Vegetation Clearing Desktop Report

Clean Energy Link North –
Northern Terminal 330kV and 132kV Bays

January 2025

Western Power

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Document Control

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1	29/12/2024	Draft
2	31/12/2024	Reviewed
3	31/12/2024	Revised
4	23/01/2025	Issued

1. Project Information

Project Area		
Project name: Clean Energy Link North – Northern Terminal Bays		**Contract/Work Order No:** TT049331
Main purpose of clearing	**Permanent/Temporary**	**Clearing area (ha)**
Native vegetation clearing for the purposes of upgrading any of the above activities where such activities are not exempt from requiring a clearing permit	Permanent ☒ Temporary ☐	0.20 ha NA
Proposed start date: 31/05/2025		**Expected completion date:** 11/08/2025
Method of clearing: Mechanical		**Machinery to be used:** TBC

Project details:

In support of the State Government decarbonisation strategy, Western Power is upgrading the existing network to enable future connections of large-scale renewable energy generation and load in the Northern region of the Southwest Interconnected Network (SWIN). A future ready transmission network is critical to deliver Western Australia's wind and solar resources to major loads. A recent SWIN demand assessment concluded that the location of the renewable resources at the fringe of the grid, coupled with the substantial footprint of the SWIN, means substantial upgrading of the network is required to meet industry demand for greener energy.

The proposed clearing is required to enable expansion of Western Power's Northern Terminal 330kV yard by installation of new bays to the north of the existing yard and expansion of the 132kV yard by installation of one bay to the north of the existing yard. These works will contribute to reinforcing and de-meshing the existing network to support the movement of generation capacity into and around the SWIN.

Guardian Permit ID reference number: PER-0001487	**Permit/Exemption number:** CPS 1918/11

2. Map/photos

The following figures outline the areas of interest referred to within this report, being:

- Survey area: extent of biological survey conducted by AECOM Australia Pty Ltd and referenced as AECOM (2024) (Figure 1).
- Study area: a 10km desktop study buffer around the proposed development (Figure 2).
- Development envelope: the site of the Northern Terminal bay works within which clearing will occur. This comprises two areas, one within each of the 330kV and 132kV yards within the terminal site (Figure 3).

