

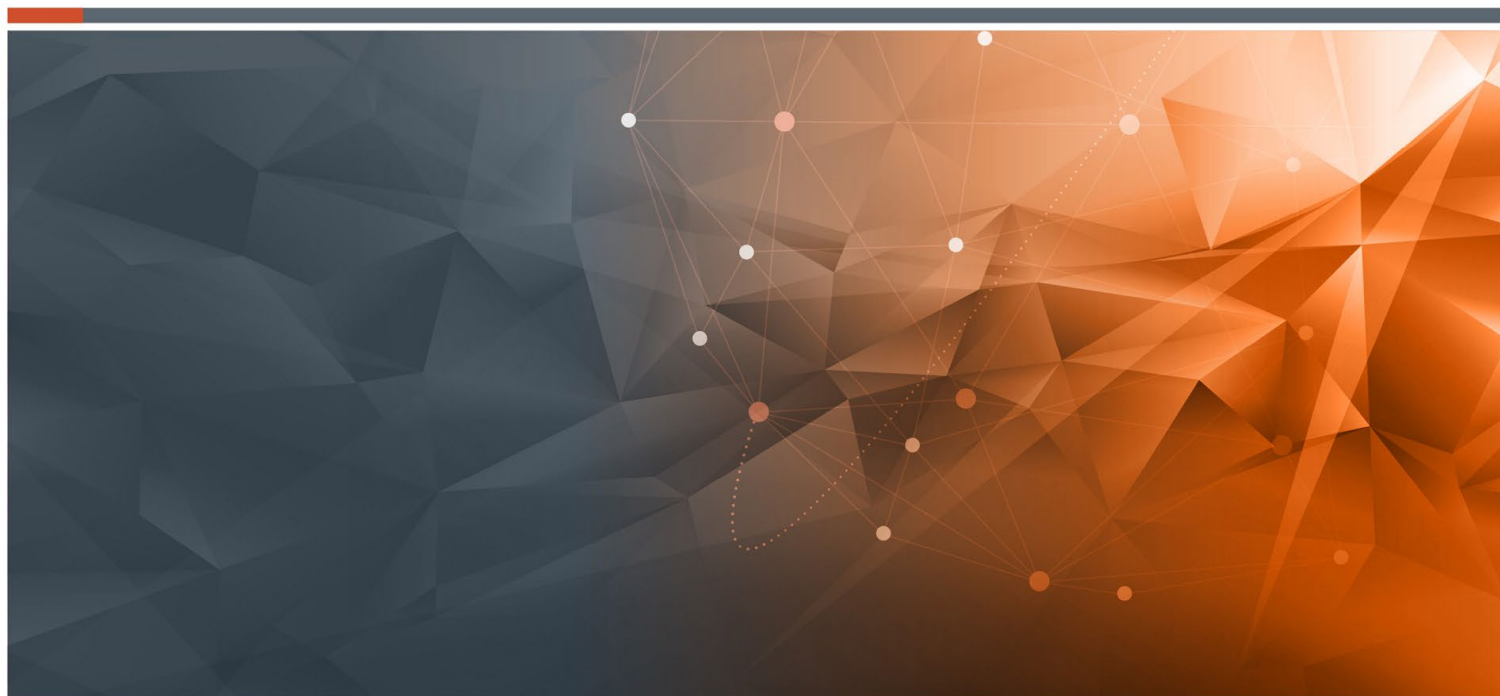


Australian Government

Department of Defence
Security and Estate Group

Environmental Management System

Cultana Expansion Area, South Australia
EPBC 2010/5315



Document control

Version number	Author	Amendments	Date
1	Department of Defence	-	

Contents

Acronyms	4
Section 1 Introduction.....	4
Overview	4
Context.....	5
Purpose.....	7
Section 2 Interaction between elements of the EMS	9
Defence environmental management	9
CEA specific management plans	9
Other elements of the CEA environmental framework	10
Section 3 Roles and responsibilities	11
Section 4 Reporting and review.....	12
Reporting.....	12
Document revision.....	12
Incident management.....	12
Section 5 Operational controls	13
CEA Defence activities operational controls	13
Section 6 Environmental themes and management.....	15
Flora and fauna	15
Bushfire	15
Water conservation.....	16
Noise and vibration.....	16
Air and water pollution	17
Decommissioning and closure.....	17
Section 7 Impact assessment process for Defence activities	18
Environmental impact assessment	18
References.....	19
Appendix A Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan.....	20
Appendix B Biosecurity and Overabundant Native Species Management Plan	21
Appendix C Pollution Prevention and Contamination Management Plan	22

Appendix D	Sustainability Monitoring and Reporting Plan.....	23
------------	---	----

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CEA	Cultana Expansion Area
Defence	Department of Defence
EBCR	Environmental Baseline Condition Report
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EMS	Environmental management system
PER	Public Environmental Report
TASMIS	Training Area Safety Management Information System
TASO	Training Area Standing Orders

Section 1 Introduction

Overview

This Environmental Management System (EMS) satisfies Condition 4 and Condition 5 of EPBC 2010/5316 Cultana Expansion Area (CEA). It provides the framework for environmental management for the CEA with respect to:

- Relevant conditions of approval for EPBC 2010/5316 Cultana Expansion Area Project, and
- Relevant environmental commitments of the CEA lease agreement between the Government of South Australia and the Department of Defence (Defence).

