



West Arthur Energy Pty Ltd
West Arthur Wind Farm

**Preliminary Construction Environmental
Management Plan**

Document Holder:	Environmental Approvals Manager
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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Description
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACH	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
BAM Act	<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BCA	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
GKB	Gnaala Karla Booja
GPS	Global Positioning System
LPS	Local Planning Scheme
MW	Megawatt
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
OSOM	Over size over mass
PEC	Priority Ecological Community
RIWI Act	<i>Right in Water Irrigation Act 1914</i>
SWIS	South-West Interconnected System
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WAE	West Arthur Energy Pty Ltd
WAWF	West Arthur Wind Farm
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

West Arthur Energy Pty Ltd (WAE) is proposing to develop the West Arthur Wind Farm (WAWF) (the 'Proposal') approximately 10 km south of Darkan, Western Australia. The Proposal is located on various lots within the Shire of West Arthur, on freehold agricultural land currently used for pastoral grazing and cropping. A plan showing the location and extent of the Proposal is provided in Figure 1.

The Proposal consists of up to 92 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) each generating between 6 and 8 megawatts (MW), a 500 MW / 4,000 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure. The Proposal will connect into Western Power's Southwest Interconnected System (SWIS) via the proposed Cordering Terminal Substation.

The Proposal and surrounding areas are primarily utilised for low intensity agricultural uses and is largely already cleared of native vegetation. The Proposal has been intentionally designed to avoid and minimise disturbance to intact remnant native vegetation.

The WAWF is currently in the feasibility stage of project design with the final location and design of the turbines and infrastructure to be confirmed during the detailed design process.

This Preliminary Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been developed to outline the approach to managing potential environmental impacts associated with WAWF.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Preliminary CEMP is to:

- establish systems to minimise environmental risks to as low as reasonably practicable.
- set management actions and monitoring requirements to meet Proposal specific environmental performance objectives.
- comply with legislative requirements, relevant guidelines and Proposal approvals.
- guide personnel and contractors on what they need to address in their works specific CEMP.

This Preliminary CEMP will support Proposal approvals and be used as a basis for detailed CEMPs. Detailed CEMPs will be developed as the Proposal progresses to the detailed design phase and will be prepared by contractors according to their specific scope of work.

1.3 Scope

The scope of this Preliminary CEMP applies to the design and construction of the Proposal. The Preliminary CEMP will be used to support approvals, guide design, provide evidence that environmental impacts are being considered and will be appropriately managed. The Preliminary CEMP will also guide contractors on what they need to address in their specific CEMPs.

The Preliminary CEMP seeks to:

- Describe the existing environment of the Proposal Area.
- Provide an overview of Environmental Management Framework.
- Provide guidance on the management measures to be implemented to minimise adverse environmental impacts.

- Ensure works are undertaken in a manner that meets relevant environmental legislation and obligations in approvals documents, including conditions and commitments.
- Provide guidance on the audits and inspections to be undertaken.
- Outline the roles and responsibilities of personnel, environmental monitoring and reporting requirements, as well contingency actions, if required.

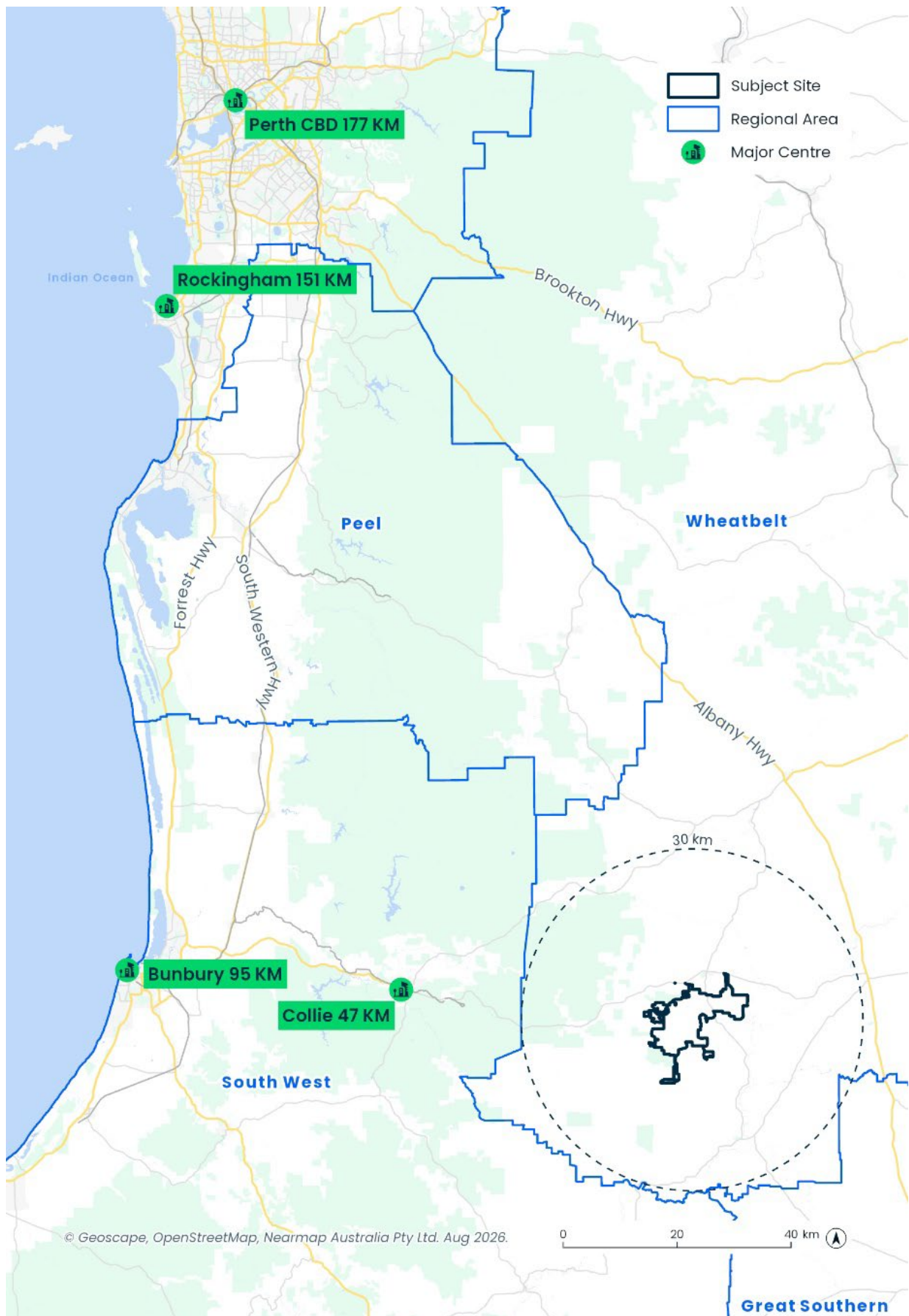


Figure 1 – Project Location

2 PROPOSAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Proposal Description

The Proposal will have up to 92 WTG, a BESS and associated infrastructure, comprising the following key infrastructure and facilities:

- WTG
- turbine foundations
- hardstands
- electrical connections, wind farm substation and overhead transmission line
- underground cabling
- BESS
- operational and maintenance facility
- overnight temporary accommodation camp
- temporary hardstand and crane assembly areas, construction compound, concrete batching plant and laydown areas
- borrow pits
- Permanent and temporary meteorological masts
- communication towers
- external site access
- internal access roads
- firewater tanks

2.2 Proposal Location

The Proposal is located approximately 185 km south of Perth and centred approximately 10 km south of Darkan in Western Australia. The Proposal area has primarily been developed for agricultural uses including broad acre cropping and livestock consistent with agrarian character of the Wheatbelt region. The Proposal infrastructure will be located entirely within the Shire of West Arthur and will be located across numerous freehold properties that are primarily cleared of native vegetation and used for agriculture.

Western Power has recently selected a location for the Cordering Terminal substation and has been included within the Proposed Development Envelope (PDE) of the Proposal. Western Power is currently in the approval and design stages of the Cordering Terminal substation.

The Proposal is located within a Rural zone of the Shire of West Arthur Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (LPS 2). Muja State Forest is located directly west, Muja Conservation Park is located 3.5 km west, Boolading Nature Reserve is located 2.3 km northwest and Capercup Road North Nature Reserve is located 4.5 km south of the Proposal.

For the purposes of this Preliminary CEMP, the PDE refers to the boundaries of all involved land parcels where consent has been granted for development of the Proposal and wherein all Proposal infrastructure will be contained. The PDE is 10,997 ha.

The Indicative Disturbance Footprint (IDF) refers to the maximum area of land that will be disturbed for installation of all Proposal infrastructure within the PDE. It is based on the largest possible layout

and has been used to calculate the maximum area of native vegetation clearing required (6 ha of remnant native vegetation). The IDF is approximately 566 ha.