Figure 1 - AECOM 2023 Biological Survey Area

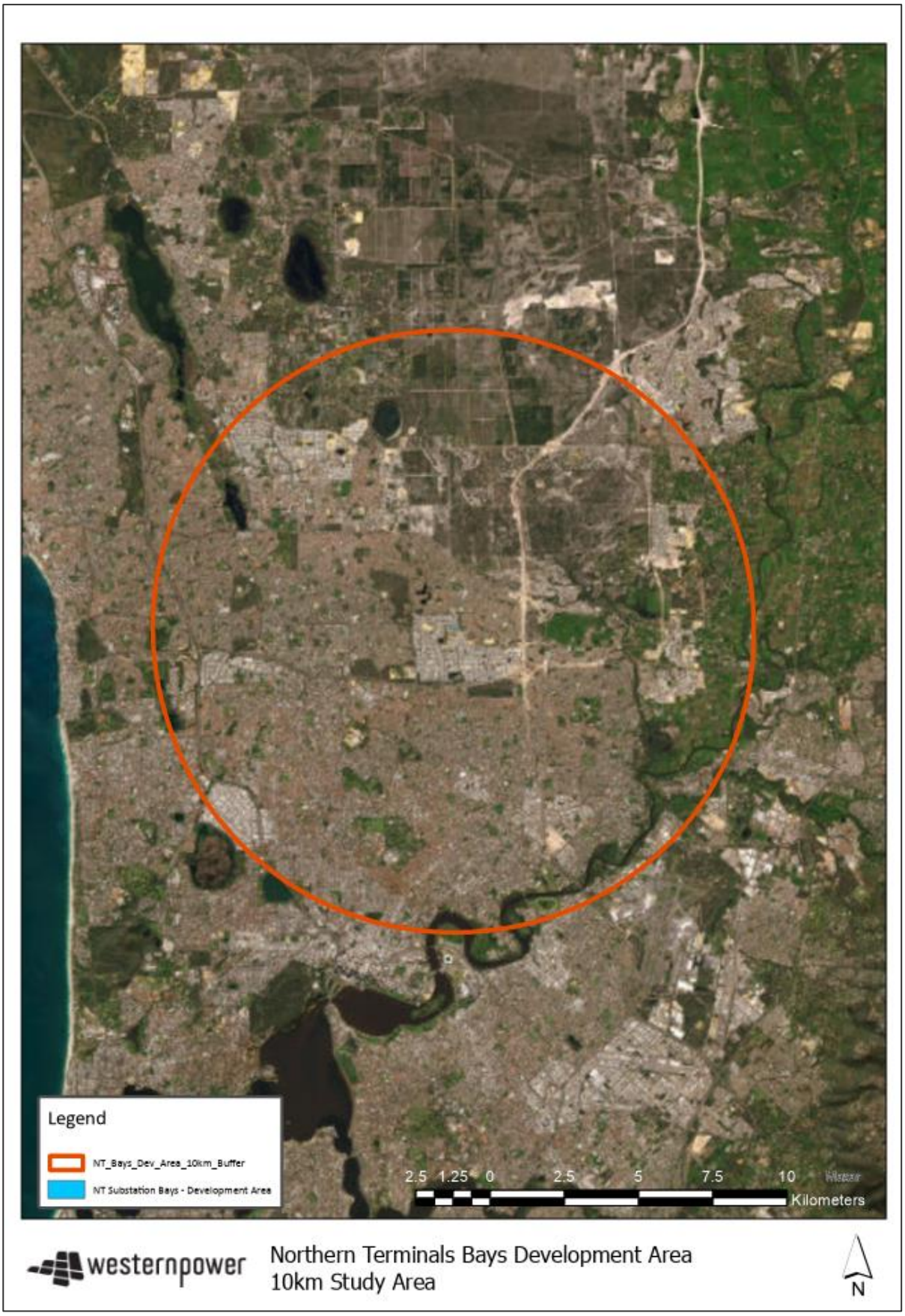
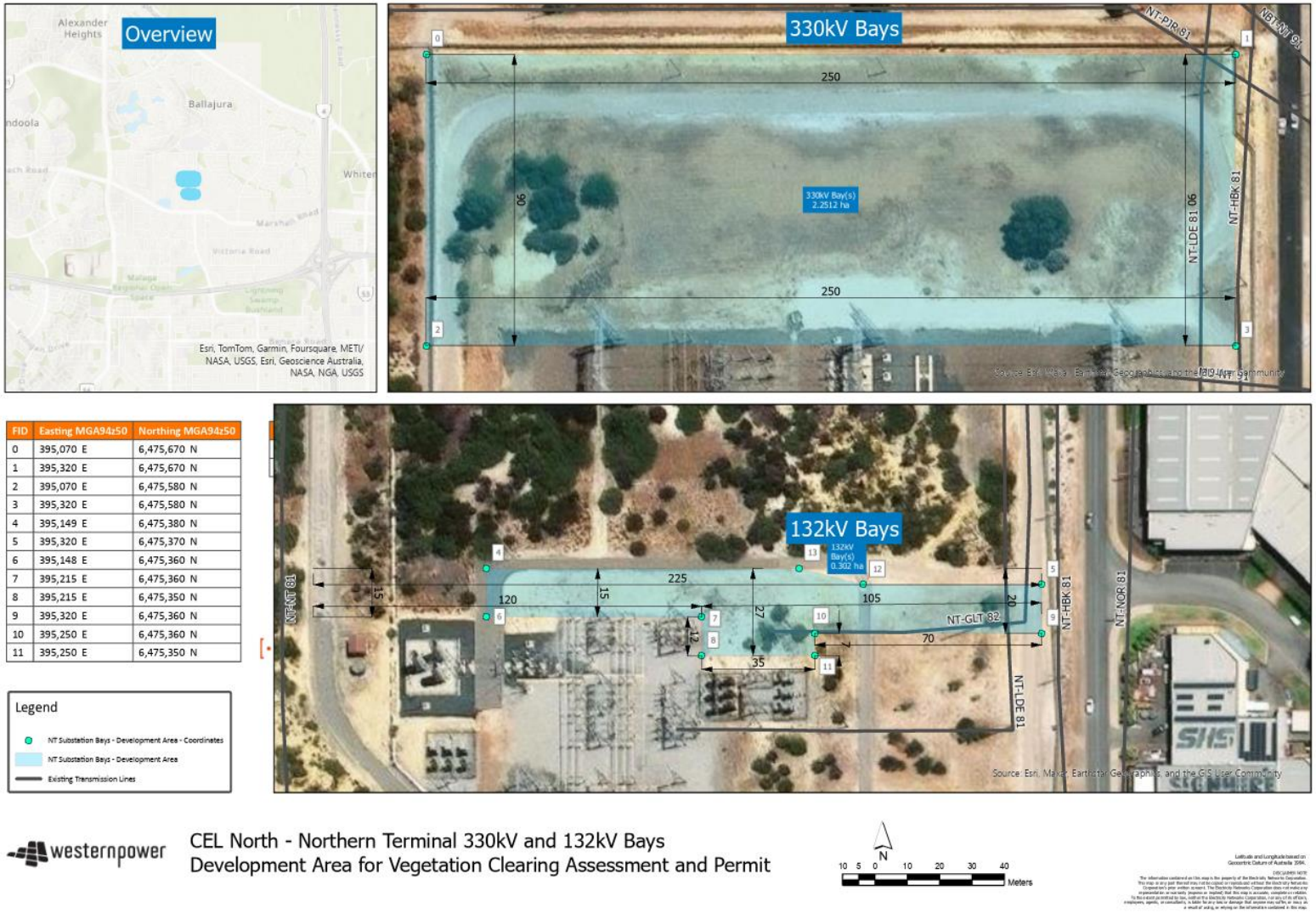


