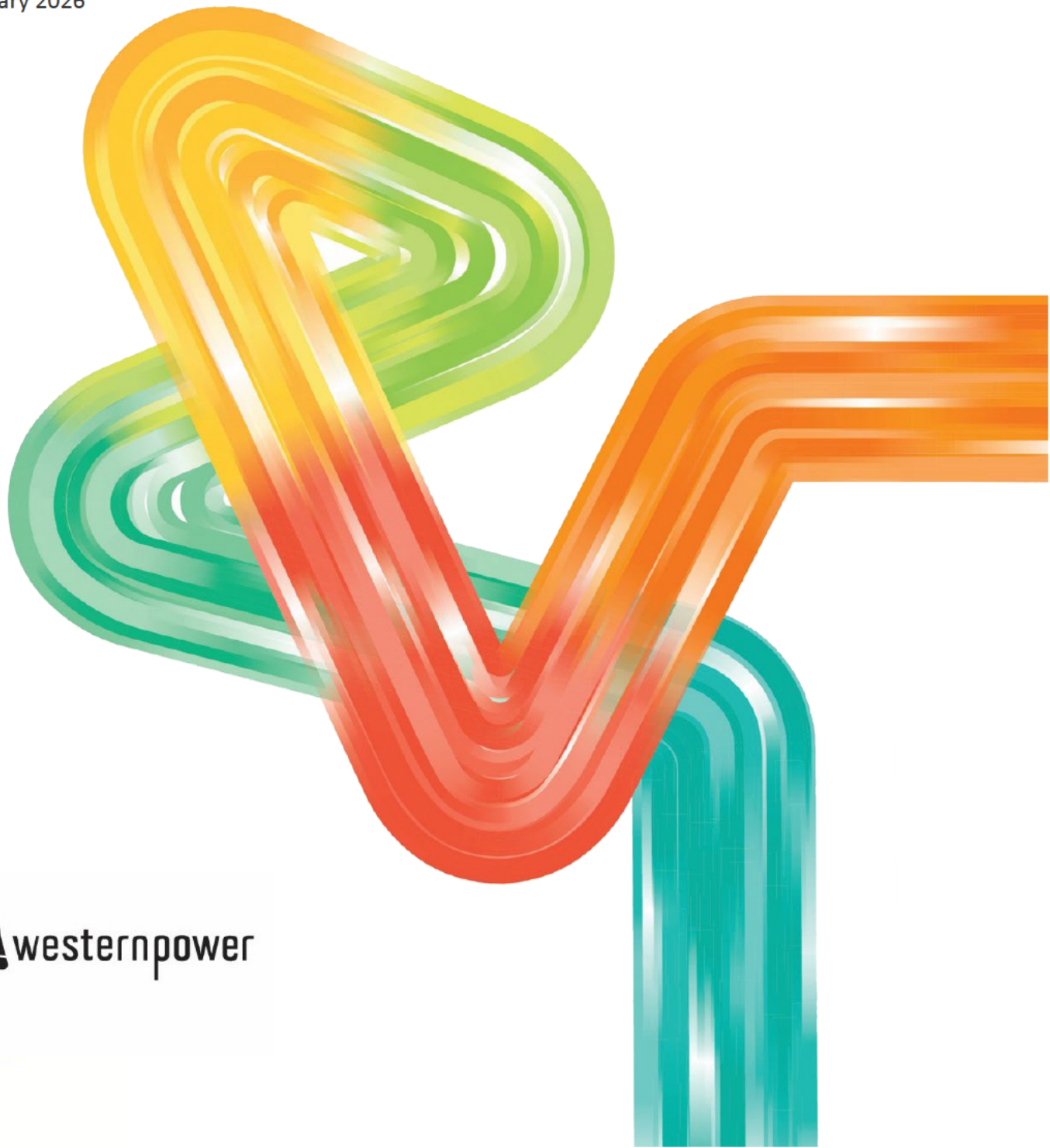


Terrestrial Fauna Environmental Management Plan

Northern Terminal - Neerabup Terminal 330kV
Transmission Line

Public

19 January 2026



Western Power

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1.0	27/08/2025	Western Power Final
1.1	20/11/2025	Updates following DWER review
2.0	19/01/2026	Updates following public advertisement of ERD

Declaration of accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that section 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) makes it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents to specified persons who are known to be performing a duty or carrying out a function under the EPBC Act or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cth). The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed [REDACTED] _____
Full name (please print) [REDACTED] _____
Organisation (please print) Western Power _____
Date 23 / 01 / 2026

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Definition
AECOM	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd
ASSMP	Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan
BAM Act	<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>
CCW	Conservation Category Wetlands
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
COE	Clean on entry
CSEP	Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (WA)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Cth)
DE	Development Envelope
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation (former WA)
DEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (former Cth)
DER	Department of Environmental Regulation (former WA)
DEWHA	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (former Cth)
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (WA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (WA)
DPLH	Department of Planning Lands and Heritage (WA)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (WA)
EA	Environmental Advisor
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (State)</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
FCT	Floristic community type
FVEMP	Flora and Vegetation Environmental Management Plan
GHD	GHD Pty Ltd
HMP	Hygiene Management Plan
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IWEMP	Inland Waters Environmental Management Plan
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
m	Metre
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NBT	Neerabup Terminal
NT	Northern Terminal
Part IV	Part IV under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (State)</i>

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Definition
PEC	Priority Ecological Communities
PFO	Project Field Officer
RFI	Request for further information
SOP	Standard operating procedure
TBC	To be confirmed
TEC	Threatened Ecological Communities
TFEMP	Terrestrial Fauna Environmental Management Plan
The Proposal	Northern Terminal to Neerabup Terminal 330 kV Transmission Line
WA	Western Australia
WONS	Weeds of National Significance
WP	Western Power employees

1. Executive summary

This Terrestrial Fauna Environmental Management Plan (TFEMP) is submitted by Electricity Networks Corporation (Western Power), to support environmental referrals under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) for the Northern Terminal to Neerabup Terminal 330 kV Transmission Line (the Proposal), located 13 km north of Perth in Western Australia (WA). This plan has been prepared in accordance with the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Instructions: How to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV environmental management plans* (EPA, 2024) and Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines* (DCCEEW, 2024).