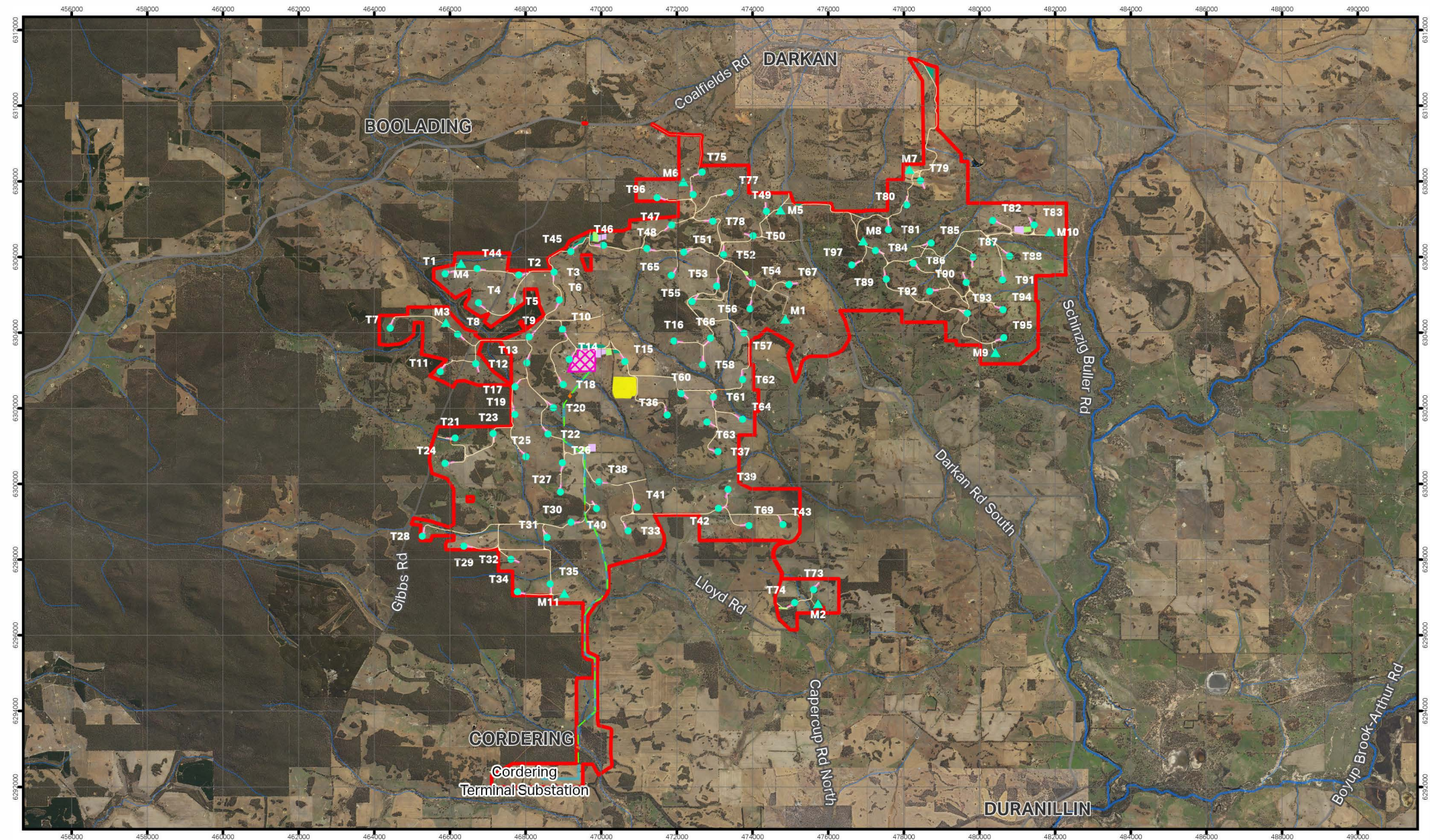
The PDE, IDF and location is shown in Figure 2.

2.3 Proposal Staging and Construction

This Preliminary CEMP has been prepared primarily to address environmental risks at the design, planning, and construction phases, however where environmental risks are known for the commissioning, operations, or decommissioning phases, these will also be addressed.

Proposal construction will include the following activities:

- site mobilisation
- site preparation including vegetation clearing and topsoil stripping where required
- earthworks and landscaping
- installation of fencing where required
- installation of main and remote firewater tanks
- construction of internal access roads and car parks
- construction of the overnight temporary accommodation camp
- civil works, such as the installation of slabs for infrastructure, cables, water supply, and drainage
- installation of wind turbines
- installation of the BESS compound facility, switchyard, transformers, and substation
- installation of overhead powerlines and associated towers/poles
- installation of buildings, such as control building, offices, maintenance shed, and storage warehouse.



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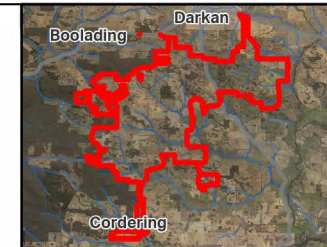
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LEGEND

- Wind Turbine
- ▲ Wind Turbine Hardstand
- ▲ Meteorological Mast
- Access Roads
- Transmission Overhead
- ▨ Substation, BESS and O&M Building
- Temporary Laydown Area
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Temporary Concrete Batch Plant
- Temporary Crane and Wind Turbine Assembly Area
- Overnight Temporary Accommodation Area
- Transmission Line
- Disturbance Area
- Proposed Clearing Area
- Proposed Development Envelope
- Major Watercourse
- Minor Watercourse
- Minor Road



Proposed Development Envelope

LACOUR ENERGY

PROPOSED WEST ARTHUR WIND FARM SITE PLAN

Figure
2

A4 size

3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Land Use

Land use in the Proposal area consists of broad acre farmland which has been cleared for agriculture and livestock grazing, with interspersed patches of remnant and regrowth native vegetation. Key environmental and social receptors in proximity to the PDE is included below.

- Muja State Forest (west)
- Muja Conservation Park (3.5 km west)
- Boolading Nature Reserve (2.3 km northwest)
- Capercup Road North Nature Reserve (4.5 km south)
- 6 waterways are located around the PDE:
 - Hillman River (east).
 - Arthur River (east).
 - Three Mile Gully (east)
 - Date Creek (south/east)
 - Cordering Creek (south)
 - Collie River (north and east)
- One registered Aboriginal cultural heritage site is located within the western part of the PDE.
- The town of Darkan - located approximately 10 km north of the Proposal.
- The town of Duranillin - located approximately 13 km to the southeast of the Proposal.

3.2 Climate

The PDE lies within the Jarrah Forest region of Western Australia. The climate is Mediterranean - warm with mild wet winters and hot dry summers. Precipitation occurs predominantly during the winter months, with the possibility of some summer storms. Long-term rainfall and temperature data, from 2002 until present, was obtained from Collie East (station 9994), located approximately 42 km northwest of the PDE.

Annual mean minimum temperature ranges from 4.2°C in July to 14°C in February, with the mean maximum temperature ranging from 16.3°C in July to 31.1°C in January (BoM, 2025a). The long-term mean annual rainfall is 704.5 mm (BoM, 2025b).

3.3 Landform

Elevations within the Proposal range from 240 m to 380 m Australia Height Datum (AHD). Landform within the Proposal area is varied, consisting areas of native open forest and woodlands, extensive areas of cleared agricultural land, slopes and gravelly hillcrests with sandy gravels, slopes of the Darkan System dominated by moderately deep sandy gravels and grey deep sandy duplex soils.

3.4 Geology and Soils

A mosaic of 3 soil systems and 13 soil phases occur across the PDE. The 3 soil systems are:

- The Darkan System (253Dk) in the east, which is described as 'Undulating rises and rolling low hills, in the south of the Eastern Darling Range (Blackwood Catchment). Gravels (mostly sandy) and grey sandy duplex (mostly deep). Wandoo-jarra-marri woodland'.
- The Eulin Uplands System (253Eu) is described as "Plateau remnants, in the south of the Eastern Darling Range (Blackwood Catchment). Gravel, sandy duplex soil and wet soil. Jarrah-marri-wandoo forest and woodland".
- In the west, the Project intersects the Darling Plateau System (Dp 255) which consists of 'Lateritic plateau. Duplex sandy gravels, loamy gravels and wet soils. Jarrah-marri-wandoo forest and woodland.' (DPIRD, 2025b).

The Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soils mapping indicates that the area is likely to have a low to extremely low risk of ASS occurring (Fitzpatrick, Powell, & Marvanak, 2025).

No known contaminated sites occur within 5 km of the PDE (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation [DWER], 2026). Except for livestock dips and spray races, broadacre agriculture is not considered a potentially contaminating land use (DWER, 2021). However, the Contaminated Sites database does not list all contamination classifications and therefore the presence of contaminated sites cannot be ruled out. The risk of residual contamination on the site is considered low.

3.5 Hydrology and Hydrogeology

The western portion of the PDE intersects the Collie Irrigation District, which is proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). The PDE is not located within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) or a Proclaimed Groundwater Area.

Additionally, three non-perennial creek lines intersect the PDE, including:

- Three Mile Gully
- Date Creek
- Cordering Creek
- An unnamed creek

Three Mile Gully, Cordering Creek, unnamed creek and Date Creek flow in a generally southerly direction into the Blackwood River. The western edge of the PDE is within the catchment of Wellington Dam and the Collie River. The Wellington Dam catchment is a *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* Clearing Control Catchment.

No Ramsar-listed wetlands occur within the PDE. No Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems have been identified in the PDE. Wetland mapping of the area identifies a number of wetlands associated with creek lines in the PDE, but no conservation significance has been assigned to these wetlands (EcoEdge, 2026). Most (90%) of the wetland and watercourse vegetation was in a Degraded condition (EcoEdge, 2026).

Flood modelling addressing the potential changes in flooding as a result of the Project was undertaken by Water Technology (2026). The modelling identified that flooding hazard across the PDE was generally low and changes to flood depths in the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) event were anticipated to be localised. Given the generally degraded condition of the riparian vegetation in the PDE, changes in flood depths are not anticipated to have a significant impact on riparian ecosystems.

A water supply will be required during construction to make the concrete required for WTG and mast footings. Based on the information reviewed and expected water needs by the Project, groundwater is likely to be available from the weathered and fractured bedrock (bedrock aquifer).

