

APPENDIX B10:D

APPENDIX D: MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

The nearest area listed as a matter of NES is Moreton Bay Ramsar site, which is located approximately 20 km south of airport and surrounds study area. Given this distance, this Ramsar site is not expected to be affected by project components proposed for the airport and surrounding environment. For an assessment of potential impacts associated with dredging works in Moreton Bay, refer to Part C of this EIS.

Numerous marine species of national conservation significance may occur in the study area. These include threatened and/or migratory species of fish (5), mammals (9), sea turtles (6) and seabirds (9), as listed in Table 1a. An additional nine sea snake and 36 syngnathid (ie seahorses, pipehorses and pipefish) species are also protected as Listed Marine species (ie non-threatened).

Table 1a Listed threatened and migratory marine species potentially occurring in study area

Scientific name	Common name	Status
Fish		
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	whale shark	Vulnerable , Migratory
<i>Pristis zijsron</i>	green sawfish, dindagubba, narrow snout sawfish	Vulnerable
<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	grey nurse shark	Critically endangered
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	porbeagle, mackerel shark	Migratory
<i>Epinephelus daemeli</i>	black rockcod	Vulnerable
Mammals		
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	blue whale	Endangered Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	southern right whale	Endangered Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	Vulnerable Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's whale	Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong	Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	dusky dolphin	Migratory
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy dolphin	Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale	Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin	Migratory, Other (marine)
Reptiles		
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	Endangered Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle	Vulnerable Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leathery turtle, leatherback turtle	Endangered Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	hawksbill turtle	Vulnerable Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	olive Ridley turtle	Endangered Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Natator depressus</i>	flatback turtle	Vulnerable Migratory, Other (marine)
Birds		
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	northern giant-petrel	Vulnerable , Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant-petrel	Endangered
<i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i>	Kermadec petrel	Vulnerable
<i>Thalassarche melanophris impavida</i>	Campbell albatross	Vulnerable , Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	streaked shearwater	Migratory, Other (marine)
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	wandering albatross	Vulnerable
<i>Diomedea exulans exulans (dabbenena)</i>	Tristan albatross	Endangered
<i>Fregetta grallaria</i>	white-bellied storm-petrel	Vulnerable
<i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	wedge-tailed shearwater	Migratory, Other (marine)

APPENDIX B10:D

The threatened marine mammals, sea turtles and sharks identified in the protected matters database search have different likelihoods of occurring in the study area. Based on the available existing information, the species with the highest likelihood of occurring in the study area would be dolphins, green turtles and loggerhead turtles, while grey nurse shark can occur at Mudjimba Island in low numbers. While these species would generally be associated with the nearshore oceanic waters of the study area, Marcoola Beach provides nesting habitat for a small number of green turtles each nesting season, and may also be utilised by loggerhead turtles for nesting. The other threatened marine species identified are not known to favour habitats found in the study area, typically preferring offshore areas (ie whales, sharks) and/or occur rarely and in low abundances. Note that there are numerous other migratory or other listed marine animals (ie non-threatened) that could occur within the study area (see **Chapter B10 – Marine Ecology**).

The potential effects of individual impacting processes to marine megafauna are considered in earlier sections (see **Chapter B10 – Marine Ecology**), and primarily relate to the potential for direct interactions between fauna and either vessels or mechanical plant operating on Marcoola Beach. Such interactions could arise from one or more mechanisms, such as vessel contact or obstruction of passage, noise emissions and artificial lighting. Potential impacts associated with these processes are addressed in see **Chapter B10 – Marine Ecology**. Indirect effects potentially resulting from other impacting processes are considered unlikely (ie loss of, or water quality affects to prey and habitat resources). Accordingly, appropriate mitigation measures are also outlined in the relevant sections above. Overall, given the low levels of usage by marine megafauna and the relatively low level impacts predicted to occur to marine habitats as a result of the project, no significant impacts to threatened or migratory species listed under the EPBC Act 1999 are expected.