Table 1 Terrestrial Fauna Environmental Management Plan summary

Proposal name	Clean Energy Link North Northern Terminal to Neerabup Terminal 330 kV transmission line
Proponent name	Electricity Networks Corporation (Western Power)
Ministerial Statement number	TBC – Proposal is under assessment
Purpose of the EMP	The purpose of this TFEMP is to outline Western Power’s management approach to protect terrestrial fauna environmental values, potentially directly and indirectly, impacted by the Proposal. These measures aim to manage and mitigate potential impacts on fauna.
Key environmental factor/s, outcome/s and/or objectives	<p><u>EPA Objective:</u> To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.</p> <p><u>Outcomes:</u> Implementation of the plan aims to deliver the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact black cockatoo foraging habitat will be limited to a total of 100.5 ha, comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 100.5 ha of Carnaby’s Cockatoo foraging habitat – 75.8 ha of Baudin’s Cockatoo foraging habitat – 46.9 ha of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat • No clearing of suitable breeding trees within the PDE • No death or injury to threatened fauna as a result of Proposal activities. <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the risk of injury and/or death to fauna individuals from construction and operation activities. • Minimise indirect impacts to threatened fauna habitat quality from incidence and spread of weeds and/or disease, fragmentation and fire
Condition clauses (if applicable)	TBC – Proposal is under assessment
Proposed construction date	TBC – Proposal is under assessment
EMP required pre-construction?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Context, scope and rationale

2.1 Proposal

Western Power proposes to construct a new double circuit 330 kV transmission line between the Northern Terminal in Malaga and the Neerabup Terminal in Pinjar (the Proposal), a distance of approximately 29 km (Figure 1.1). The Proposal is referred to as the “NT-NBT 330 kV Line” and is located approximately 13 km north of Perth in the City of Swan and City of Wanneroo. The purpose of the Proposal is to reinforce the North Region transmission network to remove constraints on existing connected energy generation, provide additional capacity to connect large-scale renewable energy generation and meet future demand. The proposed transmission line will be located parallel to the existing 330 kV transmission line between the Northern and Neerabup terminals.

The Proposal is currently being assessed under the *WA Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) by the WA EPA (2410) and under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2024/09799). On the 21/02/2024, the State and Commonwealth identified that the assessment would be assessed as an Accredited Assessment between WA and the Commonwealth. Approval has not yet been received.

In July 2025, Western Power submitted a request to amend a Proposal under s43A of the EP Act and s156 of the EPBC Act. The amendment included changes to the Proposal Development Envelope and Disturbance Footprint.

The Proposal Development Envelope (PDE) consists of the boundaries of all involved land parcels where consent has been granted for development of the Proposal and wherein all infrastructure will be contained. The PDE is 217.24 ha, and includes the following three overarching construction elements:

- The Transmission Corridor (174.13 ha)
- The Northern Terminal (19.56 ha)
- The Neerabup Terminal (11.71 ha).

The Proposal will impact the following fauna habitats:

- 39.57 ha of native habitat
- 60.85 ha of modified habitat

The Proposal involves the following components:

- Construction of steel lattice towers, steel poles or hybrid of both options.
- Installation of 330 kV overhead conductors, grounding wires and communications wires.
- Construction of a permanent maintenance access track.
- Establishment of a 60 m-wide vegetation clearance zone (i.e., 30 m either side of the line route). Maximum vegetation height in this zone will be 3 m.
- Connection to existing transmission lines and to Northern and Neerabup terminals.

