PRELIMINARY CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dinner Hill Wind Farm

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dinner Hill Wind Farm Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of OX2 AB and an affiliate of OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd, is proposing to develop the proposed Dinner Hill Wind Farm (the Project). The Project is located approximately 200 km north of Perth in Western Australia, within the Dandaragan Local Government Area (LGA) and within the Northern Wheatbelt zone.

The land on which the Project is located spans approximately 30,024 ha within the localities of Hill River, Boothendarra, and Badgingarra and is herein referred to as the Project Area. The Project Area refers to the boundaries of all involved land parcels where consent has been granted for development of the Project and wherein all Project infrastructure will be contained.

The Project Area is located north of the Badgingarra township, east of Yerramullah Road and west of Coalara Road and includes land parcels of freehold land tenure, the Brand Highway and local road corridors. The Project Area is almost entirely comprised of productive farmland that is largely cleared and utilised for mixed cropping and grazing. The Development Footprint is approximately 933 ha within the Project Area.

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared to support the Project, detailed of the CEMP are summarised below:

Proposal name	Dinner Hill Wind Farm	
Proponent name	Dinner Hill Wind Farm Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of OX2 AB and an affiliate of OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd	
Ministerial Statement number	N/A	
Purpose of the EMP	This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) provides the environmental management framework to be implemented by the civil contractor during the construction of the Project. The CEMP details the key environmental receptors proximate to the Project and provides management actions and monitoring frameworks to be implemented prior to, during and post construction to ensure that the works comply with relevant legislative and environmental approval requirements. The CEMP includes protocols and procedures for monitoring and management to minimise the residual impacts to the receiving terrestrial environment to be as low as reasonably practicable.	
Key environmental factor/s, outcome/s and/or objectives	The environmental factors, and associated outcomes and objectives addressed in this preliminary CEMP are summarised below:	
	Flora and vegetation	
	Environmental outcomes: • Direct impacts to native vegetation will be confined to the Development Footprint. • No introduction of new weed species as a result of implementation of the proposal.	**Management objectives:** • Minimise indirect impacts to native vegetation from implementation of the proposal. • Minimise disturbance to vegetation from construction of the proposal. •
	Terrestrial environmental quality	
	Management objective: • The appropriate storage, containment and handling of hazardous materials is implemented to prevent soil, surface water and groundwater contamination. • Minimise soil quality impacts due to construction.	
	Terrestrial fauna	
	Environmental outcome: • No introduction of new weed species as a result of implementation of the proposal.	**Management objectives:** Minimise disturbance to fauna habitat during construction. To protect native fauna during construction. Minimise indirect impacts to fauna habitat from implementation of the proposal.

		Minimise impacts of construction of the proposal on fauna behaviour.
	Inland waters	
	Management objective: • Stormwater will be managed to ensure no erosion, sedimentation or turbidity adversely impact, land, soil and water resources.	
	Social surroundings	
	Management objective: • Avoid and minimise adverse impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage resulting from the implementation of the proposal within and surrounding the Development Footprint. • Impacts to amenity from construction of the proposal are minimised.	
Proposed construction date	12/2029	
EMP required pre-construction?	Yes ☑No ☐	

1 CONTEXT SCOPE AND RATIONALE

1.1 Project Description

Dinner Hill Wind Farm Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of OX2 AB and an affiliate of OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd, is proposing to develop the proposed Dinner Hill Wind Farm (the Project). The Project is located approximately 200 km north of Perth in Western Australia, within the Dandaragan Local Government Area (LGA) and within the Northern Wheatbelt zone.

The land on which the Project is located spans approximately 30,024 ha within the localities of Hill River, Boothendarra, and Badgingarra and is herein referred to as the Project Area. The Project Area refers to the boundaries of all involved land parcels where consent has been granted for development of the Project and wherein all Project infrastructure will be contained.

The Project Area is located north of the Badgingarra township, east of Yerramullah Road and west of Coalara Road and includes land parcels of freehold land tenure, the Brand Highway and local road corridors. The Project Area is almost entirely comprised of productive farmland that is largely cleared and utilised for mixed cropping and grazing. The Development Footprint is approximately 933 ha within the Project Area.

The location of the proposed project is displayed in Figure 1.

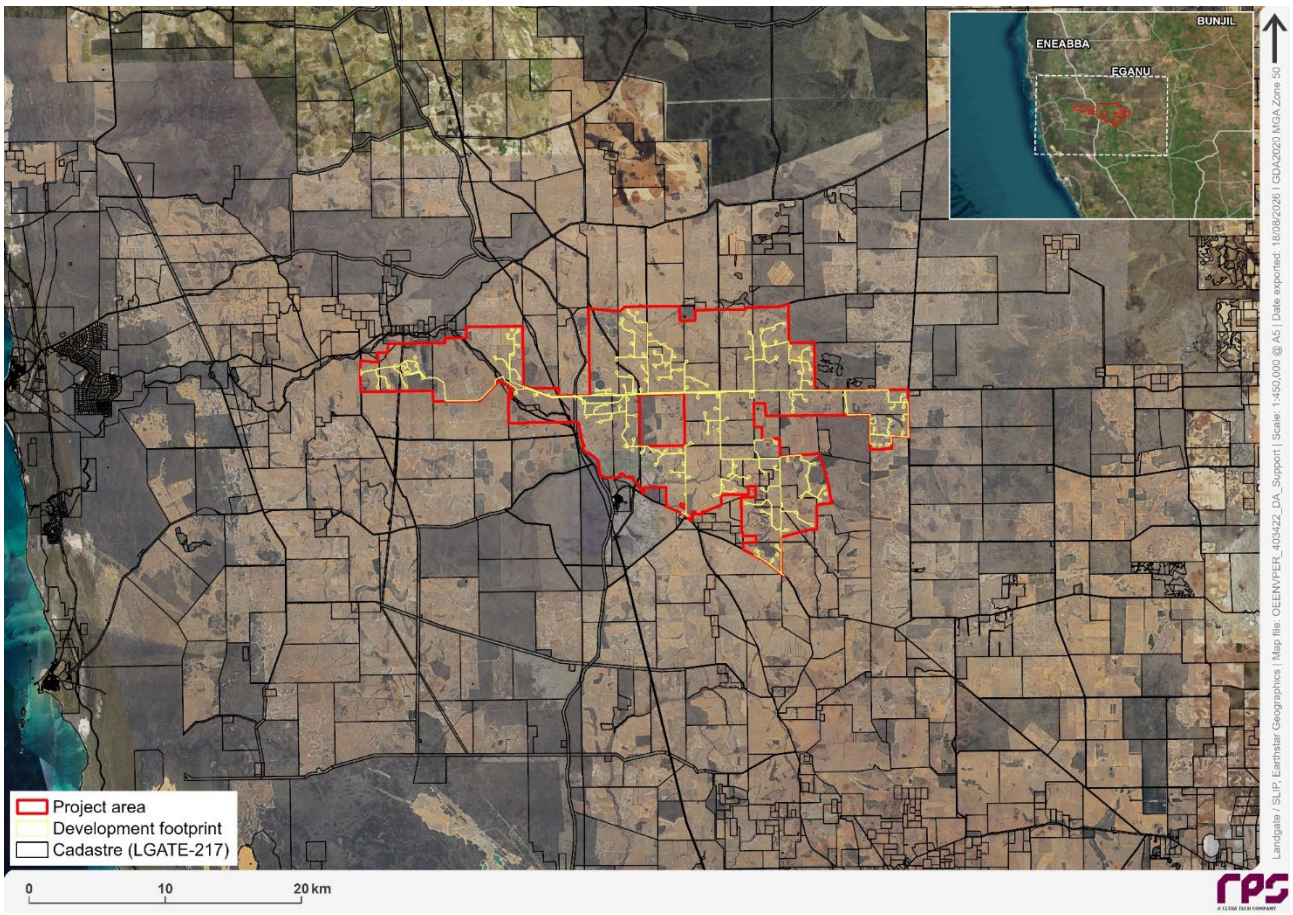


Figure 1: Project Location

1.2 Purpose

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) provides the environmental management framework to be implemented by the civil contractor during the construction of the Project. The CEMP details the key environmental receptors proximate to the Project and provides management actions and monitoring frameworks to be implemented prior to, during and post construction to ensure that the works comply with relevant legislative and environmental approval requirements.

The CEMP includes protocols and procedures for monitoring and management to minimise the residual impacts to the receiving terrestrial environment to be as low as reasonably practicable.

The CEMP is underpinned by project specific environmental technical studies and investigations. The CEMP has also been prepared to demonstrate how the construction phase of the Project responds to the relevant provisions of the Western Australian Planning Commission Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code (the Code). Section 3.3 identifies the Code provisions addressed by this CEMP. Prior to the commencement of construction, this CEMP will be updated with any approval requirements or conditions placed by the Shire of Dandaragan and referral agencies, in relation to construction.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this CEMP are to provide planning and management systems to:

- Facilitate achievement of environmental standards;
- Ensure prevention and mitigation of environmental harm which may occur from the construction phase;
- Facilitate appropriate and timely responses to equipment failure, emergencies or other unusual conditions that may cause environmental harm;
- Facilitate documentation, communication and implementation of contingency plans;
- Ensure that all personnel responsible for the construction phase are aware of their environmental responsibilities;
- Ensure that environmental monitoring and review occurs to manage the construction phases and to ensure continual improvement in this CEMP;
- Ensure that relevant information is retained and is communicated throughout the organisation, the Principal Contractor, and to the Shire of Dandaragan (as required); and
- Ensure communication with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) or other authority as required.

1.4 Related Documents

This plan supplements the measures outlined in the following management plans:

- Bushfire Management Plan (Bushfire Prone Planning 2026)
- Decommissioning Management Plan (RPS 2026a)
- Bird and Bat Management Plan (RPS 2026b).

1.5 Roles and responsibilities

All the responsibilities described below are to be fulfilled for the Project and may be appointed to different roles as applicable at the time of commencement of construction.

- Dinner Hill Wind Farm Pty Ltd (the Proponent): oversees the works. The Proponent holds the development approval and any Part IV or Part V approvals, appoints the Contractor, verifies and audits the Contractor's compliance, approves revisions to this CEMP, and is the point of contact for the Shire of Dandaragan, DWER, DBCA, DFES and DPLH.
- Principal Contractor / Balance of Plant Contractor (the Contractor): implements this CEMP. The Contractor is responsible for resourcing, programming and delivering every management action, monitoring requirement and reporting obligation in Sections 6 and 7; for complying with all permits and approvals; for inducting all personnel; for flowing every obligation in this CEMP down to its subcontractors through subcontract conditions; and for notifying the Proponent of incidents and non-conformances.
- Contractor's Environmental Manager: Owns the Contractor's environmental management system, the ground disturbance permit system, the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, the inspection and monitoring program, all registers, and the monthly compliance report.
- Contractor's suitably qualified personnel: Undertake inspections and monitoring, deliver inductions and toolbox talks, and maintain the incident, fauna, complaints and non-conformance registers.
- Project Ecologist: a suitably qualified botanist and zoologist. Undertakes pre-clearance and post-clearance inspections, verification of priority flora and habitat trees, and weed surveys.
- Licensed fauna handler: available on call throughout clearing and trenching activities.
- Site Manager: issues and closes ground disturbance permits and holds the authority to stop work where a management action in this CEMP is not being met.
- Subcontractors: bound by this CEMP and responsible for compliance within their scope of works.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Development Footprint

For the purposes of this CEMP, The Development Footprint represents the maximum extent of development, and while minor refinements to turbine and infrastructure locations may occur during detailed design, the overall Development Footprint is expected to remain at a maximum of approximately 933 ha.

2.2 Proposal Elements

Table 1 defines the key elements of the proposal.

Table 1: Summary of proposal

Proposal element	Maximum extent, capacity or range
Physical elements	
Turbines	Up to 131 turbines. The details of the proposed turbines are provided below: • Maximum hub height: Up to 168 m above ground level (AGL) • Maximum blade length: Up to 92m • Maximum tip height: 270 m AGL • Generation capacity: Up to 943 MW • Minimum ground clearance to tip of the blade: 60 m • Final design, including hub height, blade length and maximum tip height is dependent upon outcomes of commercial tender. • All turbines will be the same equipment model, size, and will spin in the same direction.
Turbine hardstands	Up to 131 permanent turbine hardstands. The area of each hardstand is approximately 0.5 ha
Transmission line and poles	Approximately 30 km of overhead line will connect to a substation and then cut into the existing Western Power 330 kV double circuit transmission line located within the Project Area. The overhead line will be supported on either lattice and/or pole tower structures up to 50 m tall, requiring an easement width of up to 60 m, subject to further consultation with Western Power. Reduced spans between towers may be required near crossings of rivers and roads, or where there is a change in direction. Three (3) alignment options are currently under consideration. Only one option will be required, and this will be determined during detailed design.
Underground turbine reticulation	Power and communication cables will be installed underground (at a depth of 950 mm, or as otherwise agreed with the landowner) along the same alignment as access tracks between the turbines and will connect back to the substation. The cables will be laid in cable trenches to allow for continued agricultural activities.
Main Facility	The main facility will comprise the main substation, switching yard, BESS, O&M building and temporary construction laydown.
O&M Building	An O&M building will be constructed on site. The building will be a transportable, modular or field erected office building including offices, IT servers, first aid room and facilities. Height: Up to 4 m Length: Up to 24 m Width: Up to 9 m. Potable water will be trucked to site and stored in tanks.
Main substation	One main substation will be located in the western portion of the Project Area and occupy an area of approximately 3.5 ha, and consist of: • High Voltage switching and metering equipment • High Voltage step-up transformer(s) • Harmonic filters • Capacitor banks • Western Power relay equipment

	• Medium Voltage Switchgear • Low Voltage ancillary equipment • Lightning protection masts • Control equipment • Security fencing and lighting.
Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	The BESS will have a capacity of up to 300 MW/2,400MWh, will occupy an area of up to 5.8 ha, and may consist of: • Battery containers • Inverters • MV transformers • Control and switchgear equipment • Lightning protection masts • Security fencing. • Co-located with the BESS will be firewater tanks with a total capacity of 576,000 L. • Tank sizing will be determined as part of final design to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and guidelines.
Switching Yard	A switching yard will occupy an area of up to 4.5 ha, and will include: • High-voltage power transformers • Air-insulated switchgear and associated switching equipment • Reactors and other high-voltage plant • Busbars and connection equipment linking transmission lines to transformers and switchgear • Western Power relay equipment • Lightning protection masts • Communication tower • Security fencing and lighting.
Substations	Three substations are located within the Project Area, each approximately 8 ha in size, and will consist of: • High Voltage switching and metering equipment • High Voltage step-up transformer(s) • Harmonic filters • Capacitor banks • Western Power relay equipment • Medium Voltage Switchgear • Low Voltage ancillary equipment • Lightning protection masts • Control equipment • Security fencing and lighting.
Access tracks	Access tracks will be constructed, with a 15-20 m width, to connect infrastructure within the Project Area. Access tracks will be located on existing farm tracks where possible. Regular passing places and turning areas will be installed.
Permanent Met Masts	Up to four met masts up to 168 m high will be required for the Project.
Firewater Storage Tanks	The Project will require multiple tanks installed throughout the Development Footprint, each with a minimum capacity of 50,000 L. The specific location of water tanks will be determined during detailed design. The following requirements will apply: • Tanks must be installed reasonably adjacent to either external access points (to public roads), or to internal access points (near gated lot boundaries). • Tanks may be installed within public road reserves if requested by (or in consultation with) the Local Government. • Wind turbines must be within 10-minute travel (20-minute turnaround) of a water tank.
Construction elements	
Construction compounds	Construction compounds will be used to accommodate temporary office and storage buildings or containers, as well as parking areas for workers. Power will be supplied by temporary generators, and water supply and wastewater removal will be managed via tanker trucks.

	Each compound may also include a graded hardstand area enclosed with cyclone-style fencing, designed for the safe storage of oversized equipment and materials, including wind turbine blades and tower sections. Five compounds are distributed across the Project Area ranging in size between 0.6ha and 3 ha.
Storage Area	Two storage areas, approximately 3.6 ha in area each, are located within the Project Area and will comprise a graded hardstand area secured with cyclone style fencing for the safe storage of equipment and materials. These areas may also accommodate temporary transportable toilet facilities and shaded or refuge areas for workers.
Quarries	Three quarry locations have been identified across the Project Area which may be utilised during construction for the winning of materials required for construction of the Project. Aggregates (sand and gravel) would be extracted from these quarries then refined for use in road and hardstand construction, and potentially cable trenching).
Concrete batching plant	Mobile concrete batching plant units are proposed within the quarry footprints, each with a total capacity of up to 240 m³ per hour. Each plant will comprise the following components: • Concrete truck loading hardstands • Loading bays • Hoppers • Cement and admixture silos • Water tanks • Aggregate and sand stockpiles • In-ground water recycling and first-flush pits The final design, layout, and arrangement will be confirmed during detailed design and construction planning.
Construction water supply	A water sourcing strategy will be finalised prior to the commencement of bulk earthworks to confirm the construction water source. Any licence required under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 will be obtained before abstraction commences. However, it is expected that, where practicable, construction water will be sourced from existing onsite bores.
Stock fencing and gates	Stock fencing up to 1.5 m in height is proposed, including associated gates and cattle grids where required. The extent and design of fencing will be determined in consultation with project landowners and existing fencing will be retained where possible.
Wastewater management	Wastewater effluent generated during construction will be managed via: • Collection in holding tanks with subsequent transport offsite for treatment and/or disposal at an appropriately licensed facility; and/or • Treatment and disposal via an onsite wastewater treatment system (most likely leach drains), implemented in accordance with relevant permits and licences.
Operational elements	
Wind energy generation	Up to 131 wind turbine generators (WTGs) with a generation capacity of up to 943 MW
Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	BESS with a capacity of up to 300 MW (4 – 8 hrs), and associated infrastructure

Rehabilitation

The Development Footprint contains both permanent and temporary infrastructure. Temporary infrastructure will be rehabilitated post-construction. Permanent infrastructure will be rehabilitated in accordance with the Decommissioning Management Plan

Commissioning

There are no environmental impacts specific to commissioning.