The EMS framework and interaction of the CEA EMS with the EPBC Act approval conditions and conditions of the CEA lease agreement, and the Defence Environmental Management Framework is shown in Figure 1. It includes the following management plans:

- Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan (TSHMP) (Appendix A)
- Biosecurity and Overabundant Native Species Management Plan (BONSMP) (Appendix B)
- Pollution Prevention and Contamination Management Plan (PPCMP) (Appendix C)
- Sustainability Monitoring and Reporting Plan (SMRP) (Appendix D).

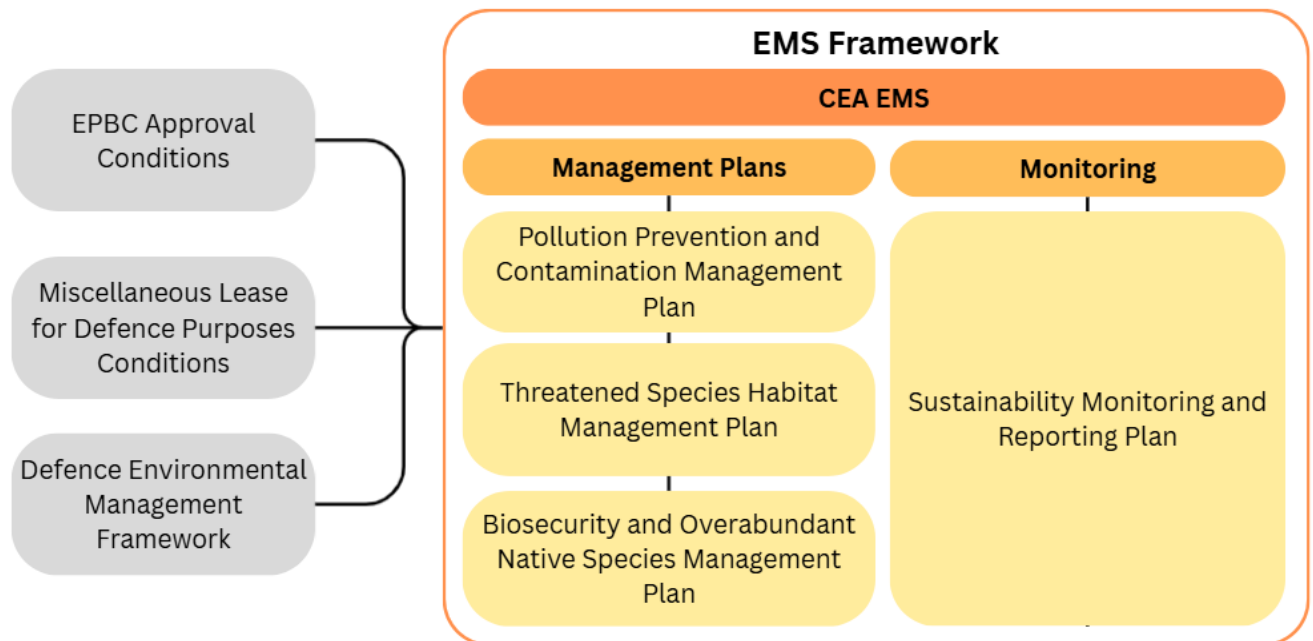


Figure 1. CEA EMS Framework.

Context

Defence acquisition

Defence acquired approximately 159,000 hectares (ha) of former pastoral leases adjacent to the Cultana Training Area in order to expand it. This increased the total land area in which Defence could train to approximately 209,295 ha (refer to Figure 2). Following acquisition of the pastoral leases, Defence was granted a Miscellaneous Lease for Defence Purposes (the CEA lease agreement) over the CEA on 4 June 2012 by the Government of South Australia.

EPBC Act approval

Approved action

The action approved under the EPBC Act was the expansion of the existing Cultana Training Area in South Australia westwards, from 50,250 hectares to approximately 209,294 hectares through the acquisition of pastoral leases as described in the referral. The controlling provisions were Listed threatened species and communities (section 18 and 18A) and Commonwealth action (section 28). The action was assessed by Public Environmental Report (PER) (AECOM, 2012), and approved with conditions on 5 December 2013.

In early 2024, the lease over four CEA land parcels was relinquished and transferred back to the South Australian Government as part of a land exchange agreement (refer to Figure 2). This is reflected in the EPBC *Variation of conditions attached to approval* issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) dated 12 June 2024. The CEA is now divided into eight sectors (refer to Figure 3). The majority of Sector P was transferred back to the Government of South Australia and has a reduced footprint. The areas for each CEA sector are detailed in Table 1.