Bedrock aquifers within the PDE are expected to have the following characteristics:

- The depth to water may range from up to 2 m above the surface (weakly artesian) to over 23 m (sub-artesian) depending on topography and proximity to creek lines.
- The salinity ranges between approximately 120 to 20,000 mg/L with lower salinities at locations higher in the catchment and/or closer to the water table. Saline water may occur where groundwater frequently discharges to the surface (salinisation due to high rates of evaporation) and/or in fractures at greater depths (where salt has not been flushed by the regional groundwater flow system).
- Bedrock aquifers are widespread, but yields are small (< 40 kL/day, or 0.5 L/sec) except for zones along regional faults and/or margins of dolerite dykes (>40 kL/day) (AECOM, 2026).

3.6 Flora and Vegetation

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) divides Australia into 89 bioregions based on major biological, geographical, and geological attributes. These bioregions are subdivided into 419 subregions as part of a refinement of the IBRA framework. The Proposal is located within the Southern Jarrah Forest and Northern Jarrah Forest subregions of the Jarrah Forest Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) region. The Jarrah Forest Bioregion is dominated by a duricrusted plateau of the Yilgarn Craton and characterised by jarrah-marri forest on laterite gravels and, in the eastern part, by marri-wandoo woodlands on clayey soils.

The assessment of remnant vegetation within the PDE was undertaken using Beard et al. (2013) mapping of pre-European vegetation extent. Three vegetation associations intersecting the PDE were identified. Relevant statistics for these vegetation associations are presented in Table 2 with data sourced from the 'Statewide Vegetation Statistics' (GoWA 2019). The Medium Woodland: Marri and Wandoo and Medium forest: Jarrah and Wandoo are below the 30% Commonwealth retention target for pre-European extent vegetation remaining at all levels assessed.

Sixty two significant species were identified within 20 km of the PDE. Of these, seven were considered Likely, 55 were considered Possible, and none were Unlikely to occur within the survey area. There were no significant flora species recorded within the survey area (Ecoedge, 2026).

Potential Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities within 20 km of the PDE included:

- Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (DBCA – Priority 3, EPBC – Threatened)
- Seasonal rainfall filled wetlands with impeding substrate of the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest in transitional rainfall zones (DBCA - Priority 1, EPBC - Threatened)
- Empodisma peatlands of southwestern Australia (EPBC – Threatened)
- Blackwood Alluvial Flats (DBCA – Priority 3) (Ecoedge, 2026).

3.6.1 Flora and Vegetation Values

Three hundred and eighteen taxa were identified within the survey area, with 44 being introduced species. The most numerous families were the Fabaceae family (41 species, 4 introduced), Poaceae family (33 species, 16 introduced) and Asteraceae family (21 taxa, 4 introduced species) (Ecoedge, 2026).

Conservation Significant Flora

No Threatened flora under the BC Act or EPBC Act were identified within the survey area, nor was there any State Priority listed flora identified within the survey area.

Three species with disjunct occurrences were identified in the survey area: *Hibbertia inconspicua*, *Sphaerolobium linophyllum* and *Diuris porphyrochila*.

Introduced Flora

Two species of plant listed as Declared pest plants under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 were recorded in the survey area, **Tamarix aphylla* (Athel Pine) and **Moraea flaccida* (One-leaf Cape Tulip) (Ecoedge, 2026). Neither plant is assigned a control category under the Act.

Vegetation Types

Vegetation in the survey area largely consists of cleared paddocks, with only 6.0 ha of the 566.12 ha area being native vegetation. Within the PDE area, nine native vegetation types were identified, with the dominant types being Cd Flooded Gum open woodland on clay flats and E Marri-Jarrah open forest on lower slopes.

Vegetation Condition

The majority (98.98%) of the 566.12 ha IDF vegetation is in a Completely Degraded and Degraded condition, reflecting its occurrence within cleared farmland with small, isolated pockets of trees. The Good and better vegetation comprising approximately 0.02% of the survey area occurs within, or on the edge of larger parcels of remnant native vegetation, which have been protected to some degree from pressures such as livestock grazing and agricultural weeds (EcoEdge, 2026).

Wetlands and Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

The survey area intersected 0.92 ha of vegetation associated with Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*), an indication of high surface and/or groundwater tables. In most instances, this vegetation was associated with drainage lines and was largely in a Degraded condition.

Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

Less than 0.01 ha of confirmed Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC PEC and 0.04 ha of possible TEC PEC was identified in the IDF (EcoEdge, 2026). These were situated in two of the eight native vegetation types, Type B3 and C.

The Blackwood Alluvial Flats PEC (Priority 3) was identified in one location with an area of less than 0.01 ha in vegetation unit E.

The vegetation condition in these areas ranges from Degraded to Very Good condition, with the majority being in a Degraded to Good Condition.

Reserves and Conservation Areas

Muja State Forest and two unnamed timber reserves are located to the west of the PDE.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Four Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) are located within a 5 km buffer of the PDE including:

- Muja State Forest Conservation area.
- Capercup Road North Nature Reserve.
- Boolading Nature Reserve.
- Hillman Nature Reserve.

Areas of the Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) 'Eucalypt Woodlands of the WA Wheatbelt' were identified in the transmission line corridor near Cordering. The vegetation was in Completely Degraded to Very Good Condition. These areas will be avoided during the works, with the transmission lines installed by helicopter or drone to avoid the need to enter this area during construction.

3.7 Terrestrial Fauna

Surveys recorded 85 fauna taxa, including 71 bird species, nine mammals, six reptiles and two frogs (SW Environmental, 2026).

Several conservation significant fauna species utilise or may utilise the PDE occasionally. Their use, however, is expected to be transient and associated with movement through the landscape. High-value black cockatoo foraging habitat was limited and fragmented, comprising up to 2.28 ha (0.40%) of the IDF, with highest values associated with Marri-Jarrah open forest on lower slopes.

Eleven conservation significant species were considered to occur within the PDE following the desktop assessment, of that, six were considered 'present' based on habitat suitability, with the remaining five as 'possible'.

Based on the habitat assessment and desktop review, ten conservation significant fauna taxa may, at times, utilise the PDE, which include:

- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable (VU) under BC Act and EPBC Act)
- Carnaby's Cockatoo (Endangered (EN) under BC Act and EPBC Act) (detected)
- Baudin's Cockatoo (EN under BC Act and EPBC Act not detected)
- Chuditch (VU under BC Act and EPBC Act) (not detected)
- Red-tailed and Southern Brush-tailed Phascogales (Conservation Dependent under BC Act and VU under EPBC Act) (not detected)
- Western Brush Wallaby (Priority 4 (P4) by DBCA) (detected)
- Quenda (P4 by DBCA) (not detected) (SW Environmental, 2026)
- Holt's Long-eared Bat (Priority 3 by DBCA) (part of the *Nyctophilus* species complex identified by Nature Advisory (2026a))
- Western False Pipistrelle (P4 by DBCA) (detected by Nature Advisory (2026a))
- Peregrine Falcon (Other Specially Protected Fauna (OS) under BC Act) (detected by Nature Advisory (2026b)).

No Important Bird Areas that are defined as high conservation priority by BirdLife International occur within the PDE.

3.7.1 Fauna Habitat

Approximately 99.8% of the PDE comprised poor-quality fauna habitat associated with cleared areas, with moderate to good-quality habitat restricted to small, isolated patches that were associated with drainage lines, creek lines and remnant, native vegetation. A total of 11 native fauna habitat types

were identified within the PDE, inclusive of revegetated areas and cleared/ pasture road verge. Habitat types were strongly associated with soil types and landforms. The dominant habitat type was largely cleared/ pasture/ crop (Poor quality, 559.00 ha), followed by Paddock Trees (Poor quality 2.33 ha) (SW Environmental, 2026).

3.7.2 Bird Utilisation

Bird and Bat Utilisation studies for the PDE have been undertaken by Nature Advisory (2026a; 2026b). Surveys have been undertaken over four seasons (12 month period) at twelve locations and different times of day with the aim of identifying species that may be at risk of impacts from the proposed wind farm using data on their abundance and behaviour at the site.

Bird species were counted and flight heights classified in relation to the standard rotor swept area (RSA) based on common turbine specifications within other Australian wind farms:

- Below RSA (< 40 m above ground level)
- At RSA (40 – 280 m above ground level)
- Above RSA (> 280 m above ground level) (Nature Advisory, 2026b).

The actual RSA of the turbines will be 59 m – 255 m, so this RSA is a conservative assumption.

A total of 86 bird species were observed during formal surveys within the study area during the four 2025 BUS including three conservation significant species: Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Peregrine Falcon and Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo. Of these species, only Peregrine Falcon was observed to fly at RSA height (Nature Advisory, 2026b). Five other raptor species were recorded, including observations of Wedge-tailed Eagles, were observed flying at RSA height during formal surveys.

3.7.3 Bat Utilisation

The 12 month Bat Utilisation study identified the presence of six microbat species and one species complex, where individual species cannot be distinguished on the basis of calls (Nature Advisory, 2026b). No Threatened microbat species were recorded. The presence of remnant vegetation, scattered paddock trees, and water sources (e.g. creeks, tributaries, farm dams) within the landscape provides suitable roosting and foraging habitat for bats.

The Priority 4 species Western False Pipistrelle was present in the PDE based on call recordings. The Priority 3 species Holt's Long-eared Bat was considered to possibly be present. This species forms part of the *Nyctophilus* species complex (Nature Advisory, 2026b). A review of potential impacts of the wind farm on these species is proposed to be undertaken as part of the EPA referral of the Proposal.

3.7.4 Fauna of Conservation Significance

Three conservation significant fauna species were recorded during the survey.

- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (FRTBC) (Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act). Small flocks of FRTBC (~3-10 birds) were observed foraging near or flying over the Survey Area on five occasions in November and December 2025.
- Carnaby's Cockatoo (Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act). Several individuals (~ 6) were observed in December 2025 and February 2026 flying over the site.
- Western Brush Wallaby (Priority 4 under the BC Act). Detected at two locations just to the north of the Survey Area along the road reserve between two large, connected sections of intact Timber Reserve.

3.7.5 Black Cockatoo

Breeding

Black cockatoos require hollows of a suitable size for breeding purposes. These hollows only develop in old (>100 years) trees or stags with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 500 mm for most tree species and 300 mm for Wandoo. The survey identified a total of 258 trees of suitable DBH within the PDE, including:

- Two Suitable DBH Trees with a marginally suitable hollow with no signs of use
- Two Suitable DBH Trees with a potentially suitable hollow with no signs of use
- 21 Suitable DBH Tree with unsuitable hollows
- 233 Suitable DBH Tree without hollows.

A total of 32 trees with 41 hollows were assessed in the IDF, with no likely or confirmed black cockatoo breeding hollows identified.

Foraging and Roosting Evidence

FRTBC foraging evidence was limited to chewed Marri nuts and was observed broadly within the PDE (SW Environmental, 2026). Higher densities of FRTBC forging evidence coincided with areas of greater Marri dominance. No Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging evidence was recorded.

A refined foraging habitat value was allocated to each fauna habitat using the DCCEEW (DAWE, 2022) methodology. This scoring tool considered the evidence of foraging, connectivity, proximity to breeding and roosting and impact from plant disease in the vegetation. This enables the differentiation between areas of vegetation that represent high quality foraging habitat based on potential use now. Percent covers for each species within the fauna habitat were consulted to award scores (SW Environmental, 2026). This is then moderated for context and species density with respect to the site condition (vegetation) score to give a score out of ten. Scores are summarised to provide a Lower (0-4) or High (5-10) foraging value (SW Environmental, 2026).

A breakdown of High-quality native foraging habitat scores for each black cockatoo taxa comprised

- Baudin's Cockatoo (1.65 ha)
 - Marri-Jarrah open forest on lower slopes
 - Jarrah open forest on gravel flats
- Carnaby's Cockatoo and FRTBC (2.28 ha)
 - Flooded Gum-Marri open forest/woodland
 - Jarrah open forest on gravel flats
 - Marri-Jarrah open forest on lower slopes
 - Upland Wandoo or Marri woodlands on rocky loam
 - Wandoo woodland on clay flats and lower slopes.

Habitat assessed as having high black cockatoo foraging value (score of 5–6) was limited and highly fragmented across the Survey Area, accounting for a total of approximately 13.2 ha (or <2 % of the Survey Area).

No evidence of roosting activity was recorded within the PDE during surveys (SW Environmental, 2026).

3.8 Heritage

Preliminary Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Due Diligence assessment for the proposed Project Area identified one Registered Aboriginal Heritage Site, one Lodged Aboriginal Heritage Site within the PDE, and one Historic Aboriginal Heritage Site within the study area but outside of the PDE.

4 PRELIMINARY CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY

The chosen contractor will be responsible for the detailed construction methodology for the Proposal. The following sections describe a typical construction methodology for a wind farm Proposal.

4.1 Proposal Delivery Timeframes

The construction period for the Proposal will be agreed between the contractor and West Arthur Energy and will be subject to change depending on weather conditions, availability of materials, and construction speeds. The construction timeframe is estimated to be 24-36 months. Subject to Proposal approvals, construction is expected to commence in 2027 and conclude in 2029-2030. Commissioning of the Proposal is scheduled to start in 2029.

During the construction phase, works will typically occur for six days each week (Monday to Saturday), and up to 12 hours per day (06:30 to 18:30). During certain construction activities, such as foundation pours and turbine lifts, works may be required to run longer than 12 hours for safety and quality purposes. It may also be necessary for construction activities to take place on a Sunday or during the nighttime. In such instances, appropriate mitigation and management measures will be incorporated into the various contractor CEMP. These assumptions will be revisited and modified as necessary at a later stage.

Some early works will be required between approval of the Proposal and commencement of construction. This will include:

- Detailed site investigations for the purposes of micro-siting the turbines.
- Site establishment (temporary site facilities, lay down areas, equipment and materials).
- Road improvement works.

For the construction of the Proposal, the following activities are expected to occur:

- Site establishment (temporary site facilities, lay down areas, equipment and materials).
- Earthworks for access roads and wind turbine hardstands.
- Excavation for the foundations.
- Construction of wind turbine foundations (bolt cage, reinforcement and concrete).
- Construction of BESS, substation and ancillary infrastructure.
- Installation of electrical and communications cabling and equipment (including overhead feeders from cable marshalling points to the substation).
- Installation of wind turbine transformers, in parallel with electrical reticulation works.
- Installation of towers for the wind turbines, and delivery of the wind turbine components to the Proposal site.
- Erection of wind turbines, using high-level mobile cranes.
- Installation of overhead powerline and associated towers/poles.
- Commissioning of wind turbines, followed by reliability testing.

The activities listed above will predominately occur in the order listed, however some of these activities may be carried out concurrently to minimise the overall length of the construction programme.

4.2 Equipment and Machinery

The major equipment and machinery that is likely to be used for each component of construction of the Proposal includes:

- For site mobilisation: track loader, grader, backhoe, trucks, small crane and generators.
- For access roads and hardstands: track loaders, excavators, graders, trucks (with trailer), water carts and rollers.
- For wind turbines: excavators, rock breaker, concrete trucks, trucks (with trailer and vacuum), larger crawlers cranes, medium crawler cranes, small crawler cranes and generators.
- For electrical reticulation works: trencher, backhoe, excavator, grader, tractor and small terrain crane.

Other equipment and machinery may be required, depending on the construction techniques nominated in the detailed design phase.

It is expected that one of each turbine component type will be delivered in a single day during the haulage operation (i.e. one blade, one tower section, nacelle, cooling tower, and turbine hub). Each individual component will be carried on a single oversize over mass (OSOM) vehicle.

4.3 Construction Workforce

The Proposal is expected to generate multiple employment opportunities. However, it is estimated that the workforce will comprise around 300 staff, throughout the construction period. The temporary accommodation camp is being provided to have a capacity of 300 persons, consisting of modular/transportable buildings.

It is expected that some of the construction workforce will commute from the wider local areas such as Collie, William, Kojonup, Wagin and Narrogin and may not require additional accommodation.

4.4 Construction Water Supply

The provision of water is essential for the construction of the Proposal. The construction activities likely to require water are:

- bulk earthworks and material conditioning
- stripping
- dust suppression
- concrete batching.

High level estimates of the water volumes that would be required over the construction period are in the range of 500 – 700 megalitres.

Water for construction is likely to be sourced from either an existing or proposed onsite bore.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

5.1 Environmental Risk Register

An Environmental Risk Register will be developed for the Proposal. Contractors will be required to develop their own environmental risk register specific to their scope using the Proposal Environmental Risk Register as a guide.

5.2 Approvals and Permits

Table 1 provides a list of environmental licences, approvals or permits that may be required for the Proposal.

Table 1: Regulatory Approvals

Legislative Framework
<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999 (Commonwealth)</i>
<i>Part IV Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
<i>Part V Environmental Protection Act 1986 – Native Vegetation Clearing Permit</i>
<i>Part V Environmental Protection Act 1986 – Works Approval and Operating Licence</i>
<i>Planning and Development Amendment Act 2023</i>
<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 – Bed and Banks Permit</i>
<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 – 26D licence to install groundwater well</i>
<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 – 5C licence to abstract groundwater</i>
<i>Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 – Clearing Control Catchment</i>
<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>

5.3 Environmental Objectives and Targets

Environmental objectives and targets have been developed for the Proposal. These are included in each of the environmental management tables presented in Section 6.0.

5.4 Audits and Inspections

Environmental inspections will be regularly conducted on site against the requirements of the Preliminary CEMP. Inspections will include daily site environmental inspections by Supervisors and weekly site environmental inspections by the Environmental Advisor. Audits will also be undertaken on a regular basis to ensure the Proposal is being constructed in accordance with legal and Preliminary CEMP requirements. The following audits will be undertaken as a minimum throughout the Proposal:

- Mobilisation audits (to be undertaken within one month of Contractor mobilisation) to ensure the Contractors site has been established and work is being undertaken in accordance with this Preliminary CEMP and other legal requirements.

- Quarterly audits of the Contractors site, works and systems to ensure compliance with this Preliminary CEMP and legal requirements.
- Annual legal compliance audits (where required).
- Demobilisation audits of Contractors site and systems.

An audit and inspection schedule will be developed by the Environmental Advisor prior to construction commencing. This will be reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis in response to new legal requirements and findings of previous audits.

Contractors will be required to develop their own audit and inspection schedule which will need to be reviewed and approved by WAE prior to mobilising to site.

5.5 Incident Response

5.5.1 Incident Management

An environmental incident is an event with the potential to result in damage to the environment, a cultural heritage value/site, a non-compliance against a regulatory requirement or disruption to the community leading to a community concern.

In the event of an incident, management actions will be implemented immediately where safe to do so. Examples of management actions include:

- cleaning up a hydrocarbon spill
- stopping work and barricading off an area where a potential heritage site has been identified
- ceasing works where clearing has gone outside a clearing boundary.

Once appropriate management actions have been implemented, the incident will be reported as outlined in Section 5.5.2.

5.5.2 Incident Reporting

All site personnel and contractors are responsible for reporting environmental incidents to the Environmental Advisor (or delegate).

The Environmental Advisor (or delegate) must be verbally notified about the incident within four hours of the event. A written account of the event must be provided to the Environmental Advisor (or delegate) within 24 hours of the event.