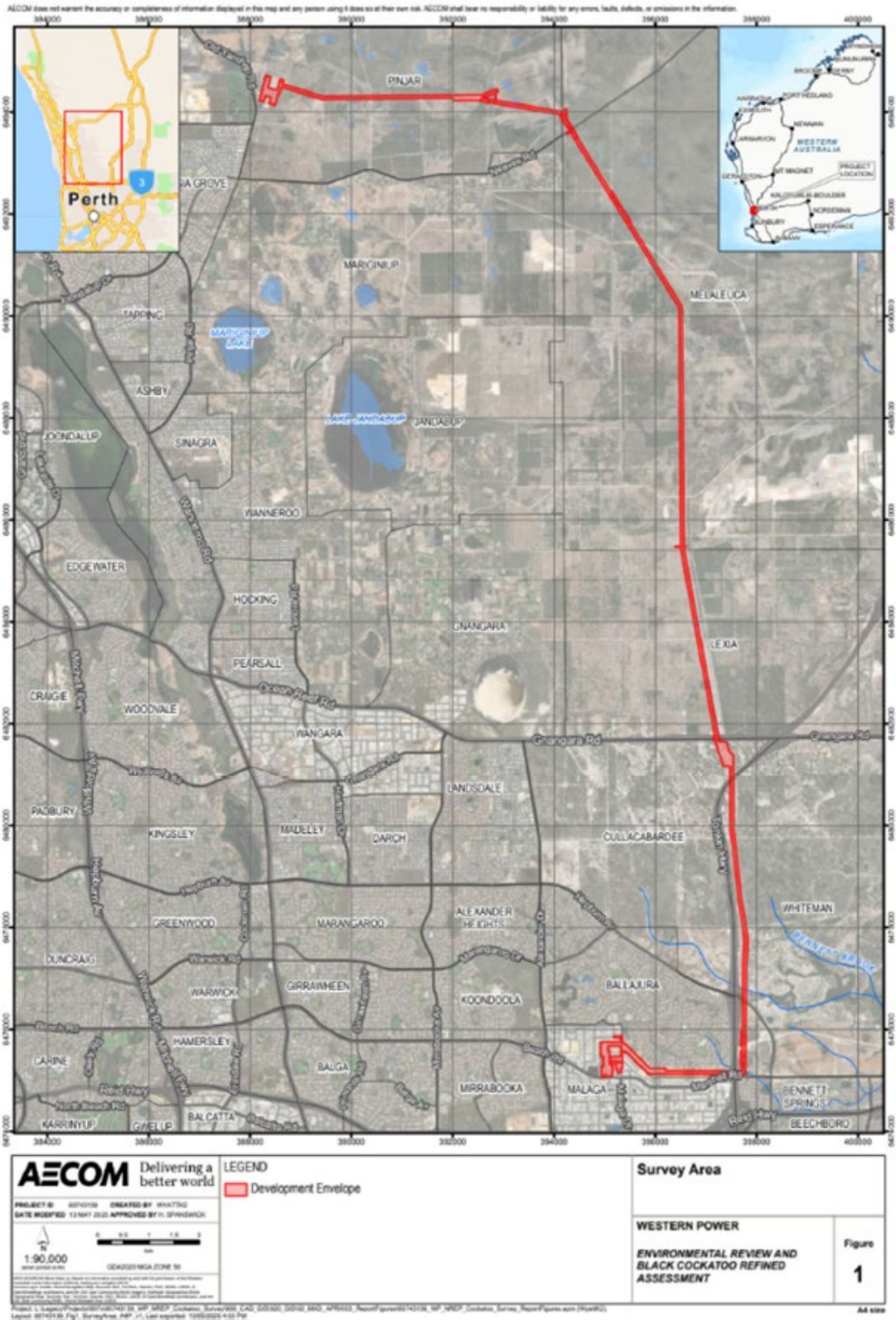


Figure 1 Project Location

Where ongoing access and maintenance is not required, clearing will be temporary and regrowth will be allowed. Where regrowth is allowed, the height will be limited to a maximum of 3 m. Furthermore, any existing vegetation located in the new 60 m wide maintenance corridor with the potential to reach a height greater than 3 m will also be permanently cleared to establish a safe clearance zone to the powerlines. Western Power is dedicated to rehabilitating areas of temporary clearing. For safety reasons, plant species that grow taller than 3 m will not be planted.

The Proposal will be operated and maintained by Western Power. The operations and maintenance will be carried managed through Western Power's Health, Safety and Environment Management System as described in Section 3.

This Terrestrial Fauna Environmental Management Plan (TFEMP) has been developed as an overarching management plan for construction and operation of the Proposal to:

- Briefly describe the potential impacts to terrestrial fauna, including threatened Fauna listed under the State EP Act and Commonwealth EPBC Act (recognised as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES))
- Define terrestrial fauna environmental management outcomes for the Proposal
- Detail management actions to achieve the environmental outcomes
- Detail monitoring requirements
- Detail reporting requirements.

This TFEMP has been prepared in accordance with *Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans* (EPA, 2024) and DCCEEW (2024) *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines*. It also includes specific measures relating to relevant MNES.

2.2 Key Environmental Factors and Matters of National Environmental Significance

The EPA uses environmental principles, factors and associated objectives as the basis for assessing a Proposal's impact on the environment. The EPA's Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors, Objectives and Aims of EIA (EPA, 2023) outlines how relevant environmental factors should be considered during the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process.

The Proposal is being assessed under an Accredited Assessment, the key MNES addressed within the TFEMP are:

- Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) – listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act.
- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act.
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*) – listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act.

This TFEMP should be read in conjunction with the Flora and Vegetation Environmental Management Plan and Inland Waters Environmental Management Plan.

2.2.1 Legislative requirements

Existing State and Commonwealth environmental and heritage legislation relevant to the Proposal is listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Relevant Commonwealth and State legislation

Legislation	Relevance	Specific trigger	Regulatory authority
Commonwealth legislation			
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Protection of environmental matters of national significance.	Potential impact on protected flora species and ecological communities.	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
State legislation			
<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i>	Obligations for control, destruction and notification of gazetted noxious plants and animals.	Presence and/ or introduction of Declared plants within the DE.	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)
<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>	Provides biosecurity and agriculture management for the state.	Presence and/ or introduction of Declared plants.	DPIRD
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Provides for the conservation and protection of wildlife (flora and fauna). Special provisions and schedules cover protection and management of gazetted rare flora and fauna.	All areas of native vegetation.	DBCA
<i>Bush Fire Act, 1954</i>	Regulates matters relating to vegetation management in Bush fire prone areas.	Management of Bush fire Risk.	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)
<i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003 and Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006</i>	Regulates matters relating to the identification, assessment, recording, management and clean-up of contaminated sites.	Excavation and disturbance of areas containing contaminated material.	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>	Prevention, control and abatement of pollution and conservation protection and enhancement of environment.	Entire DE.	DWER/ EPA
<i>Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004</i>	Manages the clearing of native vegetation within the state to ensure it is managed appropriately and is not excessive.	All areas of native vegetation.	DWER

2.2.2 Related documents

The TFEMP has been prepared with respect to the following guidance documentation:

- DAWE (2022). Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby’s Cockatoo, Baudin’s Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black- cockatoo, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.

