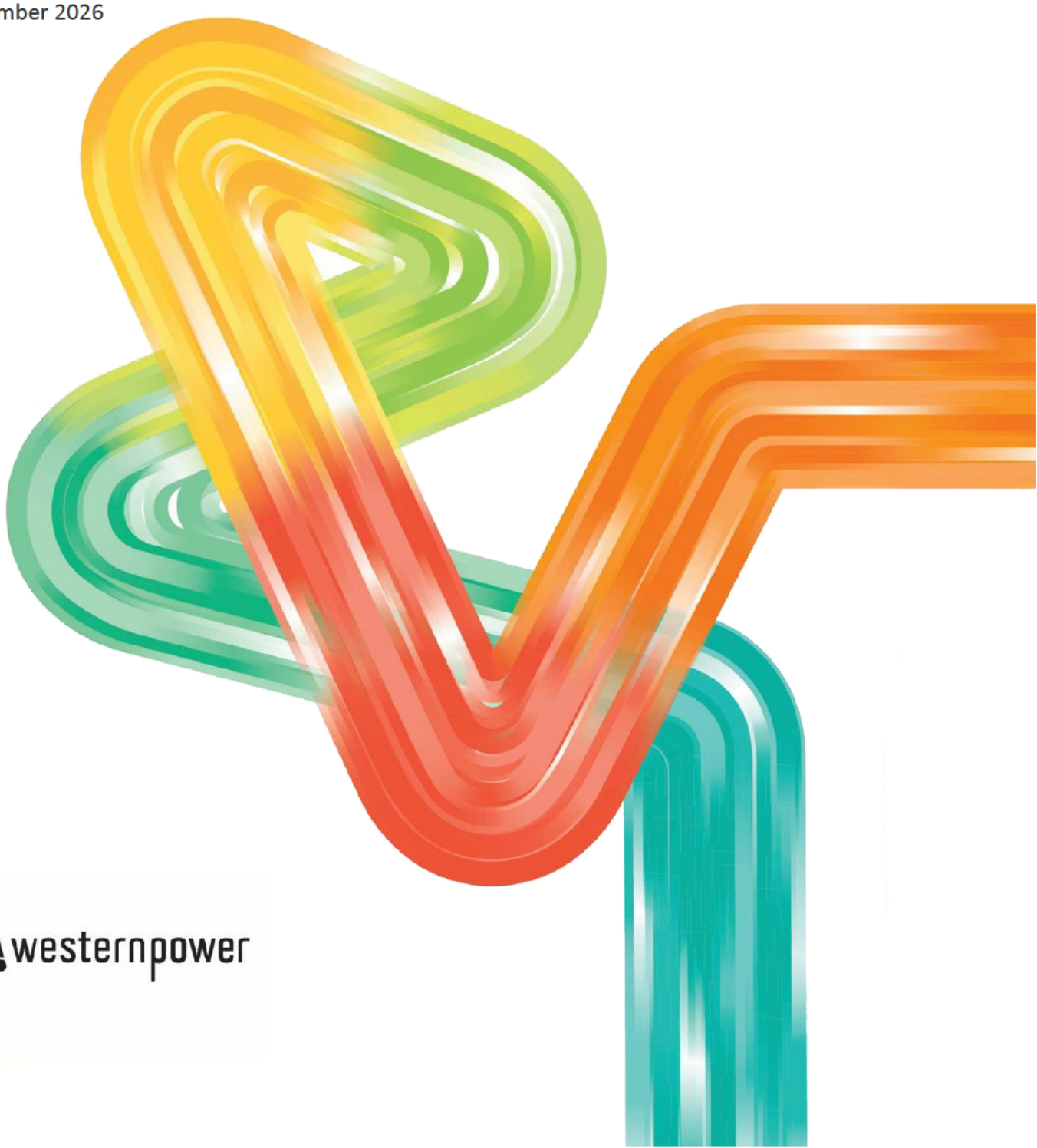
Fauna and Fauna Habitat Environmental Management Plan

Wangara to Neerabup Terminal 132 kV Overhead Transmission Line - Part V Clearing Permit

Protected

8 September 2026



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Executive summary

This Fauna and Fauna Habitat Environmental Management Plan (FFHEMP) is submitted by Electricity Networks Corporation (Western Power), to support the Part V Clearing Permit application under s51E of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) for the proposed Wangara to Neerabup Terminal 132 kilovolt (kV) Overhead Transmission Line project.

The Wangara to Neerabup Terminal 132 kV Overhead Transmission Line project (the Proposal) is located 17.5 km north of Perth CBD in the City of Wanneroo. The Proposal is for the construction of a dual circuit 132 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Neerabup Terminal (Ziatis Road, Pinjar) to intersect an existing transmission line (MUL-WGA 81) at the intersection of Ocean Reef Road and Wanneroo Road, Woodvale, a length of approximately 23 kilometres (km).

Enabling works will occur along the proposed line route, involving the relocation and/or undergrounding of existing customer connections, distribution lines and utility assets to facilitate the construction and future operation of the new 132 kV transmission line.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Instructions: How to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV environmental management plans* (EPA, 2024).

Table 1 Fauna and Fauna Habitat Environmental Management Plan summary

Proposal name	Clean Energy Link North – Neerabup to Wangara 132 kV transmission line
Proponent name	Electricity Networks Corporation (Western Power)
Proposal Key Elements	The Proposal is comprised of the following physical elements: • Transmission infrastructure (for the purposes of this referral 171 steel poles are assumed) • 132 kV conductors (dual circuit) • Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) • Permanent maintenance access track • Vegetation clearance zone These elements will be contained within a Proposal Development Envelope (PDE) of 78 ha. The Disturbance Footprint (DF) within the PDE is 75 ha and comprised of: • 14 ha of native vegetation
Purpose of EMP	The purpose of this FFHEMP is to outline Western Power's management approach to protect terrestrial fauna environmental values, directly and indirectly impacted by the Proposal. These measures aim to manage and mitigate potential impacts on terrestrial fauna.
Potential Impacts to Key Environmental Factors	The Key Environmental Factors relevant to this FFHEMP including the following threatened species: • Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (EN) • Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda banksii*) (EN) • Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (VU) • Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (*Hesperocolletes douglasi*) (CR).

Proposal name	Clean Energy Link North – Neerabup to Wangara 132 kV transmission line
Strategies to address impacts to identified key environmental factors	**Avoid** • Basic Fauna surveys, a Short-Range Endemic (SRE) desktop assessment, targeted invertebrate field survey and targeted Black Cockatoo surveys have been completed between 2023-2025 to identify the fauna values within the PDE and inform route selection for the transmission corridor. • Multiple alignments underwent a Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) which considered economic, environment, heritage, planning and social impacts. Alignments located further east were identified as having a higher environmental impact due to increased clearing of vegetation being required (particularly pine plantation) and were therefore not selected. • Span over areas have been identified within the PDE where no clearing is proposed for either construction or for the purposes of meeting safe electrical clearances as vegetation height at maturity is low enough that the required safe separation distance from the conductor is maintained. These span over areas align with Banksia Woodlands PEC, which represents high value habitat for Black Cockatoos and conservation significant invertebrates. Span over areas have allowed for approximately 2 ha of clearing of Banksia Woodlands PEC to be avoided. • Alignment has been located such that it does not introduce any additional fragmentation to fauna habitat. • Alternative methodologies for line stringing, such as back hand stringing and drone stringing will be implemented to reduce the clearing footprint required in Banksia Woodlands PEC – high value foraging habitat for Black Cockatoos and conservation significant invertebrate species. **Minimise** • Proposed clearing has been minimised as far as practicable during the design phase to reduce the extent of disturbance required. • A fauna spotter will be present during clearing activities to manage any potential interactions with fauna and with the authority to stop clearing works where fauna is identified within the clearing footprint. • There is a requirement for a pre-clearance inspections of potential nesting trees for Black Cockatoo activity to be undertaken prior to clearing. A hold point has been put in place in the FFHEMP for 19 potential nesting trees and the one suitable breeding tree identified adjacent to Gnangara Lake. These 20 trees are located on the very edge of the electrical clearance buffer and will be risk assessed during construction as to whether they present a falls risk and can be retained without impacting on the safe operation of the transmission line. • Twice daily trench inspections will be completed for any trenches that remain open for longer than 24 hours. • Any trenches or open excavations will be fitted with adequate fauna egress. • Stormwater and sedimentation controls will be implemented to prevent impacts to SRE habitat • The Proposal's FFHEMP and CEMP will provide objective and outcome based targets aimed at minimising impacts to conservation significant fauna during construction and operation of the Proposal. **Rehabilitate** • Areas of native vegetation cleared for the purposes of construction, that are not required for ongoing maintenance activities, will be rehabilitated. These areas will be identified during the post-construction phase of the Proposal in accordance with the outcome-based criteria specified in the Proposal's FVEMP. Significant residual impacts have been calculated by conservatively assuming all clearing approved within the PDE will be permanent.

