Flora and Vegetation Environmental Management Plan

Northern Terminal - Neerabup Terminal 330kV Transmission Line

Public

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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	19 / 01 / 2026

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Definition
AECOM	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd
ASSMP	Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan
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	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (State)
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
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
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
m	Metre
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NBT	Neerabup Terminal
NT	Northern Terminal
Part IV	Part IV under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (State)
PEC	Priority Ecological Communities
PFO	Project Field Officer

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Definition
RFI	Request for further information
SOP	Standard operating procedure
TBC	To be confirmed
TEC	Threatened Ecological Communities
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 Flora and Vegetation Environmental Management Plan (FVEMP) 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 Flora and Vegetation 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 FVEMP is to outline Western Power's management approach to protect flora and vegetation environmental values, potentially directly and indirectly, impacted by the Proposal. These measures aim to manage and mitigate potential impacts on flora and vegetation.
Key environmental factor/s, outcome/s and/or objectives	<u>EPA Objective:</u> To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained. <u>Outcomes:</u> Implementation of the plan aims to deliver the following outcomes: • Clearing of up to98.08 ha of vegetation within the 217.24 ha Proposal Development Envelope (PDE), comprising: – Up to 65.35 ha of native vegetation. – Up to 32.73 ha of non-native vegetation • No introduction of new Declared weeds or Weeds of National Significance (WONS) within the DE. • No spread of dieback into uninfested areas mapped within the PDE • Clearing of the following Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) listed Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) and EPBC Act Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) will not exceed: – 2.23 ha of the Commonwealth listed Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC – Endangered, 2.03 ha of which is comprised of the following State listed PECs: – 0.59ha of Low lying *Banksia attenuata* woodlands or shrublands (floristic community type (FCT) 21C) – Priority 3 – 0.36ha of Swan Coastal Plain *Banksia attenuata – Banksia menziesii* woodlands (FCT 23b) – Priority 3 – 1.08 ha of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain – Priority 3. – 0.44 ha of Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain • Clearing of up to 15.0 ha of Bush Forever Sites <u>Objectives:</u>

	– Minimise as far as practicable indirect impacts to native vegetation and TEC/ PECs from introduction of Declared weeds and Weeds of National Significance (WONS) into the DE – Minimise as far as practicable indirect impacts to native vegetation and TEC/ PECs through introduction of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* dieback to Protectable areas within the DE. – No fires occur within or adjacent to the DE as a result of construction and operation of the Proposal.
Condition clauses (if applicable)	TBC – Proposal is under assessment
Proposed construction date	TBC – Proposal is under assessment
EMP required pre-construction?	Yes ☑ No ☐

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's Disturbance Footprint (Impact Area) is 111 ha within the PDE and include:

- 65.35 ha of native vegetation to be cleared
- 32.73 ha of non-native vegetation to be cleared
- 11.15 ha of already cleared/previously disturbed areas.

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.

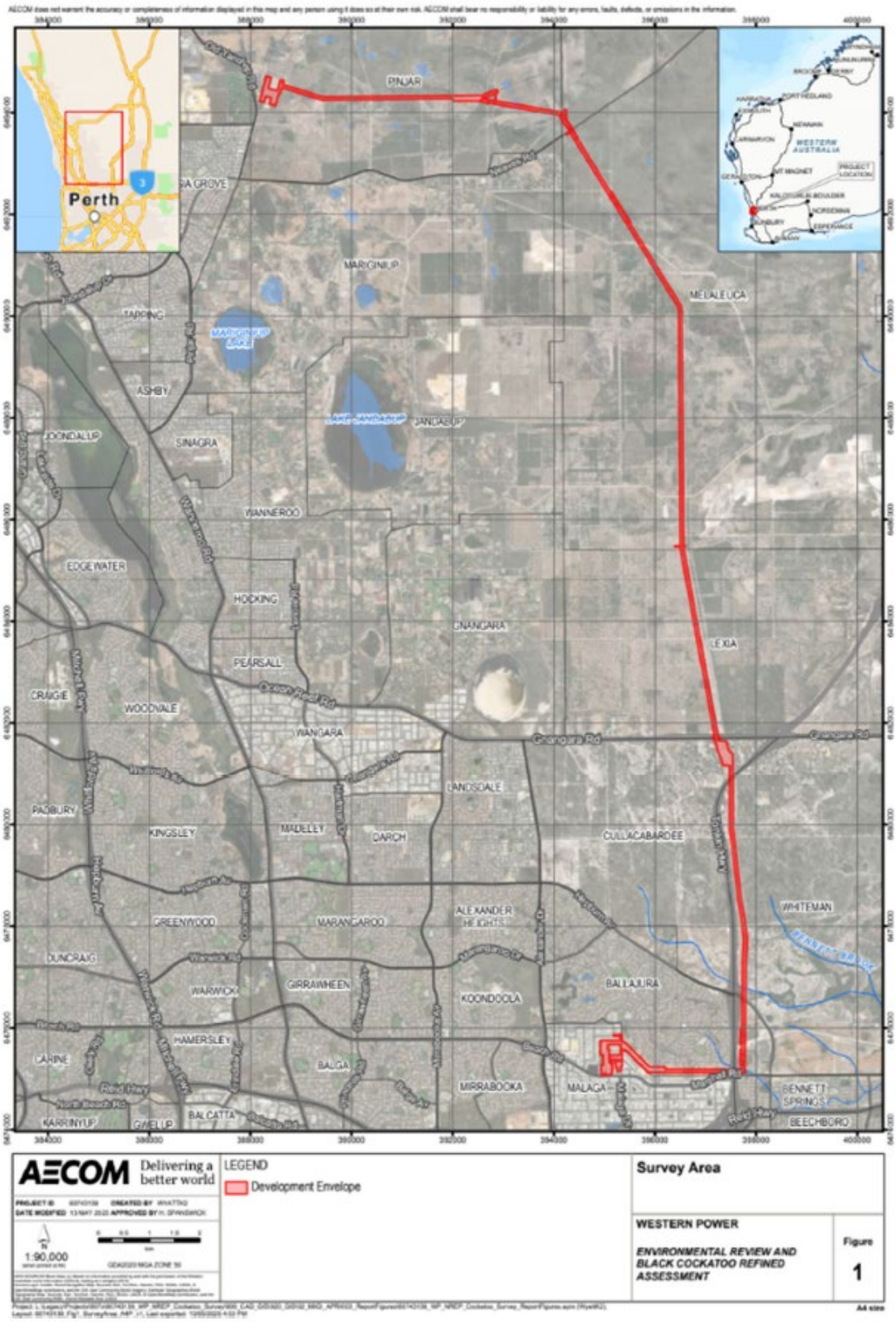

Figure 1 Project Location

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 though Western Power's Health, Safety and Environment Management System as described in Section 3.

This Flora and Vegetation Environmental Management Plan (FVEMP) has been developed as an overarching management plan for construction and operation of the Proposal to:

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

This FVEMP has been prepared in accordance with Instructions on how to prepare *Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans* (EPA, 2024). 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 FVEMP are:

- Listed threatened species and communities – Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC Act Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and Critically Endangered Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC.

This FVEMP should be read in conjunction with the Terrestrial Fauna 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			
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	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			
Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976	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)
Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007	Provides biosecurity and agriculture management for the state.	Presence and/ or introduction of Declared plants.	DPIRD
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	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
Bush Fire Act, 1954	Regulates matters relating to vegetation management in Bush fire prone areas.	Management of Bush fire Risk.	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)
Contaminated Sites Act 2003 and *Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006*	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)
Environmental Protection Act 1986	Prevention, control and abatement of pollution and conservation protection and enhancement of environment.	Entire DE.	DWER/ EPA
Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004	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 FVEMP has been prepared with respect to the following guidance documentation:

- DCCEEW (2024). Environmental management plan guidelines. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
- DEE. (2016). Approved Conservation Advice (incorporating listing advice) for the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community. Canberra: Department of the Environment and Energy.
- 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.

2.3 Condition requirements

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

2.4 Rationale and approach

This FVEMP adopts management provisions to achieve environmental objectives for key environmental factors, based on consideration of:

- 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 Flora and Vegetation as outlined by the EPA is: "*To protect terrestrial flora so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained*" (EPA, 2016).

The key outcomes of this FVEMP are based on the findings of the EIA (AECOM, 2024) to achieve the following:

- Clearing of up to 98.08ha of vegetation within a 217.24 ha PDE, comprising:
  - Up to 65.35 ha of native vegetation
  - Up to 32.73 ha of non-native vegetation
- No introduction of new Declared weeds or Weeds of National Significance (WONS) within the DE.
- No spread of dieback into uninfested areas mapped within the PDE

- Clearing of the following Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) listed Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) and EPBC Act Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) will not exceed:
  - 2.23 ha of the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC – Endangered, which is comprised of 2.03 ha of the following State listed PECs:
    - 0.59ha of Low lying *Banksia attenuata* woodlands or shrublands (floristic community type (FCT) 21C) – Priority 3
    - 0.36ha of Swan Coastal Plain *Banksia attenuata – Banksia menziesii* woodlands (FCT 23b) – Priority 3
    - 1.08 ha of Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain – Priority 3.
  - 0.44 ha of Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain
- Clearing of up to 15.0 ha of Bush Forever Sites

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 and vegetation survey where possible, significant flora species and ecological communities have been avoided where possible in the design phase.
- Minimisation: measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity and/ or extent of impacts
- Rehabilitation: measures taken to rehabilitate, remediate or restore impacted areas.

The FVEMP 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.

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

2.4.3 Survey and study findings

Surveys

A detailed level Flora and Vegetation Assessment (AECOM, 2023) was undertaken by within the DE in September, October and December 2022, utilising methods outlined in the EPA (2016) *Technical Guidance Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*. This survey identified significant species and vegetation communities and other environmental values that will be potentially impacted by the construction of the Proposal.

This FVEMP has been prepared based on the results of previous documents and reports prepared for the Proposal including:

- AECOM (2023) NREP 1-NT-NBT 330kV Line Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment.
- AECOM (2024) Clean Energy Link Swan Coastal Plain Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment
- AECOM (2024) Environmental Impact Assessment - Northern Terminal (NT) to Neerabup Terminal (NBT).
- AECOM (2025) Environmental Review Document – Northern Terminal to Neerabup Terminal

- Terratree (2025) *Pytopthera* Dieback assessment – Clean Energy Link North Project

Study findings

Vegetation types and condition

The highest represented vegetation communities across the Proposal's Impact Area are non-native Plantation (49.86 ha) and native PpAcCe Pine Plantation (48.61 ha). Vegetation community extents within the Proposal Impact Area are outlined in Table 3. Areas that have been mapped as 'Cleared' have been removed from the total vegetation clearing limit.

Table 3 Vegetation Community Extent within the Proposal Impact Area

Vegetation Association	Extent within Development Envelope (ha)	Impact Area(ha)
Native Vegetation		
BaBeAn	1.39	0.1
BaRcGt	3.03	1.08
BaXpPo	7.27	1.35
CcSxDf	1.49	0.53
CcXpEc	1.12	1.24
CcXpHg	36.53	17.13
EgGlCe	0.96	0.54
EmHhMp	0.03	0.00
ErAcCc	7.95	8.75
EtHsLb	7.84	1.03
KmHg	1.57	0.28
MpHaDb	3.85	0.8
MpKgDs	0.43	0.43
MpXpCe	3.89	1.59
PpAcCe	48.76	23.72
Trees	5.91	4.5
Un-Surveyed (inferred)	5.56	2.28
Total	137.58 ha	**65.35**
Non-native Vegetation		
Planted	3.52	1.4
Paddock	7.37	3.8
Plantation	50.15	25.78
Un-surveyed (inferred)	50.56	1.75

Vegetation Association	Extent within Development Envelope (ha)	Impact Area(ha)
Total	61.04	32.73

Threatened flora

A total of 16 orchid species were recorded during the field survey, none of which were of conservation significance. No records of *Caladenia huegelii* were found during the targeted field survey, which involved walking 10 m transects over all suitable Banksia Woodland habitat for *Caladenia huegelii* presence.

One Threatened flora species listed under the BC Act, *Calectasia elegans,* was collected in the Survey Study Area. The collected sample was submitted to the Western Australian Herbarium (WAH) for formal identification. The species was observed at a single location within the Survey Study Area, situated between Towers 11 and 13, approximately 15 m from the boundary of the Impact Area. There are no records of the species within the PDE. It is noted that the conservation status was updated from Priority 2 to Threatened post the 2022 survey (2023 Flora & Vegetation Assessment) and historical documents will reflect the earlier status.

Suitable habitat for the species within the envelope generally aligns with the occurrences of the Banksia Woodland PEC/TEC and is represented by the following vegetation units:

- BaXpPo
- EtHsLb
- BaBeAn

The Proposal will result in the clearing of up to 2.48 ha of suitable habitat for *C. elegans*, which represents only 15% of the available habitat mapped within the PDE.

No additional Priority or Threatened flora species or Commonwealth listed species were recorded in the Survey Study Area.

Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

The Proposal will involve clearing of 2.23 ha of EPBC listed Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC which is inclusive of 2.03 ha of State listed PECs,and 0.44 ha of the Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plan TEC.

A total of 2.67 ha of TEC/PEC will be impacted.

The Proposal's clearing impact to TECs/PECs is presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Residual Impacts to TECs/PECs

TEC/PEC	Development Envelope Extent (ha)	Impact Area Extent (ha)
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain		
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC	15.21	2.23
Low lying *Banksia attenuata* woodlands or shrublands (floristic community type 21c) (FCT 21c) (PEC)	3.38	0.59
Northern *Banksia attenuata-B. menziesii* woodlands	6.71	0.36

TEC/PEC	Development Envelope Extent (ha)	Impact Area Extent (ha)
(floristic community type 23b) (FCT 23b) (PEC)		
Banksia dominated woodlands and shrublands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Banksia Woodlands PEC)	5.12	1.08
Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC		
Tuart Woodlands (TEC)	0.59	0.44

Bush Forever Areas

Five Bush Forever sites intersect the Proposal's Impact Area, with a combined impact of a loss of 15.0 ha (Table 5).

Table 5 Bush Forever Sites impacted by the Proposal

Site Number	Site Name and Location	Total Size (approx.) (ha)	Development Envelope Extent (ha)	Impact Area Extent (ha)
104	Gnangara Plantation Bushland (6) Northern portion of the Proposal, situated between towers 3 and 4	1.54	0.84	0.3
198	Beechboro Road Bushland Cullacabardee/Ballajura Southern portion of the Proposal, intersecting the Tonkin Highway.	474	9.83	4.3
304	Gnangara Road Bushland Southern portion of the Proposal, intersecting Tonkin Highway	2,800	19.56 ha	8.4
398	Chitty Road Bushland, Pinjar Northern portion of the Proposal.	1,021	3.12	0.4
399	Melaleuca Park and Adjacent Bushland, Bullsbrook/Lexia Northern portion of the Proposal.	4,184	11.52	1.6
Total		**5,680.54**	**45.88**	**15.0**

Introduced flora

A total of 53 weed species were recorded within the Survey Area, represented by 251 individuals. Weed diversity is considered to be typical of the Swan Coastal Plains (AECOM, 2023). This is due to historical and current uses as a plantation and grazing land. No weeds listed as Declared Pests or Weeds of National Significance (WONS) were identified during the survey. Appendix D includes the baseline dataset of weeds identified within the PDE that will be the target of initial control programs (AECOM, 2022 and AECOM, 2023), with the list to be updated to reflect results of future monitoring programs as they are obtained.

Phytophthora dieback

A dieback survey was undertaken for the PDE to assess the presence of dieback. A total area of 413.8 ha was surveyed, inclusive of the PDE, with the occurrence of dieback outlined in Table 6.

Table 6 Dieback occurrence within the PDE

Dieback Occurrence	Extent within PDE (ha)
Infested	46.21
Uninfested	24.78
Excluded (cleared/developed areas)	140.66
Total	24.78

All construction and operation activities associated with the Proposal will be subject to a Hygiene Management Plan (HMP).

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 survey and plant ecology and are therefore assumed to have accurately recorded the presence and locations of TECs. It is acknowledged that flora and vegetation survey results may change over time.
- The Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment was completed in accordance with EPA (2016) Technical Guidance.
- The full extent of the DE has been adequately surveyed in the Flora and Vegetation Assessment undertaken by AECOM in 2022 (AECOM, 2023). Should there be any changes to the DE further surveys may be warranted.

Key uncertainties include:

-
- Minor limitations of the Flora and Vegetation Assessment (AECOM, 2023) included the following:
  - The Priority 2 species *Calectasia elegans* should be revisited and photographs taken of the root structure to verify whether it is the Priority species.
  - Survey effort focussed on areas of remnant native vegetation. The patch of Banksia Woodland TEC that represents regenerated Banksia (Patch 7) is only represented by one quadrat.
  - Several vegetation communities are represented by less than three quadrats. These communities were generally degraded, or very restricted (<5 ha).
  - One patch of Banksia Woodlands near Pinjar Power Station was recently burnt which may influence species composition. This did not affect the ability to identify the Banksia Woodlands TEC.
  - The historical land use of the pine plantation made it difficult to differentiate vegetation communities. These areas were grouped together as one “vegetation community” although the composition of vegetation varied greatly.
- 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 FVEMP.

The PC must submit a Contractor's Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) based on the recommendations outlined in this FVEMP, prior to the commencement of any work. All personnel on the project will be responsible for environmental management. All construction 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

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 FVEMP
- 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 IWEMP 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 FVEMP 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 EDM 7024742:

- Raise an incident report (within 60 minutes of incident occurring)
- All work activities directly causing an environmental incident, including any breach of the FVEMP, 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.

A pre-construction inspection, particularly in significant environmental areas, shall be conducted to assess site conditions prior to the commencement of the works. The site shall also be inspected by Western Power during vegetation clearing and construction activities to identify any breaches of the FVEMP.

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 Flora and Vegetation Environmental Management Plan provisions

3.6.1 Objective-based provisions

Objective-based provisions have been developed to achieve the environmental objectives that the FVEMP expects to achieve for the Flora and Vegetation 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 7 outlines the overarching outcomes-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 Flora and Vegetation 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 8 outlines the overarching outcomes-based provisions and response actions for construction and operation of the Proposal.