- DCCEEW (2024). Environmental management plan guidelines. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.
- DER. (2015). Treatment and management of soil and water on acid sulfate soil landscapes. Department of Environmental Regulation.
- DWER. (2018). A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.
- EPA (2024). How to Prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans. Environmental Protection Authority.
- GHD (2025). Flora and Vegetation Environmental Management Plan Northern Terminal - Neerabup Terminal 330kV Transmission Line.
- GHD (2025). Inland Waters Environmental Management Plan Northern Terminal - Neerabup Terminal 330kV Transmission Line

2.3 Condition requirements

Environmental approvals have not been granted and no approval conditions have been set. This TFEMP will be updated upon receipt of environmental approval, to ensure approval conditions are captured and addressed.

2.4 Rationale and approach

This TFEMP adopts management provisions to achieve environmental objectives for key environmental factors, based on consideration of the EIA (AECOM, 2024) and the following:

- Legislative requirements
- Environmental management objective/s
- Related documents
- Survey and study findings
- Key assumptions and uncertainties
- Risks to environmental values, including MNES
- Scientific information on the site and region
- Intensity, duration, magnitude and footprint of anticipated impacts
- Timeframe for mitigation.

2.4.1 Environmental management outcomes and objectives

The Key environmental objective relating to terrestrial fauna as outlined by the EPA is: *“To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained”* (EPA, 2016).

The key outcomes of this TFEMP are based on the findings of the EIA (AECOM, 2024) and Environmental Review and Refined Black Cockatoo Assessment completed by AECOM in 2025 and aim to achieve the following:

- Clearing of up to 100.5 ha of fauna habitat within a Proposal Development Envelope (PDE) of 217.24 ha, comprising:
 - Up to 39.57 ha of native fauna habitat.
 - Up to 60.85 ha of modified fauna habitat.

- No clearing of suitable nesting trees for Black Cockatoo species
- Clearing of up to 100.5 ha of foraging habitat for Black Cockatoo species, comprising:
 - 100.5 ha of Carnaby’s Cockatoo foraging habitat
 - 75.8 ha of Baudin’s Cockatoo foraging habitat
 - 46.9 ha of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat
- No death or injury to threatened fauna as a result of Proposal activities
- Minimise indirect impacts to threatened fauna habitat quality from incidence and spread of weeds and/or disease, fragmentation and fire.

2.4.2 Rationale and approach

The EIA undertaken by AECOM (2024) identified residual impacts from the Proposal which will be managed based on application of the following mitigation hierarchy:

- Avoidance: informed by flora, vegetation and fauna survey where possible, conservation significant fauna habitat has been avoided where possible in the design phase.
- Minimisation: measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity and/ or extent of impacts.
- Rehabilitation and offsets: measures taken to rehabilitate, remediate or restore impacted areas.

The TFEMP is based on the studies and surveys summarised in Section 2.4.3

A qualitative risk assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the DCCEEW (2024) *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines* for each potential impact and the significance of each risk was evaluated as part of the preparation of the Environmental Review Document for the Proposal.

Results of the risk assessment and ERD identified potential indirect impacts to threatened fauna from noise, vibration, light and dust emissions to be insignificant due to limited intensity and duration of activities in any one location as works are transient along the linear corridor. Standard industry controls are considered adequate to manage the potential risk to threatened fauna from noise, vibration, light and dust emissions and these will be addressed in the Principal Contractor’s Construction Management Plan supplied to Western Power prior to construction of the Proposal. Standard control measures can include:

- Adherence to the noise guidelines under the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997, Regulation 13 (no construction prior to 7am or after 7pm on weekdays and no construction to occur on Sundays or public holidays unless special approval is granted)
- Use of water carts for dust suppression, where required.
- Work must follow Australian Standard AS 2436-2010, which provides guidance on noise and vibration control.
- Lighting towers to be directed towards the ground.

The management approach adopted by this TFEMP includes a combination of outcome-based and objective-based management provisions. Outcome-based provisions have been developed to achieve the environmental outcomes expected including monitoring and evaluation of success of management actions. Objective-based provisions have been adopted on a risk-based approach.

2.4.3 Survey and study findings

Surveys

This TFEMP has been prepared based on the results of the following surveys and the Proposal Environmental Review Document (ERD):

- AECOM (2023) NREP 1-NT-NBT 330kV Line Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment.
- AECOM (2024) Environmental Impact Assessment - Northern Terminal (NT) to Neerabup Terminal (NBT).
- AECOM (2025) Environmental Review and Black Cockatoo Refined Assessment NT to NBT 330kv Double Circuit
- SLR (2024) Supplementary Fauna Study and Literature Review For Proposed Northern Terminal – Neerabup Terminal 330 kV Line Likelihood of Black-Stripe Minnow and Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat
- AECOM (2025) Environmental Review Document for Northern Terminal to Neerabup Terminal 330kV Line

Study findings

Fauna diversity

A total of 22 vertebrate fauna species were recorded during the filed survey this comprised of 17 bird and five mammals. Evidence of four conservation significant species were recorded during the survey study area including the following species (AECOM, 2023).

- Baudin’s Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) – listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Carnaby’s Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*) – listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act
- Quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*) – DBCA Priority 4 listed species.

Fauna Habitat

Four native fauna habitats and six modified fauna habitats were recorded. The modified habitat is described as mixed native introduced vegetation, urbanised land, clearing, tracks and infrastructure.

