A1 – Flora and Fauna Management Subplan.

Stage 1 – North West Transmission Developments Project

TN ID: NWTD-EP-PL-102-0A1.0.7

GNI ID: PLN-J0955-GNI-0012

TASMANIAN
PLANNING COMMISSION

Endorsed

Date: 27 August 2026

Table of Contents

1. Introduction **4**

2. Objectives **5**

3. Reference documents **6**

4. Induction and training **9**

5. Responsibility **9**

6. Performance criteria **11**

7. Management controls **12**

8. Monitoring requirements **25**

9. Adaptive management measures **26**

10. Reporting and documentation requirements **27**

11. Reviews and updates **27**

12. Document history **28**

12.1 Current document authoriser 28

12.2 Revision history 28

Tables

Table 1 Objectives for the Flora and Fauna Management Subplan **5**

Table 2 Definitions for the Flora and Fauna Management Subplan **5**

Table 3 Reference documents **6**

Table 4 Induction and training for Flora and Fauna Management Subplan **9**

Table 5 Responsibilities for Flora and Fauna Management Subplan **10**

Table 6 Performance criteria for Flora and Fauna Management Subplan **11**

Table 7 Summary of Flora and Fauna management controls **12**

Table 8 Summary of flora and fauna monitoring program **25**

Table 9 Flora and Fauna Management Subplan triggers and contingencies **26**

Table 10 Flora and Fauna Management Subplan reporting requirements **27**

Table 11 Vegetation Clearance – Forest Practices Code Compliance **39**

Appendices

Appendix A Threatened Fauna Pre-construction Decision Tree

Appendix B Stop Work Protocol: Fauna Injury and Death

Appendix C Raptor Nest Management Plan

Appendix D Den Management Plan

Appendix E Watercourse Crossing Management Plan

Appendix F Roadkill Management Plan

Appendix G Forest Practices Code compliance mapping

1. Introduction

This document is the Flora and Fauna Management Subplan. The purpose of this Subplan is to clearly outline management controls aimed at avoiding or minimising potential impacts to flora and fauna as a result of the Project.

This is a subplan under the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Stage 1 of the Northwest Transmission Developments Project (NWTD). This subplan applies to construction-phase flora and fauna management for the Project, including pre-construction, construction and post-construction rehabilitation activities undertaken under the CEMP.

This Subplan does not prescribe ongoing operation-phase vegetation or fauna management requirements, except where specific construction close-out or permit requirements are identified. Operation-phase management will be undertaken by TasNetworks in accordance with business-as-usual asset management, inspection, maintenance and vegetation management processes, including applicable obligations under the *Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995* and associated regulations. If required, a separate management plan may be submitted to address operational phase vegetation management.

This Subplan includes the following management plans:

- Raptor Nest Management Plan (Appendix C)
- Den Management Plan (Appendix D)
- Watercourse Crossing Management Plan (Appendix E)
- Roadkill Management Plan(Appendix F)

The Contractor for the delivery of the project is Genus Infrastructure (NSW) Pty Ltd, referred to as Genus throughout this document. Genus has developed the CEMP and subplans to address the environmental management for the project.

The CEMP should be referred to for additional context, including:

- Project details including document control, commitments/conditions and person accepting responsibility for the CEMP and all associated subplans including this Flora and Fauna Management Subplan
- Project description
- Emergency contacts and procedures
- Potential environmental risks and impacts of the project
- Auditing and review requirements
- Glossary and abbreviations

This Subplan applies to all personnel and subcontractors engaged by Genus for the duration of the contract. The CEMP and subplans will be used to develop site specific, or activity specific environmental management plans.

Baseline ecological surveys undertaken to support the Development Application (DA) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), including the *Ecology Baseline Characterisation and Impact Assessment* (NWTD-EP-DA-502), have been used to identify and map the extent of native vegetation and listed vegetation communities within the Project area.

The spatial extent of these vegetation communities is represented in project design documentation, including the Remaining NWTD Detailed Development Plans (with vegetation communities) and (with vegetation clearance) (Tetra Tech Coffey, 30/04/2026), and associated GIS datasets used to develop construction mapping and work packs.

These datasets represent the current approved design and may be updated through detailed design development and secondary approvals processes, where required. Pre-construction surveys undertaken in accordance with

MIDAA Permit Conditions 20–23 will be used to validate and, where necessary, refine mapped vegetation community extents prior to disturbance.

2. Objectives

The objectives of this Subplan are limited to construction-phase implementation and compliance. Operation-phase flora and fauna management will be undertaken by TasNetworks in accordance with business-as-usual processes and applicable electricity supply industry legislative requirements. The primary objectives of the Flora and Fauna Management Subplan are to comply with:

- Commitments in the Development Application (DA) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- Conditions of approval in Permit number MIPP-2026-01 issued under the MIDA Act (focus is on conditions 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 54.3, 54.4, 54.5, 60)
- Conditions of approval in Permit number EPBC 2022/09247 issued under the EPBC Act specifically requiring the following management plans:
    - Raptor Nest Management Plan
    - Den Management Plan
    - Watercourse Crossing Management Plan
    - Roadkill Management Plan
- All relevant TasNetworks standards and procedures.

Aspect specific objectives are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 Objectives for the Flora and Fauna Management Subplan

Aspect	Objectives
General fauna	To minimise disturbance and harm to fauna.
Native and Threatened flora and vegetation communities	To minimise the clearing of native vegetation and vegetation communities.
	To avoid clearance of threatened flora species, unless under permit.

Objectives relating to the Raptor Nest Management Plan, the Den Management Plan, the Watercourse Crossing Management Plan and the Roadkill Management Plan are identified in those specific plans.

Table 2 Definitions for the Flora and Fauna Management Subplan

Term	Definition
Environmental Protection Zones (EPZs) or no-go zones	EPZs that are managed under this plan include the following, - 5 m radius around locations of threatened flora species - 10 m radius around freshwater crayfish chimneys/burrows - 50 m radius around Tasmanian Devil, Quoll and Wombat burrows Raptor-specific Environmental Protection Zones are defined and managed under the approved Raptor Nest Management Plan.
Environmentally Sensitive Zones (ESZs)	ESZs include the following:

Term	Definition
	- Formal reserves under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (including Blythe River Conservation Area, Emu River Conservation Area and Mount Montgomery State Reserve) - Patches of threatened vegetation communities including *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest, *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland, *Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest. - Known nests of Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Grey Goshawk and Tasmanian Masked Owl within 500 m of construction activity
Riparian Buffer Zone (RBZs)	As defined in the Forest Practices Code 2020
Machinery Exclusion Zones (MEZs)	As defined in the Forest Practices Code 2020
Products of wildlife	In accordance with *Nature Conservation Act 2002*: *A reference in this Act to the products of any form of wildlife includes a reference to –* *(a) the dead bodies, and parts of the dead bodies, of that form of wildlife; and* *(b) any material or thing obtained from the bodies or dead bodies of that form of wildlife; and* *(c) any eggs of that form of wildlife; and* *(d) any nests of that form of wildlife.*
Threatened Flora	Defined by any threatened species (taxon of flora or fauna) that is listed under; - *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* - Schedule 3, 4 or 5 - Or a species that is listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
Threatened Fauna	
Threatened Raptor	
Freshwater Invertebrates	
Threatened Vegetation Community	Any vegetation community that is listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* – Schedule 3A