Decommissioning

At the end of the operations phase, the project infrastructure will be decommissioned permanently or refurbished to extend its operational lifespan. Decommissioning will be undertaken in accordance with the Decommissioning Management Plan (RPS 2026a).

Decommissioning Phase: 24 months.

2.3 Construction Activities and Duration

Construction is anticipated to extend over a period of up to approximately 36 months. Subject to the receipt of all required approvals, construction is expected to commence in 2029 and be completed by 2032.

Project construction will involve the following activities:

- Establishment of temporary construction facilities
- Site preparation including vegetation clearing and topsoil stripping where required
- Earthworks and landscaping
- Installation of fencing
- Upgrading existing access roads and construction of new access tracks
- Civil works, such as the installation of slabs for infrastructure, cables, water supply, and drainage
- Construction of the BESS, substation and associated ancillary infrastructure
- Installation of wind turbines
- Installation of overhead powerlines and associated towers/poles
- Installation of buildings, such as control building, offices, and storage spaces.

2.4 Working Hours

Construction activities are expected to be undertaken up to six days per week (typically Monday to Saturday), with standard working hours between 7:00am and 7:00pm. Certain activities, including turbine foundation pours and turbine installation, may require extended working hours (including work on Sundays) to ensure safety and construction quality. In limited circumstances, works may be required outside standard hours, including on Sundays or during the night. Such circumstances include turbine foundation pours, turbine erection in low-wind windows, OSOM deliveries and concrete curing. Should outside standard working hours be required, near neighbours and the Shire of Dandaragan will be notified in advance and will be provided with context for the works.

2.5 Key environmental factors

The Project is subject to a referral in accordance with Part IV of the EP Act which makes provisions for the EPA to undertake an environmental impact assessment of proposals (those that are significant, proposals of a prescribed class, strategic proposals and land-use planning schemes). In undertaking the assessment, the EPA uses environmental principles, factors, and associated objectives as the basis for assessing the impact of the proposal on the environment. The environmental principles, factors and objectives underpin the environmental impact assessment process.

This management plan has been prepared to address the EPA's key environmental factor(s) relevant to the Project. The environmental values relevant to the key environmental factors, and the direct and indirect impacts to these values from implementation of the Project, are described in Table 2.

Table 2: EPA key environmental factors relevant to this management plan

EPA factor	Environmental values	Potential impact pathway
Flora and vegetation	• Native vegetation • Priority flora species.	• Direct removal of native vegetation within the Development Footprint • Accidental clearing of vegetation outside of Development Footprint • Degradation of native vegetation from dust deposition during construction • Degradation of native vegetation from the introduction of invasive species (pests and weeds) and / or pathogens • Localised erosion occurring adjacent to cleared areas

EPA factor	Environmental values	Potential impact pathway
		• Degradation through incorrect waste disposal • Loss of flora and vegetation from fire.
Terrestrial fauna	• Fauna habitat • Fauna species, including the following conservation significant fauna species: – *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) – *Calyptorhynchus banksia* (Forest Red-tailed black cockatoo) – *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine falcon) – *Notamacropus Irma* (Western brush wallaby).	• Direct removal of fauna habitat within the Development Footprint • Accidental clearing of fauna habitat outside the Development Footprint • Loss or injury to fauna individuals through vehicle / machinery movements and entrapment in excavations • Degradation of fauna habitat from introduction and / or spread of weeds • Reduction in fauna habitat quality from deposition of dust from construction activities • Alteration of fauna behaviour due to noise, lighting and increased human presence • Loss or alteration of fauna habitat from altered fire regimes • Fragmentation of fauna habitat • Degradation of fauna habitat due to erosion • Increased human presence in the vicinity has the potential to result in increased rubbish/debris/litter affecting surrounding terrestrial fauna.
Terrestrial environmental quality	• Soil, surface water and groundwater quality.	• Soil disturbance within the Development Footprint • Contamination of soils outside the direct impact area from discharges of fuels and chemicals • Accidental soil disturbance outside Development Footprint.
Inland waters	• Wetlands • Groundwater.	• Degradation of inland waters from spills, leaks of hydrocarbons or other hazardous chemicals • Increased water turbidity from soil laden stormwater runoff. • The requirement for groundwater abstraction or dewatering during construction is yet to be confirmed. If dewatering is required during construction, this will be managed through implementation of a dewatering management plan, and other relevant plans will be updated.
Social surroundings	• Archaeological heritage • Amenity • Air quality.	• Impacts to previously unidentified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) • Construction traffic • Increased noise impacts on sensitive receivers during construction • Impact on sensitive receivers from dust generated during construction • Increased waste generation during construction.

2.5.1 Technical investigations

Technical investigations undertaken to support the Project, which are relevant to the environmental factors addressed in this management plan, are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Technical investigations undertaken to support the proposal

EPA Factor relevant to the HEGS	Technical investigation	Purpose of investigation
Flora and vegetation	Detailed flora and vegetation assessment and Targeted flora survey (RPS 2025a)	A Detailed flora and vegetation assessment and targeted flora survey (RPS, 2025a) was undertaken to assess the flora and vegetation values within and proximate to the Development Footprint.

EPA Factor relevant to the HEGS	Technical investigation	Purpose of investigation
Terrestrial fauna	Basic fauna survey (RPS 2026b)	A basic fauna survey was conducted at a local scale to gather broad fauna and habitat information.
	Bird and bat utilisation surveys (RPS 2026b)	Surveys were undertaken of birds and bats that fly through the airshed of the wind farm at the height of the rotor swept path (RSP) and thus are potentially at risk of being struck by the blades.
	Targeted black cockatoo habitat survey (Terrestrial Ecosystems 2026)	Targeted black cockatoo surveys to identify potential breeding trees within the Development Footprint.
Inland waters	Preliminary Hydrogeological Review (Umwelt 2026a)	A preliminary review of potential groundwater related risks and considerations was undertaken for the Project.
	Groundwater Supply Assessment (Umwelt 2026b)	Umwelt (2026b) undertook a Groundwater supply assessment for the Project to assess the water requirements for the Project and identify surrounding sensitive receptors.
	Surface Water Hydrology Report (Umwelt 2025)	Provides the approach, input parameters, and results of hydrologic and hydraulic assessments of the Project Area.
Social surroundings	Social Impact Assessment (Umwelt 2026d)	Identify the social impacts of the Project (including during the construction phase) and propose mitigating measures to reduce impacts as far as reasonably practicable.
	Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Risk Assessment (Desktop) Umwelt (Umwelt 2026c)	Identify known and potential for Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage and assess potential impacts of the Project on Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage.
	Detailed Acoustic Assessment (Marshall Day Acoustics 2026)	Background noise modelling and an assessment of the expected environmental noise associated with the Project.
	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LatStudios Pty Ltd 2026)	Determine the landscape impacts including physical changes to the landscape and perceptual changes in the character of the landscape, determine the significance of these impacts and develop mitigation measures.

3 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

State and commonwealth legislation relevant to this management plan is summarised in the following sections.

3.1 State legislation

3.1.1 Relevant state legislation

Table 4 provides a summary of the key state legislation and regulations potentially applicable to the environmental factors addressed in this management plan.

Table 4: Key stage legislation and regulations

Key state legislation and regulations	
Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972	*Contaminated Sites Act 2003*
Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	Environmental Protection (Clearing) Regulations 2004
Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018	Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997
Bush Fires Act 1954	*Heritage Act 2018*
Bushfire Planning and the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015	*Land Administration Act 1997*
Civil Aviation Act 1988	*Native Title Act 1993*
Conservation and Land Management Act 1984	*Planning and Development Act 2005*
Conservation and Land Management Regulations 2002	*Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*

3.1.2 Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code

The Shire of Dandaragan will assess the development application against the Western Australian Planning Commission Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code (the Code). The Code provisions addressed by this CEMP are:

- WF-PO6.1 (Natural Environment – Water and Land): design and construction of stormwater, groundwater and sediment management systems, including rehabilitation and stabilisation of disturbed areas. Addressed in Table 16.
- WF-PO6.2 (Natural Environment – Water and Land): avoidance or minimisation of disturbance to contaminated land and acid sulfate soils, and of salinity mobilisation and erosion. Addressed in Section 5.2 and Table 14.
- WF-PO6.2 (Natural Environment – Flora and Fauna): avoidance or minimisation of native vegetation clearing by locating works in areas already cleared or disturbed. Addressed in Tables 11, 13 and 15.
- WF-PO11.1: management of the construction phase to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on flora, fauna, water, land, air quality and noise. Addressed in Tables 11 – 17.
- WF-PO11.2: rehabilitation of land disturbed during construction. Addressed in Tables 11 - 17.
- WF-PO11.4: sustainable use of local resources, including water, gravel and waste disposal facilities. Addressed in Section 6.6.
- WF-PO11.5: avoidance and minimisation of waste, and reuse, recycling and responsible disposal of waste that is generated. Addressed in Tables 13 - 17.
- WF-PO7.1 to WF-PO7.6: management of bushfire risk during construction. Addressed in Tables 13 and 15 and, in full, in the Bushfire Management Plan.

This CEMP specifies where a Code provision is addressed by a separate document, including the Bushfire Management Plan, the Traffic Management Plan and the Bird and Bat Management Plan.

3.2 Commonwealth legislation

3.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act protects Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and is administered by the Commonwealth's Minister for the Environment. Of the MNES listed in the EPBC Act, the proposal has potential to impact nationally threatened species and ecological communities. Accordingly, the Project will be referred in accordance with the EPBC Act. Through the implementation of this CEMP, the Proponent will be minimising harm to MNES during construction as far as reasonably practicable. This CEMP will be updated with any requirements resulting from the Minister for the Environment's assessment of the Project, as required.

4 RATIONALE AND APPROACH

A hybrid objective-based and outcome-based management plan, as defined under (EPA 2024) Guidance, will be implemented to ensure that outcomes and objectives of direct and indirect impacts on environmental factors are not greater than predicted.

Triggers and thresholds for early response and adaptive management have been prepared to further ensure the management outcomes for each factor are achieved and performance is continually improved. Management targets (safeguards and controls) have been assigned to ensure the associated management objectives for each factor are achieved, and contingency actions are provided in the event that these targets are not met.

The proposed management approach outlined in this CEMP takes the following into consideration:

- Baseline investigations relevant to the environmental factors addressed in this management plan
- Environmental outcomes to ensure the proposals environmental impacts are acceptable (Section 4.1)
- Relevant assumptions and uncertainties as detailed in Section 4.1.1.

4.1 Environmental outcomes and objectives

Outcome-based provisions are performance based and are established to specify trigger and thresholds on impacts and to ensure the proposal achieves acceptable environmental outcomes. Environmental outcomes addressed in this CEMP are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5: Environmental outcomes

Environmental Factor Outcomes
Flora and vegetation
FV-1: Direct impacts to native vegetation will be confined to the Development Footprint
FV-2: No introduction of new Weed of National Significance or Declared Pest through the implementation of the proposal.
Terrestrial fauna
TF-1: Direct impacts to fauna habitat are restricted to the Development Footprint.

Objective-based provisions relate to management actions and management targets to achieve the desired state for an environmental factor, to be achieved from the implementation of management actions. Management targets have been identified to demonstrate that the objective is being met. The objectives to be managed under this CEMP have been derived from the Statement of environmental principles, factors, objectives and aims of EIA (EPA 2023), which outlines objectives aimed at protecting the environment.

Environmental objectives and targets addressed in this CEMP are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Environmental objectives and targets

Environmental factor	Environmental objectives	Management target
Flora and vegetation	Minimise disturbance to vegetation from construction of the proposal.	No clearing outside of approved clearing footprints during construction.
		Minimise the risk of unauthorised access to native vegetation outside the Development Footprint during construction.
	Minimise indirect impacts to vegetation from construction of the proposal.	Degradation of native vegetation from the spread or introduction of weeds, pests or pathogens resulting from construction of the proposal is minimised.
		Degradation of native vegetation from dust deposition during construction of the proposal is minimised.

		Minimise the potential for the proposal to cause altered fire regimes within native vegetation during construction.
		Minimise the potential for localised erosion to occur adjacent to cleared areas.
		Minimise the potential for the incorrect disposal of waste during construction to impact native vegetation adjacent to the Development Footprint.
Terrestrial environmental quality	The appropriate storage, containment and handling of hazardous materials is implemented to prevent soil, surface water and groundwater contamination	Contamination of soils, groundwater and surface water resulting from the spills or leaks of hydrocarbons and other hazardous materials is minimised.
	Minimise soil quality impacts due to construction	Impacts to soil quality due to erosion from ground disturbing activities is minimised
Terrestrial fauna	Minimise disturbance to fauna habitat during construction.	No clearing outside of approved clearing footprints during construction.
		Minimise the risk of unauthorised access to habitat extents outside the Development Footprint during construction.
	To protect native fauna during construction	Loss or injury of fauna from construction of the proposal is minimised.
	Minimise indirect impacts to fauna habitat from implementation of the proposal.	Degradation of fauna habitat from the spread or introduction of weeds resulting from construction of the proposal is minimised.
		Degradation of fauna habitat from dust deposition during construction of the proposal is minimised.
		Minimise the potential for the proposal to cause altered fire regimes within extents of fauna habitat during construction.
		Minimise the potential for fragmentation of fauna habitat to occur due to construction activities
		Ensure waste disposal measures are implemented and prevent rubbish and litter during construction.
	Minimise impacts of construction of the proposal on fauna behaviour.	Prevent the alteration of fauna behaviour due to noise, lighting and increased human presence during construction of the proposal.
Inland waters	Stormwater will be managed to ensure no erosion, sedimentation or turbidity adversely impact, land, soil and water resources	Changes to surface water hydrological regimes from implementation of the proposal is minimised.
		Waste will be appropriately managed to prevent impacts to surface water.
		Stormwater will be managed to ensure no erosion, sedimentation or turbidity adversely impact, land, soil and water resources.
		Changes to surface water quality from implementation of the proposal is minimised.
Social surroundings	Impacts to amenity from construction of the proposal are minimised.	Minimise indirect impacts from noise emissions on sensitive receptors during construction.
		Impacts to amenity from construction of the proposal are minimised.
		Minimise indirect impacts from dust on sensitive receptors during construction.
	Avoid and minimise adverse impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage resulting from the implementation of the proposal within and surrounding the Development Footprint.	Any previously unknown Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites identified during ongoing surveys will be appropriately managed, ensuring residual impacts remain low through avoidance and mitigation measures or statutory heritage processes.
		No impacts to known heritage.

4.1.1 Assumptions and uncertainties

- The Project is yet to undergo the detailed design stage where refinements to the layout will occur in response to heritage constraints and additional site investigations (such as geotechnical studies and the collection of wind monitoring data). It is assumed that if the Project's infrastructure is required to be microsited, that this would occur within Council's approved micrositing envelope and on the condition that any infrastructure re-location will not result in increased environmental impacts.
- It has been assumed that the Project will source its construction and operational water requirements from groundwater. This is considered to be a conservative approach. The development application includes a water supply study that supports the hydrogeological assessment and considers potential impacts to GDEs and other groundwater dependent users. It is assumed that any groundwater abstraction would occur following an application to take water in accordance with the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. Water supply sourcing for the Project will be confirmed with Council and DWER ahead of the commencement of construction.
- It has been assumed that impacts to the Hill River Reserve will be completely avoided. This has been achieved by avoiding the placement of transmission infrastructure within the reserve (as shown in the project layout maps) and through a commitment to stringing conductors via a helicopter or drone. Any changes to this assumption will require further engagement with environmental regulators.
- The Project will have a complaints investigation and response plan in place prior to the commencement of construction. The complaints lodgement and response procedure will be communicated to the community and will be utilised during construction and operations to respond to any complaints made by community members. This will allow for a mechanism for the Proponent to be made aware of and/or rectify amenity impacts experienced by the community during construction.
- The Proponent has committed to providing a Community Benefit Framework for the project. This framework includes a Neighbour Benefit Fund that will be distributed during construction and operation of the project. This fund recognises that near neighbours may experience amenity impacts due to the Project and seeks to share the project benefits with project stakeholders that are more likely to be impacts.
- It is assumed that, prior to the commencement of construction, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be agreed between the Proponent and the Yued Aboriginal Corporation to ensure that any harm to heritage is avoided or minimised as far as practicable.
- This management plan has been developed using all relevant and available information at the time of preparation.
  - This management plan will be implemented in conjunction with the following:
  - Bushfire Management Plan (Bushfire Prone Planning 2026)
  - Decommissioning Management Plan (RPS 2026a)
  - Bird and Bat Management Plan (RPS 2026b)
  - Cultural Heritage Management Plan (as per above point).

The adaptive management processes adopted by this management plan allows for management actions and monitoring to be revised as new information becomes available. This includes an update to the CEMP prior to the commencement of construction to capture any regulator and agency (Shire of Dandaragan, EPA, National EPA) requirements or conditions of approval.

4.2 Rationale for choice of indicators and / or management actions

This section provides a summary of the rationale and approach to developing the mitigation and management strategy. Table 7 lists the threatening processes addressed within this management plan, as well as the rationale for the proposed provision.