Environmental Management System

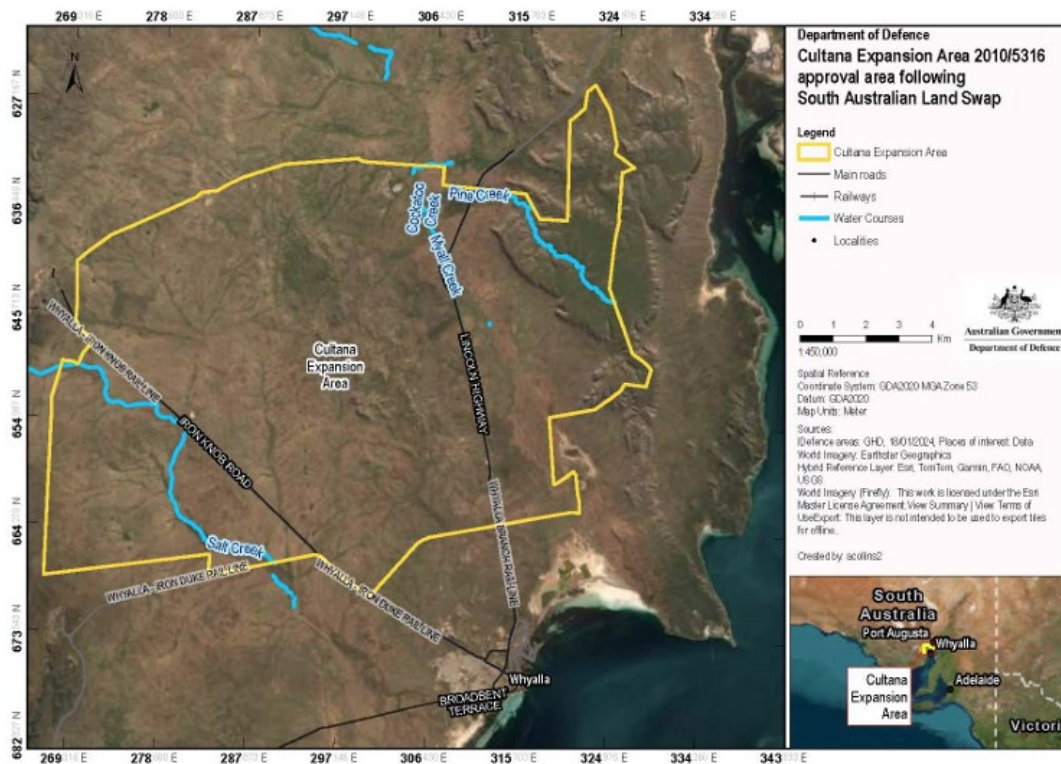


Figure 2. Cultana Expansion Area 2010/5316 approval area following South Australian Land Swap (Annexure A in EPBC Variation of conditions attached by approval dated 12 June 2024).

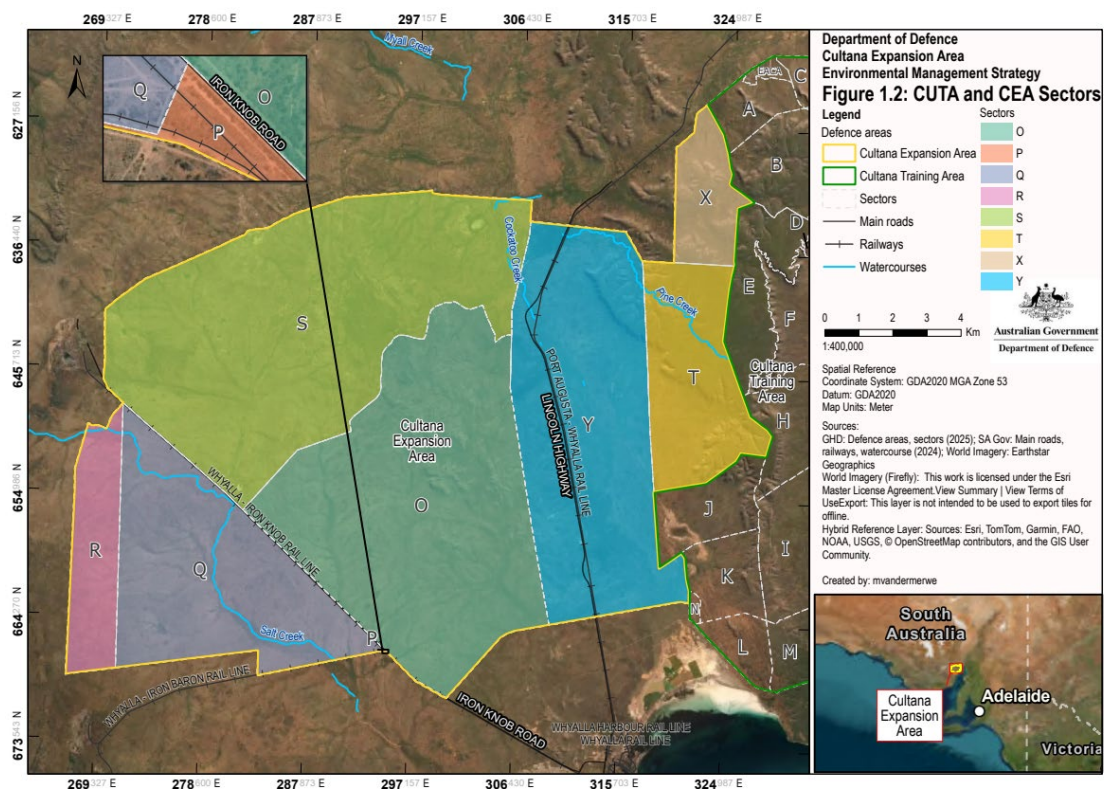


Figure 3. CUTA and CEA Sectors following South Australia Land Swap.

Table 1. CEA Sector Areas

CEA Sector	Area (ha)
O	37,342.03
P	82.42
Q	20,653.30
R	6,502.31
S	42,298.28
T	11,105.02
X	4,598.65
Y	28,037.69

Purpose

The purpose of this EMS is to provide the framework for environmental management of training activities at CEA. This EMS overarches the other associated Environmental Management Plans, which together describe the proposed structure for environmental management and the monitoring requirements for the CEA.

The EMS addresses Condition 4 and Condition 5 of EPBC 2010/5316. Table 2 also summarises where Conditions 4, 5, 15 (a) to (f), 18 and 21 of the approval have been addressed in this EMS.