Figure 2 - 10km Study Area



FID	Easting MGA94z50	Northing MGA94z50
0	395,070 E	6,475,670 N
1	395,320 E	6,475,670 N
2	395,070 E	6,475,580 N
3	395,320 E	6,475,580 N
4	395,149 E	6,475,380 N
5	395,320 E	6,475,370 N
6	395,148 E	6,475,360 N
7	395,215 E	6,475,360 N
8	395,215 E	6,475,350 N
9	395,320 E	6,475,360 N
10	395,250 E	6,475,360 N
11	395,250 E	6,475,350 N

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CEL North - Northern Terminal 330kV and 132kV Bays
Development Area for Vegetation Clearing Assessment and Permit

Figure 3 - Development Envelope (2.6ha) - within which 0.2ha native vegetation will be cleared.

3. Avoid, minimise and reduce extent and impact of clearing

Consideration of methods to avoid, minimise and reduce extent and impact of clearing is demonstrated in the table below.

Alternatives to Clearing	Applicable	Discussion
Directional drilling of underground cables instead of open trenching	No	Not applicable – scope does not include installation of underground cables.
Utilising existing tracks where possible	Yes	Existing site access roads and tracks will be utilised to access the project site.
Utilising previously cleared areas where possible for laydown, storage, turnarounds and other associated works	Yes	Cleared areas have been used where possible. The 330kV yard is located in an area almost already totally cleared of vegetation and the 132kV extension footprint has largely been kept within a cleared area. Clearance of the mid-yard section has been avoided. Laydown areas will be restricted to previously cleared areas and areas that will be developed into the new substation bays, to avoid additional clearing requirements for these temporary uses.
Consideration of alternative engineering and design options	No	Not applicable once the Northern Terminal project was identified as the best option overall (see below). The terminal footprint is not being expanded outside the existing Western Power site, which has been developed as a terminal since the 1960s.
Other	Yes	Western Power has completed detailed planning studies in considering feasible options to mitigate all the identified network limitations within the North Region over the medium to long term, and specifically the ability to address the immediate need to address the generation constraints. These studies include steady-state analysis as well as other technical assessments to determine the capacity of distinct options to adequately reduce the identified network risks. Alternatives to the project overall were considered, including a 'do nothing' scenario and reconfiguration elsewhere however the proposed option best met the deliverability, sustainability, risk mitigation, investment and prudence objectives.

4. Site context

4.1 Land Tenure (Cadastral Information)

Property:

Lot 100, 0 Weir Rd Malaga 6090.
Certificate of Title: 1786/868
Owned by Electricity Networks Corporation (Western Power).

Conservation Estate:

Not applicable

Local Government:

City of Swan

Other:

Metropolitan Region Scheme zoning/reservation
a) Public Purposes – SEC (eastern portion)
b) Industrial (western portion)

4.2 Vegetation description

The development envelope is located within pre-European Vegetation Association: 1001, described as Medium very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; banksia & casuarina (Beard et al., 2013; DPIRD-006). It is also mapped as occurring within the Bassendean Complex-Central and South (Heddle et al., 1980; DBCA-046) vegetation complex, with vegetation described as ranging from woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (Sheoak) - *Banksia* species to low woodland of *Melaleuca* species, and sedgelands on the moister sites. This area includes the transition of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) to *Eucalyptus todtiana* (Pricklybark) in the vicinity of Perth.

Overall, the survey area within the Northern Terminal site was characterised by fragmented remnant native vegetation in a highly developed landscape and that vegetation within the fenced area represented regenerated vegetation comprised largely of hardy perennial disturbance opportunist species and weeds (AECOM, 2024). The proposed new bay installation requires the removal of up to 0.2 ha of vegetation that was surveyed by AECOM (2024) and classified as *Isolated native trees and shrubs over weeds.* The vegetation has been mapped as being in Completely Degraded condition. The remainder of the development envelope (2.4 ha) is cleared of native vegetation.

4.3 Summary of results of surveys

AECOM (2024) undertook a biological survey of several survey areas within the Perth Metropolitan region totalling an overall survey area of 25.78 ha, which will be utilised to inform environmental approvals for several projects in the area. The survey was undertaken in October and November 2023 and comprised a flora and vegetation survey, Targeted flora survey, Basic fauna survey and targeted black cockatoo habitat assessment. The survey summarised the following results relevant to the survey area associated with the development envelope (Figure 1):

