Management Plan

19 Biosecurity

This chapter describes matters of biosecurity in accordance with the 'State Government Biosecurity – EIS information guideline' Version 1.02 (DESI 2024f), including:

- fauna biosecurity (health, disease);
- flora biosecurity (plant health, pests and diseases);
- pest plants and animals; and
- herbicide use (residues and contaminant risks).

The following expert reports were utilised in the assessment of invasive flora and fauna species and designated pests listed under the Australian Government, Queensland Government, and Local Council biosecurity plans:

- Terrestrial Ecology Assessment, prepared by AARC Environmental Solutions (AARC) (Appendix E); and
- Aquatic Ecology Assessment, prepared by AARC (Appendix D).

19.1 Environmental objectives

This chapter has been prepared to enable an environmental objective assessment with respect to the environmental objectives as stated in the Terms of Reference (TOR) (Section 19.5). With regards to biosecurity, all phases of the Esmeralda Graphite Project (the Project), including construction, operation and rehabilitation, have been designed to:

1) avoid, minimise and/or mitigate the spread of terrestrial and aquatic weeds, terrestrial and aquatic pest animals, animal and plant pests and disease, pathogens and contaminants;
2) control and manage existing terrestrial and aquatic weeds, terrestrial and aquatic pest animals and diseases; and
3) comply with relevant provisions of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Biosecurity Act), biosecurity plans, weeds of national significance (WoNS) and designated pests under the *Public Health Act 2005* (Public Health Act) and relevant policies, legislation and guidelines.

This chapter has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the 'Queensland Biosecurity - EIS Information Guideline' (DESI 2024f) and addresses the requirements of the TOR, as presented in Section 19.5.

19.2 Existing environment

Biosecurity risks relevant to the Project include introduced terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna species, and designated pests under the Public Health Act (Qld). Introduced species can be listed as prohibited matters or restricted matters under the Biosecurity Act (Qld) and/or declared on an alert list under the Croydon Shire Council's 'Biosecurity Plan 2019'. Moreover, introduced flora species may also be classified by the Federal Government as WoNS if they present a serious threat to industry, water supply, human health/safety, plant communities and/or cultural values.

To assess the presence and habitat of the invasive and designated species, field surveys were conducted by suitably qualified ecologists in multiple periods to cover seasonal fluctuations in conditions, such as early wet and early dry seasons. In total, five field surveys were conducted across the following survey periods:

- Terrestrial flora and fauna ecology surveys (AARC 2025):
  - 13th to the 19th of August 2024;
  - 14th to the 27th of November 2024;

- 11th to the 15th of February 2025; and
- 26th of August to the 2nd of September 2025 (flora only).

- Aquatic ecology survey (AARC 2025):
  - 13th to the 19th of February 2025.

19.2.1 Introduced flora species

The following sections (Sections 19.2.1.1 and 19.2.1.2) cover the existing introduced terrestrial and aquatic flora species that have been recorded in the Project and its surrounds.

19.2.1.1 Terrestrial species

The Biosecurity Act (Qld) provides the framework and powers for improved management of pest plants. Only one introduced species – Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) – was recorded in relatively low abundance in the study area during field surveys. Several individuals of the species were recorded within three localities, all located in close proximity (see Figure 19-1):

- a patch of RE 2.5.28a associated with the vegetation transect site VT24;
- a patch of RE 2.5.28a associated with the vegetation transect site VT23; and
- a nearby patch along a creek-line associated with RE 2.3.29b (associated with Quaternary point Q194).

Rubber Vine is classed as a restricted matter under the Biosecurity Act (Qld) and a WoNS by the Australian Government. Rubber Vine is also identified in the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 (GCB&AI 2019).

19.2.1.2 Aquatic species

No introduced aquatic flora species were recorded during the aquatic ecology surveys.

19.2.2 Introduced fauna species

The following sections (Sections 19.2.2.1 and 19.2.2.2) cover the existing introduced terrestrial and aquatic fauna species that have been recorded in the Project and its surrounds.