Table 2. EPBC 2010/5316 Approval conditions

Requirement	Reference or description
4) The approval holder must establish and implement an environmental management system (EMS) for the CEA, consistent with ISO14001. The EMS must include an overarching document that: a. describes the interaction between elements of the EMS including the Defence Environmental Management Framework, and specific plans relevant to the CEA, as well as other elements of the CEA Environmental Management Framework; b. identifies roles and responsibilities for implementation of the elements of the EMS; and c. describes arrangements for ongoing review (and revision as necessary) of elements of the EMS.	This EMS will be implemented for the CEA, consistent with ISO14001. This EMS interfaces with the overarching Defence Training Area Management Manual, Defence Environment and Heritage Manual, Pollution Protection Manual and the rest of Defence Environmental Management Framework, and specific plans relevant to the CEA detailed in Section 2. Roles and responsibilities are summarised in Section 3. Ongoing review and revision is provided in Section 4.
The overarching EMS document described above must be provided to the Department for information within twelve (12) months of commencement of the action.	This EMS will be provided to the Department for information.

Environmental Management System

Requirement	Reference or description
5) The approval holder must prepare and implement operational controls that reduce environmental impacts and maintain public amenity and safety. The operational controls must address at least the following public amenity matters: a. firing of projectiles from, into or within the CEA over any public road or railway or any other area occupied by civilians; b. noise, noting that training activities may occur at night; c. transport of equipment and personnel to, from and within the CEA; d. dust and smoke; e. electro-magnetic frequency interference (including electronic warfare activities); and f. light spill (including laser technologies).	Operational controls are detailed in Section 5.
Specific operational controls must be made available to the Department upon request. The approval holder must, upon request, demonstrate to the Minister that the operational controls provide for public safety from these matters.	Noted.
15) The following environmental themes must be managed in accordance with the CEA lease agreement: a. flora and fauna (except for threatened species as defined for the purposes of these conditions); b. bushfire; c. water conservation; d. noise and vibration; e. air and water pollution; and f. decommissioning and closure.	Details of management of each of these factors are provided a Section 6.
Any documents required in accordance with the CEA lease agreement must be provided to the Department upon request.	The Department requested a copy of the final lease agreement which was provided on 20 March 2025.
18) Within three months of every 12 month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the approval holder must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of approval, including implementation of any management documents as specified in the conditions of approval. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of approval must be provided to the Department at the same time as the compliance report is published. Note: To facilitate administration, this requirement may be addressed concurrently with the annual sustainability monitoring reporting process described in Conditions 12 and 13.	The process for compliance reporting is detailed in Section 4.
21) If the Minister believes that it is necessary or convenient for the better protection of the environment to do so, the Minister may request that the approval holder make specified revisions to management documents specified in the conditions of approval and submit the revised management documents for the Minister's written approval. The approval holder must comply with any such request. The revised approved management documents must be implemented. Unless the Minister has approved the revised management document, then the approval holder must continue to implement the management document originally approved, as specified in the conditions of approval.	Noted.

Section 2 Interaction between elements of the EMS

Condition 4a requires the EMS to describe the interaction between the different elements of the EMS including the Defence Environmental Management Framework, plans specific to the CEA and other elements of the CEA environmental framework. The elements of the EMS are described in the following two sub-sections, and the interaction between these elements is provided in Figure 4.

Defence environmental management

Defence's primary mechanism for environmental management is its Environmental Management System (Defence EMS), which is based on an ISO14001 approach of assessing environmental risks, implementing mitigation measures and monitoring and review to achieve continual improvement. The Defence EMS serves as a framework for the integration of environmental and heritage considerations by Defence planners, commanders/managers, training area users and contractors, and guidance on how to avoid and minimise the risk of environmental incidents and impacts.

CEA specific management plans

Ongoing environmental management works in the CEA are undertaken by Defence in partnership with its contracted service providers. Defence-wide documents and CEA specific management tools guide the development and ongoing management of CEA environmental matters. The management tools are summarised in Table 3. Under the Defence Environmental Management Framework, these management tools apply to all Defence personnel, contractors, subcontractors, lessees and licence holders for all CEA Defence activities.

Table 3. Management tools relevant to the environmental management of the CEA.

Management tool	Description
Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan (Appendix A)	Details how known threatened species and areas of important habitat within the CEA are managed with respect to Defence activities undertaken at CEA.
Biosecurity and Overabundant Native Species Management Plan (Appendix B)	Details how known or likely to occur animal pests, weeds and pathogens within the CEA are managed with respect to Defence activities undertaken at CEA.
Pollution Prevention and Contamination Management (Appendix C)	Describes measures to monitor and manage pollution and contamination within the CEA.
Sustainability Monitoring and Reporting Plan	Details the framework for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting with respect to the following aspects of the environment within the CEA: • Soil • Water • Air • Noise • Threatened species • Animal pests, weeds and pathogens • Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage

Other elements of the CEA environmental framework

Guidance relating to processes to be employed in the planning and conduct of Defence exercises is communicated through Defence Instructions and Training Area Standing Orders (formerly termed Range Standing Orders) which are applied across users of all training areas including the CEA. Training Area Standing Orders specify the conduct of personnel and include specific environmental requirements and restrictions.

