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Hopetoun Future Energy System- Native Vegetation Clearing Permit

Supporting Document

June 2026

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Context

Regional Power Corporation, trading as (T/A) Horizon Power, is a Western Australian (WA) Government Trading Enterprise (GTE) and the state's regional and remote energy provider. Horizon Power operates under the *Electricity Corporations Act 2005* and is governed by a Board of Directors accountable to the Minister for Energy.

In Hopetoun, the existing wind turbines play a critical role in delivering renewable energy to the town, making it essential that they remain operational or are replaced with a suitable alternative. Two existing wind turbines and the existing power station are located on Lot 11 on Deposited Plan 58973. The current turbines are reaching end of life, having been constructed between 2004 and 2007, Horizon Power is proposing to replace these with like-for-like turbines and a small solar farm. Without replacement, the decommissioning of the existing turbines would increase carbon emissions and raise the cost of energy supply, as Hopetoun's electricity system would become more reliant on diesel generation. By replacing the aging turbines with more efficient and modern renewable energy solutions, Horizon Power can maintain, and potentially enhance, the renewable energy contribution to the Hopetoun power system, while ensuring ongoing reliability and system optimisation. The replacement turbines will not exceed the existing height range of 59 to 66 metres, ensuring the new units remain consistent with the current visual and environmental profile of the site (Table 2-2). This upgrade will enable continued delivery of reliable, low-emission renewable energy to the Denham community while supporting Western Australia's long-term decarbonisation objectives.

The Project will require the clearing of up to 2 ha with an 18.7 ha Development Envelope (DE) (Figure 1). A native vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) will be required from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) to facilitate clearing for the Project.

The DE has been developed as the area within which the least environmental constraints were identified in the biological survey, including avoidance of Threatened ecological communities and habitat suitable for significant fauna.

1.2 Scope and Purpose

This document has been prepared to support a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) application for the Project. Specifically, this document provides further detail regarding the proposed activities and related clearing (including application of the mitigation hierarchy), and ecological surveys undertaken within and near to the clearing footprint.

An assessment of the 10 Clearing Principles as outlined in '*A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*' (DER, 2014) has also been undertaken and is presented Section 8.

An Environment Management Plan (EMP) has also been prepared in support of the Project and is provided in Attachment A.

2 Description of the Activity

2.1 Project Location

The Project is located off the Great Northern Highway, just outside of the Hopetoun town site within the Shire of Ravensthorpe. Land details of the DE are provided in Table 2-1 and the DE is shown on Figure 1.

Table 2-1 Development Envelope Location

Size of development Envelope (ha)	Development Envelope location	Shire	Surrounding Land use
18.71 ha	Lot 11 on Deposited Plan 58973, 2699/864	Shire of Ravensthorpe	Agricultural land, power station, public roads.

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Table 2-2 Existing and Proposed Wind turbine Specifications

	Existing wind turbines	Proposed wind turbines
Number of turbines	2	2
Combined generation capacity	Up to 1.2 MW	Up to 1.2 MW
Hub height (m)	46	39-45
Rotor diameter	40	40-42
Total height (meters above ground level (mAGL))	66	59-66
Minimum tip height (mAGL)	26	19-24
Maximum tip height (mAGL)	66	59-66



2.2 Activity Overview and Timelines

The Project will consist of the replacement of two existing wind turbines with modern, higher-efficiency like-for-like units, along with the installation of a small solar farm in the northern extent of the DE in an already cleared location.

A five-year clearing permit is requested to accommodate supplier procurement of batteries and renewable technology with clearing undertaken within 3 months of construction.

2.3 Land Access

All proposed infrastructure will be installed within Lot 11 on Deposited Plan 58973. The land tenure and surrounding land use information is outlined in Table 2-1 above.

3 Description of Proposed Clearing

3.1 Proposed Clearing Area

The final design and footprint required for the Project, is guided by the location of existing assets, but will be determined once all due diligence activities are completed, and will also depend on the engineering, environmental and social constraints of the site. The Project will clear no more than 2 ha of native vegetation within the DE. Clearing is required for the following:

- Two wind turbines
- Geotechnical investigations
- Cable trenches
- Winch sites
- Solar farm and access tracks

3.2 Proposed Clearing Method

Clearing will be undertaken predominantly through mechanical methods, using graded and controlled approaches suited to the scale of works. Mechanical clearing may include the use of light to medium-duty machinery such as graders, loaders, excavators, and slashing equipment to remove above-ground vegetation within the defined clearing footprint. Where feasible, vegetation will be pushed to the side rather than fully removed, to reduce soil disturbance and allow for natural regeneration. Some driving over and parking on native vegetation will occur, particularly during mobilisation of construction equipment, crane operations, and access to turbine foundations. These activities will be restricted to designated access routes and work pads to minimise compaction and disturbance. Clearing may also be required to establish temporary laydown areas for delivery and storage of turbine components, including tower sections, nacelles, blades, and crane pads. These areas will be sited to minimise vegetation impact, including utilising the already cleared areas around each turbine. Temporary clearing areas will be rehabilitated where practicable following completion of works. Where trenching or minor excavation is required for electrical cabling, ground disturbance will be limited to the minimum area needed to safely undertake the works. All clearing will follow Horizon Power's environmental management procedures, including delineation of boundaries, avoidance of unnecessary disturbance, and topsoil preservation where applicable.

4 Biological Survey

Horizon Power commissioned Bio Diverse Solutions (BDS) to conduct a single season reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey and basic fauna survey in 2025 to gain an understanding of the flora, vegetation and fauna values within and surrounding the DE. The survey also included a targeted Black Cockatoo habitat survey. The biological survey was undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) guidelines (EPA, 2016 and EPA, 2020) and is summarised in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Summary of Biological Surveys Relevant to the DE

Survey	Summary of Findings
Reconnaissance Flora, Vegetation, basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Habitat Survey Report, Bio Diverse Solutions ISA-0001503	Survey Dates: 27th – 31st October 2025 Survey Area: 18.7 ha, encompasses the entire DE. Flora / Vegetation Findings: – No <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) or <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (BC Act) listed flora were recorded within the survey area. The 86 Threatened or Priority species identified as priority in the desktop assessment were all evaluated as Unlikely or Highly Unlikely to occur in the post-survey assessment of likelihood (BDS, 2026). – The vegetation condition within the survey area ranged from Very Good to Completely Degraded. The majority of the vegetation within the survey area was in Degraded condition. – One Priority Ecological Community (PEC) listed by Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) listed under the EPBC Act was recorded within the survey area: Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia was recorded across 2.06 ha (11%) of the survey area (Figure 2). Fauna / Fauna Habitat Findings: – Three conservation significant fauna species were recorded during the survey: • Tammar Wallaby (<i>Notamacropus eugenii derbianus</i>) – listed as Priority 4 by DBCA • Western Brush Wallaby (<i>Notamacropus Irma</i>) - listed as Priority 4 by DBCA • <i>Zanda sp.</i>¹ – listed as endangered under the EPBC and BC Acts – An additional six conservation significant species were considered possible to occur within the survey area: • Chuditch (<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>) - Vulnerable under the BC Act • Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) - Other Specially Protected under the BC Act • Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) – Vulnerable under the BC Act • Dibbler (<i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>) – Endangered under the BC Act • Heath Mouse (<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>) – Vulnerable under the BC Act • Quenda (<i>Isodon fusciventer</i>) – listed as Priority 4 by DBCA – Four fauna habitats were recorded within the survey area (Figure 3): • <i>Banksia speciosa</i> Woodland (BsoeWL): Consists of a Proteaceae dominated shrubland community characterised by <i>B. speciosa</i> (or <i>B. coccinea</i> in Q5), <i>Adenanthos cuneatus</i>, <i>Melaleuca striata</i> and <i>Anarthria scabra</i>.