Table 7: Rational for management provisions

Potential impact	Management provision	Environmental outcome / objective	Rational for provision
Flora and vegetation			
Clearing exceeds approved native vegetation clearing extents.	Outcome based	**Environmental outcome:** Direct impacts to native vegetation will be confined to the Development Footprint.	An outcome-based provision was selected as the maximum extent of vegetation clearing is quantifiable and measurable. Outcome-based disturbance limits have been adopted as a measurable target. The maximum clearing extent has been calculated based on the Development Footprint encompassing all areas of disturbance required to construct and operate the proposal. The trigger criteria have been set at a conservative level to indicate that the threshold is being approached. This allows for actions to be implemented in advance to minimise the risk of exceeding the threshold criteria and compromising the environmental outcome.
Degradation of native vegetation from introduction and / or spread of weeds	Outcome based	**Environmental outcome:** No introduction of new weed species as a result of implementation of the proposal.	An outcome based provision was selected as the introduction of previously unrecorded weed species is measurable and reportable. The trigger criteria have been set at a conservative level to indicate that the threshold is being approached. This allows for actions to be implemented in advance to minimise the risk of exceeding the threshold criteria and compromising the environmental outcome.
	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise indirect impacts to native vegetation from implementation of the proposal. **Management target:** Degradation of native vegetation from the spread or introduction of weeds resulting from construction of the proposal is minimised.	An objective based provision was selected for indirect impacts on native vegetation as the specific impacts can be monitored and measures enforced to minimise the potential for disturbance as far as possible. Objective-based management provisions have been adopted to ensure correct hygiene management measures are in place to minimise the introduction and spread of weeds. Objective-based provisions are considered appropriate as while impacts from the introduction and/or spread of weeds can be minimised as far as practicable, they cannot be entirely avoided.
Reduction in native vegetation condition from deposition of dust from construction activities.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise indirect impacts to native vegetation from implementation of the proposal. **Management target:** Degradation of native vegetation from dust deposition during construction of the proposal is minimised.	Objective based provisions have been adopted to minimise the impact of dust, as impacts cannot be entirely avoided. However robust management actions will effectively mitigate impacts given the short time frame associated with construction activities.
Accidental clearing of native	Objective based	**Management objective:**	An objective based provision was selected for indirect impacts on native

Potential impact	Management provision	Environmental outcome / objective	Rational for provision
vegetation outside the Development Footprint.		Minimise disturbance to vegetation from construction of the proposal. **Management target:** No clearing outside of approved clearing footprints during construction. **Management target:** Minimise the risk of unauthorised access to native vegetation outside the Development Footprint during construction.	vegetation outside the Development Footprint as the specific impacts can be monitored and measures enforced to minimise the potential for disturbance as far as possible.
Loss or alteration of native vegetation from altered fire regimes.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise indirect impacts to native vegetation from implementation of the proposal. **Management target:** Minimise the potential for the proposal to cause altered fire regimes within native vegetation during construction.	Objective based management provisions have been adopted as the risk of accidental fires may not be able to be completely avoided and it is important to minimise the risks with management practices.
Impacts to native vegetation from localised erosion.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise indirect impacts to native vegetation from implementation of the proposal. **Management target:** Minimise the potential for localised erosion to occur adjacent to cleared areas.	Objective based management provisions have been adopted as the risk of localised erosion may not be able to be completely avoided and it is important to minimise the risks with management practices.
Impacts to native vegetation from incorrect disposal of waste.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise indirect impacts to native vegetation from implementation of the proposal. **Management target:** Minimise the potential for incorrect waste disposal to occur adjacent to cleared areas.	Objective based management provisions have been adopted as the risk of incorrect waste disposal may not be able to be completely avoided and it is important to minimise the risks with management practices.
Terrestrial environmental quality			
Impacts to the quality of soil, groundwater and surface water during construction of the proposal.	Objective based	**Management objective:** The appropriate storage, containment and handling of hazardous materials is implemented to prevent soil, surface water and groundwater contamination. **Management target:** Contamination of soils, groundwater and surface water resulting from the spills or leaks of hydrocarbons and other hazardous materials is minimised. **Management objective:** Minimise soil quality impacts due to construction. **Management target:** Impacts to soil quality due to erosion from ground disturbing activities is minimised.	Objective based management provisions have been adopted as the risk of spills may not be able to be completely avoided and it is important to minimise the risks with management practices.

Potential impact	Management provision	Environmental outcome / objective	Rational for provision
Terrestrial fauna			
Clearing exceeds approved fauna habitat clearing extents.	Outcome based	**Environmental outcome:** Direct impacts to fauna habitat are restricted to the Development Footprint.	An outcome based provision was selected as the maximum extent of clearing of fauna habitat is quantifiable and measurable. Outcome-based disturbance limits have been adopted as a measurable target. The maximum clearing extent has been calculated based on the Development Footprint encompassing all areas of disturbance required to construct and operate the proposal. The trigger criteria have been set at a conservative level to indicate that the threshold is being approached. This allows for actions to be implemented in advance to minimise the risk of exceeding the threshold criteria and compromising the environmental outcome.
Accidental clearing of fauna habitat outside the Development Footprint.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise disturbance to fauna habitat during construction. **Management target:** No clearing outside of approved clearing footprints during construction. **Management target:** Minimise the risk of unauthorised access to habitat extents outside the Development Footprint during construction. **Management target:** Minimise the potential for fragmentation of fauna habitat to occur due to construction activities.	An objective based provision was selected for indirect impacts on fauna and fauna habitat outside the Development Footprint as the specific impacts can be monitored and measures enforced to minimise the potential for disturbance as far as possible.
Loss or injury to fauna individuals through vehicle / machinery movements and entrapment in excavations	Objective based	**Management objective:** To protect native fauna during construction. **Management target:** Loss or injury of fauna from construction of the proposal is minimised.	Objective based provisions have been adopted for direct fauna mortality from clearing activities/vehicle strike/ trenching activities as the risk of fauna mortality from construction activities is considered low and can be effectively managed through robust management practices and monitoring. An objective based provision was selected for indirect impacts on fauna and fauna habitat as the specific impacts can be monitored and measures enforced to minimise the potential for disturbance as far as possible.
Degradation of fauna habitat from introduction and / or spread of weeds	Outcome based	**Environmental outcome:** No introduction of new weed species as a result of implementation of the proposal.	An outcome based provision was selected as the introduction of previously unrecorded weed species is measurable and reportable. The trigger criteria have been set at a conservative level to indicate that the threshold is being approached. This allows for actions to be implemented in advance to minimise the risk of exceeding the threshold criteria and compromising the environmental outcome.

Potential impact	Management provision	Environmental outcome / objective	Rational for provision
	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise indirect impacts to fauna habitat from implementation of the proposal. **Management target:** Degradation of fauna habitat from the spread or introduction of weeds resulting from construction of the proposal is minimised.	An objective based provision was selected for indirect impacts on fauna and fauna habitat as the specific impacts can be monitored and measures enforced to minimise the potential for disturbance as far as possible. Objective-based management provisions have been adopted to ensure correct hygiene management measures are in place to minimise the introduction and spread of weeds. Objective-based provisions are considered appropriate as while impacts from the introduction and/or spread of weeds can be minimised as far as practicable, they cannot be entirely avoided.
Reduction in fauna habitat quality from deposition of dust from construction activities.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise indirect impacts to fauna habitat from implementation of the proposal. **Management target:** Degradation of fauna habitat from dust deposition during construction of the proposal is minimised.	Objective based provisions have been adopted to minimise the impact of dust, as impacts cannot be entirely avoided. However robust management actions will effectively mitigate impacts given the short time frame associated with construction activities.
Alteration of fauna behaviour due to noise, lighting and increased human presence	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise impacts of construction of the proposal on fauna behaviour. **Management target:** Prevent the alteration of fauna behaviour due to noise, lighting and increased human presence during construction of the proposal.	An objective based provision was selected for indirect impacts on fauna and fauna habitat as the specific impacts can be monitored and measures enforced to minimise the potential for disturbance as far as possible.
Loss or alteration of fauna habitat from altered fire regimes.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise indirect impacts to fauna habitat from implementation of the proposal. **Management target:** Minimise the potential for the proposal to cause altered fire regimes within extents of fauna habitat during construction.	Objective based management provisions have been adopted as the risk of accidental fires may not be able to be completely avoided and it is important to minimise the risks with management practices.
Increased human presence in the vicinity has the potential to result in increased rubbish/debris/litter affecting surrounding terrestrial fauna.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Minimise indirect impacts to fauna habitat from implementation of the proposal. **Management target:** Ensure waste disposal measures are implemented and prevent rubbish and litter during construction.	An objective based provision was selected for indirect impacts on fauna and fauna habitat as the specific impacts can be monitored and measures enforced to minimise the potential for disturbance as far as possible.
Inland waters			
Alteration of hydrological regimes and changes to the quality of surface water and groundwater from	Objective based	**Management objective:** Stormwater will be managed to ensure no erosion, sedimentation or turbidity adversely impact, land, soil and water resources. **Management target:**	Objective-based provisions have been adopted for hydrological regimes and water quality. Robust management practices will reduce the risk of erosion, sedimentation, mobilisation of contaminants or the risk of spills, and the subsequent risk of changes to water

Potential impact	Management provision	Environmental outcome / objective	Rational for provision
construction of the proposal.		Changes to surface water hydrological regimes from implementation of the proposal is minimised. **Management target:** Impacts to surface water quality is minimised. **Management target:** Waste will be appropriately managed to prevent impacts to surface water.	quality. Objective based provisions are considered suitable as, although the risk of impacts to water quality can be minimised, they cannot be fully avoided. Objective based provisions are considered appropriate, as although impacts to surface water flows can be minimised, it may not be possible to completely avoid this impact.
Social surroundings			
Impacts to amenity from the emissions of noise and dust during construction.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Impacts to amenity from construction of the proposal are minimised. **Management target:** Minimise indirect impacts from noise emissions on sensitive receptors during construction. **Management target:** Minimise indirect impacts from dust on sensitive receptors during construction. **Management target:** Impacts to amenity from construction of the proposal are minimised.	Objective-based provisions have been adopted to minimise the impact of noise and dust emissions on landscape and visual amenity. While good industry practice design and industry standards will be followed to minimise the impacts associated with noise or dust emissions to as low as reasonably practicable, they cannot be entirely avoided
Impacts to previously unidentified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage during construction.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Avoid and minimise adverse impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage resulting from the implementation of the proposal within and surrounding the Development Footprint. **Management target:** Any previously unknown Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites identified during ongoing surveys will be appropriately managed, ensuring residual impacts remain low through avoidance and mitigation measures or statutory heritage processes.	Discovery of any potential sub-surface Aboriginal Cultural Heritage will lead to ceasing work immediately until further arrangements for recommencement of work is determined. Objective-based provisions are considered appropriate to ensure the appropriate management measures are implemented to minimise potential impacts to unknown Aboriginal heritage artefacts as far as practicable.
Impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage during construction.	Objective based	**Management objective:** Avoid and minimise adverse impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage resulting from the implementation of the proposal within and surrounding the Development Footprint. **Management target:** Impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites are avoided.	Objective-based provisions are considered appropriate to ensure the appropriate management measures are implemented to minimise potential impacts to unknown Aboriginal heritage artefacts as far as practicable.

5 RELEVANT SURVEY AND STUDY FINDINGS

5.1 Land Use

The Project is located within the Shire of Dandaragan, in the Central Coast sub-region of the Wheatbelt. Land use in the Shire of Dandaragan includes a combination of agricultural land, Crown land and town sites acting as a regional hub, offering services and infrastructure to local residents and those from surrounding areas.

The area surrounding the Project is sparsely populated, with neighbouring properties typically consisting of large landholdings made up of multiple lots. This land use pattern allows the Project to be designed in a way that minimises amenity impacts on nearby landholders.

The Project Area predominantly consists of land used for agriculture including mixed cropping and grazing and associated rural dwellings and infrastructure. The Project Area is zoned 'Rural' under the Shire of Dandaragan Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (LPS No. 7)

5.2 Soil systems

Soil systems within the Project Area are described in Table 8.

Table 8: Soil systems

Soil landscape zone	Soil code	Name	Description
Arrowsmith zone Dissected lateritic sandplain on Cretaceous and Jurassic sediments. Bounded in the east by the Dandaragan Scarp and in the south and west by the Gingin Scarp. Sandy and gravelly soils formed in colluvium and rock weathered in situ.	224Ny	Nylagarda System	Alluvial plains and terraces of the Hill River and major creeks of the north coastal plain. Brown deep sands and brown sandy earths predominate, with minor pale deep sand and saline wet soil. Woodlands.
	224Ye	Yerramullah System	Subdued dissected lateritic plateau, undulating low hills and rises on lateritised weathered sandstone. Pale deep sand, sandy gravels and yellow deep sand. Banksia woodlands on lower slopes/depressions, heathlands elsewhere.
	224Bh	Boothendarra System	Subdued stripped lateritic plateau, undulating and gently undulating rises; Sandy duplexes, pale deep sand, sandy and loamy gravels and minor clays.
Dandaragan Plateau Zone Gently undulating plateau with areas of sandplain and some laterite. On Cretaceous sediments. Broad u-shaped valleys 80-150 m deep, smaller v-shaped east of the Gingin Scarp in the south. Soils are formed in colluvium and weathered rock.	222La	Launer System	Sandplain of gently undulating to level plain with minor gently undulating rises, dunes common; pale and yellow sands with minor sandy earth and duplexes; sandstone.
	222Co	Coalara System	Partially dissected plateau with lateritic caps and intervening sandy drainage lines; Pale and yellow deep sand, sandy gravels and sand over gravel.
	222Da	Dandaragan System	Subdued dissected lateritic plateau, undulating low hills and rises with narrow alluvial plains. Variable deep sands and sandy gravels plus minor earths, duplexes and clays. Marri woodlands and shrublands.

5.2.1 Acid sulfate soils, contaminated land and salinity

The Project Area is predominantly underlain by deep sands, sandy gravels and sandy earths of the Arrowsmith and Dandaragan Plateau soil landscape zones, which are not associated with acid sulfate soil formation. The Preliminary Hydrogeological Review prepared for the Project identifies acid sulfate soil potential as low across the site, and confined to a localised area of approximately 0.3 km² associated with alluvium adjacent to the Hill River. This represents a very small proportion of the Project Area.

The Development Footprint does not intersect this area and no disturbance of soils with acid sulfate soil potential is proposed. Acid sulfate soils are therefore not a constraint to the Project, and no investigation or treatment is required. In the event that detailed design results in ground disturbance within the mapped area, the Contractor will undertake confirmatory soil sampling in accordance with the DWER guideline Identification and Investigation of Acid Sulfate Soils and Acidic Landscapes (DWER 2015a) and, where indicated by that sampling, manage the material in accordance with Treatment and Management of Soil and Water in Acid Sulfate Soils Landscapes (DWER 2015b).

The Project Area has a long history of broadacre cropping and grazing. No sites within the Project Area are listed on the Contaminated Sites Register maintained under the Contaminated Sites Act 2003. Controls for the storage, handling and containment of fuels and chemicals during construction are provided in Table 14.

Dryland salinity is not mapped within the Development Footprint. Excavation depths are shallow, groundwater is not intersected by the proposed works, and pre-development drainage patterns will be maintained. Salinity mobilisation is therefore not expected.

5.3 Flora and Vegetation

5.3.1 Vegetation

Twelve vegetation types/mapping units were described and mapped within the survey area. 79.22 % of the survey area was mapped as cleared, 5% of the survey area was mapped as planted vegetation or plantations, while the remaining 15.8% was mapped as native vegetation. None of the vegetation types recorded were analogous with any conservation significant ecological communities.

Vegetation condition within the survey area ranged from 'Completely Degraded' to 'Very Good - Excellent' (RPS 2025a). More than 92 % of the vegetation within the survey area was in Completely Degraded condition with very poor to no vegetation structure and understory left intact. This classification includes paddocks, planted areas and areas were fully burnt. Approximately 7.65% of the survey area is in 'Good' condition or better.

Between 12.87 ha and 15.7 ha of native vegetation in Very Good to Completely Degraded condition is located within the Development Footprint. Of the vegetation impacted within each Development Footprint option:

- 9.17 ha of native vegetation within Development Footprint option 1 comprises native vegetation in Good or better condition (comprising 0.98% of the Development Footprint)
- 7.86 ha of native vegetation within Development Footprint option 2 comprises native vegetation in Good or better condition (comprising 0.84% of the Development Footprint)
- 6.17 ha of native vegetation within Development Footprint option 3 comprises native vegetation in Good or better condition (comprising 0.66% of the Development Footprint).

5.3.2 Flora

A total of 166 vascular flora taxa from 34 plant families and 90 genera were recorded within the survey area. Of the total taxa, 155 (93.37%) were native and 11 (6.63%) were naturalised alien species. No declared pests under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2016* or listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) were recorded.

Additionally, no Threatened flora species listed under the BC Act or the EPBC Act were recorded during the Detailed flora and vegetation survey or targeted searches. Three Priority flora species were recorded within the survey area:

- *Banksia chamaephyton* (Priority 4)
- *Eucalyptus macrocarpa* subsp. *Elachantha* (Priority 4)
- *Cristonia biloba* subsp. *Pubescens* (Priority 2).

No threatened or priority flora species are located within the Development Footprint.

5.4 Fauna

A basic fauna survey was conducted to verify fauna and habitat information gathered in a desktop assessment. Fourteen fauna habitat types were identified within the survey area, with 'Cleared' being the most dominant habitat type. Bird and bat utilisation surveys (BBUS) undertaken by Bamford Consulting Ecologists were also used to determine fauna of the project site. Four listed bird species and one listed mammal species under the EPBC Act and/or BC Act were determined to have potential to occur within the Project Area, they are as follows:

- *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine falcon), as an irregular visitor

- *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl), as an irregular visitor
- *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo), as a regular visitor / resident
- *Calyptorhynchus banksia* (Forest Red-tailed black cockatoo), as a vagrant / irregular visitor
- *Notamacropus Irma* (Western brush wallaby), as a potential visitor.