For all incidents, the Environmental Advisor will verbally inform the Construction Manager, Safety Manager and Proposal Manager as soon as practicable. For significant environmental incidents (e.g., unauthorised clearing of vegetation, hydrocarbon spills more than 20 L etc.), or where required legally, the Environmental Advisor (or delegate) will notify the relevant regulatory authorities.

Proposal personnel and contractors must not notify any regulatory agencies of incidents without prior approval from WAE.

5.5.3 Incident Investigation

All incidents must be investigated and a report detailing the incident event must be submitted in writing to the Environmental Advisor, and must include the following details:

- incident event

- timeline of events that led to the incident
- causes or contributing factors to the incident
- controls that would have prevented the incident from occurring
- corrective and preventative actions to avoid recurrence.

5.6 Emergency Response

An emergency management plan will be developed to address management responses to potential environmental emergencies, as well as health and safety emergencies. The plan will include but not be limited to:

- potential environmental emergencies
- actions and associated procedures required to mitigate the environmental impact from emergencies
- Bushfire emergency response and communication with the local bush fire brigade
- emergency response training and competencies
- appropriate emergency response equipment
- communication procedures, noting that local ambulance service is volunteer service
- notification / emergency contact details.

Contractors are to assess potential environmental emergencies applicable to their scope of works and ensure plans, procedures, training and equipment are developed to mitigate the risks in accordance with the requirements of this Preliminary CEMP.

5.7 Organisational Roles and Responsibilities

Key roles and environmental responsibilities for the Proposal are presented in Table 2. Note that these roles may be adjusted based on the specific management structure of the construction contractors and site operators.

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Key Responsibilities
Project Director – Contractor	• Provide leadership to the Project Manager and the broader project team in relation to environmental management on site. • Managing environmental risks to avoid environmental harm and reputational damage. • Liaise with stakeholders and Project Managers to report on Project status in relation to environmental management.
Project Manager – Contractor	• Provide leadership regarding environmental management on site. • Ensure sufficient personnel, equipment and other resources to achieve Proposal environmental objectives and targets. • Review and approve the CEMP and key Proposal environmental documents.

Role	Key Responsibilities
Construction Manager – Contractor	• Oversee and direct construction projects from conception to completion. • Work with the Environmental Advisor and provide leadership regarding environmental management on site. • Ensure resources are available on site to implement the CEMP, and complete required reporting.
Environmental Advisor – Contractor	• Assist the Construction Manager to ensure the CEMP requirements are met in all construction activities. • Obtain approvals, permits and licences as required. • Undertake audits/inspections according to the audit schedule to ensure compliance with the CEMP, legal requirements and/or Proposal-specific objectives and/or targets. • Provide environmental inductions / training to all contractors or employees. • Ensure required environmental monitoring is undertaken according to monitoring schedule. • Investigate and report environmental incidents as required (if any).
Construction Supervisors – Contractor	• Ensure construction works are carried out in accordance with this CEMP and relevant environmental procedures. • Assist Construction Manager and Environmental Advisor to implement this CEMP on site. • Ensure all employees and contractors have appropriate training and adequate understanding of the environmental requirements associated with their work activities.
Sub-Contractors	• Appoint suitably qualified and experienced contractors to carry out construction / environmental works within their scope of work. • Maintain sufficient resources to manage site environmental issues.

5.8 Environmental Training and Awareness

Environmental inductions, trainings and meetings will be delivered throughout the Proposal to ensure the relevant aspects of this CEMP are communicated to the Proposal team including contractors and sub-contractors, and to ensure all parties understand their environmental management obligations.

The following will be undertaken during the Proposal:

- **Environmental Induction:** All personnel involved will be required to attend an environmental induction prior to undertaking any works on site. The induction will include environmental and land access.
- **Heritage Induction:** All personnel involved will be required to attend a heritage induction prior to undertaking any works on site. The induction will be discussed and aligned with Gnaala Karla Booja (GKB) Aboriginal Corporation requirements.
- **Land Clearing Training:** All personnel involved in the clearing of native vegetation will be required to attend a training package that lists all mitigation measures to be implemented prior to and during clearing activities. The training package will also include information of reporting of land clearing activities.

- **Daily Pre-Start Meetings:** These will be undertaken daily on site prior to commencing the daily activities. They will include an environmental component whereby any activities planned for the day that have potential environmental impacts will be discussed and management measures agreed upon.
- **Monthly Environmental Toolbox Talks:** These will be undertaken on site once a month and will be facilitated by the site supervisor or nominated representative. Topics will vary each month and will be relevant to the Proposal. Examples include waste management, awareness of heritage sites, weed prevention.
- **Contractor Kick-off Meetings:** The agenda for Contractor kick-off meetings will include an environmental component. Items to be discussed, include, but are not limited to:
 - key environmental issues applicable to the Proposal
 - contents of the CEMP
 - contractor CEMP requirements
 - environmental management expectations
 - monitoring and reporting requirements
 - audits and inspections.

5.9 Contractor Management

Following Contract award, the main Contractor(s) will be required to:

- Have appropriately qualified personnel in place to manage the environmental impacts relevant to their scope.
- Have a project-specific CEMP approved by WAE prior to mobilisation to site specifically for their scope of works. Contractor CEMPs are to conform with the requirements of this CEMP and any legal requirements that apply to the Proposal.
- Attend pre-mobilisation meeting(s) and facilitate a Risk Assessment Workshop addressing environmental risks associated with their scope.
- Ensure any design components of their scope, consider CEMP and relevant legal requirements.
- Co-operate and participate as required with Proposal audits and inspections. Contractors are also to develop and implement their own audit schedule to the satisfaction of WAE.

5.10 CEMP Review

A review of the implementation and effectiveness of this CEMP will be undertaken annually should construction extend for more than 12 months, and at the transition of construction to operations. This will include a review of:

- This CEMP and supporting documents / registers.
- Applicable environmental policies.
- Performance against objectives and targets.
- Compliance with legal requirements.
- Environmental incidents.
- Corrective actions.
- Recommendation for improvement.

- The management review will be facilitated by the Environmental Advisor and conducted through a meeting or workshop and will include the following personnel at a minimum:
 - Environmental Advisor.
 - Proposal Manager.
 - Construction Manager.
 - Proposal environmental personnel.
 - Meeting minutes will be taken and any corrective actions arising during the review will be captured in a corresponding register. Any updates to the CEMP will be communicated to relevant stakeholders.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

This section of the CEMP comprises of several environmental management tables for the environmental factors relevant to the Proposal. Each table lists the management controls to be implemented during the Proposal, from the design stage through to rehabilitation. These tables will guide the Contractors on the environmental management measures they will need to align with in their CEMPs. The management measures will be reviewed and updated throughout the life of the Proposal to account for such items as scope changes, approval conditions, construction and operational impacts.

Environmental tables have been developed for the following:

- Vegetation Clearing and Ground Disturbance (Section 6.1).
- Flora and Fauna Management (Section 6.2).
- Surface Water Management (Section 6.3).
- Noise and Vibration Management (Section 6.4).
- Weed and Pest Management (Section 6.5).
- Aboriginal Heritage Management (Section 6.6).
- Air Quality and Dust Management (Section 6.7).
- Waste Management (Section 6.8).
- Hydrocarbon, Chemical and Hazardous Materials Management (Section 6.9).
- Fire Management (Section 6.10).
- Demobilisation and Rehabilitation (Section 6.11).

Each environmental table details the objectives, targets, management actions and monitoring requirements for each environmental factor. Management actions may be updated when additional background information becomes available or further actions are necessary for a particular environmental factor.

6.1 Vegetation Clearing and Ground Disturbance

Table 3: Vegetation Clearing and Ground Disturbance

Reference Documents	• <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) (EPBC Act). • <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> (1986) (EP Act). • <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (WA) (BC Act). • Referral Guidelines for 3 Threatened Black-Cockatoo Species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo & Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2022).		
Objectives	• Remnant native vegetation clearing does not exceed that specified in environmental approvals. • Minimise the total area of clearing and/or land disturbance and avoid unnecessary clearing. • Minimise the bisecting of existing patches of native vegetation.		
Targets	• No incidents of clearing outside of approved clearing footprints. • No conservation listed flora or fauna are impacted by land clearing. • All topsoil removed is stockpiled and kept available for use during rehabilitation.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Pre-clearing	Personnel involved in native vegetation clearing activities will be required to undertake specific land clearing training which will outline regulatory requirements and management actions or controls to be implemented.	Contractor	Prior to mobilisation
Pre-clearing	Design will ensure that clearing of native vegetation is minimised as far as practicable and where native vegetation is required to be cleared it is within the approved areas as nominated by environmental approvals.	Contractor	Ongoing
Pre-clearing	Approved native vegetation clearing area boundaries will be demarcated prior to clearing.	Contractor	Prior to clearing activities

