# Stovehill Road - Native Vegetation Clearing Permit

## Supporting Document

June 2026

HORIZON POWER

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# 1.Introduction

Horizon Power is a Western Australian Government Trading Enterprise (GTE) and the state's regional and remote energy provider. Horizon Power operates under the *Electricity Corporations Act 2005* and is governed by a Board of Directors accountable to the Minister for Energy.

Horizon Power is proposing to undertake road widening and resurfacing on Stovehill Road, n Karratha Western Australia (WA). The project works will start at De Witt Road and finish at the Horizon Power depot, approximately 2.6 km long. To enable construction of the Project, the clearing of native vegetation will be required. The Development Envelope (DE) for the Project covers 15.7 ha and represents the boundary within which all native vegetation clearing will be contained (Figure 1). The Project will require the clearing of up to 2 ha of native vegetation within this development envelope.

This supporting document has been prepared to support Horizon Power's application for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) under Section 51E of Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The document is intended to provide the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) with an assessment of the proposed clearing against the ten clearing principles and address any other potential negative environmental impacts as a result of the proposed vegetation clearing.

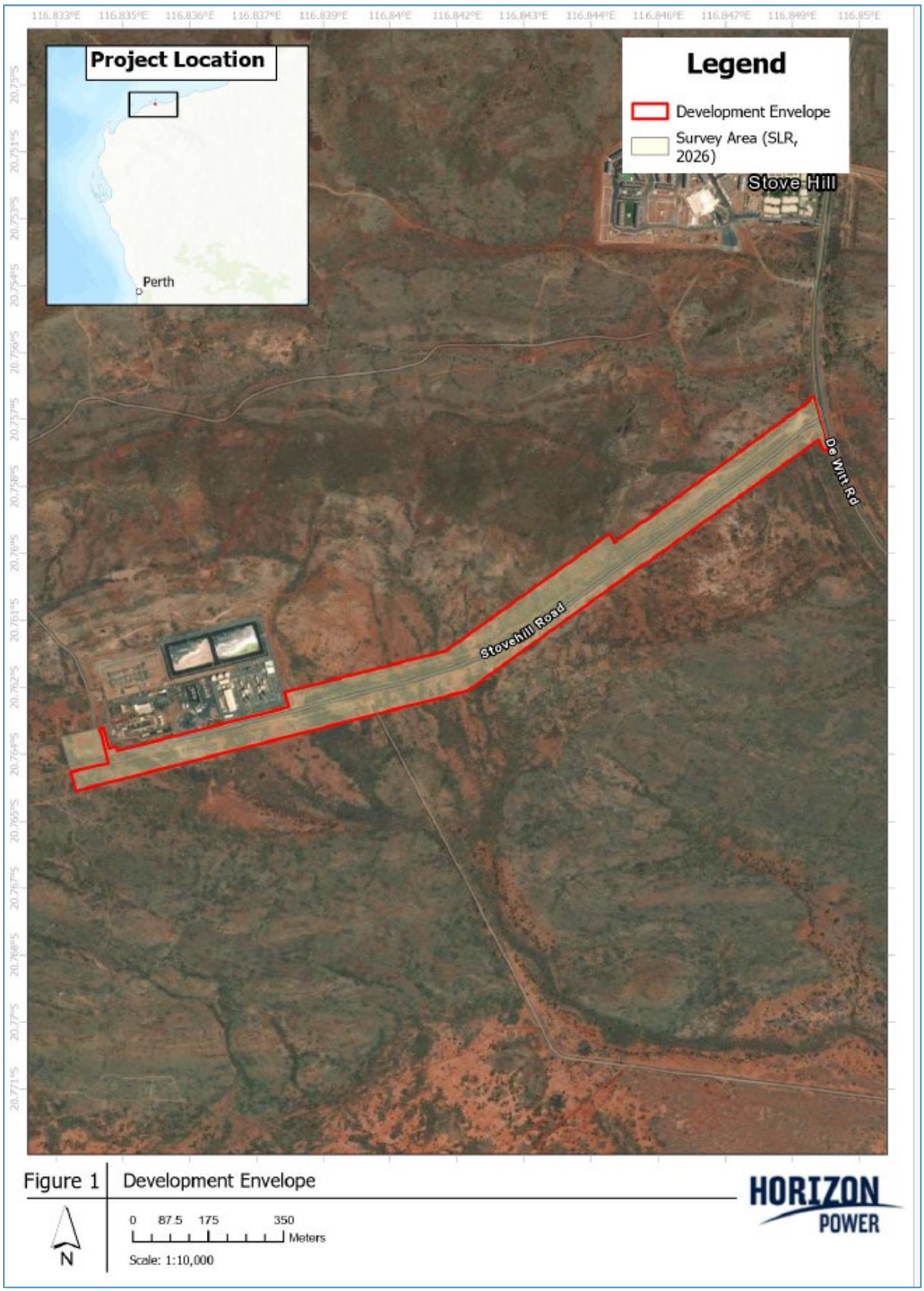



*Figure 1 Biological Survey Area*

# 2 Description of the Activity

## 2.1 Property details

Properties impacted by the project are outlined in Table 1 below.

*Table 1 Property details*

| Property | Ownership | Locality |
|---|---|---|
| Lot 589 on Deposited Plan 077089, LR3163/848 | Management Order to Water Corporation | City of Karratha |
| P Road | N/A | City of Karratha |

## 2.2 Proposed clearing activities

A total clearing footprint of up to 2 ha has been calculated within the total DE area of 15.7 ha. Some allowances have been made within the calculations to allow for operational flexibility, and to ensure that Horizon Power can meet the conditions of the permit once granted. The proposed clearing will be by mechanical means, and include road widening activities, geotechnical investigations and clearing of a laydown area if required.

# 3 Flora and Fauna Surveys

Table 2 provides an overview of the flora and fauna survey undertaken for the Project. The survey was undertaken in March 2026, which coincides with the recommended primary survey period for flora and vegetation within the Eremaean Botanical Province (March – June) (EPA, 2016b). The survey was undertaken in accordance with relevant Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) technical guidance (EPA, 2016a; EPA, 2016b).

A number of regional surveys have been undertaken, the results for these are provided in Table 3 as regional context.

*Table 2 Summary of Biological Survey (SLR, 2026)*

| Survey | Summary of Findings |
|---|---|
| Horizon Power Stovehill Road Upgrade Flora, vegetation and Vertebrate Fauna Survey (SLR, 2026)<br>(IBSA Number: ISA-0001505) | **Survey Dates:** 5-6 March 2026, 9th March 2026<br>**Survey Area:** 16.37 ha<br>**Flora / Vegetation Findings**:<br>– A total of 86 vascular flora taxa from 26 families and 52 genera were recorded during the field survey.<br>– No *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) or BC Act 2016 were recorded within the Survey Area.<br>– Four introduced flora taxa were recorded in the DE across three landforms. None of the introduced flora taxa recorded within the survey area were listed as Declared Pests by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) or as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS).<br>– Three vegetation types were recorded (not including cleared areas:<br>1. AbAiCc: *Acacia bivenosa* and *A. inaequilatera* tall-open shrubland over *Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Chrysopogon fallax* tall to low tussock grassland.<br>2. AbAiTe: *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland over *A.inaequilatera* mid-sparse shrubland over *Triodia epactia* low hummock grassland.<br>3. AbAsTe: *Acacia bivenosa* tall- sparse shrubland over *Goodenia stobsiana* low-sparse forbland with *Triodia epactia* (and *T. wiseana*) low hummock grassland.<br>– No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act were identified within the DE during the field survey. |