Proposal name	Clean Energy Link North – Neerabup to Wangara 132 kV transmission line
	Offset • An Offset strategy has been developed for the Proposal to support the Clearing Permit Application under Part V of the EP Act.
Key environmental factor outcomes and objectives	The Proposal will be implemented in accordance with the following environmental outcomes: • Clearing of up to 14 ha of fauna habitat • Clearing of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat, comprising: – Up to 14 ha of Negligible (1) to Moderate (6) quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – Up to 14 ha of Negligible (1) to Moderate (5) quality foraging habitat for Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda banksii*) – Up to 14 ha of Negligible (1) to Moderate (5) quality foraging habitat for Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) • Clearing of up to 1 suitable breeding tree (one hollow) and 52 potential nesting trees (no hollows) for Black Cockatoos • Clearing of up to 14 ha of potential Black Cockatoo roosting habitat • Clearing of up to 2.31 ha of potential habitat for Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (*Hesperocolletes douglasi*) listed as Critically Endangered (CR) under the BC Act. • No threatened fauna injury or mortality from vehicle strike and/ or entrapment. The Proposal will be implemented in accordance with the following environmental objectives: • Minimise indirect impacts to fauna habitat quality from the introduction and/or spread of weeds and disease (such as dieback), fragmentation and fire.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Definition
BAM Act	*Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CR	Critically Endangered
CSEP	Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (WA)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Cth)
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (WA)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (WA)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EN	Endangered
Environmental Specialist	An individual that possesses an environmental science degree and has a minimum one year experience working in the industry.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (State)
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
FFHEMP	Fauna and Fauna Habitat Environmental Management Plan
Fauna spotter	An individual with a minimum of three years experience in the construction industry whose responsibility it is to monitor for the presence of fauna within the clearing area during clearing activities.
FVEMP	Flora and Vegetation Environmental Management Plan
GHD	GHD Pty Ltd
IA	Impact Area
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
Line spotter	An individual whose responsibility is to communicate with the operator of clearing equipment to ensure they are aware of the proximity of the clearing works to the boundary of the approved clearing area and with the authority to stop works if there is a foreseeable risk of clearing activities breaching the approved clearing boundary.
m	Metre
NBT	Neerabup Terminal
Part IV	Part IV under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (State)
PDE	Proposal Development Envelope
PC	Principal Contractor
Qualified terrestrial ecologist	An individual engaged from a consultancy or otherwise with minimum two years field experience in black cockatoo hollow assessments within the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA region.
Qualified surveyor	An individual engaged from a licenced surveying consultancy
SHE	Health, Safety and Environment Management System

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Definition
The Proposal	Wangara Substation to Neerabup Terminal 132 kV Overhead Transmission Line
VU	Vulnerable
WA	Western Australia
WGA	Wangara Substation
WONS	Weeds of National Significance

Contents

1. Proposal Description 2

1.1 Proposal schedule 3

1.2 Key Environmental Factors 3

2. Objectives and Outcomes 5

2.1 Exclusions 5

3. Environmental management plan components 6

3.1 Roles and responsibilities 6

3.2 Communication 6

3.3 Environmental awareness training and inductions 7

3.4 Reporting 7

3.4.1 Environmental incidents/ non-compliances 7

3.4.2 Compliance reporting and inspections 7

4. Potential Environmental Impacts and Risks 9

4.1 Surveys 9

4.1.1 Fauna diversity 11

4.1.2 Fauna Habitat 12

4.1.3 Black Cockatoos 12

4.1.4 Douglas' Broad-headed bee 13

4.2 Proposal Impacts 13

5. Environment Management Measures 15

5.1 Objective-based provisions 15

5.2 Outcome-based provisions 15

6. Adaptive management 27

6.1 Monitoring and corrective actions 27

6.2 Audit and Review 27

7. Stakeholder consultation 28

8. References 31

Appendix A 33

Appendix B 37

Appendix C 39

List of Tables

Table 1 Fauna and Fauna Habitat Environmental Management Plan summary i

Table 3 Proposal content elements 2

Table 4 Schedule for Proposal implementation 3

Table 6 Fauna surveys completed for the Proposal 10

Table 7 Fauna habitat types 12

Table 8 Black Cockatoo foraging habitat 12

Table 9 Details of suitable breeding tree 13

Table 10 Potential roosting habitat 13

Table 11 Direct impacts to Douglas' Broad-headed Bee habitat 13

Table 12 Objective-based Provisions 16

Table 13 Outcome-based Provisions 19

Table 14 Stakeholder Engagement schedule for the Proposal 28

Table 15 Risks to terrestrial fauna and fauna habitat 35

Table 16 Black Cockatoo nesting trees subject to hold point 40

List of Figures

Figure 1 Proposal Locality and Development Envelope 4

1. Proposal Description

This Fauna and Fauna Habitat Environmental Management Plan (FFHEMP) has been prepared for the Electricity Networks Corporation (Western Power), to accompany the Clearing Permit Application of the Wangara to Neerabup Terminal 132 kilovolt (kV) Overhead Transmission Line project (the Proposal) under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). The Proposal is located 17.5 km north of Perth CBD in the City of Wanneroo. The Proposal is for the construction of a dual circuit 132 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Neerabup Terminal to intersect an existing transmission line (MUL-WGA 81) at the intersection of Ocean Reef Road and Wanneroo Road, Woodvale, a length of

approximately 23 kilometres (km) (

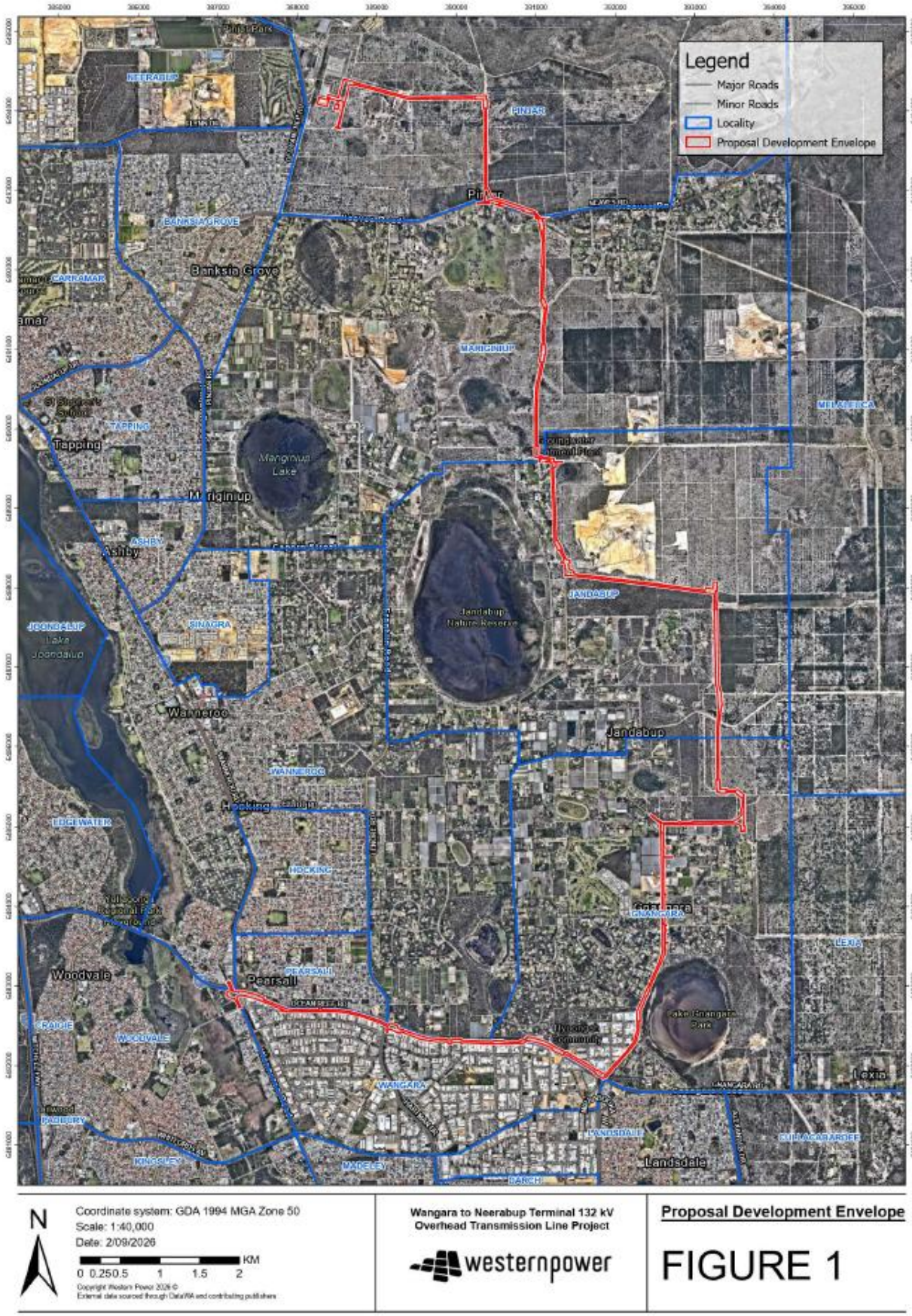


Figure 1).

Enabling works will occur along the proposed line route, involving the relocation and/or undergrounding of existing customer connections, distribution lines and utility assets to facilitate the construction and future operation of the new 132 kV transmission line.

The Western Australian Government's announcement to retire coal generation by 2030 requires the removal of constraints on existing connected generation and additional capacity to allow connection of new generators to the South West Interconnected System (SWIS). The Proposal is part of the SWIS Transmission Plan, which sets out the State Government's vision for Western Power's transmission network and builds on extensive modelling and system planning carried out in the Whole of System Plan 2020, the SWIS Demand Assessment: 2023 and 2024, and the SWIS Planning Update. These Plans are publicly available on the WA government website and Western Power website.

The Proposal forms a critical component of the Clean Energy Link (CEL) North program, designed to alleviate transmission constraints and facilitate integration of renewable energy sources into the SWIS and will create new circuits between Neerabup Terminal and the connecting zone substations to improve utilisation of the 330 kV and 132 kV networks in transferring electricity generated from the Mid-West to supply Perth's northern suburbs.

