9 RECOVERY PLAN AND THREAT ABATEMENT PLAN ASSESSMENT

As described in Section 2.1.1, NOPSEMA will not accept an EP that is inconsistent with a recovery plan or threat abatement plan for a listed threatened species or ecological community. This section describes the assessment that Pilot has undertaken to demonstrate that the Eureka 3D MSS is not inconsistent with any relevant recovery plans or threat abatement plans.

For the purposes of this assessment, the relevant Part 13 statutory instruments (recovery plans and threat abatement plans) are:

- Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia 2017–2027 (Commonwealth of Australia 2017)
- Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale 2015–2025 (Commonwealth of Australia 2015a)
- Conservation Management Plan for the Southern Right Whale (DSEWPC 2012c)
- National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale (DCCEEW 2024)
- Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion (DSEWPC 2013a)
- Recovery Plan for the White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) 2013 (DSEWPC 2013b)
- Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark (*Carcharias taurus*) 2014 (DoE 2014b)
- National Recovery Plan for albatrosses and petrels (DCCEEW 2022b)
- Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans 2018 (Commonwealth of Australia 2018).

Table 9-1 lists the objectives and (where relevant) the action areas of these plans, and describes whether these objectives/action areas are applicable to government, the Titleholder and/or the Eureka 3D MSS. For those objectives/action areas applicable to the Eureka 3D MSS, the relevant actions of each plan have been identified, and an evaluation has been conducted as to whether impacts and risks resulting from the activity are clearly inconsistent with that action or not. The results of this assessment against relevant actions are presented in Table 9-2 to Table 9-10.

Table 9-1: Identification of applicability of recovery plan and threat abatement plan objectives and action areas

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to government	Titleholder	This activity
Marine Turtle Recovery Plan			
Long-term Recovery Objective: Minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for the conservation status of marine turtles to improve so they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list	Y	Y	Y
Interim Recovery Objectives			
Current levels of legal and management protection for marine turtle species are maintained or improved, both domestically and throughout the migratory range of Australia's marine turtles	Y		
The management of marine turtles is supported	Y		
Anthropogenic threats are demonstrably minimised	Y	Y	Y
Trends in nesting numbers at index beaches and population demographics at important foraging grounds are described	Y	Y	
Action Areas			
A. Assessing and addressing threats			
A1. Maintain and improve efficacy of legal and management protection	Y		
A2. Adaptively manage turtle stocks to reduce risk and build resilience to climate change and variability	Y		
A3. Reduce the impacts of marine debris	Y	Y	Y
A4. Minimise chemical and terrestrial discharge	Y	Y	Y
A5. Address international take within and outside Australia's jurisdiction	Y		
A6. Reduce impacts from terrestrial predation	Y		
A7. Reduce international and domestic fisheries bycatch	Y		
A8. Minimise light pollution	Y	Y	Y
A9. Address the impacts of coastal development/infrastructure and dredging and trawling	Y	Y	
A10. Maintain and improve sustainable Indigenous management of marine turtles	Y		
B. Enabling and measuring recovery			

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to government	Titleholder	This activity
B1. Determine trends in index beaches	Y		
B2. Understand population demographics at key foraging grounds	Y		
B3. Address information gaps to better facilitate the recovery of marine turtle stocks	Y	Y	Y
Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale			
Long-term Recovery Objective: Minimise anthropogenic threats to allow for their conservation status to improve so that they can be removed from the EPBC Act threatened species list	Y	Y	Y
Interim Recovery Objectives			
The conservation status of blue whale populations is assessed using efficient and robust methodology in Australian waters is described	Y		
The spatial and temporal distribution, identification of biologically important areas, and population structure of blue whales	Y	Y	Y
Current levels of legal and management protection for blue whales are maintained or improved and an appropriate adaptive management regime is in place	Y		
Anthropogenic threats are demonstrably minimised	Y	Y	Y
Action areas			
A. Assessing and addressing threats			
A.1: Maintain and improve existing legal and management protection	Y		
A.2: Assessing and addressing anthropogenic noise	Y	Y	Y
A.3: Understanding impacts of climate variability and change	Y		
A.4: Minimising vessel collisions	Y	Y	Y
B. Enabling and Measuring Recovery			
B.1: Measuring and monitoring population recovery	Y		
B.2: Investigating population structure	Y		
B.3: Describing spatial and temporal distribution and defining biologically important habitat	Y	Y	
National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale			