5.4.1.1.1 Peregrine falcon

Only six records of the Peregrine falcon were made over the two year period, two of these were at a control site and the other four were of single birds flying at speed, suggesting that they were in transit only. As such, BCE (BCE) determined that this species was an irregular visitor to the Project Area only, with no significant habitat present.

5.4.1.1.2 Black cockatoos

Carnaby's cockatoo has been recorded roosting, breeding and foraging within the Project Area.

The potential foraging habitat directly impacted from implementation of the Project comprises:

- Up to 0.41 ha of 'Moderate' to 'Moderate to high' value foraging habitat (0.14% of the overall extent of 'Moderate' to 'Moderate to high' value foraging habitat recorded within the survey area)
- Between 18.34 ha to 21.17 ha of 'Low' to 'Low to Moderate' value foraging habitat (0.52% to 0.6% of the overall extent of 'Low' to 'Low to Moderate' value foraging habitat recorded within the survey area).

Impacts to all confirmed breeding trees (BCE 2026) were avoided, however there are 140 potential breeding trees located within the Development Footprint.

BCE recorded roost sites within the Project Area, however the Development Footprint has been designed to avoid direct impacts to recorded roosting sites.

5.4.1.1.3 *Notamacropus irma* (Western brush wallaby)

The western brush wallaby's optimum habitat is open forest or woodland, particularly favouring open, seasonally wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby thickets (DBCA 2012). There is between 8.46 ha and 10.01 ha of potential habitat for this species within the Development Footprint. Habitats comprising cleared parkland have been excluded from this assessment as, although this species may occur within these habitat types as an irregular visitor, they do not comprise suitable habitat for this species. The basic fauna survey recorded 1,218.84 ha of potential habitat for this species within the survey area. Direct impacts of up to 11.66 ha comprises 0.82% of the habitat recorded.

5.4.1.1.4 *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl)

The Malleefowl is found principally in the semi-arid to arid zone in shrublands and low woodlands dominated by mallee and associated habitats such as broombush (*Melaleuca uncinate)* complex and Scrub Pine (*Callitris verrucosa*). In Western Australia they are also found in some shrublands dominated by Acacia and occasionally in woodlands dominated by eucalypts such as wandoo (*E. wandoo*), marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and mallet (*E. astringens*) (DCCEEW 2024).

Malleefowl distribution in the wheatbelt region has been associated with landscapes with lower rainfall, greater amounts of mallee and shrubland that occur as large remnants, and lighter soil surface textures. At a finer scale, Malleefowl occurrence was associated with mallee/shrubland and thicket vegetation with woodland representing poor habitat for the species, with preferred habitat comprising leaf litter, tall shrubs, abundance of food shrubs and a greater soil gravel content (DCCEEW 2024).

This species was not recorded within the Project Area during the two year BBUS, however an anecdotal report of a Malleefowl crossing Watheroo Road was received. As the habitat remnants within the Project Area are small in size and highly fragmented, significant habitat for this species is not present and it is only considered to be present as an irregular visitor (Bamford Consulting Ecologist 2026). As this species is only likely to occur as an irregular visitor, the Development Footprint is not considered likely to comprise suitable habitat for this species and specific management actions have not been included in this CEMP.

5.5 Surface Water

The Hill River flows along the northwestern boundary of the Project Area, before flowing through the Project Area and Boothendara Creek flows along the central northern boundary of the Project Area.

A search of the DBCA's Geomorphic Wetlands from Cervantes to Eneabba dataset indicates that the Paluslope, Palusplain and Barlkarra wetlands occur within the Project Area. No Ramsar or nationally important wetlands are mapped within the Project Area.

5.6 Heritage

The Proponent has completed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage surveys in the presence of Yued consultants and anthropologists and archaeologists engaged by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation. The findings of the surveys are summarised in reports which will inform the development of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) which will be in place prior to the commencement of construction. All potential impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage will be avoided, minimised and managed through the implementation of the CHMP.

6 MANAGEMENT PLAN COMPONENTS

6.1 Outcomes-based management

Table 9 and Table 10 detail how this management plan focuses on evaluating measurable outcomes, driven by trigger and threshold criteria, to ensure there is no detrimental impact on key environmental factors as a result of the proposal.

Table 9: Outcome based actions and targets for the protection and management of flora and vegetation

EPA factor: Flora and vegetation **EPA objective: To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.**				
Management outcomes FV-1: Direct impacts to native vegetation will be confined to the Development Footprint FV-2: No introduction of new weed species as a result of implementation of the proposal.				
Environmental values The following environmental values are present within the Development Footprint: • Native vegetation				
Potential impacts and risks relevant to the outcomes-based management strategy The proposal has the potential to: • Result in direct removal of native vegetation, including accidental clearing outside the Development Footprint • Result in loss of priority species, including accidental clearing outside the Development Footprint • Result in indirect impacts to flora outside the Development Footprint through the introduction or spread of weeds and disease.				
Trigger criteria **Trigger thresholds**	**Response actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing**	**Reporting**
FV-1: Direct impacts to native vegetation will be confined to the Development Footprint				
Trigger criterion 90% of permitted clearing extent for any specified flora/vegetation units is reached. **Threshold criterion** Permitted clearing extent for any specified flora/vegetation units is reached or occurs outside of Development Footprint.	**Trigger action** • Undertake review of remaining clearing to ensure compliance with permitted clearing extents will be achieved. Calculate remaining clearing required to ensure within threshold limits • Communicate extents of clearing for each vegetation flora / vegetation unit to key personnel, noting percentage cleared to date. This includes no adverse impacts to priority flora. **Threshold action** • Clearing will cease immediately • Environmental incident will be recorded and investigated if threshold is exceeded • Rehabilitation of any clearing exceedance areas will be undertaken.	**Indicator**: clearance area is less than the approved clearing extent and is located within Development Footprint. **Method for data collection and analysis**: • Vegetation will be demarcated by a surveyor where retained vegetation is within 100 m of the Development Footprint • A record of the area cleared to be maintained by the Contractor and reconciled against the permitted clearing extent. This is to occur weekly once cumulative clearing reaches the 90% trigger. Inspections to include the condition of physical demarcation boundaries • Post clearing inspection to record actual area cleared and compared with approved thresholds. **Location of monitoring sites**: • Demarcated clearing areas • Areas directly adjacent to demarcated areas.	**Monitoring frequency** • Pre clearing mapping verification and post clearing inspections • Weekly once cumulative clearing reaches 90% trigger.	• Incident reporting • Construction compliance reporting • Post clearance report • In the event that threshold criteria are exceeded, records of all rehabilitation will be kept.
FV-2: No introduction of new Weed of National Significance or Declared Pest through the implementation of the proposal.				
Trigger criterion Detection of a Declared Pests or WONS which was not recorded during the ecological surveys within or adjacent to the Development Footprint. **Threshold criterion** New Declared Pests or WONS becomes established.	**Trigger action** • The following response actions will be implemented within three months of trigger identification: – Implement a weed control program. – Establish an ongoing monitoring program where weeds are detected. The monitoring program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the contiguous patch of vegetation impacted. **Threshold action** • The following contingency actions will be implemented within three months of the threshold exceedance being identified:	**Method for data collection and analysis:** • Post construction survey. • Location of monitoring sites: – Areas directly adjacent to Development Footprint (within a 10m buffer of the Development Footprint; Figure B).	**Monitoring frequency** • Post construction weed survey undertaken post construction activities • If triggers or thresholds are exceeded, the weed control program will be undertaken annually for up to two years, or until monitoring indicates weed cover is comparable to that recorded in equivalent unimpacted	• Post-construction weed survey to be completed within 6 months following completion of construction • Construction compliance reporting • In the event that trigger or threshold criteria are exceeded, records of all weed management will be kept.

	– Undertake a targeted weed survey to determine the extent of the identified WONS / Declared Pest – Implement a targeted weed control program for identified WONS / Declared Pest, based on expert advice. The control program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the infestation, as informed by a targeted weed survey. – Establish a monitoring program where WONS / Declared Pest are detected, as advised by a suitably qualified botanist / rehabilitation expert. The monitoring program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the contiguous patch of vegetation impacted.	reference vegetation, whichever occurs first. Any continuation beyond two years will be determined in consultation with DWER.

Table 10: Outcome based actions and targets for the protection and management of terrestrial fauna

EPA factor: Terrestrial fauna
EPA objective: To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.

Management outcomes

TF-1: Direct impacts to fauna habitat are restricted to the Development Footprint.

Environmental values

The following environmental values are present within the Development Footprint:

- Between 8.75 ha and 21.58 ha of potential fauna habitat, including:
  - Up to 0.41 ha of potential black cockatoo foraging habitat of 'Moderate' to 'Moderate to high' value (0.14% of the overall extent of 'Moderate' to 'Moderate to high' value foraging habitat recorded within the survey area)
  - Up to 10.01 ha of potential habitat for the Western brush wallaby (0.82% of the habitat recorded within the survey area).
  - Loss of up to 140 potential black cockatoo breeding trees.
- No other significant fauna habitat was recorded within the Development Footprint.

Potential impacts and risks relevant to the outcomes-based management strategy

The proposal has the potential to result in direct removal of fauna habitat, including accidental clearing outside the Development Footprint.

Trigger criteria Trigger thresholds	Response actions	Monitoring	Timing	Reporting
TF-1: Direct impacts to fauna habitat are restricted to the Development Footprint				
Trigger criterion 90% of permitted clearing extent for any specified fauna habitat is reached. **Threshold criterion** 100% of permitted clearing extent for any specified fauna habitat is reached. OR Clearing outside the approved Development Footprint occurs.	**Trigger action** Review progress of clearing through assessing the remaining clearing required within the Development Footprint to ensure compliance with permitted clearing extents will be achieved. The review will include: • Calculation of remaining extents required to construct the proposal • Calculation of clearing required to ensure within threshold limits • Comparison of calculations to ensure clearing will be incompliance with approved extents • Record extents of clearing, noting percentage cleared to date. **Threshold action** • Once the clearing threshold of fauna habitat is met, clearing of fauna habitat will cease immediately • If clearing outside the approved Development Footprint occurs, clearing will cease immediately • The Development Footprint was carefully designed to ensure it encompassed all required construction areas, transport routes (where clearing is required) and proposed infrastructure. However, if additional clearing is required to implement the proposal, no clearing will be undertaken without the required approvals under the EP Act • If the clearing threshold is exceeded: – The environmental incident will be recorded and investigated – DWER will be notified along with the investigation report if threshold is exceeded – Rehabilitation of any clearing exceedance areas will be undertaken, in consultation with DWER.	**Method for data collection and analysis**: • Regular construction area inspections to visually check / review clearing boundaries. • All clearing areas will be checked and confirmed post-clearing. Site inspection will be undertaken prior to and following clearing to confirm clearing is appropriately demarcated. **Location of monitoring sites**: • Demarcated clearing areas • Areas directly adjacent to demarcated areas.	**Monitoring frequency** • Pre and post clearing inspections • Weekly inspections during clearing activities.	• Incident reporting • Construction compliance reporting • Post clearance report • In the event that threshold criteria are exceeded, records of all rehabilitation will be kept.

6.2 Objectives based management

The management actions to minimise potential impacts on the environmental factors of terrestrial fauna are summarised in Tables 13 to 17.

Table 11: Objectives based management targets and actions for the protection and management of flora and vegetation

EPA Factor:	**Flora and vegetation**				
Objective:	**To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained**				
Key environmental values:	• The key environmental value within the Development Footprint is native vegetation				
Key impacts and risks addressed:	• Reduction in native vegetation condition from deposition of dust from construction activities. • Accidental clearing of native vegetation outside the Development Footprint. • Loss or alteration of native vegetation from altered fire regimes • Degradation of native vegetation from introduction and / or spread of weeds.				
Management Target	**Management Actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing / frequency of actions**	**Reporting**	**Contingency measures**
No clearing outside of approved clearing footprints during construction.	• All personnel are required to complete an environmental induction identifying boundaries and no-go areas • Clearing and construction area boundaries to be demarcated with flagging tape or similar by a qualified surveyor prior to clearing.	Regular construction area inspections to visually check Development Footprint boundaries and demarcated clearing extents.	• Weekly during clearing and construction activities • Opportunistic observations.	• Maintenance of incident register • Construction compliance reporting • .	• Staff training and education • Rehabilitation of impacted area.
Minimise the risk of unauthorised access to native vegetation outside the Development Footprint during construction.	• All personnel are required to complete an environmental induction identifying boundaries and no go areas • Clearing and construction area boundaries to be demarcated with flagging tape or similar by a qualified surveyor prior to clearing.	Regular construction area inspections to visually check Development Footprint boundaries and demarcated clearing extents.	Weekly during clearing and construction activities.	• Maintenance of incident register • Construction compliance reporting • Reporting of any observations/ incidents of vehicle-related impacts on fauna habitat.	• Install barrier fencing • Provide education and training to staff.
Degradation of native vegetation from dust deposition during construction of the proposal is minimised.	The following standard dust mitigation measures will be implemented throughout the construction phase, as required: • Ensuring vehicles importing material with dust emitting loads are covered (except when loading and unloading) • Vehicle movements will be restricted to the designated access roads to minimise dust impacts to surrounding users • Maintaining a low-speed environment on unsealed roads Development Footprint • Disturbed areas will be progressively stabilised, and the area of soil left exposed at any one time will not exceed the limits set in the Contractor's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan • Application of water or stabilisers via water trucks and sprayers to dampen down soil as required • stockpile management to include stockpile locations (within the Development Footprint), erosion and stabilisation techniques and height limits • Potential use of dust stabilisers, water, tarps, geo-textile materials and/or hydro-mulch (without seed) to suppress dust from stockpiles and open areas • Windbreak netting to be installed and maintained around long-term stockpiles and fixed compounds where these are located upwind of a sensitive receiver or of retained native vegetation • Staging of vegetation and soil disturbance to minimise area of exposed soil to minimum practical area.	Regular construction area inspections to visually check Development Footprint boundaries and 10m buffer of boundary (Figure B).	• Monthly during construction. • Following complaints or opportunistic observations.	• Construction compliance reporting.	• Review the current management controls. • Investigate the cause of the incident and implement contingency actions identified in the investigation. Potential contingency measures would include measures such as more frequent dust suppression.
Degradation of native vegetation from the spread introduction of weeds resulting from construction of the proposal is minimised.	• All imported fill will be certified weed-free and free of Declared Pests prior to delivery, and landscaping material will be sourced from a NIASA accredited supplier. Designated areas for the temporary placement of cleared vegetation (within the Development Footprint) to minimise the increased risk of weed and disease spread	• Fill and materials certifications to be acquired prior to fill usage • Post construction weed monitoring within areas of native vegetation adjacent to the Development Footprint (within a 10 m buffer; Figure B).	• Weed survey undertaken post construction activities. • Weekly inspections during clearing and construction activities.	• Certifications of clean fill and materials maintained • Induction records • Post-construction weed survey to be completed within	• Install fencing or flags and signage to prevent access to remnant vegetation extents adjacent to the Development Footprint • The following contingency actions will be implemented within three months of the detection of new weed species, WONS or Declared Pests:

	• Site induction program will include hygiene training to ensure all staff and sub-contractors are aware of the requirements to avoid the spread and introduction of weeds • Appropriate hygiene measures to minimise the risk of the spread and introduction of weed species or pathogens, including: – Weekly spot checks of mobile equipment and vehicles – hygiene points at key road entry points – Implementation of a weed management protocol (if required).	• Inspections during clearing and construction activities.		6 months following completion of construction • Construction compliance reporting.	– Undertake a targeted weed survey to determine the extent of the identified weed species / WONS / Declared Pest – Implement a targeted weed control program for identified weed species / WONS / Declared Pest, based on expert advice. The control program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the infestation, as informed by a targeted weed survey • Establish a monitoring program where weed species / WONS / Declared Pest are detected, as advised by a suitably qualified botanist / rehabilitation expert. The monitoring program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the contiguous patch of vegetation impacted.
Minimise the potential for localised erosion to occur adjacent to cleared areas.	During construction, the potential for localised erosion will be minimised through: • Implementation of a Contractor's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan • Disturbed areas will be progressively stabilised • Establishment of clearly delineated access points to prevent unauthorised disturbance and access which may exacerbate erosion.	• Inspections during clearing and construction activities • Regular construction area inspections to visually check Development Footprint boundaries and areas adjacent to clearing.	• Daily during clearing and construction activities.	• Construction compliance reporting.	• Any areas of erosion outside the Development Footprint which impacts vegetation condition will be rehabilitated / managed • Review the current management controls.
Minimise the potential for degradation due to incorrect waste disposal.	• Waste disposal measures undertaken, e.g. bins/ cleanups, to prevent an increase in litter impact on surrounding vegetation • Visual inspections for rubbish, pollutants and litter undertaken.	• Site inspections.	Monthly.	• Construction compliance reporting • Maintenance of incident register.	• Provide additional or larger rubbish bins • Provide educative signage • Conduct regular litter clean ups.
Minimise the potential for the proposal to cause altered fire regimes within native vegetation during construction.	During construction, the following management actions will be implemented: • Ensure fire extinguishers are available on all mobile equipment and at all work locations and staff area suitably trained in their use • Maintain adequate on-site firefighting water supply. Alternatively, ensure water trucks are fitted with high pressure monitors and pumps for fire management • Operate hot machinery only in designated cleared areas whenever possible • Conditions of hot works permits to be followed for all hot works and notifications submitted for all hot works • No high-risk or non-prescribed hot works to occur on Total Fire Ban unless approved by the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner or delegated Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) officers as identified in the Bushfire Management Plan (Bushfire Prone Planning 2026) • Maintenance of vehicles and plant to ensure risk of fire is minimised.	• Inspections of firefighting equipment to ensure availability and compliance with fire safety standards • Vehicle maintenance records.	• Weekly inspections of firefighting equipment.	• Weekly construction compliance report • Vehicle maintenance records.	Any fire will be reported immediately to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and the Shire of Dandaragan. The Contractor will investigate the ignition, report to the Proponent, and agree corrective actions with DFES and the Shire in accordance with the Bushfire Management Plan.