The Proposal consists of a 78 ha Proposal Development Envelope (PDE) and 75 ha Disturbance Footprint (DF) within the PDE, comprised of:

- 14 ha of native vegetation

Key elements of the Proposal are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Proposal content elements

Proposed element	Location	Maximum extent, capacity, or range
Physical elements		
The transmission line comprises the following physical components: • Transmission infrastructure (for the purposes of this referral 171 steel poles are assumed) • 132 kV conductors (dual circuit) • Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) • Permanent maintenance access track • Vegetation clearance zone	Within the Proposal Development Envelope.	A Proposal Development Envelope (PDE) of 78 hectares (ha). An Disturbance Footprint (DF) of 75 ha within the PDE, comprised of: • 14 ha of native vegetation
Construction elements		
Installation of pole foundations.	Within the Proposal Development Envelope.	Installation of pole foundations. Construction will take approximately <2years.
Operational elements		
Transmission infrastructure	Within the Proposal Development Envelope.	Operation and maintenance of transmission infrastructure
Rehabilitation		
Areas cleared for temporary construction activities will be identified and rehabilitated following the completion of construction.		
Commissioning		
Commissioning will include testing and assurance at the end of construction, these activities are included in the extent of construction elements.		
Decommissioning		

Proposed element	Location	Maximum extent, capacity, or range
Decommissioning is not anticipated within the life of the asset (>50 years). Prior to the end of design life, the transmission line and associated infrastructure will be reviewed to determine the ongoing needs of the network and whether assets will be removed, upgraded or replaced.		
Proposal timeline		
Proposal time	Maximum project life	Permanent Infrastructure (>50 years)
	Construction phase	<2 years
	Operations phase	>50 years (design life)
	Decommissioning phase	N/A

1.1 Proposal schedule

The planned schedule for Proposal implementation is outlined in Table 3.

Table 3 Schedule for Proposal implementation

Proposal aspect	Planned commencement date	Planned completion date
Construction	01/1/2027	31/12/2028
Operation	Service life of 50 years	Not Applicable
Decommissioning	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1.2 Key Environmental Factors

The State Terrestrial Fauna values addressed within the FFHEMP are:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (EN under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* [BC Act])
- Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda banksii*) (EN under the BC Act)
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (VU under the BC Act)
- Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (*Hesperocolletes douglasi*) (CR under the BC Act).

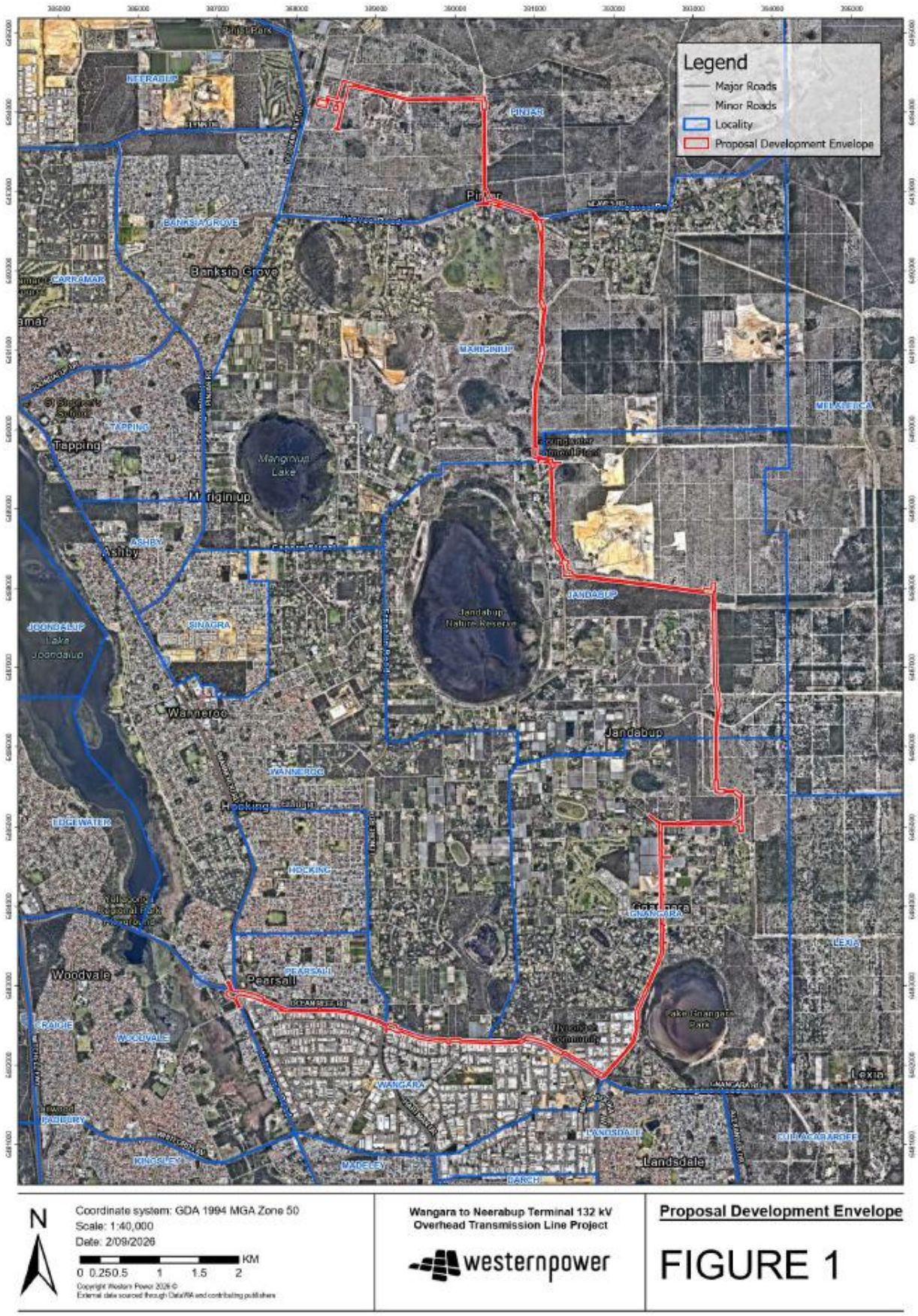


Figure 1 Proposal Locality and Development Envelope

2. Objectives and Outcomes

The Proposal will be implemented in accordance with the following environmental outcomes:

- Clearing of up to 14 ha fauna habitat
- Clearing of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat, comprising:
  - Up to 14 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo
  - Up to 14 ha of foraging habitat for Baudin's Cockatoo
  - Up 14 ha of foraging habitat for Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (FRTBC)
- Clearing of up to 1 suitable breeding tree (one hollow) and 52 potential nesting trees (no hollows) for Black Cockatoos
- Clearing of up to 14 ha of potential Black Cockatoo roosting habitat
- Clearing of up to 2.31 ha of potential habitat for Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (*Hesperocolletes douglasi*)
- No threatened fauna injury or mortality from vehicle strike and/ or entrapment

The Proposal will be implemented in accordance with the following environmental objectives:

- Minimise indirect impacts to fauna habitat quality from the introduction and/or spread of weeds and disease (such as dieback), fragmentation and fire.

2.1 Exclusions

Indirect impacts that are expected to be low risk, and can be mitigated using standard management practices, have not been considered as part of the FFHEMP. Indirect impacts include, but are not limited to, disturbance to fauna due to light, noise, dust and vibration emissions from construction activities and habitat degradation from edge effects such as, weeds and *Phytophthora* dieback. The risk of these indirect impacts to fauna and fauna habitat will be mitigated via management measures detailed in the following management plans:

- A Proposal specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be developed by the Principal Contractor (PC) and provided to Western Power prior to commencement of construction works.
- The Clean Energy Link Neerabup-Wangara *Phytophthora* Dieback Management Plan, developed by Glevan Consulting (2026) based on the *Phytophthora* Dieback Occurrence Report undertaken for this Proposal (Glevan Consulting, 2026).
- A fire control and communications management plan, including emergency response and evacuation procedures, shall be prepared and implemented by the PC in consultation with Western Power.

3. Environmental management plan components

Western Power has a corporate Health, Safety and Environment Management System to manage their activities in a sustainable manner, having regard to their workforce, communities and the environment. Western Power acknowledges the preservation of our environment is a key issue. Western Power has undertaken a rigorous assessment to identify and implement all opportunities where the company's impact on the environment can be reduced.

3.1 Roles and responsibilities

The Principal Contractor (PC), and all Western Power employees (WP) involved with the construction of the Proposal, must conform to this FFHEMP.

The PC is required to submit a Contractor's Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) developed in accordance with the commitments included in this FFHEMP, prior to commencing any construction work. All personnel on the project will be responsible for environmental management. All construction personnel working on the Proposal are required to undergo an environmental management induction and training to inform them of the environmental risks associated with the construction of the Proposal and to educate personnel of their responsibilities to minimise environmental risks, in line with environmental legislation.

Western Power personnel

Responsibilities of Western Power personnel are outlined below:

- Overall responsibility for administration of the contract regarding all environmental and land management issues for line removal and new line installation.
- Advising the PC regarding implementation of the FFHEMP
- Monitoring, inspection and audit during clearing and construction
- Actively identifying environmental issues as they arise
- Investigation of environmental incidents
- Liaison with government authorities and any regulatory reporting.

Specialised Consultants

Specialised Consultants may be hired by the PC or WP throughout the construction period to undertake various functions, including auditing of FFHEMP compliance.

Principal Contractor

The PC is responsible for environmental and land matters related to vegetation clearing and construction of the Proposal. The PC must comply with the FFHEMP in carrying out their activities.