19.2.2.1 Terrestrial species

A total of five introduced fauna species have been recorded in the study area during field surveys via the detection of scats and tracks, sensor camera detection and/or direct observation. These species include the Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*), Dingo (*Canis lupus dingo*), Feral Cat (*Felis catus*), European Cattle (*Bos taurus*) and the Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*).

Three of the introduced species, the Feral Cat, the Feral Pig and the Dingo, are classed as restricted matters under the Biosecurity Act (Qld). However, none of the species are listed as a prohibited matter under the Biosecurity Act (Qld). These species are also identified in the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 (GCBAI 2019).

The Cane toad is not a prohibited or restricted invasive animal under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*; however, everyone has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control (DPI 2025). Cane Toads are recognised as an invasive species because they pose a serious threat to native wildlife. The Cane Toad consumes a wide variety of native animals, including frogs, small reptiles, mammals and birds and causes the death of native predators that consume its toxins.

Cattle are present in the Project area due to the current operation of the broader underlying property as a cattle station. As there is no exclusion fencing in the study area or wider landscape, it can be assumed that the other four species may also occur throughout the study area, as there are no barriers to their movement and all species are known for their persistence in the landscape and distribution across Northern Australia. None of the introduced species records represented a change in the known distribution of these species in Australia (ALA 2024-2025). Records of these species, with the exception of cattle, are shown in Figure 19-1, but it should be noted that evidence of these species, in particular Feral Pigs, was observed throughout the study area across all surveys.

19.2.2.2 Aquatic species

No introduced aquatic fauna species were recorded during the aquatic ecology surveys.

19.2.3 Designated pests under the Public Health Act (Qld)

Under the Public Health Act (Qld), designated pests to public health include:

- mosquitos;
- rats;
- mice; and
- other animals prescribed under a regulation.

Vector-borne diseases are transmitted through bites from infected animals, mosquitoes and ticks. The Project occurs within the cattle tick biosecurity zone (DAF & DNRME 2020). Cattle ticks will thrive if left unmanaged (Business Queensland 2019).