| Survey | Summary of Findings |
|---|---|
| | – The majority of the vegetation within the DE is in Very Good condition (12.5 ha (76.36%)) with some areas completely cleared (3.26 ha (19.91%)).<br>**Fauna / Fauna Habitat Findings**:<br>– Two fauna habitats (excluding cleared areas) were identified:<br>1. Triodia Plains and Slopes: Mid/lower slopes and plains on clay-loam soils with granite and ironstone pebbles.<br>2. Minor drainage: Drainage line (minor, non-perennial) with red clay loam soil. Vegetation consists of open Acacia shrubland midstory over mid *_Cenchrus ciliaris_* and _Chrysopogon fallax_ tussock grassland.<br>The survey identified 21 fauna taxa from 14 families (6 birds, 7 mammals and 6 reptiles). No significant or introduce fauna taxa were recorded during the field survey.<br>– No significant fauna taxa were recorded within the Survey Area, however, three significant fauna taxa were assessed as having a high likelihood of occurring within the Survey Area:<br>1. Northern Quoll (_Dasyurus hallucatus_) – Endangered under EPBC Act and the BC Act.<br>2. Western Pebble-mound Mouse (_Pseudomys chapmani_) - listed as P4 by DBCA.<br>3. Lined Soil-crevice Skink (_Notoscincus butleri)_- listed as P4 by DBCA.<br>– An additional seven fauna species listed as Threatened under the BC Act or by the DBCA were assessed as having a medium likelihood of occurring within the Survey Area:<br>1. Ghost Bat (_Macroderma gigas_) – Vulnerable under EPBC and BC Act<br>2. Pacific Swift (_Apus pacificus_) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act<br>3. Oriental Plover (_Anarhynchus veredus_) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act.<br>4. Oriental Pratincole (_Glareola maldivarum)_ – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act.<br>5. Barn Swallow (_Hirundo rustica_) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act.<br>6. Peregrine Falcon (_Falco peregrinus_) – listed as Other Specially Protected by DBCA.<br>7. Short-tailed Mouse (_Leggadina lakedownensis_) – listed as P4 by DBCA. |

*Table 3 Flora and Fauna surveys in the vicinity of the Project*

| Survey | Findings | Distance to proposed project |
|---|---|---|
| Flora and Vegetation Survey – Woodside Solar PV, Power Plant and Transmission Corridor<br>Vicky Long & Associates for GHD 2019 | **Southern Survey Results**<br>– No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) were recorded in the survey area<br>– The area was too dry to allow for the identification of either of the two potential Priority Ecological Communities (PECs), Priority 1 and Priority 3<br>Roebourne Plains coastal grasslands with gilgai microrelief on deep cracking clays (P1)<br>Horseflat land system of the Roebourne plains (P3)<br>– The substrate inspected indicated that the P1 PEC is less likely to be present<br>– 106 plant species were recorded during survey<br>– No species of conservation significance were recorded<br>– Five weed species, one of which is a Declared Pest under the _Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007_ and Weed of National Significance, were recorded during the survey. | Located approximately 17 km north west of the Project. |
| Fauna Survey – Woodside Solar PV, Power Plant and Transmission | – Nine main fauna habitats were recorded of moderate to high value<br>– Two fauna habitats were recorded in the vicinity of the proposed clearing area | Located approximately 17 km north west of the Project. |

| Survey | Findings | Distance to proposed project |
|---|---|---|
| Corridor GHD 2020 | Tussock grasslands on cracking clays, deemed of moderate value<br>Minor drainage, deemed of high value<br>– Recorded six species of conservation significance, but not in the area adjacent to the GC.<br>Identified 11 further species that were likely to occur in the survey area | |
| Flora and Vegetation Survey – Horizon Power Burrup Expansion GHD 2020 | – Nineteen vegetation types were identified<br>– No TECs were identified in the survey area<br>– Two PECs were identified<br>– The PEC in the vicinity of the GC is the Horseflat land system of the Roebourne Plains (P3). Approximately 173 ha of the PEC was recorded in the survey area, ranging from Degraded to Excellent condition.<br>– No Threatened flora species were recorded within the survey area<br>– Four Priority species were recorded:<br>• Rhynchosia bungarensis (P4)<br>• *Terminalia supranitifolia* (P3)<br>• Vigna Triodiophila (P3)<br>• *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. MitchellPRP 1479).<br>• The species has since been renamed to *Dolichocarpa* sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479).<br>– Of the four Priority species, one was recorded approximately 400 m south of the GC, *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station. | The boundary of this survey area overlaps the western extent of the SLR (2026) survey area by approximately 37 m. |
| Maitland to Karratha Terminal Flora and Fauna Survey GHD 2022 | – Seven vegetation types were identified<br>– No TECs were identified<br>– One PEC was identified<br>– The PEC was identified within the survey area: Horseflat land system and the Roebourne Plains (P3). Approximately 75.13 ha of this PEC occurs within the survey area, ranging from Very Good to Good condition.<br>– No significant flora species were recorded within the survey area. The likelihood of occurrence assessment post-field survey concluded one significant flora *Oldenlandia* sp. Hamersley Station (P3) is likely to be present within the survey area.<br>– Four broad fauna habitat types (excluding cleared areas) have been identified within the survey area.<br>– No significant fauna species or evidence of their presence was recorded in the survey area during the field assessment. | The eastern boundary of this survey backs onto the proposed clearing area for this Project. |
| Burrup Expansion Project – Additional Areas Reconnaissance / Basic Survey GHD 2022 | No significant flora taxa were recorded within the Maitland additional survey area during the survey. | The survey area is located approximately 15.5 km north of the SLR (2026) survey area. |
| Stovehill Road Widening Biological Survey SLR 2026 | Refer to Table 2 above for further information. | Specific to project – within clearing area |

# 4 Existing Environment

The existing environment is summarised in Table 4.