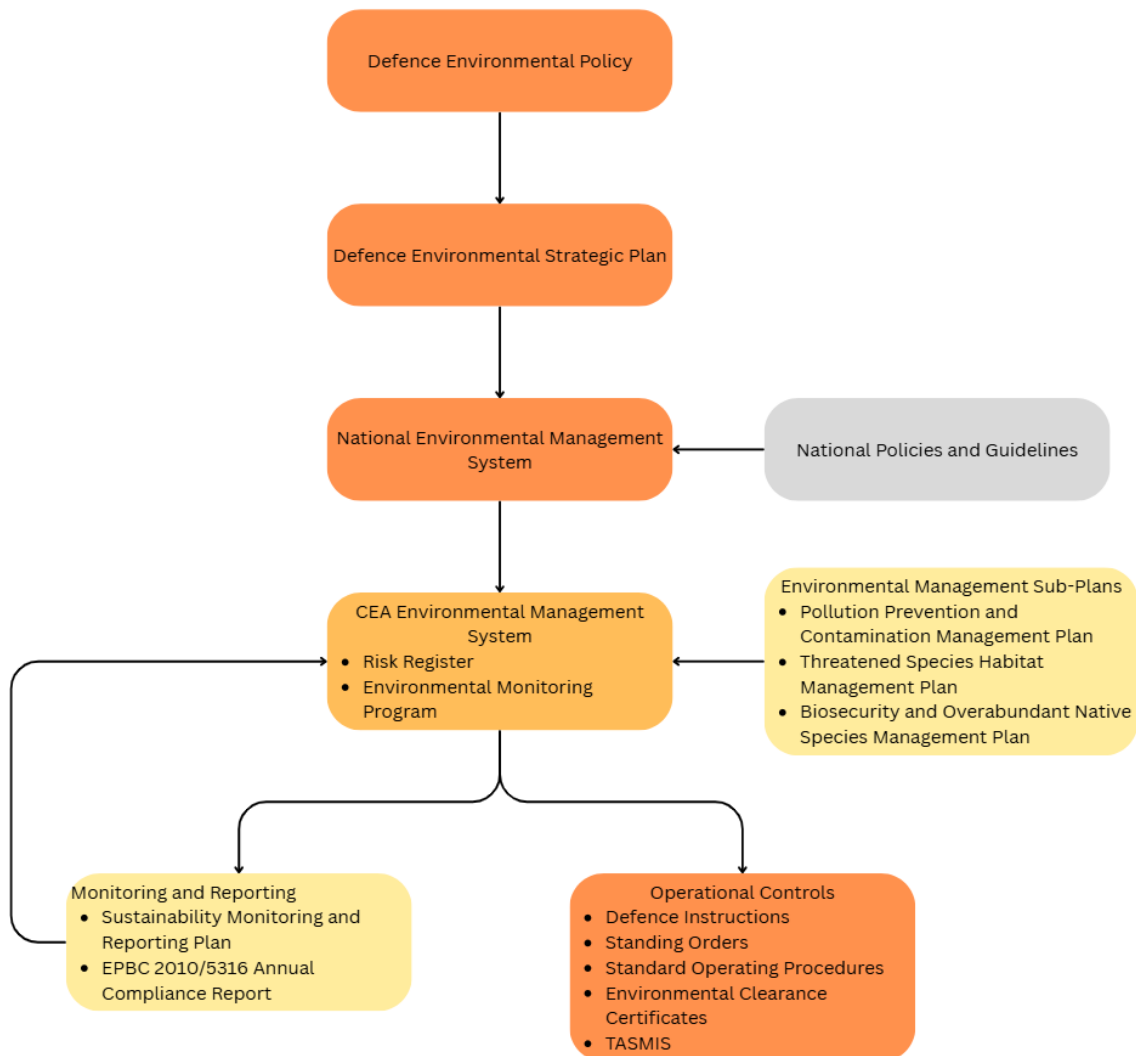


Figure 4. Interaction between elements of the CEA EMS.

Section 3 Roles and responsibilities

Condition 4b requires that the key organisational roles and responsibilities for environmental management of CEA, are set out in Chapter 1 of the Training Area Standing Orders Volume 1 and are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4. Roles and responsibilities for the management of the CEA

Line area	Roles and responsibilities
Environment and Engineering Branch, Infrastructure Division, Department of Defence	• Develop and maintain this EMS and environmental management plans • Ensure compliance with EPBC approval conditions • Coordinate and submit annual compliance reporting • Assess certain activities, and issue internal approvals where relevant.
Director of Operations and Training Area Management: the Training Area Operational Authority on behalf of Security and Estate Group, Department of Defence (DOTAM).	• Assist in activity planning by providing local knowledge and advice to CEA users • Assess and approve training area bookings and placing notices and restrictions where necessary on activities • Manage and approve bookings via the Training Area Safety and Management Information System (TASMIS) • Authorise approved ADF/non ADF practices and activities on the CEA • Co-ordinate March In and March Out inspections for the CEA • Coordinate the movement of all users on the CEA • Implement Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO) management • Manage air and marine space requirements (if relevant) • Product Director for the coordination of first response fire-fighting and bushfire management activities, and coordinate second response fire-fighting. • Monitor the conduct of all activities of all users for compliance with Training Area Standing Orders and Environmental Clearance Certificate, or other environmental conditions where issued, and reporting non-compliance. • Develop and enforce Training Area Standing Orders.
All CEA users	• All Defence personnel are responsible for environmental management in the execution of activities within the CEA, and must: - Strictly adhere to Training Area Standing Orders and the Defence Training Area Management Manual – which both stipulate strict environmental management requirements - Accurately reflect the activity in the TASMIS, and ensure risks of an activity are understood, and avoided, and this is acknowledged in the TASMIS at the time of booking, and leave the CEA in the agreed state prior to departure - Contact Range Control during the planning phase of the proposed activity/works to facilitate the activity being conducted in a manner that does not compromise the sustainability of the CEA - Undertake activities in compliance with applicable legislation, Defence policies, service doctrine, standing orders, and procedures, environmental approvals, and/or other environmental approval conditions applicable to the activity - Report all incidents, including fires to Range Control as soon as practicable and complete all requirements for post activity verifications and reports, including TASMIS exit report and the ECC post activity report

Section 4 Reporting and review

Reporting

Condition 18 of the EPBC approval requires the preparation of an Annual Compliance Report (ACR) detailing the compliance with each of the conditions of approval and the management actions undertaken during the reporting period be prepared by the approval holder. Compilation of the ACR is coordinated by the Directorate of Environmental Planning, Assessment and Compliance (DEPAC), in Environment and Engineering Branch.