Table 12: Objectives based management targets and actions for the protection and management of terrestrial environmental quality

EPA Factor:	**Terrestrial environmental quality**				
Objective:	**To maintain the quality of land and soils so that environmental values are protected.**				
Key environmental values:	• Surface water quality • Groundwater quality • Soil quality.				
Key impacts and risks addressed:	• There is potential for spills or leaks from equipment and machinery during construction to impact terrestrial environmental quality • Soil erosion due to ground disturbing activities.				
Management Target	**Management Actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing / frequency of actions**	**Reporting**	**Contingency measures**
Contamination of soils, groundwater and surface water resulting from the spills or leaks of hydrocarbons and other hazardous materials is minimised.	• Construction staff are trained on storage, handling and response procedures • Waste hydrocarbon products will be stored in areas where spill containment is in use (i.e. bunded areas) prior to offsite disposal • An emergency and spill response plan will be prepared prior to the commencement of construction, to include key provisions such as: – Site plan showing the key sensitive receivers, location of hazardous substance storage, spill and emergency spill response equipment – All sites and vehicles will have an appropriately sized spill response kit suitable for the construction activities. – All staff will be trained in spill response methods. – All tanks storing hydrocarbon liquids or chemicals will be appropriately bunded to prevent any spills being discharged to the environment – Bunds will be inspected regularly to determine integrity and maintenance of capacity – Storage containers will be labelled with the technical product name as per the Safety Data Sheet – Storage containers will be closed when not in use – Spill response equipment will be readily available at the site of hazardous material storage or use, including absorbent material • All spills are to be recorded and immediately cleaned up in accordance with the spill and emergency response plan • Equipment, machinery, and vehicles will be restricted to construction areas, designated roads, access tracks and cleared areas and will be maintained, refuelled, and serviced only where spill containment is in use (i.e. bunded areas) • Any contaminated material will be removed and disposed offsite to a licenced facility using a licensed contractor.	Contractor compliance report to include: • Inspection of all controls • Training records for staff • Storage locations and protections • Spill kits position and contents.	• Weekly for inspections • Following a spill event.	• Contractor compliance report • Audit results • Incident report to regulator, in event of spill or uncontrolled discharge	• Identify cause of non-compliance and undertake critical review of management actions, plan and assess suitability of alternative and corrective actions and then implement them • Escalation of emergency responders for large spills • Advise relevant government agencies of non-compliance (if required under relevant approval conditions).
Impacts to soil quality due to erosion from ground disturbing activities is minimised	During construction, the potential for localised erosion will be minimised through: • Implementation of a Contractor's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). The ESCP will be developed in accordance with the Internation Erosion Control Association (IECA) best practice for erosion and sediment control • Disturbed areas will be progressively stabilised • Establishment of clearly delineated access points to prevent unauthorised disturbance and access which may exacerbate erosion.	• Regular construction area inspections to visually check Development Footprint boundaries and areas adjacent to clearing.	• Daily during clearing and construction activities.	• Construction compliance reporting.	• Review the current management controls.

Table 13: Objectives based management targets and actions for the protection and management of terrestrial fauna

EPA Factor:	Terrestrial fauna				
Objective:	**To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.**				
Key environmental values:	The following environmental values are present within the Development Footprint: • Between 8.75 ha and 21.58 ha of potential fauna habitat, including: – Up to 0.41 ha of potential black cockatoo foraging habitat of 'Moderate' to 'Moderate to high' value (0.14% of the overall extent of 'Moderate' to 'Moderate to high' value foraging habitat recorded within the survey area) – Up to 10.01 ha of potential habitat for the Western brush wallaby (0.82% of the habitat recorded within the survey area). – Loss of up to 140 potential black cockatoo breeding trees. – No other significant fauna habitat was recorded within the Development Footprint.				
Key impacts and risks addressed:	• Accidental clearing outside of approved clearing footprints • Unauthorised access to habitat extents outside the development footprint • Loss or injury of fauna from construction. • Degradation of fauna habitat from the spread / introduction of weeds • Degradation of fauna habitat from dust deposition • Altered fire regimes within extents of fauna habitat during • Degradation of fauna habitat due to rubbish and litter • Alteration of fauna behaviour due to noise, lighting and increased human presence.				
Management Target	**Management Actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing / frequency of actions**	**Reporting**	**Contingency measures**
No clearing outside of approved clearing footprints during construction.	• All construction personnel are required to complete an environmental induction • Clearing and construction area boundaries to be demarcated with flagging tape or similar by a qualified surveyor prior to clearing. Approved disturbance and clearing areas will be clearly defined and demarcated on appropriate plans, as well as on-site • Demarcated approved clearing area to be surveyed prior to the commencement of clearing activities and the survey results provided to the proponent as an ESRI shapefile georeferenced to GDA2020.	• Site inspection of demarcated approved clearing area prior to clearing activities to ensure that only approved extents are cleared • Approved clearing area to be surveyed after cessation of clearing activities and the survey results provided to the proponent representative as an ESRI shapefile georeferenced to GDA2020 to confirm the project is compliant with approved clearing extents • Regular construction area inspections to visually check / review clearing boundaries.	• Pre and post clearing activities • Weekly during clearing and construction activities.	• Maintenance of incident register • Construction compliance reporting • In the event of clearing outside of approved footprints, an investigation report will be prepared and records of all rehabilitation will be kept. • Reporting of any observations/ incidents of vehicle-related impacts on fauna habitat.	• Rehabilitate cleared areas • Install barrier fencing • Provide education and training to staff.
Minimise the risk of unauthorised access to habitat extents outside the Development Footprint during construction.	• All construction personnel are required to complete an environmental induction • Clearing and construction area boundaries to be demarcated with flagging tape by a qualified surveyor prior to clearing.	• Regular construction area inspections to visually check Development Footprint boundaries and demarcated clearing extents.	Weekly during clearing and construction activities.	• Maintenance of incident register • Construction compliance reporting • Reporting of any observations/ incidents of vehicle-related impacts on fauna habitat.	• Install barrier fencing • Provide education and training to staff.
Loss or injury of fauna from construction of the proposal is minimised.	During construction, the following management actions will be implemented to minimise the risk of injury or mortality of fauna: • Clearing of native vegetation in a slow, progressive manner towards retained native vegetation extents • If fauna is identified within construction areas, works will cease until the individual moves, or can be safely relocated by a licensed fauna handler • Restrict vehicle movements to construction areas or existing tracks (within the Development Footprint) • Reduce and communicate speed limits • Night-time construction activities will be avoided other than where identified in Section 2.4. Where night works are	• Daily inspections of construction and clearing areas • If excavations are open for 24 hours or more, the Contractor will inspect the excavation at the start and end of each shift.	• Monthly review of the fauna register.	• Maintenance of incident register • Maintenance of fauna register, to record any native fauna occurrences within the Development Footprint • Construction compliance reporting • Report any incidents involving fauna to Wildcare Helpline	• Record the environmental incident • Review the current management controls. • Investigate the cause of the incident and implement contingency actions identified in the investigation. Potential contingency measures would include: – Review frequency of inspections of excavations – Review of speed limits • Install fauna barrier fencing.

	required, the additional lighting and noise controls in this table will be implemented • If any native fauna is injured, contact the Wildcare Helpline (ph. 9474 9055) • Excavations will remain open for the minimum time required to install services and, wherever practicable, cable trenches will be opened and backfilled within the same shift. Trenches within 50 m of retained native vegetation will be prioritised for same-shift backfill. Where an excavation remains open overnight the Contractor will: – Inspect the excavation at the start and end of each shift – Have egress ramps installed. • Fauna shelters will be installed every 100 m between egress ramps if open trench lengths exceed 500 m.				
Degradation of fauna habitat from the spread or introduction of weeds resulting from construction of the proposal is minimised.	• All imported fill will be certified weed-free and free of Declared Pests prior to delivery, and landscaping material will be sourced from a NIASA accredited supplier. Appropriate hygiene measures will be implemented and will include but not be limited to: – The site induction program will include hygiene training to ensure all staff and sub-contractors are aware of the requirements to avoid the spread and introduction of weeds – No stockpiling of materials outside the Development Footprint where fauna habitat occurs – Weed and seed certificates to be provided for all vehicles and machinery prior to first mobilisation – Any plant entering areas within the Development Footprint, but outside of construction or operational areas are to be certified clean on entry – Any vehicles or plant entering construction areas in which weeds are present to be clean on exit.	• Fill and materials certifications to be acquired prior to fill usage • Post construction weed monitoring within areas adjacent to the Development Footprint (within a 10 m buffer; Figure B).	Weed survey undertaken post construction activities.	• Certifications of clean fill and materials maintained • Induction records • Post-construction weed survey to be completed within 6 months following completion of construction • Construction compliance reporting.	• Install fencing and signage to prevent pedestrian and vehicle access to remnant vegetation extents adjacent to the Development Footprint • The following contingency actions will be implemented within three months of the detection of new weed species, WONS or Declared Pests: – Undertake a targeted weed survey to determine the extent of the identified weed species / WONS / Declared Pest – Implement a targeted weed control program for identified weed species / WONS / Declared Pest, based on expert advice. The control program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the infestation, as informed by a targeted weed survey – Establish a monitoring program where weed species / WONS / Declared Pest are detected, as advised by a suitably qualified botanist / rehabilitation expert. The monitoring program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the contiguous patch of vegetation impacted.
Degradation of fauna habitat from dust deposition during construction of the proposal is minimised.	• The following standard dust mitigation measures will be implemented throughout construction phase: – Use of dust suppression to manage dust generation from construction activities, access roads and cleared areas – Limit the number and height of stockpiles – Vehicles confined to designated routes with speed limits strictly enforced.	• Monthly inspections of vegetation adjacent to the Development Footprint by the contractor (within a 10 m buffer; Figure B) during construction to review effectiveness of current dust mitigation strategies.	Monthly during construction.	• Construction compliance reporting.	• Review the current management controls. • Investigate the cause of the incident and implement contingency actions identified in the investigation. Potential contingency measures would include measures such as more frequent dust suppression.
Minimise the potential for the proposal to cause altered fire regimes within extents of fauna habitat during construction.	• During construction, the following management actions will be implemented: – Ensure fire extinguishers are available on all mobile equipment and at all work locations – Maintain adequate on-site firefighting water supply. Alternatively, ensure water trucks are fitted with high pressure monitors and pumps for fire management – Operate hot machinery only in designated cleared areas whenever possible.	• Inspections of firefighting equipment to ensure availability and compliance with fire safety standards.	Weekly inspections of firefighting equipment.	• Maintenance of incident register	Any fire will be reported immediately to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and the Shire of Dandaragan. The Contractor will investigate the ignition, report to the Proponent, and agree corrective actions with DFES and the Shire in accordance with the Bushfire Management Plan.
Ensure waste disposal measures are implemented and prevent rubbish and litter during construction.	• Waste disposal measures undertaken, e.g. bins / cleanups, to prevent an increase in litter impact on surrounding vegetation and fauna habitat • Visual inspections for rubbish, pollutants and Litter undertaken.	• Site inspections.	Monthly.	• Construction compliance reporting • Maintenance of incident register.	• Provide additional or larger rubbish bins • Provide educative signage • Conduct regular litter clean ups.
Prevent the alteration of fauna behaviour due to noise, lighting and increased human presence during construction of the proposal.	Implementation of the following controls to minimise disturbance to fauna species associated noise and/or vibration including: • Construction contractor specifications will require that all construction work will be carried out in accordance with control of noise practices set out in Section 4 of Australian Standard	• Environmental compliance inspections • Physical inspections during works with the potential to generate noise impacts, e.g. heavy equipment operation.	Monthly inspections to ensure compliance with management actions.	• Environmental compliance reporting	• Noise monitoring may be undertaken if ongoing complaints are received. • If compliance monitoring and reporting identifies indirect impacts to fauna and fauna habitat adjacent to the Development Footprint.

	2436 “Guide to Noise Control on Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Sites” • Vehicle operation will occur during the construction working hours set out in Section 2.4. • Noise emissions will not exceed Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 • Plant and equipment will be switched off when not in use • Equipment will be fitted with noise control devices where possible and appropriate • Implementation of the following controls to minimise disturbance to fauna species associated with light including: – Vehicle operation will occur during daylight hours as far as reasonably practicable, minimising the requirement for lighting during construction – If construction lighting is required, lighting will be directed away from retained habitat extents to reduce the risk for light spill – Where possible, lighting will be in accordance with the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW, 2023).	• Equipment maintenance register.			
Minimise fragmentation of fauna habitat	• All temporary construction infrastructure will be located within the Development Footprint, or within cleared areas where that is not possible. • Areas proposed for temporary construction infrastructure and lay down areas are clearly delineated.	• Site inspections.	Monthly.	• Construction compliance reporting.	• Review current delineation measures to ensure clear delineation • Provide education and training to staff.

Table 14: Objectives based management targets and actions for the protection and management of inland waters

EPA Factor:	**Inland waters**				
Objective:	**To maintain the hydrological regimes and quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected**				
Key environmental values:	• Wetlands and waterways • Terrestrial and aquatic GDEs				
Key impacts and risks addressed:	• Changes to surface water hydrological regimes from implementation of the proposal • Changes to surface water quality from stormwater runoff • Decreased surface water quality from spills • Decreased surface water quality from improper waste disposal.				
Management Target	**Management Actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing / frequency of actions**	**Reporting**	**Contingency measures**
Changes to hydrological regimes from implementation of the proposal is minimised.	• Design and construct grading, drainage and excavation within the Development Footprint so that pre-development surface water flow paths, catchment areas and discharge points are maintained and no areas of persistent ponded water are created. Cross-drainage will be provided wherever an access track intercepts a defined flow path • The Contractor's ESCP will detail any temporary drainage and sediment control measures • Any temporary dewatering required during construction will be undertaken in accordance with a Dewatering Management Plan. Potential for	• During earthworks, conduct routine inspections of stormwater pathways for sediment loads and evidence of erosion.	• Weekly inspections of drainage management infrastructure.	• Contractor compliance report.	• Identify cause of non-compliance and undertake critical review of management actions, plan and assess suitability of alternative and corrective actions and then implement them • Advise relevant government agencies of non-compliance as required under conditions.
Stormwater will be managed to ensure no erosion, sedimentation or turbidity adversely impact, land, soil and water resources.	• Phase ground disturbance activities where possible so that disturbed areas within 30 m of waterbodies are minimised as much as practicable • Implementation of sediment barriers to prevent run off into waterways and adjacent vegetation during construction • Design stockpiled material, earthworks, and excavations to reduce alterations to natural stormwater flows and runoff	• During earthworks, conduct routine inspections of stormwater pathways for sediment loads and evidence of erosion • Daily visual inspections for pooling, unseasonal stagnation and sediment load during construction	• Daily during works within 30 m of inland waters (see Figure C) • Weekly inspections of drainage management infrastructure • Pre and post severe rainfall event inspections of drainage,	• Contractor compliance report.	• Identify cause of non-compliance and undertake critical review of management actions, plan and assess suitability of alternative and corrective actions and then implement them • Advise relevant government agencies of non-compliance as required under conditions.

	• The Contractor's ESCP will include discharge water quality criteria as required.	• Inspection of environmental controls.	erosion and sedimentation management infrastructure.		
Changes to surface water quality from implementation of the proposal is minimised.	• Construction staff are trained on chemical and hydrocarbon storage, handling and response procedures • Waste hydrocarbon products will be stored in areas where spill containment is in use (i.e. bunded areas) prior to offsite disposal • An emergency and spill response plan will be prepared, to include key provisions such as: – Site plan showing the key sensitive receivers, location of hazardous substance storage, spill and emergency spill response equipment – All sites and vehicles will have an appropriately sized spill response kit suitable for the construction activities – All staff will be trained in spill response methods – All tanks storing hydrocarbon liquids or chemicals will be appropriately bunded to prevent any spills being discharged to the environment – Bunds will be inspected regularly to determine integrity and maintenance of capacity – Storage containers will be labelled with the technical product name as per the Safety Data Sheet – Storage containers will be closed when not in use – Spill response equipment will be readily available at the site of hazardous material storage or use, including absorbent material – All spills are to be recorded and immediately cleaned up in accordance with the spill and emergency response plan – Equipment, machinery, and vehicles will be restricted to designated roads, access tracks and cleared areas and will be maintained, refuelled, and serviced only where spill containment is in use (i.e. bunded areas) – Any contaminated material will be removed and disposed offsite to a licenced facility using a licensed contractor.	• Contractor compliance report to include: – Inspection of all controls – Training records for staff – Storage locations and protections – Spill kits position and contents.	• Weekly inspections • Following a spill event.	• Contractor compliance report • Audit results • Incident report to regulator, in event of spill or uncontrolled discharge.	• Identify cause of non-compliance and undertake critical review of management actions, plan and assess suitability of alternative and corrective actions and then implement them • Escalation of emergency responders for large spills • Advise relevant government agencies of non-compliance (if required under relevant approval conditions) • Monitoring of lake water quality in the event of discharge.
Waste will be appropriately managed to prevent impacts to surface water.	• Waste management measures will include: – Waste segregation systems, as required – Waste stations to be located and designed to limit the potential for surface water and groundwater contamination – Waste hydrocarbon products will be stored in areas where spill containment is in use (i.e. bunded areas) prior to offsite disposal – Offsite disposal of waste will be undertaken via licensed contractors. • All personnel will undergo site inductions including waste management requirements • Any portable temporary toilet facility and onsite wastewater treatment plant shall be protected with earthen or similar bunds to reduce the environmental risk of any spills or leaks • Portable temporary toilets shall be emptied by an appropriately licensed controlled waste contractor • All wastes produced on site will be disposed of at a suitable and licenced waste disposal facility.	• Contractor compliance report to include: – Training records for staff – Storage locations and protections.	• Weekly inspections • Portable temporary toilet facilities will be inspected and serviced at least once a fortnight.	• Contractor compliance report • Audit results.	• Identify cause of non-compliance and undertake critical review of management actions, plan and assess suitability of alternative and corrective actions and then implement them.