*Table 4 Existing Environment*

<table>
<tr><th>Environmental value</th><th>Assessment</th></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation associations and condition</td><td>
The Project is located within Pre-European Vegetation Associations 157. More than 96% of this vegetation association remain at the state, bioregion, subregion and local government authority (LGA) scale.
<table>
<tr><th>Vegetation association</th><th>Scale</th><th>Pre-European extent (ha)</th><th>Current extent (ha)</th><th>% Remaining</th><th>% of current extent in all DBCA managed land (proportion of current extent)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">157</td><td>State: WA</td><td>12,538.04</td><td>12,117.67</td><td>96.65</td><td>1.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) Bioregion: Pilbara</td><td>12,538.04</td><td>12,117.67</td><td>96.65</td><td>1.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>IBRA Subregion: Roebourne (PIL4)</td><td>12,538.04</td><td>12,117.67</td><td>96.65</td><td>1.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>LGA: City of Karratha</td><td>12,538.04</td><td>12,117.67</td><td>96.65</td><td>1.80</td></tr>
</table>
Three vegetation types were identified in the DE, with the remainder of the DE recorded as cleared (SLR, 2026):
<table>
<tr><th>Vegetation type</th><th>Extent (ha) within DE</th><th>Extent (%) within DE</th></tr>
<tr><td>AbAiCc</td><td>0.61</td><td>3.9 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>AbAiTe</td><td>7.72</td><td>49.2 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>AbAsTe</td><td>4.42</td><td>28.1 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cleared areas</td><td>2.91</td><td>18.6 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>15.7</td><td>100 %</td></tr>
</table>
The majority (76.36%) of the vegetation within the DE is in Very Good condition (12.5 ha). The vegetation condition with the DE included:
<table>
<tr><th>Vegetation condition</th><th>Extent (ha) within DE</th><th>Extent (%) within DE</th></tr>
<tr><td>Very Good</td><td>12.13</td><td>76.4 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Good</td><td>0.61</td><td>3.7 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cleared</td><td>2.91</td><td>19.9 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>15.7</td><td>100 %</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fauna habitat</td><td>SLR (2026) recorded the following two fauna habitats within the DE (excluding cleared areas):</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Environmental value</th><th>Assessment</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Habitat Type</th><th>Habitat value</th><th>Extent within DE (ha)</th><th>Extent (%) within the DE</th></tr>
<tr><td>Triodia Plains and Slopes</td><td>Moderate</td><td>12.13</td><td>77.3 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minor drainage</td><td>Moderate</td><td>0.61</td><td>3.9 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cleared</td><td>-</td><td>2.91</td><td>18.6 %</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">TOTAL</td><td>15.7</td><td>100 %</td></tr>
</table>
Both habitat types contained disturbances caused by vehicle tracks, historical clearing and litter.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Significant fauna</td><td>No fauna listed under the DBCA priority fauna list were recorded in the DE during the SLR (2026) survey.<br>A likelihood of occurrence assessment by SLR (2026) identified the following conservation significant species as having a high or medium likelihood of occurrence within the DE:<br>- Northern Quoll (Dasyurus hallucatus) – Endangered under EPBC Act and the BC Act.<br>- Western Pebble-mound Mouse (Pseudomys chapmani) - listed as P4 by DBCA.<br>- Lined Soil-crevice Skink (Notoscincus butleri)- listed as P4 by DBCA.<br>- Ghost Bat (Macroderma gigas) – Vulnerable under EPBC and BC Act<br>- Pacific Swift (Apus pacificus) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act<br>- Oriental Plover (Anarhynchus veredus) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act.<br>- Oriental Pratincole (Glareola maldivarum) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act.<br>- Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustica) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act.<br>- Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus) – listed as Other Specially Protected by DBCA.<br>- Short-tailed Mouse (Leggadina lakedownensis) – listed as P4 by DBCA.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Significant ecological linkage</td><td>The proposed area is not part of a significant ecological linkage.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecological communities</td><td>No State or Federally listed TECs or PECs were recorded within the DE by SLR (2026).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Significant flora</td><td>No listed threatened flora taxa were recorded within the DE (SLR, 2026).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wetlands and/or waterways</td><td>No Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RIWI Act) Rivers overlap the DE (GoWA, 2026). The DE overlaps the draft RIWI Act Pilbara Proclaimed Groundwater Area and the RIWI Act Proclaimed Pilbara Surface Water Area (GoWA, 2026).<br>There are no wetland features overlapping the DE. One drainage line (minor, non-perennial) was recorded within the survey area (SLR, 2026). However, no significant or nationally important wetlands, rivers or watercourses were identified, and no RAMSAR-listed wetland ecosystems or communities were found in the survey area (SLR, 2026).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water resources</td><td>The DE does not overlap a mapped Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA) (GoWA, 2026). The closest PDWSA is the Harding Dam Catchment Area (Priority 1), located approximately 34 km southeast of the DE. Due to the distance from this catchment, limited scale of clearing and mitigation measures outlined in the CEMP, the Project is not expected to have any impacts on local drinking water resources.<br>The DE overlaps the draft RIWI Act Pilbara Groundwater Area.<br>Water required for construction activities (e.g., dust suppression, civil works and concrete batching) is expected to be sourced via trucking in water from local or regional sources or temporary groundwater bores licences from DWER.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conservation Reserves</td><td>No conservation reserves or estates were identified within the DE, and no national heritage places were located within the surrounding 20 km buffer zone.</td></tr>
</table>

| Environmental value | Assessment |
|---|---|
| Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) | The nearest Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) is located approximately 23 km north-west of the DE, offshore. |
| Land and soil quality | The DE is predominantly situated within the Ruth land system, with a small overlap into the Horseflat land system, described as,<br>– Ruth Land System: Hills and ridges of volcanic and other rocks supporting hard spinifex (occasionally soft spinifex) grasslands. Geology: Archaean and Proterozoic intermediate and basic volcanic rocks, also quartz, minor chert, jaspilite, shale and siltstone. Geomorphology: Erosional surfaces; rounded hills and ridges with restricted lower slopes and stony interfluves, moderately to widely spaced drainage patterns.<br>– Horseflat: Gilgaied clay plains supporting tussock grasslands and minor grassy snakewood shrublands. Geology: Quaternary alluvium. Geomorphology: Depositional surfaces, gilgaied and non-gilgaied clay plains, stony plains, narrow linear drainage depressions and dissected slopes marginal to the River land system; mostly internally drained, some through going trunk drainage channels.<br>According to the Atlas of Australian Acid Sulphate Soils (Fitzpatrick et al., 2011), the DE predominantly overlays class C extremely low probability of occurrence (1-5% change of occurrence in mapping unit). With a small area in the eastern extent of the DE overlapping a class B area.<br>The DE does not intersect any contaminated sites (GoWA, 2026).<br>Mitigation measures for erosion are outlined in the CEMP. |
| Environmental heritage | There are no National Heritage Area or World Heritage Areas mapped as overlapping the DE (DCCEEW, 2026). |
| Air quality | The proposed works are unlikely to contribute significantly to dust. Dust will be managed during construction in accordance with the CEMP. No significant receptors are directly adjacent to the Project and no significant air emissions are expected that would impact the airshed. |
| Amenity values | The proposed construction is expected to generate typical construction noise, no sensitive receptors are directly adjacent to the DE, therefore no significant noise or vibration impacts are expected. No heritage buildings are present that may be impacted by vibration. Visual amenity will be impacted by the solar arrays; however, the Project is appropriate for the land use zoning and no sensitive receptors are adjacent. |

# 4 Mitigation of clearing impacts

The following avoidance and mitigation measures were applied to the Project:

- The Project has been designed to limit the amount of native vegetation clearing required for construction through:
    - the use of existing cleared areas, including the existing road footprint, intersection and existing cleared areas around the power station for laydown, where possible.
    - Minimal clearing for drainage structures.
- No clearing will be permitted outside of the DE.
- The clearing locations will be demarcated with flagging tape, GPS, or similar prior to clearing activities.
- Clearing of native vegetation will be undertaken in a slow, progressive manner in one direction to allow fauna to move away from the clearing area.
- Vehicles and machinery will remain on existing tracks and roads where possible.
- Vehicles and machinery will arrive clean, and weed control will be undertaken at site post-construction as required.
- Weather will be monitored to avoid construction works during heavy rainfall to prevent runoff, erosion and mobilisation of sediment.

- Dust impacts resulting from clearing are not expected to significantly impact sensitive receptors given the distance to these receptors, however, standard construction dust control and mitigation measures will be implemented if required during clearing.
- Noise levels from the clearing activities are unlikely to exceed the Environmental Protection (Noise) regulations, however, standard construction noise management and control measures will be implemented if required during clearing.

# 5 Assessment against 10 clearing principals

To support Horizon Power's NVCP application for the Project, an assessment of the proposed clearing against the Ten Clearing Principles has been undertaken and presented in Table 5.

The assessment was undertaken with reference to DWER guideline 'A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the EP Act (DWER 2014).

Based on the following assessment, the clearing of native vegetation within the DE associated with the Project is 'not at variance' to any of the Ten Clearing Principles.