3. Reference documents

This Flora and Fauna Management Subplan has been prepared in accordance with regulations and guidance documents as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Reference documents

Title	Reference/link
Regulator Permits	
Major Infrastructure Project Planning Permit Granted under the Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999 and the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993	Permit number: MIPP-2026-01 North West Transmission Upgrades Project - Palmerston to Hampshire Section - Final Report and permit, 10 March 2026

Title	Reference/link
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Permit number EPBC 2022/09247
TasNetworks Protocols	
Vegetation Asset Management Plan	TasNetworks 2020. Asset Management Plan. Version 6. Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd.
Threatened Bird Nest Management Work Practice	TasNetworks 2021. Threatened Bird Nest Management. Version 1.1 HSEQ Management System. Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd.
Threatened Bird Incident Response	TasNetworks 2024. Threatened Bird Incident Response. Version 3. Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd.
Environmental Risk Management Standard	Environmental Risk Management Standard, R0002759377, TasNetworks, July 2025
Wildlife Interactions Standard	Wildlife Interactions Standard, R0002849257, TasNetworks, July 2025
Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management and Clearing	Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management and Clearing, , TasNetworks, July 2025
Forest Practices Authority Guidelines	
Forest Practices Code 2020	Forest Practices Authority 2020. Forest Practices Code. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart, Tasmania. Forest Practices Code
Fauna Technical Note No. 1: Eagle nest searching, activity checking and nest management	Forest Practices Authority 2024. Eagle nest searching, activity checking and nest management. Fauna Technical Note No. 1. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart, Tasmania. Introduction
Fauna Technical Note no. 9: Record sheet for fauna observations	Forest Practices Authority 2011. Record sheet for fauna observations. Fauna Technical Note No. 9. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart, Tasmania. Introduction
Fauna Technical Note No. 10: Identifying Tasmanian devil and spotted-tailed quoll habitat	Forest Practices Authority 2014. Identifying Tasmanian devil and spotted-tailed quoll habitat. Fauna Technical Note No. 10. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart, Tasmania. Microsoft Word - Fauna Tech Note 10 - Identifying Tasmanian devil, Eastern and Spotted-tailed quoll habitat (2025)
Fauna Technical Note No. 12. Goshawk habitat categories.	Forest Practices Authority 2011. Goshawk habitat categories. Fauna Technical Note No. 12. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart, Tasmania. Introduction
Fauna Technical Note No. 14: Nest Identification	Forest Practices Authority 2010. Nest Identification. Fauna Technical Note No. 14. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart, Tasmania Introduction

Title	Reference/link
Fauna Technical Note No. 15: Guidelines for the design and maintenance of stream crossings for the passage of fish and other aquatic fauna – culverts	Forest Practices Authority 2014. Fauna Technical Note No. 15. Guidelines for the design and maintenance of stream crossings for the passage of fish and other aquatic fauna – culverts
Fauna Technical Note No. 17: Identifying masked owl habitat.	Forest Practices Authority 2016. Identifying masked owl habitat. Fauna Technical Note No. 17. Forest Practices Authority, Hobart, Tasmania. Introduction
Other relevant guidelines	
Guide to Eagle Nest Searching and Nest Activity Checks	Environment Protection Authority 2023. Guide to Eagle Nest Searching and Nest Activity Checks. Environment Protection Authority Hobart, Tasmania EPA Guide to Eagle Nest Searching and Nest Activity Checks
Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals that may impact the Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*)	Environment Strategic Business Unit (2023) Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals that may impact the Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*). Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Tasmania. Devil Survey Guidelines and Advice.pdf
DCCEEW Survey guidelines for threatened species	On-ground surveys and data for referred actions under the EPBC Act - DCCEEW
DCCEEW EMP Guidelines	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Environmental Management Plan Guidelines, Version 1.2 (2024)
Related project plans / CEMP subplans	
Biosecurity Management Subplan	NWTD Construction Environment Management Plan
Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan	NWTD Construction Environment Management Plan
Traffic Management Plan	PLN-J0955-GNI-0027
Soil and Water Management Subplan	NWTD Construction Environment Management Plan
North West Transmission Developments DA/EIS information	
Ecology Baseline Characterisation and Impact Assessment (NWTD EP-DA-502)	Entura 2025. Ecology Baseline Characterisation and Impact Assessment. Remaining North West Transmission Developments, Part E – Attachments and appendices, Appendix B. NWTD EP-DA-502
Management Measures (NWTD-EP-DA-610)	TasNetworks 2025. Management measures. Remaining North West Transmission Developments, Part E – Attachments and appendices, Attachment 10. NWTD-EP-DA-610
Detailed design drawings	Remaining NWTD Detailed Development Plan (with vegetation communities) prepared by Tetra Tech Coffey, 30/04/2026

Title	Reference/link
	Remaining NWTD Detailed Development Plan (with vegetation clearance) prepared by Tetra Tech Coffey, 30/04/2026

4. Induction and training

Induction and training requirements are identified in Section 8 of the CEMP. Flora and fauna aspects from this subplan that will be included in induction and training material are provided in Table 4.

Table 4 Induction and training for Flora and Fauna Management Subplan

Induction/training	Details (as required)	Who
Flora and fauna induction	– Identification of threatened terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna that may be encountered, and protocols for encountering and managing injured or orphaned wildlife. – Identification of threatened terrestrial and aquatic fauna habitat including nests, hollow bearing trees, crayfish chimneys. – Potential risks in relation to construction works around threatened fauna, including higher risk works, such as helicopters/drones – Stop work protocol for fauna injury and death. – Unexpected finds of threatened flora or fauna. – Roadkill risk and requirements of the roadkill management protocol, including reporting roadkill (particularly threatened fauna such as devils and quolls) by using the Tasmanian Roadkill Reporter App or equivalent as determined through consultation with Environment Protection Authority.	All workers

5. Responsibility

Responsibilities in relation to the implementation of this subplan are presented in Table 5. Responsibilities specific to the Raptor Nest Management, Den Management, Watercourse Crossing Management and Roadkill Management Plans are contained in those plans.