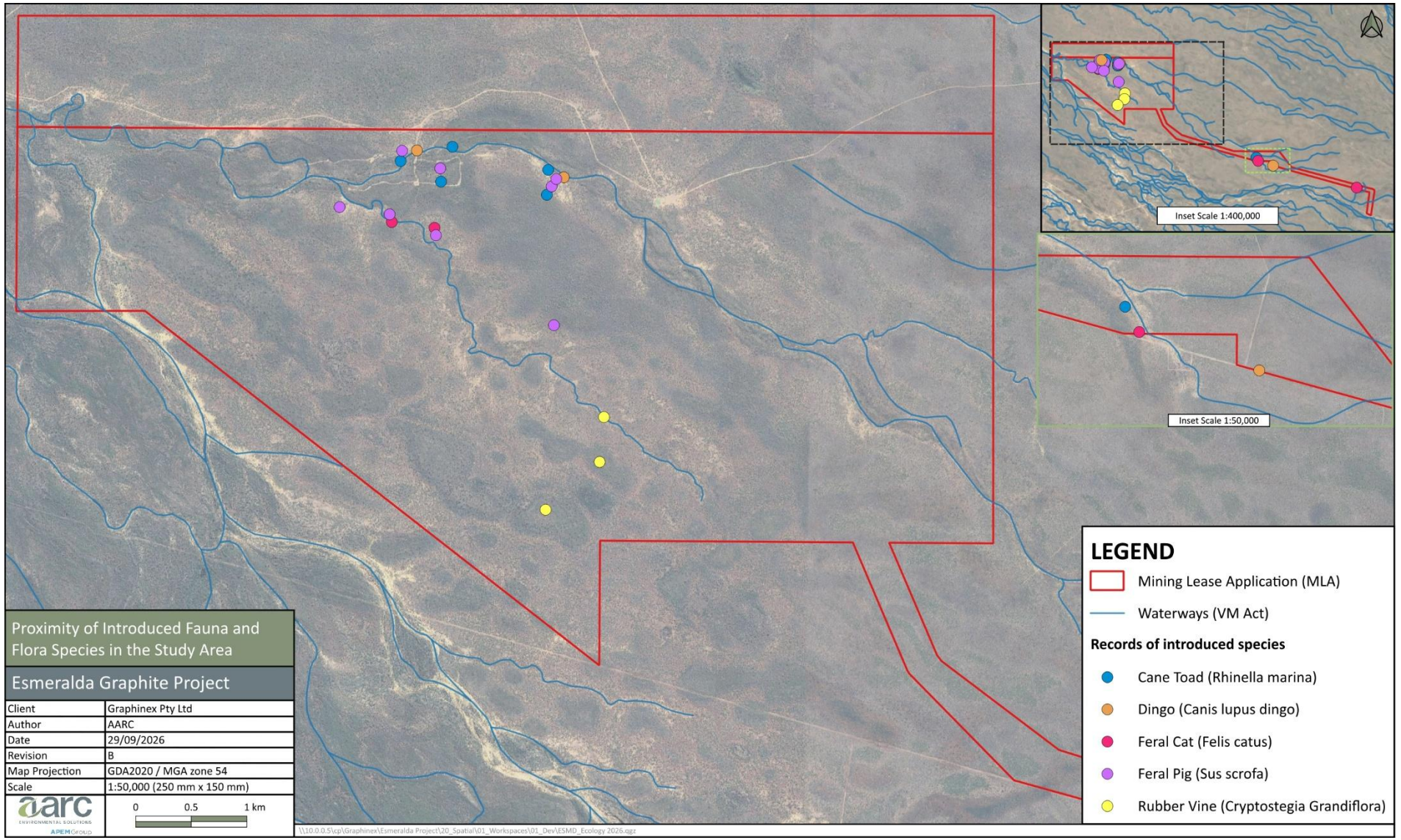


Figure 19-1: Records of introduced flora species in the study area

19.3 Impact assessment

Land disturbance, increased vehicle movements and imported machinery associated with the Project have the potential to introduce additional weed species. Similarly, vegetation clearing and the introduction of additional food and water sources can create favourable conditions for pest fauna species.

19.3.1 Introduced flora species

The following sections (Sections 19.3.1.1and 19.3.1.2) cover information regarding the potential spread and impacts of introduced terrestrial and aquatic flora species.

19.3.1.1Terrestrial species

Potential species spread

The Project is located in a region of relatively low weed occurrence. However, activities such as soil disturbance and vehicle movements could introduce or spread weeds in all Project stages (Appendix E). Additionally, vegetation clearing for construction or safe operation can result in 'edge effects', leaving adjacent vegetation more prone to weeds and cause modifications to the interface with natural habitats.

Impact assessment

Weed species have the potential to cause a wide range of social, economic, agricultural and environmental impacts and can:

- be poisonous to livestock and native fauna;
- impede the movement and ability for farmers to muster livestock;
- have spines and thorns that can harm livestock and prevent them from eating;
- be highly invasive and can invade grasslands, pastures, open woodlands and waterways;
- outcompete native species, preventing native recruitment—sometimes smothering native vegetation or forming dense thickets chocking out natives;
- reduce biodiversity;
- impede native fauna movement;
- reduce food availability for fauna species; and
- reduce the diversity of habitat types available.

As the Project has the potential to increase weed and pest animal populations, the impacts described above may occur.

Specifically, there is potential for the spread of Rubber Vine at the Project, which could smother riparian vegetation, spread outward from waterways to hillsides and pastures, impede the movement of native animals, and decrease the overall biodiversity (Business Queensland 2025), given the presence of Rubber Vine close to and within existing VM Act Category B Regulated Vegetation inside the Project disturbance area (Figure 19-2). The spread of the species could also affect nearby agricultural activities, as it is poisonous to livestock and can impede the mustering of stock (Business Queensland 2025).