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to government	Titleholder	This activity
Long-term Vision: The population has increased in size to a level that the conservation status has improved, and the species no longer qualifies for listing as threatened under any of the EPBC Act listing criteria	Y	Y	Y
Interim Recovery Objectives			
Current levels of Commonwealth and State legislative and management protection for southern right whales are implemented, maintained, or improved, so threats continue to be managed and reduced over the life of the plan.	Y		
Anthropogenic threats are managed consistent with ecologically sustainable development principles to facilitate recovery of southern right whales.	Y	Y	Y
Population dynamics, including demographics, distribution, residency, and coastal movement across the species range are monitored and quantified using robust, standardised, best-practice methodology to assess population recovery.	Y		
The population structure of southern right whales in Australian waters is clearly characterised, including the level of interchange of individuals among coastal reproductive areas, to evaluate the degree to which the western and eastern populations are separate populations and inform the degree of connectivity with other southern right whale populations (e.g., New Zealand).	Y		
Capability of First Nation Australians, research, citizen science, and general community groups is improved to assist in addressing recovery actions of southern right whales in Australia.	Y		
Action areas			
A: Assess and Address Threats			
A.1: Maintain and improve efficacy of current legislative and management protection for southern right whales	Y		
A.2: Address habitat degradation impacts from coastal and offshore marine infrastructure developments within the species' range	Y		
A.3: Understand impacts of climate variability and anthropogenic climate change on the species biology and population recovery	Y		
A.4: Manage and mitigate the threat of entanglements from commercial active or discarded fishing gear throughout the species' range in Australian waters	Y		
A.5: Assess, manage, and mitigate impacts from anthropogenic underwater noise.	Y	Y	Y
A.6: Manage, minimise, and mitigate the threat of vessel strike	Y	Y	Y
B: Measure Recovery			
B.1: Measure and monitor population demographics and recovery	Y		
B.2: Characterise population structure	Y		

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to government	Titleholder	This activity
B.3: Determine migratory paths and offshore distribution	Y		
B.4: Improve capability of First Nation Australians, research, citizen science, and general community groups to assist management of southern right whales	Y		
Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion			
Overarching Objective:			
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 with a view to: improving the population status, leading to future removal of the Australian sea lion from the threatened species list of the EPBC Act. ensuring that anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery in the near future, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future	Y	Y	Y
Specific Objectives:			
Objective 1: Mitigate interactions between fishing sectors (commercial, recreational and Indigenous) and the Australian sea lion to enable the recovery of all breeding colonies	Y		
Objective 2: Mitigate the impacts of marine debris on Australian sea lion populations	Y	Y	Y
Objective 3: Mitigate the impacts of aquaculture operations on Australian sea lion populations	Y		
Objective 4: Investigate and mitigate other potential threats to Australian sea lion populations, including disease, vessel strike, pollution and tourism	Y	Y	Y
Objective 5: Continue to develop and implement research and monitoring programs that provide outputs of direct relevance to the conservation of the Australian sea lion	Y	Y	
Objective 6: Increase community involvement in, and awareness of, the recovery program	Y		
Recovery Plan for the White Shark			
Overarching Objective:			
To assist the recovery of the white shark in the wild throughout its range in Australian waters with a view to: Improving the population status, leading to future removal of the white shark from the threatened species list of the EPBC Act Ensuring that anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery in the near future, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future	Y	Y	Y
Specific Objectives:			

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to government	Titleholder	This activity
Objective 1: Develop and apply quantitative measures to assess population trends and any recovery of the white shark in Australian waters and monitor population trends	Y		
Objective 2: Quantify and minimise the impact of commercial fishing, including aquaculture on the white shark through incidental (illegal and/or accidental) take, throughout its range in Australian waters	Y		
Objective 3: Quantify and minimise the impact of recreational fishing on the white shark through incidental (illegal and/or accidental) take, throughout its range in Australian waters	Y		
Objective 4: Where practicable minimise the impact of shark control activities on the white shark	Y		
Objective 5: Investigate and manage (and where necessary reduce) the impact of tourism on the white shark	Y		
Objective 6: Quantify and minimise the impact of international trade in white shark products through implementation of CITES provisions	Y		
Objective 7: Continue to identify and protect habitat critical to the survival of the white shark and minimise the impact of threatening processes within these areas	Y		
Objective 8: Continue to develop and implement relevant research programs to support the conservation of the white shark	Y		
Objective 9: Promote community education and awareness in relation to white shark conservation and management	Y		
Objective 10: Encourage the development of regional partnerships to enhance the conservation and management of the white shark across national and international jurisdictions	Y		
Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark			
Overarching Objective:			
To assist the recovery of the grey nurse shark in the wild, throughout its range in Australian waters, with a view to: Improving the population status, leading to future removal of the grey nurse shark from the threatened species list of the EPBC Act Ensuring that anthropogenic activities do not hinder the recovery of the grey nurse shark in the near future, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future	Y	Y	Y
Specific Objectives:			
Objective 1: Develop and apply quantitative monitoring of the population status (distribution and abundance) and potential recovery of the grey nurse shark in Australian waters	Y		
Objective 2: Quantify and reduce the impact of commercial fishing on the grey nurse shark through incidental (accidental and/or illegal) take, throughout its range	Y		