Table 7 Objective-based Provisions – Flora and Vegetation

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Key environmental values:	TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Management target	**Management actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Vegetation clearing management					
Management target 1: Minimise as far as practicable direct and indirect impacts to threatened flora, culturally significant flora, native vegetation and TEC/ PECs within the PDE during clearing works.	**Management action 1.1:** All relevant personnel will be made aware of management actions regarding vegetation clearing during the site induction prior to commencement of clearing works.	– Induction/ training register.	Monthly reporting on training during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– 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.
	Management action 1.2: Clearing area boundaries are to be demarcated with flagging tape by a qualified surveyor prior to clearing.	– Pre-clearance inspections	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 qualified botanist is to be present during the clearing of any TECs/PECs and/or Bush Forever sites.	– Internal vegetation clearing permitting procedure	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.5: All suitable habitat identified for *Calectasia elegans* within the clearing footprint will be subject to a targeted flora survey completed by a suitably qualified botanist, prior to any clearing occurring. The targeted survey will identify the locations of any *C. elegans* within the clearing footprint and the number that will be impacted by the clearing activities.	– Targeted pre-clearance flora survey – Post-clearing inspection	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.6: All *Nuytsia floribunda* are to be demarcated with flagging tape and avoided as far as practicable during clearing.	– Pre-clearance inspections – Post-clearance inspections	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.7: Topsoil within areas of significant native vegetation (Conservation areas, TEC/ PEC, and Bush Forever sites) to be stripped to a depth of 100-150 mm and stockpiled separately.	– Survey pick up of topsoil volume and stockpile boundary – Maintain topsoil register – Post-clearing inspection	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.8: All topsoil from areas identified as dieback infested will be stripped separately and deposited in the nominated spoil sites for offsite removal or be stockpiled and remain within the infested area.	– Survey pick up of topsoil volume and stockpile boundary – Maintain topsoil register – Post-clearing inspection	Construction Operation	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.9: Topsoil is to be stockpiled to a height no greater than 2 m and outside of the path of surface water flows, within the approved working area and clearly signposted.	– Topsoil stockpile inspections – Maintain topsoil register – Post-clearing inspection	Monthly during: Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 1.10: Within 2 weeks following the completion of clearing activities, the total cleared area including permanent clearing, temporary clearing and TEC/ PECs must be	– Within 2 weeks of the completion of the clearing – Clearing register	As required during: Construction	Principal Contractor	

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Key environmental values:	TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Management target	**Management actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	determined by suitably qualified engineering surveyor survey, mapped and reported to Western Power. Survey the actual extent of clearing undertaken and provide as Microsoft Excel and GIS Shapefiles, georeferenced to MGA94. Include start and end clearing dates, whether the clearing was temporary or permanent and size in hectares of each clearing area.				
Management target 2: Minimise as far as practicable indirect impacts to threatened flora, native vegetation and TEC/ PECs through introduction of Declared weeds and Weeds of National Significance (WONS) or disease (*Phytophthora cinnamomic* dieback) into the DE.	**Management action 2.1:** Implement Hygiene Management Plan	– As per Hygiene Management Plan	As per Hygiene Management Plan	Principal Contractor	– 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.
Management target 3: No fires occur within the DE as a result of construction and operation of the Proposal.	**Management action 3.1:** 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.	– Review of the fire control and communications management plan and emergency response and evacuation procedures.	Once during: Pre-construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.
	Management action 3.2: Fire Danger Ratings (Moderate, High, Extreme, Catastrophic) issued by the Bureau of Meteorology shall be monitored and complied with. “Total Fire Ban” days will be checked on a regular basis.	– Daily checks of fire risk ratings, DFES and Local Government warnings and restrictions.	Daily during: Construction As required during: Operations	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 3.3: It is the responsibility of the PC to organise all appropriate permits needed to undertake hot works as per Western Power Fire Precautions Work Instruction.	– Monitoring of as per the Western Power Fire Precautions Work Instruction.	Construction	Principal Contractor	
	Management action 3.4: All vehicles must be fitted with fire-fighting equipment consistent with Western Power’s Fire Precautions Work Instruction	– Fire-fighting equipment and water cart condition and location to be assessed during safety inspections – Daily pre- start each day of vehicles and equipment	Monthly inspections during: Construction Daily pre-start checks during: Construction	Principal Contractor	

Table 8 Outcome-based Provisions – Flora and Vegetation

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: Trigger criteria Threshold criteria	Response actions: Trigger level actions Threshold contingency actions	Monitoring	Timing/ frequency of monitoring	Responsibilities	Reporting
Trigger criterion 1A: Total clearing of native vegetation is equal to 59 ha (90% of total clearing area) **Trigger criterion 1B:** Total clearing of native vegetation is equal to 65.35 ha (100% of total clearing area).	**Trigger level action 1A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 1. – Prepare a memorandum outline result of the review for submission to WP as part of the monthly compliance report The following response actions may be implemented: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 1B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 1A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation. **Trigger level action 1B:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated): – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from WP. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review any future planned clearing – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries – PC is to provide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 1B is identified. The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 1A:** – Fortnightly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register **Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 1B:** – Weekly review of Clearing Register – Weekly inspections of active clearing areas	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Threshold criterion 1: Total clearing of native vegetation is greater than 65.35 ha.	**Threshold contingency action 1:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from 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	– Daily review of Clearing Register/planned works schedule – Daily inspections of active clearing areas adjacent to native vegetated areas	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– 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:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	– Review any future planned works to confirm no additional clearing is required – Resurvey planned work area boundaries to confirm no additional clearing is required within 1 week of threshold identification – Develop revegetation plan for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation management plan (RMP) within one month of threshold identification The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape – Use of a line spotter when working within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to vegetation				– Notification to external regulatory bodies (EPA and DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 2A: Total clearing of Banksia Woodlands TEC is equal to 2.0 ha (90% of total clearing area) **Trigger criterion 2B:** Total clearing of Banksia Woodlands TEC is equal to 2.23 ha (100% of total clearing area)	**Trigger level action 2A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 2. – 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: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries of TEC/PEC boundaries Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 2B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 2A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation. **Trigger level action 2B:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated):: – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from WP. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of TEC/PEC. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries – PC is to provide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 2B is identified The following response actions may be implemented: Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TECs/PECs	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 2A:** – Fortnightly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register **Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 2B:** – Weekly review of Clearing Register – Weekly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Threshold criterion 2: Total clearing of Banksia Woodlands TEC is greater than 2.23 ha	**Threshold contingency action 2:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from 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 TEC/PEC – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification – Develop RMP for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation plan within one month of threshold identification The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TEC/PECs	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within or adjacent to TEC/PECs and associated clearing boundaries	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– 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 DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 3A: Total clearing of low lying *Banksia attenuata* woodlands or shrublands (floristic community type (FCT) 21c) is equal to 0.5 ha (90% of total clearing area) **Trigger criterion 3B:** Total clearing of low lying *Banksia attenuata* woodlands or shrublands (floristic community type (FCT) 21C) is equal to 0.59ha (100% of total clearing area)	**Trigger level action 3A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 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: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries of TEC/PEC 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:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated)::	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 3A:** – Fortnightly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register **Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 3B:** – Weekly review of Clearing Register – Weekly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	– 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 TEC/PEC. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries – PC is to provide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 3B is identified The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TECs/PECs				
Threshold criterion 3: Total clearing of low lying *Banksia attenuata* woodlands or shrublands (floristic community type (FCT) 21C) is greater than 0.59 ha	**Threshold contingency action 3:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from 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 TEC/PEC – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification – Develop RMP for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation plan within one month of threshold identification The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TEC/PECs	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within or adjacent to TEC/PECs and associated clearing boundaries	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– 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 DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.
Trigger criterion 4A: Total clearing of Swan Coastal Plain *Banksia attenuata – Banksia menziesii* woodlands (FCT 23b) is equal to 0.3 ha (90% of total clearing area) **Trigger criterion 4B:** Total clearing of Swan Coastal Plain *Banksia attenuata – Banksia menziesii*	**Trigger level action 4A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 4. – Prepare a memorandum outline result of the review for submission to WP as part of the monthly compliance report The following response actions may be implemented:	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 4A:** – Fortnightly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register **Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 4B:** – Weekly review of Clearing Register	As per monitoring column during:	Principal Contractor	– 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.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
woodlands (FCT 23b) is equal to 0.36 ha (100% of total clearing area)	– Re-survey planned clearing boundaries of TEC/PEC boundaries Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 4B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 4A level actions. This is only applicable where the single clearing event is undertaken within one workday (12-hour period) and the clearing is of a continuous patch of native vegetation. **Trigger level action 4B:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated): – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from WP. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of TEC/PEC. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries – PC is toprovide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 4B is identified The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TECs/PECs	– Weekly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC			
Threshold criterion 4: Total clearing of Swan Coastal Plain *Banksia attenuata – Banksia menziesii* woodlands (FCT 23b) is greater than 0.36 ha	**Threshold contingency action 4:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from 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 TEC/PEC – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification – Develop RMP for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation plan within one month of threshold identification The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TEC/PECs	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within and/or or adjacent TEC/PECs and associated clearing boundaries	Construction	Principal Contractor	– 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 DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Trigger criterion 5A: Total clearing of Banksia dominated woodlands and shrublands of the Swan Coastal Plain PEC is equal to 0.9 ha (90% of total clearing area) **Trigger criterion 5B:** Total clearing of Banksia dominated woodlands and shrublands of the Swan Coastal Plain PEC is equal to 1.08 ha (100% of total clearing area)	**Trigger level action 5A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 5 – . 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: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries of TEC/PEC boundaries Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 5B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 5A 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 5B:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated): – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from WP. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of TEC/PEC. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries – PC is to provide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 5B is identified The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TECs/PECs	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 5A:** – Fortnightly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register **Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 5B:** – Weekly review of Clearing Register – Weekly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC –	As per monitoring column during:	Principal Contractor	– 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. –
Threshold criterion 5: Total clearing of Banksia dominated woodlands and shrublands of the Swan Coastal Plain PEC is greater than 1.08 ha	**Threshold contingency action 5:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from 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	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within and/or adjacent to TEC/PEC and associated clearing boundaries	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– 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:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	– Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of TEC/PEC – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification – Develop RMP for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation plan within one month of threshold identification The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TEC/PECs				– Notification to external regulatory bodies (EPA and DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions. –
Trigger criterion 6A: Total clearing of Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain is equal to 0.39 ha (90% of total clearing area) **Trigger criterion 6B:** Total clearing of Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain is equal to 0.44 ha (100% of total clearing area)	**Trigger level action 6A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 6. – 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: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries of TEC/PEC boundaries Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 6B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 6A 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 6B:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated): – Cease any clearing works within 24 hours of identification of trigger. Clearing cannot recommence without written approval from WP. – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review any future planned clearing to confirm it is not of TEC/PEC. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries – PC is to provide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 6B is identified The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TECs/PECs	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 6A:** – Fortnightly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register **Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 6B:** – Daily review of Clearing Register – Weekly review of clearing areas – Weekly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within TEC/PEC	As per monitoring column during:	Principal Contractor	– 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.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Threshold criterion 6: Total clearing of Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain is greater than 0.44ha	**Threshold contingency action 6:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from 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 TEC/PEC – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification – Develop RMPfor exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation plan within one month of threshold identification The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within TEC/PECs	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within and/or adjacent to TEC/PEC and associated clearing boundaries	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– 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 DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions. –
Trigger criterion 7A: Total clearing of Bush Forever site is equal to 13.9 ha (90% of total clearing area) **Trigger criterion 7B:** Total clearing of Bush Forever site is equal to 15.0 ha (100% of total clearing area).	**Trigger level action 7A:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified: – Review Clearing register and validate extent of current cleared areas – Review future planned clearing to confirm proposed works will not exceed Threshold criterion 7. – 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: – Re-survey planned clearing boundaries for Bush Forever site Where a single clearing event will result in Trigger 7B criterion being met, the PC is exempt from implementing the Trigger 7A 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 7B:** The following response actions will be implemented within 48 hours of trigger being identified (unless otherwise stated):	**Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 7A:** – Fortnightly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within Bush Forever sites – Fortnightly review of Clearing Register **Monitoring in response to Trigger level action 7B:** – Weekly review of Clearing Register – Weekly inspections of clearing boundaries of active clearing areas adjacent to and/or within Bush Forever sites	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– Monthly Contractor compliance report for submission to Western Power with the inclusion of memorandum reviewing clearing requirements. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
	– 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 Bush Forever Areas. – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries – PC is to provide written notification to WP by Close of Business on the day Trigger 8B is identified The following response actions may be implemented: – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within Bush Forever Areas				
Threshold criterion 7: Total clearing of Bush Forever Sites is greater than 15.0 ha	**Threshold contingency action 7:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – All clearing is to cease within 24 hours of identification of threshold exceedance. Clearing cannot recommence without written authorisation from 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 Bush Forever Areas – Resurvey planned clearing boundaries within 1 week of threshold identification – Develop RMP for exceedance area or incorporate exceedance area into an existing, relevant revegetation plan within one month of threshold identification The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Utilise hard barricading for clearing boundaries in lieu of flagging tape – Use of a line spotter when clearing within 10 m of boundary lines adjacent to or within Bush Forever Areas	– Daily review of Clearing Register – Daily inspections of active clearing areas within and/or adjacent to Bush Forever sites and associated clearing boundaries	As per monitoring column during: Construction	Principal Contractor	– 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 DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Trigger criterion 8A: Weed abundance and diversity within TEC/PEC is greater than 10% of levels recorded during the AECOM 2023 and AECOM 2024 biological surveys of the PDE in the post-construction weed survey report. AND/OR **Trigger criterion 8B:** Weed abundance and diversity within Bush Forever Areas is greater than 10% of levels recorded during the AECOM 2023 and AECOM 2024 biological surveys of the PDE in the post-construction weed survey report	**Trigger level action 8A/8B:** The following response actions will be implemented within six months of trigger identification: – Implement weed control program for the TEC/PEC and/or Bush Forever Sites. The control program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the TEC/PEC patch or Bush Forever Site within the PDE. – Establish ongoing monitoring program within TEC/PECs and/or Bush Forever Sites where weeds are detected, as advised by a suitably qualified botanist. The monitoring program is to be implemented for the mapped extent of the TEC/PEC patch or Bush Forever Site within the PDE.	– Monitoring of of weed abundance and diversity levels. Data obtained will be compared to baseline data from AECOM 2022 and AECOM 2023 surveys. – Weed control program implemented, targeting weeds identified during monitoring program. Control method implemented will be species specific and include chemical control and physical removal.	Weed control program undertaken annually until monitoring indicates weed abundance and diversity levels are within 10% of levels recorded during AECOM 2023 and AECOM 2024 biological surveys of the PDE for five consecutive years. Weed monitoring program undertaken annually, prior to control program to inform the scope of the weed control required. Post-construction:	WP, PC	– Post-construction weed survey report to be completed within 6 months following completion of construction and supplied by PC to WP within 30 days of receipt of survey results – Annual weed control and monitoring report. Report is to include analysis of any change in the abundance and diversity of weeds present compared to baseline levels and provide recommendations for any required changes to the weed control program (frequency, methodology and extent). – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Threshold criterion 8: Detection of a Declared Pests or WONS which were not recorded during the AECOM 2023 and AECOM 2024 biological surveys of TEC/PEC and/or Bush Forever Areas in the post-construction weed survey report.	**Threshold contingency action 8:** The following contingency actions will be implemented within six months of threshold identification: – Undertaken a targeted weed survey to determine the extent of the identified WONS/DP within the PDE – Implement targeted chemical weed control program for identified Declared Pest and/or WONs. The control program is to be implemented over the mapped extent of the infestation, as informed by a targeted weed survey . – Establish ongoing monitoring program within TEC/PECs and/or Bush Forever Sites where Declared Pests and/or WONS are detected, as advised by a suitably qualified botanist. The monitoring program is to be implemented for the mapped extent of the TEC/PEC patch or Bush Forever Site within the PDE.	– Monitoring of mapped TEC/PEC areas within the PDE of weed abundance and diversity levels – Weed control program implemented within mapped TEC/PEC areas within the PDE, targeting weeds identified during monitoring program. Control method implemented will be species specific, and include chemical control and physical removal.	Weed control program undertaken annually until monitoring indicates weed abundance and diversity levels are within 10% of levels recorded during AECOM 2023 and AECOM 2024 biological surveys of the PDE for five consecutive years. . Weed monitoring program undertaken annually, prior to control program to inform the scope of the weed control required. Post-construction and Operations.	WP, PC	– Post-construction weed survey to be completed within 6 months following completion of construction and report supplied by PC to WP within 30 days of receipt of survey results – Contractor is to notify WP of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP) – Contractor is to provide WP with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification – Notification to external regulatory bodies (EPA and DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual weed control and monitoring report. Report is to include analysis of any change in the abundance and diversity of weeds present compared to baseline levels and provide recommendations for any required changes to the weed control program (frequency, methodology and extent). – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Threshold criterion 9: Detection of dieback infestation in areas within the PDE mapped as uninfested in the baseline Dieback Survey (Terratree, 2025) during the post-construction dieback survey..	**Threshold contingency action 9:** The following contingency actions will be implemented within six months of threshold identification (unless otherwise specified): – With the assistance of a dieback specialist, investigate the potential source(s) and vector(s) through sampling and assessment and resurvey the extent of the infestation. – Review and update all operational maps with updated extent of infestation – Review management controls and increase clean on entry/exit points, if required. – Notify adjacent landowners and relevant authorities within one week of identification. – With the assistance of a dieback specialist, implement remedial measures (including vector control management) and implement an annual ongoing monitoring program to monitor effectiveness.	– Monitoring program of the resurveyed infested area to be undertaken by a dieback specialist. Monitoring is to continue until the spread of infestation can be shown to have been contained for a period of three consecutive monitoring events. – Dieback control program implemented within the newly mapped infested area, targeting the containment of the new infestation. To be undertaken until monitoring program indicates containment of spread for a period of three consecutive monitoring events.	Dieback monitoring and control undertaken annually. Monitoring program is to precede control program to inform the requirements of the control program.	WP, PC	– Post construction dieback survey to be completed within 6 months following completion of construction and report supplied by PC to WP within 30 days of receipt of survey results – Contractor is to notify WP of threshold exceedance within 24 hours via WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP) – Contractor is to provide WP with an incident investigation report within 14 days of incident notification – Notification to external regulatory bodies (EPA and DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual dieback control and monitoring report. Report is to include analysis of any change in the extent of dieback infestation compared to baseline levels and provide recommendations for any required changes to control program (frequency, methodology and extent). – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Trigger criterion 10A: Completion of construction of the Proposal triggers the requirement for a review of the final clearing footprint to determine areas that can be rehabilitated and a supporting RMP to be developed. **Trigger criterion 10B:** Results of monitoring conducted in accordance with the RMP for rehabilitation within the PDE does not indicate a positive trajectory towards completion criteria within three years of the implementation of the revegetation management plan.	**Trigger level actions 10A:** The following response actions will be implemented within one month of trigger identification (unless otherwise specified): – Complete a review of the final clearing footprint of the Proposal and identify all areas that can be rehabilitated. – Provide an RMP for the areas identified for rehabilitation within one month of the completion of the review of the Proposal clearing footprint. The revegetation management plan is to include specific completion criteria and a detailed monitoring program to track progress of rehabilitation towards completion criteria. **Trigger level actions 10B** The following response actions will be implemented within one month of trigger identification (unless otherwise specified): – Undertake a review of the RMP to determine if rehabilitation efforts can be improved and management measures revised. – Investigate factors potentially contributing to rehabilitation failure – Implement control actions in accordance with the RMP.	**Trigger level 10A monitoring:** – Single monitoring event to identify areas within the final clearing footprint for the Proposal that can be rehabilitated. **Trigger level 10B monitoring:** – Monitoring of rehabilitated areas is conducted in accordance with the RMP – Results of monitoring completed for rehabilitated areas are reviewed to confirm rehabilitated areas are tracking towards completion criteria.	**Trigger level 10A:** Once within 30 days of the completion of construction of the Proposal. **Trigger level 10B:** Monitoring of rehabilitated areas is conducted in accordance with the RMP Results of monitoring completed for rehabilitated areas are reviewed within 30 days of receipt of results	PC	– Memorandum to be provided to WP outlining the areas within the final clearing footprint that will be rehabilitated – An RMP for the identified rehabilatable areas is to be submitted to WP within two months of the trigger identification. – Memorandum assessing monitoring results and the progress of rehabilitated areas towards completion criteria to be prepared within 30 days of receipt of results for inclusion in annual reporting to EPA and DCCEEW as part of approval conditions. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW during construction works as part of approval conditions.