Pre-clearing	Micro-siting of infrastructure will be undertaken to further minimise native vegetation clearing where possible.	Contractor	Prior to clearing activities
Pre-clearing	The number of creek crossings will be minimised as part of detailed design, and where crossings are necessary, existing crossings will be utilised where practicable to reduce the clearing of riparian vegetation.	Contractor	Prior to clearing activities
Clearing	Areas planned for native vegetation clearing will be inspected for native fauna immediately prior to undertaking land clearing by a suitably qualified fauna spotter. Where conservation listed fauna are encountered, these will be reported to the Environmental Advisor immediately.	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	The maximum area of native vegetation permitted to be cleared will not exceed that specified in environmental approvals.	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	There will be no clearing of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) or Priority Ecological Communities (PEC).	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	Fauna spotters will be present during all native vegetation clearing and clearing of trees to ensure that no trees being removed are housing listed species, chicks, or eggs, and that no conservation significant fauna species are present.	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	No Rank 1 (trees with activity at hollow observed) and Rank 2 (trees with hollows of suitable size with chew marks visible) are permitted to be removed.	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	Where trees are authorised to be cleared, they will be felled away from areas of retained native vegetation as safe and practicable. Where trees unavoidably fall into retained areas, they will be left in-situ.	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	Vegetation clearing will be undertaken progressively and in stages so that only a small subset of the Proposal footprint is impacted at any one time.	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	Where habitat features such as existing hollow logs cannot be retained in-situ during land clearing, they will be relocated to adjacent areas of suitable habitat if safe and practicable.	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	All controls contained in Table 7 regarding the management of weeds and plant pathogens will be always adhered to by the relevant personnel.	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	Topsoil stockpiles will include signage that identifies the source of the stockpile, the date it was stockpiled and the volume of the stockpile.	Contractor	Ongoing

Clearing	Topsoil stockpiles will be protected with cleared scrub, vegetation or otherwise treated as required to minimise wind erosion.	Contractor	Ongoing
Post Clearing	Following the completion of each clearing event, the location and extent of area cleared will be recorded via Global Positioning System (GPS) / survey and stored within centralised dataset.	Contractor	Monthly
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Inspection	Active clearing fronts will be inspected to verify that they are and remain within approved boundaries.	Contractor	Daily
Inspection	Topsoil stockpiles will be inspected for evidence of erosion.	Contractor	Monthly
Monitoring	Total area cleared and the location of clearing completed will be recorded within a centralised dataset and reviewed on a regular basis to ensure there is no exceedance of the permitted area to be cleared.	Contractor	Monthly
Inspection	Areas planned for clearing will be inspected for native fauna prior to undertaking land clearing.	Contractor	As required

6.2 Flora and Fauna Management

Table 4: Flora and Fauna Management

Reference Documents	• EPBC Act. • EP Act. • BC Act. • Referral Guidelines for 3 Threatened Black-Cockatoo Species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo & Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2022).		
Objectives	• No direct impacts to listed vertebrate fauna or listed flora taxa. • Ensure the total area of listed species habitat clearing does not exceed that specified in environmental approvals. • Minimise indirect impacts to native fauna.		
Targets	• No incidents of unauthorised clearing (particularly conservation listed fauna habitats identified for retention). • No incidents of trapped or injured native fauna as a result of activities. • Retain microhabitats such as fallen logs in-situ wherever possible. • Undertake land clearing in a manner that allows fauna to migrate into adjacent areas and retains landscape connectivity.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Pre-clearing	All site personnel will undertake an environmental and heritage induction which will provide training on the relevant fauna and flora species which may be impacted during construction and how to meet their responsibility to minimise the risk.	Contractor	Mobilisation
Pre-clearing	An inspection of all potential black cockatoos breeding trees will be undertaken within the clearing footprint prior to clearing.	Contractor	Within 24 hours of clearing

Pre-clearing	Where it is discovered that a potential black cockatoo breeding tree has been used or is in active use for nesting by black-cockatoos, a no-go zone will be established around the tree and the tree will not be cleared until the chick has naturally fledged and the breeding pair vacated.	Contractor	Ongoing
Pre-clearing	Habitat trees within the clearing footprint that can be safely retained will be marked with flagging tape and avoided.	Contractor	Ongoing
Pre-clearing	Preclearance searches of habitat will be undertaken prior to clearing by a qualified fauna spotter, with habitat features/trees clearly identified and searched for fauna.	Contractor	Ongoing
Pre-clearing	Where listed species are found during pre-clearance surveys, a no-go zone will be established and the area avoided until the individuals have naturally dispersed.	Contractor	Ongoing
Pre-clearing	Turbine rotor swept area at a minimum height of 59 m, above the observed flight height of black cockatoos	Contractor	Ongoing
Pre-clearing	Minimise and confine clearing to the defined disturbance footprint, with remnant native vegetation and hollow bearing trees avoided where practicable.	Contractor	Ongoing
Pre-clearing	Minimise clearing in areas of Good-value habitat, Marri dominated communities, such as Marri-Jarrah open forest on lower slopes, and larger and/or connected patches where possible.	Contractor	Ongoing
Clearing	Clearing of trees will be as per the mitigation measures outlined in Table 3 .	Contractor	Prior to clearing
Clearing	An authorised fauna spotter shall be present during clearing to manage risks to fauna, particularly to supervise the clearing of hollow bearing trees.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	On-site fencing will be installed in a way that allows the free movement of listed species across the site (i.e., no barbed wire and sufficient spacing etc.) except for fencing surrounding the BESS compound.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Signposted speed limits will be always implemented and adhered to. Any fauna strikes will be immediately reported to the Environmental Advisor.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Clearing will be undertaken in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent native vegetation to allow fauna to move into adjacent native vegetation ahead of the clearing activity.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Construction personnel will be educated on the potential presence for fauna, in particular black cockatoos and other listed species identified as having the potential to occur in the area.	Contractor	Ongoing

Construction	Where native fauna is encountered, all site personnel and contractors shall keep sufficient distance to not disturb them and will not cause harm or attempt to trap them. Where injured fauna is encountered, the Wildcare Helpline (08 9474 9055) will be immediately contacted, and the Work Area Supervisor notified.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Where any listed fauna species are encountered during construction, any activities in proximity (<10 m) to their location will cease until they are no longer present. Handling of such fauna is not permitted unless a Section 40 approval has been granted from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	All open water sources (e.g. sediment basins) will be designed to limit access from fauna and pests while allowing safe egress for trapped native fauna. Where trapped fauna is encountered, the Wildcare Helpline (08 9474 9055) will be contacted in the instance that the fauna cannot be confidently and safely rescued.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Weed hygiene and general dieback management measures should be implemented during construction to prevent the spread of high-impact environmental weeds or dieback within intact areas of native vegetation.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Any excavations or trenching that is left open overnight will have ramping installed to allow egress for trapped fauna or will otherwise be secured so that fauna cannot become trapped.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	On-site waste will be managed in accordance with Table 9 to minimise attraction of fauna and ensure safe storage and disposal.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Where livestock are encountered onsite during construction, the landowner will be immediately contacted to safely remove the animal/s.	Contractor	Ongoing
Operation	Operational management of potential impact to Bird and Bat will be in accordance with the Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP), including: - bird and bat utilisation surveys - carcase searches - species specific management strategies for target species - adaptive management approaches should impact triggers be reached - reporting and review	Operator	Ongoing
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency

Inspection	Any open trenches will be inspected at the start and end of each working day.	Contractor	Daily as required
Inspection	Areas planned for clearing will be inspected for native fauna prior to undertaking land clearing.	Contractor	As required

6.3 Surface Water Management

Table 5: Surface Water Management

Reference Documents	• <i>Rights in Water Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act). • Stormwater Management Manual for Western Australia (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), 2025). • Department of Water and Environmental Regulation’s Decision Process for Stormwater Management in WA (DWER, 2017).		
Objectives	• Maintain hydrological regime of surface water bodies. • Maintain existing water quality of surface water bodies.		
Targets	• No direct impacts to riparian vegetation outside of approved clearing areas. • No discharge of pollutants or other materials into surrounding wetlands, waterways or their tributaries (see Section 3.4).		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Design	Major infrastructure will be located outside of 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood areas.	Contractor	Design and planning
Design	Surface water management will be designed to separate clean stormwater from areas with potential sources of pollutants.	Contractor	Design and planning
Design	The number of new creek crossings will be minimised as far as practicable, and existing creek crossings used where possible.	Contractor	Design and planning
Design	Post-development flood modelling will be undertaken as part of the design process to verify that appropriate design features and mitigations will achieve the surface water management objectives.	Contractor	Design and planning
Design	Use of low impact construction techniques, including stormwater, sediment and erosion controls	Contractor	Design and planning
Design	Micro-siting of WTG crane pads to minimise soil erosion	Contractor	Design and planning
Design	Controls to minimise spill risk, including staff and contractor training and provision of spill kits.	Contractor	Design and planning

Design and Construction	Surface water and drainage management infrastructure will be designed and constructed with reference to the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Australia (DWER, 2017).	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Sediment laden surface water will be diverted to sedimentation ponds. Typical erosion and sediment control measures such as silt fences, diversion bunds, rock check dams and construction entry/exit pads will divert rainfall runoff into the sediment basin to enable the settlement of suspended solids.	Contractor	Construction
Construction	A bed and banks permit will be obtained for creek crossings and any other works proposed within the bed and banks of creeks. Works will be undertaken in accordance with commitments and conditions of the bed and banks permits issued.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Excess material generated from construction activities will be temporarily stockpiled in a location where it will not be impacted by any flood waters.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Dewatering will be minimised and any discharge managed so that it does not adversely impacts the water quality of nearby surface water bodies.	Contractor	Construction
Construction	There will be no physical damage or alteration to riparian zone vegetation outside of approved clearing areas.	Contractor	Construction
Construction and Operations	There will be no abstraction of surface water or groundwater unless approvals required under the RIWI Act are in place.	Contractor / WAE	Ongoing
Construction and Operations	No introduction of new weeds or pests into riparian zone during construction or as part of ongoing operations.	Contractor	Ongoing
Operations	Stormwater management infrastructure will be maintained to ensure there is no restrictions to flow, in particular prior to any forecast heavy rainfall events.	Contractor / WAE	Ongoing
Operations	Stormwater retention basins will be maintained to ensure there is sufficient capacity available to mitigate risk of contaminants flowing to adjacent watercourses.	Contractor / WAE	Ongoing
Operations	In the event of a fire at the BESS, the firewater generated will be captured in a lined pond, and tested to ensure it is not contaminated prior to release	Contractor / WAE	Ongoing
Operations	Wastewater treatment plant effluent will be treated and discharged in accordance with any issued permits.	Contractor / WAE	Ongoing

Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Inspection	Surface water management features will be inspected and maintained to ensure effective ongoing stormwater management.	Contractor / WAE	- Monthly. - One day prior to forecast heavy rainfall events. - Within one week following heavy rainfall events.