Table 5 Responsibilities for Flora and Fauna Management Subplan

Role	Responsibility
Suitably qualified ecologist	Suitably qualified ecologists will be responsible for the identification, assessment and management advice relating to specific fauna and flora where relevant. The suitably qualified ecologist is responsible for establishing and clearly demarcate (e.g., using brightly coloured flagging tape or bunting) environmental protection zones and environmentally sensitive areas using GPS to avoid unauthorised disturbance, or additional controls that are deemed adequate by the ecologist or Environmental manager for those works. The suitably qualified ecologist has authority to supervise, halt and order the manner in which any clearing and construction is undertaken. Minimum qualification requirements for individuals being considered for the role of suitably qualified ecologist for undertaking pre-construction surveys and relocation/decommission of products of wildlife. - Qualified ecologist - Fauna handling training - Animal ethics approval - Authorised under a Permit for Threatened Species, Wildlife and/or Products of Wildlife.
Suitably qualified raptor specialist	A suitably qualified raptor specialists will undertake all raptor-specific surveys, nest assessments, monitoring and advice in accordance with the approved Raptor Nest Management Plan located in Appendix C.
Suitably qualified arborist	Suitably qualified arborist will be responsible for the identification of hazard trees for removal. Minimum qualification requirements for individuals being considered for the role of suitably qualified arborist for undertaking pre-construction surveys and clearance surveys. – Qualification in Arboriculture
TasNetworks E&S Team	Receive notification of any works that have occurred in EPZs as a result of unavoidable works as a result of fault or emergency
Genus Construction Manager	– Understand this subplan and the responsibilities during decommissioning and construction works to minimise impact on flora and fauna.
Genus Environmental Manager	– Oversight of the implementation of this subplan. – Review of this subplan on an annual basis.

Role	Responsibility
	– Investigate complaints raised by stakeholder team or incidents raised by workers, regulators or the community. This includes review of monitoring data, frequency and effectiveness of mitigation measures, including proposing additional mitigation measures if necessary. – Maintain a record of results from all inspections and investigations including any corrective actions applied. – Communicate subplan updates, issues/complaints and outcomes to TasNetworks. – Make the complaints log available to relevant authorities when requested. – Prepare induction material to inform all workers of the requirements in this Subplan.
Site Supervisor	Supervise on-site compliance with flora and fauna management requirements and provide feedback to the Environmental Manager on ways to improve the effectiveness of measures.
All workers	Notify environmental team of any observed unauthorised impacts on flora and fauna or incursions into EPZs.

6. Performance criteria

The performance criteria for this subplan are listed in Table 6. Performance criteria specific to the Raptor Nest Management, Den Management, Watercourse Crossing Management and Roadkill Management Plans are contained in those plans.

Table 6 Performance criteria for Flora and Fauna Management Subplan

Objective	Performance criteria
General fauna	
To minimise disturbance to fauna.	100% compliance with controls listed in Table 7.
To not harm fauna.	Nil mortality from construction activities to fauna species, including species protected under *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSP) Act or EPBC Act not separately described below.
Threatened flora and vegetation communities	
To minimise the clearing of native and of threatened vegetation and vegetation communities.	No clearing of native or threatened vegetation outside of approved area.

7. Management controls

Table 7 provides management controls intended to minimise impacts to flora and fauna from the Project. Management controls specific to the Raptor Nest Management, Den Management, Watercourse Crossing Management and Roadkill Management Plans are contained in those plans.

Vegetation clearance will be undertaken in accordance with the Forest Practices Code through a staged process including planning, boundary demarcation, pre-clearance verification, implementation and monitoring. Compliance with these requirements and their implementation is detailed in Appendix G.

Listed vegetation communities identified in the DA/EIS are spatially represented in project design documentation and GIS datasets (including detailed development plans). These mapped environmental constraints are implemented through the management controls in Table 7, including establishment of environmentally sensitive zones (ESZs), clearing limits, and compliance with approved disturbance extents and vegetation community thresholds.