The habitat types that would provide suitable habitat for conservation significant species are as follows

- Banksia Woodlands
- Marri Woodlands
- Wetlands
- Xanthorrhoea Shrubland
- Adenanthos/ Plantation
- Plantations
- Trees over cleared

Black Cockatoos

Direct or indirect evidence of all three species of WA's Black Cockatoo were recorded during the targeted survey. Additionally, Baudin's Cockatoo, Carnaby's Cockatoo and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos were all seen or heard during the survey.

The Proposal presents the following impacts to black cockatoo foraging habitat, as mapped by AECOM using the BCE (2024) method:

- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo – 100.5 ha
- Baudin's Black Cockatoo – 75.8 ha
- Forest Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo – 46.9 ha

Hollow assessments using drone imagery were conducted on all potential nesting trees identified within the DE. Of these, two were determined to have suitable hollows to support Black Cockatoo breeding. The Proposal will not impact any suitable breeding trees.

There were no known roosting sites identified within the DE, however, 55.1 ha of the PDE was identified as suitable roosting habitat for black cockatoos (AECOM, 2025).

Introduced species

Three introduced species were recorded during field surveys, all of which are listed as Declared Pests under s22(2) of the BAM Act:

- Cat (*Felis catus*)
- European Red Fox (*Vulpes Vulpes*).
- European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

Weed diversity is considered to be typical of that of the Swan Coastal Plains, particularly where parcels of vegetation have been dissected by tracks, fences, powerlines, or similar linear infrastructure (AECOM, 2023). No weeds listed as Declared Pests or Weeds of National Significance were recorded within the DE. Management measures relating to potential impacts of weeds to threatened fauna habitat quality are addressed in the Hygiene Management Plan and Flora and Vegetation Environment Management Plan.

Phytophthora dieback

A dieback survey has been undertaken prior to assess the presence of dieback within the PDE and works will be subject to a Dieback Management Plan. Management measures relating to potential impacts of Dieback on threatened fauna habitat are addressed in the Hygiene Management Plan and Flora and Vegetation Environment Management Plan.

2.4.4 Key assumptions and uncertainties

Key assumptions include:

- Environmental survey reports have not been independently verified. These surveys were undertaken by suitably qualified individuals experienced in flora and vegetation and fauna survey and plant ecology and are therefore assumed to have accurately recorded the presence and locations of fauna habitat. It is acknowledged that flora and vegetation and fauna survey results may change over time.
- A fauna survey and targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment was completed as part of the Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment (AECOM, 2023) in accordance with EPA (2020) Technical Guidance.

- The full extent of the DE has been adequately surveyed in the fauna survey and targeted Black Cockatoo assessment undertaken by AECOM in 2022 (AECOM, 2023).

Key uncertainties include:

- The extent of external factors outside of Western Powers control such as extreme rainfall events, drought or fire will impact on vegetation.
- The EIA (AECOM, 2024) has considered cumulative impacts of other Proposals based on information available in the public domain and may not represent the full extent of potential disturbance which is not publicly available.

3. Environmental management plan components

Western Power has a corporate Health, Safety and Environment Management System to manage their activities in a sustainable manner, having regard to their workforce, communities and the environment. Western Power acknowledges the preservation of our environment is a key issue. Western Power has endeavoured to do whatever they can to reduce the impact the company has on its surroundings.

3.1 Roles and responsibilities

The Principal Contractor (PC) and all Western Power employees (WP) involved with the construction new 330kV transmission line must conform to this TFEMP.

The PC must submit a Contractor's Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) based on the recommendations outlined in this TFEMP, prior to the commencement of any work. All personnel on the project will be responsible for environmental management. All personnel coming on site are required to undergo an environmental management induction and training to inform them of the environmental risks associated with the works and educate them of their responsibilities to minimise environmental risks, in line with the relevant environmental legislation.

Western Power personnel

The responsibilities of the WP personnel are outlined below.

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

Specialised Consultants

Specialised Consultants may be hired by Western Power throughout the construction period to undertake various functions, including auditing of TFEMP compliance.

Principal Contractor

The PC has responsibility for environmental, and land issues associated with the vegetation clearing and construction of the new 330 kV tower transmission line. The PC shall comply with this TFEMP in carrying out its activities. This definition also applies to any works within the project area; track upgrades, and reinstatement of damage to land/ property.

3.2 Communication

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

- Site inductions

- Toolbox meetings
- Training
- Pre-start meetings
- On-site notice boards
- Environmental Bulletins
- Incident investigations and reporting.

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

3.3 Environmental awareness training and inductions

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

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

Western Power will retain records of personnel and subcontractor training and inductions within a training register.

3.4 Environmental incidents/ non-compliances

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

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

3.5 Compliance reporting and inspections

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

The Principal contractor will be required to submit a monthly environmental compliance report in accordance with a Western Power supplied template that provides an overview of compliance with the management targets and outcomes of this plan and supporting evidence of compliance and/or any non-compliances.

3.6 Terrestrial Fauna Environmental Management Plan provisions

3.6.1 Objective-based provisions

Objective-based provisions have been developed to achieve the environmental objectives that the TFEMP expects to achieve for the Terrestrial Fauna EPA Factor during construction and operation of the Proposal. Management targets and actions have developed to meet and achieve the EPA objective based on a risk-based approach. Table 3 outlines the overarching objective-based provisions and response actions for construction and operation of the Proposal.

3.6.2 Outcome-based provisions

Outcome-based provisions have been developed to achieve the environmental outcomes expected for the Terrestrial Fauna EPA Factor during construction and operation of the Proposal. Trigger criteria are indicators that have been selected for monitoring to provide a warning that if exceeded the outcome may not be achieved and Threshold criteria are indicators that have been selected to represent the limit of acceptable impact beyond which the environmental outcome is not being met and where there is likely to be a significant impact on the environment (EPA, 2024). Table 4 outlines the overarching outcomes-based provisions and response actions for construction and operation of the Proposal.