3.2 Communication

Environmental information will be communicated to Western Power staff and contractors via the following means:

- Site inductions
- Toolbox meetings
- Training
- Pre-start meetings

- On-site notice boards
- Environmental Bulletins
- Incident investigations and reporting.

Western Power has engaged with government departments, local government and neighbouring residents during the design and planning stages of the Proposal and will continue to consult as the Proposal develops.

3.3 Environmental awareness training and inductions

The PC will ensure all personnel, including contractors, complete a site induction. The induction will include an environmental component to address the following:

- Requirements of relevant environmental management documentation
- Significant environmental values to be protected
- Control strategies for the management of environmental risk in day-to-day activities
- Roles and responsibilities for implementing management, monitoring and reporting for environmental factors
- Applicable legislative responsibilities and requirements associated with non-compliance
- Where applicable, spill response and fire and emergency response training.

The PC will retain records of personnel and subcontractor training and inductions within a training register.

3.4 Reporting

3.4.1 Environmental incidents/ non-compliances

Western Power's procedure for incident/ near miss/ occurrence of non-compliance is as follows:

- Raise an incident report (within 60 minutes of incident occurring).
- All work activities directly causing an environmental incident, including any breach of the FFHEMP, are to cease upon identification of the incident, and shall not recommence until correct work procedures adopted.
- All necessary corrective actions are to be implemented.
- Where appropriate, remedial action will be taken to minimise any impacts of the Proposal on the environment (e.g. eradication of weeds introduced by construction or maintenance activities).
- Following the Proposal completion, an audit will assess EMP compliance.
- Significant incidents will be reported to DWER and/or DCCEEW, as required and in accordance with associated statutory approvals.

3.4.2 Compliance reporting and inspections

Western Power will undertake reporting in accordance with regulatory and legislative requirements. It is expected the Proposal will operate in accordance with the EP Act (Part V) and EPBC Act approvals, which will specify annual environmental and compliance reporting requirements. At a minimum, an annual compliance report for the FFHEMP will be submitted by Western Power.

A pre-construction inspection, particularly in significant environmental areas, will be conducted by the PC to assess site conditions prior to the commencement of the works.

The PC will submit a monthly environmental compliance report, in accordance with a Western Power template, providing an overview of compliance with the management targets and outcomes of this plan. Supporting evidence of compliance and/or non-compliance must be provided.

4. Potential Environmental Impacts and Risks

4.1 Surveys

Multiple biological surveys have been completed for the various design iterations and alignments during the planning phase of the Proposal. These surveys have been classified as either primary or secondary surveys:

- Primary surveys being those conducted to the Detailed level, within the appropriate season and in accordance with EPA technical guidance
- Secondary surveys being supplemental, out of season and/or Reconnaissance level surveys that only include portions of the PDE

A summary of these surveys is provided in Table 4.

The survey that has been used to inform the environmental impact assessment for the Proposal is the 2025 Eco Logical (ELA) biological survey which included a Detailed flora and vegetation survey, basic fauna survey, targeted flora survey and targeted black cockatoo habitat assessment. This survey presents the most recent and comprehensive assessment of the PDE, was completed within the appropriate season, in accordance with EPA Technical guidance and included a review of the previous reports completed for the Proposal as part of the desktop assessment. Supplementary data from AECOM (2024) has been used where relevant, such as for Threatened and Priority flora records, introduced species records and LOO assessments.

A portion of the PDE associated with the Neerabup Terminal (1.55 ha) was not included within the ELA survey area. The AECOM 2024 survey data (Table 4) has been used to inform the environmental values for this area..

Data from secondary surveys has been included where it adds to the results of the ELA survey. Where data in secondary surveys contradict results of the ELA survey, in the context of significant environmental values such as classification of Threatened Ecological Communities, species identification and Black Cockatoo habitat assessments, the data in the ELA survey has been taken as the more accurate. This is due to secondary surveys being only Reconnaissance level and/or undertaken for the purposes of informing future survey requirements.

There is a 1.58 ha gap within the PDE that has not been surveyed. Data for these areas has been inferred using a combination of the existing data from AECOM (2024) and ELA (2026) and review of aerial imagery.

Table 4 Fauna surveys completed for the Proposal

Survey	Scope	Total area surveyed
Primary Surveys		
Ecological Assessment of the Wangara to Neerabup 132 kV Transmission Line Project, Eco Logical Australia 2026	A single season Basic fauna survey for the defined linear corridor for the Proposal was undertaken in accordance the EPA (2020b) *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment.* A Targeted black cockatoo habitat assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo, and the Forest Red-tailed Black cockatoo* (DAWE 2022). Consideration was also given to the *Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened birds* (DEWHA 2010).	273.3 ha
Clean Energy Link Swan Coastal Plain Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment, AECOM 2024	A single season (spring) Basic Fauna Survey was conducted in accordance with the EPA (2020b) *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment.*	204.98 ha
NREP 1-NT-NBT 330 kV Line Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment, AECOM 2023	A single season (spring) Basic Fauna Survey was conducted for the linear corridor of the NT-NBT 330 kV line project. This project has an overlapping area with the Proposal associated with Neerabup Terminal. Survey data from this survey has been used to address a gap area in the ELA (2026) survey of 0.05 ha. The AECOM (2023) survey was conducted in accordance with the EPA (2020b) *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment.*	576 ha
NBT-WGA 132 kV Line Project – Short Range Endemic Invertebrate Fauna Impact Assessment Technical Memorandum, Invertebrate Solutions 2026b	A technical memorandum assessing the Proposal's impacts to five key conservation significant and SRE species identified during the desktop assessment. The memorandum was informed by a targeted field survey completed in April 2026 (report still pending finalisation). Detailed information was provided to Invertebrate Solutions to inform the impact assessment, including a PDE and fauna habitat mapping. The fauna habitat mapping provided to Invertebrate Solutions was a consolidated dataset of SLR (2025) and AECOM (2024) habitat mapping, as the ELA (2026) survey results were not available at the of commissioning the works. The suitable habitat mapped by Invertebrate Solutions has been cross-referenced against ELA (2026) habitat mapping to allow for consistency in discussing impacts in this ERD	68.16 ha
Secondary Surveys		
Neerabup Terminal Transmission Corridor Preliminary Flora and Vegetation, Fauna and Black Cockatoo Surveys, SLR 2026	A supplementary single phase (summer) Basic fauna survey, and Black Cockatoo habitat assessment was undertaken in areas outside the AECOM 2024 survey area	121.27 ha

Survey	Scope	Total area surveyed
Short Range Endemic Invertebrate Assessment of NBT-WGA 132 kV Line, Invertebrate Solutions 2026a	A desktop assessment for short range endemic (SRE) and conservation significant invertebrate fauna was undertaken within the PDE to provide supporting information.	NA

4.1.1 Fauna diversity

A total of 90 conservation significant fauna species were identified from the desktop assessment. Previous records of four conservation significant fauna species were identified within the survey area:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*, listed as EN under the BC Act)
- Red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis*, listed as MI under the BC Act)
- Black-striped snake (*Neelaps calonotos,* listed as P3 by DBCA)
- Quenda (*Isodon fusciventer*, listed as P4 by DBCA).

The pre-survey LOO was downgraded for both the Red-necked stint and Black-striped snake. The Red-necked stint was considered Unlikely to occur based on assessment of aerial imagery indicating suitable habitat to be unavailable. The Black-striped snake was downgraded to Potential to occur due to the records of the species being from 1976 (ELA, 2026).

The pre-survey LOO concluded that three conservation significant species were Likely to occur within the survey area and four had the Potential to occur:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*, listed as EN under the BC Act) - Likely
- Quenda (*Isodon fusciventer*, listed as P4 by DBCA) – Likely
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (FRTBC) (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*, listed as VU and BC Act) – Likely
- Rainbow Bee eater (*Merops orantus*, listed as Migratory under the BC Act - Potential
- Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*, listed as OS under the BC Act) - Potential
- Black-striped snake (*Neelaps calonotos,* listed as P3 by DBCA) - Potential
- Western brush wallaby (*Notamacropus Irma*, listed as P4 by DBCA) - Potential

The remaining 83 species were considered unlikely to occur.

A total of 34 vertebrate fauna species were recorded during the field survey completed by ELA (2026), comprised of 28 birds, four mammals and two reptiles. Of the 34 species recorded, 29 were native and five were introduced.

Three conservation significant fauna species were recorded during the ELA (2026) field survey:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo – observed flying overhead and perching in a Flooded gum
- FRTBC – observed flying overhead
- Rainbow bee-eater – observed flying overhead

All four of the conservation significant fauna species assessed as having a Potential or Likely pre-survey LOO were considered to still have a Potential LOO post-survey (ELA, 2026).

The results of opportunistic fauna records from the AECOM (2024) and SLR (2025) surveys also recorded observations of Carnaby's Cockatoo and FRTBC. In addition, both of these surveys recorded evidence of the Quenda. No other conservation significant fauna were identified during the field surveys conducted by AECOM (2024) and SLR (2025).

4.1.2 Fauna Habitat

A total of 10 fauna habitat types were identified and mapped by ELA (2026) within the PDE and IA. Mixed open woodlands and shrubland habitat type was the most common within the PDE (ELA, 2026).

The Proposal's direct impacts to fauna habitat types are detailed in Table 5. Where fauna habitat type has been inferred, the inferred area value is included in brackets following the value of the surveyed extent.

