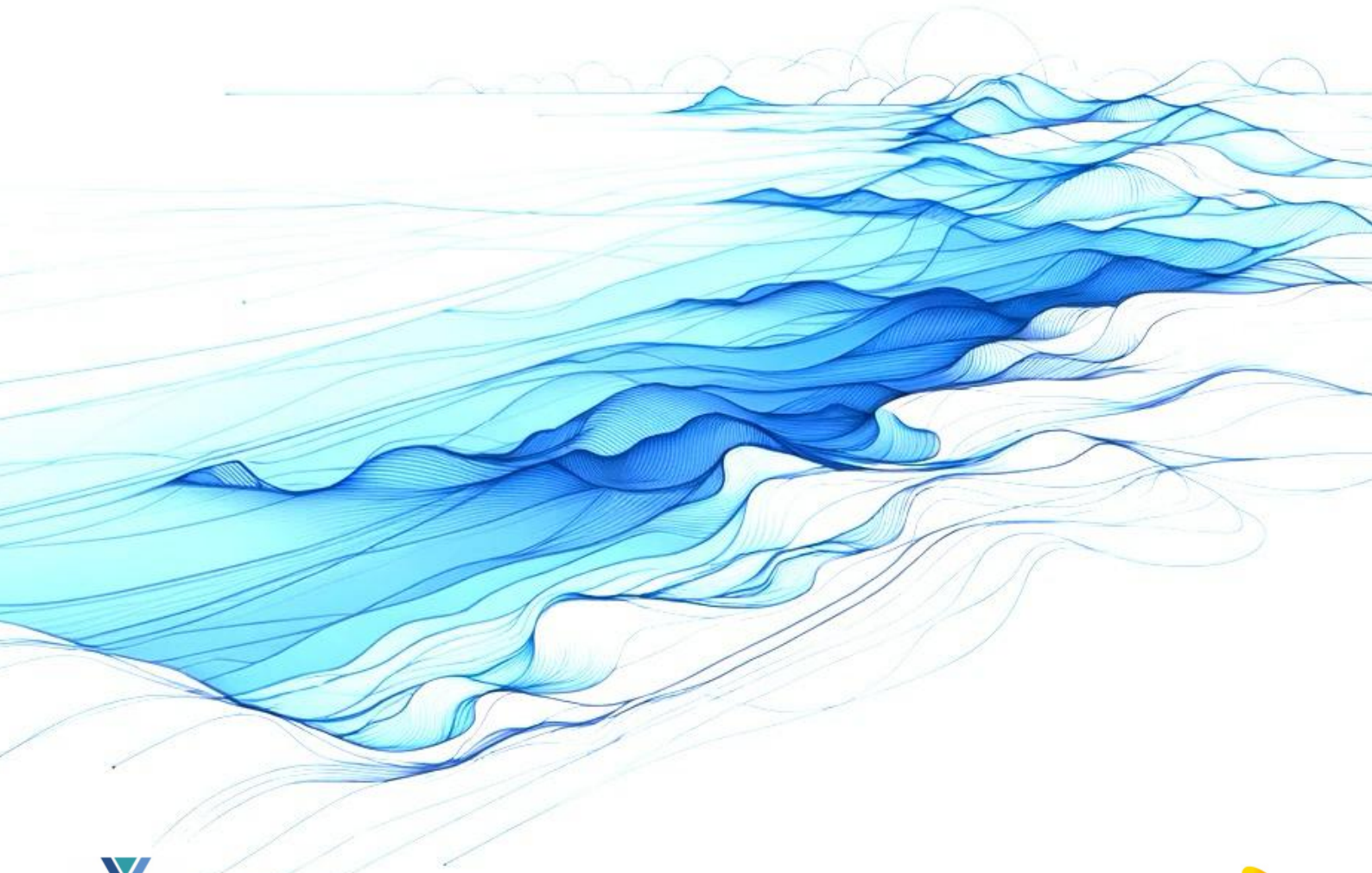
REGIA
Marine Seismic Survey

# Legislation and Other Requirements Relevant to the Environmental Management of the Activity

Appendix B2: REG-EP-005-B2

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# 1 Introduction

The impact and risk analysis documents (Appendix D1 to D4 and E1 to E9) demonstrate how the requirements identified as relevant to the Regia MSS will be met throughout the activity.

This document will be updated over time to reflect changes to the regulatory framework, including the introduction of new and updates to existing legislation and other requirements. These changes will be reviewed against the impact and risk analysis documents (Appendix D1 to D4 and E1 to E9) and where appropriate these documents will be updated to include details about how the new or updated legislation and other requirements will be met throughout the activity. A register is provided at the end of the document to record changes to the document.

## 1.1 Background

The legislation that governs offshore activities in Australian waters is designed to ensure the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the sustainability of its resources.

The process used to identify legislation and other requirements that apply to the environmental management of the proposed activity involved a comprehensive review of legislation, policies, guidelines, and advice at the Commonwealth and State (Victorian and Tasmanian) levels. This was initially done in March 2023 based on the Activity Planning Area which was within Commonwealth waters and the Environmental Planning Area which is within Commonwealth, Victorian and Tasmanian (King Island) waters. Since then, the Operational Area has been defined and supersedes the Activity Planning Area. The Operational Area, like the Activity Planning Area, is totally within Commonwealth waters. A review of this document was undertaken in January 2024, and more recently in April 2025 to identify any new or changes to legislation and other requirements applicable to the Operational Area.

Environment Plans previously submitted and accepted by NOPSEMA were used to validate the process.

## 1.2 Purpose

This document aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the legislation and other requirements that currently apply to environmental management of the proposed activity. Where legislation and other requirements were identified to be relevant to the Regia MSS the impact and risk analysis documents (Appendix D1 to D4 and E1 to E9) demonstrate how they will be met throughout the activity.

By complying with all applicable legislation and other requirements and updating this document as needed, the proposed activity can be carried out in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

The following concepts have been identified in the NOPSEMA guidelines and form the structure of this document:

- Compliance with legislation and other requirements.
- Best practice environmental management.
- Application of the precautionary principle.
- Adaptive management approach.
- Relevant person consultation.
- Monitoring and reporting.

## 1.3 EBPC Act Streamlining

In 2014, the Commonwealth government amended the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* (EPBC) *Act* to streamline environmental approvals for offshore petroleum activities under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage* (OPGGS) *Act*. This amendment allows for the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations to be used as the primary mechanism for environmental

assessment and approval under the EPBC Act for offshore petroleum activities. As a result, NOPSEMA is now responsible for assessing the environmental impact of proposed offshore petroleum activities and ensuring compliance with the EPBC Act and associated policies, guidelines, and advices.

In conducting their assessment, NOPSEMA is required to have regard to a range of documents under the EPBC Act, including threatened species and ecological communities' lists, conservation advices, recovery plans, conservation agreements, and management plans (Available on the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)). This requirement ensures that the potential impacts of the proposed activity on the environment are assessed and managed in accordance with the regulatory framework for environmental protection in Australian waters.

- Threatened species and ecological communities' lists: These are lists of species and ecological communities that are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act 1999. The list is maintained under the EPBC Regulations 2000. These lists are used to identify and manage potential impacts of the proposed activity on these species and communities.
- Conservation advice: These documents provide information about the ecology and conservation status of listed threatened species and ecological communities. They are issued under the EPBC Act 1999 and provide guidance on the management of potential impacts of the proposed activity on these species and communities.
- Recovery plans: These plans set out the actions necessary to recover listed threatened species and ecological communities. Recovery plans are prepared under the EPBC Act 1999 and provide guidance on how the potential impacts of the proposed activity on these species and communities can be managed.
- Conservation agreements: These are voluntary agreements between the Commonwealth government and landholders or other stakeholders for the conservation and management of threatened species and ecological communities. Conservation agreements are made under the EPBC Act 1999 and the EPBC Regulations 2000. Conservation agreements can provide additional guidance on the management of potential impacts of the proposed activity on these species and communities.
- Management plans: These are plans that set out the objectives and actions for the management of protected areas, such as National Parks or Marine Parks. Management plans are made under various pieces of legislation, including the EPBC Act 1999, the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975, and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000. Management plans can provide guidance on how the potential impacts of the proposed activity on these areas can be managed.