Table 7 Summary of Flora and Fauna management controls

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
Pre-construction			
General flora and fauna			
FF01	Undertake pre-clearance inspections/surveys by a suitably qualified ecologist to identify the location of fauna, particularly threatened fauna, before habitat removal. The survey must include: – Identification and inspection of habitat trees (trees containing hollows, including in hazard trees). This will be conducted no more than one month prior to commencing vegetation clearance to inform whether further investigations and/or permits are required. – Surveys for potential den sites for devils and quolls (e.g., wombat burrows, logs, rocky outcrops, and woody debris). – Recording results of all inspections and surveys. – If fauna is encountered (particularly during initial clearing and pruning), a suitably qualified person holding the appropriate wildlife handling permits will be contacted to capture, provide care, and relocate the animal if appropriate and in accordance with relevant translocation guidelines. Where relocation is required, an ecologist will be consulted on appropriate translocation sites.	CM040	Environmental Manager
FF02	Implement training and induction program established for the works, including specific toolbox	CM058	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
	talks on eagles, devils, quolls, grey goshawks, masked owls and freshwater crayfish.	FFMSP Section 4 Den Management Plan (Appendix D) Raptor Nest Management Plan (Appendix C) Watercourse Crossing Management Plan (Appendix E)	
FF03	During design/pre-construction planning, design and site access routes, temporary worksites and infrastructure in existing disturbed areas, such as existing tracks and clearings, to reduce disturbance to conservation areas, productive agricultural and forestry land, native vegetation, and threatened flora and fauna habitat where practicable.	CM020 TasNetworks Environmental Risk Management Standard (July 2025)	Environmental Manager Design Manager
FF04	EPZs for fauna will be identified and demarcated on a risk basis, with controls applied relative to risk, including buffers, exclusion zones, physical marking and other measures in accordance with relevant additional fauna management plans (Den Management Plan, Raptor Nest Management Plan and Watercourse Crossing Management Plan). - 10 m radius around freshwater crayfish chimneys/burrows, within the range of the Burnie burrowing crayfish. - 50 m radius around devil and quoll den sites (including wombat burrows). - 50 m radius around wombat burrows. - 100 m radius around grey goshawk nests. - 50 m radius around Tasmanian masked owl nest trees (trees with hollows 15 cm or larger entry diameter, unless determined unsuitable for masked owl nesting following assessment by a suitably qualified species expert). - Nest trees of listed threatened raptor species, including wedge-tailed eagle nests (including a 500 m buffer and 1 km line-of-sight buffer	CM038 MIDAA Permit condition 19.7	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
	around the nest tree during eagle breeding season) and grey goshawk nests (including a 100 m buffer around active nest trees). Demarcation will be undertaken prior to construction and maintained for the duration of works.		
Native and threatened vegetation communities			
FF05	Pre-construction survey will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist prior to the commencement of construction in accordance with the requirements set out in the MIDAA Permit conditions 20 to 23, and outline any threatened flora (under TSP Act or EPBC Act) or Native Vegetation Communities that are known to occur or are likely to occur. Where pre-construction surveys identify additional environmental values or require modification to management measures, these will be incorporated into project environmental controls, construction mapping and work packs. Application of existing management controls will continue to apply to all identified values, including any additional values identified during pre-construction surveys. All pre construction surveys will be in compliance with the following TasNetworks standards - Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management Clearing - Environmental Risk Management Standard Ecologists are required to upload all survey records to the Natural Values Atlas upon completion of works.	CM038 MIDAA Permit conditions 20 - 23	Environmental Manager
FF06	Identification of flora EPZs by a suitably qualified ecologist to be demarcated on mapping and with flagging tape or other visible barriers within the area. – 5 m zone for threatened flora species.	CM038	Environmental Manager
FF07	Identification of ESZs by a suitably qualified ecologist to be demarcated on mapping and with flagging tape or other visible barriers where required. – EPBC Act listed vegetation communities (Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest and Eucalyptus ovata or Eucalyptus brookeriana forest and woodland). – State listed vegetation communities (Melaleuca	CM038	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
	ericifolia swamp forest and Eucalyptus amygdalina forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits). These areas will be spatially defined in GIS, incorporated into construction mapping and work packs, and clearly demarcated on-site. Mapped extents will be verified and, where required, refined through pre-construction surveys prior to disturbance.		
FF08	Identification of Riparian Buffer Zones (RBZ) and Machinery Exclusion Zones (MEZ) by a suitably qualified ecologist to be demarcated on mapping and with flagging tape or other noticeable barriers within the area. RBZs and MEZs to be established in accordance with Forest Practices Code 2020.	CM030 Forest Practices Code (Forest Practices Authority, 2020)	Environmental Manager
FF09	Hazard trees (dead or dying trees) to be demarcated by a suitably qualified arborist adjacent to easement that require removal. Identified hazard trees will be assessed and managed in accordance with the hazard tree removal procedure described in this subplan.	CM039 Forest Practices Code 2020	Environmental Manager
FF10	The maximum permitted area of native vegetation clearance approved by this permit is 144ha, as defined spatially in the approved clearing footprint shown in Figure A8.12 and Part E – Appendix A (NWTD-EP-DA-502). These approved disturbance areas will be incorporated into project GIS and construction work packs to ensure clearing is restricted to approved extents.	MIDAA Permit Condition 20	Environmental Manager
FF11	The following maximum permitted areas of clearing and conversion of threatened vegetation communities are approved by this permit and must be generally in accordance with the approved plans in condition 1: – *Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest: not more than 0.07ha – *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits: not more than 0.01ha – *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest: not more than 0.14ha	MIDAA Permit Condition 21	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
	– *Eucalyptus ovata* or *Eucalyptus brookeriana* forest and woodland: not more than 0.09ha. These limits apply to the mapped threatened vegetation communities within the approved (in-principle) detailed development plans, including the relevant detailed development plans showing vegetation communities and vegetation clearance. Approved (in-principle) detailed development plans will be used as the source spatial basis for GIS constraints, clearing plans and construction work packs, rather than the DA/EIS documentation. GIS layers will be updated as required to reflect any subsequent approved changes to the detailed development plans.		
FF12	The following maximum permitted areas of native habitat modification apply under this permit and must be generally in accordance with the approved plans in condition 1: – Tasmanian Devil and Spotted-tailed Quoll denning habitat – clear and convert to ground level: not more than 37.3ha – Eastern Quoll denning habitat – clear to ground cover: not more than 26.1ha – Tasmanian Devil foraging habitat – clear and convert to ground level: not more than 71.4ha – Spotted-tailed Quoll foraging habitat – clear to ground cover: not more than 71.5ha – Eastern Quoll foraging habitat – clear to ground cover: not more than 47.4ha – Native forest – modify by clearing to mid-storey: not more than 30ha. These limits apply to the mapped threatened vegetation communities within the approved (in-principle) detailed development plans, including the relevant detailed development plans showing vegetation communities and vegetation clearance. Approved (in-principle) detailed development plans will be used as the source spatial basis for GIS constraints, clearing plans and construction work packs, rather than the DA/EIS documentation. GIS layers will be updated as required to reflect any subsequent approved changes to the detailed development plans.	CM037 CM041 CM047 CM051 MIDAA Permit Condition 22 Den Management Plan (Appendix D)	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
FF13	Retention of woody debris piles will be determined prior to and during vegetation clearance by a suitably qualified environmental representative. Decisions regarding the retention of woody debris will be based on: – The presence of identified habitat values (including fauna habitat or ecological features). – The location of debris relative to approved clearing limits and exclusion zones. – Potential risks to construction activities (e.g. safety, access or fire risk). – Requirements of relevant environmental approvals and management plans. Woody debris identified for retention will be recorded, and the location incorporated into site environmental controls and construction documentation where relevant.	CM040 CM051 MIDAA Permit condition 19.4iii	Environmental Manager
FF14	Clearing works to ground level or ground cover must not occur within 5m of the fragrant hempbush (*Gynatrix pulchella*) or the native wintercress (*Barbarea australis*).	CM041 CM038 CM054 MIDAA Permit condition 23	Environmental Manager Design Manager
FF15	Clearing works to ground level must not occur within 5m of the following species: – *Caladenia pallida* – *Caladenia tonellii* – *Prasophyllum crebriflorum* – *Pterostylis ziegeleri* Prior to clearing works to ground level, a survey must be undertaken in potential habitat for these orchid species to determine presence within the area of works.	CM041 MIDAA Permit condition 23	Environmental Manager
FF16	Clearing works to ground cover may occur within 5m of the following species: – *Caladenia pallida* – *Caladenia tonellii* – *Prasophyllum crebriflorum* – *Pterostylis ziegeleri* Clearing works must be undertaken by hand, and all clearing debris and mulch must be removed.	CM041 MIDAA Permit condition 23	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
	Prior to clearing works to ground cover, a survey must be undertaken in potential habitat for these orchid species to determine presence within the area of works.		
Swift parrot			
FF17	Surveys of areas of *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and *Eucalyptus globulus* plantations will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to clearance for the presence of Swift Parrots and their breeding habitat. No clearing of *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and/or *Eucalyptus globulus* plantations will occur while Swift Parrots are present.	MIDAA permit condition 24	Environmental Manager
Green-lined Ground Beetle			
FF18	Prior to vegetation clearance habitat for the Green-lined ground Beetle and dry sclerophyll vegetation communities will be identified by a suitably qualified ecologist through pre-construction surveys and review of existing ecological data. Identified habitat areas will be mapped and incorporated into project GIS and construction documentation. Identified habitat for the Green-lined Ground Beetle and dry sclerophyll vegetation will be avoided where practicable and managed in accordance with approved clearing limits and exclusion zones. Habitat areas to be retained will be clearly delineated on-site prior to construction and protected from disturbance during works.	CM030 CM051 MIDAA Permit condition 19.4 ii	Environmental Manager
Traffic			
FF19	Pre-construction roadkill survey for high-risk roads as identified by traffic impact assessment	CM058 Roadkill Management plan (Appendix F)	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
FF20	At completion of the roadkill survey, develop and implement roadkill specific management measures which will include: - The standard operating procedure for roadkill management which is to be distributed to all employees - The results and outcomes of the pre-construction roadkill survey. - Maps of high-risk road sections. - Contact details for Bonorong Wildlife Rescue. - Guidelines on the preferred travel times and road usage. - Monitoring, inspection and reporting requirements.	CM066 TasNetworks Wildlife Interactions Standard Pre-construction Roadkill Survey results Roadkill management Plan (Appendix F)	Environmental Manager
FF21	Construction activities, including vegetation clearance, must not commence until all relevant pre-construction requirements have been completed, including (but not limited to) pre-clearance surveys, approval of clearing extents, and establishment of clearing boundaries and exclusion zones.	MIDAA Permit	Environmental Manager
Construction			
General flora and fauna			
FF22	To minimise risk of fauna disturbance and injury, signposted vehicle speed restrictions will be observed. Maximum vehicle speed in the construction area will be 40 km/h (excluding public roads). Vehicle movements will be limited between sunset and sunrise as far as practicable.	CM066 Roadkill pre-construction survey Traffic Management Plan Roadkill Management Plan (Appendix F)	Environmental Manager All workers
FF23	Workforce is not to harass, feed, intentionally injure, kill, hunt, fish, capture or trade in wildlife. All construction personnel will be appropriately trained on fauna management. Record and follow-up complaints of prohibited wildlife activities. Any complaint or accusation made against the project or its personnel will be investigated and if the findings	CM049 CM058 Wildlife Interactions Standard (TasNetworks)	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor All workers