¹ These taxa were detected in the survey area at the time of the survey, however were unable to be identified to species level, thus for the purposes of this assessment, both Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) and Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) were considered to be known within the survey area.

Survey	Summary of Findings
	• <i>Acacia cyclops</i> Shrubland (AcycShL): Consists of dense shrubland of <i>A. cyclops</i>, over low shrubs and sedges. Likely a regenerated community following clearing/disturbance. • Uninterpretable – Parkland: Sparsely vegetated as a result of historical clearing, the regenerated vegetation is characterised by the presence of scattered remnant Moodjar. • Paddock: Primarily consists of a sparse grassland, characterised by a cover of grass and agricultural weeds and scattered shrubs towards the southern edge of the paddock. BDS undertook surveys for significant trees in accordance with Commonwealth guidelines for targeted black cockatoo habitat assessment (DAWE, 2022), however, no trees of suitable species to form hollows for use by Baudin’s Cockatoo or Carnaby’s Cockatoo were present, thus no significant trees were identified within the Survey Area (BDS, 2026). The habitat present within the DE is not considered suitable breeding habitat for Baudin’s Cockatoo or Carnaby’s Cockatoo.

5 Existing Environment

The existing environment is summarised in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Existing environment

Environmental value	Assessment					
Vegetation associations, types and condition	The Project is located within one Pre-European Vegetation Association, VA 47 (Esperance). The current extent of VA 47 is higher than 35 % of pre-European extent for Statewide, IBRA Bioregion and Local Government Area (LGA):					
	Vegetation association	Scale	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	% Remaining	% of current extent in all DBCA managed land (proportion of current extent)
	VA 47	State: WA	1,032,885.09	370,425.32	35.86 %	17.68 %
		IBRA Bioregion: Esperance Plains	959,935.91	336,492.07	35.05 %	18.32 %
		IBRA Subregion: Recherche ESP2	413,535.24	62,275.32	15.06 %	1.7 %
		LGA: Shire of Ravensthorpe	1.32	1.32	100 %	-
	Two native vegetation types were defined and mapped in the DE, not including cleared or degraded areas (BDS, 2026). The BDS (2026) survey report identified vegetation condition ranging from Very Good to Completely Degraded as follows:					
	Vegetation Type		Condition rating	Extent (ha) within DE		Extent (%) within DE
	BspeWL	Very Good	0.70	3.7 %		
		Good	1.36	7.3 %		
AcycShL	Very Good	0.26	1.4 %			
	Good	0.17	0.9 %			
Uninterpretable – Parkland	Degraded	7.75	41.4 %			
Paddock	Completely Degraded	6.20	33.1 %			
Cleared			2.26	12.1 %		
Total			18.7	100%		
Fauna habitat	The BDS survey identified four broad habitat types within the DE. Fauna habitat and condition is detailed below:					
	Fauna Habitat		Habitat Value	Extent (ha) within DE		Extent (%) within DE
	Banksia speciosa Woodland	Very Good	0.70	3.7 %		
		Good	1.36	7.3 %		
	Acacia cyclops Shrubland	Very Good	0.26	1.4 %		
		Good	0.17	0.9 %		

Environmental value	Assessment			
	Uninterpretable – Parkland	Degraded	7.75	41.4 %
	Paddock	Completely Degraded	6.20	33.1 %
	Cleared		2.26	12.1 %
	Total		18.7	100%
	Additionally, BDS undertook surveys for significant trees in accordance with Commonwealth guidelines for targeted black cockatoo habitat assessment (DAWE, 2022), however, no trees of suitable species to form hollows for use by Baudin's Cockatoo or Carnaby's Cockatoo were present, thus no significant trees were identified within the Survey Area (BDS, 2026). The habitat present within the DE is not considered suitable breeding habitat for Baudin's Cockatoo or Carnaby's Cockatoo.			
Significant fauna	- Three conservation significant fauna species were recorded during the survey: - Tammar Wallaby (<i>Notamacropus eugenii derbianus</i>) – listed as Priority 4 by DBCA - Western Brush Wallaby (<i>Notamacropus Irma</i>) - listed as Priority 4 by DBCA <i>Zanda sp.</i>² – listed as endangered under the EPBC and BC Acts - An additional six conservation significant species were considered possible to occur within the survey area: - Chuditch (<i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i>) - Vulnerable under the BC Act - Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) - Other Specially Protected under the BC Act - Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) – Vulnerable under the BC Act - Dibbler (<i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>) – Endangered under the BC Act - Heath Mouse (<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>) – Vulnerable under the BC Act - Quenda (<i>Isodon fusciventer</i>) – listed as Priority 4 by DBCA			
Significant ecological linkage	The fauna habitats within the DE are part of a contiguous, largely intact area of remnant vegetation present in Hopetoun. Land within the Hopetoun township has been subject to clearing, but this clearing is minimal and much of the remnant vegetation is intact in the local area. Overall, the habitats within the DE are largely contiguous through the local area.			
Ecological communities	One State and Commonwealth listed Threatened / Priority Ecological community was recorded in the Survey Area. Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia (Kwongan TEC/PEC) is listed as Priority 3 (P3) Priority Ecological Community (PEC) within WA under the BC Act and as an Endangered (EN) Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) under the EPBC Act.			
Significant flora	The EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST), NatureMap and DBCA Threatened and Priority flora databases identified the presence/potential presence of significant flora taxa within a 20 km buffer of the Survey Area (BDS, 2026). No State or Commonwealth listed flora were recorded during the field survey (BDS, 2026). Significant flora within the DE is discussed further in Section 8.			
Wetlands and/or waterways	No <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act) Rivers overlap the DE (GoWA, 2026). The DE is within the Jerdacuttup River catchment (DWER, 2026). No permanent water bodies or drainage lines are located within the DE. The DE does not overlap any Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA), the Hopetoun water reserves are located approximately 680 m south of the DE. The southern portion of the DE overlaps the Hopetoun Groundwater Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act). Water required for construction activities (e.g. dust suppression, civil works and concrete batching) is expected to be sourced via trucking in water from local or regional sources. Operational water demand will be minimal and primary for equipment cleaning and routine maintenance and will be sourced from truck in water and/or rainwater tanks.			

² These taxa were detected in the survey area at the time of the survey, however were unable to be identified to species level, thus for the purposes of this assessment, both Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) and Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) were considered to be known within the survey area.

Environmental value	Assessment
Water resources	The DE does not overlap any Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA) (GoWA, 2026), Hopetoun Water Reserve is the closest PDWSA and is located approximately 680 m south of the DE. Standard mitigation measures are outlined in the EMP and no additional impacts are expected to the water reserve.
Conservation Reserves	No conservation reserves or estates were identified within the DE, the nearest national heritage place and conservation reserve is the Fitzgerald River National Park, located approximately 5.5 km north-west of the DE.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	The nearest Environmentally Sensitive Area is located approximately 5.5 km north-west of the DE (Fitzgerald River National Park).
Land and soil quality	The DE is located within the Gore land system, described as: <i>Discontinuous level to gently undulating coastal plain with subdued sand dunes, lakes and swamps. Unconsolidated Pleistocene sediments.</i> According to the Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soils (Fitzpatrick et al., 2011), the DE overlays class C extremely low probability of occurrence (1-5% change of occurrence in mapping unit). The DE does not intersect any known contaminated sites (GoWA, 2026).
Environmental heritage	There are no world heritage places located within 20 km of the DE. There is one national heritage place located 5.5 km north-west of the DE (Fitzgerald River National Park).
Air quality	The proposed works are unlikely to contribute significantly to dust. Dust will be managed during construction in accordance with the EMP. No significant receptors are directly adjacent to the Project and no significant air emissions are expected that would impact the airshed.
Amenity values	The Project has the potential to impact on visual amenity of the local area. However, the proposed infrastructure is consistent with existing infrastructure in the region. There are also potential impacts through dust, noise and vibration. However, these will be temporary in nature and limited to the construction phase of the Project. Standard mitigation measures will be implemented and are outlined in the EMP.