- No significant flora were recorded (as listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).
- Three vegetation communities were mapped within the Northern Terminal survey area, being:
  - Eucalypt Woodland (CcXpEc) with vegetation condition ranging from Very Good to Completely Degraded
  - Low-lying Eucalypt Woodland (ErAcCc) which represents a winter-wet area with vegetation condition ranging from Excellent to Completely Degraded.
  - Trees representing a modified community with a vegetation condition of Completely Degraded.
- No significant ecological communities were recorded.
- A total of 16 vertebrate fauna species were recorded during the survey (nine bird, six mammal and one reptile species). Of these, two conservation significant fauna species were recorded during the survey:
  - Quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*) listed as Priority 4 by DBCA.
  - Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act.
- Three fauna habitat types were identified within the wider survey area: Eucalypt woodland (outside of the development envelope), Mixed shrubland and Trees over cleared. In addition to the two significant species recorded during the survey, these habitat types are also likely to be utilised by Baudin's (*Zanda baudinii)* and Carnaby's (*Zanda latirostris*) Black Cockatoos.
- 33 black cockatoo potential breeding trees (with a DBH >500mm) were identified within the Northern Terminal survey area, none of which contain suitable hollows for black cockatoo breeding. Of these, one will be cleared for the proposed works.
- Native vegetation within the Northern Terminal survey area is classified as High Quality foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species in accordance with the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE; 2022) foraging assessment tool, but as Low-Moderate quality foraging habitat for all species in accordance with the more refined Bamford scoring system. All vegetation within the Development envelope was classified as Low quality.

Detailed results are outlined as applicable per clearing principal below and a copy of the survey executive summary related to the Northern Terminal survey area can be found in Appendix A.

5. Spatial assessment

Western Power's online risk GIS database was analysed, and the following layers are indicated as having the potential for clearing impacts within the development envelope.

DBCA managed tenure	☐	Bush Forever	☐	CAWS Act Area	☐	Native Vegetation Clearing Regs ESAs	☐
Conservation listed fauna	☐	Conservation listed flora	☐	Western Power ESA sites	☐	Native vegetation remaining	☒
Threatened ecological communities	☒	Acid Sulfate Soils	☒	PDWSA	☒	Ramsar or Important Wetlands	☐
Geomorphic or other mapped wetlands	☒	Disease Risk Areas	☐	Erosion risk	☐	Offset areas	☐
Watercourses	☐	Land Degradation	☐		☐		
Other ☐							

6. Assessment of vegetation clearing impacts

The proposed clearing has been assessed against each of the clearing principles in accordance with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation guideline "*A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the Environment Protection Act 1986"* (DER, 2014).

Clearing permit principles full assessment	
a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	**Not likely to be at variance**
Assessment: The AECOM (2024) survey identified that the development envelope and surrounds is characterised by fragmented remnant native vegetation in a highly developed landscape. Vegetation within the development envelope represents regenerated vegetation largely comprising hardy perennial disturbance opportunist species and weeds. The vegetation to be cleared has been classified as a modified community, mapped as being within the 'Trees over Cleared' vegetation type. The project requires the clearing of up to 0.2 ha of native vegetation which was deemed in a Completely Degraded condition due to fragmentation, clearing for the existing substations, numerous tracks, and intensified edge effects. The native vegetation is completely isolated from other areas of remnant vegetation, thereby exacerbating lower diversity. No Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities were identified in the survey area and none are considered likely to occur (AECOM, 2024). No Threatened or Priority flora species were recorded within the development envelope or surrounds, and none are considered likely to occur. Two fauna habitat types were mapped within the development envelope: 'Trees over Cleared' and 'Mixed Shrubland'. These habitats were described by AECOM (2024) as being fragmented and degraded throughout with large areas of road base tracks and infrastructure dividing the vegetation. Although the fauna habitat provides potential habitat for some significant fauna species; given the highly disturbed condition of the habitat and the absence of habitat features such as nesting hollows, it is not considered to represent significant habitat value. Due to the relatively small scale of vegetation clearing proposed and that the clearing is associated with Completely Degraded Trees Over Cleared area, it is unlikely to be at variance with this principle.	
b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.	**May be at variance**
Assessment: The AECOM (2024) survey recorded 16 vertebrate, nine bird, six mammal and one reptile species during the survey, two of which were conservation significant: • Quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*) listed as Priority 4 by DBCA. • Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act. The survey also identified that the development envelope vegetation provides suitable habitat for the following two significant species: • Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act. • Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act.	

The Quenda utilises a range of habitats including forest, woodland, heath and shrub communities where there are sandy soils and dense heathy vegetation. Evidence of Quenda foraging was observed in the Eucalypt Woodland habitat type within the wider survey area and this habitat type was considered most suitable for the species due to the presence of coarse leaf litter and abundant sedges and grasses, which provide shelter and foraging habitat for the Quenda. The project has completely avoided impacts to Eucalypt Woodland. The Mixed Shrubland habitat type within the development envelope (0.06 ha) has been identified as suitable habitat for this species. However, based on the Completely Degraded condition of this habitat within the development envelope it is not considered to represent preferred habitat for the Quenda; supported by the absence of foraging records within the development envelope.