19.3.1.2 Aquatic species

No aquatic pest species identified within the Project area and its surrounds during the aquatic ecology surveys (Appendix D), and as such, an assessment of potential species spread and impacts is not applicable to the Project.

19.3.2 Introduced fauna species

The following sections (Sections 19.3.2.1and 19.3.2.2) cover information regarding the potential spread and impacts of introduced terrestrial and aquatic fauna species.

19.3.2.1 Terrestrial species

Potential species spread

The provision of scavenging areas (e.g. discarded food scraps and other rubbish) has the potential to increase populations of introduced fauna species in and around the Project area. As the identified pest species are all generalists with broad habitat requirements and distributions ranging across the subregion, measures to suppress their spread should be taken across the site.

Impact assessment

Pest fauna species pose a variety of risks to Queensland's economic, environmental and agricultural values, including:

- predation on livestock and native fauna species;
- damage to crops, dams and pastures;
- lowered pasture production;
- impacts on natural resources including water sources, soils, and canopy cover;
- increased costs associated with management and control programs;
- increased competition for habitat, shelter, food and other resources;
- overgrazing of native vegetation, and inhibition of native species regeneration;
- risk of disease transmission to livestock and native species; and
- biological impacts caused by lethal toxic ingestions (e.g. by cane toads).

According to the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the identified introduced species as listed in Section 19.2.2.1 can cause the following key threatening processes (Appendix E):

- biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by Cane Toads;
- predation by Feral Cats; and
- predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by Feral Pigs.

19.3.2.2 Aquatic species

No aquatic pest species identified within the Project area and its surrounds during the aquatic ecology surveys (Appendix D), and as such, an assessment of potential species spread and impacts is not applicable to the Project.