In summary, each type of EPBC Act document provides guidance on how to manage potential impacts of the proposed activity on the environment. They help to ensure that the proposed activity is carried out in a way that is consistent with the regulatory framework for environmental protection in Australian waters, as set out in various pieces of legislation and other requirements.

# 2 Compliance with Legislation and Other Requirements

The proposed activity must comply with all relevant legislation and other requirements. The legislative and other requirements relevant to the environmental management of the proposed activity have been identified and are described in Section 5 of this document.

The proposed activity will be designed to comply with these legislative and requirements. Any changes to the proposed activity that may impact compliance with these legislative and other requirements will be assessed and managed through the Management of Change Process described in the Implementation Strategy (Appendix B3).

# 3 Principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development

CGG has completed a dedicated assessment of the Regia MSS EP preparation process for consistency with the principles of ecologically sustainable development. This can be found in Appendix F4.

# 4 Relevant Person Consultation

Relevant persons consultation with relevant authorities is an important part of the management of the proposed activity in accordance with the applicable legislation. The consultation with the relevant authorities ensures the proper application of legislative and other requirements that apply to the environmental management of the activity. Details of the consultation with relevant authorities can be found in Relevant Person Consultation (Appendices C1 and C2).

# 5 Legislative and Other Requirements

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| International Convention | Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) | ACAP is a multilateral agreement which seeks to conserve listed albatrosses, petrels and shearwaters by coordinating international activity to mitigate known threats to their populations. Albatrosses, petrels and shearwaters are protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| International Convention | China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) | This agreement provides for the protection and conservation of migratory birds and their important habitats, protection from take or trade except under limited circumstances, the exchange of information, and building cooperative relationships. Birds listed in the annex of this agreement are required to be listed as migratory species under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| International Convention | Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | The CBD aims to conserve biodiversity, sustainably use its components, and share the benefits from the use of genetic resources. Seismic surveys may impact marine biodiversity through noise pollution or other means, so it is important to consider the potential impacts on biodiversity during the survey. In Australia, the CBD has been given effect by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. | Regia MSS EP has adopted specific measures to protect biodiversity refer to Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations |
| International Convention | Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) | The Conn Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range. Marine seismic surveys may impact migratory species such as whales or dolphins, so it is important to consider potential impacts during the survey. In Australia, the CMS has been given effect by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. | Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br>Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks<br>Refer to Appendix E7 Marine Mammals for assessment of seismic effects.<br>Also refer to G2 Fauna Management Plan |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| International Convention | Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREG) | COLREG establishes the navigation rules to be followed by ships and other vessels at sea to prevent collisions between two or more vessels. Seismic surveys may involve the use of vessels that must comply with the safety standards set out in this convention. In Australia, COLREG is implemented through the Navigation Act 2012. | This convention is implemented in Australia through the Navigation Act and the POTS package of legislation which is administered by AMSA. |
| International Convention | International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC) | The CLC aims to ensure that victims of oil pollution are compensated for the damage caused. Seismic surveys may involve the use of vessels that carry oil or other pollutants, so it is important to consider the potential for oil spills during the survey. In Australia, the CLC is implemented through the Protection of the Sea (Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage) Act 2008. | This convention is implemented in Australia through the Navigation Act and the POTS package of legislation which is administered by AMSA. |
| International Convention | International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships (AFS) | The AFS convention aims to prohibit the use of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships, which can release toxic substances into the marine environment. Seismic surveys may involve the use of vessels that must comply with the regulations of this convention. In Australia, the convention is implemented through the Protection of the Sea (Harmful Anti-fouling Systems) Act 2006. | Refer to Appendix D1 Release of materials or waste overboard<br><br>Also refer to Appendix D3 Risk assessment for introduction of marine pest species. |
| International Convention | International Convention on Load Lines (LL) | The convention pertains specifically to a ship's load line (also referred to as the "waterline"), a marking of the highest point on a ship's hull that can safely meet the surface of the water; a ship that is loaded to the point where its load line is underwater and no longer visible has exceeded its draft and is in danger because its capacity has been exceeded. In Australia, this requirement is implemented through the Navigation Act 2012. | This convention is implemented in Australia through the Navigation Act and the POTS package of legislation which is administered by AMSA. |
| International Convention | International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments | The convention is a 2004 international maritime treaty which requires signatory flag states to ensure that ships flagged by them comply with standards and procedures for the management and control of ships' ballast water and sediments. In Australia, the convention is implemented through the Biosecurity Act 2015 and associated regulations. | The CGG IMS Risk Assessment Procedure aligns with national legislative standards for IMS management. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| International Convention | International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC) | The OPRC convention aims to establish an international framework for preparedness and response to marine oil pollution incidents. Seismic surveys may increase the risk of oil spills due to the use of vessels carrying fuel or other pollutants, so it is important to have a plan in place to respond to any potential spills. In Australia, the convention is implemented through the Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| International Convention | International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) | This convention regulates the discharge of pollutants from ships into the sea, including discharges of oil, chemicals, sewage and garbage. Marine seismic surveys may involve the use of vessels that must comply with the regulations of this convention. In Australia, the convention is implemented through the Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| International Convention | International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) | SOLAS establishes minimum safety standards for ships, including requirements for equipment, construction, and operation. | All vessels will comply with the safety standards set out in the SOLAS convention which is implemented through the Navigation Act 2012. |
| International Convention | International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) | STCW sets the standards of competence and certification for seafarers internationally. Seismic surveys may involve the use of vessels that must comply with the training and certification standards set out in this convention. In Australia, STCW is implemented through the Navigation Act 2012. | All vessels will comply with the STCW convention. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| International Convention | Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) | This agreements provides for the protection and conservation of migratory birds and their important habitats, protection from take or trade except under limited circumstances, the exchange of information, and building cooperative relationships. Birds listed in the annex of this agreement are required to be listed as migratory species under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| International Convention | Minamata Convention on Mercury | The Minamata Convention on Mercury is an international treaty that seeks to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic (caused by humans) emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. | No mercury emissions are predicted associated with the seismic survey. |
| International Convention | Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (the Montreal Protocol) | This protocol controls the production and import of chemicals that deplete the ozone layer. In Australia, the protocol is implemented through the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989. | This convention is implemented in Australia through the Navigation Act and the POTS package of legislation which is administered by AMSA. |
| International Convention | Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) | The Ramsar Convention encourages the designation of sites containing representative, rare or unique wetlands, or wetlands that are important for conserving biological diversity. Once designated, these sites are added to the Convention's List of Wetlands of International Importance and become known as Ramsar sites. Wetlands of International Importance are managed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| International Convention | Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) | This agreements provides for the protection and conservation of migratory birds and their important habitats, protection from take or trade except under limited circumstances, the exchange of information, and building cooperative relationships. Birds listed in the annex of this agreement are required to be listed as migratory species under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| International Convention | United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) | UNCLOS provides the legal framework for all activities in the ocean, including marine seismic surveys. The convention establishes the rights and responsibilities of states in their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses and governments to operate within maritime boundaries. In Australia, UNCLOS has been given effect by the Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973. | This convention is implemented in Australia through the Navigation Act and the POTS package of legislation which is administered by AMSA. |
| International Convention | UNESCO 2001 Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 20021 Convention) | The Convention aims to protect underwater cultural heritage to assist countries in managing and preserving their unique underwater cultural heritage. The Convention defines underwater cultural heritage as all traces of human existence having cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been partially or totally underwater, periodically or continuously for at least 100 years. It does not include installations still in operation such as submarine cables or piers, jetties and wharves that have been utilised with the last 100 years., In this convention has been given effect by the Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018. | Refer to Appendix B10 - Cultural Heritage Assessment. Mitigation measures to protect cultural features, including those intangible, from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices E1-E9 - Section 8.4 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 | The act provides for the protection and conservation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage in Commonwealth waters, including those that may be impacted by seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix B10 - Cultural Heritage Assessment. Mitigation measures to protect cultural features, including those intangible, from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices E1-E9 - Section 8.4 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990 | The act establishes the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), which is responsible for ensuring the safety of vessels and seafarers, including those associated with seismic surveys. | Vessels are required to implement safety requirements as per the Navigation Act and applicable marine orders. AMSA is the designated Control Agency for oil spills from vessels in Commonwealth waters. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | AMSA Advisory note for the offshore petroleum industry on environmental plans and oil pollution emergency plans | As of 2021, AMSA will no longer be entering into any direct agreements with Titleholders for support with oil spill preparedness and response into the future. AMSA will continue to fulfil its obligations under the National Plan for Maritime Environmental Emergencies for non-ship source pollution incidents on the formal request from the respective Offshore Petroleum Incident Controller/s. | In the event of an oil spill from a vessel associated with the Regia MSS, AMSA is the Control Agency with CGG providing support and resources as directed by AMSA. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | Biosecurity Act 2015 (Amended 2024) | The act provides a framework for managing biosecurity risks associated with the import and export of goods and vessels, which may be associated with seismic surveys. | All vessels will be operating under multiple control measures to manage biosecurity risks. Refer to Appendix D3 Section 8.3 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to introduction of invasive marine species |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 | The regulations require operators of all vessels, including those associated with seismic surveys, to provide information on biofouling management practices prior to arriving in Australia. | All vessels will be operating under multiple control measures to manage biosecurity risks. Refer to Appendix D3 Section 8.3 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to introduction of invasive marine species |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Climate Change Act 2022 | This Act sets out Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. The Minister must prepare an annual climate change statement. The Climate Change Authority is to give the Minister advice that relates to the preparation of an annual climate change statement. | GHG emissions have been assessed and are evaluated as minor. Refer to PEIRA Appendix B4 Atmospheric Emissions |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) | The act regulates activities that may have a significant impact on the environment, including seismic surveys, and requires that these activities are assessed and approved before they can be carried out. | The Regia MSS EIA is operating under the principles of ecologically sustainable development as stated in Section 3A of the EPBC Act. Refer to Appendix B1 Section 3.12. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Interacting with Cetaceans and Whale Watching | The regulations specify how vessels, aircraft and people must behave around whales and dolphins. | All vessels will be operating under EPBC regulations and guidelines. Refer to Appendix E1 Section 8 which relates to managing physical presence and Appendix E7 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to the interaction of marine mammals and seismic. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | Environment Protection (Sea Dumping Act) 1981 | The act regulates the loading and dumping of waste at sea and the creation of artificial reefs in Australian waters. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Fisheries Management Act 1991 | The Fisheries Management Act 1991 establishes the legislative framework for the sustainable use and conservation of fisheries resources, and for the management of fishing activities by commercial, recreational, and Indigenous fishers. The act provides for the setting of total allowable catches, fishing quotas, and other management measures, as well as the regulation of fishing gear, fishing methods, and fishing licenses. | The Regia MSS EIA has assessed all impacts to fisheries resources and fishers and has provided management and mitigation measures as appropriate. Refer to Appendices E3, E4 and F3. Also refer to Otway Adjustment Protocol. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Fisheries Management Regulations 2009 | The Fisheries Management Regulations 2009 provide more detailed regulations for the implementation of the Fisheries Management Act 1991, including provisions for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement of fisheries management measures. The regulations set out requirements for the reporting of fishing activities, the monitoring of fishing vessels, and the handling of fish and other seafood products. | The Regia MSS EIA has assessed all impacts to fisheries resources and fishers and has provided management and mitigation measures as appropriate. Refer to Appendices E3, E4 and F3. Also refer to Otway Adjustment Protocol. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 21 (Safety and Emergency Arrangements) | The marine order provides guidance on the safety and emergency arrangements for vessels, which may be associated with seismic surveys. | All vessels are required to have safety and emergency arrangements dealing with life-saving appliances and arrangements, safety of navigation and special measures to enhance maritime safety in accordance with the marine order. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Orders Part 27 (Safety of Navigation and Radio Equipment) | The marine order provides guidance on the safety of navigation and radio equipment for vessels, which may be associated with seismic surveys. | Vessels are required to have navigation and radio equipment that meets the marine order requirements. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 30 (Prevention of Collisions) | The marine order provides guidance on the prevention of collisions between vessels, including those associated with seismic surveys. | Vessels are required to have onboard navigation, radar equipment, and lighting that meets the International Rules for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGs). |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 31 SOLAS and non-SOLAS certification | The marine order provides guidance on the survey, certification and maintenance of certificates for regulated Australian vessels and certification of foreign vessels, which may be associated with seismic surveys. | Vessels are required to have in date certification in accordance with AMSA MO 31: SOLAS and non-SOLAS certification. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 70 (Seafarer Certification) | The marine order provides guidance on the certification of seafarers, including those associated with seismic surveys. | Vessel crew are required to be certified and trained as per the marine order requirements |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 71 (Masters and Deck Officers) | The marine order provides guidance on the certification and training of masters and deck officers for vessels, including those associated with seismic surveys. | Vessel crew are required to be certified and trained as per the marine order requirements |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 72 (Engineer Officers) | The marine order provides guidance on the certification and training of engineer officers for vessels, including those associated with seismic surveys. | Vessel crew are required to be certified and trained as per the marine order requirements |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 91 - Marine pollution prevention - oil | Marine Order 91 sets out the requirements for the prevention of marine pollution by oil from ships in Australian waters. The order establishes procedures for reporting, investigating, and responding to pollution incidents, as well as measures for the clean-up and disposal of spilled pollutants. It also sets out the requirements for pollution emergency plans, contingency planning, and pollution response equipment and training. | Vessels are required to have a Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP) or Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) (according to class) developed based upon the Guidelines for the Development of Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans and approved by AMSA. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 93 - Marine pollution prevention - noxious liquid substances | Marine Order 93 sets out the requirements for the prevention of marine pollution from liquids and chemicals in Australian waters, including measures to prevent spills, leaks, and discharges of noxious liquids from ships. The order establishes procedures for reporting, investigating, and responding to noxious liquid pollution incidents, as well as measures for the clean-up and disposal of spilled noxious liquids. It also sets out the requirements for noxious liquids pollution emergency plans, contingency planning, and pollution response equipment and training. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine order 94—Marine pollution prevention – packaged harmful substances | Marine Order 94 sets out the requirements for the prevention of marine pollution from packaged harmful substances in Australian waters, including management of harmful substances in packaged form, washing substances overboard and notifying and reporting an incident. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 95 - Marine pollution prevention - garbage | Marine Order 95 sets out the requirements for the prevention of marine pollution from garbage in Australian waters, including measures to prevent the discharge of garbage from ships. The order establishes procedures for the storage, processing, and disposal of garbage, as well as the requirements for garbage management plans and records. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 96 - Marine pollution prevention - sewage | Marine Order 96 sets out the requirements for the prevention of marine pollution from sewage in Australian waters, including measures to prevent the discharge of untreated sewage from ships. The order establishes requirements for the design and operation of sewage treatment systems on board ships, as well as the requirements for sewage management plans and records. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 97 - Marine pollution prevention - air | Marine Order 97 sets out the requirements for the prevention of air pollution from ships in Australian waters, including measures to reduce emissions of pollutants from ships' engines and boilers. The order establishes requirements for the use of low-sulphur fuels and the installation of emission control systems on board ships. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 98 - Marine pollution prevention - antifouling systems | Marine Order 98 sets out the requirements for the use of antifouling solutions on ships in Australian waters. The order establishes restrictions on the use of certain types of antifouling coatings, as well as requirements for the management of hull cleaning and maintenance. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | National Plan for Maritime Emergencies (AMSA 2020) | The National Plan implements Australia's obligations under the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969; United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982; the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990; and the Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 with respect to the management of maritime environmental emergencies. | The Regia MSS EP has an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). Refer to Appendix G3 |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | Native Title Act 1993 | The main objects of this Act are:<br>– to provide for the recognition and protection of native title; and<br>– to establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings; and<br>– to establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title; and<br>– to provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts, and intermediate period acts, invalidated because of the existence of native title.<br>– Native title may be associated with seismic surveys. | Native Title has not been identified to occur within the Operational Area. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Navigation Act 2012 (amended version 2024) | Covers international ship and seafarer safety, protects the marine environment where it relates to shipping and the actions of seafarers in Australian waters. Regulates vessel safety, pollution, navigation amongst others. | Vessels are required to implement navigation requirements as detailed in the Act and associated marine orders. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | NOPSEMA Petroleum activities and Australian Marine Parks Guidance Note | The purpose of this guidance note is to provide guidance on the key management arrangements and requirements that are relevant to petroleum and greenhouse gas activities that may affect Australian Marine Parks (AMPs). The intent is to assist titleholders in preparing EPs that comply with regulatory requirements. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 (OPGGS Act) | The act provides a regulatory framework for offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas storage activities, which includes seismic surveys. | Section 280 requires that a person carrying on activities in an offshore area under the permit, lease, licence, authority or consent must carry on those activities in a manner that does not interfere with navigation or fishing (among others) to a greater extent than is necessary for the reasonable exercise of the rights. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 | The regulations provide additional guidance on the environmental impact assessment process for offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas storage activities, including seismic surveys. The Regia MSS will not occur in Victorian State waters. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989 | The act regulates the import, export, manufacture, and use of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) and synthetic greenhouse gases (SGGs) in Australia. The act establishes a framework for the phase-out of ODSs and the reduction of SGG emissions, in order to protect the ozone layer and mitigate climate change. The act provides for the licensing of persons involved in the handling of ODSs and SGGs, as well as the regulation of equipment containing these substances. It also establishes penalties for non-compliance with the regulations under the act. | No such substances will be used as part of the petroleum activity. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983 | The act regulates the prevention of pollution from ships, which may be associated with the transportation of personnel and equipment during seismic surveys. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | Protection of the Sea (Harmful Antifouling Systems) Act 2006 | The act regulates the use of antifouling systems, which may be used on vessels associated with seismic surveys. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018 | The act provides for the protection of underwater cultural heritage, which may be affected by the activities associated with seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix B10 - Cultural Heritage Assessment. Also refer to Appendix E1 - Physical Presence, Section 8.4 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts for relevant activity limitations. |