EPA Factor:	Flora and Vegetation				
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained				
Outcome:	To ensure that direct impacts to native vegetation, includingTEC/ PECs and Bush Forever Sites,are avoided, mitigated and managed during clearing, construction and operation of the Proposal				
Key environmental values:	Native vegetation including TEC/ PECs				
Key impacts and risks:	Potential direct impacts from construction and operational activities to native vegetation, including TEC/PECs and Bush Forever Sites, within the PDE				
Indicators: **Trigger criteria** **Threshold criteria**	**Response actions:** **Trigger level actions** **Threshold contingency actions**	**Monitoring**	**Timing/ frequency of monitoring**	**Responsibilities**	**Reporting**
Threshold criterion 10: Results of monitoring conducted in accordance with the RMP for rehabilitation within the PDE at year 5 indicates that completion criteria specified in the revegetation management plan are unlikely to be achieved by year 10.	**Threshold contingency action 10:** The following contingency actions will be implemented: – Undertake a review of the RMP to determine if rehabilitation efforts can be improved and management measures revised. – Investigate factors potentially contributing to rehabilitation failure – Implement control actions in accordance with the RMP. The following contingency actions may be implemented: – Investigate options for offsets to supplement failed rehabilitation.	– Monitoring of rehabilitated areas is conducted in accordance with the RMP – Results of monitoring completed for rehabilitated areas are reviewed to confirm rehabilitated areas are tracking towards completion criteria.	Monitoring of rehabilitated areas is conducted in accordance with the RMP Results of monitoring completed for rehabilitated areas are reviewed within 30 days of receipt of results	PC, WP	– Memorandum assessing monitoring results and the progress of rehabilitated areas towards completion criteria to be prepared within 30 days of receipt of results for inclusion in annual reporting to EPA and DCCEEW as part of approval conditions. – 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 DCCEEW) will be done by WP in accordance with the conditions specified in associated approvals, once finalised. – Annual reporting by WP to EPA and DCCEEW 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 FVEMP 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 FVEMP will occur during construction and operation of the Proposal. Any non-conformances or incidents within this FVEMP 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 FVEMP 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 C 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

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LEGEND

Current Development Envelope (20250326)

Clearing

Original Development Envelope (from EIA)

Development Areas Comparison

WESTERN POWER

PROPOSAL CONTENT DOCUMENT - NT TO NBT 330KV TRANSMISSION LINE

Figure

1.1

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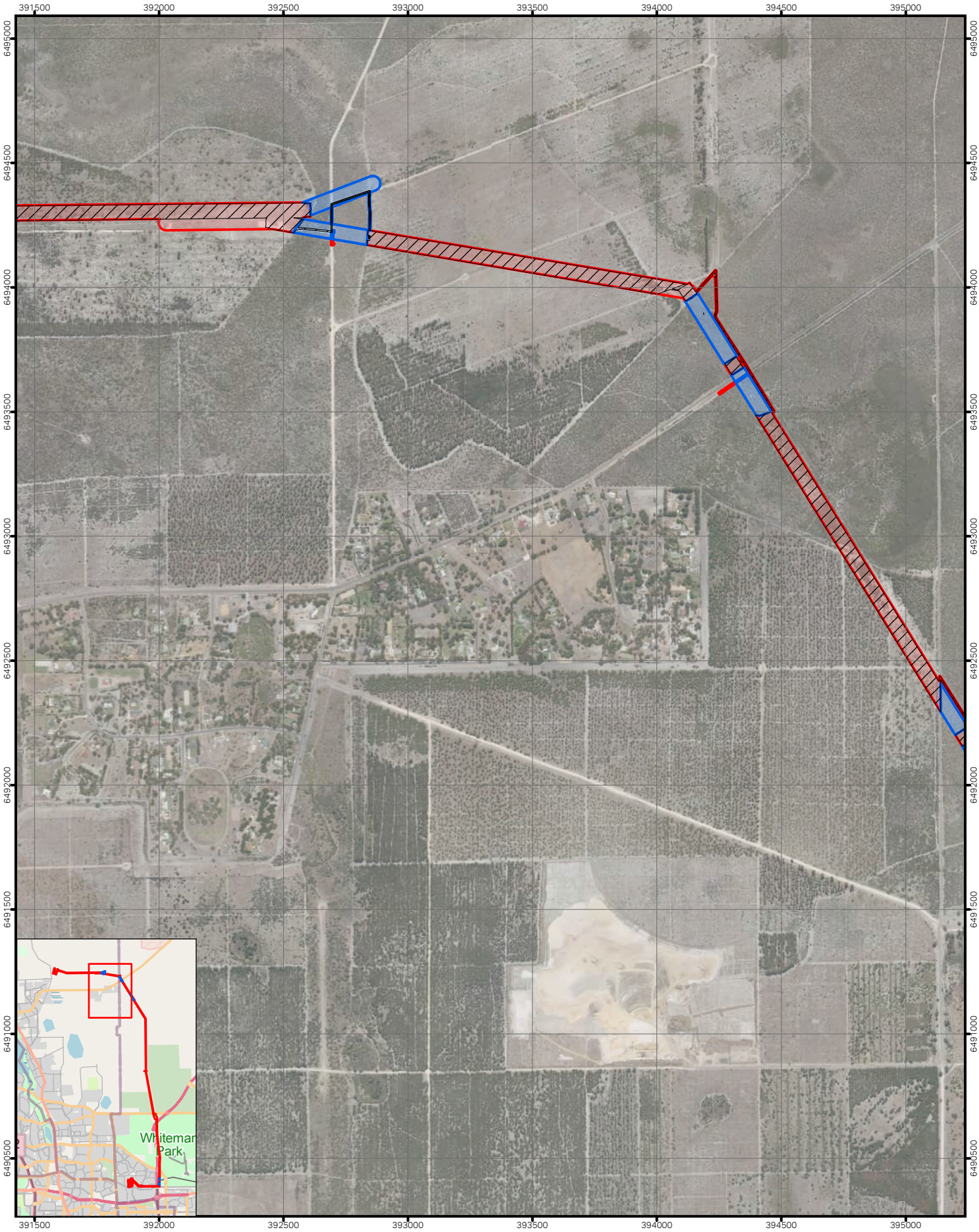

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LEGEND

Current Development Envelope (20250326)

- Clearing
- No clearing
- Original Development Envelope (from EIA)

Development Areas Comparison

WESTERN POWER

PROPOSAL CONTENT DOCUMENT - NT TO NBT 330KV TRANSMISSION LINE

Figure

1.2

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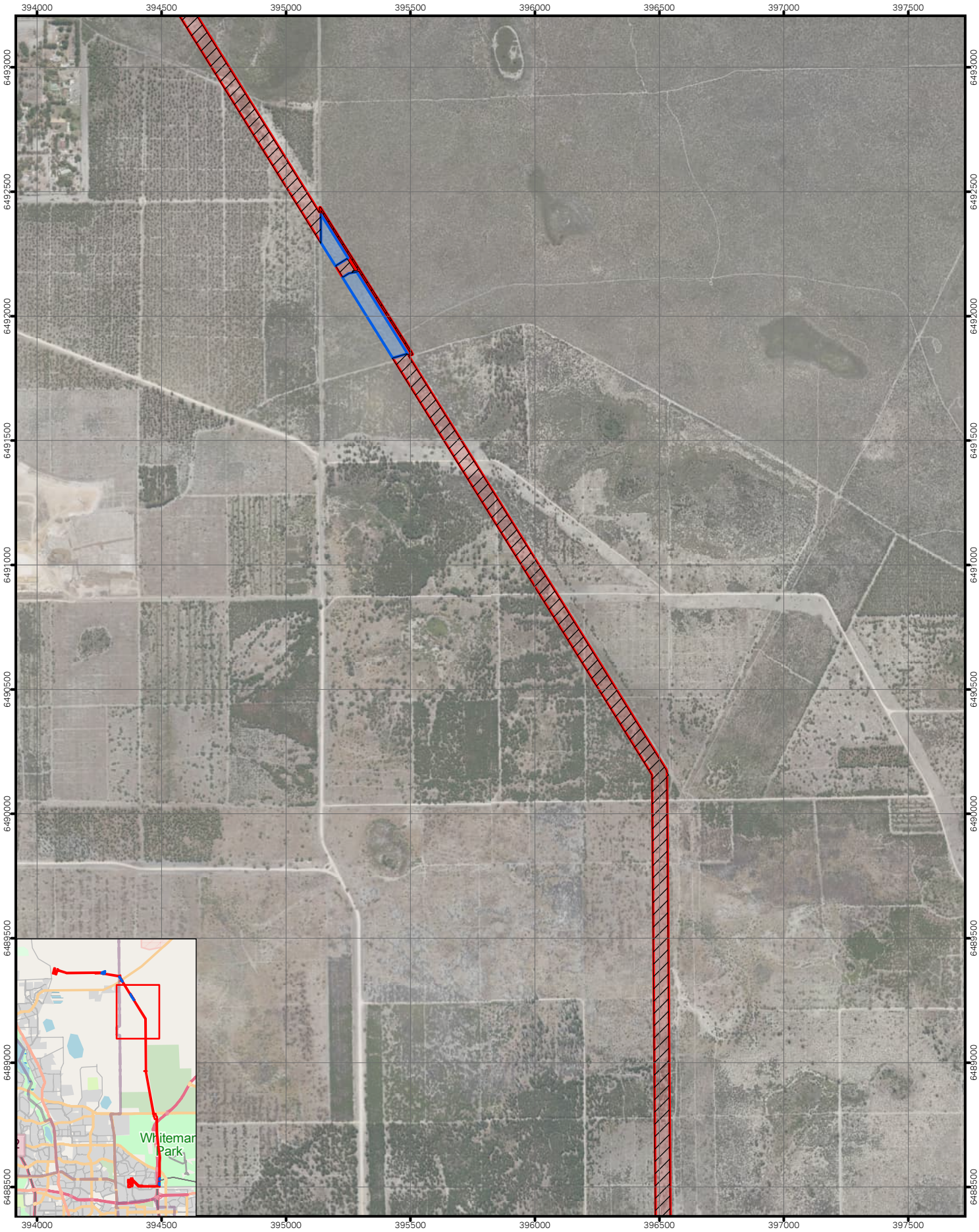

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LEGEND

Current Development Envelope (20250326)

- Clearing
- No clearing
- Original Development Envelope (from EIA)

Development Areas Comparison

WESTERN POWER

PROPOSAL CONTENT DOCUMENT - NT TO NBT 330KV TRANSMISSION LINE

Figure

1.3

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LEGEND

Current Development Envelope (20250326)

Clearing

Original Development Envelope (from EIA)

Development Areas Comparison

WESTERN POWER

PROPOSAL CONTENT DOCUMENT - NT TO NBT 330KV TRANSMISSION LINE

Figure

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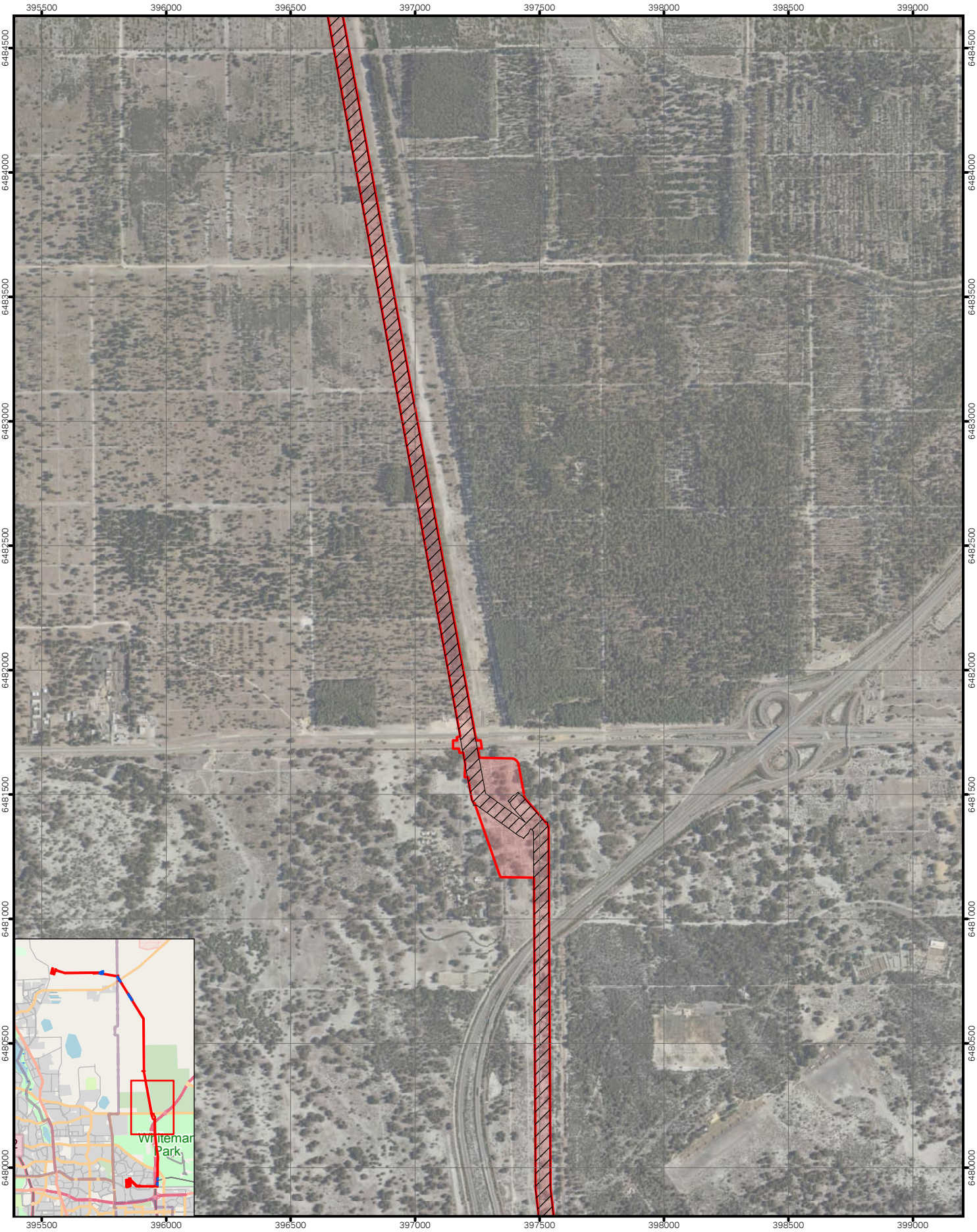

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LEGEND

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Clearing

Original Development Envelope (from EIA)