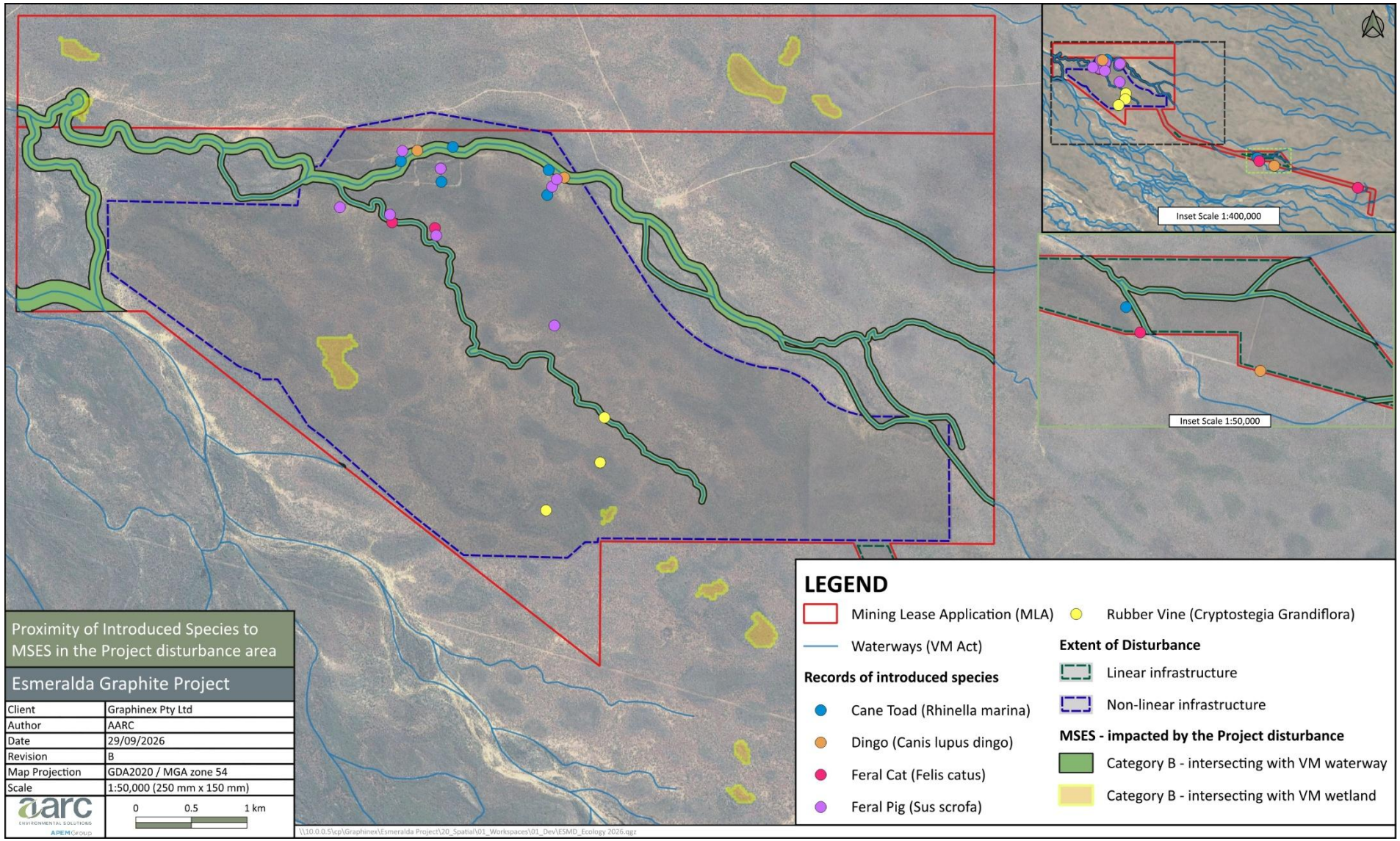


Figure 19-2: Introduced flora and fauna species in relation to MSES in the Project disturbance area

19.3.3 Designated pests under the Public Health Act (Qld)

19.3.3.1 Potential species spread

The Project activities have the potential to impact the presence and abundance of potential Public Health Act (Qld) designated pests. Vector-borne diseases can have potential health impacts for employees, local communities and neighbouring properties.

Though the Project occurs within the cattle tick biosecurity zone, it is considered unlikely that the Project will result in an increase in the presence of ticks.

However, the presence of a workforce has the potential to increase the presence of suitable breeding sites for mosquitoes, thereby increasing the risk for the spread of mosquito-borne diseases. Pest rat and mouse populations, which can be carriers of diseases, have the potential to increase via the provision of scavenging areas (e.g. discarded food scraps and other rubbish).

19.3.3.2 Impact assessment

Mosquitos can act as vectors of human diseases, and Queensland Health (2022) have identified several mosquito-borne diseases that are notifiable under the Public Health Act (Qld):

- Dengue;
- Ross River Virus;
- Barmah Forest Virus;
- Japanese Encephalitis;
- Murray Valley Encephalitis;
- Chikungunya Virus;
- Malaria;
- West Nile Virus Kunjin subtype;
- Yellow Fever; and
- Zika Virus.

In livestock, mosquito-borne diseases and viruses can lead to infertility, sickness, fevers, neuromuscular impairment, heart murmurs, diarrhoea, spontaneous abortions, and death (Business Queensland 2023).

The potential for the Project to increase the presence of mosquito populations increases the risk for the spread of mosquito-borne diseases.

19.4 Biosecurity mitigation and management measures

A Weed and Pest Management Plan (WPMP) will be prepared for the Project, in accordance with relevant legislation requirements, and implemented by suitably qualified and experienced professionals. National and State strategies and frameworks relevant to protecting Australia's native biodiversity and places, including impacts to threatened species and ecological communities from invasive species will be considered in the development of the plan, these will include but not limited to:

- National frameworks:
    - Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats (DoE 2015);
    - Threat abatement plan for predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs (Sus scrofa) (2017) (DoEE 2017);

  - Threat abatement plan for the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads (DSEWPC 2011);
  - Australian Weeds Strategy 2017–2027 (AWS) (DAWR 2016b);
  - Weeds of National Significance (WoNS);
  - Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017–2027 (DAWR 2016a);
  - National Wild Dog Action Plan 2020–2030 (AWI 2020);
  - National Feral Pig Action Plan 2021–2031 (NFPAP Steering Group 2021); and
  - National Codes of Practice (CoP).
- State frameworks:
  - *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act);
  - *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) and relevant regulations;
  - *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act);
  - *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (Animal Care and Protection Act);
  - *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988* (Chemical Usage Control Act);
  - Medicines and Poisons (Pest Management Activities) Regulation 2021 (MP Regulation);
  - Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019–2024 (DAF 2019a); and
  - North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan 2022 – 2027.