Table 3 Objective-based Provisions – Terrestrial Fauna

EPA Factor:	Terrestrial Fauna				
EPA Objective:	To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Key environmental values:	Threatened fauna and critical fauna habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Reduction in the extent and/or quality of critical fauna habitats from clearing and construction activities Direct impacts to threatened fauna from Proposal activities resulting in injury or death				
Management target	Management actions	Monitoring	Timing/ frequency of monitoring	Responsibilities	Reporting
Management target 1: Minimise impacts from clearing activities to threatened fauna, including significant invertebrates, and their habitat.	Management action 1.1: Black Cockatoo potential and confirmed breeding trees within the PDE are to be marked with flagging tape prior to the commencement of any clearing activities.	– Pre-clearance inspections of clearing areas	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEE during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	Management action 1.2: Clearing area boundaries are to be demarcated with flagging tape by a qualified surveyor prior to clearing.	– Pre-clearance inspection of clearing areas.	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.3: All clearing areas are to be subject to a pre-clearance inspection and post-clearing inspection completed by an Environmental specialist to verify clearing requirements have been adhered to.	– Pre-clearance inspections – Post-clearance inspections	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.4: A pre-clearance fauna survey for black cockatoos must be completed by a qualified terrestrial fauna ecologist or environmental specialist for any clearing within threatened fauna critical habitat within one week prior to clearing commencing. Where black cockatoos are identified during the pre-clearance survey as utilising the habitat for breeding, the following actions are to be undertaken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish 10 m buffer avoidance site around the identified breeding habitat – No clearing is to occur of the established buffer site until it is confirmed by a qualified terrestrial fauna ecologist that the habitat is no longer being utilised by the threatened fauna for breeding. – Approval to clear the established avoidance site must be provided in writing by the qualified terrestrial fauna ecologist and signed off by WP. – Clearing of the established avoidance site must be completed in accordance with Management action 1.4 	– Pre-clearance fauna survey inspection of clearing areas.	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.5: The following is only applicable to breeding habitat identified during the pre-clearance fauna survey that has been approved to be cleared following receipt of written approval from the terrestrial fauna ecologist and WP (Management Action 1.3). When clearing confirmed Black Cockatoo breeding trees (hollows present) or potential nesting trees (with hollows), trees will be lowered to the ground slowly using appropriate machinery. The felled trees are to be left for a short period on the ground to allow any fauna still present to move of their own accord and for a qualified terrestrial fauna ecologist to inspect the hollows and manage any fauna still present within the hollow.	– Pre-clearance fauna survey inspection of clearing areas.	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	

EPA Factor:	Terrestrial Fauna				
EPA Objective:	To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Key environmental values:	Threatened fauna and critical fauna habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Reduction in the extent and/or quality of critical fauna habitats from clearing and construction activities Direct impacts to threatened fauna from Proposal activities resulting in injury or death				
Management target	Management actions	Monitoring	Timing/ frequency of monitoring	Responsibilities	Reporting
	<p>Management action 1.6: A fauna spotter is to be present during clearing of fauna habitat. The fauna spotter has the authority to stop works if threatened fauna species, including significant invertebrate species, are identified during clearing works and to attempt to usher the animal outside of the clearing area. Where a fauna will not move out of the clearing area of its own accord, either of the following actions can be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an avoidance buffer with a minimum 10 m radius around the identified fauna. Clearing cannot occur within the established avoidance buffer until the fauna spotter confirms the identified individual has left the clearing footprint. If appropriate DBCA permits have been obtained, the authorised personnel can relocate the fauna outside of the clearing footprint, in accordance with permit/licence requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-clearance inspections Fauna sighting register completed by Fauna Spotter during clearing. Records of any relocated fauna are to be kept in accordance with relevant permit/licence requirements. 	Monthly review of pre-clearance inspections and clearing register during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	<p>Management action 1.7: Revegetated fauna habitat weed abundance is within 10% of baseline weed levels three years following revegetation works.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual weed monitoring program of revegetation areas Weed control programs implemented as required. 	Annually: Post-construction	Western Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Management target 2: Minimise risk of injury and/or death of threatened fauna species as a result of Proposal activities.	<p>Management action 2.1: Establish speed limits on access tracks appropriate for locations and commensurate with fauna strike risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction/ training . Incident register for fauna strikes. Proposal Traffic Management Plan 	Proposal TMP submitted to WP once during: Pre-construction Monthly review of incident register during: Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	<p>Management action 2.2: All open excavations and/or trenches are to be covered or fitted with appropriate fauna egress where they are to be left open for a period greater than one day.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twice daily inspections of open excavations/trenches (am/pm) 	Daily, as required, during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	<p>Management action 2.3: All holes, excavations and/or trenches are to be covered or backfilled as soon as practicable upon the completion of construction works.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction inspection 	Once during: Post construction	Principal Contractor	
Management target 3: No increase in feral predator populations as a result of construction and operation of the Proposal.	<p>Management action 3.1: Domestic pets will not be allowed in work areas or surrounding bushland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction/ training. 	As required during: Pre-Construction Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	<p>Management action 3.2: All construction food wastes stored in containers with secured lids and disposed off-site at a licensed waste facility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction/ training. Monthly inspections of active work areas to visually check waste management. 	Monthly during: Construction	Principal Contractor	