| Victorian Legislation | Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 | This Act provides for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria, including Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be affected by the operation of seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix B10 - Cultural Heritage Assessment. Mitigation measures to protect cultural features, including those intangible, from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices E1-E9 - Section 8 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts. |
| Victorian Legislation | Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018 | The Regulations give effect to the Aboriginal Heritage Act. The Regulations prescribe standards, set out the circumstances in which a Cultural Heritage Management Plans should be prepared, including where Aboriginal cultural heritage may be affected by the operation of seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix B10 - Cultural Heritage Assessment. Mitigation measures to protect cultural features, including those intangible, from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices E1-E9 - Section 8 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts. |
| Victorian Legislation | Emergency Management Act 2013 | This act provides for the management of emergencies, including natural disasters and other incidents that threaten public safety, health or welfare. It establishes a framework for emergency management at the federal, state and local levels, and sets out the roles and responsibilities of emergency management agencies. | The Regia MSS EP has an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). Refer to Appendix G3 |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victorian Legislation | Environment Protection Act 2017 | The act regulates the prevention and management of pollution and waste, including those generated by seismic surveys, and provides for the protection of the environment and human health. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel. |
| Victorian Legislation | Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act) | The act provides for the conservation of flora and fauna, including marine species that may be affected by the operation of seismic surveys. | Mitigation measures to protect relevant biological receptors from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices D1-D4 and E2-E9 - Section 8 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts. These measures ensure potential impact/risk is below the predefined acceptable level outlined in Section 6 of these assessments. |
| Victorian Legislation | Heritage Act 2017 (Heritage Act 1995 repealed and replaced by the Heritage Act 2017) | The Heritage Act 2017 establishes a framework for the identification, protection, and conservation of cultural heritage, including historic shipwrecks and artefacts, the Act primarily governs heritage matters within the state of Victoria's jurisdiction. | There are no activities planned within Victorian waters. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victorian Legislation | Marine and Coastal Act 2018 | The act provides a framework for the management of marine and coastal environments in Victoria, including the assessment and management of environmental impacts of activities such as seismic surveys. | Mitigation measures to protect relevant receptors from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices D1-D4 and E2-E9 - Section 8 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts/Risks. These measures ensure potential impact/risk is below the predefined acceptable level outlined in Section 6 of these assessments. |
| Victorian Legislation | Marine (Drug, Alcohol and Pollution) Act 1988 | This act regulates the use of drugs and alcohol by seafarers and provides measures for preventing marine pollution. It aims to promote safety and protect the marine environment from the harmful effects of pollution caused by ships. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel.<br><br>The Regia MSS EP has an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). Refer to Appendix G3 |
| Victorian Legislation | Marine Safety Act 2010 | This act provides for safe marine operations in Victoria State waters, including imposing safety duties on owners, managers and designers of vessels, marine infrastructure and marine safety equipment; marine safety workers, masters and passengers on vessels; regulation and management of vessel use and navigation in Victorian State waters. | There are no activities planned within Victorian waters. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victorian Legislation | National Parks Act 1975 | This act establishes a framework for the protection and management of national parks in Australia. It provides for the conservation of natural and cultural resources, the provision of recreational opportunities, and the management of park use. | Mitigation measures to protect relevant receptors/features from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices D1-D4 and E2-E9 - Section 8 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts. These measures ensure potential impact/risk is below the predefined acceptable level outlined in Section 6 of these assessments. |
| Victorian Legislation | Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1986 (POWBONS) | This act provides measures for preventing, controlling and cleaning up pollution caused by oil and other noxious substances in Australian waters. It aims to reduce the risk of damage to the environment and protect public health and safety. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel.<br><br>The Regia MSS EP has an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). Refer to Appendix G3 |
| Victorian Legislation | Wildlife Act 1975 | This act provides for the conservation and management of wildlife in Victoria, Australia. It regulates the hunting and trapping of wildlife, establishes protected areas for wildlife, and provides for the protection of threatened and endangered species. | Mitigation measures to protect relevant biological receptors from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices D1-D4 and E2-E9 - Section 8 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts. These measures ensure potential impact/risk is below the predefined acceptable level outlined in Section 6 of these assessments. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victorian Legislation | Wildlife (Marine Mammals) Regulations 2019 (2009 version revoked and replaced by 2019 version) | The regulations provide guidance on the management and protection of marine mammals, which may be affected by the underwater noise generated by seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix E7 Marine Mammals, F3 Section 3, Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan |
| Tasmanian Legislation | Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 | The act regulates the management and control of pollution, including those generated by seismic surveys, and provides for the protection and conservation of the environment and human health in Tasmania. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel.<br><br>The Regia MSS EP has an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). Refer to Appendix G3 |
| Tasmanian Legislation | Marine-related Incidents (MARPOL Implementation) Act 2020 | This act deals specifically with discharges of oil and other pollutants from ships, including those associated with seismic surveys. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Also Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks related to accidental release of fuel.<br><br>The Regia MSS EP has an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP). Refer to Appendix G3 |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tasmanian Legislation | Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021 | These regulations establish rules for the protection, management, and conservation of wildlife in Tasmania. It includes provisions on the handling, disturbance, and harm of protected species, as well as licensing requirements for activities that may impact wildlife. | There are no activities planned within Tasmanian waters. |
| Policy Statement | Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements | The requirements provide guidance on how vessel operators should manage ballast water when operating within Australian seas to comply with the Biosecurity Act 2015, including those conducting a marine seismic survey. They align to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments 2004. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |
| Policy Statement | Australia Biofouling Management Requirements | The requirements set out vessel operator obligations for the management of biofouling when operating vessels under biosecurity control within Australian territorial seas, including those conducting a marine seismic survey. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Policy Statement | EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 – Significant Impact Guidelines – Matters of National Environmental Significance | The policy statement provides guidance on the assessment and management of activities that may have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance, including marine habitats and species. | Refer to relevant receptor impact assessments presented in Appendices E1-E9. Refer to relevant risk assessments presented in Appendices D1-D4. Section 6 of the these documents define acceptable levels of impact or risk associated with the activity. |
| Policy Statement | EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 – Interaction between offshore seismic activities and whales (DEWHA 2008) | The policy statement provides guidance on how to minimise the impact of seismic surveys on whale populations, which may be affected by underwater noise and disturbance caused by these activities. | Refer to Appendix E7 Marine Mammals, F3 Section 3, Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan |
| Policy Statement | EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21—Industry Guidelines for Avoiding, Assessing and Mitigating Impacts on EPBC Act Listed Migratory Shorebird Species (CoA 2017) | The purpose of this policy statement is to assist proponents in avoiding, assessing, and mitigating significant impacts on migratory shorebirds listed under the EPBC Act. This policy statement is a key action under the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| Policy Statement | Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling to Minimize the Transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species (Biofouling Guidelines) | Provide a globally consistent approach to the management of biofouling. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Policy Statement | Marine Pest Plan 2018–2023: National Strategic Plan for Marine Pest Biosecurity | The plan outlines a coordinated approach to building Australia's capabilities to manage the threat of marine pests over the next five years. It represents agreed priorities and actions of governments, marine industries, and other stakeholders to achieve a common purpose: to manage the risks posed by marine pests and minimise their potential harm to marine industries, communities and the environment, which may be associated with seismic surveys. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |
| Policy Statement | National Biofouling Management Guidance for the Petroleum Production and Exploration Industry 2009 | The guidance provides a framework for managing the biofouling of vessels, which may be associated with seismic surveys. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |
| Policy Statement | National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (CoA 2023) | provide users with the information required to assess whether artificial lighting is likely to affect wildlife, and the management tools to minimise and mitigate that effect | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts |
| Policy Statement | National Strategy for Reducing Vessel Strike on Cetaceans and other Marine Megafauna (CoA 2017c) | guiding framework for identifying species most at risk of vessel collision; areas where these species are most at risk of vessel collision, and appropriate mitigation measures to reduce the risk of vessel collisions with marine megafauna. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan |
| Policy Statement | Threat Abatement Plan for the Impacts of Marine Debris on Vertebrate Wildlife of Australia's Coasts and Ocean | The plan provides national guidance on action to prevent and mitigate the impacts of harmful marine debris on vertebrate marine life, which may be affected by the operation of vessels associated with seismic surveys. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard. |
| Policy Statement | Victorian Marine and Coastal Strategy | The strategic plan provides guidance on the management of coastal environments in Victoria, including the management of environmental impacts of activities such as seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Policy Statement | Victorian Coastal Strategy | The strategy provides a framework for the management of the Victorian coast, including the protection and conservation of marine environments that may be impacted by seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan |
| Policy Statement | Victorian Marine and Coastal Discovery Centre Guidelines | The guidelines provide guidance on the responsible interaction with marine environments, including the operation of vessels associated with seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan |
| Policy Statement | Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy 2020 | The policy provides guidance on the sustainable use and management of marine and coastal environments in Victoria, including the management of environmental impacts of activities such as seismic surveys. | Mitigation measures to protect relevant biological receptors from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices D1-D4 and E2-E9 - Section 8 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts/Risks. These measures ensure potential impact/risk is below the predefined acceptable level outlined in Section 6 of these assessments. |
| Policy Statement | Victorian Emergency Animal Welfare Plan | The emergency response plan provides guidance on the response to cetacean strandings, , entanglements, vessel strikes and other incidents, which may be associated with the operation of vessels associated with seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix D2 Collisions with Marine Fauna for risk assessment and management of incidents. Also Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan |
| Policy Statement | Coastal and Marine Management Plan Guidelines - Victoria | These guidelines emphasise protecting environmental, social, cultural, and economic values while balancing competing uses and promoting ecosystem resilience, including environments that may be impacted by seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix E1 - Physical Presence for impact assessment and management of potential impacts. Also refer to Appendices D1-D4 for risk assessments and management of risks. |
| Policy Statement | Victorian Marine Pest Management Strategy | The strategy provides guidance on the management of marine pests, which may be associated with the operation of vessels associated with seismic surveys. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Legislation | Tasmanian State Coastal Policy 1996 (Revised 2003) | The policy provides guidance on the sustainable development of resources and maintenance of ecological processes and biodiversity. | Regia MSS EP has adopted specific measures to protect biodiversity refer to Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations |
| Policy Statement | Australian South-east Marine Region Profile | The South-east Marine Region Profile provides an overview of the ecological, economic, and social characteristics of the South-east Marine Region, which includes waters off Tasmania and Victoria. It outlines key marine ecosystems, species, industries (such as fishing and oil exploration), and conservation priorities, forming the basis for marine bioregional planning under the EPBC Act. | Regia MSS EP has adopted specific measures to protect biodiversity refer to Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. The activity will be operating under EPBC regulations and guidelines. Refer to Appendix E1 Section 8 which relates to managing physical presence. |
| Policy Statement | Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice | The code provides guidance for managing Tasmania's protected areas, focusing on conservation, land use, and minimizing human impact on natural ecosystems. | Regia MSS EP has adopted specific measures to protect biodiversity refer to Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations |
| International or Industry Standard | Diving Medical Advisory Committee (DMAC 2020) | Provide recommendations for managing seismic survey impacts to divers. | A SIMOPS plan will be developed in consultation with divers with an appropriate risk assessment undertaken to reduce risks and impacts to ALARP and Acceptable levels. Such a SIMOPS plan will be consistent with DMAC guidelines. |
| International or Industry Standard | AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management | The standard provides guidance on the management of risk associated with the activities associated with seismic surveys. | The methodology primarily used in the Preliminary Environmental Impact and Risk Assessment (PEIRA) - Appendix B4 was developed based on these principles and guidelines. |
| International or Industry Standard | International Association of Geophysical Contractors (IAGC) Environment Manual for Worldwide Geophysical Operations (2013) | Provides guidance on the management of risk associated with the activities associated with seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendices D1, D2, D3, D4 which all provide risk assessments of activities associated with the Regia MSS.<br><br>Also refer to B8 Seismic Studies |
| International or Industry Standard | Recommended monitoring and mitigation measures for cetaceans during marine seismic survey geophysical operations (IOGP-IAGC, 2017) | Provides recommendations on applying mitigation measures for cetaceans during seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix D2 Collisions with Marine Fauna for risk assessment and management of incidents. Also Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| International or Industry Standard | Technical Guidance for Assessing the Effects of Anthropogenic Hearing (NOAA 2018) | This technical manual provides guidance on assessing the effects of anthropogenic hearing on marine mammals, which may be affected by the underwater noise generated by seismic surveys. | This reference has been used along with others to inform and set thresholds for seismic sound evaluations and modelling. |
| International or Industry Standard | Environmental Management in the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry (IOGP-IPIECA, 2020) | Managing the risk from potential impacts to the natural environment during exploration and production of oil and gas. | Refer to Appendix A2 Section 4 for list of Activity Limitations |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Neophoca cinerea* Australian Sea Lion (TSSC 2020b) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Refer to Appendix E7 Section 4.4 |
| EPBC Advice | Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion (*Neophoca cinerea*) (DSEWPaC 2013) | The overarching objective of this recovery plan is to halt the decline and assist the recovery of the Australian sea lion throughout its range in Australian waters by increasing the total population size while maintaining the number and distribution of breeding colonies.<br>It includes ensuring that anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery in the near future, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future. | Refer to Appendix E7 Section 4.5 |
| EPBC Advice | Guidance on key terms within the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan (DAWE 2021) | The document provides guidance on keys terms with the Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale. | Refer to Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna |
| EPBC Advice | Listing Advice *Megaptera novaeangliae* Humpback Whale (DAWE 2022a) | Recommends removal as a threaten species but remain a Matter of National Environmental Significance under the EPBC Act as a listed Migratory Species. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations |
| EPBC Advice | Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles (DoEE 2017) | The long-term recovery plan objective for marine turtles is to minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for the conservation status of marine turtles to improve so that they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for *Dermochelys coriacea* (Leatherback Turtle) (DEWHA 2008) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | EPBC Regulations 2000 – Part 8 Interacting with Cetaceans and Whale Watching | The regulations specify how vessels, aircraft and people must behave around whales and dolphins. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna |
| EPBC Advice | EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 – Interaction between offshore seismic activities and whales (DEWHA 2008) | The policy statement provides guidance on how to minimise the impact of seismic surveys on whale populations, which may be affected by underwater noise and disturbance caused by these activities. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna |
| Policy Statement | National Strategy for Reducing Vessel Strike on Cetaceans and other Marine Megafauna (CoA 2017c) | guiding framework for identifying species most at risk of vessel collision; areas where these species are most at risk of vessel collision, and appropriate mitigation measures to reduce the risk of vessel collisions with marine megafauna. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale (DoE 2015) | The long-term recovery objective for Blue Whales is to minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for their conservation status to improve so that they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna. Fuel spills are identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Balaenoptera physalus* Fin Whale (TSSC 2015b) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna. Fuel spills are identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks. |
| EPBC Advice | Listing Advice *Megaptera novaeangliae* Humpback Whale (DAWE 2022a) | Recommends removal as a threaten species but remain a Matter of National Environmental Significance under the EPBC Act as a listed Migratory Species. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Balaenoptera borealis* sei whale (TSSC 2015c) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna. Fuel spills are identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Management Plan for the Southern Right Whale (CoA 2012) superceded by National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale (DCCEEW 2024) | The long-term recovery objective is to minimise anthropogenic threats to allow the conservation status of the southern right whale to improve so that it can be removed from the threatened species list under the EPBC Act. | Refer to Appendix G2 Fauna Management Plan and Appendix A2 for Activity Limitations. Also Appendix D2 Collisions with marine fauna. Fuel spills are identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks. |
| Policy Statement | EPA Tasmania – Offshore Petroleum Industry Guidance Note | The purpose of the guidance note is to inform Offshore Petroleum Titleholders (Petroleum Titleholders) of the Tasmanian emergency management arrangements in respect to Marine Oil Pollution emergencies in State waters. The guidance note outlines Petroleum Titleholders obligations under those arrangements and the Department of Primary Industry Parks Water and Environment – EPA Tasmania (EPA) expectations. | CGG is required to have an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP), accepted by NOPSEMA before the Regia MSS can commence. |
| EPBC Advice | Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (CoA 2020a) | The plan aims to provide a national framework for the research and management of listed marine and migratory seabirds and to outline national activities to support the conservation of listed seabirds in Australia and beyond.<br><br>Threatened species are not covered by the plan and receive separate, approved conservation advice and, in some cases, a recovery plan which sets out what should be done to stop the decline and support the recovery of the species. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
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| EPBC Advice | Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (CoA 2015) | The plan provides a framework to guide the conservation of migratory shorebirds and their habitat in Australia and, in recognition of their migratory habits, outlines national activities to support their appreciation and conservation throughout the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF). | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| Policy Statement | EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21—Industry Guidelines for Avoiding, Assessing and Mitigating Impacts on EPBC Act Listed Migratory Shorebird Species (CoA 2017) | The purpose of this policy statement is to assist proponents in avoiding, assessing, and mitigating significant impacts on migratory shorebirds listed under the EPBC Act. This policy statement is a key action under the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Petrels (CoA 2022) | The recovery plan provides a national strategy to guide the activities of government, industry, research organisations, and other stakeholders in the protection, conservation and management of listed threatened albatross and petrel species. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Neophema chrysostoma* (Blue-winged Parrot) (DCCEEW 2023l) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
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| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Botaurus poiciloptilus* Australasian Bittern (TSSC 2019a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Australian Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) (DAWE 2020) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range and identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the long-term viability of the species, and the parties that will undertake those actions. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for *Sternula nereis nereis* (Fairy Tern) (DSEWPaC 2011) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Limosa limosa* (Black-tailed Godwit) (DCCEEW 2024i) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Pluvialis squatarola* (Grey Plover) (DCCEEW 2024h | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for *Rostratula australis* (Australian Painted Snipe) (DSEWPaC 2013) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*) (CoA 2022a) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range and identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the species' long-term viability in the wild, and the parties that will undertake those actions. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Limosa lapponica baueri* Bar-tailed Godwit (Western Alaskan) (DCCEEW 2024b) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on Black-browed Albatross (*Thalassarche melanopris*) (TSSC 2005) | Eligible for listing as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Xenus cinereus* (Terek Sandpiper) (DCCEEW 2024g) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Tringa nebularia* (Common Greenshank).(DCCEEW 2024e) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Ardenna grisea* (Sooty Shearwater) (DCCEEW 2023i) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