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
	indicate the claims made are true, an incident record will be created and communicated to TN.		
FF24	No removal of products of wildlife (inactive nests, hollows) without approved Permit.	CM056 Threatened Species Protection Act Permit for Threatened Species, Wildlife and/or Products of Wildlife Threatened Fauna Pre-construction Decision Tree (Appendix A)	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF25	Clear vegetation in accordance with Forest Practices Code 2020 and the TasNetworks Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management and Clearing	CM038 Forest Practices Code 2020 Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management and Clearing, TasNetworks, July 2025	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF26	Maintain and comply with established clearing limits and exclusion zones. No clearing or construction activity is permitted outside the demarcated areas. Physical demarcation will be inspected regularly and reinstated where required. The physical demarcation of clearing limits will be maintained in accordance with details in Table 8. No construction will occur outside of the approved under the EPBC Act approval 2022/09247area.	CM038 Forest Practices Code 2020 EPBC Act approval condition 1	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF27	Identified hazard trees will be assessed and, where required, removed by suitably qualified personnel prior to or during construction. Removal will be undertaken in a controlled manner to minimise impacts to surrounding native vegetation and in	CM039 MIDAA Permit condition 19.3	Suitably qualified arborist Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
	accordance with approved clearing limits and exclusion zones.		
FF28	Exclude vehicles, plant and equipment within all EPZs/ESZs/RBZs/MEZs unless required for construction of access tracks, clearing or maintaining vegetation within easement in accordance with section D2.1 of the forest practices code 2020 and the MEZs as detailed in item FF08.	CM030 Forest Practices Code 2020	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF29	Position machinery and equipment as far as practicable from EPZs.	CM030 Forest Practices Code 2020	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF30	Do not leave engines idling at the site. Machines used intermittently will be shut down in the intervening periods or throttled down to a minimum.	CM030 Forest Practices Code 2020	All workers
FF31	Minimise disturbance of ground cover (vegetation up to 1.5 m high) and soils. Minimise soil compaction by using formed roads or access tracks wherever practicable	Forest Practices Code 2020	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF32	Retain ground cover when clearing native vegetation, including habitat features for ground-dwelling species. - Existing hollow-bearing logs in native vegetation will be retained. - Fallen timber and branches in potential habitat for the Green-lined Ground Beetle will be retained in dry sclerophyll communities and lowland grass complexes. - In eucalypt forest and plantations, piles of woody debris, including plantation windrows, will be retained to act as denning shelter and foraging habitat for Tasmanian Devils, Eastern Quolls and Spotted-tailed Quolls. - Retention and placement of material will have regard to safety requirements and must not interfere with construction, maintenance or operation of the transmission line. – .	CM030 CM051 Forest Practices Code 2020 MIDAA Permit Condition 19.4.i - iii	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF33	Identified habitat for the Green-lined Green Beetle and dry sclerophyll vegetation will be avoided where practicable, retained and managed in accordance	CM030 CM051	

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
	with approved clearing limits and exclusion zones. This includes retaining fallen timber and branches within dry sclerophyll and lowland grass complexes. Areas of potential habitat includes *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland on dolerite (between Tower 14 and Tower 16 on the Palmerston to Sheffield length). Habitat areas to be retained will be clearly delineated on-site prior to construction and protected from disturbance during works.	Forest Practices Code 2020	
FF34	Fell trees into existing easement and remove/reuse, where safe to do so. Where unsafe or impracticable, fell tree and leave in-situ.	CM030 Forest Practices Code 2020 CM043	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF35	Manage residue from cleared vegetation, including native vegetation, plantation vegetation and crop material, in accordance with relevant permit conditions, landholder agreements and applicable legislative requirements. Where clearing occurs in dry sclerophyll communities or lowland grass complexes that provide potential habitat for the Green-lined Ground Beetle, fallen timber and branches must be retained in situ in accordance with MIDAA Permit condition 19.4.ii. Where clearing to ground cover is undertaken within 5 m of *Caladenia pallida*, *Caladenia tonellii*, *Prasophyllum crebriflorum* or *Pterostylis ziegeleri*, clearing must be undertaken by hand and all clearing debris and mulch must be removed in accordance with MIDAA Permit condition 23.3. In all other areas, clearing residue may be left in-situ where practicable to stabilise unstable soils and minimise runoff, or may be used by the landholder, mulched on site, recovered by third parties where merchantable, or removed from site and disposed of using established methods that comply with applicable legislative requirements and guidelines.	CM008 CM045 MIDAA Permit Conditions 19.4.ii and 23.3	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF36	Comply with all measures outlined in the Biosecurity Management Subplan and Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan.	Biosecurity Management Subplan	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
		Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan	
FF37	Use only non-anticoagulant rodenticides if baiting is required.	Biosecurity Management Subplan MIDAA permit condition 44	Environmental Manager
FF38	Schedule noisy work during less sensitive periods (Monday to Friday: 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM, Avoiding Saturday, Sunday and public holidays).	CM024	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF39	Install animal-proof fencing around open trenches. Place fauna (including stock) ramps or other devices to enable fauna (including stock) to escape open excavations (pits and trenches). Inspect open excavations (pits and trenches) for fauna within five hours of sunrise, before sunset and prior to backfilling. Do not commence work until inspections completed. Engage a suitably qualified ecologist/fauna handler to remove, treat and translocate trapped fauna.	CM048 Wildlife Interactions Standard, Section 4.2 (TN Jul 2025)	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF40	Avoid movement of vehicles and machinery through native vegetation or crops, where practicable to minimise disturbance and damage to current land uses and activities and reduce biosecurity risks.	CM030 Biosecurity Management Subplan	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF41	Install breaks in topsoil and subsoil stockpile windrows at least every 50 m or at strategic locations to allow runoff, vehicles, stock or wildlife to cross.	CM066	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF42	Should fauna or wildlife products not separately discussed be found during construction the Environmental Manager will engage a suitably qualified ecologist and undertake a risk assessment. If species is TPS Act listed a permit will be required to remove or relocate. If any native fauna are found injured or dead the Stop Work Protocol: Fauna Injury and Death will be followed.	Threatened Species Protection Act Permit for Threatened Species, Wildlife and/or Products of Wildlife (Appendix A)	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
		Stop Work Protocol: Fauna Injury and Death (Attachment 2)	
Native and threatened vegetation communities			
FF43	Threatened flora as marked by EPZs will not be cleared, or indirectly impacted outside approved disturbance limits and established exclusion zones.	CM038	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF44	EPBC Act Threatened Ecological Community ESZs will not be cleared unless under DCCEEW approval. Threatened Ecological Communities will be mapped on GIS and marked as No Go Zones (Unless DCCEEW clearing approval has been obtained). Clearance will be limited to pruning of limbs to maintain electrical safety clearances. These limits will be detailed within the GIS and work packs for clearance work crews and be in accordance with MIDAA conditions 20, 21 and 22. The total area of any threatened vegetation communities cleared, pruned or converted must be recorded and reported to TasNetworks.	CM038	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF45	Consistent with design measures identified in FF03, access track design and construction will avoid clearance of all state and EPBC Act listed communities (these fall under ESZs) For all other works, clearing will be minimised to smallest extent practicable for State and EPBC Act listed vegetation community ESZs.	CM038	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF46	Vegetation will be cleared in a manner that allows observed fauna to disperse into adjacent vegetation without harm.	CM044	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
FF47	Minimise any changes to waterways, drainage and groundwater where encountered in proximity to threatened flora or threatened vegetation communities.	SWMSP Watercourse Crossing Management plan (Appendix E)	Environmental Manager Site Supervisor
Post-construction rehabilitation			
FF48	Remove all construction materials, machinery, waste, temporary fencing and laydown areas.	CM066	Environmental Manager