Development Areas Comparison

WESTERN POWER

PROPOSAL CONTENT DOCUMENT - NT TO NBT 330KV TRANSMISSION LINE

Figure

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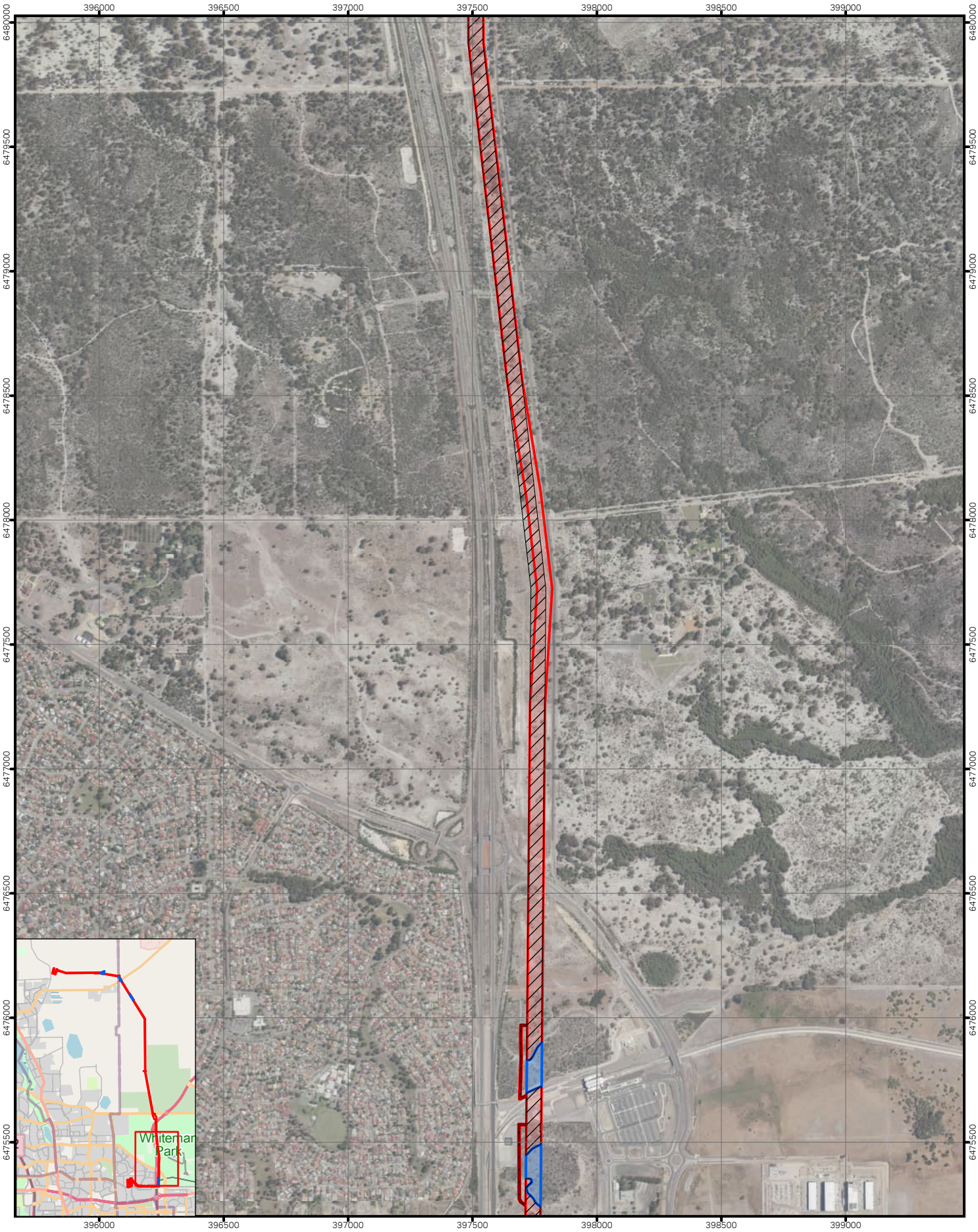

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Development Areas Comparison

WESTERN POWER

PROPOSAL CONTENT DOCUMENT - NT TO NBT 330KV TRANSMISSION LINE

Figure

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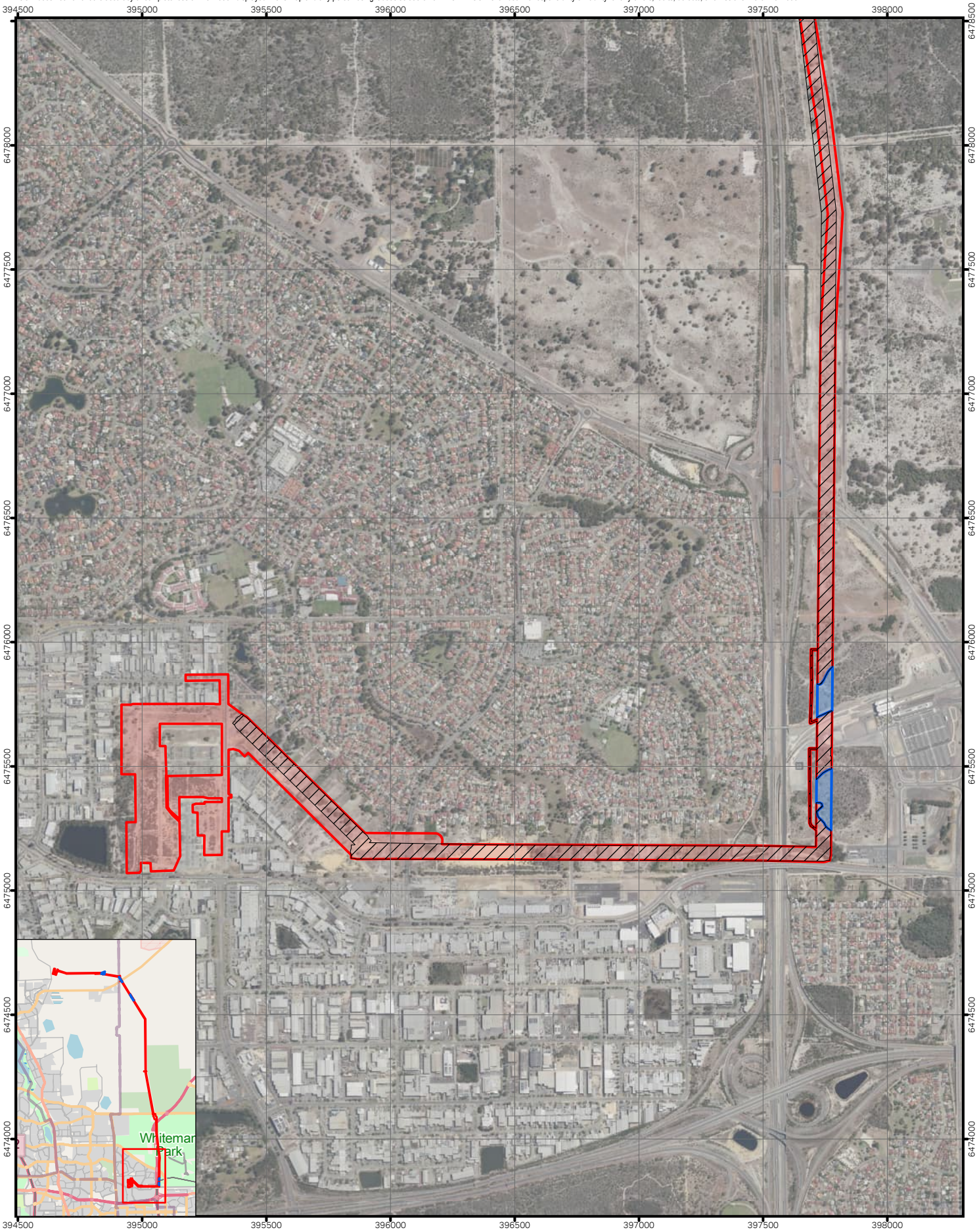

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Development Areas Comparison

WESTERN POWER

PROPOSAL CONTENT DOCUMENT - NT TO NBT 330KV TRANSMISSION LINE

Figure

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Appendix B

Land Access in Operations Work Instruction

Vehicle and Equipment Environmental Inspection Register

Fire Precautions Work Instruction

Environment and land access in operations

This work instruction details the minimum environment, planning and heritage requirements when accessing landholdings for construction and operational purposes.

1. Parameters

This work instruction applies to Workers undertaking field-based activities. Generally, environmental, planning and heritage approvals should be identified and arranged during the planning of work, prior to the application of this work instruction (i.e. during design, planning or scheduling of works) in accordance with:

- *Environment and land access guideline for planning inspection and maintenance work guideline (EDM 33612609)*
- *Environmental, planning and heritage approvals work instruction (EDM 43027773)*
- *Land access in design, planning and execution work instruction (EDM 46814072).*

This work instruction has been established as a reference point to assist and guide field based operational and maintenance works. In addition to general requirements, this work instruction also outlines common site-specific constraints and aspects of land access.

In emergency situations, see section *2.16 Land access requirements for emergency situations*.

2. Instructions

2.1 Planning work

1. It is important to perform job planning in cooperation with the customer's representatives (where applicable), recording correspondence, decisions and plans. This must include determination if there is a need for an Operating Agreement between the Control Authority (Network Operations) and the customer. The following information needs to be included in the job pack:
   - Identify any points of demarcation where operational control of equipment transfers from one authority to another. Such points of demarcation could exist on either Western Power's or the customer's side of the property.
   - Identify any shared equipment and establish a commissioning plan that outlines responsibilities and overlaps. Commissioning activities that involve the energisation of new plant must be authorised and approved by the relevant operating authorities (Customer, Western Power (WP), etc.).
2. Job planning also includes consideration of environmental and heritage impacts and property access constraints, including matters relating to existing land access commitments with customers and landholders; Western Power's Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA); works in conservation estate and biosecurity controls to minimise the spread of dieback, disease, weeds and other exotic species and planning transit routes to use sealed or formed roads to minimise vehicle cleaning requirements when arriving at a site.
3. Refer to the *Environment and land access guideline for planning inspection and maintenance work guideline (EDM 33612609)* for further guidance in assessing constraints.

   Note: Plan transit routes to use sealed or formed roads to minimise vehicle cleaning requirements when arriving at site.

4. Vehicles and equipment entering an agricultural property, conservation estate or Disease Risk Area (DRA) must be clean on entry, i.e. free of plant, animal and soil material. Vehicles and equipment must also be clean on exiting the work site. A hygiene inspection register template is available *Vehicle environmental inspection register (EDM 56771439)* and must be used to document evidence when clean on entry requirements are required under a hygiene management plan, ESA procedure, DRA permit, clearing permit, or any other regulatory approval requiring clean on entry/exit.
5. All Western Power workers who hold a Basic Network Authority or perform works that involve driving off sealed roads are required to complete training to obtain a Green Card. Training is available via FETCH and requires formal leader approval. Note a sealed road is a road whose surface has been permanently sealed by the use of one of several pavement treatments, often of composite construction - typical surfaces include tar, bitumen, concrete, or asphalt.
6. Applicable permits and/or notices of entry must be identified and obtained during the project planning phase in accordance with the *Environmental, planning and heritage assessment procedure (EDM 43022113), the Land access in design, planning and execution work instruction (EDM 46814072)* and the *Environmental, planning and heritage approvals work instruction (EDM 43027773)*. Copies of applicable permits and/or notices of entry should be available in the job pack. Any external approvals obtained are to be recorded in the Guardian Permits Register.
7. Review the works package or job card and ensure that the landowner contact details, environmental and other entry requirements are recorded. If contact details have not been provided, check the 'Poles in Paddock' layer in SPIDAWeb or contact the scheduler.
8. Where practical, the landowner or their representative (e.g. farm manager, employee) should be contacted and advised of the nature of the planned work and proposed access. Record details of conversation (e.g. date/ time/ key points). Log unsuccessful attempts to make contact. Obtain access requirements such as:
   - notification periods
   - site inductions
   - PPE on customer site
   - preferred entry and exit locations
   - permits
   - keys required to access the site (such as keys required to access National Parks in the Perth Hills district)
   - biosecurity issues or controls and ensure time is allocated to inspect and clean down equipment before and after the works take place.

     Note: Electrical Installation Inspectors have the access authority to 'enter without notice' as outlined in *section 14(a) of the Energy Coordination Act 1994.*
9. Inspect vehicle/equipment for plant, animal and soil material before leaving the depot. If required, clean vehicle/equipment to ensure they are free of plant, animal and soil material. Particular attention must be given to the floor of the cabin, underside, wheel arches and tyre treads. Check footwear. If required, brush footwear with a stiff brush.

   Note: Biosecurity kits can be obtained by raising a normal material requisition quoting stock code (PS0001).
10. If landowner contact details are not available, the landowner cannot be contacted, or the work needs to be rescheduled after discussion with the landowner, the following actions must be undertaken:
    - Call the WP Incident hotline 1300 CALL WP (1300 225 597) and select option 2 ("for all other incident reports"). Selecting this option means that it will be recorded in the WP Customer Management System (CMS) database for metered properties.

- If you cannot get hold of the landholder, once you have called the WP Incident hotline and logged the contact attempts you can enter the property.

Note: If the property access is physically restricted then escalate as per the Land access escalation process (see section *2.15.6 Land access escalation process*).

2.2 Prior to entering property

1. All WP Workers are required to notify the relevant WP regional depot in the area. The WP Contract Specialist Works can supply the depot contact details. The scheduling officer will record the entry in the Land Access Record of Entry Log Book. The depot will provide any local knowledge or relevant information back to the crew conducting the works.
2. Review and follow any site-specific procedures and requirements as outlined by the landowner or their representative. If unable to meet the requirements, contact your Formal Leader for further instructions prior to entry.

   Note: Where the customer's safety rules, isolation and/or permit procedures are of a lower standard than Western Power's, follow Western Power's requirements as outlined in relevant procedures and work instructions and the *Electrical System Safety Rules (ESSR) 2016 (EDM 41392645).*
3. A risk assessment must be completed, with special attention paid to:
   - unfamiliar site procedures
   - additional or insufficient safety requirements
   - unfamiliar inherent and created hazards
   - unfamiliar apparatus and equipment
   - other work teams onsite
   - overhead services such as power lines, railway overhead catenaries (25kV) and communication lines
   - high-pressure gas mains
   - other underground services such as Liquid Petroleum (LP) gas lines, power cables, water and sewerage reticulation and communication cables
   - traffic
   - trains (when working within a rail reserve)
   - environmental hazards, biosecurity and ESA procedure requirements
   - emergency procedures and contact details
   - the possibility of induced voltages.

     Note: There may be additional consumer-specific authorisations required to undertake work on their site or apparatus. All work must be undertaken by Workers who are qualified and authorised to carry out the specific task on site.
4. Ensure appropriate identification is available, such as:
   - worker ID or contractor authorisation
   - clothing/personal protective equipment (PPE) with logos
   - vehicle identification (ID) plates and stickers
5. Inspect vehicle/equipment for plant, animal and soil material before leaving the depot and prior to entering each new property. If required, clean vehicle/equipment to ensure they are free of plant, animal and soil material. Particular attention must be given to the floor of the cabin, underside, wheel arches and tyre treads. Check footwear. If required, brush footwear with a stiff brush.

6. If seeds such as double-gees or caltrop are found in vehicle tyres, cab floor, underbody trays or stabilisers:
   - hand pick or use the scraper tool or stiff brush to pick all the seeds out of the tyres, and brush/collect unto a dustpan (use gloves to avoid prickles)
   - check boots for seeds
   - roll the tyres forward just enough to pick out the remainder of seeds stuck in the tyres
   - put all seeds collected into a seed container or sealable plastic bag
   - dispose of sealed container in general waste bin at the depot
7. Comply with any local fire ban requirements and do not light or cause a fire to be lit. Refer to the *Fire Precautions work instruction (EDM 43657515)* for further information.
8. Wear required PPE in accordance with the *Personal protective equipment (PPE) procedure (EDM 27090942).*
9. Advise landowner/site contact of the impending commencement of works (if applicable). Follow Western Power's landowner contact etiquette:
   - Introduce yourself.
   - State the purpose of the visit.
   - Summarise what information has been obtained to access property.
   - Complete site works in a timely manner.
   - Where possible, notify landowner of completion and departure.
   - Follow landowner, biosecurity and other instructions on signage.

     Note: If an unexpected biosecurity sign is observed, contact the number on the sign and discuss the work to be undertaken and any measures required. If the conditions cannot be complied with, contact your Formal Leader or SEQT Function for advice.

2.3 While on property (during works):

- Follow an approved SHE Management Plan for transmission or distribution works.
- For works that do not require a SHE Management Plan, such as some maintenance activities:
  - keep the area of disturbance as small as possible
  - reinstate all excavations immediately following completion of works
  - only use established tracks for site access
  - minimise vehicle movements to avoid soil compaction
  - drive slowly and consistently and avoid excessive wheel rotations
  - avoid visibly eroded areas, particularly embankments.
- Conduct any vegetation and/or clearing and maintenance activities in accordance with the *Vegetation and fauna management procedure (EDM 43625014).* Do not:
  - clear native vegetation without a clearing permit
  - disturb existing vegetation
  - move plant or weed material from property to property/paddock to paddock.
- Avoid walking or driving through crops by using roads, tracks, cleared areas or fire breaks. Unless permission is given, never assume that it is okay to drive or walk through a crop.
- Remove all materials and reinstate land to former conditions (no rubbish or discarded hardware is to be left behind).

- Ensure any property damages (crops, fences or gates etc.) or vehicle wheel ruts are clearly identified (photographed) and reported to the landowner and the WP Incident Hotline. Ensure that any repair works are followed up and updates provided to the landowner.

2.3.1. Gates, chains, locks and access tracks

- Unless instructed otherwise by the landowner or their representative, leave all property gates as they are found:
  - Open – leave open
  - Closed – leave closed (ensure that livestock do not escape).
- Only cut chains in emergency situations:
  - Speak to the landowner prior to cutting chains or adding a lock. Ensure that the landowner is advised as to why this is necessary.
  - If the landowner cannot be contacted, contact your Supervisor or Formal Leader for further instruction.
- Where a landowner cannot be contacted and access is urgently required to cut the chain and install a new lock, ensure the following:
  - Never cut off an existing lock when installing a new lock.
  - Cut a chain link approximately 180 degrees away from the customer's lock.
  - Only install a NK6 lock.
  - Contact the landowner and the WP Incident Hotline after the access to advise that the chain was cut and a new lock installed. This will be recorded in CMS.

2.3.2. Working around water bodies

If conducting works around water bodies:

- be extra cautious when working close to the edge of the water body, as soils in these areas are less stable
- avoid areas where vehicles may be susceptible to bogging
- cross all rivers and streams via existing bridges. If crossing a water body by vehicle is unavoidable, use existing vehicle track crossings.

If assistance or advice is required, contact your Formal Leader or Safety, Environment, Quality and Training (SEQT) Operations Business Partner.

2.4 Before leaving job site

- If working in a genetically modified crop (e.g. canola), ensure the vehicle/equipment is free of all plant material (e.g. flowers, roots, leaves) on exiting the property.
- Clean vehicle/equipment on exiting conservation estate and DRA worksites.
- If you will be moving on to another property, ensure vehicle/equipment will be clean on entry for the next property.
- Clean vehicle/equipment at the depot ready for the next shift, if time permits.
- Report any biosecurity incidents to the Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP).
- If any aspect of the controls cannot be complied with, contact your SEQT Operations Business Partner for advice.