The development envelope is situated within the known range for the three Threatened black cockatoo species, but outside of the breeding distribution for Baudin's Cockatoo and Carnaby's Cockatoo. AECOM (2024) recorded evidence of foraging by Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo within a nearby patch of Very Good condition Eucalypt Woodland habitat located outside of the development envelope. The Trees over Cleared habitat type mapped within the development envelope (0.14 ha) is deemed to be suitable foraging habitat for all three species of black cockatoo and one potential breeding tree (diameter at breast height >500mm) was recorded within the development envelope. No direct evidence of black cockatoo foraging, breeding or roosting were recorded within the development envelope, and no suitable breeding hollows or suitable roosting habitat are present. Three confirmed black cockatoo roosting sites are located within 3 km of the development envelope. In accordance with EPA (2019), the proximity of these roost sites may elevate the importance of any foraging habitat proposed to be cleared for this project. However, the suitable habitat within the development envelope has been categorised as representing 'Negligible' foraging habitat quality in accordance with the Bamford scoring method (AECOM, 2024).

Although the vegetation proposed to be cleared provides potential habitat for Threatened and Priority listed fauna, it is in a highly modified and fragmented state being located within a disturbed substation boundary, and is therefore not considered to provide valuable habitat for native fauna. Nonetheless, recognising the importance of black cockatoo foraging habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain and the proximity to nearby roosting sites, it is considered the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle based on impacts on potential black cockatoo habitat. Given the relatively small area of clearing proposed, its Completely Degraded condition, the absence of any suitable breeding hollows, and that the habitat has been rated as having 'Negligible' foraging quality, it is unlikely that this clearing will result in a significant impact. Accordingly, an exemption from a Clearing Assessment Report, seeking submissions, and providing an offset proposal is being sought from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) for this minor impact.

c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for, the continued existence of rare flora.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

The AECOM (2024) desktop assessment identified that ten significant flora species had a 'high' likelihood of occurring within the development envelope and surrounds due to the proximity and date of known records within the study area. All of these were downgraded to 'low' likelihood of occurrence following the survey due to the degradation and isolation of habitat recorded within the survey area. All areas were traversed on foot during the ideal detection period and no significant flora was recorded. Accordingly, no significant flora species are known to occur within the development envelope or surrounds, and none are considered likely to occur.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with this principal.

d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be at variance

Assessment:

The desktop assessment (AECOM, 2024) identified the potential for the following Threatened Ecological Communities to occur within the development envelope and surrounds:

- Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Endangered under the EPBC Act; Priority 3 DBCA)
- Tuart woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act; Priority 3 DBCA)

The AECOM (2024) field survey confirmed that there were no State or Commonwealth listed Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities within the survey area, and none were considered likely to occur post-survey. No TECs will be impacted by the proposed clearing and therefore the clearing is not likely to be at variance with this principal.

e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.	Not likely to be at variance

Assessment:

The EPA has an objective of retaining more than 30 percent of the pre-clearing extent of each ecological community. Within constrained areas such as the Swan Coastal Plain, the threshold for representation is reduced to 10 percent.

Beard et al. (2013) mapping has been used for remnant vegetation mapping, being Vegetation Association: *1001 Medium very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; banksia & casuarina.* The development envelope is also mapped as the Bassendean Complex-Central and South. The representation data for the mapped vegetation association and complex are presented below.

Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Percent remaining	% Current Extent remaining in DBCA Managed Land (proportion of Current extent)
Vegetation Association No. *1001*	**Statewide**	*57,410*	*12,661*	*22.05%*	*14.19%*
	IBRA Bioregion *Swan Coastal Plain*	*57,410*	*12,661*	*22.05%*	*14.19%*
	IBRA Sub-region *SWA2*	*57,410*	*12,661*	*22.05%*	*14.19%*
	Local Government Authority *City of Swan*	*8,868.19*	*2,321.48*	*26.18%*	*3.98%*

(Source: Government of Western Australia, 2019a)

Heddle/Mattiske Vegetation Complex	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Percent remaining
Bassendean Complex-Central and South	*87,476*	*23,509*	*26.87%*

(Source: Government of Western Australia, 2019b)

The vegetation proposed to be cleared remains above 10 percent of its pre-European extent for the mapped vegetation association and complex at all scales. An analysis of the native vegetation extent within the study area revealed that approximately 4,568 ha (14.06 percent) of vegetation remains within the 10 km local radius surrounding the development envelope. The relatively small area of vegetation proposed to be cleared in Completely Degraded condition will not substantially reduce the extent of native vegetation remaining in the local area. In addition, the vegetation to be removed is in a highly modified state and represents negligible habitat value for flora and fauna.

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is therefore not considered to represent a significant remnant in an extensively cleared area. The clearing is therefore not likely to be at variance with this principle.

f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

The development envelope is located within an existing terminal yard already significantly cleared and not associated with a wetland or watercourse. The nearest water body is a Resource Enhancement Dampland (UFI 8270), which is mapped approximately 80 m to the east of the development envelope at its closest point. This mapped wetland is located outside of the substation boundary and no clearing of vegetation associated with this wetland will be undertaken, nor are any indirect impacts anticipated on this wetland based on the minimal clearing proposed.

