King Rocks Wind Farm Transport

Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Supporting Document

May 2025

Document title
King Rocks Wind Farm Transport Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Supporting Document

Version	Author		Reviewer		Approver	
	Name	Date	Name	Date	Name	Date
A	C Jowett	06.05.2025	E. Jones F. Hill Faskel	07.05.2025	R. Callister	09.05.2025

Level 23, 152-158 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000
GPO Box F366 Perth WA 6841
synergy.net.au

Synergy acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the Land on which we operate and their continuing connection to the land, water and community. We pay our respects to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, their cultures and to Elders past, present and emerging.

Contents

Appendices

Tables

Figures

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
EPWA	Energy Policy WA
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MW	Megawatt
NVCP	Native Vegetation Clearing Permit
P1, P2, P3, P4	Priority 1, Priority 2, Priority 3, Priority 4
PEC	Priority Ecological Community
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
RAMSAR	List of Wetlands of International Importance
SWIS	South-West Interconnected System
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WA	Western Australia
WAHERB	Western Australian Herbarium
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 Introduction

Synergy is seeking a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) Purpose Permit to allow for the transportation of wind turbine generator (WTG) components from the Port of Bunbury to the Project Area located 35km northeast of Hyden in the Shire of Kondinin (Figure 1).

As part of the State Government's announcement to invest in new renewable energy infrastructure in the South-West Interconnected System (SWIS), Synergy is proposing to construct the King Rocks Wind Farm.

A total of 17 turbines will be installed across the site connecting to the existing 132 kV Western Power transmission line which runs through the site from Kondinin to Bounty substations. The turbines will be 205 metres tall with 80 metre blades, generating a total of 105 MW. Purpose permit CPS10108/1 was issued in 2023 for clearing within the wind farm development envelope.

The site was selected due to its proximity to Western Power's electricity transmission line, strong overnight wind and access to predominantly cleared, freehold agricultural land which is well suited to a wind farm development. The project is expected to be operational in 2027. Intersection modifications will be undertaken in mid-late 2025 to enable the transport of WTG components in early 2026.

In August 2019, the State Government announced an aspiration for Western Australia (WA) to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. The announcement followed the launch of the State's Energy Transformation Strategy in March 2019.

Government released the WA Climate Policy in November 2020 which set out an action for Energy Policy WA (EPWA) to ensure that future planning scenarios for renewable energy and storage were consistent with emissions reduction goals and to map out the ideal renewable generation.

In 2022, following work and subsequent recommendations made by the then Decarbonisation Taskforce, the State Government announced its decarbonisation agenda, with a focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and a commitment to retire state-owned coal power stations by 2030. To replace these assets and support increased reliance on renewable energy generation the Government also announced its intention to install 810 megawatts (MW) in renewable wind energy by 2030.

This document outlines supporting information to compliment the NVCP application for the transportation of the WTG components for the King Rocks Wind Farm.

2 Description of Proposed Clearing

2.1 Proposed Project Area

The proposed Project Area involves two transportation routes from the Port of Bunbury, one for WTG blades and one for WTG tower sections, nacelle (casings) and other WTG components (Table 1).

The proposed Project Area will contain a footprint area requiring up to 0.9 ha of remnant native vegetation clearing across thirteen (13) road intersections (Table 2).

The flora and vegetation of the study area has been assessed during site surveys conducted in September 2023, December 2023, January 2024, March 2024, June 2024, September 2024, and November 2024.

The final design and resultant footprint required for the Project will be determined during detailed civil design with the aim to further minimise the amount of vegetation clearing required.

The two transportation routes and associated intersections have been selected to minimise clearing, and where possible avoid areas of high environmental and cultural value.

Up to 0.9 ha of native vegetation is proposed to be cleared for the safe transit of:

- Oversize overmass vehicle wheel path,
- WTG blades,
- WTG tower components.

Table 1 – Transportation route attributes

Route	Distance (km)	Local Government Areas	Aboriginal Corporations
WTG Blades	471	City of Bunbury Shire of Dardanup Shire of Harvey Shire of Collie Shire of West Arthur Shire of Wagin Shire of Dumbleyung Shire of Wickepin Shire of Kulin Shire of Kondinin	Gnaala Karla Boodja Ballardong
WTG Towers & Components	446		

Table 2 – Clearing area vegetation attributes

Intersection	Clearing area (m^2)	Pre-European Vegetation Association	Vegetation Association
Leschenault Drive onto Estuary Drive	425	37	Shrublands; teatree thicket
Estuary Drive onto Koombana Drive	73		
Raymond Road onto South West Highway onto Coalfields Road	154	968	Medium woodland; jarrah, marri & wandoo
Dumbleyung Lake Grace Road onto Rabbit Proof Fence Road	746	1023	Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo & salmon gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*)
Rabbit Proof Fence Road Level Rail Crossing	908		
Rabbit Proof Fence Road onto Williams Kondinin Road	390	955	Mosaic: Shrublands; scrub-heath (South East Avon) / Shrublands; *Allocasuarina campestris* thicket)
Williams Kondinin Road onto Kulin Road	524	960	Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock
Kulin Lake Grace Road onto Williams Kondinin Road	177		
Corrigin Kulin Road onto Kondinin Lake Road	639	8	Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet
Hyden Lake Road onto Lovering Road	943	945	Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock
Sedgewick Road onto Billericay Road	432	519	Shrublands; mallee scrub, *Eucalyptus eremophila*
Lovering Road onto King Rocks Road	2,894		
King Rocks Road to Site Entry	666		

2.2 Proposed Clearing Method

Mechanical vegetation trimming and removal will be undertaken to allow transit of the WTG components. This includes swept paths, intersection modifications which includes the construction of hardstands and drains, and associated construction footprint, where required.

It is intended that the transport corridor be available for subsequent repair and maintenance of the WTGs as required, for the life of the wind farm (approximately 30 years). For this reason, vegetation clearances for swept paths, hardstands and drains are intended to remain in place and will not be revegetated. Any construction footprint areas (e.g. to enable construction of the hardstands and drains) will be treated as temporary clearing and will be revegetated.

2.3 Land parcels

Details of land parcels and associated tenure classifications are summarised in Table 3 and represented in maps in Appendix *A*.