6.4 Noise and Vibration Management

Table 6: Noise and Vibration Management

Reference Documents	• <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997</i> (WA). • AS 2436:2010 – Guide to noise and vibration control on construction, demolition and maintenance sites.		
Objectives	• To protect the health and comfort of personnel from noise impacts due to the operations. • To avoid or minimise as much as practicable any noise emissions to nearby sensitive receptors from operational and construction activities.		
Targets	• No complaints received of excessive noise and vibration resulting from activities.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Design	Design and layout will be developed to demonstrate operational compliance with the applicable <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997</i> (WA) noise limits at existing non-involved sensitive receptors.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Construction work will be undertaken between 6:30 am and 6:30 pm on any day which is not a Sunday or public holiday, and in accordance with the control of environmental noise practices in Section 4 of AS 2436:2010 – <i>Guide to noise and vibration control on construction, demolition and maintenance sites</i> .	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	For construction work outside the above hours, such as weekday evenings, Sunday and public holidays, written notice of the proposed construction work shall be provided to the occupiers of all premises at which noise levels are likely to be above the assigned levels. Notice shall be provided at least 24 hours before commencing the construction works.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	The construction equipment used will be the quietest reasonably available.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Vehicles, mobile plant, stationary plant and power generation equipment will be regularly serviced and maintained to minimise noise and vibration levels.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	The installation of noise enclosures / screens will be considered for fixed plant and equipment that generate high levels of noise.	Contractor	Ongoing

Construction & operations	Mufflers will be fitted to plant and equipment that have an internal combustion engine.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Noise and vibration complaints will be immediately investigated. Details of the complaint and the management measures implemented will be recorded in the Proposal's complaints register.	Contractor	Ongoing
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Monitoring	Noise monitoring will be undertaken in accordance an Operational Noise Management Plan to demonstrate compliance with noise limits.	Contractor	As required

6.5 Weed and Pest Management

Table 7: Weed and Pest Management

Reference Documents	• <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> (WA) (BAM Act). • <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013</i> (WA). • Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual (DBCA, 2020). • Relevant Declared Pest Information Sheets.		
Objectives	• No introduction of new Weeds of National Significance and no spread of existing Weeds of National Significance as a result of Proposal activities. • No plant pathogens or diseases such as dieback (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>) will be spread into or become established within the Proposal site as a result of Proposal activities.		
Targets	• All ground disturbing plant and equipment are subject to a weed and seed inspection upon arrival to site and are certified as weed free upon entry to site. • No introductions of new weed species. • No spread of existing weed species on site. • No introduction of dieback on site.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Pre-clearing	The site induction and land clearing training will highlight the importance of weed and pest management.	Contractor	Ongoing
Pre-clearing construction & operations	A Weed Management Procedure will be developed and implemented during construction, operations, and closure activities.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	All ground disturbing plant and equipment will enter site clean and free of weeds or dieback.	Contractor	Ongoing

Construction	Upon arrival to site, ground disturbing plant and equipment will be subject to a weed and seed inspection prior to entry. A certificate will be issued if the plant / equipment is deemed to be weed and seed free and a copy will always be kept with the plant / equipment.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Where plant and equipment does not pass the weed and seed inspection, the plant / equipment shall be further cleaned at a dedicated wash down area and re-inspected.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Weed infested areas that are identified will be avoided where practicable.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Prior to leaving weed infested areas, the plant and equipment will be brushed down.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Any fill brought to site will be accompanied with a clean fill certificate. Where practicable, fill should be from a quarry (i.e. not reused from another site) that has a Dieback Management Plan in place.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Waste will be appropriately stored and managed to prevent pest fauna from accessing putrescible waste. Refer Table 9 for additional waste management measures.	Contractor	Ongoing
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Monitoring	Undertake weed monitoring and inspections as per the Weed Management Procedure.	Contractor	Ongoing

6.6 Aboriginal Heritage Management

Table 8: Aboriginal Heritage Management

Reference Documents	• <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA).</i> • <i>Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974 (WA).</i> • <i>Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines 2013 (WA).</i>		
Objectives	• No unauthorised impacts or disturbance of known Aboriginal Heritage Sites. • All areas mapped as high ACH potential within the proposed disturbance footprint have been heritage surveyed in advance.		
Targets	• No direct impacts to known Aboriginal Cultural or Historical Heritage Sites. • Any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage material finds are managed in accordance with the Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure. • Traditional Owner Representatives will be consulted with throughout project development. • All personnel involved in the will be required to attend an induction that includes an Aboriginal heritage component.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
All	All personnel involved will attend an environmental and heritage induction prior to undertaking any works on site. The induction will ensure all personnel involved understand their legal obligations, the significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH), and the procedure to follow in the event of an unforeseen discovery of archaeological material. The induction will also serve to ensure personal understand and are empowered to proceed with work in a culturally respectful manner.	Contractor	Ongoing
Design	Proposal design will minimise disturbance of areas mapped as having a greater ACH potential.	Contractor / WAE	Ongoing
Pre-clearing	An Aboriginal cultural heritage survey is to be undertaken in accordance with the Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement prior to ground disturbance.	Contractor / WAE	Ongoing

Construction	Where works are proposed within 100 m of a registered Aboriginal heritage site, the boundaries of the site will be illustrated on site drawings and clearly communicated to personnel.	Contractor	Ongoing
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Survey	Representatives from the GKB Traditional Owners will be involved in the heritage surveys.	Contractor / WAE	As required

6.7 Waste Management

Table 9: Waste Management

Reference Documents	• EP Act. • <i>Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004</i> (WA). • <i>Environmental Protection (Rural Landfill) Regulations 2002</i> (WA).		
Objectives	• Waste is managed in a sustainable manner and all materials introduced or produced on-site are disposed of correctly.		
Targets	• Ensure compliance with the site’s waste management procedure at all times. • No incidents of incorrect sorting, storage, or disposal of waste. • No complaints from nearby landowners or authorities on the management or disposal of waste.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Design	Infrastructure design will consider specific material needs to avoid over-estimating requirements and excessive waste generation.	Contractor	Prior to construction
Pre-construction	A suitable and licenced waste disposal facility will be identified outside of the Shire of West Arthur	Contractor	Prior to construction
Approvals and construction	Any portable temporary toilet facility shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the <i>Health (Temporary Sanitary Conveniences) Regulations 1997</i> , including servicing at least once every two weeks. Portable temporary toiles shall be emptied by an appropriately licensed Controlled Waste contractor.	Contractor / WAE	Construction
Design and construction	Any treated wastewater discharge to the environment (including treated sewerage) shall be fitted with a cumulative volume meter to record the volume of discharge to the environment.	Contractor	Ongoing
Design and construction	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 and protect the system from stormwater. Tanks shall have automatic alerts in the event of faults or high tank levels.	Contractor	Ongoing

Construction & operations	A Waste Management Plan / Procedure will be developed specifying wastes that can be disposed to landfill (outside of the Shire of West Arthur) and all waste will be managed in accordance with this procedure.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Enough skips and bins will be available at all work areas.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Any skips and bins with food waste will have a closable lid in place to prevent fauna from accessing the waste.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Skips and bins will be colour coded and clearly labelled to facilitate the segregation of waste types.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Recyclable materials, including cardboard, plastics, aluminium cans, glass, batteries, timber pallets and scrap metal, shall be recycled wherever possible.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	All wastes will be disposed / recycled at suitably licensed facilities, outside of the Shire of West Arthur	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Waste oil containers, oily wastes and similar (i.e. rags, filters, etc.) will be segregated from other wastes, appropriately labelled and stored in banded areas prior to collection for disposal.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Controlled wastes such as hydrocarbons, oils, fuels, grease and oily wastewater will be transported and managed in accordance with the <i>Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004</i> (WA).	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Waste receipts will be recorded for all waste disposed of.	Contractor	Ongoing
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Inspection	Waste storage areas will be inspected weekly to ensure they are being managed in accordance with the Proposal's Waste Management Plan / Procedure.	Contractor	Weekly
Inspection	Temporary toilet facilities shall be inspected and serviced at least once every two weeks.	Contractor	Fortnightly

Inspection	The wastewater treatment plant(s) shall be inspected regularly to ensure it is operating in accordance with the licence or permit conditions (pending approval).	Contractor	Weekly
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6.8 Air Quality and Dust Management

Table 10: Air Quality and Dust Management

Reference Documents	- Environmental Factor Guideline – Air Quality (EPA, 2020). - Draft Guideline: Dust Emissions (DWER, 2021). - A Guideline for Managing the Impacts of Dust and Associated Contaminants from Land Development Sites, Contaminated Sites Remediation, and Other Related Activities (DWER, 2023).		
Objectives	Maintain air quality and minimise emissions.		
Targets	- No complaints raised by stakeholders regarding dust emissions or air quality resulting from site activities. - No impacts to the water quality of local water bodies resulting from dust emissions and sedimentation. - Minimise medium- and long-term storage of soil and establish stockpiles in areas that are comparatively protected and in accordance with best practice principles for dust management.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Design	Plant and equipment will be equipped with engineering controls where practicable to prevent dust emissions.	Contractor	Prior to completion of design
Construction	Inductions will highlight the importance of minimising dust emissions.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Clearing of land will be staged to minimise the area of exposed soil.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Land clearing will not be undertaken in high wind conditions unless dust mitigation measures such as water tanks are being used	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Where dust is being generated, dust suppression will be applied to the source areas.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Vehicle movements will be restricted to established roads and tracks, and speed limits will be adhered to.	Contractor	Ongoing