Given that no vegetation growing in or in association with a watercourse or wetland is proposed to be impacted, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

The development envelope is located within an existing terminal yard already significantly cleared and of general flat topography (with the 34m AHD (+5m) contour crossing the site in numerous locations). A depression at the south-west of the site (outside of the main yard) drops below 32m.)

The soil type is being of the Bassendean System: Sand dunes and sandplains with pale deep sand, semiwet and wet soils with Banksia-Paperbark woodlands and mixed heathlands with the southern portion of the survey area being within the Pinjarra System: Poorly drained coastal plain with variable alluvial and aeolian soils. Vegetation is variable and includes Jarrah, Marri, Paperbark, Sheoak and Flooded Gum. The geology of the site is described as Code Qpb: Quartz sand, fixed dunes (AECOM, 2024).

Natural Resource Management Soil Systems mapping (DPIRD, 2025) indicates that there is generally a low to moderate risk of land degradation in the area (refer to table below), except in the case of waterlogging and inundation where a high level of risk is mapped.

The project will result in the removal of small areas of sparse vegetation scattered across an otherwise entirely cleared area. The relatively small area of clearing proposed is unlikely to result in any impacts associated with waterlogging. Yard drainage (and containment of water onsite) is likely to be improved via the installation of blue metal as ground cover throughout the new yard areas post-clearing, hence slowing

any runoff and allowing natural infiltration, and preventing potential wind and water erosion issues. Based on the the relatively minimal area of clearing proposed, it is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Aspect	Risk
Wind erosion	10%-50% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion hazard
Waterlogging and Innundation	50%->70% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging and inundation risk
Water erosion	0%-30% of map unit has a very high to extreme hazard
Salinity	0%-30% of map unit has a moderate salinity hazard
Flooding	0%-50% of the map unit has a moderate to high hazard

(Source: DPIRD, 2025)

h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

The site is located within an existing terminal yard and not in the vicinity of any regional parks, DBCA managed land, Bush Forever sites and other conservation areas. The nearest conservation area is located more than 1250 m to the west and south of the development envelope; comprising Bush Forever sites 201 and 385 (DPLH, 2024a).

Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not anticipated to result in any impacts on the environmental values of any conservation areas. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

The overall site is located within a Priority 3 Underground Water Pollution Control Area (DWER-033) with the south-east and north-east corners also being within a Public Drinking Water Source Area Wellhead Protection Zone, the Swan River System surface water area (DWER-037) and Swan River and Tributaries Surface Water Management Area (DWER-041).

The site is a registered contaminated site, classified as Remediated for Restricted Use (DWER-059) primarily due to historical hydrocarbon loss from transformers installed prior to modern sealed bunding practices. The contamination is related to historical transformer oil leaks outside of the development envelope. Contaminated groundwater, 3-5m below ground level, will not be disturbed during clearing activities and works on site will be undertaken in accordance with the Site Management Plan for the site. Accordingly, impacts associated with contamination are not expected to result from the clearing activities. Soil will be stabilised with blue metal following completion of clearing, preventing potential erosion or sedimentation impacts.

Due to the site being already extensively cleared and within an industrial area, the site profile runoff and infiltration is unlikely to change. The clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.	Not likely to be at variance

Assessment:

As noted in DER (2014), "For smaller applications, clearing should not cause waterlogging (localised flooding). This is already considered under principle (g) (land degradation)."

The site is located within an existing terminal yard already significantly cleared and of general flat topography. The western portion of the site is classed as a Multiple Use Sumpland (DBCA-019) however yard drainage (and containment of water offsite) is likely to be unchanged or potentially improved via the installation of blue metal as ground cover throughout the new yard areas once clearing is complete; hence stabilising the ground surface, slowing any runoff and allowing natural infiltration.

For the above reasons and given the relatively small area of clearing proposed, the clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

7. Planning instrument or other relevant matters

The development envelope is reserved under the Metropolitan Region Scheme for *Public Purposes – SEC* and hence does not require a development or other planning approval. The site has been an active terminal substation since the 1960s.