Table 5 Fauna habitat types

Habitat Type	Extent within the DF (ha)
Banksia woodland	0.04
Banksia woodland with emergent trees	0.39 (0.05)
Mixed open shrublands on sand	0.05
Mixed open woodlands and shrublands	112.14 (0.56)
Adenanthos / Plantation	1.3
Trees over cleared	0.05
Total	**14**

4.1.3 Black Cockatoos

A total of 14 ha of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat was mapped within the Proposal's IA. The Proposal presents the following impacts to the foraging habitat for the three species of Black Cockatoo (Table 6):

- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo – 14 ha ranging from a foraging quality score of 4 (Moderate) to 6 (Moderate)
- Baudin's Black Cockatoo – 14 ha ranging from a foraging quality score of 2 (Low) to 5 (Moderate)
- FRTBC – 14 ha ranging from a foraging quality score of 2 (Low) to 5 (Moderate)

A detailed breakdown of the extent of impacts to each mapped foraging quality is provided in Table 6.

Table 6 Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

Foraging Habitat Quality	Carnaby's Cockatoo	Baudin's Cockatoo	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
	DF (ha)	DF (ha)	DF (ha)
6: Moderate	1.7	0	0
5: Moderate	0	0.4	0.4
4: Moderate	12.2	12.2	0
3: Low to Moderate	0	0	0
2: Low	0	1.3	13.5
1: Negligible	0	0	0
Total (ha) (excluding 0: Nil)	**14**	**14**	**14**

A total of 52 potential nesting trees and one suitable breeding tree (Table 7) were recorded within the PDE during the ELA (2026), AECOM (2024) and SLR (2025) Black Cockatoo habitat assessments. All 53 trees are proposed to be cleared as part of the implementation of the Proposal due to the height of the mature trees

breaching the minimum electrical clearance required to be maintained in order to safely operate the transmission line.

Table 7 Details of suitable breeding tree

Tree species	DBH (mm)	Latitude (GDA94)	Longitude (GDA94)	Observations
Introduced Eucalypt	875	-31.7841754	115.8636531	Potential hollow approx. 4.5 m above ground, chew marks visible around the rim

No known roosting sites or roosting activity were recorded within the PDE or IA, however there are numerous records of confirmed roosting sites within 12 km of the PDE. ELA (2026) identified fauna habitat types that were considered potential roosting habitat for all three Black Cockatoo species. Table 8 details the direct impacts to roosting habitat from the implementation of the Proposal. The total figure has been rounded up accounting for overlapping areas of native regrowth within ex-plantation areas.

Table 8 Potential roosting habitat

Habitat Type	Extent within the DF (ha)
Banksia woodland / Banksia woodland with emergent trees	0.43
Mixed open woodlands and shrublands	12.19
Adenanthos Plantation	1.30
Total	**14**

4.1.4 Douglas' Broad-headed bee

The Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR under the BC Act) was previously known only from Rottnest Island where it was presumed extinct until 2015 when an extant specimen was recorded near Pinjar (less than 10 km from the PDE). This species is considered to have a High LOO due to potential habitat occurring within or adjacent to the PDE and consideration of the DCCEEW distribution modelling (Invertebrate Solutions, 2026).

A targeted field survey for the bee species was undertaken during March-April 2026 and did not record the species. Suitable habitat for the species was identified within the PDE, represented by Mixed open woodlands and shrublands within the northernmost section of the PDE. However, the species was considered to have a low LOO post-survey with the most likely suitable habitat for the species being the undisturbed Banksia woodland adjacent to the Proposal.

The Proposal will directly impact 2.31 ha of potential habitat for the Douglas' Broad Headed Bee, 2 ha of which has been mapped in Degraded condition and 0.31 ha in Good condition (Table 9).

Table 9 Direct impacts to Douglas' Broad-headed Bee habitat

Habitat Type	Extent within the PDE (ha)	Extent within the IA (ha)
Mixed open woodlands and shrublands	2.31	2.31
Banksia woodlands with emergent trees	0.09	0.00

4.2 Proposal Impacts

Potential direct impacts to Terrestrial Fauna values from the Proposal include:

- Clearing of up to **14 ha** fauna habitat
- Clearing of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat, comprising:

  - Up to 14 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo
  - Up to 14 ha of foraging habitat for Baudin's Cockatoo
  - Up 14 ha of foraging habitat for FRTBC
- Clearing of up to 1 suitable breeding tree (one hollow) and 52 potential nesting trees (no hollows) for Black Cockatoos
- Clearing of up to 14 ha of potential Black Cockatoo roosting habitat
- Clearing of up to 2.31 ha of potential habitat for Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (*Hesperocolletes douglasi*)
- Fauna injury or mortality from vehicle strike and/ or entrapment.

Potential indirect impacts to Terrestrial Fauna values from the Proposal include:

- Habitat degradation from edge effects, and introduction/spread of weeds and disease (such as dieback)
- Attraction of feral animals
- Disturbance of fauna due to light, noise and vibration from construction activities
- Loss of habitat due to accidental fires.

5. Environment Management Measures

A risk assessment for the potential impacts of the Proposal to terrestrial fauna has been completed to inform the objective and outcome-based provisions. The risk assessment is provided in Appendix A.

The objective-based and outcome-based provisions in this FFHEMP should be read in conjunction with those detailed in the Proposal Flora and Vegetation EMP.

5.1 Objective-based provisions

Objective-based provisions have been developed for the Proposal aimed at avoiding and minimising the Proposal's impacts to flora and vegetation. The management targets and actions have been developed on a risk-based approach.

Table 10 outlines the objective-based provisions and response actions for the construction and operation of the Proposal.

5.2 Outcome-based provisions

Outcome-based provisions have been developed to achieve the environmental outcomes expected for the Fauna and Fauna Habitat during construction and operation of the Proposal. Trigger criteria are indicators selected for monitoring, to provide a warning, that if exceeded, the desired outcome may not be achieved. Threshold criteria are indicators selected to represent the limit of acceptable impact, beyond which the environmental outcome is not met and a significant impact on the environment is likely (EPA, 2024).

Table 11 outlines the outcomes-based provisions and response actions for construction and operation of the Proposal.

Table 10 Objective-based Provisions

Environmental Values	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Objective:	*To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained*				
Key environmental values:	Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct and indirect impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal				
Management target	**Management actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Management target 1: Minimise impacts of clearing activities to fauna and fauna habitat.	**Management action 1.1:** All personnel are required to complete an environmental induction prior to commencing any works for the Proposal. The induction is to include discussion of the environmental values present and responsibility of employees in avoiding and minimising impacts to these values.	– Review of employee training records	Quarterly during: – Construction – Operations	Principal Contractor Western Power	– Monthly Contractor compliance report to be submitted to Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	Management action 1.2: Black Cockatoo potential nesting trees within the PDE are to be marked with flagging tape prior to the commencement of any clearing activities to clearly indicate which trees are to be retained and which are authorised to be cleared.	– Pre-clearance inspections of clearing areas	As required during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.3: Clearing area boundaries to be demarcated with flagging tape by a qualified surveyor prior to clearing.	– Pre-clearance inspection of clearing areas.	As required during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.4: All clearing areas are to be subject to a pre-clearance inspection and post-clearing inspection completed by an Environmental Specialist to verify clearing requirements have been adhered to.	– Pre-clearance inspections – Post-clearance inspections	As required during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.5: A pre-clearance fauna survey for Black Cockatoos must be completed by a qualified terrestrial fauna ecologist for any clearing of breeding habitat within one week prior to clearing commencing. If Black Cockatoos are identified during the pre-clearance survey as utilising the habitat for breeding, the following actions are to be undertaken: – Establish 10 m buffer avoidance site around the identified breeding habitat – No clearing is to occur of the established buffer site until it is confirmed by a qualified terrestrial fauna ecologist that the habitat is no longer being utilised by the threatened fauna for breeding and signed off by the Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist.	– Pre-clearance fauna survey inspection of clearing areas.	As required during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.6 Within one week prior to clearing, the suitable breeding tree is to be inspected by a qualified terrestrial ecologist to confirm that the hollow is not being used by Black Cockatoos (note typical breeding period July-Dec). If the hollow is found to be in use by Black Cockatoos clearing of the tree is not permitted, and the following actions will be undertaken: – Establish 10 m buffer avoidance site around the identified breeding tree – No clearing is to occur within the established buffer site until it is confirmed by a qualified terrestrial fauna ecologist that the tree is no longer being utilised by the threatened fauna for breeding and signed off by Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist.	– Pre-clearance hollow inspection of suitable breeding tree	Once prior to clearing during: Construction	Principal Contractor	