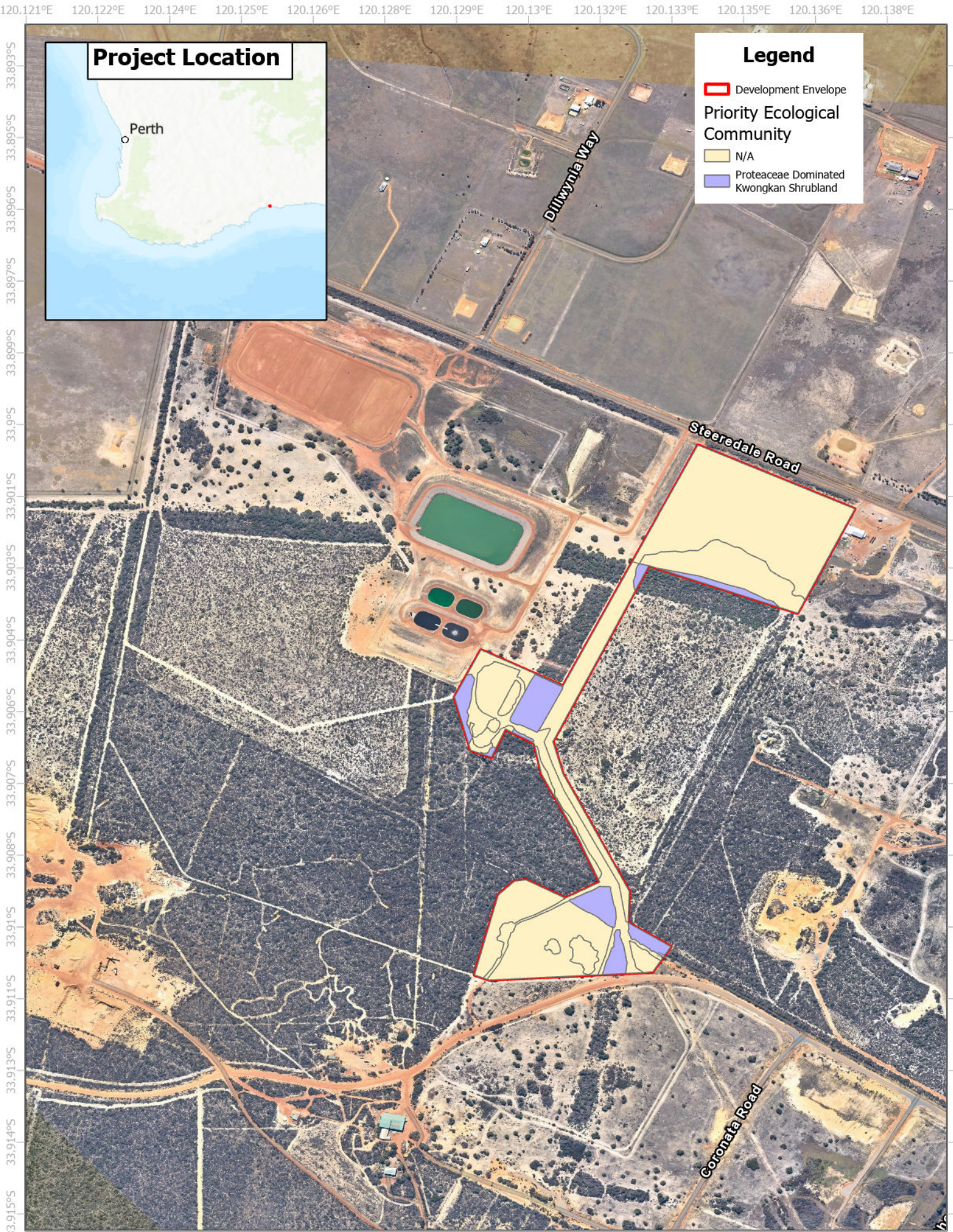


Figure 2 | Proteaceae dominated kwongan shrublands within the DE



0 87.5 175 350
Meters
Scale: 1:10,000

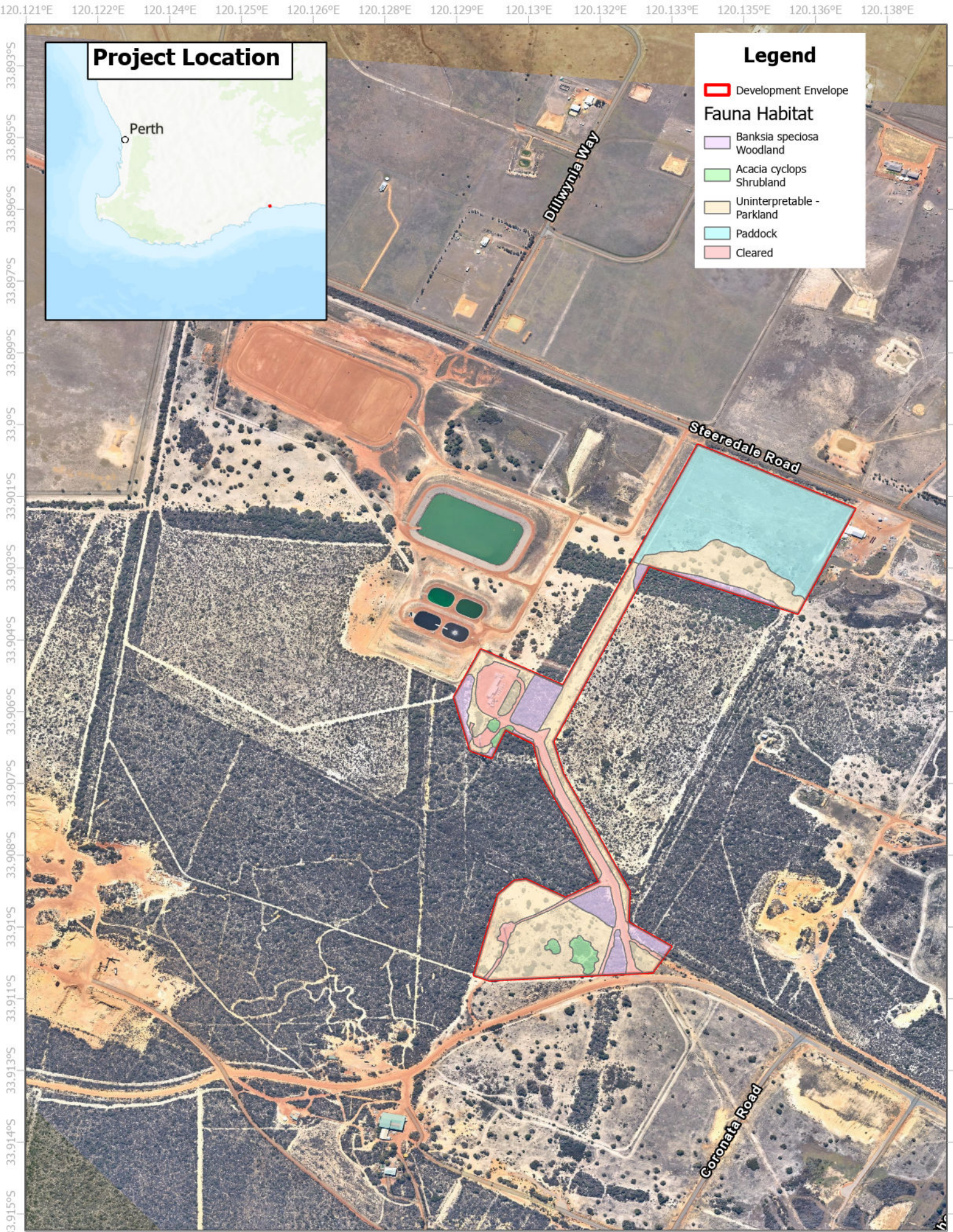


Figure 3 Fauna Habitats in the DE



0 87.5 175 350
Meters
Scale: 1:10,000

6 Avoidance, Mitigation and Management Measures

6.1 Avoidance

The Project has been designed to avoid and minimise native vegetation clearing wherever practicable, consistent with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and the WA Native Vegetation Clearing Principles. No more than 2 ha of native vegetation clearing will be undertaken.