2.5 Western Power Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) requirements

Western Power manages an Environmentally Sensitive Areas program, which identifies areas across the electricity network that require additional controls when maintaining the network in close proximity to a sensitive environmental issue. This includes, but is not limited to, threatened flora, threatened fauna, threatened ecological communities, wetlands and residents suffering from multiple chemical sensitivities.

ESAs within the existing WP network area are identified on SPIDAWeb and have green signage at entrances and strategic locations. If you have identified that works are to be conducted within an ESA, ensure works are undertaken in accordance with the following.

2.5.1. General Requirements – Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)

Due to biosecurity requirements, access to many ESA should only be during dry soil conditions and such work should be avoided during wet conditions. In the first instance, refer to the ESA site-specific requirements obtained for that particular ESA.

- Strictly follow the site-specific procedures issued by the SEQT Function. If unsure contact environment@westernpower.com.au or call the ESA mobile on 0419 987 954 (office hours).
- Comply with all requirements for clean vehicles, equipment and footwear (i.e. free from soil, plant or animal material).
- Avoid using chemicals that could cause harm to the environment (e.g. herbicides, pesticides).
- If replacing a pole or structure with an ESA sign attached, remove the sign and re-attach to the replacement pole.
- Works involving pole treatment for termites, borers and fungal decay or other treatments approved by the SEQT Function, must be in accordance with the manufacturers' Safety Data Sheets and the site-specific ESA procedure.
- Chemicals or waste must not be placed in any position which could be expected to result in pollution to an ESA. If a spill incident does occur, it must be immediately contained.
- Report any incidents to the WP Incident Hotline 1300 2255 97 (1300 CALL WP).

2.5.2. Planning work

1. Prior to accessing an ESA, site-specific requirements must be included in the works package. These can be obtained by emailing environment@westernpower.com.au with reference to the ESA number and the proposed work. Information is generally provided within 3 working days.
2. Prior to works commencing, Workers who are undertaking work must familiarise themselves with the ESA site-specific requirements and ensure they have the correct approvals and equipment in place to comply with the requirements. If they have not been included in the works package contact environment@westernpower.com.au
3. Where stated in the ESA site-specific requirements, the district Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) officer must be advised at least 5 days prior to commencing by submitting a *Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) form (EDM 34324792)*
4. If botanical supervision is required, a contract botanist will need to be arranged for the work via the Environmental Services Panel. Contractors are to request for botanical services as required via their designated WP representative.
5. Threatened flora must not be taken, damaged or cleared unless licensed to do so by the Minister for Environment in the form of a "Section 40 Authorisation". Applications for Authorisations are made through the DBCA.

6. WP is generally permitted (via an exemption) to clear native vegetation to maintain safe electrical clearances between overhead live conductors and vegetation. Site specific requirements for the ESA may void this exemption. A clearing permit is required for all other purposes by contacting environment@westernpower.com.au.
7. Biosecurity requirements must be implemented to ensure ESA are protected from invasive plant species and diseases.
8. Workers must always, when working near or within an ESA, follow the precautionary measures to ensure that environmental protection is maintained.

2.5.3. Unplanned non-urgent works

Non-urgent unplanned work is to follow the same steps outlined for planned work (emergency works are detailed in the section below).

2.5.4. Leaving an ESA

- Follow special instructions issued by the SEQT function and if applicable, instructions from the DBCA.
- If the ESA is known to contain declared weeds or dieback, clean down vehicles, equipment and footwear to remove all soil and vegetation.

2.6 Conservation estate requirements

Work within a conservation estate and Disease Risk Areas (DRA) needs to be in accordance with the *Western Power and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Communications Protocol (EDM 31555062).*

2.6.1. Planning work

- Work is to be planned to occur under dry soil conditions (generally November to April).
- If work cannot be rescheduled and is planned to occur during wet soil conditions, a hygiene management plan is required to be submitted to DBCA prior and mobile washdown equipment must be utilised.
- All Western Power workers entering DBCA estate must hold a valid Green Card.
- New works, clearing of vegetation outside of the maintenance zone and/or importing any basic raw materials for track maintenance will require approval from DBCA. This can take seven weeks and needs to be done via the SEQT Assessment and Approvals Team environment@westernpower.com.au.
- Notify the local DBCA office of entry into conservation estate or DRA at least 5 working days before entry using the notification form (EDM 34324792). Driving through DBCA managed land and/or undertaking visual inspections only will require a call on the day to the relevant DBCA district office to provide field trip advice.
- To access Disease Risk Areas (DRA), ensure DRA permits have been issued for all vehicles/trailers and retain while onsite – refer to *Western Power and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Communications Protocol (EDM 31555062)*. Plan inspection and clean down locations with DBCA.
- A call on the day to the relevant DBCA district office must be made notifying of all works and movement through DBCA conservation estate to ensure there are no safety issues with the work relating to fire risk.
- WP Workers should monitor vehicle movement bans during the bushfire season.

2.6.2. Prior to entry

- Check the Emergency WA (https://www.emergency.wa.gov.au/) and DBCA websites (https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/fire/prescribed-burning/burns) to ensure there are no active fires near the work site or prescribed burns planned.
- Call the local DBCA office to notify them of the works and where they will be occurring and for how long.

2.6.3. Dry soil conditions

- Check the weather forecast to ensure rain is not forecast for the work site.
- Comply with general requirements access requirements
- When working in a Disease Risk Area (DRA), ensure a DRA permit has been filled out and is on hand during the works.

2.6.4. Wet soil conditions

- Ensure hygiene management plan is in place and locations of wash down points are known
- Ensure mobile wash down equipment is in working condition
- Comply with the management plan conditions

2.6.5. While on property (during works)

- Comply with any conditions given by DBCA on the notification form or any hygiene management plan conditions.
- Use sealed roads and existing and approved access tracks when moving between and within DBCA Estate. No off-track driving.
- Minimise disturbance to vegetation where possible.
- Act as directed by the DBCA Officers if they are on site.

2.7 Swan Canning River Park requirements

A permit has been issued to WP and is valid for asset and vegetation maintenance activities only. See *Swan Canning River park - 5 year permit - expires March 2024 (EDM 48293537).*

1. The Swan Canning River Park is managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). Comply with the above conservation estate requirements section for notification and access procedures.
2. The *Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) form (EDM 34324792)* is to be sent to rivers.planning@dbca.wa.gov.au.
3. Ensure a copy of the permit is available when on site and permit conditions complied with.
4. A close-out report must be provided to the same email within 60 days of work completion with the following information:
    - Dates the works were undertaken.
    - Before and after pictures of the works.
    - Any comments relating to compliance/non-compliance with the permit.

2.8 Western Power construction site requirements

- Anyone requiring access to any work areas must meet specific requirements to work onsite, visit or deliver/pick up items.
- Workers working on WP construction sites must:
  - wear clothing and PPE as described in the *Personal protective equipment (PPE) procedure (EDM 27090942)*
  - have a Basic Network Authority (BNA)
  - ensure risk assessments include any hazards and controls that may arise from the presence of non-authorised persons
  - observe permitting processes. Non-authorised persons required to be in the work area covered by a permit must have an exemption from Network Authorisations.
- Line workers working on the network must have currency of training in Pole Top Rescue (PTR) and Emergency Descent Device (EDD) training.
- Visitors entering a WP construction site must:
  - obtain permission to enter the site from the person in charge
  - complete a site induction
  - read and sign on to the risk assessment
  - always be under the immediate supervision of a person who does hold a BNA (if they are visitors who do not hold a BNA themselves)
  - have a written application that is to be sent to the Network Authorisations Team, stating access required, scope, purpose, conditions, duration and person's qualifications if they are persons with special arrangements (i.e. who have an exemption when within network access or related work areas)
  - wear clothing and PPE appropriate to the task and location, as directed by their supervisor if they are visitors to site.

2.9 Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS)

Construction and maintenance activities that involve excavation and dewatering in moderate to high risk areas of Acid Sulfate Soil (ASS) have the potential to result in significant environmental damage, including fauna and vegetation loss and contamination of groundwater resources. Due to the potential adverse environmental impacts, effective management of activities where ASS may be disturbed is required.

Western Power's principles for managing ASS are based on the following hierarchy:

1. Avoid - no disturbance of potential or actual ASS through excavation and dewatering.
2. Minimise - minimising soil disturbance and dewatering, and reducing the time that ASS are exposed to the atmosphere.
3. Manage - neutralising and monitoring excavated soils and extracted groundwater during construction.

Desktop assessments must be conducted for every construction project at the scoping phase to determine the presence and likelihood of disturbing ASS. The assessment must be conducted in SPIDAWeb via the Environment Filter, using the ASS layers available in the Environment Map.

The desktop assessment must identify whether the project is within an area deemed to be at high risk of containing ASS. Assessment of construction activities (e.g. excavation, drilling, dewatering) and construction methodology should be completed to support the decision of whether intrusive assessment and/or management is required. A project specific Acid Sulfate Soil Management Plan, including Dewatering Management Plan where applicable, may be required when activities will disturb ASS.

The plan should be prepared in accordance with the *Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Treatment and management of soil and water in acid sulfate soil landscapes guideline (June 2015).* Where required, the management plan must be written by the construction contractor outlining soil and groundwater management and monitoring for the works.

2.9.1. Acid Sulfate Soils – intrusive assessments

Subject to results of the desktop assessment, an intrusive assessment may be required. Acid Sulfate Soil investigations must be conducted in accordance with the *Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Identification and investigation of acid sulfate soils and acidic landscapes guideline (June 2015)*. Intrusive assessments shall be organised by the relevant delivery channel through the relevant Preferred Vendor panel.

2.9.2. Remediation of acid sulfate soils disturbed area

Remediation works may be required as a result of disturbance to areas of Acid Sulfate Soils, resulting in concentrations of contaminants in soils, sediments and/or waters that are above background concentrations and present, or have the potential to present, a risk of harm to human health, the environment or any environmental value. The disturbed area may also require reporting to DWER under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*.

2.10 Contaminated soil

Contaminated soil can present safety, health and environmental risks and may require additional controls for handling, storage and disposal. Some WP and third-party properties that are known to be contaminated are registered in the SPIDAWeb Contaminated Sites layers. Where site-specific management controls have been developed they must be reviewed and implemented prior to undertaking work. If unexpected contamination is encountered, work must stop, a risk assessment must be undertaken and, if necessary, seek specialist advice via environment@westernpower.com.au.

Contaminated soil may be identified by the following:

- Dark or discoloured soil.
- Unusual odour (especially from hydrocarbons).
- Asbestos fragments or buried waste.
- A sheen or film on free water.

2.11 Dewatering

Dewatering of ground water from soils may be required during construction works or during the disposal of excess surface water from pits due to flooding.

Prior to any dewatering activities commencing, a dewatering assessment must be completed to identify and address the following:

- If excavations will be greater than one metre deep, benching and/or battering for safe slopes have been signed off by a civil or geotechnical engineer.
- The presence, and likelihood of, disturbing Acid Sulphate Soils or a contaminated site has been determined, and an approved management plan has been issued if required.
- Identification of any Aboriginal heritage issues.
- Identification of Public Drinking Water Source Areas.
- Impact of water discharged on native vegetation.
- Construction project specific requirements (e.g. if a dewatering management plan is required, conditions of a licence or approval)
- Discharge method (onsite, offsite or via drain) and approval from regulatory agencies, water treatment facility or landowner (see below for more information on discharge).
- Communication with residents, landowners or businesses likely to be affected by dewatering activities.
- Where possible, groundwater quality assessment (groundwater sample taken and analysed at a laboratory) to ensure appropriate controls are in place.
- WP is exempt from requiring a 5C licence under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* for any proposed dewatering due to the rights conferred under Section 49 of the *Energy Operators (Powers) Act 1979* (refer *Legal advice - dewatering (EDM 23332444)).* However, permission to discharge waste water is still required from affected landowner or relevant regulatory agency (e.g. *Water Corporation; Local Government Authority; Department of Water and Environment Regulation).*
- Dewatering must be monitored to ensure that the following does not occur during discharge:
  - local flooding
  - erosion
  - pollution (e.g. discharge of contaminated water)
  - offsite impact (i.e. area outside the designated work area)
  - water entering drains or water bodies (e.g. wetland, creek, river) without approval
  - discharge onto any native vegetation
  - sediment build-up in drains or water bodies
  - discharge outside the water quality criteria as detailed in that specific project's dewatering management plan (where applicable).

  If any of the above listed conditions occur, a Stop Work Authority must be initiated and the event must be immediately reported to SEQT via the WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP).
- Water to be discharged, may be disposed of in several ways. The three recommended options for discharge (described in further detail below) include:
  - onsite infiltration (preferred option)
  - discharge into drains
  - offsite disposal.

2.11.1. Dewatering - onsite infiltration (preferred option)

This method process involves discharging water in the vicinity of the work area where water can infiltrate in the surrounding soils after treatment and monitoring. The following must be considered:

- approval from the property owner
- infiltration rates are sufficient to prevent flooding
- site contours (if slope is present onsite, ensure controls are in place, e.g. build a bund or barrier)
- sediment controls are in place (e.g. geotextile barriers installed near drains, roads, pathways)
- any other aspects that can cause an incident (see *Dewatering management during construction* below).

2.11.2. Dewatering - discharge into drains

Where the water is proposed to be discharged into a drain, written approval is required from the relevant regulatory body or agency before starting works (see *Table 1 - Dewatering via drains - regulatory body or agency approval requirements*). Be aware that:

- a minimum of one month must be allowed to obtain the approval
- baseline groundwater data and a treatment strategy is likely to be required as part of approval process
- discharge into water bodies (e.g. wetland, creek, and river) is not supported as the approval process is extensive and requires post-construction monitoring.

Table 1: Dewatering via drains – regulatory body or agency approval requirements

Discharge point	Regulatory body or agency
Stormwater	Water Corporation or designated water service provider
Local drain	Local Government Authority
Sewer	Water Corporation

2.11.3. Dewatering - offsite disposal

Where extracted water is required to be disposed of offsite, approval from a licensed treatment facility must be obtained before works commence to ensure correct disposal. Extracted water must be tanked offsite and disposed of at a licensed treatment facility as soon as possible.

Re-use of extracted water (e.g. dust suppression) is possible. However, extensive groundwater analysis must be done beforehand to ensure that the water quality is acceptable and does not present a risk to human health or the environment.

2.11.4. Dewatering management during construction

Dewatering discharge must be managed in accordance with the *Water Quality Protection Note 13 Dewatering of soils at construction sites (November 2012).* If a Dewatering Management Plan is required, any conditions must be complied with before starting the works. The plan must also be retained onsite and communicated to Workers.

2.11.5. Post-dewatering groundwater quality monitoring program

Monitoring of groundwater quality is required if the duration of dewatering is greater than four weeks and/or at a rate greater than five litres per second. Monitoring must be conducted in accordance with

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Treatment and management of soil and water in acid sulfate soil landscapes guideline (June 2015).

2.11.6. Emergency dewatering

In the event that there is a need for emergency dewatering, do not discharge into drains or surface water without the appropriate approval form SEQT and regulatory body or agency as applicable. If emergency dewatering is required:

- initiate a Stop Work Authority
- call the WP Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP) and provide details
- obtain advice from SEQT.

2.12 Aboriginal heritage

Works must be planned and conducted to avoid disturbance of Aboriginal Heritage Sites in accordance with the *Environmental, planning and heritage assessment procedure (EDM 43022113).* When undertaking work:

- if skeletal remains, cultural objects or objects (not skeletal, such as stone tools or culturally scarred trees, cultural artefacts) are found during earth works that are suspected of being of Aboriginal origin, stop work immediately, barricade the area and report to the Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597.
- (in some circumstances) permission must be obtained to photograph Aboriginal Heritage Sites and material. Seek advice before undertaking this activity.
- if cultural material or objects are discovered, contact the WP project manager to arrange a Heritage Advisor from the environmental contract services panel
- the Heritage Advisor will inspect the material and determine whether the material is cultural and constitutes a newly discovered heritage site
- for skeletal material contact the WP project manager to arrange a Heritage Advisor from the environmental contract services panel. Skeletal material is to be inspected to determine if it is animal or human. This should be completed by the Heritage Advisor. If the bones are determined to be human in origin, the WA Police must be contacted along with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
- only resume work once relevant heritage process and or approvals have been completed.

2.13 Unexploded ordnance

If unexploded ordnance including small arms ammunition (blank or live) and explosive ordnance waste (e.g. artillery shells, mortar bombs, flares, TNT, gelignite and grenades) is found, then do the following:

1. Stop work immediately.
2. Do not touch or further disturb the item.
3. If possible, place a marker near the item (but at a safe distance) so that it can be located later.
4. If safe to do so, take a digital photograph.
5. Call the Western Power Incident Hotline on 1300 225 597 (1300 CALL WP).
6. Notify the Site Coordinator and provide the following details:
   - location
   - description of the shape, colour, material, approximate dimensions and any markings on the item.
7. The Site Coordinator in charge must:
   - call the police using the 000-emergency telephone number
   - arrange for someone to stay onsite until the relevant authority arrives
   - notify the Formal Leader

- ensure work does not recommence within the exclusion area until it has been dealt with by police or defence personnel.

2.14 Western Power easements

Registered easements are required by the *Energy Operators (Powers) Act 1979* to be obtained by WP on freehold land where network infrastructure is energised at a voltage of 200kV and over. WP has also historically secured easements on voltages below 200kV where warranted and agreed to by the landowner.

Easement conditions set out WP and the landholder's respective rights and obligations regarding access and use of the land. In the event of any conflict or discrepancy between the easement conditions and the land access requirements outlined in this instruction, the easement conditions will take precedence.

Where an easement is registered, the rights and obligations of both parties should be reviewed during job planning, provided to the works crew and discussed with the landowner prior to access. A copy of the registered easement can be obtained by contacting the property conveyancing officer, conveyancing@westernpower.com.au, providing the property address and work order/job number.

2.15 Other relevant site access considerations

The following access considerations should be addressed during the design, scoping and planning phases, documented, communicated and provided in the work package.