Addition to the National and State frameworks, the relevant local government biosecurity plan for invasive species in the region is the Croydon Shire Council's 'Biosecurity Plan 2019' (GCBAI 2019), will be considered during the development process.

19.4.1 Weed and Pest Management Plan

A Weed and Pest Management Plan (WPMP) will be prepared for the Project, in accordance with relevant legislation requirements, and implemented by suitably qualified and experienced professionals. National and State strategies and frameworks relevant to protecting Australia's native biodiversity and places, including impacts to threatened species and ecological communities from invasive species will be considered in the development of the plan, these will include but not limited to:

- National frameworks:
  - Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats (DoE 2015);
  - Threat abatement plan for predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) (2017) (DoEE 2017);
  - Threat abatement plan for the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads (DSEWPC 2011);
  - Australian Weeds Strategy 2017–2027 (AWS) (DAWR 2016b);
  - Weeds of National Significance (WoNS);
  - Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017–2027 (DAWR 2016a);
  - National Wild Dog Action Plan 2020–2030 (AWI 2020);
  - National Feral Pig Action Plan 2021–2031 (NFPAP Steering Group 2021); and
  - National Codes of Practice (CoP).
- State frameworks:
  - *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act);

- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) and relevant regulations;
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act);
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (Animal Care and Protection Act);
- *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988* (Chemical Usage Control Act);
- Medicines and Poisons (Pest Management Activities) Regulation 2021 (MP Regulation);
- Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019–2024 (DAF 2019a); and
- North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan 2022 – 2027.

In addition to the National and State frameworks, the relevant local government biosecurity plan for invasive species in the region is the Croydon Shire Council's 'Biosecurity Plan 2019' (GCBAI 2019), which will be considered during the WPMP development process.

19.4.1.1 Weed and Pest Management Plan monitoring program

The WPMP monitoring program will be included as a mitigation strategy. Table 19-1 provides the monitoring objectives, actions and timeframes for a potential monitoring program for the Project.

Table 19-1: Monitoring objectives, criteria and actions

Objectives	Monitoring approach	Timeframes
Terrestrial and aquatic weeds (a) Avoid, minimise and/or mitigate the spread of terrestrial and aquatic weeds. (b) Control and manage existing terrestrial and aquatic weeds.	The Pest and Weed Management Plan will include a weed species monitoring program with the following components: • Monitoring programs will be detailed for the introduced flora species cognisant of staged clearing and progressive rehabilitation programs. • Weed species introductions or substantial increases in weed populations will be addressed through applicable management measures.	Prior to Project commencement and annually in alternating seasons during Project construction and operations. Correction measures will be implemented as soon as practical.
Terrestrial and aquatic pest animals (a) Avoid, minimise and/or mitigate the spread of terrestrial and aquatic pest animals. (b) Control and manage existing terrestrial and aquatic pest animals.	The Pest and Weed Management Plan will include a fauna pest monitoring program with the following components: • Fauna pest surveys will be conducted by site personnel. • A fauna pest register will be maintained to record fauna pest observations. • Records of new fauna pests or substantial increase in fauna pest populations will be addressed through applicable management	Prior to Project commencement and ongoing during Project construction and operations. Monitoring will occur bi-annually. Correction measures will be implemented as soon as practical.

	measures (refer to Section 19.4.1.3).	
Designated pests under the Public Health Act (Qld) (a) Avoid, minimise and/or mitigate the spread of designated pests. (b) Control and manage existing designated pests.	The Pest and Weed Management Plan will include a monitoring program for the designated pests under the Public Health Act (Qld) with the following components: • Designated pest surveys will be conducted by site personnel. • A designated pest register will be maintained to record the pest observations. • Records of new designated pest or substantial increase in the pest populations will be addressed through applicable management measures (refer to Section 19.4.1.4).	Prior to Project commencement and ongoing during Project construction and operations. Monitoring will occur bi-annually. Correction measures will be implemented as soon as practical.