EPA Factor:	Terrestrial Fauna				
EPA Objective:	To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Key environmental values:	Threatened fauna and critical fauna habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Reduction in the extent and/or quality of critical fauna habitats from clearing and construction activities Direct impacts to threatened fauna from Proposal activities resulting in injury or death				
Management target	Management actions	Monitoring	Timing/ frequency of monitoring	Responsibilities	Reporting
Management target 4: No fires occur within the DE as a result of construction and operation of the Proposal.	Management action 4.1: Prior to commencement of construction a fire control and communications management plan will be prepared by the PC in consultation with WP. This will include emergency response and evacuation procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the fire control and communications management plan and emergency response and evacuation procedures. 	Once during: Pre-construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEE during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	Management action 4.2: Fire Danger Ratings (Moderate, High, Extreme, Catastrophic) issued by the Bureau of Meteorology shall be monitored and complied with. "Total Fire Ban" days will be checked on a regular basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily checks of fire risk ratings, DFES and Local Government warnings and restrictions. 	Daily during: Construction As required during: Operations	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 4.3: It is the responsibility of the PC to organise all appropriate permits needed to undertake hot works as per Western Power Fire Precautions Work Instruction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of as per the Western Power Fire Precautions Work Instruction. 	As per the Western Power Fire Precautions Work Instruction during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 4.4: All vehicles must be fitted with fire-fighting equipment consistent with Western Power's Fire Precautions Work Instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire-fighting equipment and water cart condition and location to be assessed during safety inspections (monthly during operations). Maintenance and servicing of firefighting equipment in line with manufacturer specifications 	Monthly safety inspections during: Construction	Principal Contractor	

Table 4 Outcome-based Provisions – Terrestrial Fauna

EPA Factor:	Terrestrial Fauna				
EPA Objective:	To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to terrestrial fauna are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Threatened fauna species and their habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to threatened fauna				
Indicators:	Response actions:	Monitoring	Timing/ frequency of monitoring	Responsibilities	Reporting
Trigger criteria	Trigger level actions				
Threshold criteria	Threshold contingency actions				
<p>Trigger criterion 1A: Total clearing area of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 90.5 ha (90% of total approved clearing area).</p> <p>Trigger criterion 1B: Total clearing area of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 100.5 ha (100% of total clearing area)</p>	<p>Trigger level action 1A: The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 1. Prepare a memorandum outline result of the review for submission to WP as part of the monthly compliance report <p>The following response actions may be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-survey planned clearing boundaries <p>Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 1B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 1A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation.</p> <p>Trigger level action 1B: The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from WP. Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. Resurvey planned clearing boundaries PC is to provide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 1B is identified. <p>The following response actions may be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines 	<p>Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 1A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly review of Clearing Register Fortnightly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat. <p>Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 1B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly review of Clearing Register Weekly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat. 	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.
<p>Threshold criterion 1: Total clearing area of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat is greater than 100.5 ha</p>	<p>Threshold contingency action 1: The following contingency actions will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from WP. Survey the extent of the exceedance impact area within 48 hours of threshold identification Review Clearing Register and validate extent of current cleared areas within 48 hours of threshold identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily review of Clearing Register Daily inspections of active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat and associated clearing boundaries. 	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor is to notify WP of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP) Contractor is to provide WP with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification RMP developed, or relevant existing plan updated and approved by WP within one month of threshold identification.

EPA Factor:	Terrestrial Fauna				
EPA Objective:	To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to terrestrial fauna are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Threatened fauna species and their habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to threatened fauna				
Indicators:	Response actions:	Monitoring	Timing/ frequency of monitoring	Responsibilities	Reporting
Trigger criteria	Trigger level actions				
Threshold criteria	Threshold contingency actions				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an investigation into cause of exceedance and implement any remedial actions identified during course of investigation Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification. Develop revegetation plan for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation management plan (RMP) within one month of threshold identification <p>The following contingency actions may be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification to external regulatory bodies (EPA and DCCEE) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised, by WP. Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEE during construction works as part of approval conditions.
<p>Trigger criterion 2A: Total clearing area of Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 68.2 ha (90% of total approved clearing area).</p> <p>Trigger criterion 2B: Total clearing area of Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 75.8 ha (100% of approved clearing area)</p>	<p>Trigger level action 2A: The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 2. Prepare a memorandum outline result of the review for submission to WP as part of the monthly compliance report <p>The following response actions may be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-survey planned clearing boundaries <p>Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 2B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 2A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation.</p> <p>Trigger level action 2B: The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from WP. Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. Resurvey planned clearing boundaries PC is to provide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 1B is identified. <p>The following response actions may be implemented:</p>	<p>Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 2A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly review of Clearing Register Fortnightly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat. <p>Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 2B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly review of Clearing Register Weekly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat. 	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEE during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Terrestrial Fauna				
EPA Objective:	To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to terrestrial fauna are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Threatened fauna species and their habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to threatened fauna				
Indicators:	Response actions:	Monitoring	Timing/ frequency of monitoring	Responsibilities	Reporting
Trigger criteria	Trigger level actions				
Threshold criteria	Threshold contingency actions				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines 				
Threshold criterion 2: Total clearing area of Baudin's Cockatoo foraging habitat is greater than 75.8 ha	Threshold contingency action 2: The following contingency actions will be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from WP. Survey the extent of the exceedance impact area within 48 hours of threshold identification Review Clearing Register and validate extent of current cleared areas within 48 hours of threshold identification Conduct an investigation into cause of exceedance and implement any remedial actions identified during course of investigation Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification Develop revegetation plan for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, RMP within one month of threshold identification The following contingency actions may be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily review of Clearing Register Daily inspections of active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat and associated clearing boundaries. 	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor is to notify WP of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP) Contractor is to provide WP with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification RMP developed, or relevant existing plan updated and approved by WP within one month of threshold identification. Notification to external regulatory bodies (EPA and DCCEE) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised, by WP. Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEE during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 3A: Total clearing area of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 42 ha (90% of total approved clearing area). Trigger criterion 3B: Total clearing area of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat is equal to 46.9 ha (100% of approved clearing area)	Trigger level action 3A: The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 3. Prepare a memorandum outline result of the review for submission to WP as part of the monthly compliance report The following response actions may be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-survey planned clearing boundaries Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 3B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 3A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation. Trigger level action 3B:	Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 3A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly review of Clearing Register Fortnightly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat. Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 3B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly review of Clearing Register Weekly verification of clearing boundaries at active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat. 	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEE during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Terrestrial Fauna				
EPA Objective:	To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to terrestrial fauna are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Threatened fauna species and their habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to threatened fauna				
Indicators:	Response actions:	Monitoring	Timing/ frequency of monitoring	Responsibilities	Reporting
Trigger criteria	Trigger level actions				
Threshold criteria	Threshold contingency actions				
	<p>The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated)::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from WP. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries – PC is to provide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 1B is identified. <p>The following response actions may be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines 				
<p>Threshold criterion 3: Total clearing area of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat is greater than 46.9 ha</p>	<p>Threshold contingency action 3: The following contingency actions will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from WP. – Survey the extent of the exceedance impact area within 48 hours of threshold identification – Review Clearing Register and validate extent of current cleared areas within 48 hours of threshold identification – Conduct an investigation into cause of exceedance and implement any remedial actions identified during course of investigation – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of native foraging habitat. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification – Develop revegetation plan for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant RMP within one month of threshold identification <p>The following contingency actions may be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat and associated clearing boundaries. 	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Contractor is to notify WP of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP) – Contractor is to provide WP with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification – RMP developed, or relevant existing plan updated and approved by WP within one month of threshold identification – Notification to external regulatory bodies (EPA and DCCEE) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised, by WP. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEE during construction works as part of approval conditions.
<p>Threshold criterion 4: A suitable nesting tree for black cockatoos is cleared.</p>	<p>Threshold contingency action 2: The following contingency actions will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from WP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within Black Cockatoo habitat and demarcation of potential nesting trees. 	As per Monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Contractor is to notify WP of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP) – Contractor is to provide WP with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification

EPA Factor:	Terrestrial Fauna				
EPA Objective:	To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to terrestrial fauna are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Threatened fauna species and their habitat				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to threatened fauna				
Indicators:	Response actions:	Monitoring	Timing/ frequency of monitoring	Responsibilities	Reporting
Trigger criteria	Trigger level actions				
Threshold criteria	Threshold contingency actions				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey the extent of the impact area within 48 hours of threshold identification Conduct an investigation into cause of incident and implement any remedial actions identified during course of investigation Review any future planned clearing to confirm no additional suitable nesting trees will be impacted. Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification Consider requirement for installation of ANHs, to be managed via an RMP within one month of threshold identification <p>The following contingency actions may be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise hard barricading for potential breeding trees in lieu of flagging tape 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RMP developed, or relevant existing plan updated and approved by WP within one month of threshold identification. Notification to external regulatory bodies (EPA and DCCEE) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised, by WP. Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEE during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Threshold criterion 3: Death of threatened fauna species as a result of Proposal activities	<p>The following contingency actions will be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record environmental incident and report via the WP Incident Hotline. Investigate cause of incident and implement any actions identified during the course of the investigation <p>The following contingency actions may be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Proposal Traffic Management Plan and speed limits Update environmental training of personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly review of fauna sightings register 	Monthly during: Construction	Principal Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor is to notify WP of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP) Contractor is to provide WP with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification Notification to external regulatory bodies (EPA and DCCEE) will be done in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. Annual reporting to EPA and DCCEE during construction works as part of approval conditions.

4. Adaptive management

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

4.1 Monitoring and corrective actions

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

4.2 Management plan review

This TFEMP is intended to be dynamic and may be updated to reflect changes in management practices and the natural environment with time. This will also allow flexibility to adopt new technologies/ management measures.

Amendments to management actions will be completed when required. This will include revision/ amendment of management actions that are not achieving the desired outcomes, monitoring identifying additional impacts and management actions, changes to relevant legislation or improvements to practices to achieve a greater environmental outcome.

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

5. Stakeholder consultation

5.1 Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Western Power has prepared a Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) to guide effective consultation for the Project. This CSEP has been designed to create a methodology for engagement throughout planning stages, through to operation of the Proposal. A strategic and holistic approach ensures effective and transparent engagement with stakeholders and will directly contribute to the success of the Proposal.

The stakeholder engagement process will involve:

- Building stakeholder understanding of the Proposal to contribute to stakeholder acceptance.
- Building trusted relationships with stakeholders to foster tolerance and compromise for the Proposal.
- Strengthening the reputation of Western Power as a positive contributor in communities.
- To achieve these goals, the objectives of engagement throughout all stages of the Proposal are to:
- Provide clear, objective, and timely information to stakeholders.
- Seek input and feedback from the key stakeholders to inform planning and development.

The CSEP includes processes to manage stakeholders who are critical to approval and development of the Proposal, those potentially directly or indirectly impacted, and those not impacted by the Proposal but potentially interested in being kept informed of Western Powers activities.

5.2 Ongoing consultation

Western Power will continue to engage with relevant stakeholders throughout the environmental approval process to ensure that all concerns are addressed. This includes decision making authorities, other relevant government authorities, the local community, and environmental non-government organisations. Western Power is committed to building effective relationships and working transparently with all stakeholders.

6. References

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Appendix A

Figures

Appendix B

Changes to EMP table

Changes to EMP

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