A key avoidance measure was the decision to locate the new turbines within the footprint of the existing turbines and utilising the completely degraded paddock area for the solar farm. By containing works within these areas, the Project avoids the need for additional footprint expansion and significantly reduced impacts to native vegetation, fauna habitat and surface-soil integrity.

Existing cleared areas will be utilised preferentially to minimise the amount of clearing required, this includes:

- Existing turbine hardstands and cleared turbine footprints,
- Existing access tracks,
- Existing underground and overhead connection infrastructure and,
- Disturbed areas associated with historical site establishment and maintenance.

Additionally, the Project has committed to the avoidance of State and Commonwealth listed Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands (Figure 4), further reducing impacts to native vegetation and important fauna habitat. This aligns with the *Banksia speciosa* Woodland habitat type, which provides high quality habitat for the Black Cockatoo.

The approach aligns with best practice avoidance principles by containing all works within the existing operational footprint and minimising the need for additional native vegetation clearing.

6.2 Mitigation and Management

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared for the Project (Appendix A). The EMP outlines clear and enforceable mitigation and management measures to ensure clearing is minimised and conducted in accordance with the granted permit and best-practice environmental standards. Key management measures include:

- No clearing is permitted outside the DE.
- Clearing will be minimised through the preferential use of existing hardstands, access tracks, and disturbed areas.
- Systematic work sequencing will be adopted to avoid unnecessary multiple passes, reducing disturbance and compaction of access tracks and adjacent areas.
- Clearing boundaries will be clearly demarcated using flagging tape, GPS delineation or similar methods prior to commencement.
- All proposed clearing areas will be verified by an Environmental Specialist or Site Supervisor prior to commencement to ensure total clearing does not exceed 2 ha for the Project.
- A pre-clearing environmental toolbox meeting will be conducted to ensure all personnel understand obligations under the clearing permit and are aware of environmental sensitivities.
- Fauna-sensitive clearing practices will be implemented, including slow, progressive clearing in a single direction to encourage fauna to move away from the activity.
- Vehicle and machinery movement will be restricted to existing access tracks and conducted in convoy wherever practical to prevent encroachment into adjacent vegetation.
- All machinery will arrive clean, with weed hygiene measures enforced. Post-construction weed monitoring and management will be undertaken as required under the EMP.

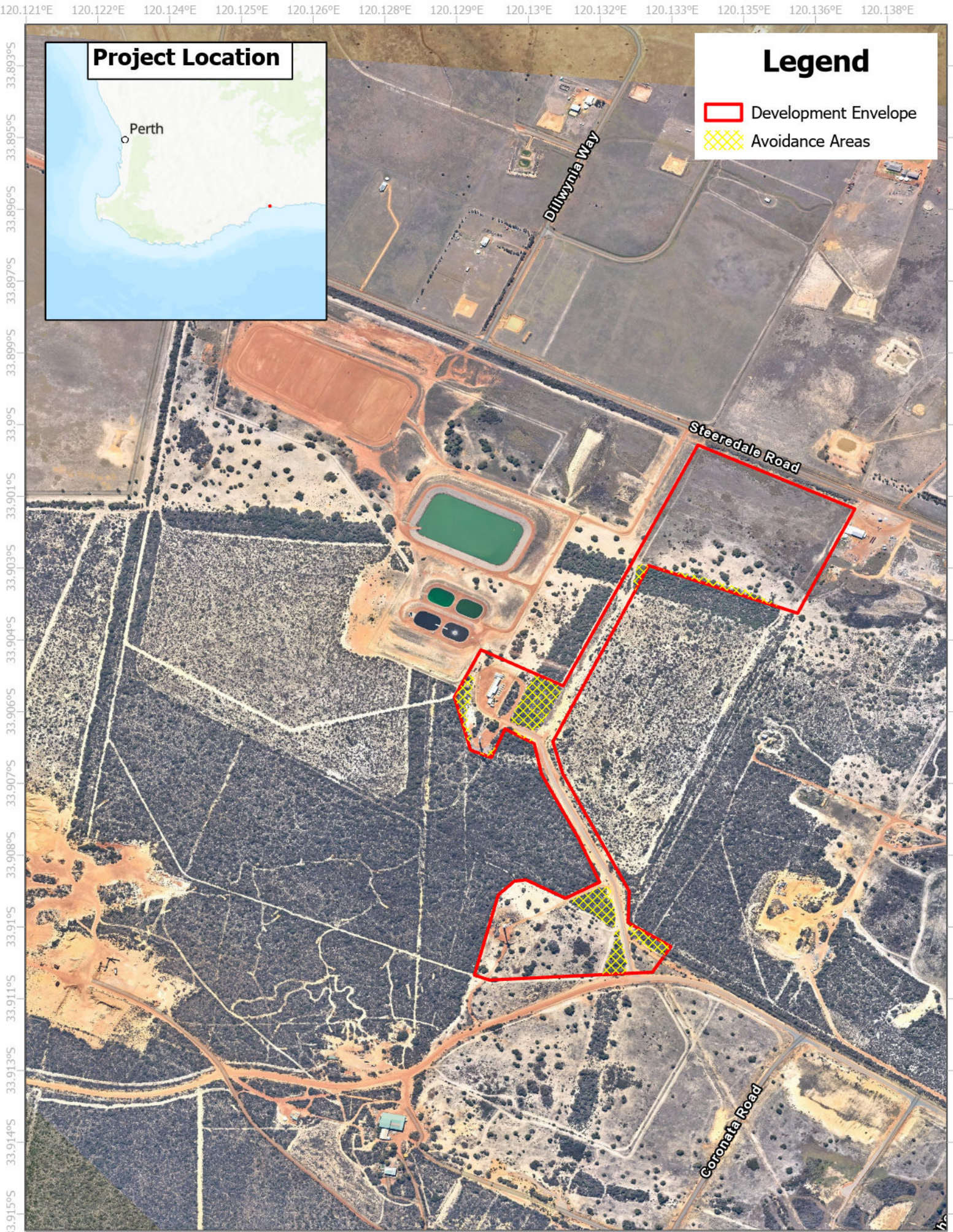


Figure 4 | Avoidance Areas within the DE



0 87.5 175 350
Meters

Scale: 1:10,000

7 Stakeholder Engagement

7.1 Legal and Regulator Engagement

A legal review was undertaken by HSF Kramer in February 2026 to assess whether EPA and DCCEEW referrals are considered to be required for the replacement of legacy wind turbines inherited from Synergy with like-for-like turbines, due to the age of the existing assets and lack of clear approvals at the time of construction. While this review was undertaken specifically for the Denham Wind Turbine replacement, it is applicable to the Hopetoun Turbine replacement since the works are of a similar nature, scale and original construction timelines. The legal advice concluded that referral under the EPBC Act is not required where the Proposal involves the replacement of existing wind turbines on a like-for-like basis (being the same height, footprint and location), and where the replacement does not introduce new or materially different impact pathways beyond those associated with the existing, long-standing infrastructure. In particular, the advice noted that the Proposal does not involve an expansion of the existing development footprint, an increase in clearing beyond that required for safe replacement works, or the introduction of taller or more intensive infrastructure that could elevate the risk profile for listed Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Similarly, the legal review concluded that referral to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act is not required for like-for-like replacement works where impacts are limited in scale, well understood, and capable of being regulated through standard statutory instruments such as a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit under Part V of the EP Act.

In addition, engagement was undertaken with the Green Energy team at Department of Water and Environment Regulation. This identified that like-for-like replacement was unlikely to require EPA referral, if significant impacts to aerial species are not expected. It is anticipated that these works will be undertaken utilising a native vegetation clearing permit (NVCP).