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to government	Titleholder	This activity
Objective 3: Quantify and reduce the impact of recreational fishing on the grey nurse shark through incidental (accidental and/or illegal) take, throughout its range	Y		
Objective 4: Where practicable, minimise the impact of shark control activities on the grey nurse shark	Y		
Objective 5: Investigate and manage the impact of ecotourism on the grey nurse shark	Y		
Objective 6: Manage the impact of aquarium collection on the grey nurse shark	Y		
Objective 7: Improve understanding of the threat of pollution and disease to the grey nurse shark	Y	Y	Y
Objective 8: Continue to identify and protect habitat critical to the survival of the grey nurse shark and reduce the impact of threatening processes within these areas	Y	Y	
Objective 10: Promote community education and awareness in relation to grey nurse shark conservation and management	Y		
National recovery Plan for albatrosses and petrels			
Overarching Objective:			
To improve the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels so that these species are on a trajectory towards no longer being threatened in Australia's jurisdiction.	Y	Y	Y
Overarching actions:			
A1: Ongoing protection of albatross and petrel species breeding sites and habitats in Australia's jurisdiction	Y	Y	Y
A2: Prevent introduction of alien species to breeding islands in Australia's jurisdiction	Y		
A3: Identify whether competition with native species is causing population declines	Y		
A4: Identify diseases likely to have a population-level effect on breeding populations	Y		
A5: Avoid or minimise incidental catch (or bycatch) of seabirds during fishing operations in Australia's jurisdiction	Y		
A6: Advocate for effective international measures for conserving albatrosses and petrels	Y		
A7: Minimise the effects of marine debris, plastics and pollution	Y	Y	Y
B1: Monitor population and conservation status of breeding populations in Australia's jurisdiction	Y		
B2: Monitor the effects of fishing on albatrosses and petrels in Australia's jurisdiction	Y		

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to government	Titleholder	This activity
B3: Increase community understanding of and involvement in the conservation of albatrosses and petrels	Y		
B4: Increase understanding of the effects of climate change on albatrosses and petrels in Australia and identify ways to increase the resilience of the species to these effects.	Y		
B5: Implement statutory requirements	Y		
Strategies to measure the effectiveness of the recovery plan and progress towards the objective of the plan:			
Strategy 1: Ensure ongoing protection of albatross and petrel breeding sites and habitats in Australia's jurisdiction.	Y		
Strategy 2: Improve the understanding of the size, structure and population trends for albatrosses and petrels breeding in Australia's jurisdiction.	Y		
Strategy 3: Improve effectiveness of management measures that reduce land-based threats to albatrosses and petrels breeding in Australia's jurisdiction.	Y		
Strategy 4: Improve effectiveness of management measures that reduce marine-based threats to albatrosses and petrels foraging in Australia's jurisdiction.	Y	Y	Y
Strategy 5: Improve understanding of generalised threats to albatrosses and petrels breeding and foraging within Australia's jurisdiction.	Y		
Strategy 6: Improve community awareness of the conservation of albatrosses and petrels.	Y		
Strategy 7: Achieve substantial progress towards global conservation of albatrosses and petrels in international conservation and fishing forums.	Y		
Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds			
Overarching Objective:			
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.			
Objectives:			
Objective 1: International cooperation and collaboration continue to support the survival of seabirds and their habitats outside Australian jurisdiction.	Y		
Objective 2: Seabirds and their habitats are identified, protected and managed in Australia.	Y	Y	
Objective 3: The long-term survival of seabirds and their habitats is achieved through supporting priority research programs, coordinated monitoring, on-ground management and conservation.	Y		