Table 3 – Tenure with proposed clearing

Intersection	Clearing area (m²)	Tenure	Owner	Land Type (land_id)
Leschenault Drive onto Estuary Drive	425	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Main Roads	P – Road (ID 3163047) P – Road (ID 3819492)
Estuary Drive onto Koombana Drive	73	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Main Roads	P – Road (ID 3819492)
Raymond Road onto South West Highway onto Coalfields Road	154	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Main Roads	P – Road (ID 3769071) P – Road (ID 3135586)
Dumbleyung Lake Grace Road onto Rabbit Proof Fence Road	746	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Main Roads and Shire of Dumbleyung	P – Road (ID 3657435) P – Road (ID 3705733) P – Road (ID 3705734) P – Road (ID 3705735)
Rabbit Proof Fence Road Level Rail Crossing	908	UCL (Type 3 V)	Shire of Kulin	Other (3112070) P – Road (3443715)
Rabbit Proof Fence Road onto Williams Kondinin Road	390	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Main Roads and Shire of Wickepin and Shire of Kulin	P – Road (ID 4158121) P – Road (ID 3650030) P – Road (ID 3705409)
Williams Kondinin Road onto Kulin Road	524	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Main Roads	P – Road (ID 2049487) P – Road (ID 3955625)
Kulin Lake Grace Road onto Williams Kondinin Road	177	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Main Roads and Shire of Kulin	P – Road (ID 3171056) P – Road (ID 3171057)
Corrigin Kulin Road onto Kondinin Lake Road	639	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Main Roads and Shire of Kulin	P – Road (ID 3937040) P – Road (ID 3666056)

Intersection	Clearing area (m²)	Tenure	Owner	Land Type (land_id)
Hyden Lake Road onto Lovering Road	943	Road Isolation (Type 3 P) and DPLH reserve	Main Roads and Shire of Kondinin	P – Road (ID 3153323) Reserve (ID 2000026) P – Road (ID 3664042)
Sedgewick Road onto Billericay Road	432	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Shire of Kondinin	P – Road (ID 3677741)
Lovering Road onto King Rocks Road	2,894	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Shire of Kondinin	P – Road (ID 3677746) P – Road (ID 3678362)
King Rocks Road to Site Entry	666	Road Isolation (Type 3 P)	Shire of Kondinin	P – Road (ID 3678362) P – Road (ID 3677750)

3 Ecological Studies

Ecological studies have been completed to characterise environmental values of the area, inform project design, and mitigate impacts (Table 4). Project design has avoided clearing of any areas containing high environmental values, and there are no known cultural heritage values. Clearing of all native vegetation has been minimised as far as practicable. Particular attention has been given to avoiding habitat for species of conservation significance.

Table 4 – Summary of Ecological Studies of the Project Area

Survey	Summary
Reconnaissance Flora and Fauna Survey, King Rocks Development Support: Site Selection for Workforce Accommodation Camp (WSP 2024a) (Appendix B)	Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation survey, undertaken in September and December 2023 and January 2024. No occurrences of threatened or priority flora or fauna species were recorded. A total of 95 native and 16 non-native (weed) flora species were recorded, representing 33 families and 67 genera. There were 23 vegetation communities defined and mapped. A total of 13 species of fauna were observed during the survey.
Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Survey, King Rocks Development Support: Site Selection for Workforce Accommodation Camp (WSP 2024b (Appendix C)	Targeted Flora, Vegetation and Fauna survey, undertaken in March 2024. No occurrences of threatened or priority flora or fauna species were recorded. A total of 48 native and six non-native (weed) flora species were recorded, representing 17 families and 34 genera. There were five vegetation communities defined and mapped. A total of 11 species of fauna were observed during the survey.
Transportation Route Threatened Ecological Community Target Survey King Rocks Wind Farm (WSP 2024c) (Appendix D)	Targeted Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) survey, undertaken in June 2024. Three intersections identified from a desktop assessment were surveyed and determinations made in accordance with Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (DoE 2015). No TECs were recorded during the survey.

Survey	Summary
Detailed Flora and Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey (WSP 2025) (Appendix E)	Detailed Flora and Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo survey, undertaken in September and November 2024. Intersections identified from a desktop assessment were surveyed and determinations made in accordance with Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (DoE 2015). No occurrences of threatened flora were recorded. One species of priority flora was detected, a single individual of *Acacia sclerophylla* var. *pilosa* (P2). A total of 79 native and 22 non-native (weed) flora species were recorded, representing 34 families and 64 genera. There were 16 vegetation communities defined and mapped. No Black Cockatoos or roosting sites were recorded during the survey. Black Cockatoo foraging habitat was defined and mapped at two intersections. No TECs were recorded during the survey.

4 Stakeholder Engagement

Engagement sessions were held with each Local Government Area where the route traverses. Additionally, engagement sessions were held with Main Roads WA and The Wildflower Society of Western Australia (Table 5).

Engagement sessions outlined the King Rocks Wind Farm project, the route to be traversed and studies undertaken to date. Intersections were discussed in detail highlighting the affected land tenure parcels, the extant native vegetation, the proposed Project Area, project design and decision-making process, realising Synergy's commitment to the Mitigation Hierarchy.

Synergy is concurrently seeking letters of authorisation from each Shire where clearing is proposed to be undertaken. These will be provided to DWER as soon as possible.

Table 5 – Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder	Consultation Commencement Date
Shire of Dumbleyung	21/01/2025
Shire of Harvey	18/12/2024
Shire of Kondinin	04/12/2024
Shire of Kulin	26/02/2025
Shire of West Arthur	04/12/2024
Shire of Wickepin	27/02/2025
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	06/02/2025
Wildflower Society of WA	24/02/2025 07/03/2025
Main Roads WA Wheatbelt	19/02/2025 26/02/2025
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	06/03/2025
Main Roads WA South West	12/03/2025

5 Physical Environment

5.1 Biogeographical and regional setting

The proposed Project Area is located in the South-West Botanical Province, traversing the Swan Coastal Plain (SWA02), Jarrah Forest (JAF01), AvonWheatbelt (AVW02), and Mallee (MAL02) Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australian (IBRA) Bioregions.

5.2 Landform and soils

The geology bedrock of the survey area forms a wide range from Vasse system to Yilgarn Craton granites and is described as granitic rock, undivided, and metamorphosed (Appendix E).