The ACR must be provided to the Minister within 10 days of finalisation and published in a publicly accessible location, which is currently the [Expansion of Cultana Training Area Defence](#) website. The timing of the ACR will be aligned with the annual Sustainability Monitoring Report.

Document revision

The EMS will be reviewed and updated as required.

Incident management

Incident response

Defence has well established incident management procedures that apply across all of the Defence estate including at the CEA. A person causing or witnessing an incident must immediately respond to the situation and report it to the appropriate site-based authority for immediate response. Following immediate actions, a person who caused or witnessed the incident will complete a Garrison Estate Management System (GEMS) incident report when describing the events and response actions.

Incident reporting and management

The process and requirements detailed in the Defence *Environmental Incident Reporting Guideline* are to be followed. The guideline describes the incident management process and provides direction for reporting of an environmental incident.

GEMS is the mandated risk governance and reporting tool for incidents with environmental impacts. It is to be used for capturing environmental incidents. Incident records in GEMS document events, investigations and outcomes of an incident, often after all necessary management actions related to the incident have been completed. All environmental incidents are reported directly into GEMS in accordance with the GEMS Incident Notification and Recording Reference Guide.

Section 5 Operational controls

CEA Defence activities operational controls

Overarching directive regarding the environmental protection of all Defence training areas is set out in the **Defence Training Area Management Manual (DTAMM)**. The DTAMM is handed down by the Chief of Defence Force and the Secretary, and has, as such, the highest level of authority. Subordinate to the DTAMM are **Training Area Standing Orders (TASO)**, formerly termed Range Standing Orders). It is a requirement of the DTAMM that TASO incorporate and enforce Defence environment and heritage protection policies. Protection of the environment across all of Defence training areas, hence, happens spontaneously by strict adherence to the DTAMM and TASO.

From a CEA perspective, condition 5 requires that the approval holder must prepare and implement operational controls that reduce environmental impacts and maintain public amenity and safety.

The operational controls must address at least the following public amenity matters including firing projectiles, noise, transport of equipment and personnel, dust and smoke and electromagnetic frequency and light spill (Table 5).

Table 5. Approval Condition 5 – potential environmental impacts and operational management controls

Potential environmental impacts (Condition 5)	Management controls
Live firing including firing of projectiles from, into or within the CEA over any public road or railway or any other area occupied by civilians	- Live firing is to occur only within designated CEA Sectors as detailed in the TASO Volume 1, TASO - Live fire risk assessment and planning documents are to be submitted for each field activity to Range Control - Live firing is not to occur closer than 400 m of external CEA boundaries, over range infrastructure and/or within restricted areas - During a total fire ban, no field firing is permitted unless approved as detailed in the TASO – Volume 2 Cultana Training Area - Notification of training activities such as through the Australian Army website (https://www.army.gov.au/news-and-events/noise-and-training-notice), and prompt distribution of a notice to airmen - In relation to public infrastructure (road and railway) and for areas occupied by civilians this is managed by the Defence Land Activities Environmental Management Plan: Planning Environmental Guides (PEGs), in particular PEG-F: field Firing Activities (Defence 2022) In addition to these, notifications to the public occur through such measures as the Australian Army website.
Noise	- The management of noise impacts is detailed in the TASO Volume 1 - Noise assessment is required against the relevant baseline criteria for nearest sensitive receptor - A noise buffer of 1 km is to be implemented near external residences and highways - Notification of training activities such as through the Australian Army website (https://www.army.gov.au/news-and-events/noise-and-training-notice)

Environmental Management System

Potential environmental impacts (Condition 5)	Management controls
	- Approval from Defence is required to conduct low flying activities over: - Port Augusta township - Whyalla township - The Spencer Gulf coastal area
Transport of equipment and personnel to, from and within the CEA	- The TASO defines the general use requirements and restrictions for users when accessing the CEA - South Australian road rules are to be obeyed within the CEA - Prior to entering the CEA all users are to attend the daily range conference that includes a range safety and environmental brief - Prior to entering or leaving the CEA, vehicles, equipment and loads must be cleaned to remove all mud, soil and vegetative matter. Track pads, if used, should be replaced if in poor condition as mud and weed seeds in the cracks of the rubber track can be difficult to dislodge. The CEA has a wash-down point to accommodate this - Vehicle movements are to be kept to a minimum, particularly in wet weather. Where rainfall exceeds 5 mm per day, vehicle movements are to cease unless directed otherwise by the Range Control Officer - When transporting hazardous materials and chemicals, users must report the quantities, classes and storage location to Range Control upon entering the training area. Users must deploy with applicable safety data sheets and have an appropriate spill prevention and control plan
Dust and smoke	- Vehicle movement is prohibited within the 1 km Exclusion Zone along the external boundaries of the CEA, except for entry and exit points or in an emergency - Off-road vehicle movement to support training or operational objectives is to be limited to what is needed to meet training requirements - Activity restrictions are to be implemented during weather conditions that increase dust plume hazards - Controls to manage smoke risks and bushfires are defined in the CEA Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2019 and Chapter 3 of TASO Volume 1
Electro-magnetic frequency interference (including electronic warfare activities)	Activities must comply with the Defence Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Procedures (DSO 2024) and include a Defence Spectrum Office supportability assessment. These procedures include electronic warfare activities
Light spill (including laser technologies)	- Use of 85mm illumination rounds, or other bright light sources during night firing requires notification in the local newspaper and to emergency services prior to the activity - Notification on a six-month basis to emergency services is to be implemented on any planned activities of night firing of bright light sources - A qualified Laser Safety Officer must be appointed and present for all Class 3 and 4 laser operations. Where airborne and ground laser operations are conducted jointly, separate ground and air Laser Safety Officers must be appointed