2.15.1. Local and Main Roads WA road reserves

Prior to any works being undertaken on, above, below or within any road reserve the local government authority or Main Roads WA (MRWA) should be notified in accordance with the *Environmental, planning and heritage approvals work instruction (EDM 43027773)*.

2.15.2. Rail reserves

Prior to any work being undertaken on, above, below or within any rail reserve, appropriate approvals and permits must be obtained in accordance with the *Environmental, planning and heritage approvals work instruction (EDM 43027773).*

If work is to be carried out in the Avon Valley Reserve, a controlled access key may be required to unlock and relock gates to the rail reserve. This will be determined when making the application for track access and should be included in the job pack.

Works being undertaken within a railway reserve or within three metres from the nearest running line and under a Track Access Permit, require a supervisor or flag attendant. WP must have staff appropriately trained for this or use a recognised qualified contractor.

Authorised work three to five metres away from the railway track does not require a Track Access Permit. Use a Safety Observer when working with large machinery that is capable of protruding within the three metre zone with no temporary barriers or fencing.

2.15.3. Pipeline corridors

Refer to *Working near gas mains and petrol stations work instruction (EDM 41854870)* for works conducted within pipeline corridors. For pipeline corridor access, see *Environmental, planning and heritage approvals work instruction (EDM 43027773).* Work considered hazardous over or near a pipeline corridor include:

- Digging
- Drilling – horizontal and vertical
- Trenching

- Transport of heavy loads.

2.15.4. Water Corporation

- A Water Corporation Induction must be valid prior to accessing any Water Corporation site or desalination plants.
- The Water Corporation induction is valid for two years. The induction and relevant FAQs are available at watercorpinduction.com.au and limited keys have been issued to inducted workers.
- For emergency access to Water Corporation sites prior to work contact PropertyandFleet@WesternPower.com.au
- Kwinana and Binningup Desalination plants are separately owned entities and have their own site-specific induction processes. All visitors must report to the site office on arrival and attend a site induction before being allowed inside the plant. For after-hours visits, the following numbers must be called before arrival:
  - **Kwinana Control room** (all hours) (08) 9410 5201

    Secondary number (after hours only) 0434 317 202
  - **Binningup Control room** (all hours) (08) 9720 0754

    Backup emergency number (electrical planner) 0487 970 033

2.15.5. Poles in paddock

'Poles in Paddock' is a layer in SPIDAWeb which provides property owner information. Property owners with WP infrastructure on their property, usually a section of overhead line, are invited to provide information relating to entry onto their property as well as a preferred contact number. This allows WP Workers to contact them prior to undertaking the works and discuss any restrictions relating to entry onto the property.

If a call is received from a property owner relating to WP infrastructure (i.e. a section of line) on their property, the caller is to be asked whether they have previously provided 'Poles in Paddock' information for that property or any other properties they own on which WP infrastructure is located. If they have not provided information previously, they should be invited to do so. This can be done by:

- Referring them to the Poles in Paddock page on Western Power's website:
  - Inputting their information into the 'Poles in Paddock' form on the WP website available at: www.westernpower.com.au/polesinpaddock
-
- Recording and emailing their details and any access requirements to poles.in.paddock@westernpower.com.au (please ensure you provide either the pole pick ID, pole number, NMI or meter number)
- Sending a hard-copy of the 'Poles in Paddock' form to the property owner to complete and return (forms can be found in the Customer Call Centre stationary room)

  Note: 'Poles in Paddock' information received via the online form is updated in SPIDAweb on a fortnightly basis (every second Friday). 'Poles in Paddock' information emailed directly to *poles.in.paddock@westernpower.com.au* is updated on a weekly basis (Friday).
- Standard 'Poles in Paddock' requirements for entry onto private property include:
  - Notify landowner/representative two weeks prior to entry.
  - Call owner 24 hours prior to entry.
  - Beware of livestock.

- Leave all gates as found.
- Check all equipment for weeds/seeds and contaminants.
- Minimise detriment to crops.

2.15.6. Land access escalation process

Where WP Workers require specialised land access expertise due to refusal of access by a private property owner they are to complete a *Land Access Escalations template (EDM 47537946)* and send to the Land Access Specialist via communityenquiries@westernpower.com.au Attn: Land Access Specialist.

On receipt the Land Access Specialist will undertake the following:

1. Review escalation information provided by the escalation requestor (Via the completed *Land Access Escalations template (EDM 47537946)*).
2. Familiarise themselves with the works, including assets to be accessed, access path, timeframe of works.
3. Where required, the Land Access Specialist will request additional information from escalation requestor if required.
4. Review CMS information for the property/landowner/representative.
5. Familiarise themselves with the property/assets/roads/features/access points via SPIDAWeb.
6. Understand the layout of property and how/where access will be gained by WP Workers.

Once reviewed the Land Access Specialist will:

1. Contact the landowner/representative by phone to discuss the works and concerns raised.
2. If resolved, the escalation requestor will be advised of any agreement, commitments or required actions for accessing the property and confirm that the works can proceed.
3. If unresolved, the escalation requestor will be advised to either reschedule the works to an agreed date or issue a Notice of Entry (NoE) and proceed with the works (refer to the *Environmental and Land Access Approvals Work Instruction (EDM 43027773)* for information on how to prepare a Notice of Entry).

2.15.7. Crop and damage compensation

Planned work within crops should occur after the harvest and not during the growing season (late July-December). Where work is undertaken prior to cropping WP can offer compensation for crop loss based upon the damage to the crop by the works. Often accessing paddocks will also result in wheel rut damage to the paddock and will require reinstatement works as well.

The following steps must be undertaken where a private property owner requests compensation for crop loss or associated damage to property from the WP works:

1. The Project Manager/Crew Lead reviews and completes the *Crop loss/damage claim form (EDM 33327967*with details of the work order and authorising officer. (Note that the crop loss claim or reinstatement works completed by the landowner will be invoiced as a “Non Order Invoice” and will need to appropriate Delegated Financial Authority to authorise the payment).
2. The Accounts team will process the claim and the authorising officer will receive an Ellipse approval email. On approval, the landowner/representative will receive payment of funds on the next automatic payment cycle.

If required, the Stakeholder and Communications Function, Land Access Specialist can assist with this process. Please submit a request for assistance to the Community Enquiries inbox: communityenquiries@westernpower.com.au.

2.16 Land access requirements for emergency situations

Emergency works are defined as works that are immediately necessary to rectify an imminent or actual fault/hazard that has the potential to cause harm or injury to a person, livestock or damage to property or to the network.

Before accessing the site, every effort must be made to contact the landowner or their representative. However, the safety of people, prevention of damage to property and integrity of the network must take precedence.

- Should access be impeded or refused during an emergency situation, then promptly contact your Formal Leader and incident hotline to report the land access issue.
- Complete the works necessary to mitigate the emergency while minimising any impact/damage to the site and/or the environment.

After the emergency work has been completed, the site owner or their representative should be contacted as soon as practical to advise of the works completed and any property damages that have occurred, along with any information on repair estimates.

2.16.1. Accessing conservation estate during a fault/emergency under wet soil conditions

If the emergency works are in a conservation estate – attempt to contact the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) before entry. Where this is not possible, contact DBCA as soon as practical after the work has been completed. Under fault or emergency conditions, access to conservation estate may be necessary in wet soil conditions. Adhere to the following procedures where possible:

- Minimise the number of vehicles entering the area to the minimum number required to achieve these works.
- Equip vehicles with trailer water carts.
- Wash down vehicles, machinery and footwear prior to entry. Ensure that effluent flows back towards the valley/depression/low point.
- Ensure vehicles are washed before leaving every valley/depression/low point (before driving over any ridge).
- Ensure vehicles are clean upon entry to the area.
- Avoid driving through puddles where possible.
- Where not possible, drive through puddles very slowly to prevent mud flicking up from the wheels.
- Adhere to existing tracks.
- Ensure vehicles are clean before exiting the area.
- Provide notification to the local DBCA office and to SEQT via email at environment@westernpower.com.au as soon as possible after the event.

2.16.2. Accessing an ESA during an emergency situation

- For works that are unplanned but are absolutely necessary to:
  - rectify a fault or an imminent fault that may cause damage to the network
  - eliminate an imminent harm to a person or the environment
  - connect vulnerable or critical customers

conduct the works and/or make the area safe and notify SEQT Function via the on-call SEQT Operations Business Partner.

- If the SEQT Function is not contactable on the above details (e.g. due to the job having to be responded to immediately out of hours), ensure the SEQT Function are contacted within 10 working days of the job being completed by emailing environment@westernpower.com.au.
- All effort must be made to minimise vegetation clearing by keeping to formed roads or tracks, avoiding disturbance to fauna habitats, or avoiding the use of pesticides or chemicals in these areas.
- Notify SEQT via environment@westernpower.com.au as soon as practicable on completion of works, so that any ESA site information can be updated, DBCA can be notified, and retrospective permits obtained (if applicable).

2.16.3. Accessing a rail reserve during an emergency situation

For emergencies and life-threatening situations, call the appropriate rail authority from the table below.

Rail operator	General enquiries	Emergency
Arc Infrastructure	(08) 9212 2800	1300 987 246
Public Transport Authority	(08) 9326 2000	(08) 9220 9999
Pemberton Tramway Company	(08) 9776 1322 or (08) 9776 1016	0427 770 051 & 0427 760 518
Hotham Valley Railway	(08) 6278 1114	0427 770 051
Golden Mile Loop Line Railway	0418 915 688 0407 387 883 0400 196 997	0418 194 703

2.17 Reporting land access incidents

Contact the WP Incident Hotline on 1300 2255 97 (1300 CALL WP) if:

- clearing occurs without a clearing permit or outside of the designated area
- clearing does not follow a WP SHE Management Plan or agreed environmental conditions
- clearing occurs outside of the maintenance corridor or not in accordance with either ESA or biosecurity requirements
- fauna deterrents such as bird diverters or pole guards are perished or damaged
- if any fauna injury or fatality occurs during a WP activity
- a landowner has been aggressive or threatening towards a WP Worker
- a landowner has refused access to the property and the work cannot be postponed to a date that is suitable to the landowner

3. References

- *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*
- *Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Identification and investigation of acid sulfate soils and acidic landscapes guideline (June 2015)*
- *Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Treatment and management of soil and water in acid sulfate soil landscapes guideline (June 2015)*
- *Energy Operators (Powers) Act 1979*
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*

- *Water Quality Protection Note 13 Dewatering of soils at construction sites (November 2012)*

4. Related documents

Document title	EDM reference
Crop loss/damage claim form	33327967
Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) form	34324792
Electrical System Safety Rules (ESSR) 2016	41392645
Environmental, planning and heritage approvals work instruction	43027773
Environment and land access guideline for planning inspection and maintenance work guideline	33612609
Environment and land access in operations work instruction consultation register	43388528
Environmental, planning and heritage assessment procedure	43022113
Fire Precautions work instruction	43657515
Land Access Escalations template	47537946
Land access in design, planning and execution work instruction	46814072
Legal advice - dewatering	23332444
Personal protective equipment (PPE) procedure	27090942
SEQT BP and IMS Key Contacts	47666277
Swan Canning River park - 5 year permit - expires March 2024	48293537
Vegetation and fauna management procedure	43625014
Vehicle environmental inspection register	56771439
Western Power and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Communications Protocol	31555062
Working near gas mains and petrol stations work instruction	41854870

5. Content owner

Full name	Role title	Business unit
James Widenbar	Environmental, Safety and Planning Assessment Team Leader	SEQT

6. Content approver

Full name	Role title	Business unit
Graham Downe	Head of Safety, Environment, Quality and Training	SEQT

7. Approval history

Version	Approver full name and role title	Date of approval	Notes
1	Acting Head of SEQT	26/09/2017	First issue
2	Acting Head of SEQT	03/05/2019	Included Land Access, ESA and Biosecurity instructions and aligned to organisational changes
3	Graham Downe, Head of SEQT	22/10/2021	Update to include Guardian permit system, Perth Hills key requirements, new DBCA notification period, land access escalation form. Information taken out of the Excavation and trenching procedure has been put back into this document.

Vehicle and equipment environmental inspection register

Stop, Check, and Record – Every Time

Carriers such as, but not limited to, vehicles, machinery, equipment and footwear, have the potential to spread dieback and weeds. To avoid the spread of dieback and weeds, carriers must be inspected and clean of all soil, mud, slurry and plant material (weeds/seeds). Taking a dirty carrier into project area may constitute a breach of legislation, permits and/or licences conditions and may incur penalties and enforcement action.

The purpose of this register is to:

- Maintain an audit trail of hygiene inspections.
- Minimise the risk of spreading dieback and weeds; and
- Ensuring compliance with Clean On Entry (CoE) and Clean On Exit signs and protocols.

Western Power's hygiene standard is for all vehicles and equipment to be clean of soil and vegetative material (including seeds) prior to entering and exiting the project/work site.

Section 1: Vehicle/Plant Details

Vehicle Rego/Plant ID	
Vehicle/Equipment Type	

Section 2: Hygiene Inspection

Location/CoE Point *(use Site Name, Substation Name, CoE point or nearest pole or tower number)*	**Date/Time**	**Entry or Exit** *(Every entry should have a corresponding exit record)*	**For each area of the vehicle, please identify the inspection method used from the following (I) Inspection, (B) Brush/Blow or (W) Wash down**					**Initial**
			Inside *(cab interior, mats, seats, tray, between cab and tray, etc)*	**Outside** *(panels, bumper, running boards, grill etc)*	**Underneath** *(suspension, belly plate, spare tyre, chassis etc)*	**Wheels** *(tyre tread, inside wheel, arches, behind protection plates, etc)*	**Equipment** *(bucket, blade, arms, forks, rippers, etc)*	
E.g. Merredin Substation 132/66	*14:30 25/11/2024*	*Entry*	*I*	*I*	*I*	*I*	*I*	*AB*
E.g. Merredin Substation 132/66	*16:30 25/11/2024*	*Exit*	*B/W*	*W*	*W*	*W*	*W*	*AB*