Ten soil land systems are present across the proposed Project Area:

- **211Va** – Vasse System, poorly drained estuarine flats, of the Swan Coastal Plain. Tidal flat soil, saline wet soil and pale deep sand. Samphire, sedges, and paperbark woodland.
- **212Bs** – Bassendean System, Bassendean System - Swan Coastal Plain from Busselton to Jurien. Sand dunes and sandplains with pale deep sand, semi-wet and wet soil. Banksia-paperbark woodlands and mixed heaths.
- **213PJ** – Pinjarra System, Swan Coastal Plain from Perth to Capel. Poorly drained coastal plain with variable alluvial and aeolian soils. Variable vegetation includes Jarrah, marri, wandoo, paperbark sheoaks and rudis.
- **250Hy** – Hyden System, gently undulating mallee, proteaceous, and casuarinaceous heaths on pale yellow sandplain, interspersed with substantial areas of granitic country. This system occupies the transitional country between the yellow loamy sandplains of the north.
- **257De** – Dellyanine System, Dellyanine System - Undulating rises and low hills on granite, in the southern Zone of Rejuvenated Drainage. Grey sandy duplex (shallow and deep), sandy gravel and red deep sandy duplex. Wandoo-Sheoak woodland.
- **258Wo** – Woolocutty System, gently undulating plain. Deeply weathered granite. Duplex sandy and loamy gravels with Yellow sandy earths predominate plus sandy and loamy duplexes often red.
- **259Cb** – Coblinine System, Broad valley floors, with few lakes, in the Southwestern Zone of Ancient Drainage. Saline wet soils, alkaline grey shallow duplex soils and grey deep sandy duplex soils. Salmon Gum-Wandoo woodland, Mallee scrub and samphire flats.
- **259Co** – Corrigin System, gently undulating rises to undulating low hills in the southern wheatbelt, with laterite, sandy and loamy gravels, duplexes, loamy earths and clays over mixed mafic rock. Heath, Mallee and Salmon Gum vegetation.
- **259Ki** – Kondinin System, Broad flat valleys of the Southeastern Zone of Ancient Drainage with fine textured alluvial soils derived mainly from mafic parent material.
- **259Kk** – Kukerin System, gently undulating rises, in the Southwestern Zone of Ancient Drainage, with alkaline grey shallow sandy duplex soils, grey deep sandy duplex soils and ironstone gravelly soils. Mallee scrub and heath.

5.3 Hydrology

There are no watercourses or wetlands within, or in close proximity to the proposed Project Area. The nearest water feature is the Dongolocking Creek located 90m south of Dumbleyung-Lake Grace Road in the Shire of Dumbleyung.

No internationally or nationally 'important wetlands' or geomorphic wetlands are located within the Project Area. The nearest important wetland is the RAMSAR listed Toolibin Lake located 38km west of Rabbit Proof Fence Road in the Shire of Wickepin.

5.4 Flora and Vegetation

A Reconnaissance Flora and Fauna (Appendix B); Targeted Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Survey (Appendix C), Targeted TEC Survey (Appendix D); and Detailed Flora and Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey (Appendix E) were undertaken across the proposed Project Area in September and December 2023, and January, March, June, September, and November 2024, which aligned with the recommended season for botanical surveys in the Swan Coastal Plain (SWA02), AvonWheatbelt (AVW02), and Mallee (MAL) IBRA bioregions, where required.

5.4.1 Desktop Survey

Desktop assessment and database searches identified fourteen Pre-European vegetation associations (Table 6). The database search using the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) for species listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) TEC custom database search listed two conservation significant ecological communities:

- Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain, listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act (effective as of the 16th September 2016).
- Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt, listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act (effective as of the 4th December 2004).

5.4.2 Vegetation

The remaining extent for each association was assessed down to the LGA scale (Table 6).

Vegetation community mapping across the Project Area undertaken by WSP (2025) identified and mapped fourteen vegetation communities (Table 8).

Vegetation condition mapping across the Project Area undertaken by WSP (2024) recorded two sites as 'Good', 12 sites as 'Degraded' and two sites as 'Completely Degraded'.

Sites of proposed TEC were assessed in accordance with the Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) during the preferred survey period. The contra-indicators identified from field surveys are summarised as follows:

- Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain
    - No indicator species (*Banksia*) present
    - High exotic species cover
    - Tree canopy sparse or not present

- Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt
    - No indicator species present
    - High exotic species cover
    - Tree canopy sparse or not present
    - No dominant canopy species
    - Shrubland strata absent

None of the assessed extant roadside native vegetation were considered to have sufficient values as either TEC or PEC. The determination is as follows:

- The vegetation patch had been cleared, was below the minimum size threshold requirement, and/or had a condition rating which when considered with other factors precluded it being classed as an ecological community patch.
- The vegetation was not a woodland (e.g. chenopod shrublands, heath communities and shrublands).
- The vegetation patch was comprised of planted trees which formed windbreaks or shelter belts along the edges of paddocks or tracks on farmland.

Overall, majority of the patches were degraded or completely degraded with the inclusion of planted trees, cleared native vegetation and multiple communities that were not structurally or floristically woodlands.

Table 6 – Pre-European Vegetation

Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% remaining
Veg Assoc No. 37 Shrublands; teatree thicket	**Statewide**	39,297	24,727	62.92
	IBRA Bioregion Swan Coastal Plain	15,618	5,405	34.61
	IBRA Sub-region Perth (SWA02)	14,018	4,784	34.13
	Local Government Authority City of Bunbury	694	20.59	2.97
Veg Assoc No. 968 Medium woodland; jarrah, marri & wandoo	**Statewide**	296,878	95,049	32.02
	IBRA Bioregion Swan Coastal Plain	136,188	9,017	6.62
	IBRA Sub-region Perth (SWA02)	136,188	9,017	6.62
	Local Government Authority Shire of Harvey	23,465	1,261	5.37
Veg Assoc No. 1023 Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo & salmon gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*)	**Statewide**	1,601,606	172,875	10.79
	IBRA Bioregion Avon Wheatbelt	1,522,680	165,124	10.84
	IBRA Sub-region Katanning (AVW02)	1,123,736	138,409	12.32
	Local Government Authority Shire of Dumbleyung Shire of Kulin	82,675 56,110	8,713 4,762	10.54 8.49
Veg Assoc No. 955 Mosaic: Shrublands; scrub-heath (South East Avon) / Shrublands; *Allocasuarina campestris* thicket)	**Statewide**	139,324	15,282	10.97
	IBRA Bioregion Avon Wheatbelt	120,565	12,900	10.70
	IBRA Sub-region Katanning (AVW02)	35,701	4,824	13.51
	Local Government Authority Shire of Wickepin Shire of Kulin	6,688 21,463	1,385 3,271	20.70 15.24
Veg Assoc No. 960 Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock	**Statewide**	220,441	30,376	13.78
	IBRA Bioregion Mallee	211,735	29,260	13.82
	IBRA Sub-region Western Mallee (MAL02)	211,735	29,260	13.82

Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% remaining
	Local Government Authority Shire of Kulin	54,646	5,554	10.16
Veg Assoc No. 8 Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet	**Statewide**	694,638	346,426	49.87
	IBRA Bioregion Mallee	56,422	19,504	34.57
	IBRA Sub-region Western Mallee (MAL02)	41,336	4,418	10.69
	Local Government Authority Shire of Kulin	388	9.91	2.55
Veg Assoc No. 945 Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock	**Statewide**	176,612	32,972	18.50
	IBRA Bioregion Mallee	141,354	27,748	19.63
	IBRA Sub-region Western Mallee (MAL02)	141,354	27,748	19.63
	Local Government Authority Shire of Kondinin	47,175	8,228	12.27
Veg Assoc No. 519 Shrublands; mallee scrub, *Eucalyptus eremophila*	**Statewide**	2,333,414	1,440,062	61.71
	IBRA Bioregion Mallee	2,100,314	1,248,661	59.45
	IBRA Sub-region Western Mallee (MAL02)	1,563,571	783,034	50.08
	Local Government Authority Shire of Kondinin	247,349	134,392	54.33

5.4.3 Flora

One conservation significant species was recorded within the Project Area:

- *Acacia sclerophylla* var. *pilosa* (P2).

Acacia sclerophylla var. *pilosa* (P2) is known from four records across a 250 km range stretching from North Tammin to Pingrup (Florabase 2025).

Targeted searches in potential habitat recorded eight *Acacia sclerophylla* var. *pilosa* (P2) individuals at the intersection of Corrigin-Kulin Rd and Kondinin Lake Rd (Figure 10), growing in open areas along the side on the road.

The five individuals identified in roadside vegetation along the northern side of Kondinin Lake Rd of can be avoided. The three individuals identified in roadside vegetation along the southern side of Kondinin Lake Rd may be impacted.

A total of 79 native and 22 non-native (weed) species were recorded within the Project Area during the field survey, representing 34 Families and 64 Genera. The dominant families containing native taxa were Myrtaceae (33 taxa), Fabaceae (10 taxa), Asteraceae (9 taxa) and Poaceae (8 taxa).

No threatened flora species, Priority or Threatened Ecological Communities were recorded within the proposed Project Area (Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D, Appendix E).

5.5 Fauna

A Reconnaissance Flora and Fauna (Appendix B); Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Survey (Appendix C); and Detailed Flora and Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey (Appendix E) were undertaken across the proposed Project Area in September and December 2023, and January, March, September, and November 2024.

5.5.1 Desktop Survey

Desktop assessment and database searches identified 33 fauna species (15 bird species, 13 mammal species, 4 invertebrate species, and 1 reptile species).

A likelihood occurrence assessment of fauna species of conservation significance considered Black Cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso, Zanda baudinii, Zanda latirostris*) as likely to occur:

- C*alyptorhynchus banksii naso*
    - Listed as vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
    - Listed as vulnerable under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
- *Zanda baudinii* and *Zanda latirostris*
    - Listed as endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
    - Listed as endangered under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

A likelihood occurrence assessment of fauna species based on suitable habitat within the Project Area identified the following:

- *Cacatua pastinator pastinator* (Muir's corella) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (Karrak, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo) [likelihood – likely]
- *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine Falcon) [likelihood – unlikely]
- *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- *Dasyurus geoffroii* (Chuditch, Western Quoll) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- *Isoodon fusciventer* (Quenda, Southwestern Brown Bandicoot) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- *Notamacropus eugenii derbianus* (Tammar Wallaby) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- *Notamacropus irma* (Western Brush Wallaby) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- *Pseudomys occidentalis* (Western Mouse) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- *Pseudomys shortridgei* (Dayang, Heath Mouse) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- Phascogale calura (Kenngoor, Red-tailed Phascogale) [likelihood – highly unlikely]
- *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's Cockatoo, Long-billed Black Cockatoo) [likelihood – likely]
- *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo, Short-billed Black Cockatoo) [likelihood – likely]

5.5.2 Fauna Survey

A fauna habitat assessment was undertaken to document the type, condition and extent of habitats across the proposed Project Area.

Fauna species observed during field surveys include:

- *Macropus fuliginosus melanops* (Western Grey Kangaroo)
- *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (European Rabbit (introduced))
- *Barnardius zonarius* (Australian Ringneck (Twenty-eight Parrot))
- *Cacatua roseicapilla* (Galah)
- *Columba livia* (Pigeon (introduced))
- *Corvus coronoides* (Australian Raven)
- *Gavicalis virescens* (Singing Honeyeater)
- *Grallina cyanoleuca* (Magpie-lark)
- *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Australian Magpie)
- *Hirundo neoxena* (Welcome Swallow)
- *Rhipidura leucophrys* (Willie Wagtail)
- *Tadorna tadornoides* (Australian Shelduck)
- *Tiliqua rugosa* (Blue-tongue Lizard)

5.5.3 Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey

A targeted black cockatoo habitat assessment was undertaken for breeding, foraging and/or night roosting habitat in accordance with the Referral guidelines for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species (DAWE 2022).

Assessment of all suitable (>50cm DBH) and potential (>30cm DBH) breeding trees was undertaken within the proposed Project Area. Habitat trees (WSP 2025, p.14) and foraging habitat quality scoring (Appendix E) were categorised as per definitions in the Referral guidelines for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species (DAWE 2022).

None of the three species of Black Cockatoos were recorded directly (sighted or heard) or indirectly (foraging evidence).

No hollows for potential breeding or roosting were located within the Project Area.