*Table 5 Assessment against the ten clearing principles*

| Principle | Assessment | Outcome |
|---|---|---|
| a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity. | The project will require the clearing of up to 2 ha of native vegetation within the DE. Native vegetation within the DE ranges in condition from Very Good to Cleared, with 81.2 % being in good or better condition (SLR, 2026).<br>The DE intersects one broadscale vegetation association (VA) mapped by Beard (1979), VA 157. This VA is well represented across all scales (i.e. State, IBRA Bioregion, IBRA Sub-region and Local Government Area [LGA]), with over 96% of the pre-European extent remaining. The DE is located within and adjacent to the existing Stovehill Road. The vegetation identified is not considered to be restricted to the DE and is well represented in the surrounding area. Areas of the DE are impacted by edge effects due to the existing water pipeline and road. Native vegetation in the region contains similar and higher levels of biodiversity to that within the DE.<br>Three native vegetation types were identified within the DE, mapped across 12.75 ha of the DE, with the remaining 2.91 ha mapped as cleared (SLR, 2026). The DE is predominantly made up of Vegetation Type AbAiTe (mapped across 7.7 ha of the DE) (SLR, 2026).<br>The SLR (2026) survey did not record any vegetation representative of Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) within the DE. None of the vegetation types recorded within the DE were restricted to the SLR (2026) Survey Area, nor were they analogous to nearby Priority Ecological Communities (SLR, 2026).<br>No Threatened flora species listed under the EPBC Act 1999 and/or BC Act were recorded within the DE (SLR, 2026). In addition, SLR (2026) did not identify any Priority flora species listed by DBCA within the DE. Following the field survey, all significant flora taxa recorded within 100 km were considered to have a low likelihood of occurrence within the Survey Area, largely due to a lack of supporting habitat.<br>Two fauna habitat types were identified within the DE based on predominant landforms, soil and vegetation structure in the area (SLR, 2026). The fauna habitat types located within the DE are:<br>– Triodia Plains and Slopes<br>– Minor Drainage<br>The SLR (2026) survey did not identify the presence of any fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and/or BC Act within the DE. A likelihood of occurrence assessment concluded that ten significant fauna species are considered to have a high to moderate likelihood of occurrence within the DE, including:<br>– Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) – Endangered under EPBC Act and the BC Act<br>– Western Pebble-mound Mouse (*Pseudomys chapmani*) - listed as P4 by DBCA<br>– Lined Soil-crevice Skink (*Notoscincus butleri)*- listed as P4 by DBCA<br>– Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) – Vulnerable under EPBC and BC Act | The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle. |

| Principle | Assessment | Outcome |
|---|---|---|
| | – Pacific Swift (*Apus pacificus*) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act<br>– Oriental Plover (*Anarhynchus veredus*) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act<br>– Oriental Pratincole (*Glareola maldivarum*) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act<br>– Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act<br>– Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) – listed as Other Specially Protected by DBCA<br>– Short-tailed Mouse (*Leggadina lakedownensis*) – listed as P4 by DBCA<br>All other significant fauna species were considered unlikely to occur within the DE. The impact of native vegetation clearing on these fauna species are discussed further in Principle (b).<br>The Project will impact up to 2 ha of native vegetation, ranging in condition from Very Good to Cleared, this vegetation is well represented locally and regionally with approximately 33,979 ha of native vegetation within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing for the Project will not reduce VA157 to less than 96 % of its pre-European extent. The native vegetation within the DE is not considered to comprise a high biological diversity at a local or regional scale. | |
| b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia. | The Project is proposing clearing of up to 2 ha of native vegetation across two broad fauna habitats within the DE. These fauna habitats have been identified based on the predominant landforms, soil and vegetation structure in the area, and the surveys undertaken to date (GHD 2022). The fauna habitats within the DE include:<br>– Triodia Plains and Slopes<br>– Minor Drainage<br>The fauna habitats within the DE extend outside of the area and are not restricted to areas within the DE. Clearing associated with the Project is within the road reserve and requires the clearing of an existing road. The road is a private road and only used by people going to and from the Horizon Power depot and Power Station. The works will not fragment the landscape or restrict access of fauna species to these habitats.<br>Within a 10 km radius of the DE, there is approximately 33,979 ha of native vegetation which may also be utilized by fauna species. Clearing for the project represents approximately 0.0059% of this available habitat.<br>No significant fauna species or evidence of their presence were recorded within the DE during the SLR (2026) survey. A likelihood of occurrence assessment concluded that ten significant fauna species are considered to have a high to medium likelihood of occurrence within the DE, including:<br>– Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) – Endangered under EPBC Act and the BC Act.<br>– Western Pebble-mound Mouse (*Pseudomys chapmani*) - listed as P4 by DBCA.<br>– Lined Soil-crevice Skink (*Notoscincus butleri)*- listed as P4 by DBCA.<br>– Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) – Vulnerable under EPBC and BC Act<br>– Pacific Swift (*Apus pacificus*) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act<br>– Oriental Plover (*Anarhynchus veredus*) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act. | The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle. |

| Principle | Assessment | Outcome |
|---|---|---|
| | – Oriental Pratincole (*Glareola maldivarum*) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act.<br>– Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) – Migratory under the EPBC and BC Act.<br>– Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) – listed as Other Specially Protected by DBCA.<br>– Short-tailed Mouse (*Leggadina lakedownensis*) – listed as P4 by DBCA.<br>The conservation significant species including their respective habitat preferences are outlined below.<br>**Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) – Endangered**<br>The Northern Quoll is Endangered under EPBC Act and the BC Act and has a reduced range across northern Australia, particularly since the introduction of the Cane Toad. As the Pilbara has not yet been infiltrated by cane toads, this region is considered the last stronghold for the species. The Northern Quoll is typically found in rocky escarpments, rock crevices, tree hollows, logs and termite mounds (Baker and Gynther, 2023). The Northern Quoll has a relatively large home range and movements between den sites can be several kilometers (Oakwood, 2000). There are 24 historical records of the species within 10 km of the Project, with the closest record approximately 1.7 km of the DE. The species is likely to be transient within the DE, utiising the Triodia Plains and Slopes and Minor Drainage habitats for foraging and dispersal. This is considered supporting habitat for the species (SLR, 2026). Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Northern Quoll is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 2 ha represents approximately 0.0068 % of potential supporting habitat available within 10 km of the DE.<br>**Western Pebble-mound Mouse (*Pseudomys chapmani*) – Priority 4**<br>The Western Pebble-mound Mouse is endemic to the Pilbara region, where it is known for building pebble mounds from small stones. The species is usually found on gentle slopes and spurs that are often vegetated by hard spinifex (Ford and Johnson, 2007; Baker & Gynther, 2023). The species is listed as P4 by DBCA. While the species was not recorded during the SLR (2026) survey, there is one historical record on the DBCA database, approximately 3.8 km northeast of the DE. The Triodia Plains and Slopes habitat constitutes potential denning and foraging habitat for the Western Pebble-mound Mouse (SLR, 2026), however no mounds were identified in the survey area. Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Western Pebble-mound Mouse is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 2 ha represents approximately 0.0068 % of potential habitat available within 10 km of the DE.<br>**Lined Soil-crevice Skink (*Notoscincus butleri)* – Priority 4**<br>The lined Soil-crevice Skink inhabits stony areas dominated by spinifex near creek and river margins (Cogger, 2014). There are seven historical records of the lined soil-crevice skink on the DBCA database, with the closest record located 600 m south of the DE. While the species was not recorded during the SLR (2026) survey, it is likely to use the Minor Drainage habitat for denning and foraging, this habitat type may constitute core habitat for the species, as it is continuous habitat where previous records were made. The Project will clear up to 0.61 ha of potential supporting Lined Soil-crevice Skink habitat. Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Lined | |