8 Assessment Against the 10 Clearing Principles

An assessment against the 10 Clearing Principles outlined by DWER (2014) has been undertaken to support the NVCP application for the Project, as presented in Table 8-1. The assessment found that the proposed clearing of native vegetation for the Project is considered unlikely to be at variance to any of the ten clearing principles.

Table 8-1 Assessment Against the 10 Clearing Principles

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Up to 2 ha of native vegetation is proposed to be cleared for the Project within the DE. Vegetation The DE is located within the Esperance Plains bioregion and the Recherche (ESP02) subregion. The Recherche subregion is characterised by proteaceous scrub and mallee heath and the vegetation is very diverse and rich in endemics (Comer et al., 2001). The DE is predominantly made up of VT17, which is described as “mixed heath with scattered mallee e.g. tallerack (<i>Eucalyptus tetragona</i>). Approximately 2.06 ha of the DE comprises Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia, which is a BC Act listed PEC and EPBC Act listed TEC, the Project will avoid clearing any of the vegetation associated with this PEC/TEC. This vegetation type is representative of the vegetation associations in the region. Flora 167 flora taxa from 40 families and 124 genera were recorded within the Survey Area (BDS, 2026). No EPBC Act or BC Act listed flora were recorded. Of the flora species recorded, 117 were native species and 50 were introduced, equating to 70.06% native species. The BDS (2026) survey noted a high level of beta diversity, with change of species between vegetation units and across the landscape occurring to a high level. Two of the invasive species recorded within the BDS (2026) survey are classified as a ‘Declared Pest’ under the BAM Act (Bridal Creeper – <i>A. asparagoides</i> and Paterson’s Curse – <i>E. plantagineum</i>). The Bridal Creeper is also considered a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). 173 moodjar (<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>) trees were recorded within the DE. Horizon Power is currently in the process of engagement with the traditional owners to minimising clearing of <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> (Moodjar) due to their cultural significance. Fauna and fauna habitat Four fauna habitats were identified within the DE (BDS, 2026): – <i>Banksia speciosa</i> Woodland (BsoeWL): Consists of a Protaceae dominated shrubland community characterised by <i>B. speciosa</i> (or <i>B. coccinea</i> in Q5), <i>Adenanthos cuneatus</i>, <i>Melaleuca striata</i> and <i>Anarthria scabra</i>. – <i>Acacia cyclops</i> Shrubland (AcycShL): Consists of dense shrubland of <i>A. cyclops</i>, over low shrubs and sedges. Likely a regenerated community following clearing/ disturbance. – Uninterpretable – Parkland: Sparsely vegetated as a result of historical clearing, the regenerated vegetation is characterised by the presence of scattered remnant Moodjar. – Paddock: Primarily consists of a sparse grassland, characterised by a cover of grass and agricultural weeds and scattered shrubs towards the southern edge of the paddock. Of these habitat types, none of the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> Woodland will be cleared for the Project as this vegetation comprises the Kwongkan TEC/PEC and is considered high value habitat for several significant fauna species. Avoidance areas have been established around this habitat type (Figure 4). Up to 2 ha of native vegetation is proposed to be cleared for the Project. This vegetation is considered to be well represented locally and regionally, with biological diversity commensurate with the surrounding region. Avoidance areas have been applied to protect high value and high biodiversity vegetation as part of these works. Given the small scale of proposed clearing, and avoidance of the Kwongkan TEC/PEC, the works are unlikely to be at variance with this principle.	Unlikely to be at variance.

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous Western Australia.	Three conservation significant fauna species were recorded within the DE: – Tammar Wallaby (<i>Notamacropus eugenii derbianus</i>) – listed as Priority 4 by DBCA – Western Brush Wallaby (<i>Notamacropus Irma</i>) - listed as Priority 4 by DBCA – <i>Zanda sp.</i>³ – listed as endangered under the EPBC and BC Acts An additional six conservation significant species were considered possible to occur within the DE: – Chuditch (<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>) - Vulnerable under the BC Act – Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) - Other Specially Protected under the BC Act – Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>) – Vulnerable under the BC Act – Dibbler (<i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>) – Endangered under the BC Act – Heath Mouse (<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>) – Vulnerable under the BC Act – Quenda (<i>Isoodon fusciventer</i>) – listed as Priority 4 by DBCA The conservation significant species including habitat preferences are described below. Black Cockatoo - Known Habitat critical to the survival of the Black Cockatoo comprises all Marri <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, Karri <i>Eucalyptus diversicolour</i> and Jarra <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> forests, woodlands and remnants in the south-west of Western Australia receiving more than 600 mm of annual average rainfall. Within the survey area, the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> habitat type constitutes critical habitat and the Uninterpretable – Parkland habitat represents supporting habitat for the species (BDS, 2026). The Black Cockatoo was recorded from 11 locations within the DE, including four sightings, two auditory observations and five chewed banksia cones (BDS, 2026). Three of the sightings were from within the uninterpretable -parkland habitat type and one from a cleared track in the southern portion of the DE, locations within the DE. Additionally, there are 156 historical records of <i>Zanda sp.</i> within a 20 km radius of the DE. The <i>Banksia speciosa</i> woodland habitat type constitutes breeding habitat for the Black Cockatoo, there is 2.1 ha of this habitat type within the DE, none of which will be cleared for the Project. No trees of suitable species to form hollows for use by Baudin’s Cockatoo or Carnaby’s Cockatoo were present within the Survey Area (BDS, 2026) thus no significant trees were identified within the Survey Area. Additionally, the DE does not lie within the modelled breeding range for Baudin’s or Carnaby’s Cockatoo (DAWE, 2022). The available habitat within the DE is not considered to be suitable breeding habitat for Baudin’s Cockatoo nor Carnaby’s Cockatoo (BDS, 2026). Up to 2 ha of supporting habitat (Uninterpretable – parkland) will be cleared for the Project. This clearing represents approximately 0.0025 % of potentially suitable habitat within 20 km of the DE (DPIRD-006; GoWA, 2026). Given the limited extent of clearing and avoidance of high-quality habitat, clearing associated with the Proposal is not expected to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the Black Cockatoo. Tammar Wallaby - Known	Unlikely to be at variance.

³ These taxa were detected in the survey area at the time of the survey, however, were unable to be identified to species level, thus for the purposes of this assessment, both Carnaby’s Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) and Baudin’s Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) were considered to be known within the survey area.