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|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Gallinago hardwickii* (Latham's Snipe) (DCCEEW 2024d) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Halobaena caerulea* Blue Petrel (TSS 2015) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Calidris ferruginea* Curlew Sandpiper (DCCEEW 2023m) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Numenius madagascariensis* (Far Eastern Curlew) (DCCEEW 2023n) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Pachyptila turtur subantarctica* fairy prion (southern) (TSSC.2015e) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Arenaria interpres* (Ruddy Turnstone) (DCCEEW 2024c) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Ardenna carneipes* (Flesh-footed Shearwater) (TSSC 2014) | Assessed as ineligible for listing. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Gould's Petrel (*Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera*) Recovery Plan (DEC NSW 2006) | Constitutes the formal Commonwealth and New South Wales recovery plan for Gould's Petrel. It identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the long-term viability of the Gould's Petrel in nature and the parties who will carry these out. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

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|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Calidris acuminata* (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper) (DCCEEW 2024a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Calidris tenuirostris* (Great Knot) (DCCEEW 2024f) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Charadrius leschenaultia* (Greater Sand Plover) (DCCEEW 2023o) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Grey-headed Albatross) (DEWHA 2009) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

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|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Charadrius mongolus* Lesser Sand Plover (TSSC 2016) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Sterna albifrons sinensis* (Little Tern (western Pacific)) (TSSC 2002) | Advice is that it is ineligible for listing as conservation dependent. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Macronectes halli* (Northern Giant-Petrel) (TSSC 2001) | Assessed as ineligible for listing. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Neophema chrysogaster* Orange-bellied Parrot (TSSC 2006) | TSSC recommends that the list referred to in section 178 of the EPBC Act be amended by transferring from the endangered category to the critically endangered category. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

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|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Orange-bellied Parrot, *Neophema chrysogaster* (DEWLP 2016) | The recovery plan outlines the long-term strategy, and short-term objectives and actions, for the recovery of the Orange-bellied Parrot. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Pedionomus torquatus* Plains-wanderer (DoE 2015a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Plains-wanderer (*Pedionomus torquatus*) (DoE and SA DEWNR 2016) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range and identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the species long-term viability in nature, and the parties that will undertake those actions. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Calidris canutus* Red Knot (DCCEEW 2024) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