| Principle | Assessment | Outcome |
|---|---|---|
| | Soil-crevice Skink is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 0.61 ha of core habitat represents approximately 0.0018 % of potential habitat available within 10 km of the DE.<br>**Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) – Vulnerable**<br>The Ghost Bat occurs in a wide range of habitats ranging from the arid Pilbara to tropical savanna woodlands and rainforests (TSSC, 2016). They require an undisturbed cave, deep fissure or disused mine shaft to roost in. The species' range is discontinuous with geographically disjunct colonies in the Pilbara, Kimberley, north Northern Territory, Gulf of Carpentaria, coastal and near coastal eastern Queensland from Cape York to near Rockhampton, and Western Queensland (TSSC, 2016). The species is listed as Vulnerable under both the EPBC and BC Acts. The Ghost Bat was not recorded during the SLR (2026) survey, however it may use the Triodia Plains and Slope and Minor Drainage habitats for foraging and dispersal (SLR, 2026). Habitats in the Project area are considered supporting habitat, and no suitable roosts were identified in the DE (SLR, 2026). Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Ghost Bat is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 2 ha of potential supporting habitat represents approximately 0.0059 % of potential habitat available within 10 km of the DE.<br>**Pacific Swift (*Apus pacificus*) – Migratory**<br>The Pacific Swift is almost exclusively aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground. It is listed as Migratory under both the EPBC and BC Acts. The species migrates to Australia around September each year and typically leaves by April (Johnstone and Storr, 1998). The Pacific Swift may occur aerially over the survey area and utilise the Triodia Plains and Slopes and Minor Drainage habitats for foraging and dispersal. Both of these habitats constitute non-breeding, supporting habitat for the species from October to April (SLR, 2026). Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Pacific Swift is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 2 ha represents approximately 0.0059 % of potential supporting habitat available within 10 km of the DE.<br>**Oriental Plover (*Anarhynchus veredus*) – Migratory**<br>The Oriental Plover typically prefers grasslands and thinly vegetated plains, and open areas such as recently burnt country and heavily grazed pastures. The species is listed as migratory under both the EPBC and BC Acts, since it typically breeds in China and Mongolia, the DE is likely to only be used for foraging and dispersal (SLR, 2026). Both the Triodia Plains and Slopes and the Minor Drainage habitats constitute non-breeding, supporting habitat for the species, utilised from September to March (SLR, 2026). Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Oriental Plover is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 2 ha represents approximately 0.0059 % of potential supporting habitat available within 10 km of the DE.<br>**Oriental Pratincole (*Glareola maldivarum*) – Migratory**<br>This species usually inhabits open plains, floodplains or short grasslands (Pizzey and Knight, 2013). The species is listed as Migratory under the EPBC and BC Acts. Since the Oriental Pratincole breeds in Pakistan, India and parts of south-east Asia, the DE is likely to only be used for foraging. The Triodia Plains and Slopes and Minor Drainage Line habitats | |

| Principle | Assessment | Outcome |
|---|---|---|
| | provide supporting foraging and dispersal habitat for the Oriental Pratincole (SLR, 2026). The DE is likely to be utilized outside of the breeding season from October to March (SLR, 2026). Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Oriental Pratincole is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 2 ha represents approximately 0.0059 % of potential supporting habitat available within 10 km of the DE.<br>**Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) – Migratory**<br>The Barn Swallow inhabits open country in coastal lowlands near water, towns and cities. They often occur on overhead wires, over freshwater wetlands, paperbark Melaleuca woodland, mesophyll shrub thickets and tussock grassland (Pizzey, 1980; Blakers et al., 1984; Schodde & Mason, 1999). The Barn Swallow is listed as Migratory under both the EPBC and BC Act. There are no historical records within 10 km of the DE, however, the Triodia Plains and Slopes and Minor Drainage habitats constitute supporting habitat for the species as the Barn Swallow may utilise both of these habitats for foraging and dispersal outside of the breeding season from November to March.<br>The SLR (2026) survey identified 12.75 ha of suitable supporting habitat within the DE. Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Barn Swallow is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 2 ha, represents approximately 0.0059 % of potential habitat available within 10 km of the DE.<br>**Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) – Other Specially Protected**<br>The Peregrine Falcon is found on and near cliffs, gorges, timbered watercourses, riverine environments, wetlands, plains, open woodlands, and pylons and spires of buildings, though less frequently in desert regions (Morcombe, 2004; Pizzey & Knight, 2012). Peregrine Falcons are not common but can be found almost anywhere throughout WA. The species is listed as Other Specially Protected by DBCA. The Peregrine Falcon is likely to utilise both the Triodia Plains and Slopes and Minor Drainage habitats for foraging and dispersal, these habitats constitute supporting habitat for the species. The Peregrine Falcon is likely to be transient within the DE. The DE contains 12.75 ha of supporting Peregrine Falcon habitat.<br>Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Peregrine Falcon is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 2 ha, represents approximately 0.0059 % of potential habitat available within 10 km of the DE.<br>**Short-tailed Mouse (*Leggadina lakedownensis*) – Priority 4**<br>The Short-tailed Mouse has a broad distribution across the north of Australia and occurs within a range of habitat types. Within the DE, the Triodia Plains and Slopes habitat constitutes potential denning and foraging habitat for the Short-tailed Mouse (SLR, 2026).<br>Based on aerial imagery and the Soil Landscape Mapping (spatial dataset DPIRD-027, GoWA, 2026) and Pre-European Vegetation (spatial dataset DPIRD-006, GoWA, 2026) datasets, habitat for the Short-tailed Mouse is widespread within a 10 km radius of the DE. Clearing of up to 2 ha represents approximately 0.0059 % of potential supporting habitat available within 10 km of the DE. | |

| Principle | Assessment | Outcome |
|---|---|---|
| | The DE does not provide important habitat for any of the species described above (SLR, 2026). These species are likely to utilise the DE occasionally for temporary refuge and dispersal between the extensive habitat surrounding the DE. No significant fauna species are likely to be exclusively dependent on the habitats present within the DE.<br>There is potential for fauna to be impacted by clearing activities due to the clearing of up to 2 ha of native vegetation that may support fauna. However, these impacts are not expected to be long term or significant, as the native vegetation in the DE is well represented locally and regionally. There is native vegetation in similar and better condition available in the surrounding area. The abundance of analogous, contiguous habitat in areas surrounding the DE allows any significant fauna species to relocate beyond the DE. The vegetation in the DE is considered unlikely to comprise significant habitat for fauna. | |
| c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora. | No Threatened flora taxa listed under the EPBC Act were recorded within the DE during the SLR (2026) survey. In addition, no Threatened flora taxa are considered likely or possible to occur within the DE (SLR, 2026). Therefore, the Project is not expected to impact the continued existence of Threatened flora species. | The proposed clearing is not at variance with this Principle. |
| d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community. | The SLR (2026) survey did not record any vegetation representative of Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) within the DE. None of the vegetation types recorded within the DE were restricted to the SLR (2026) Survey Area, nor were they analogous to nearby Priority Ecological Communities (SLR, 2026). Therefore, the clearing of native vegetation required for the Project is not expected to impact upon TECs. | The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle. |
| e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared. | Broad scale (1:100,000) pre-European vegetation mapping of the DE was completed by Beard (1979) at an association level. The DE is located within VA 157, Abydos Plain - Roebourne. This Vegetation Association within is well represented within the region, with over 96% of the pre-European extent at all scales (e.g. State, IBRA Bioregion, IBRA Sub-region and Local Government Area (LGA).<br><br>The vegetation within the DE is not considered to form part of an ecological linkage. Clearing associated with the project is predominantly linear in nature and within an existing disturbed area. Project clearing of up to 2 ha of native vegetation is not expected to significantly impact the remaining extent of VA 157 as it will not reduce it to less than 96 % of its pre-European extent. | The proposed clearing is not at variance with this Principle. |
| f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in or in association with a watercourse or wetland. | The SLR (2026) Survey Area intersects two mapped potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE). They are both considered to be low potential GDEs and all vegetation types recorded within the survey area comprised xerophytic species that have no interaction with groundwater, indicating that there is no evidence to support the presence of GDEs within the Survey Area (SLR, 2026). | The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle. |