Table 15: Objectives based management targets and actions for the protection and management of social surroundings

EPA Factor:	Social Surroundings				
Objective:	**To protect social surroundings from significant harm.**				
Key environmental values:	• Amenity • Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH)				
Key impacts and risks addressed:	• Sensitive receptors may be susceptible to changes in visual amenity, noise emissions and dust emissions from construction • Temporary changes or restriction to access • Impacts to previously unidentified ACH • Increased waste generation during construction.				
Management Target	**Management Actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing / frequency of actions**	**Reporting**	**Contingency measures**
Impacts to amenity from construction of the proposal are minimised.	• Waste storage bins to be covered, bins must not be filled above sides • Provide labelled waste bins to accommodate the type, volume and service frequency of anticipated waste streams • Provide information regarding waste management in site specific inductions, including waste separation and importance of securing vehicle loads • Vehicle speeds are limited on unsealed areas • Works will be undertaken during daylight hours, other than where identified in Section 2.4. Where works outside daylight hours are required, lighting will be task-directed, shielded and set at the minimum intensity necessary for safety.	• Daily visual monitoring.	• Daily throughout construction activities • Following receipt of complaints • Daily inspection of work site to review waste bins (% full, time to next service).	• Compliance reports • Complaints register detailing date, time. Location and nature of complaint.	• Complaints will be investigated and the complainant contacted in accordance with the Project's complaints investigation and response plan. • Review effectiveness current measures implement further management actions if necessary.
Minimise indirect impacts from noise emissions on sensitive receptors during construction.	• Construction contractor specifications will require that all construction work will be carried out in accordance with control of noise practices set out in Section 4 of Australian Standard 2436 *"Guide to Noise Control on Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Sites*. • Vehicle operation will occur during the construction working hours set out in Section 2.4. Noise emissions will comply with the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 • Equipment will be fitted with noise control devices, and plant that cannot achieve the sound power levels assumed in the Acoustic Assessment will not be operated within 1 km of a sensitive receiver • A community complaints procedure will be implemented for the construction period of the proposal, and the community will be notified of how to make a complaint • Dropping loads from height will be avoided where practicable • All plant and machinery to be maintained in good working order • Temporary facilities to be located as far from sensitive receivers as practical.	• Background noise levels at sensitive noise receiver areas • During the first 15 minutes of any new activity or use of new equipment • Verification of noise complaints.	• Start of construction in area for first time • When new plant or equipment (not previously verified) is used on a site • In response to noise complaints.	• Noise monitoring may be undertaken if ongoing complaints are received • Weekly Inspection Checklist. • Equipment Maintenance Register • Complaints register detailing date, time. Location and nature of complaint.	• Modification of construction methodology • Respite periods or limitation of high noise generating activity times.
Minimise indirect impacts from dust on sensitive receptors during construction.	• Implement dust suppression measures, including use of water carts on cleared areas • Enforce speed limits in construction areas and on unsealed roads • Daily visual monitoring of airborne dust to confirm no offsite dust impacts and efficacy of dust control measures.	• Complaints register detailing date, time. Location and nature of complaint • Daily visual monitoring records.	• Daily throughout construction activities • Following receipt of complaints.	• Compliance reports • Complaints register detailing date, time. Location and nature of complaint	• Complaints will be investigated and the complainant contacted in accordance with the Project's complaints investigation and response plan. • If required, dust monitoring will be implemented at sensitive receptors • Review effectiveness of dust suppression and implement further management actions if necessary.
Any previously unknown ACH identified will be appropriately managed, ensuring residual impacts remain low through avoidance and mitigation measures or statutory heritage processes.	• Prior to construction commencing all staff will undertake cultural heritage training, including awareness of unexpected finds procedures, artifact recognition notification procedures and familiarisation with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. • In the event an unexpected artifact is discovered within the works area the Yued Aboriginal Corporation (YAC) will be informed and advice on proceeding followed prior to restarting works • All Aboriginal Heritage finds are to be recorded and reported YAC.	• Heritage survey shave been completed. Further survey and monitoring requirements will be guided by the YAC.	• Prior to land disturbing activities • In the event of unexpected finds.	• YAC in the event of unexpected finds • Unexpected finds report •	• The CHMP to include an unexpected finds protocol.

7 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND REVIEW

This management plan outlines the provisions for the Project to effectively avoid and mitigate impacts to environmental values. Through implementation of this management plan, an adaptive management approach is committed to.

7.1 Review and adaptation of this management plan

This management plan will be reviewed prior to the commencement of construction and periodically during the proposal's construction. Other occasions when the management plan will be reviewed include:

- Upon identification of any significant new environmental impact or risk, or significant increase in an existing environmental impact or risk
- Following non-conformances or reportable environmental incidents, which require a review of proposed management strategies and the implementation of contingency actions
- If one or more management targets or performance indicators are not being met and adaptive management is required.

Any amendments prepared for inclusion in this management plan, shall be duly signed as authorised by the Proponent and shall comply with statutory requirements. All contractors shall be supplied a copy of any revisions that may affect their scope of works.

7.2 Reporting

The proposal has been referred to the EPA under section 38 of the EP Act, and reporting obligations under Part IV will be confirmed once the level of assessment is determined. Irrespective of the Part IV outcome, the Contractor will prepare the monitoring and compliance reports specified in this CEMP and provide them to the Proponent. The proposal is also expected to proceed through Part V regulatory pathways, which may require submission of:

- Native Vegetation Clearing Permit application(s)
- A prescribed premise Works Approval application (if required)
- Reporting required by this plan and by any condition of development approval issued by the Shire of Dandaragan.

The environmental management outcomes and management targets outlined in this management plan are intended to be captured in the Part V applications as appropriate. Incident reporting (recordable and reportable) and compliance reporting will occur against the environmental management outcomes and objectives of these documents and will be reported to regulators (e.g. DWER) accordingly, as required by those approvals.

7.3 Audits and inspections

Environmental audits and inspections will be conducted to ensure activities are completed in accordance with this management plan and other management plans implemented in conjunction with this plan.

An audit of this management plan will enable demonstration that the environmental objectives, management targets and outcomes have been met. A record of audits and the audit outcomes will be maintained and actions arising from internal audits tracked.

7.4 Non-conformances and contingency actions

Contractors are required to report any non-conformances with the management actions/targets and outcomes of this management plan immediately to the Proponent, and in any event within 24 hours of the non-conformance being identified.

Where an environmental non-conformance is identified it will be recorded and investigated as outlined in Section 6, either via:

- A "close-out" report for successful action
- Or a report re-addressing unresolved issues.

All non-conformances are communicated to field personnel and discussed during toolbox meetings following the incident or after close-out.

7.4.1 Project compliance

The Contractor will maintain a record of any non-conformances and will include at a minimum the following information:

- A description of the non-conformance
- Monitoring results, where applicable
- Identification of the cause of the non-compliance
- Contingencies implemented or proposed.

The record of non-conformances will be updated on a weekly basis. Non-conformances will be identified in monthly compliance reports. Monthly compliance reports will also include the following additional information:

- Environmental monitoring completed
- Monitoring results
- Environmental incidents
- Any contingencies and corrective actions taken
- Any public complaints.

7.4.2 Records management

The Contractor will keep the following records:

- Inductions and training undertaken by personnel
- Non-conformances will be recorded in a register that will be updated and reported on a weekly basis. Contingency actions implemented will also be recorded
- Complaints register
- Pre and post clearing reports
- Incidents will be recorded.
- In addition to this, records will also be kept of:
  - All monitoring results, including electronic ESRI georeferenced shapefiles of cleared areas
  - Inspection and audit reports
  - This information will be made available to regulators on request.

7.4.3 Construction close-out report

At the completion of construction activities, a close-out report will be prepared that summarises all the information provided in the monthly compliance reports, including:

- Environmental monitoring completed
- Monitoring results
- Management actions that were undertaken and the effectiveness of these
- Non-conformances
- Environmental incidents
- Any contingencies and corrective actions taken, how long these actions were undertaken and the effectiveness of these
- If waste material was taken off site, the volume of waste material and how it was disposed
- Clean fill certification for imported material

- Weed free certificates for plant
- Any public complaints
- Stakeholder consultation
- Record of rehabilitation works
- The reporting that was undertaken throughout the construction period.

The close-out report must also identify if there are any ongoing monitoring or maintenance requirements.

7.4.1 Management Review

The Contractor's management team will conduct a management review annually reviewing the following items and revising this CEMP, in consultation with the Proponent, with any amendments required as a result of the review.

- Procedural updates required
- Environmental monitoring results
- Management actions that were undertaken and the effectiveness of these resulting from incidents, audits and reviews
- Non-conformances and close out actions
- Environmental incidents
- Training requirements
- Any contingencies and corrective actions taken, how long these actions were undertaken and the effectiveness of these
- Any public complaints
- Stakeholder consultation.

7.5 Document control

This management plan will be reviewed:

- Annually during management review process
- Prior to commencement of construction and updated, if required, to include additional details not available at the present time
- Following reportable environmental incidents and any required changes
- On identification of new risks, including risks identified during risk register updates
- When non-compliances are identified
- Following environmental audits that identify matters that require attention
- In response to project change (including consistency assessments and modifications)
- As part of a continuous improvement process

The table below has been provided as a framework to capture and track any updates or amendments to the management plan.

Table 16: Framework to track amendments to the management plan

Complexity of changes	Minor revisions ☐	Moderate revisions ☐	Major revisions ☐	
Number of key environmental factors	One ☐	2–3 ☐	>3 ☐	
Date of revision	DD/MM/YYYY			
proponent's operational requirement time frame for approval of revision	< One month ☐	< Six months ☐	> Six months ☐	None ☐
Reason for time frame				

Item no.	Section no.	Page no.	Summary of change	Reason for change
1.				
2.				
3.				

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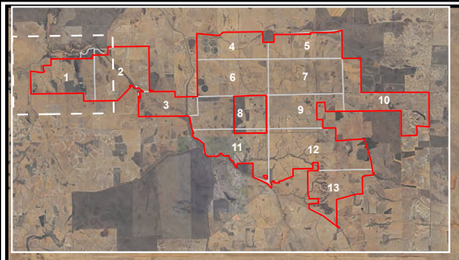
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FIGURES



LEGEND

- Project area
- Development footprint
- Survey area

Vegetation type

- AhS - *Allocasuarina humilis, Gastrolobium spinosum* tall shrubland, *Banksia candolleana, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, Melaleuca systena* mid shrubland, *Hibbertia hypericoides, Synaphea spinulosa* subsp. *spinulosa* low open shrubland
- BlW - *Banksia littoralis, Melaleuca preissiana* open low woodland over *Schoenus subfascicularis, Machaerina rubiginosa* low to mid sedgeland and rushland
- BmW - *Banksia menziesii*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Eucalyptus todtiana* low open woodland to woodland over *Acacia blakelyi*, *Acacia pulchella* mid to tall shrubland over *Jacksonia hakeoides* low shrubland and *Ehrharta calycina** sparse introduced grassland
- CL - Cleared
- EcW - *Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis, Casuarina obesa, Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* low to mid open to woodland over *Scholtzia laxiflora, Heliotropium curassavicum* low forbland and *Ficinia nodosa* low open rushland
- EtOW - *Eucalyptus todtiana* mid open woodland over pasture grasses
- PE - Planted Eucalypts
- RiS - *Regelia inops, Thryptomene mucronulata* open mid shrubland to shrubland over *Borya sphaerocephala* low open forbland

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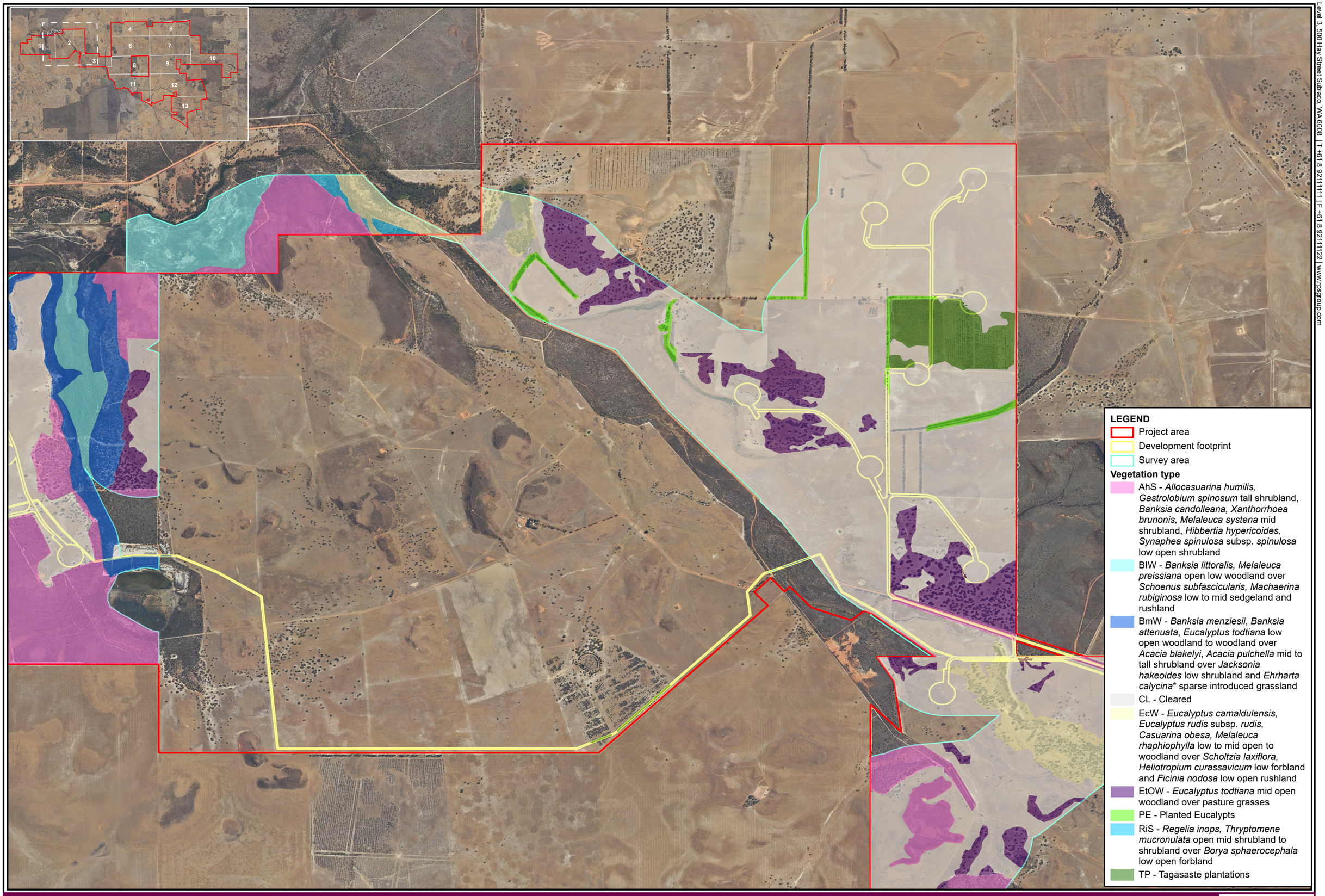
Vegetation types

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Vegetation types

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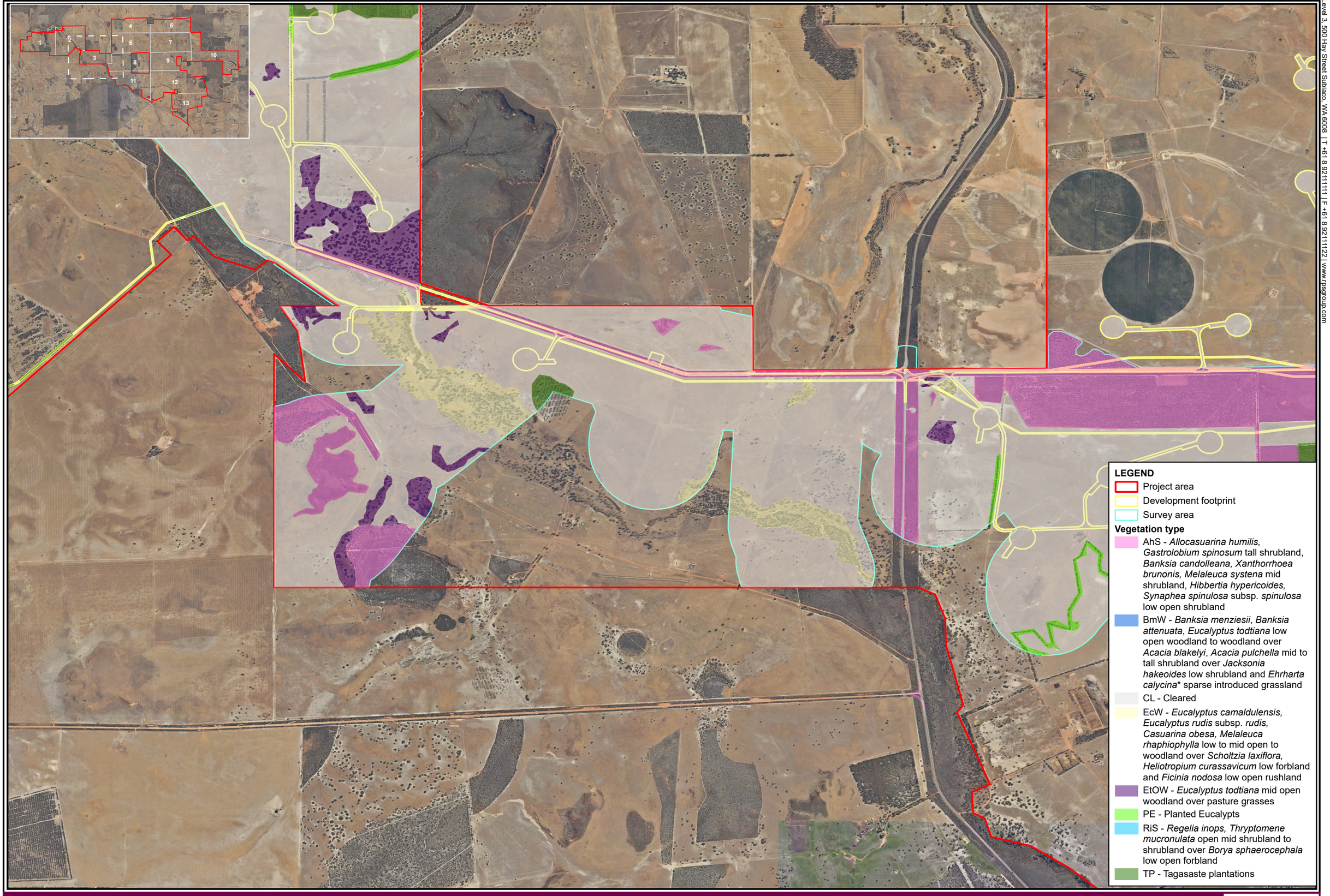