A total of 0.265 ha of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat with a foraging value score of 5 was recorded across the Project Area. These are located at the following intersections:

- Kulin Lake Grace Road onto Williams Kondinin Road (proposed clearing involves trimming impacts of branches overhanging the road corridor to allow WTG tower components).
- King Rocks Road to Site Entry (proposed clearing involves trimming impacts to allow oversail of WTG blades tips).

Foraging species recorded within the proposed Project Area include:

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
- *Eucalyptus loxophleba*
- *Hakea newbeyana*
- *Hakea meisneriana*

No evidence of conservation significant species was recorded in the proposed Project Area following field surveys (Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D, Appendix E).

6 Mitigation Hierarchy

In selecting the transportation route, a number of design measures were considered in order to minimise impacts. The route was selected to avoid areas with high environmental and/or cultural value. Any such areas were discounted from further route development options.

The route was selected to facilitate the safe movement of over-size, over-mass (OSOM) loads, with minimal disruption to road users whilst ensuring the protection of existing road assets and infrastructure.

Measures to avoid, minimise, reduce and manage proposed clearing are provided in (Table 7).

Table 7 – Mitigation Hierarchy

Design or Management Measure	Discussion
Avoid intersections with high environmental value.	The intersection at Kondinin-Narembeen Road and Billericay Road East was removed from the transport route to avoid impacts to the Billericay Nature Reserve. Consistent with Synergy's objective of avoiding impact to high environmental values, the project is committed to avoiding suitable habitat trees with hollows for roosting and breeding of the 3 WA threatened black cockatoos.
Avoid locations with cultural value.	Consistent with Synergy's objective of avoiding impact to high cultural values, the project is committed to avoiding impacts to registered sites and trees holding significant cultural values. Cultural heritage surveys will be undertaken concurrently with clearing permit assessment.
Refine swept path assessment to avoid or minimise native vegetation clearing.	Continuous improvement and design review to avoid unnecessary native vegetation impacts and minimise clearing. Overall, 37 intersections undertook biological assessments across 5 surveys from October 2023 to November 2024. The design iteration process altered the proposed route where high environmental values were present and targeted route options for minimisation of native vegetation clearing. Particular attention has been paid to avoiding TECs, listed threatened and priority flora locations, Nature Reserves, and habitat for species of conservation significance considered possible to occur in the proposed Project Area.
Refine route to avoid or minimise impacts.	Alternate ports were considered and excluded from the route due to unacceptable impacts to town infrastructure, logistics and/or environmental values. The design iteration process altered the proposed route to avoid impacts to regional town centres. The design iteration process adhered to the State Road Network as far as practicable. The design iteration process altered the proposed route to minimise the number of intersections to be impacted.

6.1 Vegetation Clearing Attributes

Details of the total vegetation clearing across Pre-European Vegetation Associations categorised by IBRA sub-region (Table 8).

Table 8 – Vegetation clearing attributes

IBRA Sub-region	Pre-European Vegetation Association	Figure Reference	% remaining	Vegetation Community Code	Condition	Clearing area (m²)	% of IBRA Sub-region Current Extent (ha)
Perth (SWA02)	**Veg Assoc No. 37** Shrublands; teatree thicket	Figure 2 Figure 3	34.13	EiErMsLr	Degraded	**498**	<0.001%
	Veg Assoc No. 968 Medium woodland; jarrah, marri & wandoo	Figure 4	6.62	EcAaHuCs	Completely Degraded	**154**	<0.001%
Katanning (AVW02)	**Veg Assoc No. 1023** Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo & salmon gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*)	Figure 5 Figure 6	12.32	EmDaMbTs EsEmDaAm	Degraded Degraded	746 908 **1,654**	<0.001%
	Veg Assoc No. 955 Mosaic: Shrublands; scrub-heath (South East Avon) / Shrublands; *Allocasuarina campestris* thicket)	Figure 7	13.51	EsAcAaMa	Degraded	**390**	<0.001%
Western Mallee (MAL02)	**Veg Assoc No. 960** Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock	Figure 8 Figure 9	13.82	ElEcAlEd ElEcAlEd	Degraded Degraded	524 177 **701**	<0.001%

IBRA Sub-region	Pre-European Vegetation Association	Figure Reference	% remaining	Vegetation Community Code	Condition	Clearing area (m²)	% of IBRA Sub-region Current Extent (ha)
	Veg Assoc No. 8 Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet	Figure 10	10.69	EsEeEtMa	Good	639	<0.001%
	Veg Assoc No. 945 Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock	Figure 11	19.63	ElAcAbAl	Degraded	943	<0.001%
	Veg Assoc No. 519 Shrublands; mallee scrub, *Eucalyptus eremophila*	Figure 12 Figure 13 Figure 14	50.08	EbCpAaAl ElCpAaMh EbSsAsHn	Degraded Degraded Good	130 2,894 666 **3,992**	<0.001%

6.2 Assessment against the Ten Clearing Principles

Following the desktop assessment and field investigations the proposed Project Area has been assessed against the Ten Clearing Principles under Schedule 5 of the EP Act in accordance with DWER's Guide to the Assessment of Applications to Clear Native Vegetation (DWER, 2014).

Additional information used to address the Ten Clearing Principles has been sourced from public GIS layers maintained by State government departments.

An assessment against each of the 10 clearing principles is provided in Table 9.

Table 9 – Assessment of Clearing against the 10 Clearing Principles

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Variance

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Up to 0.9 ha of native vegetation is proposed to be cleared for the Project.
	
	The Project Area falls within the Swan Coastal Plain (SWA02), Jarrah Forest (JAF01), AvonWheatbelt (AVW02), and Mallee (MAL02) IBRA sub-regions, and the Central and Eastern Avon Wheatbelt which is identified as one of Australia's 15 National Biodiversity Hotspots, however the vegetation values contained within the proposed clearing areas contain predominantly degraded roadside vegetation with no threatened flora or vegetation.
	