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|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Thalassarche cauta* Shy Albatross (TSS 2020) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Pterodroma mollis* Soft-plumaged Petrel (TSS 2015a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Macronectes giganteus* (Southern Giant-Petrel) (TSSC 2001a) | Recommends that the species be listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Lathamus discolor* Swift Parrot (TSSC 2016a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
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| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) (Saunders & Tzaros 2011) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range, identifies the actions to be taken to ensure its long-term viability in nature and the parties who will undertake these actions. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Hirundapus caudacutus* White-throated Needletail (TSSC 2019) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice *Seriolella brama* Blue Warehou (TSSC 2015) | Recommends that the species be listed in the conservation dependent category under the EPBC Act. | Listing advice does not identify oil spills as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Dwarf Galaxias (*Galaxiella pusilla*) (Saddlier et al. 2010) | The long-term objective of recovery plan is to minimise the probability of extinction and ensure long-term survival of Dwarf Galaxias in the wild and to increase the probability of important population becoming self-sustaining in the long term. | The recovery plan does not identify oil spills as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Galaxiella pusilla* (Dwarf Galaxias) (DCCEEW 2023j) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify oil spill as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Rexea solandri*. Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC 2009) | Recommends that the species be listed in the conservation dependent category under the EPBC Act. | The recovery plan does not identify oil spills as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Thunnus maccoyii* (Southern Bluefin Tuna) (TSSC 2010) | Recommends that the species be listed in the conservation dependent category under the EPBC Act. | Listing advice does not identify oil spills as a threat. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
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| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Nannoperca obscura* (Yarra Pygmy Perch) (DCCEEW 2023k) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify oil spill as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Yarra Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca obscura*) (Sadler and Hammer 2010) | Recommends that the species be listed in the conservation dependent category under the EPBC Act. | The recovery plan does not identify oil spills as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Centrophorus zeehaani* (southern dogfish) (TSSC 2013a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify oil spill as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Galeorhinus galeus (*TSSC 2009a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify oil spill as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Listing Advice *Isurus oxyrinchus* shortfin mako shark (TSSC) (2014) | Recommends as not listing. | Listing advice does not identify oil spills as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Recovery Plan for the White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). (DSEWPaC 2013b) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range and identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the species' long-term viability in nature and the parties that will undertake those actions. | The recovery plan does not identify oil spills as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia (TSSC 2012) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify oil spill as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh. Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC 2013) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | The conservation advice identifies coastal saltmarsh as important habitat in all oil spill contingency planning at national and State levels and monitor the application of protocols on the management of spills involving saltmarshes. |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice (including Listing Advice) for the Assemblages of species associated with open-coast salt-wedge estuaries of western and central Victoria ecological community (DoEE 2018a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify oil spill as a threat. |

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| EPBC Advice | Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles (DoEE 2017) | The long-term recovery plan objective for marine turtles is to minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for the conservation status of marine turtles to improve so that they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for *Dermochelys coriacea* (Leatherback Turtle*) (*DEWHA 2008) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify oil spill as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Neophoca cinerea* Australian Sea Lion (TSSC 2020b) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Fuel spills are identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion (Neophoca cinerea) (DSEWPaC 2013) | The overarching objective of this recovery plan is to halt the decline and assist the recovery of the Australian sea lion throughout its range in Australian waters by increasing the total population size while maintaining the number and distribution of breeding colonies.<br>It includes ensuring that anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery in the near future, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future. | Fuel spills are identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Listing Advice *Megaptera novaeangliae* Humpback Whale (DAWE 2022a) | Recommends removal as a threaten species but remain a Matter of National Environmental Significance under the EPBC Act as a listed Migratory Species. | Fuel spills are identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| Victorian Legislation | Ngootyoong Gunditj Ngootyoong Mara South West Management Plan (Parks Victoria 2015) | The Ngootyoong Gunditj Ngootyoong Mara South West Management Plan is a strategic guide for managing and protecting over 130 parks, reserves and Indigenous Protected Areas in south-west Victoria. It takes a multiple park planning approach within a geographic landscape and covers over 116 000 hectares. | Fuel spills are identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| Victorian Legislation | Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary Management Plan (Parks Victoria 2006b). | The plan provides the basis for the future management of Twelve Apostles Marine National Park and The Arches Marine Sanctuary | Fuel spills are identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
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| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia (DSEWPaC 2012a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on Giant Kelp Marine Forests of South East Australia (TSSC 2012a) | Recommends the ecological community's inclusion on the EPBC Act list of threatened ecological communities. | Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Biosecurity Act 2015 (Biosecurity Act) | The act provides a framework for managing biosecurity risks associated with the import and export of goods and vessels, which may be associated with seismic surveys. | Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Biosecurity Regulations 2016 | The regulations provide additional guidance on the management of biosecurity risks associated with the import and export of goods and vessels. | Antifouling system certification for vessels is current and in accordance with AMSA Marine Order Part 98 (Antifouling systems) |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Biosecurity Amendment (Biofouling Management) Regulations 2021 | The regulations require operators of all vessels to provide information on biofouling management practices prior to arriving in Australia. | Vessels used for the Regia MSS are required to undertake the following: |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Order 98 - Marine pollution prevention - antifouling systems | Marine Order 98 sets out the requirements for the use of antifouling solutions on ships in Australian waters. The order establishes restrictions on the use of certain types of antifouling coatings, as well as requirements for the management of hull cleaning and maintenance. | Vessels used for the Regia MSS are required to meet the requirements of Marine Order 98 in relation to antifouling coatings and management of hull cleaning and maintenance. |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Australian Ballast Water Management Requirements | The requirements provide guidance on how vessel operators should manage ballast water when operating within Australian seas in order to comply with the Biosecurity Act 2015. They align to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments 2004. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | Australia Biofouling Management Requirements | The requirements provide guidance on how vessel operators should manage ballast water when operating within Australian seas in order to comply with the Biosecurity Act 2015, including those conducting a marine seismic survey. They align to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments 2004. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling to Minimize the Transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species (Biofouling Guidelines) | Provide a globally consistent approach to the management of biofouling. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Marine Pest Plan 2018–2023: National Strategic Plan for Marine Pest Biosecurity | The plan outlines a coordinated approach to building Australia's capabilities to manage the threat of marine pests over the next five years. It represents agreed priorities and actions of governments, marine industries, and other stakeholders to achieve a common purpose: to manage the risks posed by marine pests and minimise their potential harm to marine industries, communities, and the environment. | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth Legislation | National Biofouling Management Guidance for the Petroleum Production and Exploration Industry 2009 | Includes the following for operators of petroleum industry related vessels, equipment, and infrastructure: | All vessels used will comply with MARPOL requirements. Refer to Appendix D1 Section 8.4 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts related to release of material or waste overboard.<br><br>Refer to Appendix D3 Introduction of marine pest species |
| Commonwealth Legislation | Navigation Act 2012 (amended version 2024) | Covers international ship and seafarer safety, protects the marine environment where it relates to shipping and the actions of seafarers in Australian waters. Regulates vessel safety, pollution, navigation amongst others. | Vessels are required to implement navigation requirements as detailed in the Act and associated marine orders. |
| Policy Statement | National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (CoA 2023) | provide users with the information required to assess whether artificial lighting is likely to affect wildlife, and the management tools to minimise and mitigate that effect | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts |
| EPBC Advice | Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (CoA 2020a) | The plan aims to provide a national framework for the research and management of listed marine and migratory seabirds and to outline national activities to support the conservation of listed seabirds in Australia and beyond. Threatened species are not covered by the plan and receive separate, approved conservation advice and, in some cases, a recovery plan which sets out what should be done to stop the decline and support the recovery of the species. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts. Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (CoA 2015) | The plan provides a framework to guide the conservation of migratory shorebirds and their habitat in Australia and, in recognition of their migratory habits, outlines national activities to support their appreciation and conservation throughout the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF). | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Policy Statement | EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21—Industry Guidelines for Avoiding, Assessing and Mitigating Impacts on EPBC Act Listed Migratory Shorebird Species (CoA 2017) | The purpose of this policy statement is to assist proponents in avoiding, assessing, and mitigating significant impacts on migratory shorebirds listed under the EPBC Act. This policy statement is a key action under the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Petrels (CoA 2022) | The recovery plan provides a national strategy to guide the activities of government, industry, research organisations, and other stakeholders in the protection, conservation and management of listed threatened albatross and petrel species. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Neophema chrysostoma* (Blue-winged Parrot) (DCCEEW 2023l) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Botaurus poiciloptilus* Australasian Bittern (TSSC 2019a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Australian Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) (DAWE 2020) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range and identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the long-term viability of the species, and the parties that will undertake those actions. | The recovery plan does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for *Rostratula australis* (Australian Painted Snipe) (DSEWPaC 2013) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*) (CoA 2022a) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range and identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the species' long-term viability in the wild, and the parties that will undertake those actions. | The recovery plan does not identify light as a threat. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Calidris acuminata* (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper) (DCCEEW 2024a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Limosa lapponica baueri* Bar-tailed Godwit (western Alaskan) (DCCEEW 2024b) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on Black-browed Albatross (*Thalassarche melanopris*) (TSSC 2005) | Eligible for listing as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. | Listing advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Tringa nebularia* (Common Greenshank).(DCCEEW 2024e) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Ardenna grisea* (Sooty Shearwater) (DCCEEW 2023i) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Gallinago hardwickii* (Latham's Snipe) (DCCEEW 2024d) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Halobaena caerulea* Blue Petrel (TSS 2015) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Calidris ferruginea* Curlew Sandpiper (DCCEEW 2023m) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Numenius madagascariensis* (Far Eastern Curlew) (DCCEEW 2023n) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for *Sternula nereis nereis* (Fairy Tern) (DSEWPaC 2011) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Arenaria interpres* (Ruddy Turnstone) (DCCEEW 2024c) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Ardenna carneipes* (Flesh-footed Shearwater) (TSSC 2014). | Assessed as ineligible for listing. | Listing advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Callocephalon fimbriatum* (Gang-gang Cockatoo) (DAWE 2022) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Gould's Petrel (*Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera*) Recovery Plan (DEC NSW 2006) | Constitutes the formal Commonwealth and New South Wales recovery plan for Gould's Petrel. It identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the long-term viability of the Gould's Petrel in nature and the parties who will carry these out. | The recovery plan does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Charadrius leschenaultia* (Greater Sand Plover) (DCCEEW 2023o) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Grey-headed Albatross) (DEWHA 2009) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Falco hypoleucos* Grey Falcon (TSSC 2020a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis* Hooded Plover (eastern) (DoE 2014) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Charadrius mongolus* Lesser Sand Plover (TSSC 2016) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Sterna albifrons sinensis* (Little Tern (western Pacific)) (TSSC 2002) | Advice is that it is ineligible for listing as conservation dependent. | Listing advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Macronectes halli* (Northern Giant-Petrel) (TSSC 2001) | Assessed as ineligible for listing. | Listing advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Neophema chrysogaster* Orange-bellied Parrot (TSSC 2006) | TSSC recommends that the list referred to in section 178 of the EPBC Act be amended by transferring from the endangered category to the critically endangered category. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Orange-bellied Parrot, *Neophema chrysogaster* (DEWLP 2016) | The recovery plan outlines the long-term strategy, and short-term objectives and actions, for the recovery of the Orange-bellied Parrot. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Grantiella picta* Painted Honeyeater (DoE 2015b) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*). (DAWE 2021) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range and identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the species' long-term viability in nature, and the responsible agencies that will undertake those actions. | The recovery plan does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Pedionomus torquatus* Plains-wanderer (DoE 2015a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Plains-wanderer (*Pedionomus torquatus*) (DoE and SA DEWNR 2016) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range and identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the species long-term viability in nature, and the parties that will undertake those actions. | The recovery plan does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Calidris canutus* Red Knot (DCCEEW 2024) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Anthochaera Phrygia* Regent Honeyeater (DoE 2015) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*) (DoE 2016) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range and identifies the actions that need to be taken to improve the species' long-term viability in nature. | The recovery plan does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Thalassarche cauta* Shy Albatross (TSS 2020) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Pterodroma mollis* Soft-plumaged Petrel (TSS 2015a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Macronectes giganteus* (Southern Giant-Petrel) (TSSC 2001a) | Recommends that the species be listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act | Listing advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Lathamus discolor* Swift Parrot (TSSC 2016a) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | National Recovery Plan for the Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) (Saunders & Tzaros 2011) | The plan considers the conservation requirements of the species across its range, identifies the actions to be taken to ensure its long-term viability in nature and the parties who will undertake these actions. | The recovery plan does not identify light as a threat. |