Section 3: Sign off

Inspected by		**Position**		**Signature**	

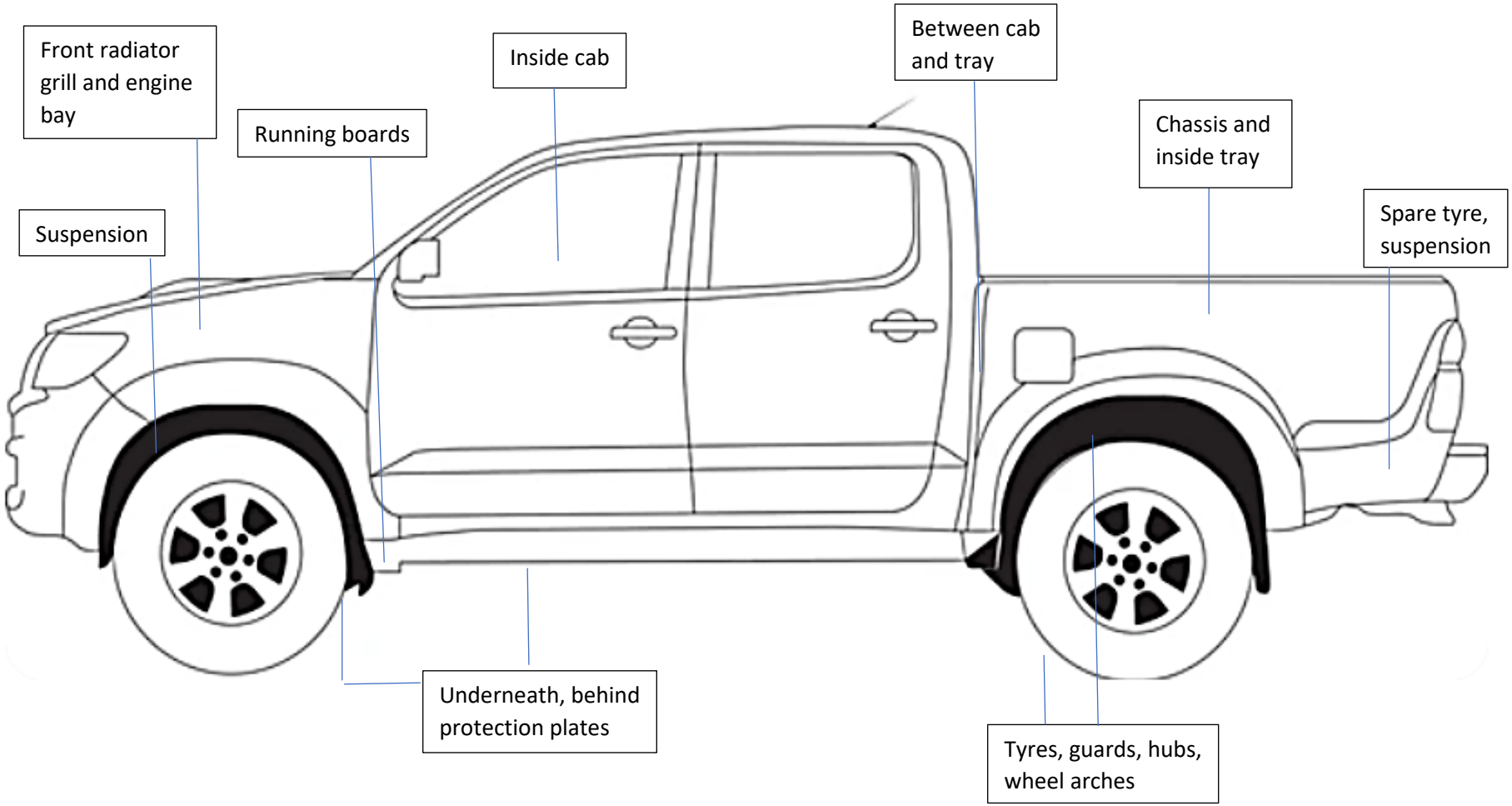

Figure 1: Key Inspection Points on Vehicle

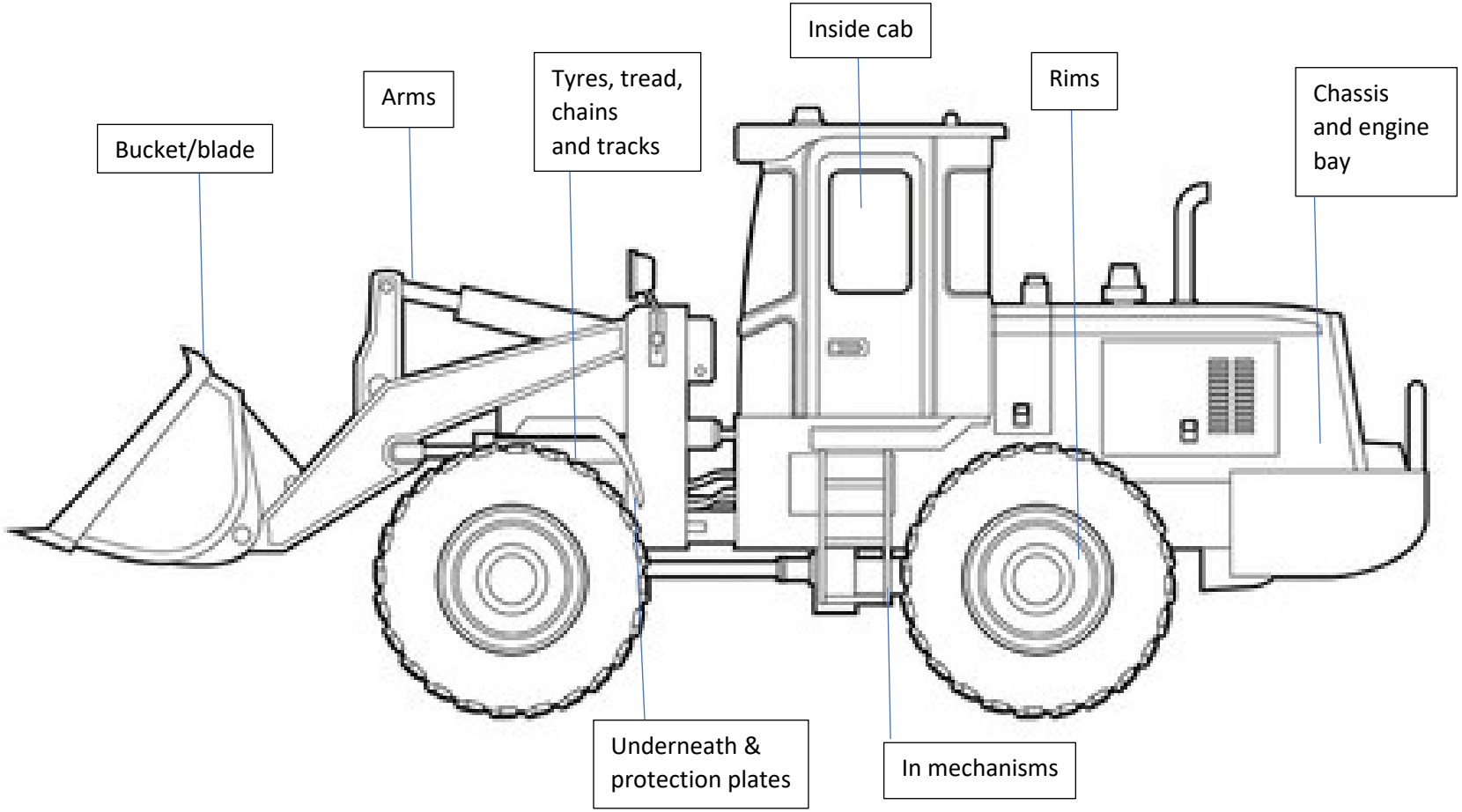

Figure 2: Key Inspection Points on Machinery

Fire precautions

This work instruction outlines the minimum fire precaution controls that must be in place when travelling or undertaking activities that utilise an open flame or could cause sparks, heat, or fire; and outlines the additional controls that must be in place for undertaking Work during a Total Fire Ban (TFB).

1. Parameters

Western Power supports the application of the Stop Work Authority if it is not deemed safe to continue with work, or the required controls cannot be implemented.

Section *2.2 - Fire precautions* outlines the minimum fire precaution controls for all general Work including the use of vehicles.

Section *2.3 - Conducting Work during a Total Fire Ban and Harvest/Total Vehicle Movement Ban* outlines any controls additional to section *2.2 - Fire precautions* for undertaking Work during a Total Fire Ban (TFB) or a Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban.

2. Instructions

2.1 Risk assessment

All Work must be preceded by a risk assessment. This includes determining if the Work task and the immediate environment could cause a fire, and what controls will be implemented. Tasks that present an increased risk of causing a fire include, but are not limited to:

off-road vehicle use, where travel is required outside of a bitumen or sealed road (this includes parking on an unsealed verge)

use of petrol driven tools and equipment including generators

welding and the use of gas, or use of grinding or spark producing tools and equipment

transmission and distribution switching activities

low voltage (LV) disconnection or reconnection of customer supplies

maintenance or repair to poles, wires or substation equipment

removal of vegetation contacting overhead powerlines.

When there is a fire risk, but not a declared TFB, consider:

extra precautions that exceed the minimum shown in the task Workplace Risk Assessment Plan (WRAP)

utilising the controls in the *Total Fire Ban Workplace Risk Assessment Plan (WRAP)*.

When working in bush-fire risk areas, team members must discuss and decide on exit routes to escape the worksite in event of an approaching bushfire. Maintain awareness of changing conditions during the progress of the task.

When a TFB is in place, a *Total Fire Ban Workplace Risk Assessment Plan (WRAP)* must be used in addition to the Work task WRAP. The TFB WRAP lists controls that must be in place before, during and after performing a Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) Prescribed Activity (i.e., Off-road activity or Hot work), Switching, or working under a Harvest and Total Vehicle Movement Ban.

2.2 Fire precautions

When a TFB is not declared, any fire-related risks must be recorded on the relevant risk assessment for the work being performed.

2.2.1. Minimum requirements

When a TFB is not declared but a task has the potential to cause a fire, the following minimum fire prevention controls must be applied:

A fire extinguisher suitable for the class of fire that could be started is required to be at the place where the task is being performed.

Hot work that has the potential to cause a fire must not be performed in areas that contain flammable materials unless proper precautions and control measures are implemented, such as:

- an instructed person, armed with a fire extinguisher suitable for the class of fire that could be started must be in attendance
- an area with a radius of 5m around the worksite that is free from flammable material is maintained
- for outdoor work, the surrounding area to a radius of 5m is wet down to reduce the risk of spark ignition. Wetting down requires extra water. Water allocated for fire suppression must not be used for wetting down.
- on completion of the task, the area is thoroughly inspected for any signs of combustion.

When operating any switchgear within a substation confirm the availability of, and access to appropriate fire extinguishers.

When disconnecting and reconnecting customers from energised overhead or underground LV network, first ensure a 'no-load' situation by switching the affected customers main switches off.

If the fire risk conditions at the site are unknown or are expected to change, consider taking additional resources to enable a higher level of fire suppression.

Any fire occurring at the worksite, whether extinguished or not, must be reported to the Western Power Incident Hotline (1300 225 597), and immediately via 000 if the fire cannot be controlled and/or supressed.

2.2.2. Automatic fire suppression systems

For substations (e.g., Milligan St, Hay St) that have automatic fire suppression systems installed, refer to:

- the *Zone Substation Access Restrictions - Specific Conditions*.
- Table 1 for 'Activities That May Affect/Trigger the Fire System Sensors'.
- Additional information in *Hay, Milligan and Cook street substations – Additional work planning requirements, due to installation of multiple fire protection systems*

When planning work at Hay or Milligan St substations refer to *Table 1.* If any of the activities listed will be performed, the fire system isolations must be completed before work begins and restored after work is finished each day.

Isolation for Emergency/Faults – Contact Facilities Management Hotline

- During Normal Business Hours: 1800 150 430
- After Hours (4:30pm – 7:30am): 08 9326 4503

Isolation for Planned Works – Email facilities.management@westernpower.com.au with contact details, scope of work, duration of works and work order number. Bookings must be made as far in advance to the work commencing as possible.

Network Operations Control Centre (9427 7014) must be notified before performing any fire system alarm isolations.

It must be confirmed upon entry that the fire suppression systems for the relevant work areas are isolated. The isolated sections must be recorded on the risk assessment before proceeding with any maintenance or construction work commences.

If the scope of work changes and now includes any activities listed within table 2, "Stop Work", re-assess and arrange to have the fire systems isolated accordingly.

An emergency evacuation plan in case of accidental activation of the automatic fire suppression system must be discussed with the entire work team and recorded on the risk assessment.

Precautions must be taken to ensure that:

- fire alarms are not accidentally set off
- suitable portable fire extinguishers are available near to the work if required (see relevant points in section *2.2.1 Minimum requirements*).

Network Operations will receive alarms if the switch room doors at Hay and Milligan Street remain open for longer than 10 Minutes. When the doors are required to be propped open for any reason, Network Operations must be notified, and the fire suppression system isolated for that period.

Table 1: Activities That May Affect/Trigger the Fire System Sensors – Hay and Milligan St

Activities that could trigger fire system sensors		
Running vehicle engine in the main hall.	Cutting with power saws	Drilling
Using quantities of solvent/chemicals	Welding	Braising
Use of compressed air/gas	Soldering	Tinning
Use of generators	Heat shrinking	Sanding
Use of petrol/diesel EWPs in main hall	Steam Cleaning	Grinding
Other activity creating heat /vapour	Sweeping or Dusting	Naked Flame
Toasting food	Heating or cooking food	Heating Liquids (water)

2.2.3. Vehicles and Off-road Driving

Western Power fleet vehicles are supplied with a 1kg dry powder fire extinguisher as part of the vehicle's emergency kit.

Vehicles which are primarily used for operational work (e.g., construction and/or maintenance of the network) should carry two Approved Fire Extinguishers for deployment at worksites as required.

Drivers of light vehicles not used for operational work (e.g., Scopers, assessors and visitors to site) that are required to travel in a fire risk area must assess the risks and: w

ensure that the vehicle is suitable for the conditions of usage.

Before travelling on unsealed roads with vegetation present (see *Figure 1: Unsealed road (high risk)* and *Figure 2: Unsealed road (low risk)*, or before leaving any road:

check the vehicle's exhaust system to ensure that it is in good condition (i.e., free from any visible damage or defect)

check that that there is no combustible material caught under the vehicle

ensure that the exhaust system will not come into contact with combustible material

For diesel vehicles fitted with manual regeneration for the diesel particulate diffuser (DPD) or diesel particulate filter (DPF), refer to the vehicle's operating manual on how and when to perform regeneration. Ensure that regeneration is performed before proceeding off-road.

Figure 1: Unsealed road (high risk)

Figure 2: Unsealed road (low risk)

2.3 Conducting Work during a Total Fire Ban and Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban

When a TFB is declared, this section must be applied in addition to sections *2.1 - Risk assessment* and *2.2 - Fire precautions* in this work instruction.

Prescribed activities outlined in sections *2.3.5 - Off-road Activity*, and *2.3.7 - Hot Work*, in this work instruction can only be carried out on a TFB day subject to compliance with the listed controls.

A TFB exemption is required from DFES for the Work activity as described in section *2.3.6 - Switching* that has the potential to cause a fire, but is not identified in the regulations as a prescribed activity.

Deviation from the following sections is not permitted as these are bound in legislation.

2.3.1. Fire Danger Rating (FDR) and Total Fire Ban (TFB)

Information on fire and weather warnings can be obtained from resources listed in *Appendix A – Fire and weather information*.

A TFB is usually declared the evening before it is to take effect. A TFB may also be declared at any time during the day, so it is important to check fire and weather warnings regularly.

If the FDR is rated Catastrophic, planned work must be cancelled.

For Urgent works, all prescribed conditions, including notification must be complied with. The *Total Fire Ban Workplace Risk Assessment Plan (WRAP)* checklist must be used. See *Table 2.*

Table 2: Fire Behaviour Index, Fire Danger Rating and Total Fire Ban

FBI	FDR	TFB	Planned and unplanned work	Urgent Works
> 100	Catastrophic	Automatic	No	Yes - See note*
50 - 99	Extreme	Probable	Yes	Yes
24 – 49	High	Possible	Yes	Yes
12 – 23	Moderate	Possible	Yes	Yes
6 - 11	No rating	Unlikely	Yes	Yes
0 - 5	No rating	Unlikely	Yes	Yes

*Note: Definition provided by DFES: ***Urgent Work*** *means repairs or maintenance necessary for the continued provision or restoration of the electricity (essential) service, carried out by an essential service provider.*

2.3.2. Total Fire Ban Workplace Risk Assessment Plan (WRAP)

When a TFB is declared, the *Total Fire Ban Workplace Risk Assessment Plan (WRAP)* must be used to confirm all controls listed in the sections below are in place prior to commencing Work:

2.3.3 - Notification Requirements

2.3.5 - Off-road Activity

2.3.6 - Switching

2.3.7 - Hot Work

2.3.8 - Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban

When a TFB is not declared, refer to Section *2.2 - Fire Precautions* in this work instruction. However, during fire weather (FBI ≥ 50):

it is advised to apply and follow the *Total Fire Ban Workplace Risk Assessment Plan (WRAP) (EDM 43700599)*

monitor the fire and weather warning information updates for a potential TFB declaration (see *Appendix A – Fire and weather information*)

continually consider the risks associated with Off-road Activity, Switching Activities and Hot Work, as local conditions could deteriorate

consider having additional fire extinguishers at the worksite.

Where applicable, controls in the TFB WRAP are in addition to Section *2.2 Fire precautions* in this work instruction.

2.3.3. Notification requirements

It is a requirement to notify DFES and the relevant local government authority between 24 hours and 30 minutes prior to commencing any Off-road Activity, Switching Activity or Hot Work. This can be done using the *On-line TFB Activity Notification AFDRS* form.

Access the form:

Pg. 1 - Enter all the required fields:

ABN: 18540492861

Company Name and Trading Name: Electricity Network Corporation and Western Power

Business/Industry Type:

- Select Power Water and Gas Supply

Pg. 2- Continue completing the form:

Postal Address and Head Office Address: 363 Wellington Street, Perth, 6000, WA

Exemption details:

- If switching, select 'Yes'
- Select 'No' if performing Off-Road Activities or Hot Works only.

Pg. 3 - Details of Exemption for 'Yes' selection above

Exemption Details

- Enter details 'Exemption 24-088942
- Click the checkbox for 'Power Restoration Activities'

Work/Activity Details

- Complete details as requested
- Description of activity e.g., "Fault finding and power restoration in the Jarrahdale area"

Excepted Activity to be Undertaken on the TFB day

- Select the applicable *Excepted Activity(s),* and/or *Working under exemption* if applicable.

The confirmation of submission NOT number must be saved or noted and must be available at the worksite (See Appendix C).

Where a crew (e.g. Network Response) is called to a fault but the crew does not have internet access, the depot must complete and submit the *On-line TFB Activity Notification AFDRS* form on the response crew's behalf. The NOT number must be forwarded to the crew. DFES does not provide a call-in facility for notification purposes.

If the Off-road Activity, Switching Activity or Hot Work is within 3km of land managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Parks and Wildlife Service, the respective local District or Regional Duty Officer from Parks and Wildlife must also be notified between 24 hours and 30 minutes prior to the activity commencing (see *Appendix B - DBCA Parks and Wildlife contact details*). DBCA email details are provided in a linked PDF document within the DFES Online notification form.

The local landowner on whose property the Work will take place must be contacted (if possible) before commencing Work in accordance with the *Environment and Land Access in Operations work instruction*.

Any fire occurring at the worksite, whether extinguished or not, must be reported:

immediately via 000 if the fire cannot be controlled and/or supressed

to DFES Communications Centre on 9395 9210

to the Western Power Incident Hotline (1300 225 597).

2.3.4. Approved Firefighting vehicle and fire extinguisher requirements

DFES approved firefighting vehicle

Has one or more water storage tanks mounted on it and is equipped with at least 20m of 19mm diameter fire hose fitted with an adjustable nozzle capable of projecting a 6m jet of water and a pump capable of delivering a minimum of 120l/m of water at 700kPa through the hose.

Has water capacity requirements for Hot Works are shown in *Table 3 - Firefighting unit capacity requirements* (see section *2.3.7 - Hot Work*) in this work instruction.

Must be kept close to the Hot Work.

Must be capable of traversing the site (i.e., firefighting trailers must not be unhitched and left on the side of the worksite).

The crew must be familiarised with the operation of the firefighting trailer. See Awareness training and competency below.

The crew should have the following *Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)* to be used when fighting a fire:

- helmet with face shield
- suitable gloves.

Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers (approved by DFES) must comply with the current Australian standard and include:

- 9L pressurised water
- 9kg ABE powder.

Workers must be familiarised with the operation of the fire extinguishers. See Awareness training and competency below.

Operational vehicles should carry two Approved Fire Extinguishers for deployment at worksites as required.

2.3.5. Off-road Activity

During a TFB, Off-road Activity is a Prescribed Activity.

DFES must be notified of any Off-road Activity prior to the activity commencing during a TFB in line with section *2.3.3 - Notification requirements.* The confirmation of submission NOT number must be saved or noted and must be available at the worksite (See Appendix C).

Use of vehicles Off-road must comply with section *2.2.3 - Vehicles and Off-road Driving* above. Non-operational light/pool vehicles should not be used off-road during a TFB.

Planned Off-road Activity can only take place during a TFB if the FDR is not *Catastrophic, and

the controls in the TFB WRAP are in place

there is no Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban declared

any internal combustion engine must be mechanically sound and have an exhaust system that:

- is clean and free from gas leaks
- is fitted with a suitable spark arrester that is well maintained and complies with Australian Standards (except for a motor vehicle).

at least one Approved Fire Extinguisher in proper working order must be easily accessible on or near the vehicle, plant, engine, equipment or machinery while in use

petrol-driven tools must be refuelled in a well-ventilated area where there is no flammable material or naked flame:

- if possible, place the tool on the ground to minimise static
- ensure that the ignition is turned off (if applicable)
- ensure that the exhaust system has cooled
- ensure that the power tools' fuel tank and jerry-can lids are securely closed before re-starting.

when not in use, the vehicle, plant, engine, equipment or machinery must be switched off and parked/placed in an area that is clear of flammable material.