| Principle | Assessment | Outcome |
|---|---|---|
| | There are no primary watercourses (rivers) or wetlands within or immediately adjacent to the DE. However, one minor drainage line intersects the DE, southeast of the existing Karratha Power Station and directly adjacent to the current road, this is associated with Vegetation Type AbAiCc. Approximately 0.61 ha of this vegetation type occurs within the DE, although preliminary design indicates that no more than 0.2 ha is likely to be cleared as part of the project. Given the limited extent of clearing of this vegetation type, and the fact that the feature does not constitute a defined watercourse, impacts are not expected to be significant.<br>Given that there are no watercourses or wetlands within the DE, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle. | |
| g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation. | Geology within the Pilbara Province consists of two different tectonic components. The two broad geologic sequences within the region are the ancient Archaean granite-greenstone terrain and the younger volcano-sedimentary sequence of the Hamersley Basin (Tille, 2006).<br>The Karratha Coast Zone is characterised by coastal mudflats with sandy coastal plains and some hills on marine deposits and some sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Pilbara Craton. Soils include tidal soils with some calcareous loamy earths, salt lake soils and red/brown noncracking clays (Tille, 2006).<br>The DE is predominantly located within the Ruth land system, with a small portion of the eastern end of the DE overlapping the Horseflat land system, no clearing within the Horseflat land system is anticipated. A description of both of these land systems is presented below:<br>– Ruth – Hills and ridges of volcanic and other rocks supporting hard spinifex (occasionally soft spinifex) grasslands. Geology: Archaean and Proterozoic intermediate and basic volcanic rocks, also quartz, minor chert, jaspilite, shale and siltstone. Geomorphology: Erosional surfaces; rounded hills and ridges with restricted lower slopes and stony interfluves, moderately to widely spaced drainage patterns.<br>– Horseflat – Gilgaied clay plains supporting tussock grasslands and minor grassy snakewood shrublands. Geology: Quaternary alluvium. Geomorphology: Depositional surfaces, gilgaied and non-gilgaied clay plains, stony plains, narrow linear drainage depressions and dissected slopes marginal to the River land system; mostly internally drained, some through going trunk drainage channels.<br>According to the Atlas of Australian Acid Sulphate Soils (Fitzpatrick et al., 2011), the DE predominantly overlays class C extremely low probability of occurrence (1-5% change of occurrence in mapping unit). With a small area in the eastern extent of the survey area overlapping a class B area.<br>The Project will incorporate standard construction management measures through implementation to reduce the risk of soil erosion and sedimentation as a result of ground disturbance, where required.<br>Construction of the project is proposing to clear up to 2 ha of native vegetation within the DE. Where possible, Horizon Power will use existing clearing areas to reduce clearing of native vegetation within the DE, therefore minimising land (soil) degradation given the clayey nature of soils present across much of the DE.<br>The majority of the DE has been previously impacted by past disturbances including land clearing for the existing road and nearby infrastructure. | The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance to this Principle. |

| Principle | Assessment | Outcome |
|---|---|---|
| | Construction of the Project requires clearing of areas directly adjacent to the existing cleared road. Development of the Project may cause localised land degradation of a minor nature limited to the construction phase. This will be managed in accordance with the CEMP, therefore, the Project is unlikely to be at variance to this Principle. | |
| h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area. | There are no DBCA managed conservation areas located within or immediately adjacent to the DE. The closest reserves are an un-named reserve (arboretum) located approximately 2.5 km east of the DE, and the Murujuga National Park located on the Burrup Peninsula more than 10 km north-west of the DE. The proposed clearing of native vegetation is not anticipated to impact on the environmental values of any conservation areas. | The proposed clearing is not at variance with this Principle. |
| i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water. | The Project is located within the Pilbara Groundwater Area and the Pilbara Surface Water Area, both proclaimed under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RIWI Act) (GoWA 2026). There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs), rivers or waterways within the DE (GoWA 2026). In addition, no wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar) or Nationally Important wetlands intersect the DE.<br>There is one minor drainage line within the DE, associated with vegetation type AbAiCc.<br>The Project is not expected to impact groundwater quality given only minor quantities of contaminants (i.e. hydrocarbons) may be temporarily handled/ stored within the DE during construction, and potential impacts resulting from accidental release of contaminants to soil can be adequately managed through standard construction controls which includes spill response procedures.<br>Acidification of groundwater from drilling is not anticipated given the DE is mapped as having a 'low to extremely low' probability of occurrence of ASS as described in Principle (g).<br>Given Project impacts are of a minor and temporary nature, and suitable controls will be implemented, it is considered unlikely that the Project would cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water. | The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle. |
| j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the intensity of flooding. | Based on climate data from the nearby Karratha weather station (Karratha Aero Station No. 004083), the region receives an annual average rainfall of 290.9 mm with maximum rainfall typically occurring between January and June (BOM, 2026).<br>The majority of the DE was recorded as having red-orange clay-loam soils (SLR, 2026).<br>The proposed clearing extent is limited to up to 2 ha and is located adjacent to an existing road corridor. Given the limited extent of clearing and the absence of defined water courses within the DE, the Project is unlikely to increase surface water runoff.<br>Clearing associated with the Project is not expected to cause or exacerbate flooding intensity or extent. Standard erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented during construction to mitigate against / manage erosion and associated environmental aspects. Therefore, the proposed clearing of native vegetation for the Project is not considered to be at variance with this principle. | The proposed clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this Principle. |

# 6 Other matters

## 6.1 Land Planning

Stovehill road is a private road and works associated with the project will be contained within the road reserve. No Development Approvals or other land planning approvals are required.

## 6.2 Other approvals

In considering a clearing matter under section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act), the DWER CEO shall have regard to any planning instrument and other relevant matters when making decisions as to clearing permits. 'Other matters' are not defined in the EP Act and consequently are any matters the CEO considers relevant. Other matters are generally environmental issues not directly within the scope of the clearing principles, but within the object and principles of the Act. Other approvals that may apply to this Project are detailed in **Table 5**.

*Table 6 Assessment of other approvals relevant to the Project*

| Other approvals | Assessment |
|---|---|
| Referral to Environmental Protection Authority | Due to the small scale of the project clearing, it is considered likely that all environmental impacts can be managed under Part V of the EP Act and referral to the EPA is not considered necessary. |
| Referral to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) | *Threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities*<br>No commonwealth listed conservation significant flora species were recorded within the DE.<br>No TECs were recorded in the DE during field surveys (SLR, 2026).<br>16 threatened fauna species were identified by PMST within 20 km of the DE. There were no Threatened species recorded during the SLR (2026) field survey.<br>The following species identified in the PMST are considered likely/may occur within the DE:<br>– Night Parrot (*Pezoporus occidentalis*) – Critically Endangered under EPBC Act<br>– Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) – Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act<br>– Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) – Critically Endangered under EPBC Act<br>– Largetooth Sawfish (*Pristis pristis*) – Endangered under EPBC Act<br>– Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*) – Endangered under EPBC Act<br>– Red Goshawk (*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*) – Endangered under EPBC Act<br>– Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) – Endangered under EPBC Act<br>– Northern Quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) – Endangered under EPBC Act<br>– Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*) – Vulnerable under EPBC Act<br>– Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*) – Vulnerable under EPBC Act<br>– Greater Sand Plover (*Charadrius leschenaultia*) – Vulnerable under the EPBC Act<br>– Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) – Vulnerable under EPBC Act<br>– Pilbara Olive Python (*Liasis olivaceus barroni*) – Vulnerable under EPBC Act<br>– Australian Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) - Vulnerable under EPBC Act<br>– Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat (*Rhinonicteris aurantia*) - Vulnerable under EPBC Act<br>– Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) - Vulnerable under EPBC Act<br>Up to 2 ha of potential fauna habitat will be cleared for the Project.<br>The extent of clearing associated with this Project is considered to be limited given the abundance of suitable habitat within the surrounding environment. Given that the Development Envelope lacks important habitat features for these species and will clear less than 2 ha of suitable habitat for the above species, referral to DCCEEW is not considered to be required.<br>*Migratory fauna*<br>In the PMST search, 17 migratory species were recorded within 20 km of the DE. The DE comprises potentially suitable foraging habitat for several migratory species, however, they are likely to be infrequent visitors to the DE. |