Item	Specific control	Relevant reference/ guideline	Responsibility
FF49	Rehabilitate the construction area in accordance with the Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan.	CM018 Vegetation Rehabilitation Management Subplan	Environmental Manager
FF50	Implement the operational eagle mortality plan for handover to operational-phase implementation.	CM056 MIDAA Permit Condition 55 NWTD-EP-DA-610	TasNetworks

8. Monitoring requirements

A summary of monitoring requirements for this subplan is provided in Table 8. Monitoring requirements specific to the Raptor Nest Management, Den Management, Watercourse Crossing Management and Roadkill Management Plans are contained in those plans.

Table 8 Summary of flora and fauna monitoring program

Location	Monitoring Requirement	Frequency	Record	Responsibility
Areas of high ecological importance	Pre-construction ecology survey	Within 1 year pre-construction	Pre-construction ecology report	Environmental Manager
All EPZs (inc. RBZs, ESZs, MEZs)	Visual inspection of all zones to ensure physical demarcation is intact and visible, and to identify if there are any visible signs of unauthorised vehicle entry (i.e. Tire tracks) Survey equipment to be used to set out areas to be cleared.	During Weekly environmental inspections	Inspection Report	Environmental Manager
Clearing Limits	Visual inspection of all zones to ensure physical demarcation is intact and visible. Visual Inspection to determine if any signs of clearing has occurred outside limits.	During Weekly environmental inspections	Inspection Report	Environmental Manager

Location	Monitoring Requirement	Frequency	Record	Responsibility
Hazard trees	Verification that hazard trees are identified, managed and removed in accordance with the requirements of this subplan.	Where required (where hazard tree identified)	Pre-clearance survey	Suitably qualified arborist Environmental Manager

9. Adaptive management measures

Adaptive management measures (contingency actions) associated with this subplan are presented in Table 9. Adaptive management measures specific to the Raptor Nest Management, Den Management, Watercourse Crossing Management and Roadkill Management Plans are contained in those plans.

Table 9 Flora and Fauna Management Subplan triggers and contingencies

Trigger	Adaptive Management Measure
Disturbance/removal of wildlife product (nest, den or hollow) not approved under a Threatened Species, Wildlife and/or Products of Wildlife Permit	– Conduct investigation in accordance with the CEMP. – Document non-compliance. – Undertake an investigation to determine the cause of the non-compliance. Contingency actions will be implemented, including review of management measures, improving training and education for all construction personnel, improving and implementing increased protective measures and monitoring the success of these actions. – Must be reported to Department of Natural Resources and Environment and DCCEEW (if MNES) and fines may apply.
Unauthorised clearance of vegetation	– Conduct investigation in accordance with the CEMP. – Revise clearance protocol to include outcomes of incident investigation. – Implement appropriate corrective actions. – Undertake an investigation to determine the cause of the non-compliance. Contingency actions will be implemented, including review of management measures, improving training and education for all construction personnel, improving and implementing increased protective measures and monitoring the success of these actions. – Any damage caused by the Construction Contractor to flora or vegetation outside approved clearing areas must be reinstated at the Construction Contractor's cost and in consultation with Environmental Manager and suitably qualified ecologist.
Unauthorised entry into EPZs	Should unauthorised access to a protected area be identified during an inspection or reported the following will occur – Conduct investigation in accordance with the CEMP to determine the cause of the breach – Document the breach / non-compliance with the CEMP and this Subplan

Trigger	Adaptive Management Measure
	– Provide a refresher toolbox to workforce to reinforce the requirements of this Subplan
Identification of previously unidentified protected matter or habitat.	Should the presence of protected matter or habitat of any protected matter be identified within an area likely to be affected by activities on the site the following must occur: - Notify TasNetworks of the presence and likely extent of the protected matter or habitat within 1 hour to allow for reporting to the DCCEEW in writing within 10 days of detection. - Not clear or cause any harm to the protected matter or habitat without the written agreement of the Minister.

10. Reporting and documentation requirements

A full summary of reporting requirements for environmental management of the project is provided in Section 7 of the CEMP. The reporting and documentation inputs from this subplan are provided in Table 10. These will be incorporated into CEMP reporting requirements (refer to Section 6 of the CEMP).

Table 10 Flora and Fauna Management Subplan reporting requirements

Reporting requirement	Type	Frequency	By who	To who
Pre-construction ecology report	Report	Once within 1 year pre-construction	Environmental Manager	Executive Steering Committee
Injured or dead fauna	Report	Each event	Environmental Manager	TasNetworks NRE/DCCEEW
Management measure breach report	Report	As Required	Environmental Manager	Executive Steering Committee

11. Reviews and updates

If monitoring determines that the controls outlined in this subplan are not effective, the process generating the adverse outcome will be paused. Alternative management controls will be determined in accordance with the CEMP and the above management measures. Once determined, works may resume.

This document is not static and will be updated to reflect new information and changes to management measures, in accordance with the CEMP.