***Exception:** Essential services can continue off-road activity during catastrophic FDR and where a HVMB is in place if the work is Urgent work (Ref: Off-road Activity).

2.3.6. Switching

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) has granted Western Power a 2-year exemption allowing Western Power to undertake certain Switching activities during a total fire ban (TFB).

The current exemption is valid until 30 June 2026.

The exemption and its conditions are detailed in the *Notice of Exemption* which is granted pursuant to section 22C of the *Bush Fires Act 1954 (WA)*.

The exemption provides that during a TFB and subject to certain conditions, the following may be performed:

disconnection and re-connection of electricity supplies; and

operating the Transmission and Distribution networks open-air switchgear (i.e., Tx isolators, and Dx DOF, PTS LV and HV DISO).

The operation of enclosed switchgear (breakers, RMUs, indoor switchgear) is not considered to be spark-producing and is therefore not subject to any restrictions during a TFB.

Notification

DFES must be notified of any Switching Activity prior to the activity commencing during a TFB in line with *Section 2.3.3 - Notification requirements* of this work instruction. The confirmation of submission NOT number must be saved or noted and must be available at the worksite (See Appendix C).

Fire prevention

When the FDR is catastrophic, only Urgent works (see definition) may proceed.

For all TFB periods, a thorough risk assessment using the *Fire weather day and TFB risk management form F317* in accordance with *SOP 164 Restoration of feeders and reclosers* must be performed before any operation of open-air switchgear.

The risk assessment must be performed by Network Operations and made available to DFES on request.

On-site requirements

A copy of the current *Notice of Exemption* must be carried and available during a Total Fire Ban (this can be in an electronic format).

Any fire occurring at the worksite, whether extinguished or not, must be reported:

- immediately via 000 if the fire cannot be controlled and/or supressed
- to DFES Communications Centre on 9395 9210
- to the Western Power Incident Hotline (1300 225 597).

Before proceeding, switching operators must complete the *TFB WRAP* in accordance with *section 2.3.2 Total Fire Ban Workplace Risk Assessment Plan* in this work instruction.

For operation of open-air switchgear within 30m of combustible bush or grassland:

- There must be a 10m clearance of flammable material around the entire pole, open-air contacts, and pole base, and
- An approved fire extinguisher must be readily available at the switching site

If the 10m exclusion of flammable material cannot be achieved:

- All combustible material within 10m of the switching site must be damped down, and
- There must be an approved firefighting vehicle containing at least 400l of water and crewed by 2 able-bodied personnel (a Fire Detection Officer and the switching operator) at the switching site.

Supply restoration - unidentified fault

Where the cause of the loss of supply cannot be visually established, Network Operations may only initiate restoration provided:

a risk assessment using the *Fire weather day and TFB risk management form F317* in accordance with *SOP 164 Restoration of feeders and reclosers* is performed,

or

the FBI has been below 40 for at least an hour for the affected area.

Completion of switching

Before leaving the switching site, the switching operator must thoroughly check the site and satisfy themselves that there is no sign of fire or anything likely to cause a fire and apply controls, as necessary.

2.3.7. Hot Work

During a TFB, Hot Work in open air is a Prescribed Activity.

DFES must be notified of any Hot Work prior to the activity commencing during a TFB in line with section *2.3.3 Notification requirements*. The Confirmation of submission must be saved or noted and must be available at the worksite (See Appendix C).

Planned Hot Work can only be carried out during a TFB if the FDR is not *Catastrophic, and:

the controls in the TFB WRAP are in place

fire resistant barriers of a height sufficient to prevent the escape of hot particles or sparks must be placed around the hot work

the ground within a 10m radius of the Hot Work must be clear of flammable material and damped down with water to reduce the risk of spark ignition. Wetting down requires extra water. Water allocated for fire suppression must not be used for wetting down.

the worksite must be clear of all flammable matter

there must be at least two Approved Fire Extinguishers in proper working order located close to the Hot Work.

If the Hot Work is carried out within 30m of any bush, crop, pasture, stubble, or grassland, then a DFES approved firefighting vehicle must be available on site with the capacity(s) shown below in *Table 3: Firefighting vehicle capacity requirements* for the duration of the Hot Work.

Table 3: Firefighting vehicle capacity requirements for Hot works

FDR	Water required on site (L)
No rating	500
Moderate	1000
High	1500
Extreme	2500

Note: If there is no reticulated water supply within 1km of the worksite an additional 5000L of water must be available on site and remain on site for at least 30 minutes after the Hot Work is complete.

A Fire Detection Officer dedicated solely to detecting and suppressing any fire must be present during the Hot Work activity.

The firefighting vehicle, Fire Detection Officer and one other able-bodied person must remain on site for at least 30 minutes after the Hot Work activity is complete, and not leave until they are satisfied there is no fire or anything likely to cause a fire on the site.

***Exception:** Essential services can continue with hot work during catastrophic FDR if the work is Urgent work (Ref: Hot Work). The same conditions of work apply.

2.3.8. Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban

A Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban (HVMB) is declared by Fire Control Officers of the local government or shire council, either in conjunction with a DFES TFB, or in isolation

Local government Bush Fire Control Officer or Ranger Services must be contacted to find out if an HVMB has been issued in the area (see Local government link).

Where the HVMB is called in isolation (i.e., no concurrent TFB), Off-road activities must be cancelled unless the local government or shire council have given approval for the Work to continue.

If Urgent Work must be performed during an HVMB, contact the local Fire Control Officer to obtain permission. If permission is granted:

agree with the Fire Control Officer on any specific conditions and the fire suppression equipment requirements and record this information on the *Total Fire Ban Workplace Risk Assessment Plan (WRAP)*.

the following tasks may be undertaken:

- isolate supply
- undertake repairs to fallen poles, powerlines and cables
- remove vegetation that is touching the lines
- line patrols for the purpose of fault finding
- restoration of the power supply.

3. Awareness, Training and Competency

Workers are required to complete the following awareness, training, and competency.

Table 1: Awareness, Training and Competency

	Worker	Supervisor	Other role
Basic fire extinguisher and bushfire awareness	X		
Basic fire extinguisher, bushfire awareness and fire tender trailer	X		

4. Deviations

Section 2.3 Conducting Work during a Total Fire Ban and Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban provides mandatory minimum requirements when working under a Total fire ban. The following Deviation clauses **must not** be applied during a Total fire ban.

The content of this work instruction summarises the minimum legislative/compliance requirements to provide safe systems of work and cannot provide details to cover all operational scenarios.

When deviation from this work instruction is required to be managed at site, the following applies:

- Deviation(s) must be recorded in the WRAP. The documented deviation controls must be equivalent to, or better (greater) than the existing control(s) for the tasks to be performed. Deviation controls must be communicated to all impacted workers
- Site coordinator/person in charge of site must review/sign off the deviation in the WRAP prior to works commencing
- The duration of deviation must not be longer than one shift
- The deviation must not contravene any existing regulation or any legislation.

If a recurring deviation to this work instruction is required, the following applies:

- Deviation must be justified through a risk assessment and approved by the relevant Head of Function in consultation with the SHE Head of Function (see Work Health and Safety (WHS) General Risk Assessment Tool)
- The deviation must not contravene any existing regulation or any legislation
- The risk assessment must demonstrate that the deviation controls are equivalent to, or better (greater) than, the existing control(s) for the tasks to be performed
- The risk assessment and controls must be documented and communicated to all impacted workers
- The duration of the deviation must be clearly indicated on the HoF approval

- A record of approval by the Head of Function and the consultation with SHE HoF must be retained for audit purposes. Copy of this record must be provided to SHEMS@westernpower.com.au for inclusion into the consultation register.

If a permanent deviation is required for a specific group/area, please contact the Safety, Health and Environment Management System Team via SHEMS@westernpower.com.au.

5. Dictionary

Term	Meaning
Approved Fire Extinguisher	• 9 litre pressurised water (rating 4A) • 9kg ABE powder • In substations and offices ABE dry powder, CO2 or other extinguishers are also approved depending on location and intended usage requirements.
Emergency Work	Work performed for the purpose of preventing immediate and serious risk to the health and safety of a person or livestock
Essential services	Means any of the following: • Water supply, sewerage, or drainage services • Electricity or gas services • Telecommunications services • Public transport services • Rubbish collection or disposal services
Fire Detection Officer	Person trained in the use of extinguishers, operation of the firefighting vehicle, and bush fire suppression.
Fire suppression	Workers, in their capacity as such, are not fire-fighters; the primary requirement is fire prevention. However, in the event of a fire starting the expectation is for workers to extinguish the fire before it becomes out of control.
DFES approved firefighting vehicle	Mobile unit comprising: • Water storage tank(s) • 20m of 19mm diameter fire hose fitted with an adjustable nozzle capable of projecting a 6m jet of water • Pump capable of delivering a minimum of 120 l/m of water at 700kPa through the hose • Self-propelled or hitched to a vehicle and capable of traversing the worksite
Hot Work	The operation in open air of welding apparatus (including gas) of any kind, or power operated abrasive cutting discs of any kind
Instructed person	A person that has received verbal instruction in the single performance of a task or duty
Off-road Activity	The use or operation of any engine, vehicle, plant, equipment or machinery on land on which there is bush, crop, pasture, stubble or grassland. Exclusions are: Roads, cleared lanes, yards or other areas that provide access and parking for residential, business or farming premises.
Open-air switchgear	Any switching device where the contacts rely on open air as an arc-extinguishing medium (i.e., Tx isolators, and Dx DOF, PTS LV and HV DISO)
Prescribed Activity	These activities are individually listed as Blasting, Fireworks, Gas flaring, Hot work, Road work (grading and bituminising), Off-road activity and Catering activity. See TFB prescribed activities in the DFES website.
Switching	The operation of circuit breakers, isolators, disconnectors, fuses or other methods of making or breaking an electrical circuit and/or the application and removal of programme earths. The operation of enclosed switchgear (breakers, RMUs, indoor switchgear) is not considered to be spark-producing and is therefore not subject to any restrictions during a TFB.

Term	Meaning
Urgent Work	Restoration works necessary for the continued provision or restoration of an essential service, carried out by an essential service provider.
Work	Includes planned and unplanned network maintenance tasks.
Worker	Under the WHS legislation a worker is a person who carries out work in any capacity for a person conducting a business (PCBU) or undertaking, including any of the following: • an employee • a contractor or subcontractor • an employee of a contractor or subcontractor • an employee of a labour hire company who has been assigned to work in the person's business or undertaking • an outworker • an apprentice or trainee • a student gaining work experience • a volunteer – except a person volunteering with a wholly 'volunteer association' with no employees (whether incorporated or not).

6. References

AS/NZS 3957:2014 Light-transmitting screens and curtains for welding operations

Bush Fires Act 1954 (WA)

Bush Fires Regulations 1954 (WA)

DFES Total Fire Ban Off-road Activity

DFES Total Fire Ban Hot Work

7. Related documents

Title	EDM reference
24-088942 DFES Exemption - Western Power - restoration works on the electrical network - Statewide	ID-064-5c2f74938b216475e445ef0447215500
Environment and land access in operations work instruction	VOLT-1381921126-6043
Fire precautions work instruction consultation register	ID-064-a4c690d151d67a9b1217c028caec35e0
Hay, Milligan and Cook Street substations – Additional work planning requirements, due to multiple sensitive fire systems installed at these sites	ID-005-a210830c42adb28a474b1ba5fc687624
Restoration of feeders and reclosers (SOP 164)	ID-121-6d3ed4a8032f380ec935c491130ca2e9
TFB risk management form (Network Operations F317)	ID-121-ef3acebf87522861b48eaa3646cb11ee
Total Fire Ban Workplace Risk Assessment Plan (WRAP)	VOLT-1381921126-6262
Total Fire Ban WRAP Instructions	VOLT-1381921126-5928
Zone Substation Access Restrictions - Specific Conditions	ID-005-782f11ec0a69e9661ee583536ab67b8e

Title	EDM reference
Work Health and Safety (WHS) General Risk Assessment Tool	ID31-b9e76da79f357011b56591434b4913aa

8. Review

This work instruction will be reviewed and evaluated by the content owner at least once in every three-year period taking into account the purpose of the work instruction and the outcome of the compliance review.

9. Content owner

Full name	Role title	Business unit
Greta Groenewald	Management Systems Team Leader	SHE

10. Content approver

Full name	Role title	Business unit
Denise Carroll	Head of Function	SHE

11. Approval history

Version	Approved by	Date of approval	Notes
5.0	Head of Safety, Environment, Quality and Training, Andy Shaw	18/12/2020	
6.0	Head of Safety, Environment, Quality and Training, Andy Shaw	30/08/2022	Revised to align with new TFB Exemption 22/1385498.
7.0	Head of Safety, Environment, Quality and Training, Andy Shaw	10/11/2022	Revised to align with amended TFB Exemption 22/194260.
8.0	Head of Safety, Environment, Quality and Training, Sue Nesci (Acting)	26/06/2024	Revised to align with amended TFB Exemption 24-088942. Added deviations and competency sections.

Appendix A - Fire and weather information

Information on fire and weather warnings can be obtained from the following:

DFES website: https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/site/

Twitter: https://twitter.com/dfes_wa

DFES information line: 13 DFES (13 33 37)

TFB hotline: 1800 709 355

TFB Today: https://www.emergency.wa.gov.au/#totalfirebans

TFB Tomorrow: https://www.emergency.wa.gov.au/#totalfirebans-tomorrow

Fire Danger Ratings: https://www.emergency.wa.gov.au/#firedangerratings

BOM FDR: http://www.bom.gov.au/wa/forecasts/fire-danger-ratings.shtml

Emergency Western Australia website: https://www.emergency.wa.gov.au/

Bureau of Meteorology website: http://www.bom.gov.au/wa

ABC local radio

Roadside FDR signs

Network Operations:

- Network Control: 08 9427 0636
- TFB notifications via new Electrical Supply Emergency Notification Display System (ESEN) system to Field Supervisors and Formal Leaders in Operations Maintenance and Network Operations. Leaders should cascade this information to their Workers in a way best suited to each team.

Appendix B - DBCA Parks and Wildlife contact details

See Office locations and work centres - Parks and Wildlife Service (dpaw.wa.gov.au) for more information.

DBCA headquarters
17 Dick Perry Avenue KENSINGTON WA Phone (08) 9219 9000
Goldfields
Goldfields Region headquarters 32 Brookman Street KALGOORLIE Phone (08) 9080 5555
Midwest Region
Midwest Region headquarters 201 Foreshore Drive GERALDTON Phone (08) 9964 0901
South Coast Region
South Coast Region headquarters 120 Albany Highway ALBANY 6330 Phone (08) 9842 4500
Southwest Region
Southwest Region headquarters Corner of Dodson Road and Southwestern Highway BUNBURY Phone (08) 9725 4300
Swan Region
Swan Region headquarters Corner of Australia II Drive and Hackett Drive CRAWLEY Phone (08) 9442 0300
Warren Region
Warren Region headquarters Brain Street MANJIMUP Phone (08) 9771 7988
Wheatbelt Region
Wheatbelt Region headquarters 9 Wald Street NARROGIN Phone (08) 9881 9200

Appendix C - Confirmation of submission NOT number

This message will appear once the *On-line TFB Activity Notification AFDRS* form has been completed and submitted. Workers must record and retain the unique NOT number (NOT-II-013031 in the example below), this is confirmation that the *On-line TFB Activity Notification AFDRS* form has been completed and sent through to both DFES and the relevant Local Government.

Appendix C

Changes to EMP table

Changes to EMP

Complexity of changes	**Minor revisions** ☐	**Moderate revisions** ☐	**Major revisions** ☐
Number of Key Environmental Factors	**One** ☐	**2-3** ☐	**> 3** ☐
Date revision submitted to EPA: DD/MM/YYYY			
Proponent's operational requirement timeframe for approval of revision **Reason for Timeframe:**		**< One Month** ☐ **< Six Months** ☐	**> Six Months** ☐ **None** ☐

Item no.	EMP section no.	EMP page no.	Summary of change	Reason for change
1.				
2.				
3.				

Appendix D

Baseline Weed Abundance and Diversity Data (AECOM, 2022 and AECOM, 2023)

Table 9 Weed Species and Abundance recorded within PDE (AECOM 2022 and AECOM 2023)

Taxon Name	Status	Abundance
?Erigeron bonariensis	NA	1
Acacia iteaphylla	NA	1
Aira caryophyllea	NA	4
Aira praecox	NA	2
Arctotheca calendula	NA	6
Asparagus asparagoide	NA	1
Asteraceae sp.	NA	1
Avena barbata	NA	2
Briza maxima	NA	25
Briza minor	NA	1
Bromus diandrus	NA	1
Chamelaucium uncinatum	NA	1
Carpobrotus edulis	NA	17
Cenchrus ciliaris	NA	3
Disa bracteata	NA	2
Ehrharta calycina	NA	16
Ehrharta longiflora	NA	1
Erodium botrys	NA	4
Euphorbia terracina	NA	1
Fumaria capreolata	NA	1
Gaudium laevigatum	NA	3
Gladiolus caryophyllaceus	NA	25
Hypochaeris glabra	NA	31
Hypochaeris radicata	NA	3
Leptospermum laevigatum	NA	2
Lotus angustissimus	NA	1
Lotus subbiflorus	NA	2
Lysimachia arvensis	NA	2
Medicago polymorpha	NA	1
Melines repens	NA	1
Monoculus monstrosus	NA	1

Taxon Name	Status	Abundance
Oenthera laciniata	NA	1
Olea europaea	NA	1
Ornithopus pinnatus	NA	1
Orobanche minor	NA	1
Parentucellia latifolia	NA	1
Pelargonium capitatum	NA	4
Pentameris airoides	NA	7
Pentameris pallida	NA	2
Petrorhagia dubia	NA	1
Pinus pinaster	NA	2
Romulea flava	NA	1
Romulea rosea	NA	4
Sonchus oleraceus	NA	11
Trachyandra divaricata	NA	3
Trifolium arvense	NA	1
Trifolium campestre	NA	1
Ursinia anthemoides	NA	31
Urospermum picroides	NA	1
Vicia sativa subsp. *nigra*	NA	2
Vulpia muralis	NA	4
Vulpia myuros	NA	1
Wahlenbergia capensis	NA	7