EPBC Act Part 13 statutory instrument	Applicable to government	Titleholder	This activity
Objective 4: Increase the awareness of the importance of conserving seabirds and their habitats through community education and capacity building to support monitoring and on-ground management.	Y		
Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans			
Objectives:			
Contribute to long-term prevention of the incidence of marine debris	Y	Y	
Understand the scale of impacts from marine plastic and microplastic on key species, ecological communities and locations	Y	Y	Y
Remove existing marine debris	Y		
Monitor the quantities, origins, types and hazardous chemical contaminants of marine debris, and assess the effectiveness of management arrangements for reducing marine debris	Y		
Increase public understanding of the causes and impacts of harmful marine debris, including microplastic and hazardous chemical contaminants, to bring about behaviour change	Y		

Table 9-2: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Turtle Recovery Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
Marine Turtle Recovery Plan	**Action Area A3:** Reduce the impacts from marine debris	**Action:** Support the implementation of the Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan (TAP)	Refer Section 8.5 **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to marine turtles.	Table 8-7
	Action Area A4: Minimise chemical and terrestrial discharge	**Action:** Ensure spill risk strategies and response programs adequately include management for marine turtles and their habitats, particularly in reference to 'slow to recover habitats', e.g., nesting habitat,	Refer Sections 8.5, 8.6. **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of accidental release of chemicals/hydrocarbons has considered the potential risks to marine turtles. Spill risk strategies and response program include management measures for turtles.	Refer to Table 8-7. Detailed oil spill preparedness and response performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria for the activity are present Appendix E.

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
		seagrass meadows or coral reefs		
	Action Area A8: Minimise light pollution	**Action:** Artificial light within or adjacent to habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles will be managed such that marine turtles are not displaced from these habitats	Refer Section 7.4. **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of light emissions has considered the potential impacts to marine turtles. Foraging or migrating turtles are not impacted by light from offshore vessels. Vessel light emissions could cause localised and temporary behavioural disturbance to isolated transient individuals. The nearest habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles is in Shark Bay, a least 350 km north of the Operational Area.	Table 7-25
	Action Area B3: Address information gaps to better facilitate the recovery of marine turtle stocks	**Action:** Understand the impacts of anthropogenic noise on marine turtle behaviour and biology	Refer Sections 7.2 **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of acoustic emissions has considered the potential impacts marine turtles. Vessel and seismic acoustic emissions could cause localised and short-term behavioural disturbance to isolated transient individuals. The nearest habitat critical to the survival of marine turtles is in Shark Bay, a least 350 km north of the Operational Area	Table 7-4 and Table 7-21: Environmental performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria for underwater sound from vessel operations

Assessment summary

The Marine Turtle Recovery Plan has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.

Table 9-3: Assessment against relevant actions of the Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/ objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan	**Action Area A.2:** Assessing and addressing anthropogenic noise	**Action 2:** Assessing the effect of anthropogenic noise on blue whale behaviour **Action 3:** Anthropogenic noise in biologically important areas will be managed such that any blue whale continues to use the area without injury, and is not displaced from a foraging area	Refer Section 7.1 **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of acoustic emissions has considered the potential impacts to pygmy blue whales. PTS or TTS effects to pygmy blue whales are not predicted to occur from exposure to a single impulse. However, as the activity is taking place in relatively proximity to a known	Table 7-19

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/ objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
			foraging BIA and a migration BIA for pygmy blue whales there is a possibility of encountering individual whales. Acquisition of the survey will not overlap either the northbound or southbound migration period for pygmy blue whales. If individual blue whales are encountered, the application of EPBC Policy Statement 2.1 Part A Standard Management Procedures and extended observation and shut-down zones (Part B.4) will minimise the likelihood of PTS or TTS effects. Seismic source discharge will not occur within 13 km of the foraging BIA. To conservatively account for the animat modelling predicted maximum range at which foraging pygmy blue whales may experience TTS (14.5 km) two additional MFOs will be deployed on the support vessel during acquisition within the western section of the ASA (Extended Observation Zone). The support vessel will be positioned 10 km to the west of the survey vessel, close to the boundary of the foraging BIA. The ASA is located at least 37 km from the most important foraging area for pygmy blue whales adjacent to the mid-west coast, as identified in Thums et al. (2022). EPBC Policy Statement 2.1 Part B.6 Adaptive Management Procedures will be implemented if there are three or more shut-downs for PBW within a 24-hour period. Acoustic modelling predicted that behavioural responses in pygmy blue whales could potentially occur out to 9.2 km from the seismic source. The impact assessment has determined that seismic acquisition may be undertaken in a manner that is not inconsistent with the requirements of the Conservation Management Plan for the Blue Whale.	
	Action Area A.4: Minimising vessel collisions	**Action 2:** Ensure all vessel strike incidents are reported in the National Ship Strike Database. **Action 3:** Ensure the risk of vessel strikes on blue whales is considered when assessing actions that increase vessel traffic in areas where blue whales occur and, if required, appropriate mitigation measures are implemented	Refer Section 8.2. **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of vessel collision with marine fauna has considered the potential risks to pygmy blue whales. If the activity overlaps with the northbound migration, individuals may deviate slightly from the migratory route, but will continue their migration unhindered. Vessel collisions with pygmy blue whales are highly unlikely to occur, given the very slow vessel speeds and presence of MFOs.	Refer to Table 8-3
Assessment summary				