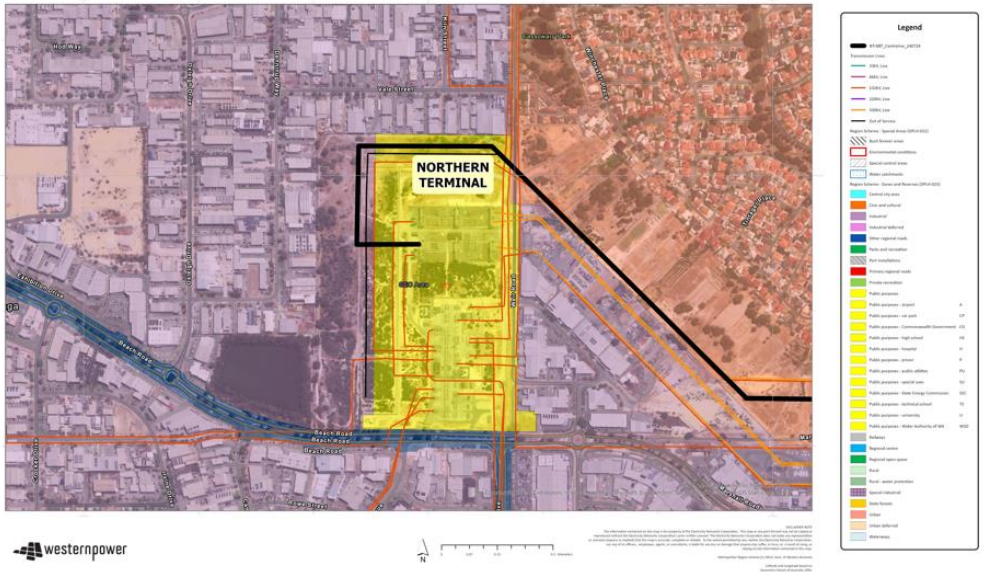

Figure 4 - MRS Zoning for Northern Terminal

No environmental approvals from the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority or the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water are applicable to the currently proposed works. However, it is noted that the adjacent proposal for a new 330kV transmission line from Northern Terminal to Neerabup Terminal is currently under assessment by both agencies (EPA Assessment Number 2410).

These works are required for the Clean Energy Link program to support decarbonisation and security of supply within the wider region.

No registered or lodged Aboriginal Heritage Sites, nor any Protected Areas are noted for the terminal site (DPLH, 2024b).

No Environmental Protection Policies are applicable to the proposed clearing.

The site is classified as Remediated for Restricted Use under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* (DWER, 2024) due to groundwater contamination. Clearing within the development envelope will not impact contaminated areas and will be undertaken in accordance with the Site Management Plan.

8. Clearing Permit Details

Western Power manages impacts of clearing through the implementation of an internal Vegetation Clearing Permit. The Western Power Vegetation Clearing Permit outlining the relevant clearing conditions will be prepared once formal approval is in place.

Clearing works will be subject to assurance processes under the Clean Energy Link program.

9. Post assessment requirements

Post assessment	Outcome	
Are submissions required?	No	Exemption being sought from the requirement to seek stakeholder submissions based on insignificant scale and nature of impact
Could the area be affected by dieback?	Yes	The clearing is located south of the 26th parallel and receives >400mm annual rainfall
Could the area be affected by other pathogens?	No	
Is rehabilitation/revegetation required?	No	
Is a Dieback Management Plan required?	No	No works proposed in the vicinity of DBCA managed land
Is an offset required?	No	Exemption from offset being requested based on insignificant scale and nature of impact

10. References

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Appendix 1 – AECOM (2024) Biological Survey Summary

AECOM (2024) summarised the survey as follows:

A summary of the Northern Terminal results is presented below:

- No significant flora listed under the EPBC Act or the BC Act or by DBCA were recorded during the survey.
- No significant vegetation communities were recorded in the survey area.
- Two conservation significant fauna species were recorded during the survey:
  - Quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*) listed as Priority 4 by DBCA.
  - Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and BC Act.

The survey was undertaken by experienced personnel during the ideal detection period for significant flora. Survey effort was considered satisfactory, and no access issues were encountered that affected the outcome of the results.