12. Document history

12.1 Current document authoriser

Title	Name
General Manager – Major Projects Transmission	Craig Gosney

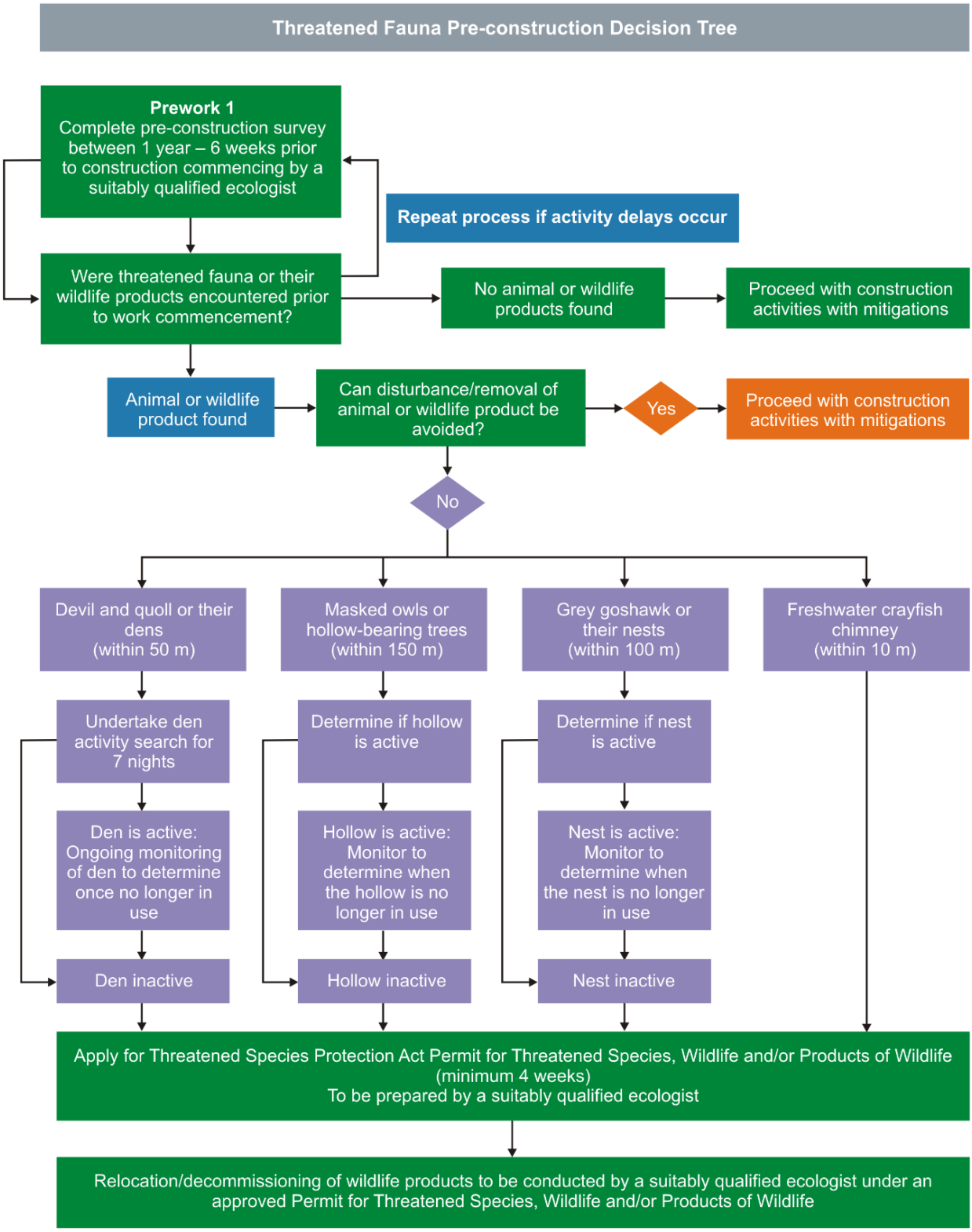
12.2 Revision history

Rev	Date	Author	Authoriser	Details of Amendment
A	27/10/2025	GHD	Craig Gosney	Initial document – 70% Design Gate Draft
B	30/1/2026	GHD Genus	Craig Gosney	90% design gate submission addressing TasNetworks' comments from 70% design gate submission
C	27/03/2026	GHD Genus	CG	90% TN comments addressed, MIDA Act Permit Conditions Addressed, IFC Submission
D	27/04/2026	GHD Genus	CG	Address 100% TN comments, updates based on provisional EPBC Approval conditions
E	30/04/2026	GHD Genus	CG	Addressing TN comments, Table 7 updates
F	15/06/2026	GHD Genus	CG	Addressing TPC/DCCEEW comments
G	24/07/2027	GHD Genus	CG	Addressing TPC comments

Appendices

Appendix A

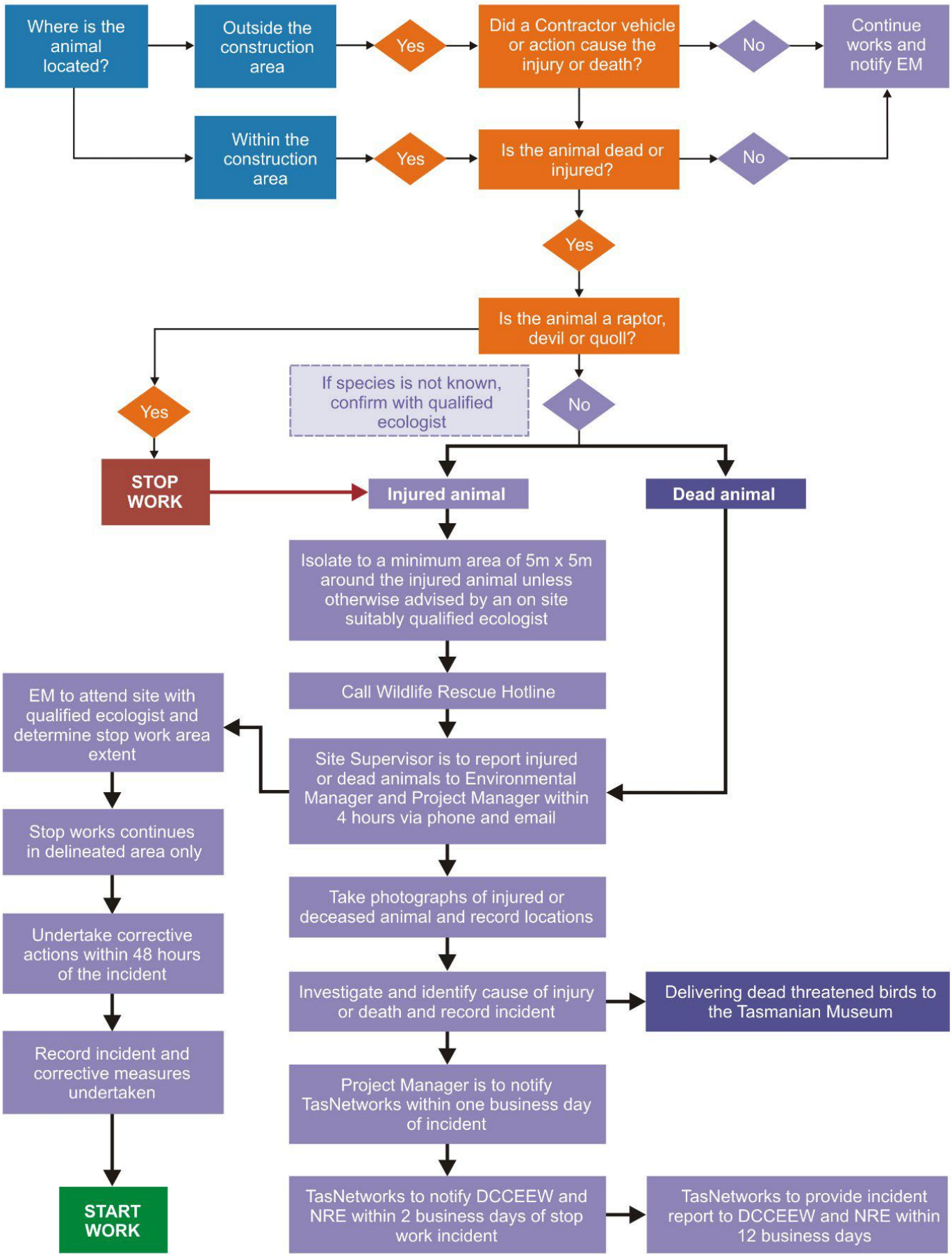
Threatened Fauna Pre-construction Decision Tree