| Instrument Type | Instrument | Description of Relevance to Environmental Management of the Activity | Relevance the Regia MSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Hirundapus caudacutus* White-throated Needletail (TSSC 2019) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice *Prototroctes maraena* Australian Grayling (TSSC 2021) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice *Seriolella brama* Blue Warehou (TSSC 2015) | Recommends that the species be listed in the conservation dependent category under the EPBC Act. | Listing advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Commonwealth Listing Advice on *Thunnus maccoyii* (Southern Bluefin Tuna) (TSSC 2010) | Recommends that the species be listed in the conservation dependent category under the EPBC Act. | Listing advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles (DoEE 2017) | The long-term recovery plan objective for marine turtles is to minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for the conservation status of marine turtles to improve so that they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list. | All vessels have a Vessel Lighting Management Plan. Refer to Appendix E9 Section 8.2 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts<br><br>Fuel spills are also identified as a threat. Refer to Appendix D4 Section 8.6 for Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Risks |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for *Dermochelys coriacea* (Leatherback Turtle*) (*DEWHA 2008) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Conservation Advice for *Sternula albifrons* (Little Tern) (DCCEEW 2025) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light or oil spill as a threat. |
| EPBC Advice | Approved Conservation Advice for the King Island scrub complex (DCCEEW 2024) | Conservation advice guides recovery planning and identifies actions required for conservation and recovery of the threatened species or ecological community. | Conservation advice does not identify light or oil spill as a threat. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Policy Statement | South-east Marine Parks Network Management Plan (2025) | The plan introduces revised zoning and regulations to enhance the protection of unique marine habitats and species, such as black coral trees, golden kelp forests, pygmy blue whales, and shy albatross. It also incorporates a First Nations-authored statement reflecting the aspirations of the South-east Saltwater Council, aiming to strengthen partnerships with Traditional Owners in managing Sea Country. | Mitigation measures to protect relevant biological receptors from relevant aspects can be found in Appendices D1-D4 and E2-E9 - Section 8 - Measures Adopted to Manage Environmental Impacts/Risks. These measures ensure potential impact/risk is below the predefined acceptable level outlined in Section 6 of these assessments. |
| EPBC Advice | Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark (*Carcharias taurus*) | The document outlines a plan to support the recovery of the Grey Nurse Shark in Australia. It focuses on reducing threats, protecting habitats, and improving awareness and research. | The recovery plan does not identify sound, light, or oil spill as a threat. |

# 6 Document Control

| Version | Date of Revision | Author/Reviewer | Summary of Changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.0 | 24 March 2023 | MS | Initial version |
| 0.1 | 25 March 2023 | LT/PR | Review by CGG |
| 0.2 | 31 March 2023 | MS | Updated following CGG review |
| 1.0 | 31 March 2023 | MS | Published on Regia MSS Consultation Hub website |
| 2.0 | 1 January 2024 | SJ | Updated for EP Submission to NOPSEMA |
| **3** | 30 October 2024 | MS/RH/AH | Updated for EP resubmission following NOPSEMA's assessment. |
| **4** | 7 April 2025 | RH | Updated for EP Submission to NOPSEMA |
| **5** | 6 December 2025 | RH | Updated for EP Submission to NOPSEMA |