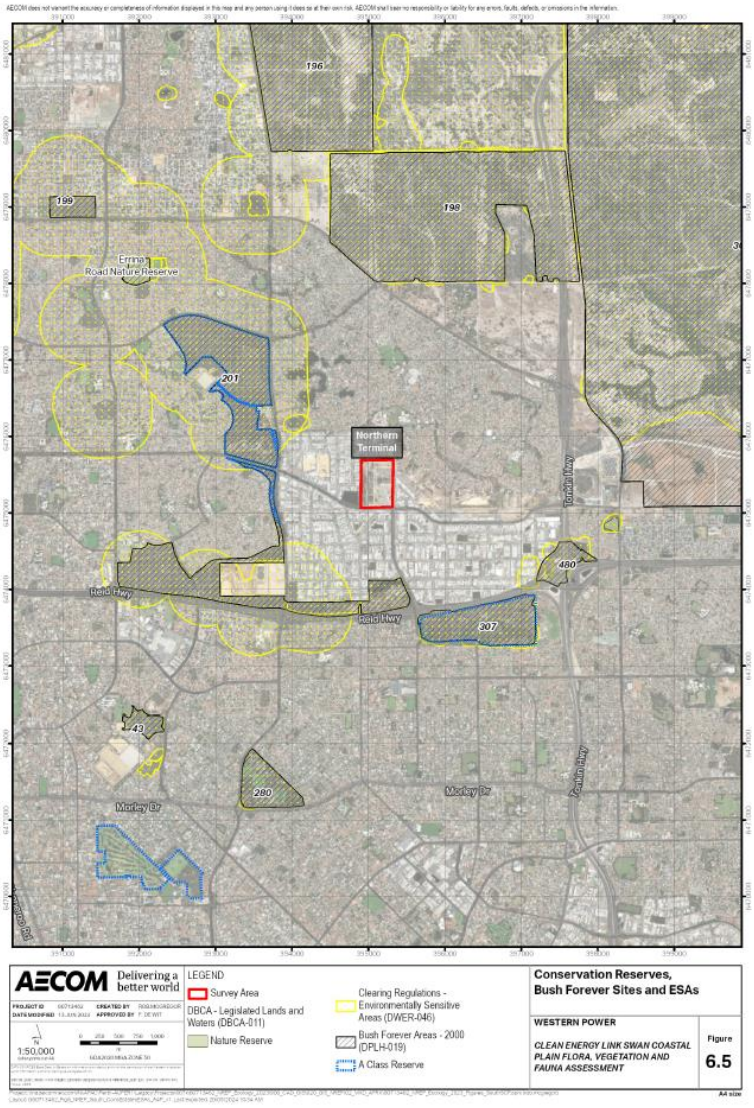

Figure A1 - Regional Setting & Nearby Conservation Areas

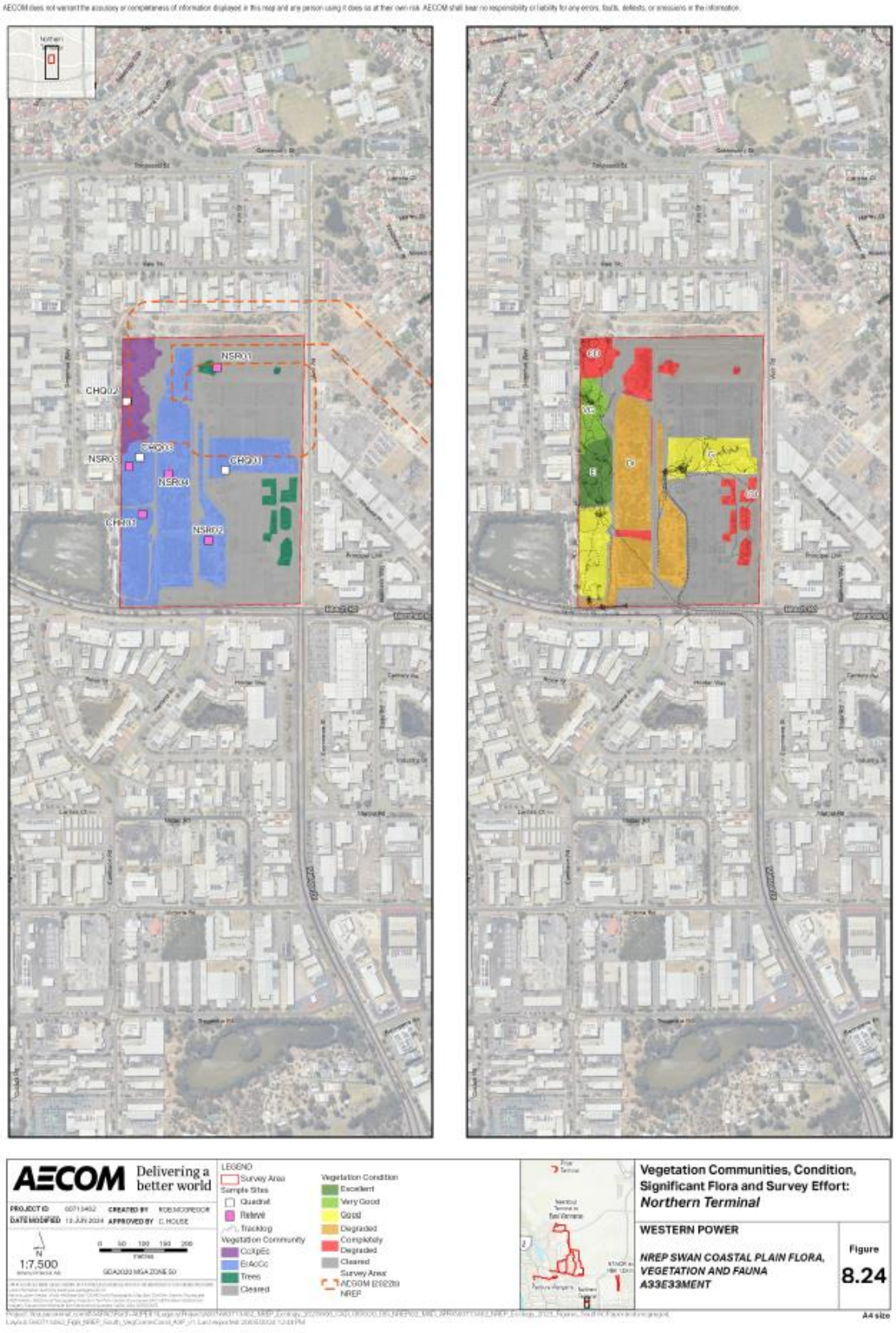

Figure A2 - Vegetation Communities & Condition Assessment

Figure A3 - Significant Fauna and Fauna Habitat including Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

Figure A4 - Black Cockatoo Foraging habitat (Carnaby's and Baudin's)