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/ objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
The Blue Whale Conservation Management Plan has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 9-4: Assessment against relevant actions of the National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/ objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
Southern Right Whale National Recovery Plan	**Action Area A5:** Assess, manage, and mitigate impacts from anthropogenic underwater noise	**Action 2:** Actions within and adjacent to southern right whale BIAs and HCTS should demonstrate that it does not prevent any southern right whale from utilising the area or cause auditory impairment **Action 3:** Actions within and adjacent to southern right whale BIA and HCTS should demonstrate that the risk of behavioural disturbance is minimised **Action 4:** Ensure environmental assessments associated with underwater noise generating activities include consideration of national policy (e.g., EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1) and guidelines related to managing anthropogenic underwater noise and implement appropriate mitigation measures to reduce risks to southern right whales to the lowest possible level **Action 5:** Quantify risks of anthropogenic underwater noise to southern right whales, including studies aimed to measure physiological effects, behavioural disturbance, and changes to acoustic communication (e.g., masking of vocalisations) to whales	Refer Sections 7.1 & 7.2 **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of acoustic emissions has considered the potential impacts to southern right whales. PTS or TTS effects to southern right whales are not predicted to occur because the acquisition of the survey will not overlap the April to October migration period for southern right whales, as defined in the National Conservation Values Atlas. The impact assessment has determined that seismic acquisition may be undertaken in a manner that is not inconsistent with the requirements of the Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale.	Table 7-5 and Table 7-8
	Action Area A6: Manage, minimise, and mitigate the threat of vessel strike	**Action 3:** Ensure environmental impact assessments and associated plans consider and quantify the risk of vessel strike and associated potential cumulative risks in BIAs and HCTS	Refer Section 8.2. **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of vessel collision with marine fauna has considered the potential risks to southern right whales. Vessel collisions with southern right whales are highly unlikely to occur, given the very slow vessel speeds and presence of MFOs. Additionally, the activity will not	Refer to Table 8-3

	Action 5: Ensure all vessel strike incidents are reported in the National Ship Strike Database managed through the Australian Marine Mammal Centre, Australian Antarctic Division	overlap the defined migration period for southern right whales in the region (April to October).	

Assessment summary

The National Recovery Plan for the Southern Right Whale has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.

Table 9-5: Assessment against relevant actions of the Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/ objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
Australian Sea Lion Recovery Plan	**Objective 2:** Mitigate the impacts of marine debris on Australian sea lion populations.	**Action 2.2:** Assess the impacts of marine debris on Australian sea lion populations **Action 2.3:** Develop and implement measures to mitigate the impacts of marine debris on Australian sea lion populations.	Refer Section 8.5 **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to Australian sea lions.	Table 8-7
	Objective 4: Investigate and mitigate other potential threats to Australian sea lion populations, including disease, vessel strike, pollution and tourism.	**Action 4.1:** Improve the understanding of—and where necessary mitigate—the threat posed to Australian sea lion populations by illegal killings, vessel strike, pollution and oil spills.	Refer Sections Section 8.2, 8.5, 8.6 and 8.7 **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of vessel strikes, and the accidental release of chemicals/hydrocarbons has considered the potential risks to Australian sea lions. Spill risk strategies and response program include management measures for Australian sea lions.	Refer to Table 8-3, Table 8-7 Table 8-9 and to Sections 8.2 and 8.7. Detailed oil spill preparedness and response performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria for the activity are presented in Appendix E.

Assessment summary

The Recovery Plan for the Australian Sea Lion has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.