Environmental Values	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Objective:	***To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained***				
Key environmental values:	**Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat**				
Key impacts and risks:	**Potential direct and indirect impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Management target	**Management actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	Management action 1.7: A fauna spotter is to be present during clearing of fauna habitat. The fauna spotter has the authority to stop works if threatened fauna species, including significant invertebrate species, are identified during clearing works and to attempt to usher the animal outside of the clearing area. Where a fauna will not move out of the clearing area of its own accord, either of the following actions can be undertaken: – Establish an avoidance buffer with a minimum 10 m radius around the identified fauna. Clearing cannot occur within the established avoidance buffer until the fauna spotter confirms the identified individual has left the clearing footprint. – If appropriate DBCA permits have been obtained, the authorised personnel can relocate the fauna outside of the clearing footprint, in accordance with permit/ licence requirements.	– Pre-clearance inspections – Fauna sighting register completed by Fauna Spotter during clearing. – Records of any relocated fauna are to be kept in accordance with relevant permit/licence requirements.	Monthly review of pre-clearance inspections and clearing register during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.8: A hold point is to be put in place prior to clearing the 20 Black Cockatoo nesting trees detailed in Appendix C Table 14. Each tree is to be risk assessed prior to clearing to determine whether the tree presents a significant fall risk that will impact on the safe operation of the transmission line. Where it is determined that the risk is low, the nesting tree must be retained. If a nesting tree is confirmed to be required to be cleared, the risk assessment must be submitted to Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist for review and sign off a minimum of 15 business days prior to the planned clearing date.	– Pre-clearance risk assessment of nesting trees	As required, prior to clearing during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	– Submission of technical memorandum to Western Power detailing the results of the risk assessment of fall risk of nesting tree to the safe operation of the transmission line – Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power and DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Management target 2: Minimise risk of injury and/or death of threatened fauna species as a result of Proposal activities.	**Management action 2.1:** Establish speed limits on access tracks appropriate for locations and commensurate with fauna strike risk.	– Induction/ training. – Incident register for fauna strikes. – Proposal Traffic Management Plan	Proposal TMP submitted to Western Power once during: – Pre-construction Monthly review of incident register during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power and DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	Management action 2.2: All open excavations and/or trenches are to be covered or fitted with appropriate fauna egress where they are to be left open for a period greater than 24 hours.	– Twice daily inspections of open excavations/trenches (am/pm)	Daily, as required, during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 2.3: All holes, excavations and/or trenches are to be covered or backfilled as soon as practicable upon the completion of construction works.	– Post-construction inspection	Once during: Post construction	Principal Contractor	
Management target 3: No increase in feral predator populations as a result of construction and operation of the Proposal.	**Management action 3.1:** Domestic pets will not be allowed in work areas or surrounding bushland.	– Induction/ training.	As required during: – Pre-Construction – Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	Management action 3.2:	– Induction/ training.	Weekly during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	

Environmental Values	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Objective:	***To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained***				
Key environmental values:	**Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat**				
Key impacts and risks:	**Potential direct and indirect impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Management target	**Management actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	All construction food wastes stored in containers with secured lids and disposed off-site at a licensed waste facility.	– Weekly inspections of active work areas to visually check waste management.			
Management target 4: Minimise as far as practicable indirect impacts to critical threatened fauna habitat through introduction of Declared weeds and WONS or disease (*Phytophthora* dieback) into the PDE.	**Management action 4.1:** Implement CEMP and Hygiene Management Plan (HMP)	– As per CEMP and HMP	As per CEMP and HMP	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power and DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Management target 5: No fires occur within the DE as a result of construction and operation of the Proposal.	**Management action 5.1:** Prior to commencement of construction a fire control and communications management plan will be prepared by the PC in consultation with Western Power. This will include emergency response and evacuation procedures.	– Review of the fire control and communications management plan and emergency response and evacuation procedures.	Once during: – Pre-construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	Management action 5.2: Fire Danger Ratings (Moderate, High, Extreme, Catastrophic) issued by the Bureau of Meteorology shall be monitored and complied with. "Total Fire Ban" days will be checked on a regular basis.	– Daily checks of fire risk ratings, DFES and Local Government warnings and restrictions.	Daily during: – Construction As required during: – Operations	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 5.3: It is the responsibility of the PC to organise all appropriate permits needed to undertake hot works as per Western Power Fire Precautions Work Instruction.	– Monitoring of as per the Western Power Fire Precautions Work Instruction.	As per the Western Power Fire Precautions Work Instruction during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 5.4: All vehicles must be fitted with fire-fighting equipment consistent with Western Power's Fire Precautions Work Instruction.	– Fire-fighting equipment and water cart condition and location to be assessed during safety inspections (monthly during operations). – Maintenance and servicing of firefighting equipment in line with manufacturer specifications	Monthly safety inspections during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	
Management target 6: Minimise risk of degradation of fauna habitat quality from construction activities	**Management action 6.1:** Active work areas are to contain surface runoff controls to manage the risk of increased sedimentation impacting fauna habitat quality	– Weekly inspections of active work areas to visually check for presence of controls	Weekly during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	Management action 6.2: Ensure hydrocarbons and hazardous chemicals are appropriately stored within bunded containers and located a minimum of 100 m from any mapped watercourses and/or wetlands	– Weekly inspections of active work areas to visually check for presence of controls	Weekly during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	

Table 11 Outcome-based Provisions

Environmental values:	**Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)**				
Outcome:	**To avoid or minimise direct impacts to terrestrial fauna species, with impacts managed throughout clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Key environmental values:	**Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat**				
Key impacts and risks:	**Potential direct impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Trigger criterion 1A: Total clearing area of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 12.6 ha (90% of total approved clearing area)	**Trigger level action 1A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas. – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 1. – Prepare a memorandum outline result of the review for submission to Western Power as part of the monthly compliance report. The following response actions may be implemented: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries. Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 1B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 1A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation.	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 1A:** – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register – Fortnightly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat.	As per Monitoring column during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 1B: Total clearing area of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 14 ha (100% of total approved clearing area)	**Trigger level action 1B:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated): – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas. – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries. – PC is to provide written notification to Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist by Close of Business on the day Trigger 1B is identified. The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines.	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 1B:** – Weekly review of Clearing Register – Weekly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat.			
Threshold criterion 1: Total clearing area of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat is greater than 14 ha	**Threshold contingency action 1:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist. – Survey the extent of the exceedance impact area within 48 hours of threshold identification. – Review Clearing Register and validate extent of current cleared areas within 48 hours of threshold identification. – Conduct an investigation into cause of exceedance and implement any remedial actions identified during course of investigation.	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat and associated clearing boundaries.	As per Monitoring column during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	– Contractor is to notify Western Power of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via Western Power Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL Western Power). – Contractor is to provide Western Power with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification. – RMP developed, or relevant existing plan updated and approved by Western Power within one month of threshold identification. – Notification to external regulatory bodies (DWER) will be done in accordance with the

Environmental values:	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Outcome:	To avoid or minimise direct impacts to terrestrial fauna species, with impacts managed throughout clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	– Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification. – Develop revegetation plan for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation management plan (RMP) within one month of threshold identification. The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape. – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines.				conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised, by Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 2A: Total clearing area of Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 12.6 ha (90% of total approved clearing area)	**Trigger level action 2A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas. – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 1. – Prepare a memorandum outline result of the review for submission to Western Power as part of the monthly compliance report. The following response actions may be implemented: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries. Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 2B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 2A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation.	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 2A:** – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register – Fortnightly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat.	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 2B: Total clearing area of Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 14 ha (100% of total approved clearing area)	**Trigger level action 2B:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated): – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas. – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries. – PC is to provide written notification to Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist. by Close of Business on the day Trigger 2B is identified. The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines.	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 2B:** – Weekly review of Clearing Register – Weekly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat.			
Threshold criterion 2: Total clearing area of Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat is greater than 14 ha	**Threshold contingency action 2:** The following contingency actions will be implemented:	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat and associated clearing boundaries.	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Contractor is to notify Western Power of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via Western Power Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL Western Power).

Environmental values:	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Outcome:	To avoid or minimise direct impacts to terrestrial fauna species, with impacts managed throughout clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	– All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist. – Survey the extent of the exceedance impact area within 48 hours of threshold identification. – Review Clearing Register and validate extent of current cleared areas within 48 hours of threshold identification. – Conduct an investigation into cause of exceedance and implement any remedial actions identified during course of investigation. – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification. – Develop revegetation plan for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation management plan (RMP) within one month of threshold identification. The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape. – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines.				– Contractor is to provide Western Power with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification. – RMP developed, or relevant existing plan updated and approved by Western Power within one month of threshold identification. – Notification to external regulatory bodies (DWER) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised, by Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 3A: Total clearing area of FRTBC foraging habitat is equal to 12.6 ha (90% of total approved clearing area)	**Trigger level action 3A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas. – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 1. – Prepare a memorandum outline result of the review for submission to Western Power as part of the monthly compliance report. The following response actions may be implemented: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries. Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 3B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 3A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation.	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 3A:** – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register – Fortnightly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat.	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 3B: Total clearing area of FRTBC foraging habitat is equal to 14 ha (100% of total approved clearing area)	**Trigger level action 3B:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated): – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas. – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries.	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 3B:** – Weekly review of Clearing Register – Weekly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat.			