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
	The Tammar Wallaby is a predominantly nocturnal wallaby that remains close to shady vegetation during the day and ventures out into open grassland in nightfall. Within the DE, the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> Woodland and paddock habitat types constitute supporting habitat for the Tammar Wallaby due to shelter and foraging values. During the BDS Survey (2026), evidence of the species was recorded within the DE from three locations, one within the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> Woodland and two within the uninterpretable parkland habitat type. Within 20 km of the DE, there is 1 historical record of the species, recorded in 2016 and located approximately 18 km north of the DE. Up to 2 ha of supporting habitat will be cleared for the Project. Given that there is approximately 79,800 ha of potentially suitable habitat for the species within a 20 km buffer of the DE, clearing associated with the Project represents approximately 0.0025 % of available habitat in the surrounding area (DPIRD-006; GoWA, 2026). Western Brush Wallaby - Known The Western Brush Wallaby is distributed across the south-west of Western Australia from north of Kalbarri to Cape Arid (DEC, 2012) and prefers open forest or woodland habitat, particularly open, seasonally-wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby thickets (BDS, 2026). The species was recorded during the survey (BDS, 2026), including evidence of the species (scat) from one location within the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> habitat type. Within the DE, it is likely to utilise the paddock habitat type (BDS, 2026). There are an additional 22 historical records of the species within 20 km of the DE. Up to 2 ha of supporting habitat may be cleared for this Project, this represents approximately 0.0051 % of available habitat within a 20 km buffer of the DE (DPIRD-006; GoWA, 2026). Chuditch – Possible The Chuditch, otherwise known as the Western Quoll, is one of six quoll species native to Australia and New Guinea. Habitats critical to the survival of the species include areas currently occupied by the Chuditch as well as areas previously occupied and still provide suitable habitat into which Chuditch can be reintroduced (DEC, 2012). The species was not recorded during the survey, however, there are two historical records of the species within a 20 km radius of the DE, both recorded in 1992. The <i>Banksia speciosa</i> Woodland habitat provides low quality suitable supporting habitat for the species (BDS, 2026). Although this has been classified as low quality habitat, it is still considered habitat critical to the survival of the species per the definition provided in the Chuditch recovery plan (DEC, 2012). None of this habitat type will be cleared for the Project and no significant impact is anticipated for this species. Additionally, there is approximately 78,450 ha of potentially supporting habitat within a 20 km buffer of the DE (DPIRD-006; GoWA, 2026). Peregrine Falcon – Possible The Peregrine Falcon is found on and near cliffs, gorges, timbered watercourses, riverine environments, wetlands, plains, open woodlands, and pylons and spires of buildings, though less frequently in desert regions (Morcombe, 2004; Pizzey & Knight, 2012). Peregrine Falcons are not common but can be found almost anywhere throughout WA. The Peregrine Falcon is likely to use the uninterpretable – parkland habitat type within the DE for hunting, this constitutes supporting habitat for the species (BDS, 2026). Additionally, there are two historical records of the Peregrine Falcon within 20 km of the DE. Up to 2 ha of supporting habitat may be cleared for this Project. There is approximately 80,650 ha of potentially suitable habitat within a 20 km buffer of the DE, clearing of up to 2 ha represents approximately 0.0025 % of available habitat. Given the abundance of available habitat in the surrounding area, this is not considered to have a significant impact on the species. Malleefowl – Possible The Malleefowl was not recorded during the Survey, however, it is considered likely to occur due to the presence of potentially suitable supporting habitat as well as historical records in the vicinity of the DE. There are 22 historical records of the species within a 20 km radius of the DE. The site is connected to other suitable habitat for both foraging and breeding habitat and the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> habitat type within	

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Principle	Assessment	Outcome
	the DE constitutes supporting habitat for the species. None of this habitat type will be cleared for the Project and no significant impact is anticipated for the Malleefowl. Additionally, there is approximately 79,800 ha of potentially suitable habitat for the species within 20 km of the DE (DPIRD-006; GoWA, 2026). Dibbler – Possible Preferred habitat for the species is predominantly old-growth mallee heath with a dense canopy greater than 1 m high which has been unburnt for at least 10 years or more (BDS, 2026). While the species was not recorded during the survey, there are five historical records within a 20 km radius of the DE and the Within the DE, the species is likely to utilise the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> woodland and <i>Acacia cyclops</i> shrubland habitat types for supporting shelter habitat (BDS, 2026). Up to 0.43 ha of supporting habitat for the species will be cleared for the Project, this is not anticipated to have a significant impact on the species given that there is approximately 78,450 ha of potentially suitable habitat for the species within 20 km of the DE and clearing associated with the Project represents just 0.0005 % potentially suitable habitat in the surrounding area (DPIRD-006; GoWA, 2026). Heath Mouse – Possible Within the DE, the Heath Mouse is likely to use the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> Woodland and <i>Acacia cyclops</i> Shrubland habitats for shelter and foraging (BDS, 2026). The species was not recorded during the survey and there are no historical records of the species within a 20 km radius of the DE, however, it is considered possible to occur due to potentially suitable supporting habitat present within the DE. Up to 0.43 ha of supporting habitat for the species will be cleared for the Project. There is approximately 78,450 ha of potentially suitable habitat within 20 km of the DE, clearing associated with the Project represents 0.0005 % of this habitat (DPIRD-006; GoWA, 2026). No significant impacts to the Heath Mouse are anticipated. Quenda – Possible The Quenda are a small nocturnal marsupial found in the south-west of Australia, commonly in urban and suburban areas. The species was not recorded during the survey, nor are there any historical records within 20 km of the DE, however, the DE contains suitable habitat for the Quenda. Within the DE, the species may utilise the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> Woodland and <i>Acacia cyclops</i> Shrubland habitats for shelter and foraging (BDS, 2026). Up to 0.43 ha of supporting habitat for the species may be cleared for the Project, this represents 0.005 % of potentially suitable habitat for the species within a 20 km buffer of the DE. Given the abundance of suitable habitat in the surrounding area, clearing associated with this project is not anticipated to have a significant impact on the species. Overall, the fauna values of the DE are highly represented on a local and regional scale. While the <i>Banksia speciosa</i> Woodland habitat constitutes critical habitat for the Chuditch, Heath Mouse and Black Cockatoo species, there will be no clearing of this habitat type, therefore, clearing associated with the Project is not at variance with this principle.	
(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.	BDS (2026) undertook a detailed assessment for flora and vegetation in October 2026. The survey timing was considered appropriate for the South-West botanical province as per the EPA guidance (2016); and aligned with typical peak flowering times for the majority of species in the area. The desktop assessment pre-survey identified a total of 86 Threatened or Priority flora species within the study area, however, the post-survey Likelihood of Occurrence, all 86 species were assessed as unlikely or Highly Unlikely to occur in the survey area due to a lack of suitable habitat. Native vegetation necessary for the continued existence of rare flora is not considered to occur within the Survey Area. The proposed clearing of native vegetation for the Project is therefore not considered to be at variance with this principle.	Unlikely to be at variance.

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Principle	Assessment	Outcome
(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.	One State listed Priority Ecological community was recorded in the Survey Area, Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia (Kwongkan PEC) is listed as Priority 3 (P3) on a state level. Avoidance areas have been established around this vegetation and none of the vegetation associated with this PEC will be cleared for this Project (Figure 4). Therefore, the proposed clearing of native vegetation for the Project is not considered to be at variance with this principle.	Unlikely to be at variance.
(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.	The proposed clearing is situated within the Esperance IBRA bioregion and the Recherche (ESP02) subregion. The DE has been broadly mapped as Vegetation Association 47, which is described as "Proteaceous scrub and mallee heaths on sandplain overlying Eocene sediments; rich in endemics." Table 5-1 summarises the extent of pre-European vegetation association 47 remaining. The current extent of VA 47 is higher than 35 % of pre-European extent for Statewide, IBRA Bioregion and LGA. While this Vegetation Association has been subject to extensive clearing in the surrounding area, the proposed clearing is predominantly limited to the Uninterpretable - Parkland and Paddock habitat types. These two habitat types are considered to be in a degraded or completely degraded condition and likely do not represent VA 47. The Project proposes clearing of up to 2 ha of vegetation, utilising existing cleared areas where possible and avoiding clearing remnant vegetation analogous with the Kwongkan PEC. The proposed clearing of up to 2 ha of remnant vegetation will not reduce VA 47 to less than 35 % of it's pre-European extent at any scale. Given that the Project will predominantly be limited to existing cleared, degraded and completely degraded areas, it is not anticipated to have an impact on significant remnant vegetation.	Unlikely to be at variance.
(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in or in association with a watercourse or wetland.	There are no wetland features present within the DE (BDS, 2026). None of the vegetation within the DE constitutes riparian vegetation, therefore the Proposal is considered unlikely to be at variance with this principle.	Unlikely to be at variance.
(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The Project will incorporate standard construction management measures to reduce the risk of soil erosion as a result of ground disturbance and clearing (Appendix A). Any dust produced during construction will also be managed through the implementation of a EMP. Given the small area to be cleared, it is not likely that the clearing will cause appreciable land degradation. Based on the above, the proposed clearing of native vegetation for the Project is not considered to be at variance with this principle.	Unlikely to be at variance.
(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.	There are no conservation areas overlapping the DE, the closest conservation reserve is the Fitzgerald River National Park, located approximately 5.5 km north-east of the DE. No impacts to conservation areas are anticipated in association with the Project. No off-site impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed clearing of native vegetation within the DE. It is noted that management measures regarding weeds and disease will be implemented to ensure that weeds are not spread as a result of clearing activities (Appendix A). The proposed clearing is not expected to impact any adjacent conservation areas.	Unlikely to be at variance.