	Vegetation
	On a sub-regional scale, the Project Area covers the following vegetation associations:
	• Perth (SWA02)
	  ○ 37 – Shrublands; teatree thicket, it is estimated 34.13% remains within the IBRA subregion
	  ○ 968 – Medium woodland; Jarrah, marri, & wandoo, it is estimated 6.62% remains within the IBRA subregion.
	• Katanning (AVW02)
	  ○ 1023 – Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo, & salmon gum, it is estimated 12.32% remains within the IBRA subregion
	  ○ 955 – Mosaic shrublands; scrub-heath, it is estimated 13.51% remains within the IBRA subregion
	• Western Mallee (MAL02)
	  ○ 960 – Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock, it is estimated 13.82% remains within the IBRA subregion
	  ○ 8 – Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet, it is estimated 10.69% remains within the IBRA subregion
	  ○ 945 – Mosaic Medium woodland; salmon gum / Shrublands mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock, it is estimated 19.63% remains within the IBRA subregion
	  ○ 519 – Shrublands; mallee scrub, it is estimated 50.08% remains within the IBRA subregion
		Not at variance.

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Variance
	Indicative clearing of each of the thirteen vegetation communities mapped within the Project Area represent 0.01% of the IBRA subregion's vegetation association current extent. **Flora** No threatened flora species were recorded within the Project Area. One priority flora species was recorded within the Project Area: • 3 individuals of *Acacia sclerophylla* var. pilosa (P2) No locally or regionally significant flora species were recorded. The proposed clearing does not include vegetation that is representative of an area of high biodiversity, a priority ecological community, threatened ecological community or a significant population of priority flora. **Summary** Given the relatively small patches of native vegetation along roadsides and mostly degraded vegetation condition the assessed native vegetation does not comprise a high level of biological diversity compared to local and regional extant vegetation. The small representative clearing (<0.01% of the vegetation association within each IBRA sub-region), absence of Threatened flora and communities, determined it is unlikely the proposed Project will have a significant impact on biological diversity.	
(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.	Fauna habitat summary (WSP 2024a): • Roadside vegetation of open woodland and medium shrubland with fewer native understory and more non-native understory. • Fragmented connectivity, surrounding land mostly cleared. • Mostly in degraded condition • Lack of available shelter and small extent • Poor quality habitat	Not at variance.

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Variance
	The EPBC Act PMST, DBCA and NatureMap database identified the potential presence of 33 conservation significant fauna species within 50km of the Project Area. The total comprised 15 bird species, 13 mammal species, 4 invertebrate species, and 1 reptile species (WSP 2024a, WSP 2025). No evidence of conservation significant species was recorded in the proposed Project Area following field surveys (WSP 2024a, WSP 2025) **Targeted fauna** Targeted surveys were undertaken for all 3 Black Cockatoos species with none recorded. A total of 0.26 ha of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat with a foraging value score of 5 was recorded across the Project Area. These are located at the following intersections: • Kulin Lake Grace Road onto Williams Kondinin Road (proposed clearing involves trimming impacts of branches overhanging the road corridor to allow WTG tower components). • King Rocks Road to Site Entry (proposed clearing involves trimming impacts to allow oversail of WTG blades tips 7km to the northwest of the Kulin Lake Grace Road intersection is 1,600 ha of remnant native vegetation held within reserve R14001. 11 km to the southeast of the Kulin Lake Grace Road intersection is 2,230 ha of remnant native vegetation held within reserve R35134. 4km to the east of the King Rocks Road intersection resides extensive remnant native vegetation which occurs east of the agricultural clearing line generally known as the Great Western Woodlands. 10.5km to the west of the King Rocks Road intersection is 1,100 ha of remnant native vegetation held within reserve R 36003.	

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Variance
	Summary Native vegetation present within the proposed Project Area does not comprise the whole, nor part of, nor is necessary for the maintenance of a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia. Given the relatively small patches of native vegetation along roadsides the potential impacts are considered minimal. The Project Area contains no natural waterways, wetlands, or wetland habitats, therefore potential impacts on listed birds associated with waterbodies are considered minimal. Given the relatively small vegetation clearing per intersection required, it is unlikely that this will have a significant impact on the three Black Cockatoo species. The absence of Threatened fauna, and suitable habitat, determined it is unlikely the proposed Project will have a significant impact on fauna.	
(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.	No Threatened flora species were recorded within the Project Area. One priority flora species was recorded within the Project Area: • 3 individuals of *Acacia sclerophylla* var. pilosa (P2) No other locally or regionally significant flora species were recorded. **Summary** Native vegetation present with the proposed clearing areas does not represent habitat for, nor include records of, or is necessary for the existence of rare flora. The proposed clearing is not considered to be essential for the continued existence of *Acacia sclerophylla* var. *pilosa* (P2) due to its widespread existing population; four recorded populations distributed across a 250km range.	Not at variance.

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Variance
(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.	No TEC or PEC were recorded within the Project Area (WSP 2025). Sites of proposed TEC were assessed in accordance with the Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) during the preferred survey period for the following: • Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain, listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act (effective as of the 16th September 2016). • Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt, listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act (effective as of the 4th December 2004). None of the assessed extant roadside native vegetation were considered to have sufficient values as either TEC or PEC. The determination is as follows: • The vegetation patch had been cleared, was below the minimum size threshold requirement, and/or had a condition rating which when considered with other factors precluded it being classed as an ecological community patch. • The vegetation was not a woodland (e.g. chenopod shrublands, heath communities and shrublands). • The vegetation patch was comprised of planted trees which formed windbreaks or shelter belts along the edges of paddocks or tracks on farmland. Overall, majority of the patches were degraded or completely degraded with the inclusion of planted trees, cleared native vegetation and multiple communities that were not structurally or floristically woodlands. **Summary** The vegetation associations proposed to be cleared within the Project Area do not compromise the whole or part of, or are necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.	Not at variance.