Threatened Fauna Pre-construction Decision Tree
Prework 1
Complete pre-construction survey between 1 year – 6 weeks prior to construction commencing by a suitably qualified ecologist
Repeat process if activity delays occur
Were threatened fauna or their wildlife products encountered prior to work commencement?
No animal or wildlife products found
Proceed with construction activities with mitigations
Animal or wildlife product found
Can disturbance/removal of animal or wildlife product be avoided?
Yes
Proceed with construction activities with mitigations
No
Devil and quoll or their dens (within 50 m)
Masked owls or hollow-bearing trees (within 150 m)
Grey goshawk or their nests (within 100 m)
Freshwater crayfish chimney (within 10 m)
Undertake den activity search for 7 nights
Determine if hollow is active
Determine if nest is active
Den is active: Ongoing monitoring of den to determine once no longer in use
Hollow is active: Monitor to determine when the hollow is no longer in use
Nest is active: Monitor to determine when the nest is no longer in use
Den inactive
Hollow inactive
Nest inactive
Apply for Threatened Species Protection Act Permit for Threatened Species, Wildlife and/or Products of Wildlife (minimum 4 weeks)
To be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist
Relocation/decommissioning of wildlife products to be conducted by a suitably qualified ecologist under an approved Permit for Threatened Species, Wildlife and/or Products of Wildlife

Appendix B

Stop Work Protocol: Fauna Injury and Death

Stop work protocol: Fauna injury and death



Appendix C

Raptor Nest Management Plan

Appendix D

Den Management Plan

Appendix E

Watercourse Crossing Management Plan

Appendix F

Roadkill Management Plan

Appendix G

Forest Practices Code compliance mapping

Appendix G – Vegetation clearing requirements

Vegetation clearance will be undertaken in accordance with the Forest Practices Code through the staged process outlined in Table 11.

Table 11 Vegetation Clearance – Forest Practices Code Compliance

Stage	FPC Requirement	Project Implementation	FFM Subplan Reference (management controls)	Evidence / Verification
1. Planning and approval	Forest practices must be planned and undertaken in accordance with a certified plan with appropriate environmental prescriptions	Clearing extents, vegetation limits, and environmental constraints are defined in approved project plans, GIS datasets and permit conditions prior to works	This Table, FF10–FF12, FF25	Approved plans, GIS clearing layers, permit documentation
	Environmental values (flora, soils, water, threatened communities) must be identified and considered in planning	Flora values, vegetation communities, and exclusion areas are identified through surveys, approvals and design inputs and incorporated into project controls and spatial datasets	FF03–FF16	Flora surveys, ecological reports, GIS constraint layers
2. Boundary definition and demarcation	Operational boundaries must be clearly defined and shown on plans	Approved disturbance footprints, exclusion zones (EPZ, ESZ, RBZ, MEZ) and vegetation limits are defined in spatial mapping and construction documentation	FF04–FF10, FF21	IFC drawings, GIS set-out files, construction maps
	Boundaries must be clearly marked prior to commencement of operations	Clearing limits and exclusion zones are physically demarcated onsite (e.g. flagging, fencing or markers) prior to clearing activities	FF04–FF10, FF21	Pre-clearance inspection records, photos of demarcation, survey set-out records
3. Pre-clearance verification	Plans and prescriptions must be implemented prior to works commencing	Pre-clearance inspections are undertaken to confirm that demarcation, exclusion zones and environmental controls are correctly established and consistent with approved plans	FF01, FF21	Pre-start environmental checklists, inspection reports
	Personnel must be aware of environmental requirements and operational limits	Environmental inductions and pre-start briefings are undertaken to communicate	FF02	Induction records, toolbox meeting records, attendance sheets

		clearing limits, exclusion zones and compliance requirements to all personnel		
4. Vegetation clearance execution	Clearing must be undertaken in accordance with approved prescriptions and limited to defined areas	Vegetation clearing is undertaken strictly within demarcated disturbance limits and in accordance with approved plans and permit conditions	FF05-FF16, FF43-FF47	Site inspection reports, GPS tracking (if used), clearing logs
	Disturbance to native vegetation must be minimised and sensitive areas protected	Clearing is planned and implemented to avoid or minimise impacts to retained vegetation, threatened communities and sensitive areas	FF05-FF16, FF31-FF35	Environmental inspection reports, photographic records
	Retained vegetation and exclusion zones must be protected from disturbance	No clearing or disturbance occurs within exclusion zones (EPZ, ESZ, RBZ, MEZ) and these areas are maintained throughout construction	FF05-FF16	Audit/inspection records, photos of exclusion zones, incident reports (if any)
	Clearing practices must avoid indirect impacts (e.g. damage to adjacent retained areas)	Directional clearing, controlled access, and appropriate methods are used to prevent encroachment, debris movement or unintended impacts outside approved areas	FF05-FF16, FF25	Supervisor inspection records, contractor reports, site photos
5. Monitoring and compliance	Compliance with prescriptions must be monitored during operations	Routine environmental inspections are undertaken to verify clearing compliance, boundary integrity and protection of exclusion zones	FF25	Inspection checklists, audit reports, environmental monitoring records
	Non-compliance must be identified and addressed	Any clearing outside approved limits triggers immediate stop work, investigation, corrective action and reporting in accordance with CEMP requirements	FF25	Incident reports, corrective action records, NCRs, regulator notifications (if required)
6. Post-clearance management	Disturbance must be managed to minimise environmental harm	Disturbed areas are stabilised and managed in accordance with soil, water and vegetation management measures following clearing	FF48-FF50, and SWMSP/VRMP	Rehabilitation records, inspection reports, photo monitoring

Level 1 | 63 Abernethy Road, Belmont WA 6104

T: 08 9390 6999 | F: 08 9390 2999 | M: 0449 255 679