Section 6 Environmental themes and management

This section summarises information from the Public Environmental Report (PER, AECOM, 2012), Environmental Baseline Conditions Report (EBCR, Jacobs, 2015), the TASO Volume 1 and Volume 2, and other relevant reports to describe how the following environmental themes (identified in Conditions 15a -15f) are managed in accordance with the CEA lease agreement:

- Flora and fauna (except for threatened species as defined for the purposes of these conditions)
- Bushfire
- Water conservation
- Noise and vibration
- Air and water pollution
- Decommissioning and closure.

Flora and fauna

Summary

The EBCR provides an overview of flora and fauna present within the CEA. The CEA is representative of semi-arid region with habitat types including; salt lakes, low open chenopod shrubland dominated by saltbush and bluebush, Acacia shrubland, mallee and remnant strands of Callitris (native pine) and Casuarina (sheoak) woodlands, and spinifex (*Triodia* spp.) and mallee. Native birds, mammals and reptiles are present across the CEA, and fauna species richness observed during the EBCR surveys were considered typical of the habitat and conditions identified.

Management

Flora and fauna are currently managed within the CEA through vegetation transects surveys (Jessup Surveys). The SMRP provides detail regarding Jessup Surveys and photopoint monitoring, and the thresholds and indicators for the monitoring management of vegetation cover, weeds and protection of biodiversity.

Bushfire

Summary

The CEA is within the Eastern Eyre Fire District. Dates for the bushfire danger period are set yearly by the South Australian Country Fire Service and are dependent on temperatures, wind humidity and ground fuel.

Management

Bushfire management at the CEA is undertaken in accordance with the Cultana Training Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan (GHD, 2019) and Chapter 3 of the TASO Volume 1. Measures detailed in the TASO are summarised below:

- During an extreme or above Australian Fire Danger Rating, a total fire ban is likely to be in force. Activities that have potential to ignite a fire are completely restricted during the total fire ban, and include but are not limited to:
 - No firing of trace ammunition
 - No field firing practices
 - No vehicle movements off formed routes.
- A Fire Mitigation Review is to be completed for any activity where the Australian Fire Danger Rating exceeds 'NO RATING' (e.g. activity restrictions). Fire mitigation measures detailed in the Fire Mitigation Review must be fulfilled to allow the activity to be conducted.
- Users are to appoint an Activity Fire Officer for the duration of their activity, and are to provide firefighting equipment appropriate to their activity.

Water conservation

Summary

Numerous ephemeral creeks traverse the CEA, however no natural, permanent surface water features are present within the CEA. The retention and distribution of surface water within the CEA is important for the ongoing survival and regeneration of vegetation in the arid landscape.

Management

Water conservation is currently managed at the CEA through:

- A yearly Routine Water Quality Monitoring Plan, which details trigger points and reporting requirements (two biannual monitoring events and an interpretive report) completed at the final event and provide rationale around future sampling requirements.
- Flood events can lead to erosion.

The SMRP provides thresholds and indicators for the monitoring and management of water and erosion.

Noise and vibration

Summary

Prior to Defence expansion into the CEA, the area was used for pastoral purposes and had very low ambient noise and vibration levels. The primary receptor for noise and vibration is the city of Whyalla. Local industry surrounding Whyalla includes heavy industrial areas of the Cultana Industrial Estate on the Lincoln Highway, as well as active mining and quarry operations along the Lincoln Highway and on the Iron Knob – Whyalla Road.

Management

Noise and vibration is managed at the CEA in accordance with Chapter 11 of the TASO, and is summarised below:

- Aircraft are to operate in accordance with Aircraft Noise Management and Fly Neighbourly Policy/s to minimise unnecessary aircraft noise.

- Low flying is only to occur in accordance with service orders, instructions and publications.

The SMRP provides thresholds and indicators for the monitoring and management of noise and vibration.

Air and water pollution

Summary

Groundwater at the CEA is too saline to be of beneficial use, and there is limited groundwater quantity suitable for animal production. Airborne dust at the CEA is associated with wind erosion, which is dependent on vegetation cover.

Management

Air and water pollution is currently managed through:

- The Cultana Expansion Area is included in the South Australian Defence Estate Routine Water Quality Monitoring Plan (RWQMP) (AECOM 2023). The monitoring program, which commenced in 2023, provides for laboratory analysis of surface water and sediment samples collected from 10 locations within surface water drainage lines in proximity to live firing ranges and impact areas. The aim is to monitor surface water runoff and sediment from target areas on a regular basis to help identify potential contamination impact or pollution issues, and to collect seasonal data to make informed decisions in the overall management of contamination, and to inform contamination monitoring, investigation and remediation requirements. Due to ongoing dry conditions, surface water was only available and hence last sampled and analysed in 2023.
- Generation of dust associated with wind erosion and reduced vegetation cover is managed by Temporary Area Closures, detailed within the 'rest and rotation policy' of the SMRP.
- Vehicle movement is prohibited within the 1 km Exclusion Zone along the external boundaries of the CEA, except for entry and exit points or in an emergency.
- Particulate matter (PM₁₀ – particles less than 10 micrometres) are monitored by the South Australian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) at Whyalla, and live air quality monitoring data is available on the EPA's website (South Australia EPA, 2025).