| Other approvals | Assessment |
|---|---|
| | Given the limited extent of clearing (2 ha), no significant impacts to migratory species are anticipated.<br>*National heritage and World Heritage*<br>There are no World Heritage places within 20 km of the DE. There is one National Heritage place, the West Kimberley is within 20 km of the DE. Given the distance, no impacts are expected to National Heritage features.<br>*Wetlands of international importance*<br>There are no Wetlands of International Importance within or surrounding the Development Envelope. No significant impacts to surface water flows or wetlands are expected. |
| Works Approval or Licence under EP Act | No works approvals or licences are required for the Project. |
| Groundwater or surface water licence under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 | No surface or groundwater abstraction is proposed. No approvals under the RIWI Act will be required for the project. |
| Notice of Intent to Clear system under the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945 | Not Applicable. |
| State and municipal heritage | A search of the inHerit database and the DPLH-006 dataset identified no State or municipal heritage sites with the DE. |
| Native title | The DE is located within the Ngarluma / Yindjibarndi Native Title Determination Area (WCD2005/001). Notwithstanding this, the proposed works are situated within an area where native title has been determined not to exist. |
| Aboriginal Sites of Significance under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 | A search of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Enquiry System (ACHIS), determined that the DE does not overlap any registered or lodged sites.<br>Horizon Power has been attempting to engage Ngarluma to determine if they wish for heritage monitors to be present for the clearing, however at this stage, they have advised they are not resourced adequately at this time to participate. Horizon Power will continue to engage in the lead up to the clearing.<br>Horizon Power has an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Policy, that details our commitment to *avoid impacting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage whenever and wherever possible*. For this reason, Horizon Power is engaging with Yawuru to facilitate heritage monitors during ground disturbance activities. |

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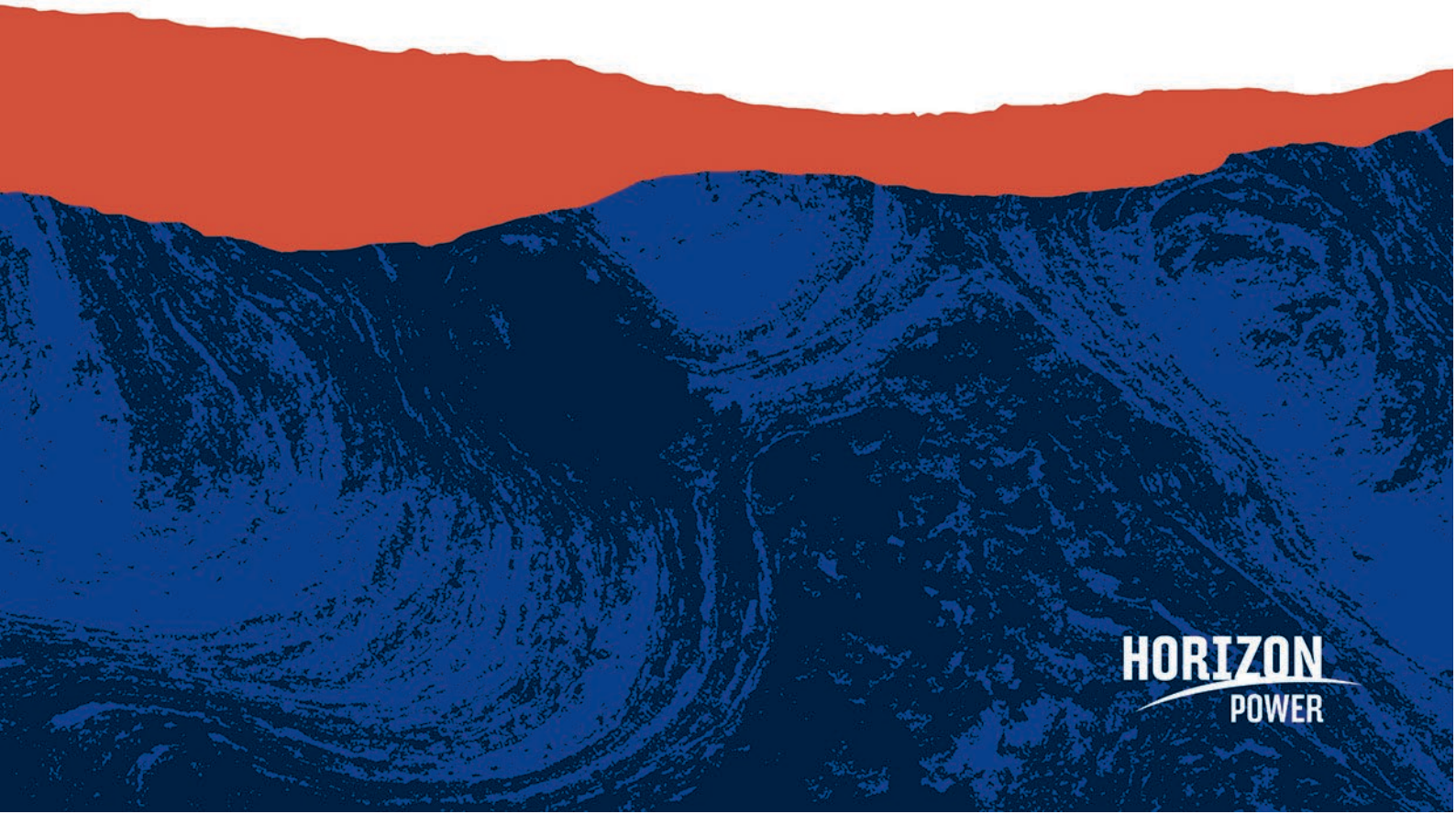
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# Appendix A Construction Environmental Management Plan

# Stovehill Road Widening

## Construction Environmental Management Plan

June 2026



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Context

Regional Power Corporation, trading as (T/A) Horizon Power, is a Western Australian (WA) Government Trading Enterprise (GTE) and the state's regional and remote energy provider. Horizon Power operates under the *Electricity Corporations Act 2005* and is governed by a Board of Directors accountable to the Minister for Energy.

Horizon Power is proposing to undertake road widening and resurfacing on Stovehill Road, Karratha. To enable construction of the Project, the clearing of native vegetation will be required. The Development Envelope (DE) for the Project covers 15.7 ha and represents the boundary within which all native vegetation clearing will be contained (Figure 1-1). The Project will require the clearing of up to 2 ha of native vegetation.

The Project will require the clearing of native vegetation and a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) application is being prepared for submission to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER).

## 1.2 Scope and Purpose

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been developed to outline environmental management measures to be implemented by Horizon Power during the construction activities for the Project. This includes, but is not limited to, measures to manage dust, erosion and spread of weeds during clearing of native vegetation.

This document will be distributed to the Contractor undertaking construction works for the Project.