Furthermore, weed monitoring activities with different monitoring frequency will be conducted in addition to the regular inspections of the Project area. The following weed monitoring activities are proposed to be included:

- Regular weed monitoring: monitoring will occur monitoring will occur annually, in alternating seasons, to identify any weeds not previously identified in the area. The aim will be to schedule surveys to observe spring or summer weeds one year and winter or autumn weeds the following year, thus ensuring sampling is conducted in different seasons. This survey will cover each location within the weed management area, including some areas that do not usually have any weeds present.
- Routine monitoring: areas identified as higher risk (e.g. areas that are known to regularly exhibit weeds or are at high risk of weed infestations) will be monitored at the start of each season, especially after significant rainfall.
- Opportunistic monitoring: any weeds observed during normal activities are to be recorded and managed accordingly.

The Weed and Pest Management Plan is proposed to include a fauna pest monitoring program cognisant of the staged clearing and progressive rehabilitation programs. The fauna pest monitoring program will include the following:

- Annual fauna pest surveys conducted by suitably qualified site personnel.
- A fauna pest register will be maintained to record fauna pest observations.
- Records of new fauna pests or substantial increase in fauna pest populations will be addressed through applicable management measures.

In addition to the fauna pest monitoring program, a designated pest monitoring program targeting designated pests under the Public Health Act (Qld) is proposed to be implemented prior to the Project commencement and ongoing during Project construction and operations with the following components:

- Annual designated pest surveys conducted by suitably qualified site personnel.
- A designated pest register will be maintained to record the pest observations.

- Records of new designated pest or substantial increase in the designated pest populations will be addressed through applicable management measures.

Monitoring results will be reviewed on an annual basis to assess the performance outcomes, which will correspond to the Biosecurity Act (Qld) as well as Croydon Shire Council's 'Biosecurity Plan 2019' (GCBAI 2019). Corrective actions (such as increasing the frequency or extent of control efforts or alternative control strategies, or change in monitoring frequency) will be implemented, as necessary. Audits will be implemented to monitor the management outcomes and the management measures implemented on site. If the objectives are not being met, eradication programs will be implemented according to DPI and Croydon Shire Council's recommended methods.

With the above management measures, the likelihood of increase in occurrence or diversity of weeds and pests already identified within the study area as a result of the Project is expected to reduce from likely to occur to unlikely.

19.4.1.2 Introduced flora management measures

The following flora specific management measures proposed for inclusion in the Weed and Pest Management Plan are:

- Inspections within the MLAs will be conducted to identify areas that may require weed management.
- Mechanical removal and application of approved herbicides will be in accordance with weed control strategies outlined by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries (DPI) and the 'North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan 2022 – 2027'.
- Follow-up inspections will be conducted as soon as practical after the implementation of control measures to assess the effectiveness of the weed management measures and any need for implementing any additional management measures.
- If arriving from a known high-risk area, vehicle wash-down will be undertaken prior to entering the Project to avoid the introduction of new weed species.
- Staff training will be conducted to notify the staff of major weed species observed in the locality and, where necessary, to require the staff to report any identified weed infestations to their supervisors.
- Soil disturbance will be limited to as far as practical and vegetation clearing will be conducted progressively in accordance with the Project schedule to limit the period when land is unvegetated.
- Weeds that are listed as WoNs and/or are restricted under the Biosecurity Act (Qld) will be treated as a matter of priority.
- Periodic surveys will be conducted to collect information on weed composition and distributions on the Project site throughout the life of the Project.