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
(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.	The DE is within the Jerdacuttup River catchment (DWER, 2026). No permanent water bodies or drainage lines are located within the DE. The DE does not overlap any Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA), the Hopetoun water reserves are located approximately 680 m south of the DE. The southern portion of the DE overlaps the Hopetoun Groundwater Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act). Potential impacts to surface water quality from erosion / sedimentation / hydrocarbons will be managed in accordance with the EMP. Clearing within the DE is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water, therefore the Project is unlikely to be at variance to this principle.	Unlikely to be at variance.
(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the intensity of flooding.	No impacts to flood risk are expected as a result of the proposed clearing. Therefore, the proposed clearing of native vegetation for the Project is not considered to be at variance with this principle.	Unlikely to be at variance.

9 Other matters

9.1 Land Planning

The Project will be considered Public Works and is expected to be exempt from development approval under Section 6 of the Planning and Development Act 2005; however, due regard is required with respect to:

- The purpose and intent of any planning scheme that has effect in the locality where, and at the time when, the right is exercised;
- The orderly and proper planning, and the preservation of the amenity, of that locality at that time; and
- Any advice provided by the responsible authority in the course of the consultation required.

9.2 Other approvals

Other approvals	Assessment
Referral to Environmental Protection Authority	Due to the small scale of the Project, it is considered that all environmental impacts can be managed under Part V of the EP Act, and referral to the EPA is not considered necessary.
Referral to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	<i>Threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities</i> A search of the DCCEEW PMST identified 67 Threatened fauna species within 20 km of the DE. One TEC was recorded within the DE (Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia), however the Project has committed to avoid clearing this TEC and no impacts are anticipated. Overall, the fauna values of the DE are highly represented on a local and regional scale and clearing of fauna habitat for the Project is not considered significant for threatened flora, fauna or ecological communities. Given the replacement with like for like turbines in the same locations and number as existing, significant impacts to aerial fauna is also not expected. The proposed clearing is small, within an area of extensive alternative habitat and therefore proposed works are considered unlikely to trigger a significant impact under the Significant Impact 1.1 Guidelines (DoE, 2013). Referral to DCCEEW is not considered to be required. <i>Migratory fauna</i> A search of the DCCEEW PMST identified 46 migratory species within a 20 km radius of the DE, 25 of which are considered likely to occur. Migratory species have wide-ranging habitats and no significant habitat for Migratory species is likely to be removed for the Project. Given the replacement with like-for-like turbines in the same locations and number as existing, significant impacts to aerial fauna is not expected. Referral to DCCEEW is not considered to be required. <i>National and World heritage</i> There are no National or World Heritage Areas mapped as overlapping the DE (DCCEEW, 2026). The Fitzgerald River (National Heritage Area) is located approximately 5.5 km northeast of the DE, no impacts to this area are anticipated from the works. <i>Wetlands of international importance</i> No Ramsar Wetlands overlap the DE and none are expected to be impacted by the Project. Based on the above, the Project is unlikely to result in a significant impact to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).
Works Approval or Licence under EP Act	No works approvals or licences are expected to be required. If any works approvals or licences are needed for construction, these will be sourced by the construction contractor.
Groundwater or surface water licence under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914	Horizon Power is permitted to access water under Section 42 and 49 of the <i>Electricity Operator (Powers) Act 1979</i> . Any licences required for construction water will be acquired by the construction contractor.
Notice of Intent to Clear system under the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945	Not Applicable.
State and municipal heritage	A search of the Heritage Council WA inherit database confirms no State or municipal Heritage sites occur within the DE (DPLH, 2026).

Other approvals	Assessment
Native title	The Proposed Action is located within the South West Settlement area (WCD2021/010) where Native tile title has been determined not to exist.
Aboriginal Sites of Significance under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972	According to ACHIS, the DE does not intersect the known boundaries of any Lodged or Registered sites. An archaeological and ethnographical site avoidance survey was undertaken from the 14th to the 15th April 2026 by Wagyl Kaip Southern Noongar Aboriginal Corporation. A Heritage Protection Plan will be developed based on the recommendations made in the survey report. This will ensure the implementation of risk mitigation strategies on the ground during clearing and construction. Horizon Power has an external Aboriginal heritage Management Policy, that details our commitment to <i>avoid impacting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage whenever and wherever possible</i>.

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Attachment A: Environment Management Plan

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Hopetoun Power Project Environmental Management Plan

June 2026

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Context and Scope

Regional Power Corporation, trading as (T/A) Horizon Power, is a Western Australian (WA) Government Trading Enterprise (GTE) and the state's regional and remote energy provider. Horizon Power operates under the *Electricity Corporations Act 2005* and is governed by a Board of Directors accountable to the Minister for Energy.

In Hopetoun, the existing wind turbines play a critical role in delivering renewable energy to the town, making it essential that they remain operational or are replaced with a suitable alternative. The existing wind turbines are located on Lot 11 on Deposited Plan 58973, owned by Horizon Power. Two wind turbines and the Hopetoun Power Station currently occupy the site. The addition of a small solar farm and replacement of the current turbines is currently being considered.

The two current wind turbines are now in deteriorated condition and approaching the end of their operational life. Without replacement, the decommissioning of these turbines would increase emissions and raise the cost of energy supply, as Hopetoun's electricity system would become more reliant on diesel generation. By replacing the aging turbines with more efficient and modern renewable energy solutions, Horizon Power can maintain, and potentially enhance, the renewable energy contribution to the Hopetoun power system, while ensuring ongoing reliability and system optimisation. The replacement turbines will not exceed the existing height range of 59 to 66 metres, ensuring the new units remain consistent with the current visual and environmental profile of the site.

The Project will require the clearing of up to 2 ha with a 18.7 ha Development Envelope (DE) (Figure 1) and will be subject to a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit.

1.2 Scope and purpose

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed to outline environmental management measures to be implemented by Horizon Power and its contractors during the construction of the Project. This includes, but is not limited to, measures to manage dust, erosion and spread of weeds during clearing of native vegetation.



2 Description of the Activity

2.1 Activity Overview

The final design and footprint required for the Project, is guided by the location of existing assets, but will be determined once all due diligence activities are completed, and will also depend on the engineering, environmental and social constraints of the site. The Project will clear no more than 2 ha of native vegetation within the DE. Clearing is required for the following:

- Two wind turbines
- Cable trenches
- Winch sites
- Solar farm and access track

Clearing of native vegetation within the DE will only be undertaken as specified by the Clearing Permit, including the extent and method of clearing to be undertaken and any specific management measures outlined in the permit conditions.

3 Avoidance Measures

The Project has been designed to avoid and minimise native vegetation clearing wherever practicable, consistent with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and the WA Native Vegetation Clearing Principles.

A key avoidance measure was the decision to locate all works within the existing Hopetoun Wind Turbine asset area, utilising previously cleared or disturbed sections wherever possible. This includes:

- Existing turbine hardstands and cleared turbine footprints,
- Existing access tracks,
- Existing underground and overhead connection infrastructure, and
- Disturbed areas associated with historic site establishment and maintenance.

By containing works within these areas, the Project avoids the need for additional footprint expansion and significantly reduces impacts to native vegetation, fauna habitat, and surface-soil integrity.

4 Management Measures

The management measures listed in Table 1 will be implemented during construction of this Project. Clearing of native vegetation will occur as per the conditions in the Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) issued by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER).