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Vegetation types

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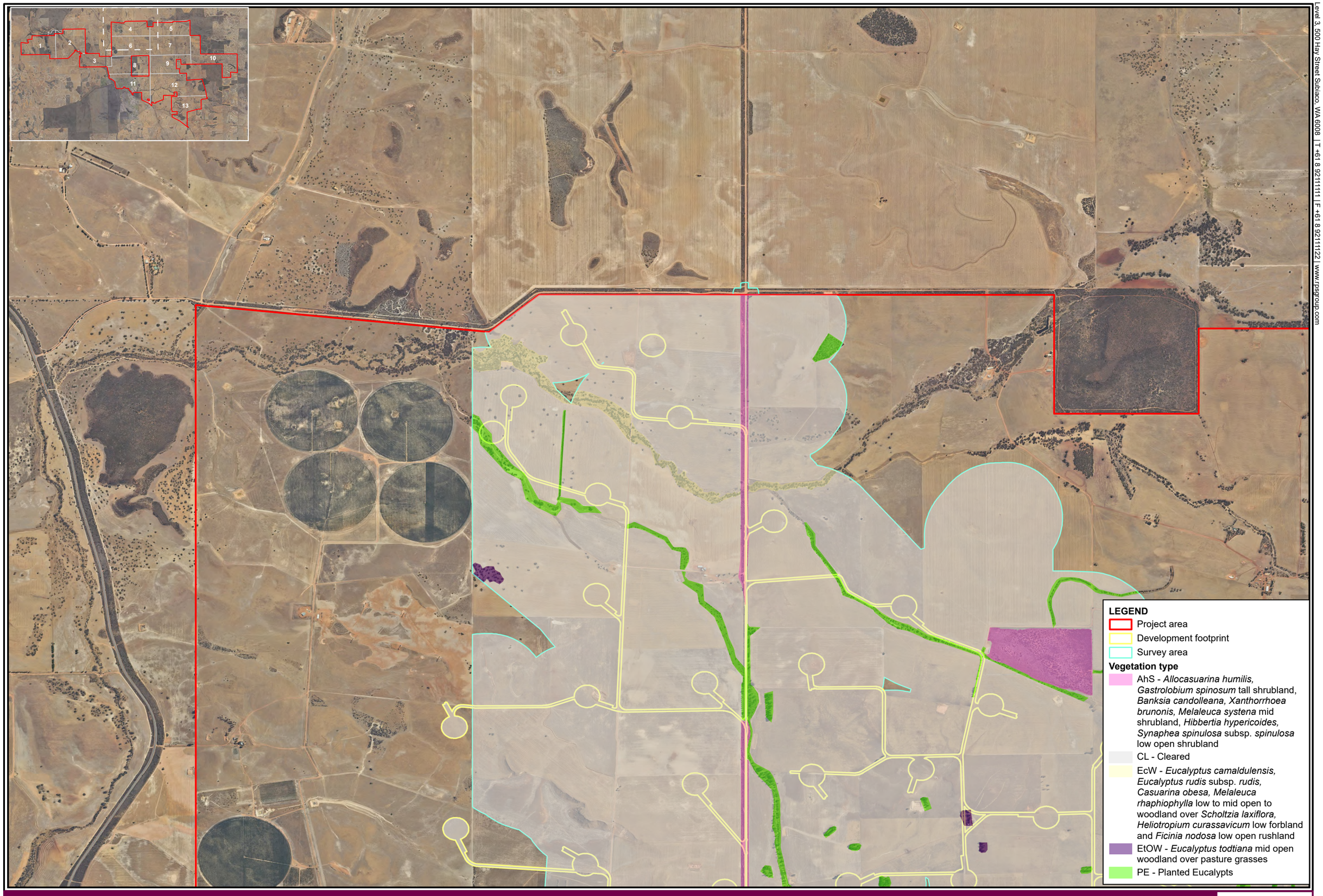


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Vegetation types

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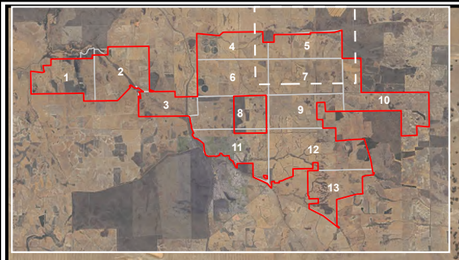
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LEGEND

- Project area
- Development footprint
- Survey area

Vegetation type

- AhS - *Allocasuarina humilis, Gastrolobium spinosum* tall shrubland, *Banksia candolleana, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, Melaleuca systena* mid shrubland, *Hibbertia hypericoides, Synaphea spinulosa* subsp. *spinulosa* low open shrubland
- BmW - *Banksia menziesii, Banksia attenuata, Eucalyptus todtiana* low open woodland to woodland over *Acacia blakelyi, Acacia pulchella* mid to tall shrubland over *Jacksonia hakeoides* low shrubland and *Ehrharta calycina** sparse introduced grassland
- CL - Cleared
- CcW - *Corymbia calophylla* and occasional *Eucalyptus wandoo* open woodland over pasture weeds
- EcW - *Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis, Casuarina obesa, Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* low to mid open to woodland over *Scholtzia laxiflora, Heliotropium curassavicum* low forbland and *Ficinia nodosa* low open rushland
- EtOW - *Eucalyptus todtiana* mid open woodland over pasture grasses
- PE - Planted Eucalypts
- TP - Tagasaste plantations

Figure A - Page 5 of 13

Vegetation types

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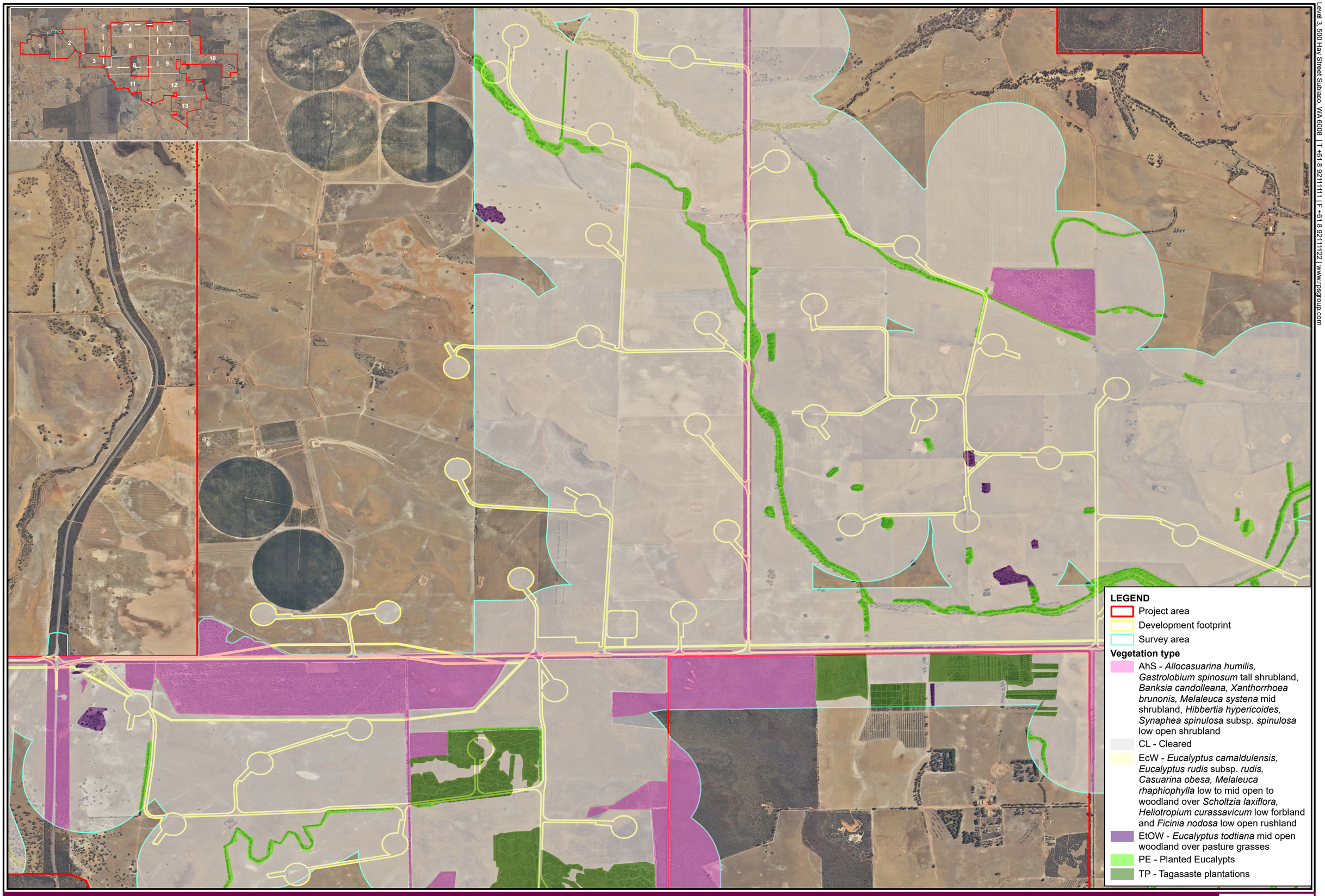


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Vegetation types

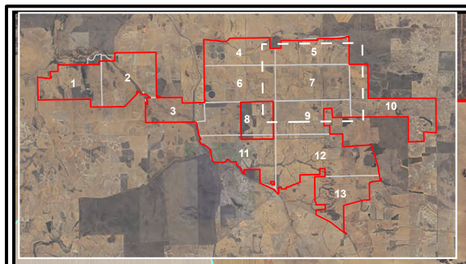
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LEGEND

- Project area
- Development footprint
- Survey area

Vegetation type

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- EtOW - *Eucalyptus todtiana* mid open woodland over pasture grasses
- PE - Planted Eucalypts
- TP - Tagasaste plantations

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Vegetation types

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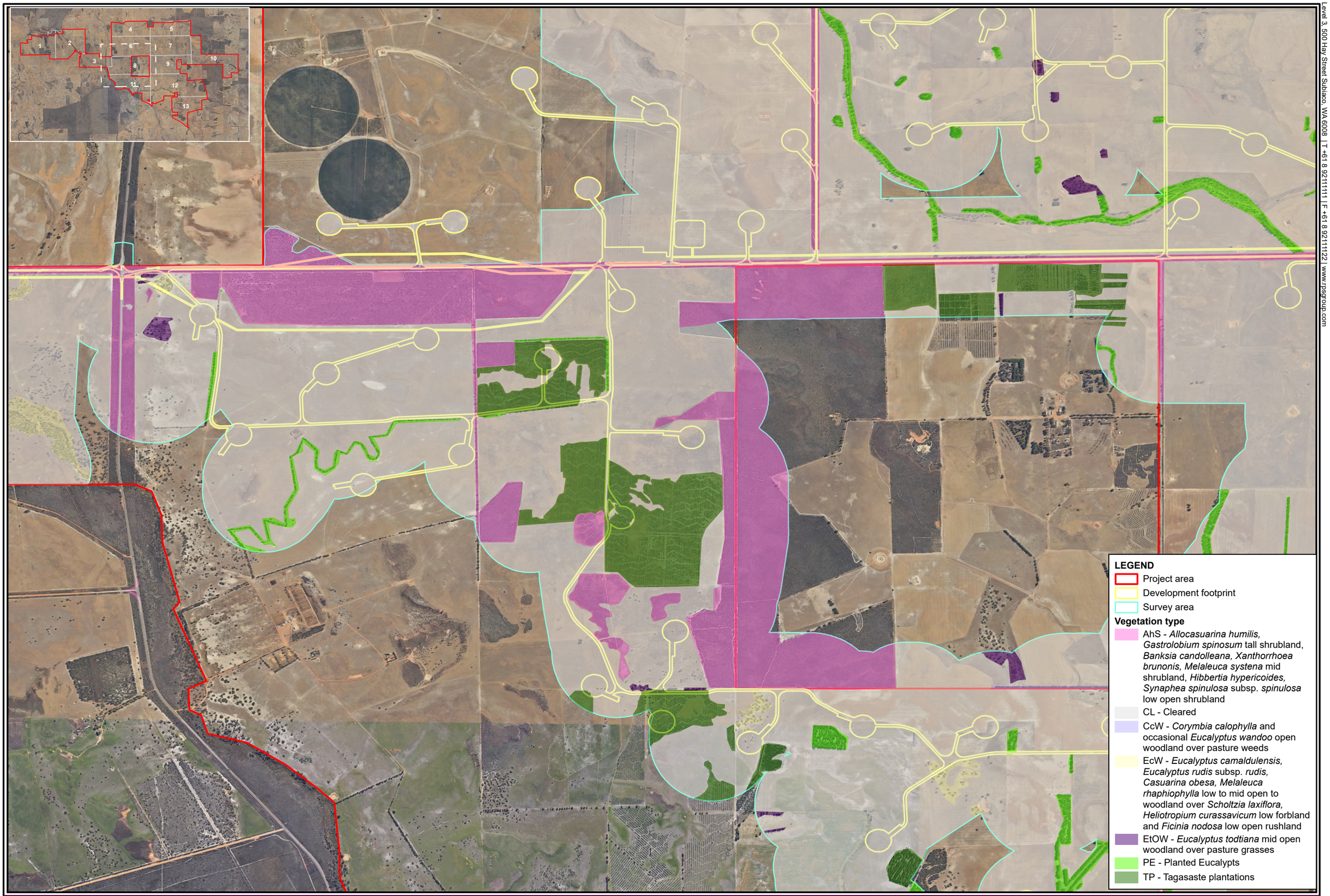


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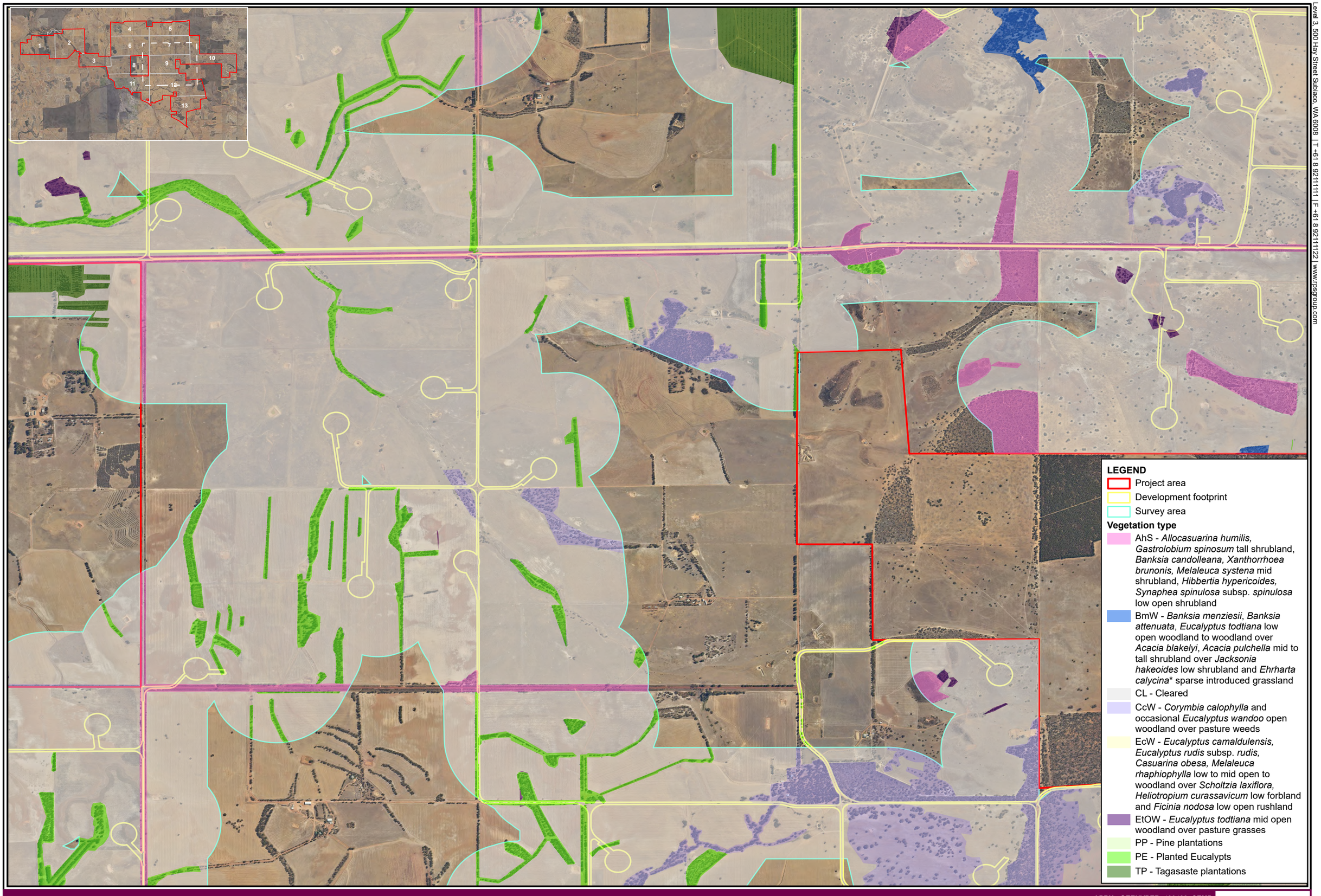
Vegetation types