Environmental values:	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Outcome:	**To avoid or minimise direct impacts to terrestrial fauna species, with impacts managed throughout clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Key environmental values:	**Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat**				
Key impacts and risks:	**Potential direct impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	– PC is to provide written notification to Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist by Close of Business on the day Trigger 3B is identified. The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines.				
Threshold criterion 3: Total clearing area of FRTBC foraging habitat is greater than 14 ha	**Threshold contingency action 3:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist. – Survey the extent of the exceedance impact area within 48 hours of threshold identification. – Review Clearing Register and validate extent of current cleared areas within 48 hours of threshold identification. – Conduct an investigation into cause of exceedance and implement any remedial actions identified during course of investigation. – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification. – Develop revegetation plan for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation management plan (RMP) within one month of threshold identification. The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape. – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines.	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat and associated clearing boundaries.	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Contractor is to notify Western Power of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via Western Power Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL Western Power). – Contractor is to provide Western Power with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification. – RMP developed, or relevant existing plan updated and approved by Western Power within one month of threshold identification. – Notification to external regulatory bodies (DWER) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised, by Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 4A: Total clearing area of Douglas Broad-headed bee habitat is equal to 2.10 ha (90% of total approved clearing area)	**Trigger level action 4A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas. – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 4. – Prepare a memorandum outline result of the review for submission to Western Power as part of the monthly compliance report. The following response actions may be implemented: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries. Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 4B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 4A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation.	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 4A:** – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register – Fortnightly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Douglas Broad-headed bee habitat.	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 4B: Total clearing area of Douglas Broad-headed bee habitat is	**Trigger level action 4B:**	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 4B:**			

Environmental values:	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Outcome:	**To avoid or minimise direct impacts to terrestrial fauna species, with impacts managed throughout clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Key environmental values:	**Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat**				
Key impacts and risks:	**Potential direct impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
equal to 2.31 ha (100% of total approved clearing area)	The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated): – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas. – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries. – PC is to provide written notification to Western Power by Close of Business on the day Trigger 4B is identified. The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines.	– Weekly review of Clearing Register – Weekly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Douglas Broad-headed bee habitat.			
Threshold criterion 4: Total clearing area of Douglas Broad-headed bee habitat is greater than 2.31 ha	**Threshold contingency action 4:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from Western Power. Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist – Survey the extent of the exceedance impact area within 48 hours of threshold identification. – Review Clearing Register and validate extent of current cleared areas within 48 hours of threshold identification. – Conduct an investigation into cause of exceedance and implement any remedial actions identified during course of investigation. – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification. – Develop revegetation plan for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation management plan (RMP) within one month of threshold identification. The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape. – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines.	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within Douglas Broad-headed bee habitat and associated clearing boundaries.	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Contractor is to notify Western Power of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via Western Power Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL Western Power). – Contractor is to provide Western Power with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification. – RMP developed, or relevant existing plan updated and approved by Western Power within one month of threshold identification. – Notification to external regulatory bodies (DWER) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised, by Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Threshold criterion 5: More than one suitable nesting tree for Black Cockatoos is cleared.	**Threshold contingency action 5:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from Western Power Senior Assessment and Approvals Specialist. – Survey the extent of the impact area within 48 hours of threshold identification. – Conduct an investigation into cause of incident and implement any remedial actions identified during course of investigation.	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat and demarcation of potential nesting trees.	As per Monitoring column during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	– Contractor is to notify Western Power of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via Western Power Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL Western Power). – Contractor is to provide Western Power with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification.

Environmental values:	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Outcome:	To avoid or minimise direct impacts to terrestrial fauna species, with impacts managed throughout clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	– Review any future planned clearing to confirm no additional suitable nesting trees will be impacted. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification. – Consider requirement for installation of ANHs, to be managed via an RMP within one month of threshold identification. The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for potential breeding trees in lieu of flagging tape.				– RMP developed, or relevant existing plan updated and approved by Western Power within one month of threshold identification. – Notification to external regulatory bodies (DWER) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised, by Western Power. – Annual reporting by Western Power to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Threshold criterion 6: Death of threatened fauna species as a result of Proposal activities	**Threshold contingency action 6:** The following contingency actions will be undertaken: – Record environmental incident and report via the Western Power Incident Hotline. – Investigate cause of incident and implement any actions identified during the course of the investigation. The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Review of Proposal Traffic Management Plan and speed limits. – Update environmental training of personnel.	– Monthly review of fauna sightings register.	Monthly during: – Construction	Principal Contractor	– Contractor is to notify Western Power of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via Western Power Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL Western Power). – Contractor is to provide Western Power with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification. – Notification to external regulatory bodies (DWER) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. Annual reporting to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.

Environmental values:	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Outcome:	**To avoid or minimise direct impacts to terrestrial fauna species, with impacts managed throughout clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Key environmental values:	**Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat**				
Key impacts and risks:	**Potential direct impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Trigger criterion 7: Weed abundance and diversity within critical habitat for threatened fauna is greater than 10 % of levels recorded during the biological survey (ELA, 2026) for the PDE in the post-construction weed survey report.	**Trigger level action 7:** The following response actions will be implemented within six months of trigger identification: – Implement weed control program for the critical habitat for threatened fauna. The control program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the contiguous patch of vegetation within the PDE. – Establish ongoing monitoring program within the critical habitat for threatened fauna where weeds are detected, as advised by a suitably qualified botanist. The monitoring program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the contiguous patch of vegetation within the PDE.	– Monitoring of weed abundance and diversity levels. Data obtained will be compared to baseline data from ELA 2026 and AECOM 2024 survey. – Weed control program implemented, targeting weeds identified during monitoring program. Control method implemented will be species specific and include chemical control and physical removal.	Weed control program undertaken annually until monitoring indicates weed abundance and diversity levels are within 10 % of levels recorded during the biological survey (ELA, 2026 and AECOM, 2024) for the PDE for five consecutive years. Weed monitoring program undertaken annually, prior to control program to inform the scope of the weed control required. Post-construction: – Annually during the approval conditions period	Western Power, Principal Contractor	– Post-construction weed survey report to be completed within 6 months following completion of construction and supplied by PC to WP within 30 days of receipt of survey results. – Annual weed control and monitoring report. Report is to include analysis of any change in the abundance and diversity of weeds present compared to baseline levels and provide recommendations for any required changes to the weed control program (frequency, methodology and extent). – Annual reporting by WP to DWER as part of approval conditions.

Environmental values:	Significant Fauna: Carnaby's Cockatoo (EN), Baudin's Cockatoo (EN), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (VU) and Douglas' Broad-headed Bee (CR)				
Outcome:	**To avoid or minimise direct impacts to terrestrial fauna species, with impacts managed throughout clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Key environmental values:	**Significant fauna species and critical fauna habitat**				
Key impacts and risks:	**Potential direct impacts to Significant fauna and critical fauna habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Proposal**				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Threshold criterion 8: Detection of a Declared Pests or WONS which were not recorded during the biological survey (ELA, 2026 and AECOM, 2024) within critical fauna habitat in the post-construction weed survey report.	**Threshold contingency action 8:** The following contingency actions will be implemented within six months of threshold identification: – Undertaken a targeted weed survey to determine the extent of the identified WONS/ DP within the PDE. – Implement targeted chemical weed control program for identified Declared Pest and/ or WONs. The control program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the infestation, as informed by a targeted weed survey. – Establish ongoing monitoring program within critical fauna habitat where Declared Pests and/ or WONS are detected, as advised by a suitably qualified botanist. The monitoring program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the contiguous patch of vegetation within the PDE.	– Monitoring of mapped PEC areas within the PDE of weed abundance and diversity levels. – Weed control program implemented within contiguous extent of critical fauna habitat areas within the PDE, targeting weeds identified during monitoring program. Control method implemented will be species specific, and include chemical control and physical removal.	Weed control program undertaken annually until monitoring indicates weed abundance and diversity levels are within 10 % of levels recorded during the biological survey (ELA, 2026 and AECOM, 2024) for the PDE for five consecutive years. Weed monitoring program undertaken annually, prior to control program to inform the scope of the weed control required. Post-construction and Operations.	Western Power, Principal Contractor	– Post-construction weed survey to be completed within 6 months following completion of construction and report supplied by PC to WP within 30 days of receipt of survey results. – Contractor is to notify WP of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP) – Contractor is to provide WP with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification. – Notification to external regulatory bodies (DWER) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual weed control and monitoring report. Report is to include analysis of any change in the abundance and diversity of weeds present compared to baseline levels and provide recommendations for any required changes to the weed control program (frequency, methodology and extent). – Annual reporting by WP to DWER during construction works as part of approval conditions.

6. Adaptive management

An adaptive management approach aims to reduce impacts by embedding a cycle of monitoring, reporting and implementing change (where required). This FFHEMP applies the principles of adaptive management through monitoring, corrective actions and implementing changes.

6.1 Monitoring and corrective actions

Internal monitoring of environmental factors outlined in this FFHEMP will occur during construction and operation of the Proposal. Any non-compliance with this FFHEMP will be investigated, rectified or mitigated as soon as possible to ensure minimal ongoing environmental harm. Where relevant, procedures will be amended or updated and inductions and other workforce communication will be undertaken in a timely manner to minimise the risk of reoccurrences.

6.2 Audit and Review

This FFHEMP is intended to be dynamic and may be updated to reflect changes in management practices and the natural environment. This allows flexibility to adopt new technologies/ management measures.

Amendments to management actions will be completed when required, including:

- Revision/ amendment of management actions that are not achieving desired outcomes
- Monitoring identifying additional impacts and management actions
- Changes to relevant legislation
- Improvements to practices to achieve a greater environmental outcome.

A summary of changes will be completed as per Appendix B for submission to DWER, where requested.

7. Stakeholder consultation

A dedicated team within Western Power leads stakeholder engagement for the project, guided by a Stakeholder and Community Engagement Plan which outlines the approach to engaging and informing impacted landowners, stakeholders, and communities.

Early engagement has focused on briefing impacted private landowners, City of Wanneroo, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), state government landholdings and the Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation. Table 12 provides the stakeholder engagement schedule related to the Proposal.

Engagement is ongoing and will continue throughout the environmental assessment process to address potential concerns. This includes engagement with decision making authorities, other relevant government authorities, the local community, and environmental non-government organisations. All engagement to date is captured in the Stakeholder and Community Engagement Register.