Table 9-6: Assessment against relevant actions of the Recovery Plan for the White Shark

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
White Shark Recovery Plan	**Overarching Objective:** To assist the recovery of the white shark in the wild throughout its range in Australian waters with a view to: Ensuring that anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery soon, or impact on the conservation status of the species in the future.	No relevant actions	Refer Section 8 **Not inconsistent assessment:** The impact assessment has considered the potential impacts and risks to white sharks. The activity will not hinder the recovery of the white shark as it does not overlap habitat critical to the survival of the species.	N/A
Assessment summary The Recovery Plan for the White Shark has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 9-7: Assessment against relevant actions of the Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/ objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
Grey Nurse Shark Recovery Plan	**Objective 7:** Improve understanding of the threat of pollution and disease to the grey nurse shark	**Action 7.1:** Review and assess the potential threat of introduced species, pathogens and pollutants	Refer Sections 8.3 and 8.5. **Not inconsistent assessment:** This EP includes an assessment of the impacts from accidental introduction of invasive marine species and accidental release of solid wastes on marine species.	Table 4-5: Threatened and migratory marine species listed potentially occurring within the OA and EMBA
			Refer Sections 8.6 and 8.7. **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of accidental release of chemicals / hydrocarbons has considered the potential risks to grey nurse sharks.	Table 4-6 Detailed oil spill preparedness and response performance outcomes, standards and measurement criteria for the activity are presented in Appendix E.
Assessment summary The Recovery Plan for the Grey Nurse Shark has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 9-8: Assessment against relevant actions of the National recovery Plan for albatrosses and petrels

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/ objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
National Recovery Plan for albatrosses and petrels	The focus of the recovery plan is on biosecurity and human disturbance at breeding sites, critical habitats, monitoring of breeding populations, land-based threats at breeding colonies, fisheries and bycatch, climate change and climate change resilience, ingestion and entanglement and community awareness. There are no specific actions identified in the recovery plan that are relevant to the threat from interactions with offshore installations and ships, including artificial lighting, despite this marine threat being listed in the recovery plan. Additionally, no species' affected or prioritised within Australian jurisdiction were identified as being associated with this threat, as assessed in the recovery plan. Actions relevant to this threat therefore do not require assessment.			
	Strategy 4 defined in this recovery plan: "Improve effectiveness of management measures that reduce marine-based threats to albatrosses and petrels foraging in Australia's jurisdiction", is assigned to fishery-based actions with no link observed between this strategy and any aspect relevant to the Eureka MSS. This strategy is therefore not assessed.			
	Overarching Action A1: Ongoing protection of	**Action 1a**: Rigorous biosecurity measures are	Refer Section 8.3.	Table 8-5

	albatross and petrel species breeding sites and habitats in Australia's jurisdiction	implemented to reduce the risk of introduction of invasive species.	**Not inconsistent assessment:** This EP includes an assessment of the impacts from accidental introduction of invasive marine species on marine species.	
	Overarching Action A7: Improve understanding of and reduce the effects of marine debris, plastics and pollution on albatrosses and petrels.	**Action 5c**: Risk based response strategies for marine pollution incidents are developed.	Refer Sections 8.5, 8.6 and 8.7. **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessments of accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, and of accidental release of chemicals / hydrocarbons have considered the potential risks to seabirds.	Table 8-9, Table 8-16, Table 8-18.

Assessment summary

The National Recovery Plan for albatrosses and petrels has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.

Table 9-9: Assessment against relevant actions of the Assessment against relevant actions of the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/ objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds	**Objective 2:** Seabirds and their habitats are identified, protected and managed in Australia.	Action 2D: Ensure all areas of important habitat for seabirds are considered appropriately and consistently in the development assessment process.	**Not inconsistent assessment:** The impact assessment has considered the potential impacts and risks to seabirds, including important habitats and BIAs. The activity is not inconsistent with the identification, protection and management of seabirds and their habitats in Australia.	Table 4-5, Table 4-6, Table 9-8.
Assessment summary				
The Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				

Table 9-10: Assessment against relevant actions of the Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan

Part 13 statutory instrument	Relevant action areas/objectives	Relevant actions	Evaluation	EPO, PS and MC
Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan	**Objective 1:** Contribute to long-term prevention of marine debris.	**Action 1.02:** Limit the amount of single use plastic material lost to the environment in Australia.	Refer Section 8.5 **Not inconsistent assessment:** The assessment of accidental release of solid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes has considered the potential risks to vertebrate wildlife.	Table 8-7
Assessment summary				
The Marine Debris TAP has been considered during the assessment of impacts and risks, and the activity is not considered to be inconsistent with the relevant actions of this plan.				