<table>
<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
<td>
Up to 0.9 ha of native vegetation is proposed to be cleared for the Project, dispersed over thirteen (13) road intersections across a 470 km route. The area's remnant native vegetation represents eight Pre-European vegetation associations.
<table>
<tr><th>Vegetation association</th><th>% Pre-European Vegetation Association remaining in IBRA sub-region</th><th>% clearing</th><th>Retention threshold trigger</th></tr>
<tr><td>37 – Shrublands; teatree thicket</td><td>31.13%</td><td><0.01%</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>968 – Medium woodland; jarrah, marri & wandoo</td><td>6.62%</td><td><0.01%</td><td>Below 10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>1023 – Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo & salmon gum (Eucalyptus salmonophloia)</td><td>12.32%</td><td><0.01%</td><td>Below 30%</td></tr>
<tr><td>955 – Mosaic: Shrublands; scrub-heath (South East Avon) / Shrublands; Allocasuarina campestris thicket)</td><td>13.51%</td><td><0.01%</td><td>Below 30%</td></tr>
<tr><td>960 – Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock</td><td>13.82%</td><td><0.01%</td><td>Below 30%</td></tr>
<tr><td>8 – Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet</td><td>10.69%</td><td><0.01%</td><td>Below 30%</td></tr>
<tr><td>945 – Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock</td><td>19.63%</td><td><0.01%</td><td>Below 30%</td></tr>
<tr><td>519 – Shrublands; mallee scrub, Eucalyptus eremophila</td><td>50.08%</td><td><0.01%</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
</table>
One of the eight vegetation associations occurs on the Swan Coastal Plain and falls below the 10% retention threshold. The proposed clearing of 154m² represents <0.01% of the vegetation association remaining in the Perth IBRA sub-region located in roadside vegetation whose condition is classified as highly degraded.

Five of the eight vegetation association's remaining extent falls below the 30% retention threshold.

Recognising that 30% or more of the pre-clearing extent of each ecological community is necessary to perform some ecosystem services and protect Australia's biological diversity, in these fragmented landscapes, larger remnants should be retained as a priority as they provide core habitat areas necessary to support populations of species that are unable to survive in smaller areas of native vegetation.

Although there is not a high proportion of the Pre-European vegetation association's remaining, the minimal total clearing area, to small isolated remnants in mostly degraded vegetation condition, positioned along roadside intersections does not represent a large or significant remnant of native vegetation in the
</td>
<td>Unlikely to be at variance.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Variance
	area. The clearing activity proposed is not considered to impact important ecological linkages and are not otherwise thought to impact ecosystem services. **Summary** The Project Area does not represent a significant ecological linkage nor constitute a biological diverse remnant. The Project Area does not contain habitat for threatened flora, threatened fauna, or threatened ecological communities. Assessment of significance of impact to remnant native vegetation by clearing <0.01% of the current extent of the impacted vegetation associations, including those with less than 30% remaining, determined it is unlikely the proposed Project will have a significant impact on native vegetation in the area.	
(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	No wetlands, wetland habitat, watercourses, or natural waterways occur within or proximate to the Project Area. **Summary** The proposed Project Area does not include vegetation, which is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	Not at variance.

<table>
<tr><th>Clearing Principle</th><th>Assessment</th><th>Variance</th></tr>
<tr><td>(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.</td><td>Up to 0.9 ha of native vegetation is proposed to be cleared for the Project, dispersed over thirteen (13) road intersections across a 470 km route, restricted to the edge of existing roads at intersections in mostly degraded vegetation condition.

The intersection of Lake Grace Road and Rabbit Proof Fence Road is classified as H2 – moderate to high salinity risk (DPIRD-009). The clearing area captures Eucalyptus myriadena individuals on the shoulder of the roadside. The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation.

The soil landscapes include sandy-loam flats and brown sandy-loam flats in degraded vegetation along roadsides, comprising a minimal and dispersed area which is highly unlikely to result in increases to salinity, waterlogging, nutrient export, soil acidity or erosion.

Summary
Any proposed clearing to be undertaken will be completed in accordance with Main Roads WA’s Undertaking Works within Road Reserves guidance. The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation.</td><td>Not at variance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(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.</td><td>The below table identifies the nearest conservation area to each intersection with proposed clearing within the Project Area.

<table>
<tr><th>Intersection with proposed clearing</th><th>Nearest conservation area</th><th>Distance</th></tr>
<tr><td>Leschenault Drive onto Estuary Drive</td><td>R 36799 – Kalgulup Regional Park</td><td>0.0 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estuary Drive onto Koombana Drive</td><td>R 36799 – Kalgulup Regional Park</td><td>0.0 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Forrest Highway onto Raymond Road</td><td>R 47716 – Kalgulup Regional Park</td><td>0.4 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Raymond Road onto South West Highway onto Coalfields Road</td><td>R 45594</td><td>0.5 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coalfields Road onto Albany Highway</td><td>Arthur River Nature Reserve</td><td>5.0 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dumbleyung Lake Grace Road onto Rabbit Proof Fence Road</td><td>Mount Pleasant Nature Reserve</td><td>15 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rabbit Proof Fence Road Level Rail Crossing</td><td>R 46697 and R 15639</td><td>0.1 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rabbit Proof Fence Road onto Williams Kondinin Road</td><td>Jitarning Nature Reserve</td><td>11 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Williams Kondinin Road onto Kulin Road</td><td>Kulin Road Nature Reserve</td><td>7.0 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kulin Lake Grace Road onto Williams Kondinin Road</td><td>R 17191</td><td>0.0 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>Corrigin Kulin Road onto Kondinin Lake Road</td><td>Morton Nature Reserve</td><td>1.0 km</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Not at variance.</td></tr>
</table>

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Variance

Hyden Lake King Road onto Lovering Road	R 29207	0.1 km
Sedgewick Road onto Billericay Road	R 36003	3.4 km
Lovering Road onto King Rocks Road	R 8390	3.6 km
King Rocks Road to Site Entry	R 9929	5.5 km

Proposed clearing at Leschenault Drive onto Estuary Drive onto Koombana Drive occurs within the road reserve adjacent to and not within reserve R 36799 – Kalgulup Regional Park (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Proposed clearing at Rabbit Proof Fence Road Level Rail Crossing occurs within the road reserves adjacent to and not within the recreational reserve (R46697) or historical area reserve (15639) (Figure 6).

Proposed clearing at Kulin Lake Grace Road onto Williams Kondinin Road occurs within the road reserve adjacent to and not within R 17191 – Kulin Racecourse Showground and Recreation reserve. One tree subject to proposed trimming impacts of branches overhanging the road corridor has its trunk located within reserve R 17191 (Figure 9).

Proposed clearing occurs within the within the roadside verge along the southeastern boundary of reserve R 29207 at Hyden Lake King Road onto Lovering Road (Figure 11).

No other direct or indirect impacts to the remaining conservation areas expected to result from the proposed clearing.

Summary

Any proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on the environmental values of conservation areas and reserves.