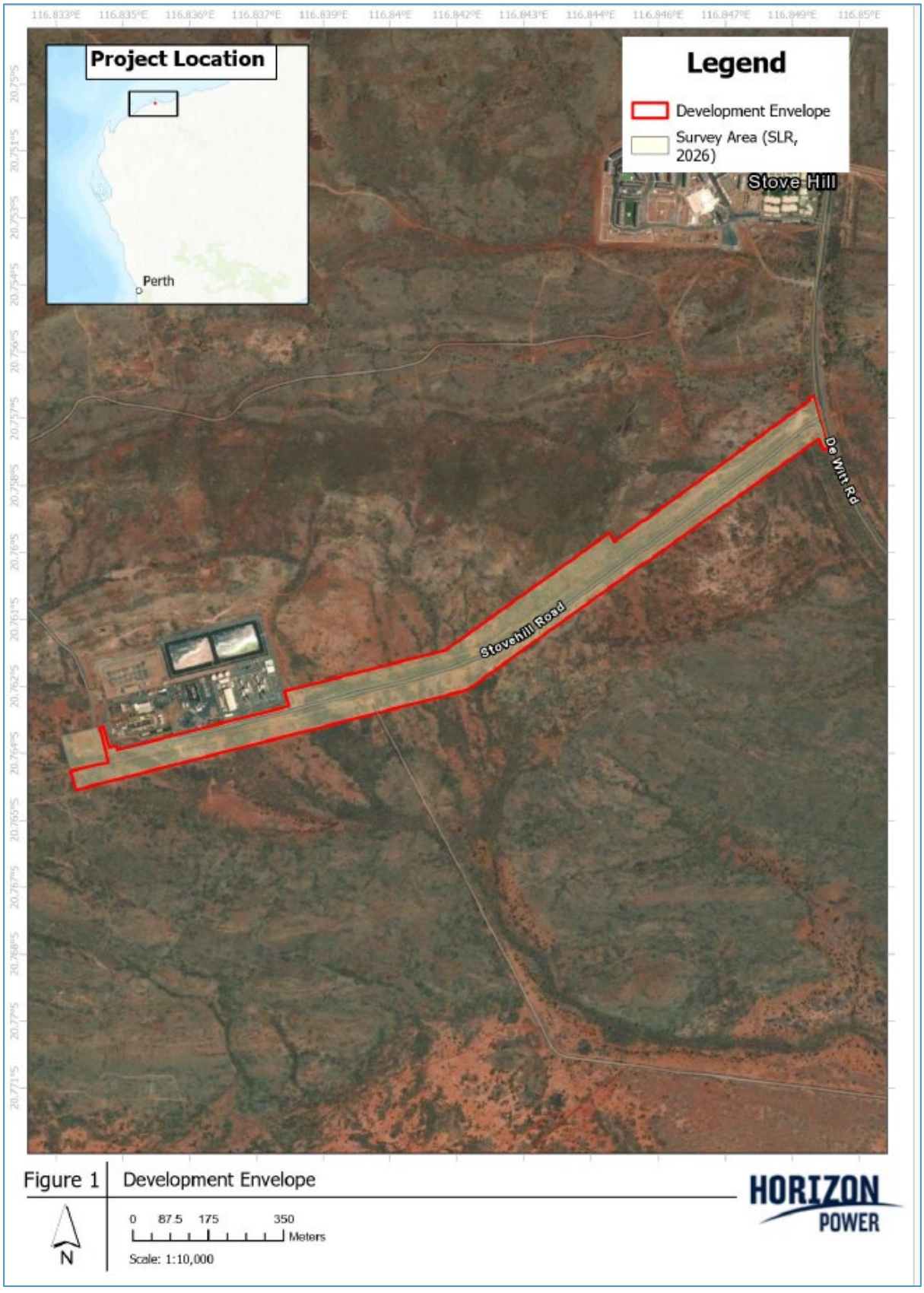



*Figure 1-1 Development Envelope*

# 2 Description of the Activity

## 2.1 Project Location

Properties impacted by the proposal are outlined in Table 1 below.

*Table 1 Property details*

| Property | Ownership | Locality |
|---|---|---|
| Lot 589 on Deposited Plan 077089, LR3163/848 | Management Order to Water Corporation | City of Karratha |
| P Road | N/A | City of Karratha |

## 2.2 Proposed clearing activities

The proposed clearing will be by mechanical means, and include road widening activities, geotechnical investigations and clearing of a laydown area if required.

### 2.2.1 Clearing of Native Vegetation

Clearing of native vegetation is required for the Project. A Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) is being lodged with DWER along with supporting documentation which outlines the activities requiring clearing. The application area (herein referred to as the Development Envelope) is shown on Figure 1 above and is a 15.7-hectare (ha) area.

Clearing of native vegetation within the application area will only be undertaken as specified by the Clearing Permit once issued by DWER, including the extent and method of clearing to be undertaken and any specific management measures outlined in the permit conditions.

# 3 Management Measures

The management measures listed in Table 3-1 will be implemented during construction for this Project. Clearing of native vegetation will occur as per the conditions in the NVCP issued by DWER.

*Table 3-1 Management Measures to be Implemented During Construction – Clearing of Native Vegetation*

| Aspect | Management Measure |
|---|---|
| Extent of Clearing | – Clearing of native vegetation will be restricted to the Development Envelope (i.e. approved clearing area), as per the NVCP issued by DWER.<br>– The Development Envelope is to be demarcated with flagging tape or similar prior to clearing activities. No clearing of native vegetation or ground disturbance is to occur outside of this area. |
| Flora and vegetation | – Areas that are degraded, sparsely vegetated and/or previously cleared will be used preferentially for the location of infrastructure and access roads required for the Project.<br>– Temporarily cleared areas will be restored through basic management measures, as follows:<br>• Topsoil (i.e. the top 10 mm of soil) will be separately stockpiled and re-spread over temporarily cleared areas<br>• On completion of any temporary excavations, excavated materials will be replaced. Topsoil will then be re-spread over the surface<br>• Recontouring and removal of compaction (e.g. ripping or scarification) of soil within areas temporarily disturbed by construction will occur. |
| Flora and Fauna | – Clearing of native vegetation will be undertaken in a slow, progressive manner in one direction to allow fauna to move away from the clearing area.<br>– Construction personnel will be provided with fauna identification materials for relevant conservation significant species for on-site identification and active avoidance.<br>– Construction personnel are not permitted to touch, feed or otherwise directly interact with fauna.<br>– A licenced fauna handler or wildlife carer is to be contacted if injury to fauna occurs during construction activities.<br>– Injury or mortality of fauna will be recorded as an environmental incident.<br>– Vehicle and machinery speeds within the Development Envelopment will be restricted to reduce the likelihood of fauna strike.<br>– All waste containers will have lids to prevent fauna from eating food scraps or becoming trapped in waste containers. |
| Weeds | – A Weed Management Plan will be in place to mitigate the risk of disease and/or weeds being introduced and/or spread within the Development Envelope. This plan will include, but not be limited to, the following:<br>• The Contractor must ensure that no weed-affected soil, mulch, fill or other material is brought into the Development Envelope<br>• Vehicles and machinery must be clean on entry<br>• Movement of vehicles and machinery is to be restricted to within the Development Envelope. |
| Erosion | – Standard construction measures regarding erosion and sediment control (include topsoil management) will be implemented during construction works. |
| Contamination and Spill Response | – All accidental spills or leaks of hazardous materials or waste is appropriately managed and minimise the risk of spills or leaks of hazardous materials or waste |

| Aspect | Management Measure |
|---|---|
| Dust | – Standard construction dust control and mitigation measures will be implemented during clearing. This may include the use of a water truck(s).<br>– Ground disturbance and/or clearing of vegetation will be restricted during high winds if dust cannot be adequately controlled.<br>– Review of weather forecasts will be undertaken prior to native vegetation clearing to identify periods of extreme weather conditions likely to result in increased dust emissions so that additional mitigation measures can be implemented; or ground disturbance and/or clearing of native vegetation will be halted. |
| Noise | – Standard construction noise management measures will be implemented.<br>– Construction works will be limited to daylight hours.<br>– Complaints regarding noise will be recorded and investigated by Horizon Power. |
| Waste | – Management strategies will be implemented to ensure the generation of waste during the construction phase is minimised.<br>– Rubbish will be disposed of in appropriate containers with lids and all waste will be removed from the site. |