19.4.1.3 Introduced fauna management measures

Fauna pest management measures that will be included in the Weed and Pest Management Plan are:

- Monitoring programs to assess fauna pest species presence or distribution.
- Follow-up inspections will be conducted as soon as practical after the implementation of control measures to capture population density after potential dieback and identify any need for implementing any additional management measures.
- Biosecurity facilities, including vehicle wash and non-mineral waste storage facilities/area will be constructed.
- The maintenance of a clean, rubbish-free environment will be required of all staff to discourage pest fauna from scavenging and colonising the Project area.
- Domestic waste will be stored in appropriate receptacles and locations.

- Feral animal control strategies will be implemented in accordance with the pest control strategies outlined by the DPI, 'North West Queensland Regional Biosecurity Plan 2022 – 2027', and threat abatement plans for the key threatening processes listed under the EPBC Act.

19.4.1.4 Designated pests under the Public Health Act (Qld)

The most effective measure for minimising the risk of a mosquito outbreak is reducing the opportunity for mosquitoes to breed (NSW Health 2022). The Project will implement the following practices to reduce the risk of mosquito outbreaks:

- General protection measures will be implemented to reduce the likelihood of mosquito bites (e.g. long sleeves on shirts, insect repellent).
- Potential breeding sites for mosquitoes will be eliminated by identifying and minimising the potential for water ponding to occur.
- Should employees begin to show symptoms associated with vector-borne diseases, they will be monitored and taken for treatment, and details of the incident will be reported to appropriate authorities.

Management measures to control rodents will include the following:

- A clean, rubbish-free environment will be maintained to discourage the rodents from scavenging and colonising the Project area.
- Potential attractant waste material will be appropriately stored and disposed in accordance with the Waste Management Plan, which is discussed in Chapter 17, Waste.
- If and when necessary, eradication programs will be implemented.

19.5 TOR Reconciliation table

Terms of reference - Content requirements of the EIS		EIS Section
Section 19 - Biosecurity		
19.1	The following guidance is relevant for the biosecurity assessment: (a) Queensland Government, Biosecurity – EIS information guideline, ESR/2020/5297.	
Biosecurity - Existing environment		
19.2	Survey terrestrial and aquatic pest animals and weeds and describe their current distribution and abundance in the project footprint and surrounds. Field surveys should appropriately cover seasonal fluctuations in conditions (i.e. wet and dry seasons). Provide maps showing pest animal and weeds distribution in relation to the project footprint and ecologically significant areas identified as containing, or likely to contain, listed flora, fauna, and ecological communities of MSES or MNES. This survey is to include prohibited and restricted matters listed in the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and Biosecurity Regulation 2016, Weeds of National Significance, pests and weeds declared under local laws, and designated pests under the *Public Health Act 2005*.	Section 19.2
Biosecurity - Impact assessment		
19.3	Describe for each project phase, the potential spread of terrestrial and aquatic pest animals, terrestrial and aquatic weed species, and disease within the project footprint, construction and operations access routes, and into adjoining properties (where relevant).	Section 19.3
Biosecurity - Mitigation measures		
19.4	Propose detailed measures using best practice to prevent, remove, control and limit the spread of pests, weeds, diseases, pathogens and contaminants within and surrounding the project footprint and adjacent areas. Detail alignment with any relevant local government area Biosecurity Plans and pest management priorities or initiatives undertaken by Biosecurity Queensland. Include a discussion on minimising any susceptibility to biosecurity risks with the introduction and/or expansion of temporary and permanent infrastructure.	Section 19.4
19.5	All proposed measures are to be in accordance with any relevant biosecurity surveillance or prevention measures authorised under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, any requirements under the VM Act or *Planning Act 2016* and aligned with local government pest management priorities.	Section 19.4
19.6	Detail a monitoring program that would audit the success of biosecurity measures, identify whether objectives have been met, and describe corrective actions to be used if monitoring indicates objectives are not being met. Performance outcomes should correspond to the relevant policies, legislation and guidelines, and sufficient evidence should be supplied (through studies and proposed management measures) to show these outcomes can be achieved.	Section 19.4.1