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Vegetation types

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Vegetation types

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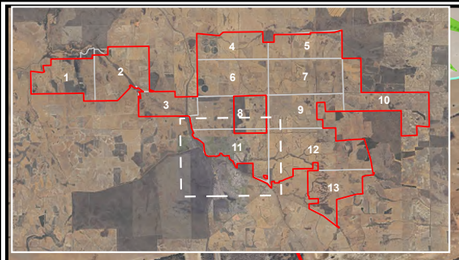
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LEGEND

- Project area
- Development footprint
- Survey area

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- EtOW - *Eucalyptus todtiana* mid open woodland over pasture grasses
- PE - Planted Eucalypts
- TP - Tagasaste plantations

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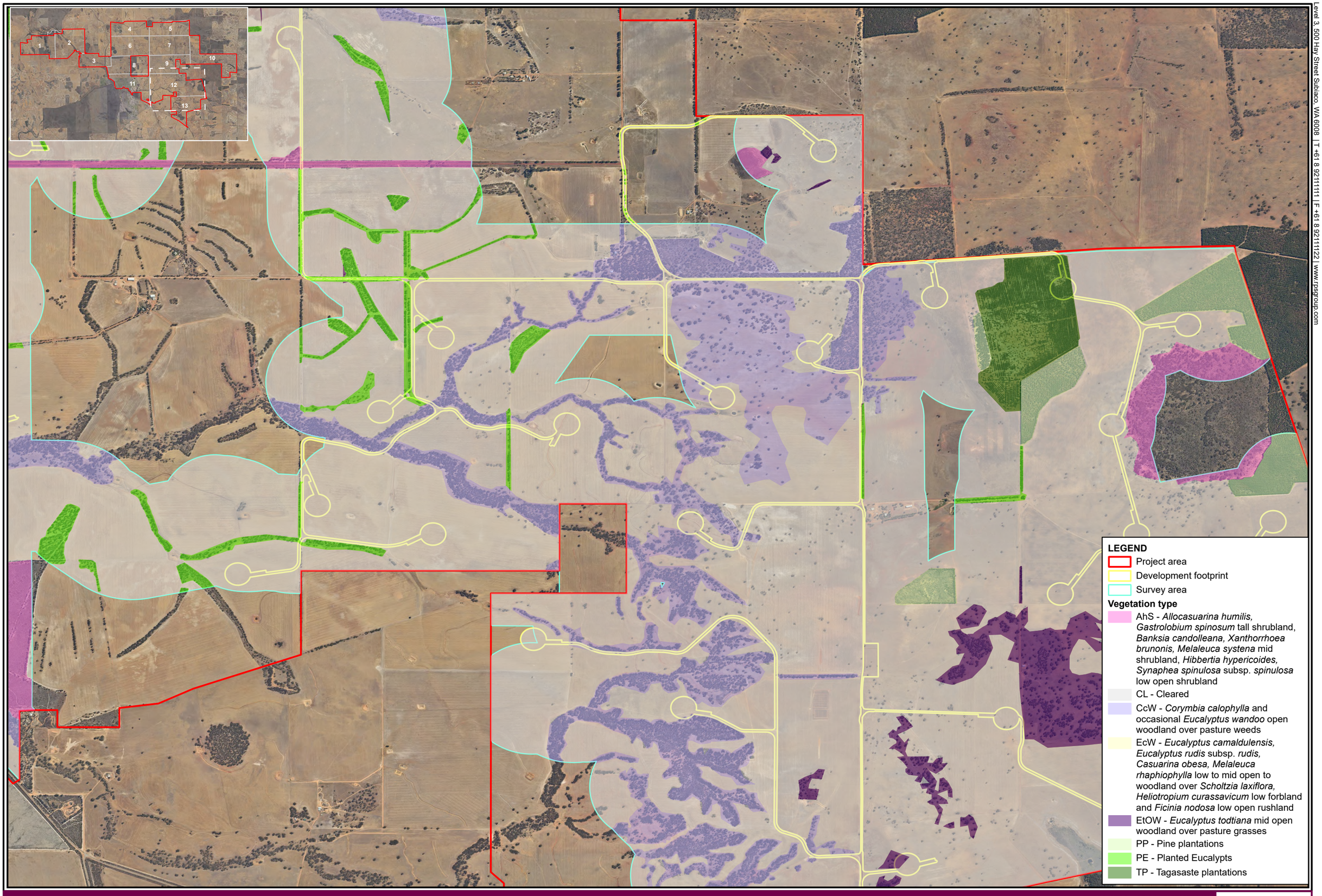
Vegetation types

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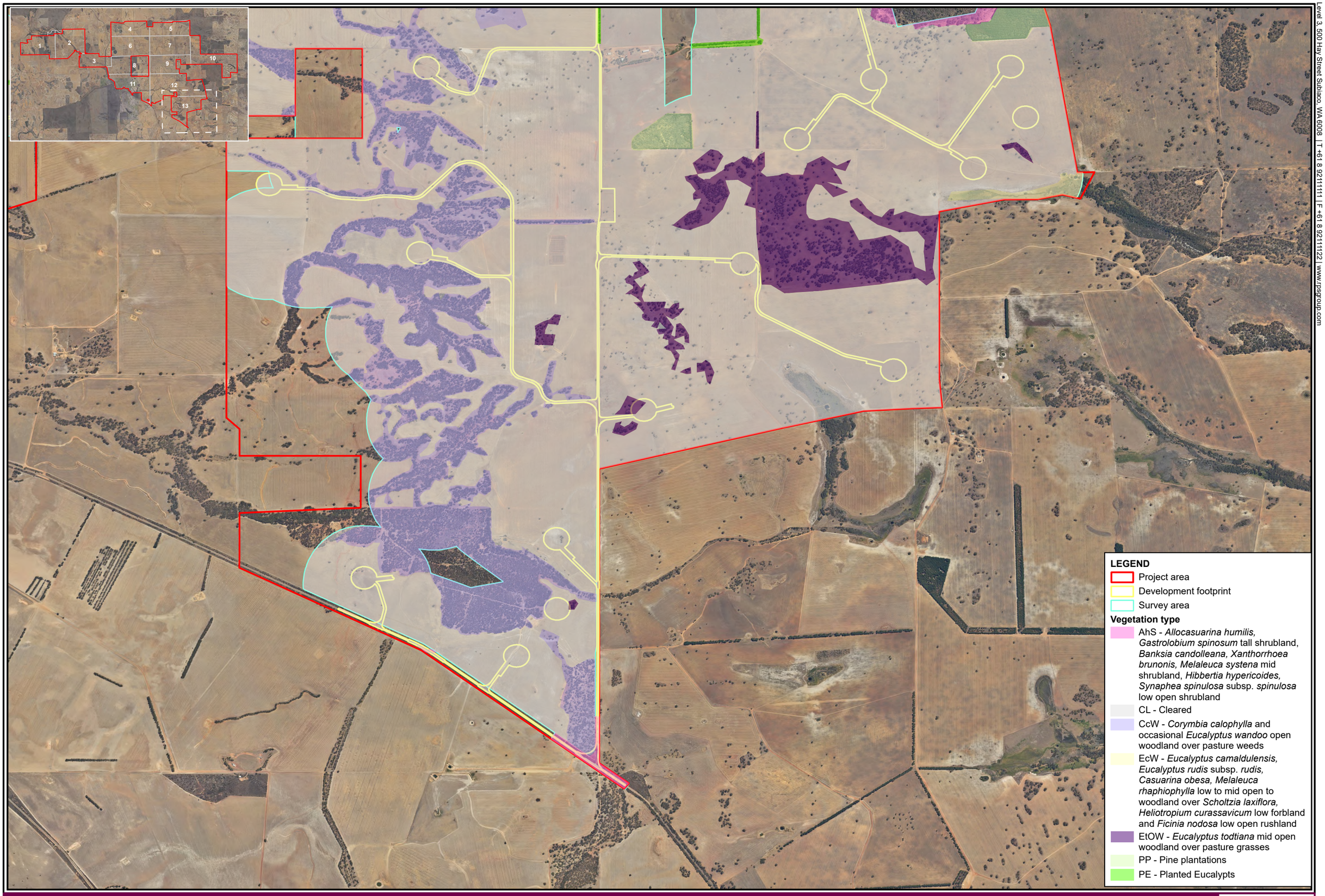
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Vegetation types

GDA2020

0 0.5 1 2 km

APRX: OEENVPER_403422_CEMP
Date exported: 7/09/2026
Scale: 1:30,000 @ A3
Created by: CLARE.THATCHER
Source: Landgate / SLIP

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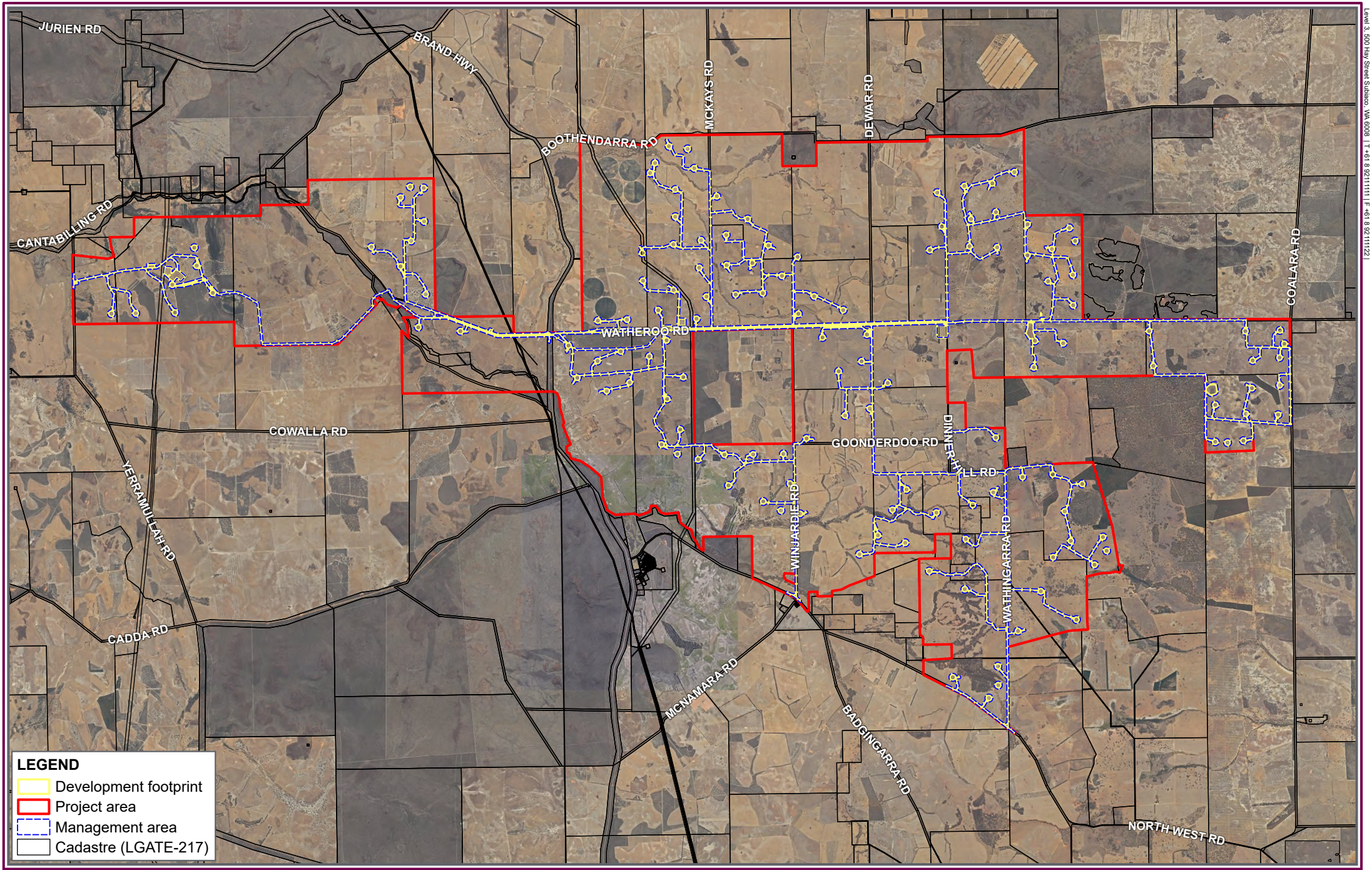


Figure B

Management area

GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2.5 5 10 km

APRX: OEENVPER_403422_CEMP
OEENVPER_403422_A4L_FigB_MgtArea
Date exported: 7/09/2026
Scale: 1:156,434 @ A4
Created by: CLARE.THATCHER
Source: Landgate / SLIP

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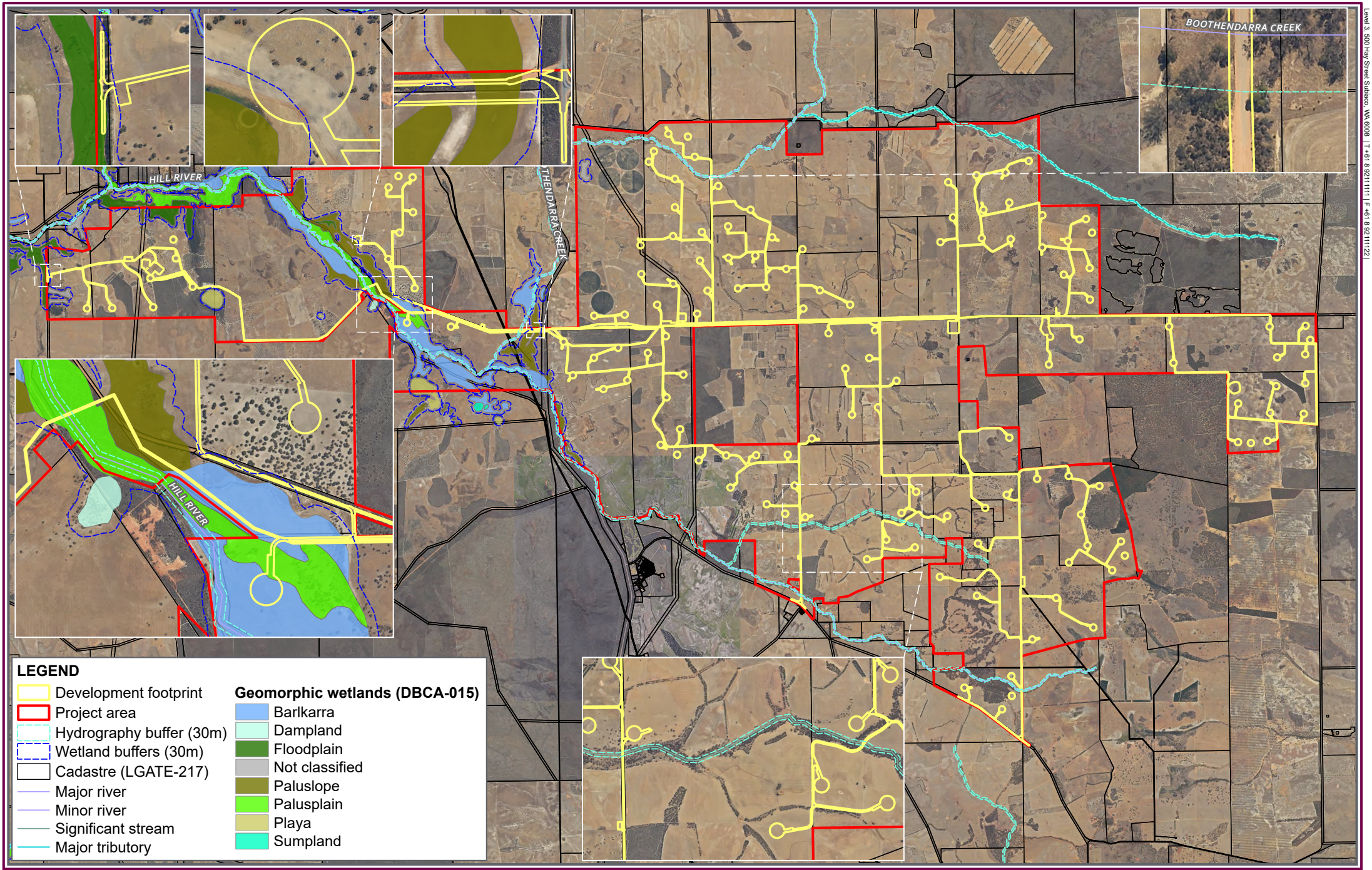


Figure C

Wetland buffers

GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2.5 5 10 km

APRX: OEENVPER_403422_CEMP
OEENVPER_403422_A4L_FigC_WetlandBuffers
Date exported: 7/09/2026
Scale: 1:150,000 @ A4
Created by: CLARE.THATCHER
Harvested, SLIP Future, cervantes, eneabba, environment, geomorphic, parks, wetlands, wildlife, DBCA, DPAW, Landgate / SLIP

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