Table 12 Stakeholder Engagement schedule for the Proposal

Organisation	Main interest	Task	Frequency
State Government of WA - Minister for Energy and Decarbonisation; Manufacturing; Skills and TAFE; Pilbara	Alignment with Net Zero 2030 target	Regular briefings	Ongoing
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	Significance of impacts of a Proposal to EPA Environmental Factors	Engaged as part of the s38 referral process for a significant proposal under the EP Act.	Completed, during pre-referral and referral stages
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	Impacts from the implementation of an Action to Matters of National Environmental Significance	Engage as part of the referral of an Action under the EPBC Act.	Ongoing during pre-referral and referral stages
Dept. of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	Impacts from the clearing of native vegetation.	Engage as part of the application for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit under Part V of the EP Act	Ongoing during the application and assessment stage.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	State listed environmental matters	Engage for advice and guidance on management of impacts to threatened and priority flora and fauna and offset opportunities.	Ongoing
Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC)	Access to WAPC Freehold land parcels	Notice of Entry issued for WAPC Lands intersecting proposed alignment. Reference back to DPLH strategy and infrastructure representatives.	As required

Organisation	Main interest	Task	Frequency
Dept. of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	State planning and approvals	Engagement on 132 kV north south line through East Wanneroo District Structure Plan (EWDSP) area commenced in 2013, communicated to the City of Wanneroo in 2014, outlined in the Sub-Regional Frameworks in 2018 and EWDSP servicing report 2019 (accompanying the endorsed EWDSP in 2021). Discussions in August 2023 regarding the East Wanneroo District Structure Plan and alignment options Follow-up discussions in March 2025,pre-lodgement submission in August 2025, with response confirming submission upon confirmation of alignment. Ongoing and regular fortnightly DPLH engagement.	Fortnightly/as required
Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA)	Sharing of future Control of Access corridor for infrastructure purposes.	Consultative alignment planning with most recent discussions related to MRWA concerns with co-sharing Ocean Reef Road corridor for infrastructure purposes. Not a Control of Access Highway however is planned to become one. WP designers have and continue to work with MRWA to minimise potential impacts to potential future road widenings.	As required
Local Member for Landsdale and Wanneroo	Impacts on residents are appropriately managed.	Regular project updates provided to local member via the Minister's Office. Information for resident enquiries are provided when required.	As required
Local landholders /neighbours	Visual and social impact of new infrastructure.	Phone calls to all identified landowners to provide project overview and impacts. Site meetings with all landowners who requested. Letters, fact sheets, and information provided to keep landowners informed.	As required
Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation	Protection of heritage matters, environmental management and protection of other Native Title interests	Consult for the purposes of issuing activity notices and organising Aboriginal Heritage Surveys. Ongoing updates throughout project.	As required.
City of Wanneroo	Impacts on the City's land holdings, residents and general community	Project briefings with the City and ongoing engagement noting the City's preference for undergrounding or relocation outside of the East Wanneroo District Structure Plan.	As required
East Wanneroo Districts Residents Association	Impacts on residents/properties, black cockatoos and EMFs	Association only established in late 2025. Offers made to brief the association on the project and address any community concerns raised through the association.	As required

Organisation	Main interest	Task	Frequency
Urban Bushland Council	Preserving the conservation of urban bushland and its biodiversity around/along the proposed alignment.	Engage and address any concerns raised by the council.	As required
Conservation Council Western Australia	Protecting threatened species and bushlands along and around the proposed alignment	Engage and address any concerns raised by the council.	As required
Birdlife Western Australia	Dedicated to protecting Western Australia's birds around the proposed alignment.	Engage and address any concerns raised.	As required
Wildflower Society of Western Australia	Protecting the unique native plants of Western Australia around the proposed alignment.	Engage and address any concerns raised by the Society.	As required

8. References

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Appendix A

Risk Assessment

Risk rating

Environmental risking ratings have been determined based on likelihood and consequence as per the tables below.

Final Risk Rating (R): A function of multiplying Likelihood (L) and Consequence (C)						
		Consequence				
Likelihood		Minor	Moderate	High	Major	Critical
	Highly Likely	Medium	High	High	Severe	Severe
	Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Severe
	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Severe
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

Likelihood:

Qualitative measure of likelihood	How likely is it that this event/issue will occur after control strategies have been put in place
Highly likely	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
Likely	Will probably occur during the life of the project
Possible	Might occur during the life of the project
Unlikely	Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful
Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances

Consequences:

Qualitative measure of consequences	What will be the consequence/result if this issue does occur rating
Minor	Minor incident of environmental damage that can be reversed
Moderate	Isolated but substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts
High	Substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts
Major	Major loss of environmental amenity and real danger of continuing
Critical	Severe widespread loss of environmental amenity and irrecoverable environmental damage

[redacted]

Table 13 Risks to terrestrial fauna and fauna habitat

Performance Target/ Outcome	Potential impact	Pre-control risk			Mitigation measures	Post control risk		
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating		Likelihood	Consequence	Residual risk rating
Total clearing of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat will not exceed 14 ha within the PDE.	Unauthorised clearing or disturbance of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Black Cockatoo potential nesting trees within the PDE are to be marked with flagging tape prior to the commencement of any clearing activities so that is clear which trees are approved to be cleared and which must be retained. • Clearing area boundaries are to be demarcated with flagging tape by a qualified surveyor prior to clearing. • All clearing areas are to be subject to a pre-clearance inspection and post-clearing inspection completed by an Environmental specialist to verify clearing requirements have been adhered to. • A fauna spotter is to be present during clearing activities	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Total clearing of Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat will not exceed 14 ha within the PDE.	Unauthorised clearing or disturbance of Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat.							
Total clearing of FRTBC foraging habitat will not exceed 14 ha within the PDE	Unauthorised clearing or disturbance of FRTBC foraging habitat.							
Total clearing of Douglas' Broad-headed Bee habitat will not exceed 2.31 ha within the PDE.	Unauthorised clearing or disturbance of Douglas' Broad-headed bee habitat.							
Clearing of up to 1 suitable breeding tree (one hollow) and 52 potential nesting trees (no hollows) for Black Cockatoos	Unauthorised clearing or disturbance to suitable breeding trees for Black Cockatoos	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• No clearing of suitable breeding trees is permitted within Black Cockatoo breeding season • Pre-clearance inspection of breeding habitat by a qualified terrestrial fauna ecologist prior to clearing activities to confirm habitat is not in used by Black Cockatoos • Hold point for the removal of 20 potential nesting trees to conduct a risk assessment and identify potential for retention.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
No threatened fauna injury or mortality from vehicle strike and/or entrapment	Fauna injury or mortality from vehicle strike and/ or entrapment.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Establish speed limits on access tracks appropriate for locations and commensurate with fauna strike risk. • All open excavations and/or trenches are to be covered or fitted with appropriate fauna egress where they are to be left open for a period greater than one day. • All holes, excavations and/or trenches are to be covered or backfilled as soon as practicable upon the completion of construction works. • Twice daily inspections of trenches and/or excavations that are to remain open for a period greater than 12 hours.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Minimise indirect impacts to fauna habitat quality from the introduction and/or spread of weeds and disease (such as dieback), fragmentation and fire.	Attraction of feral animals due to inappropriate waste management	Unlikely	Minor	Low	• Domestic pets will not be allowed in work areas or surrounding bushland. • All construction food wastes stored in containers with secured lids and disposed off-site at a licensed waste facility	Rare	Minor	Low
	Loss of fauna habitat due to accidental fires.	Possible	High	Medium	• Preparation of a fire control and communication management plan • Daily assessment of Fire Danger Ratings from the Bureau of Meteorology • Compliance with vehicle movement bans • All vehicles fitted with fire fighting equipment consistent with Western Powers' Fire Precautions Work Instruction • Hot Works permitting system implemented by the PC	Rare	High	Low

[redacted]

Performance Target/ Outcome	Potential impact	Pre-control risk			Mitigation measures	Post control risk		
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating		Likelihood	Consequence	Residual risk rating
	Habitat degradation from edge effects, weeds and dieback	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Pre-construction Dieback survey completed for the PDE to identify areas of dieback occurrence • Undertake post-construction dieback survey • Use of wash-down facilities and clean-on entry hold points as per Hygiene Management Plan.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Disturbance of fauna due to light, noise and vibration from construction activities	Unlikely	Minor	Low	• Standard construction management measures detailed in the CEMP	Rare	Minor	Low

Appendix B

Changes to EMP table

Changes to EMP

Complexity of changes			**Minor revisions** ☐ **Moderate revisions** ☐	**Major revisions** ☐
Number of Key Environmental Factors			**One** ☐ **2-3** ☐	**> 3** ☐
Date revision submitted to EPA: DD/MM/YYYY				
Proponent's operational requirement timeframe for approval of revision **Reason for Timeframe:**			**< One Month** ☐ **< Six Months** ☐	**> Six Months** ☐ **None** ☐
Item no.	**EMP section no.**	**EMP page no.**	**Summary of change**	**Reason for change**
1.				
2.				
3.				

[redacted]

Appendix C

Black Cockatoo nesting trees subject to hold point

Table 14 Black Cockatoo nesting trees subject to hold point

Tree species	DBH (mm)	Latitude (GDA94)	Longitude (GDA94)	Hollow	Suitable
Introduced Eucalypt	840	-31.784735	115.863356	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	820	-31.784546	115.863432	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	1200	-31.784443	115.863572	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	800	-31.784346	115.863571	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	800	-31.784254	115.863616	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	875	-31.784175	115.863653	Yes	Possible
Introduced Eucalypt	850	-31.784067	115.863762	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	750	-31.783765	115.863868	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	920	-31.785775	115.862821	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	780	-31.785607	115.862932	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	920	-31.785514	115.86297	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	720	-31.785299	115.863075	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	770	-31.785125	115.863134	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	780	-31.78504	115.863206	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	670	-31.784952	115.863242	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	920	-31.784815	115.863298	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	670	-31.786803	115.862599	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	630	-31.786523	115.862595	No	No
Introduced Eucalypt	560	-31.786182	115.86263	No	No
Corymbia calophylla	600	-31.780944	115.865317	No	No