Table 1 Management Measures to be Implemented During Construction

Aspect	Management Measure
Extent of Clearing	— No clearing is permitted outside the DE (Figure 1). — Clearing will be minimised through the preferential use of existing hardstands, access tracks, and disturbed areas. Replacement turbines will be placed at the same locations as existing. Existing access tracks will be utilised. — Systematic work sequencing will be adopted to avoid unnecessary multiple passes, reducing disturbance and compaction of access tracks and adjacent areas. — Clearing boundaries will be clearly demarcated using flagging tape, GPS delineation or similar methods prior to commencement. — All proposed clearing areas will be verified by an Environmental Specialist or Site Supervisor prior to commencement to ensure total clearing does not exceed 2 ha for the Project.

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Aspect	Management Measure
	– No clearing of Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia (Kwongkan Threatened and Priority Ecological Community) will be undertaken (see Figure 2). – No <i>Banksia speciosa</i> woodland habitat will be cleared (Figure 2). – A pre-clearing environmental toolbox meeting will be conducted to ensure all personnel understand obligations under the clearing permit and are aware of environmental sensitivities.
Flora and vegetation	– Areas of degraded, sparsely vegetated and/or previously cleared areas will be preferentially selected for the location of laydown areas. – Trees and tall shrubs will be avoided, where possible. – Driving over native vegetation will be restricted to the minimum necessary to undertake the works. – Vehicle and machinery movements will be restricted to existing access tracks or designated routes and will not encroach into adjacent native vegetation.
Fauna	– Clearing of native vegetation will be undertaken in a slow, progressive manner in one direction to allow fauna to move away from the clearing area. – Construction personnel will not touch, feed or otherwise directly interact with fauna. – Vehicle and machinery speeds within the DE will be restricted to reduce the likelihood of fauna strike.
Weeds	– Identified Weeds of National Significance within the DE will be treated using an approved herbicide in accordance with relevant guidelines, and eradication of these infestations will be undertaken as part of the works – The Contractor will ensure that no weed-affected soil, mulch, fill or other material is brought into the DE. – Vehicles and machinery will arrive clean, and weed control will be undertaken at the site post-construction as required. – Movement of vehicles and machinery will be restricted to the DE or established tracks and roads.
Erosion and soils	– The site is also known to be sensitive to wind erosion, design considerations will include measures to prevent wind erosion. – Standard construction measures regarding erosion and sediment control will be implemented during construction works. – Designated access tracks will be applied to prevent additional disturbance. – Erosion and surface-water management controls will be incorporated into the project design to reduce the potential for soil loss and prevent erosion.
Dust	– Standard construction dust control and mitigation measures will be implemented during clearing. This may include the use of a water trucks, or similar. – Ground disturbance and clearing of vegetation will be restricted during high winds if dust cannot be adequately controlled. – Reduced vehicle speed limits will be applied in areas of unconsolidated soil. – Use of defined routes for machinery/ vehicles travelling on unsealed roads.
Noise	– The contractor will comply with the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997. Complaints regarding noise will be recorded and investigated by Horizon Power and the Contractor.
Waste	– Rubbish will be disposed of in appropriate containers and all waste will be removed from the site.
Contamination	– An unexpected finds protocol will be implemented by the Contractor. – Works are to immediately cease if hydrocarbons affected soil are seen or smelled, or if suspected asbestos containing materials are uncovered during works. – Works may recommence once the contamination status has been determined and the contamination is addressed.
Hydrocarbons and chemicals	– Hydrocarbons and chemicals will be appropriately managed on site to prevent spills, including maintaining equipment in good working order in accordance with manufacturers specifications. – No refuelling will be undertaken within 50 m of a waterway, drain or drainage line.

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Aspect	Management Measure
	– Hydrocarbons will be appropriately stored at least 50 m away from drainage lines and stored in an appropriate bunded container. – Refuelling will be undertaken on hardstand or using catch trays only. Uncontrolled refuelling is not permitted. – Chemicals will be appropriately stored.

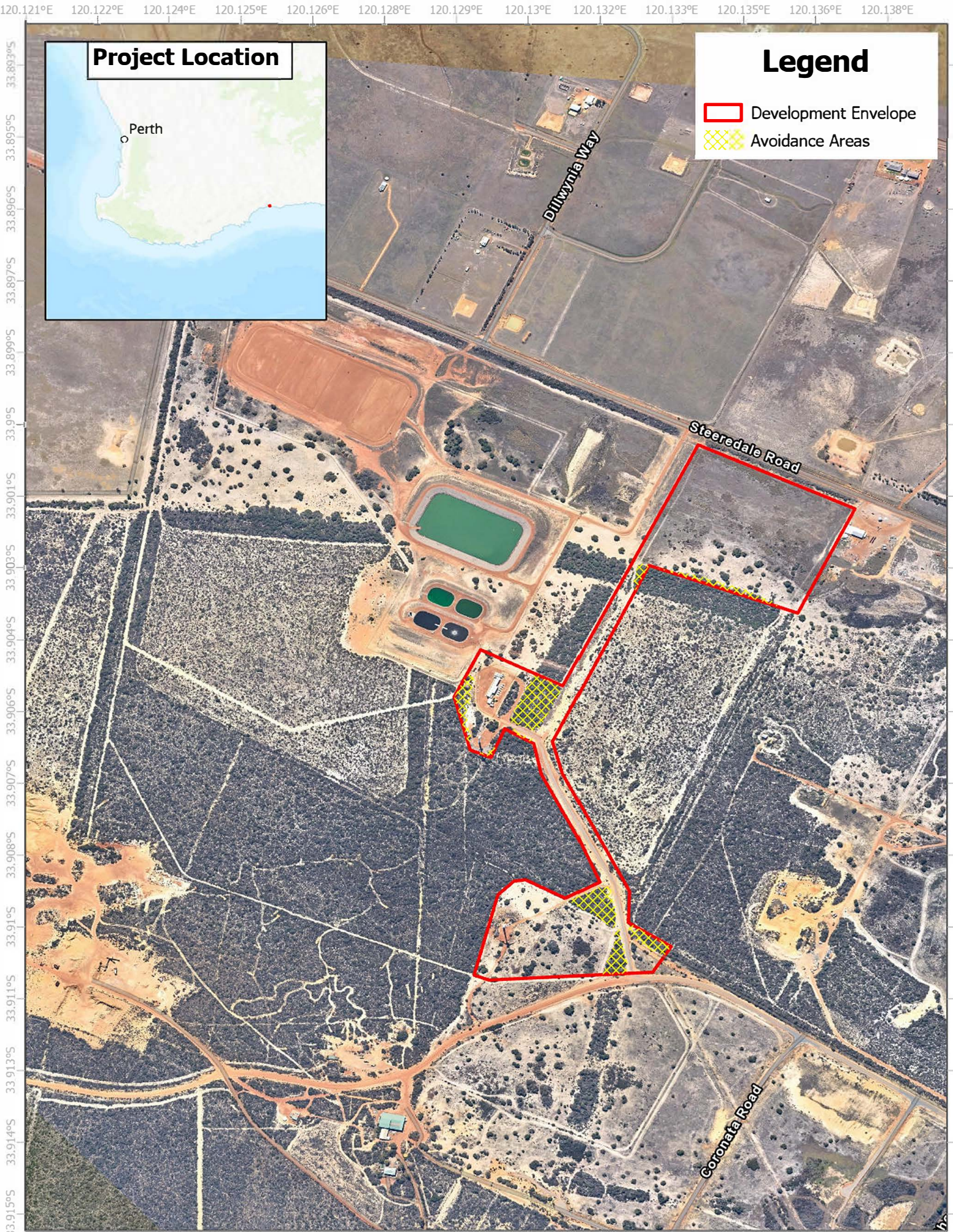


Figure 2 | Avoidance Areas within the DE



0 87.5 175 350
Meters

Scale: 1:10,000

HORIZON
POWER