Clearing Principle	Assessment	Variance
(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.	There are no surface water resources, the Project Area contains no natural waterways, wetlands, or wetland habitats. The Project Area does not intersect with any listed surface water areas. The Project Area intersects the following RIWI Groundwater Areas: • Bunbury Groundwater Area • Kondinin-Ravensthorpe Groundwater Area **Summary** Any proposed clearing is minimal (<1 ha), in mostly degraded vegetation condition, and its location along roadside intersections is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality or local surface or underground water resources.	Not at variance.
(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.	The intersection of Estuary Drive and Koombana Drive is classified as H2 – moderate to high flood risk (DPIRD-007). The clearing area captures two juvenile *Eucalyptus incrassata* individuals isolated from the main vegetation community on the shoulder of the roadside. The proposed clearing is highly unlikely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding. The total minimal clearing area (0.9 ha), mostly degraded vegetation condition, and its location along roadside intersections represents an unlikely risk to causing or exacerbating the incidence or intensity of flooding within the Project Area. **Summary** Any proposed clearing is unlikely to cause, exacerbate, or increase intensity of flooding.	Not at variance.

7 References

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2017) Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community.

Department of the Environment and Energy (2016), Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt: a nationally protected ecological community.

Department of the Environment (2015) Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt. Canberra: Department of the Environment <https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=128>

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (2012) EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo (endangered) *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* Baudin's cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*

EPA (2019) EPA Advice: Carnaby's Cockatoo in Environmental Impact Assessment in the Perth and Peel Region

Glossop, B., Clarke, K., Mitchell, D., & Barrett, G. (2011) Methods for mapping of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo habitat. Perth, WA: Department of Environment and Conservation

WSP (2023) Reconnaissance Flora and Fauna Survey, King Rocks Development Support: Site Selection for Workforce Accommodation Camp

WSP (2024a) Reconnaissance Flora and Fauna Survey, King Rocks Development Support: Site Selection for Workforce Accommodation Camp

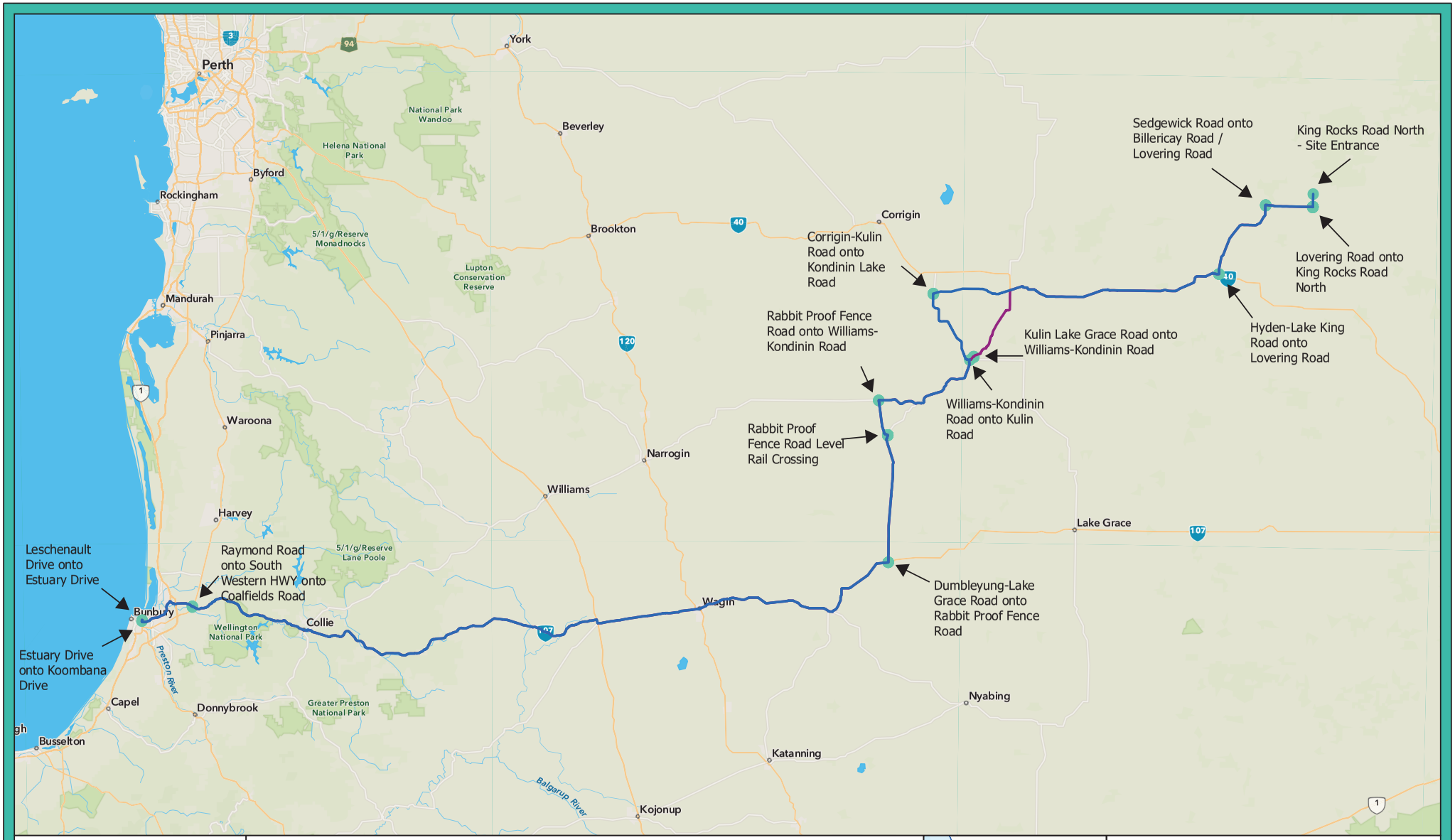
WSP (2024b) Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Survey, King Rocks Development Support: Site Selection for Workforce Accommodation Camp

WSP (2024c) Transportation Route Threatened Ecological Community Target Survey King Rocks Wind Farm

WSP (2025) Detailed Flora and Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey

Appendix A: Transport Route Figures

Figure 1 Transportation Route



synergy

Legend

Blade Transport Route

Tower Transport Route

Project Area

N

0 25 50

Kilometers

Scale @ A3, 1:1,000,000

King Rocks Wind Farm Transport Route

Created By: CAJ

Map Number: 0001A

Date: 8/05/2025

PCS: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50