The SMRP provides thresholds and indicators for the monitoring and management of water quality, air and pollution prevention (Annexure D).

Decommissioning and closure

In accordance with the CEA lease agreement, procedures for decommissioning and closure will be developed near the expiry of the CEA lease agreement. Decommissioning and closure measures will include the removal of ordnance (live and unexploded), removal of dangerous substances, rehabilitation and reinstatement.

Section 7 Impact assessment process for Defence activities

Environmental impact assessment

Condition 10 requires that any construction and training activities are undertaken only in accordance with the Defence environment assessment process, the Public Environmental Report (Section 6) and with reference to the CEA environmental management framework. For activities which were approved by EPBC 2010/5316, no further assessment is required.

Where additional construction or training activities are required during the operational phase of the CEA (including for development of infrastructure to support the CEA), these will follow Defence's environment assessment policy and processes set out in the Defence Environment and Heritage Manual (2019). Existing Defence measures that are utilised to assess potential environmental impacts at the CEA are detailed in Sections 5 and 6 of this EMS.

For all Defence activities, the Defence Environmental Management Framework outlined in Section 2 of this EMS is followed. The typical process for the assessment of impacts for Defence activities within the CEA is shown in Figure 5.

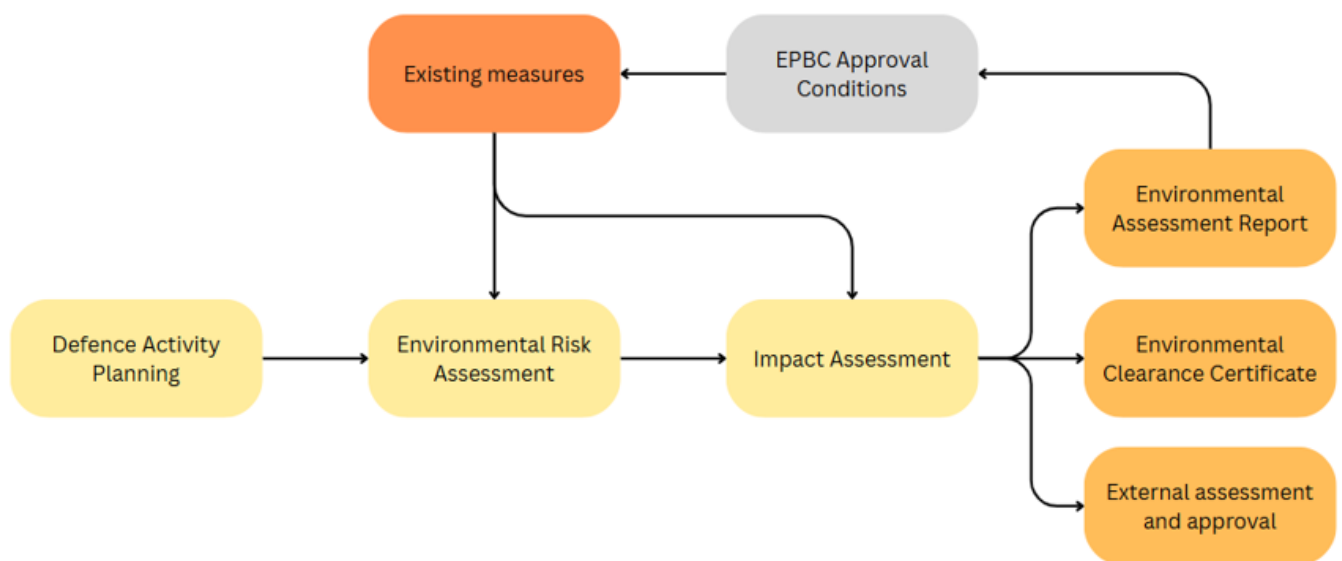


Figure 5. Defence activity impact assessment and approval process.

References

AECOM (Australia) Pty Ltd. (AECOM) (2012). Cultana Training Area Expansion Public Environmental Report. Report prepared for the Department of Defence.

AECOM (Australia) Pty Ltd. (AECOM) (2023) Routine Water Quality Monitoring Plan, South Australian Defence Estate (2023), Draft Revision A, 22 August 2023.

Department of Defence (Defence) (2022), Land Activities Planning Environmental Aide Memoire, 4 July 2022.

Department of Defence (Defence) (2024), Defence Unexploded Ordnance Management Manual, Edition 1, 30 September 2024.

Defence Spectrum Office (DSO) (2024), Defence Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Procedures. Version 1.2, signed 19 December 2024.

GHD (2019), Cultana Training Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan, September 2019.

GHD (2022). Cultana Training Area Post Flood Medium to Large Scale Erosion Assessment. Report prepared for Ventia on behalf of the Department of Defence.

Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd (Jacobs) (2015). Cultana Expansion Area Environment and Heritage Studies – Environmental Baseline Condition Report. Report prepared for the Department of Defence.

South Australia Environment Protection Authority (EPA) (2025), Air Quality Monitoring [website]. Available: https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/environmental_info/air_quality/new-air-quality-monitoring?view=map, last accessed 16 December 2025.

The Australian Army (2025), Noise and training notices [website]. Available: <https://www.army.gov.au/news-and-events/noise-and-training-notice>, last accessed 16 December 2025.

Appendix A Threatened Species Habitat Management Plan

Appendix B Biosecurity and Overabundant Native Species Management Plan

Appendix C Pollution Prevention and Contamination Management Plan

Appendix D Sustainability Monitoring and Reporting Plan