Construction	Dust suppression and control equipment will be regularly maintained to avoid malfunctions.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Vehicles, mobile plant, stationary plant and power generation equipment will be regularly serviced and maintained to minimise particulate emissions.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Topsoil stockpiles will be constructed in an alignment that minimises the area of the stockpile face exposed to the prevailing wind.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Topsoil stockpiles will be treated as required to minimise wind erosion.	Contractor	Ongoing
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Inspection	Dust generation levels will be visually inspected and monitored at unsealed areas and at vegetation adjacent to the site.	Contractor	Weekly

6.9 Hydrocarbon, Chemical and Hazardous Materials Management

Table 11: Hydrocarbon, Chemical and Hazardous Materials Management

Reference Documents	• <i>Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2005</i> (WA). • EP Act (WA). • <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i> and <i>Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006</i> • <i>Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004</i> (WA). • Water Quality Protection Note 65: Toxic and hazardous substances storage and use (DWER, 2015). • Water Quality Protection Note 10: Contaminant spills — Emergency Response Plan (DWER, 2020). • Water Quality Protection Note 56: Tanks for fuel and chemical storage near sensitive water resources (DWER, 2018).		
Objectives	• Hydrocarbons and chemicals stored and used in a manner that prevents discharge to the environment.		
Targets	• No hydrocarbon or chemical spills above 20 L during activities. • Hydrocarbons and chemicals are stored and handled in bunded areas only.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Construction & operations	Hydrocarbon and chemical storage will be clearly labelled, be above ground and comply with: • Water Quality Protection Note 65: Toxic and hazardous substances storage and use (DWER, 2015). • Water Quality Protection Note 56: Tanks for fuel and chemical storage near sensitive water resources (DWER, 2018). • Australian Standard AS 1940 – The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Hydrocarbons and chemicals will be stored outside of flood risk areas.	Contractor	Ongoing

Construction & operations	Personnel routinely working in areas containing hydrocarbons and chemicals will undergo spill response training.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Bulk hydrocarbon and chemical storage tanks will be protected by an earthen bund or bollards. They will be located within bunded areas with a capacity of 110% of the storage tank.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Spill control management measures, which include spill clean-up procedures and spill kits will be available across work areas and in particular areas of frequent storage and handling or within 100 m of a watercourse.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Spills will be recorded and cleaned up as soon as practicable to mitigate ongoing pollution. Where a spill occurs within 100 m of a surface water body, the Environmental Advisor will be notified.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Gensets will be bunded and will be subject to regular inspection and maintenance schedule.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Any hazardous materials bought to site will be accompanied by the relevant Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Any potential contaminated or acid sulfate soil areas encountered during earthworks will be investigated and any excavated contaminated material will be managed in accordance Table 9 Waste Management	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Refuelling pads (where proposed) will be bunded and stormwater captured for treatment in an oil / water separator.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	All hydrocarbon and chemical wastes shall be managed in accordance with the <i>Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004</i> (WA).	Contractor	Ongoing
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Inspection	Bulk hydrocarbon and chemical storage tanks will be inspected for leaks, spills and integrity issues.	Contractor	Weekly

6.10 Fire Management

Table 12: Fire Management

Reference Documents	- State Planning Policy 3.7: Bushfire (2024). - Proposal Bushfire Management Plan.		
Objectives	- Minimise any risk of bushfire ignition during construction and operations of the Proposal. - Minimise the risk of an externally ignited bushfire from interacting or impacting the Proposal.		
Targets	- No bushfire incidents caused by Proposal activities. - Bushfire events that originate outside of the Proposal are managed in accordance with the Proposal’s Emergency Evacuation Procedure.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Construction	Signage indicating the location of hydrants or suction points will be erected as soon as they are installed and will be clearly visible on entry to the site.	Contractor	Following installation of firefighting equipment.
Construction	Hot / hazardous works will not be undertaken during a Total Fire Ban or on a day with a Fire Danger Rating of ‘Extreme’ or ‘Catastrophic’, unless an approved permit is in place and suitable controls are in place.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction	Where any flammable / combustible material is brought onsite temporarily (construction or maintenance), the object must be positioned at a distance which is >4 times its own height from other structures and electrical infrastructure.	Contractor	Prior occupancy
Construction & operations	Asset Protection Zones as nominated within the Proposal Bushfire Management Plan will be implemented and maintained throughout the Proposal.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Smoking will be confined to designate smoking areas where butts and ashes can be safely extinguished and disposed of.	Contractor	Ongoing

Construction & operations	Personnel will be aware of the fire danger for each day on site.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Fire extinguishers will be in place at high risk facilities and in site plant and vehicles.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Site personnel shall be trained in the use of fire extinguishers.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	The under carriage and radiators of site plant and vehicles shall be free from vegetation.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	There will be no burning of any material permitted on site.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	Where hot works (e.g. welding) are required, the immediate surrounding area will be cleared of combustible material and a fire extinguisher will be located within 10 m.	Contractor	Ongoing
Construction & operations	In the event of a fire that cannot be extinguished, personnel shall notify the emergency contact numbers and evacuate to pre-arranged assembly points.	Contractor	Ongoing
Operations	The bushfire specific content of the operation's site emergency plan will be reviewed annually, and any relevant information updated or communicated to personnel to ensure all bushfire related preparation procedures are carried out.	Contractor / WAE	Ongoing
Operations	All full-time operational personnel will undergo bushfire awareness training and at least one fulltime operational personnel will have specific knowledge of the site procedures in response to bushfire. This staff member will either be regularly on-site during operations or otherwise readily contactable.	Contractor / WAE	Ongoing
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Inspection	All fire fighting equipment and infrastructure shall be inspected accordance with Australian Standards (AS1851: Maintenance of fire protection systems) to ensure they are full and within their test date. Testing intervals shall be recorded on a label or metal tag attached to the unit.	Contractor	Six monthly

Testing	The emergency response processes shall be tested regularly to review the effectiveness of the planned response and preparedness.	Contractor	Annually
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6.11 Demobilisation and Rehabilitation

Table 13: Demobilisation and Rehabilitation

Reference Documents	- Decommissioning Management Plan. - Native Vegetation Clearing Permit.		
Objectives	To maximise the final area of rehabilitated or revegetated land.		
Targets	- Ensure landscaping is undertaken in a manner that provides benefits to the local environment by utilising local species and verifying seed provenance. - Utilise landscaping to reduce the overall visibility and potential for noise emissions to sensitive receptors.		
Management Actions			
Phase	Required Action	Responsibility	Timing
Demobilisation	All material introduced or produced on-site that is not required for the ongoing operations will be removed and disposed of appropriately. No materials or equipment will be left on-site and all areas utilised during construction will be returned to their former state.	Contractor	Post-construction
Demobilisation	Contaminated soil areas will be remediated.	Contractor	Ongoing and at demobilisation
Rehabilitation	Residual stockpiles will be incorporated into the surrounding landscape and graded wherever practicable at the end of construction.	Contractor	Post-construction
Decommissioning	All above ground infrastructure, plant and equipment will be removed as per the Decommissioning Management Plan.	Contractor	Post-construction
Monitoring and Inspection Requirements			
Activity	Required Action	Responsibility	Frequency
Inspection and monitoring	Rehabilitated areas will be inspected and monitored in accordance with the relevant permits.	Contractor	As required

7 MONITORING AND REPORTING

7.1 Monitoring

Monitoring will be performed during the construction activities, typically to meet legal and approval requirements. Known monitoring requirements are presented throughout Section 6.0 and summarised in Table 14.

Table 14: Proposal Monitoring Requirements

Description of Monitoring	Responsibility	Frequency
Total area cleared and the location of clearing completed will be recorded within a centralised dataset and reviewed on a regular basis to ensure there is no exceedance of the permitted area to be cleared.	Contractor	Monthly
Undertake weed monitoring and inspections as per the Weed Management Procedure.	Contractor	Ongoing
Dust generation levels will be visually monitored at unsealed areas and at vegetation adjacent to the Proposal site.	Contractor	Weekly
Noise monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with the Operational Noise Management Plan.	Contractor	As required by Plan
Rehabilitated areas will be monitored in accordance with the relevant permit.	Contractor	As required

7.2 Reporting

Reporting of progress and activities will be required to ensure compliance with the regulatory commitments and obligations. Some reporting events will be for the purposes of internal record-keeping should a future audit be required whereas others will provide evidence to regulators of compliance with licence or permit conditions. Reporting that is required as part of the Proposal is detailed in Table 15.

Table 15: Proposal Reporting Requirements

Report Type	Responsibility for preparing	Timing/Frequency	Submitted to and reviewed by	Submitted externally to
Progress reports	Contractor	Weekly	PM	N/A
Native vegetation clearing shapefiles	Contractor	At completion of each round of native vegetation clearing undertaken	Environmental Advisor	N/A
Native vegetation clearing report	Contractor	Annually	Environmental Advisor	DWER
Waste quantity reports	Contractor	Quarterly	Environmental Advisor	N/A

Report Type	Responsibility for preparing	Timing/Frequency	Submitted to and reviewed by	Submitted externally to
Non-compliance reports	Contractor	As required	Environmental Advisor	N/A
Corrective action reports	Contractor	As required	Environmental Advisor	N/A
New heritage finds	Contractor	As required	Environmental Advisor	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)

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