Prepared for Beon Energy Solutions

Biodiversity Management Plan

Quorn Park Solar Farm

January 2025

Project Number: 240084

Quorn Park Solar Farm

Document verification

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AC	Alternating current
BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (NSW)
BCS	Biodiversity Conservation and Science Group within NSW DCCEEW
BDAR	Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
Biosecurity Act	*Biosecurity Act 2015* (NSW)
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CoC	Conditions of Consent
CWD	Coarse woody debris
Cth	Commonwealth
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW)
DPE	(Former) Department of Planning and Environment (now DPHI and DCCEEW)
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (formerly DPE)
E	Endangered
EGP	Enel Green Power Australia Pty Ltd
EIS	Environmental impact statement
EMS	Environmental Management Strategy
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EP&A Regulation	Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
GMP	Groundcover Management Plan
ha	hectares
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment

HBT	Hollow-bearing tree
km	kilometres
kV	Kilovolts
m	metres
MW	Megawatt
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW)
NSW	New South Wales
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PFC	Percent foliage cover
PCT	Plant Community Type
PM	Project Manager
POEO Act	*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
PV	Photovoltaic
SSD	State Significant Development
TARP	Trigger Action Response Plan
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
V	Vulnerable
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Enel Green Power Australia Pty Ltd (EGP, the Proponent) have approval for the construction, operation and reconstruction or decommissioning of an 80 Megawatt (MW) alternating current (AC), photovoltaic (PV) solar plant and a 20 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), referred to as Quorn Park Solar Farm (the Project). The Project is located on rural land, approximately 10 kilometres (km) northwest of Parkes in the Central West Slopes and Plains of New South Wales (NSW).

The Project was assessed in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with Part 4 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and Schedule 2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Regulation). It is considered State Significant Development (SSD).

A referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) for the Project was lodged on 21 July 2022. On 25 August 2022, in response to the referral 2022/09251, the relevant Minister decided that the Project was not a controlled action. This decision indicates that no additional assessment pertaining to the Project is required under the EPBC Act.

The Proponent received approval for the Project on 16 July 2020 from the former Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) (now Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure [DPHI]). The Project is approved under SSD-9097.

A modification to SSD-9097 (SSD-9097-Mod-1) was approved by the Planning Secretary on 7 June 2024 to accommodate an increased BESS duration and adjusted schedule of lands.

In October 2024 a second modification (Mod 2, SSD-9097-Mod-2) was submitted and was approved on the 10 December 2024. This modification relates to an increase in the Henry Parkes Way – McGrath Lane intersection impact disturbance area by comparison to the approved road upgrade extent as outlined in the development consent. This is to accommodate and include the following:

- A suitable drainage solution in relation to the culvert to be installed under McGrath Lane.
- Provision of a clear zone along the southern shoulder of Henry Parkes Way to meet Austroads design requirements.

The additional land required for the intersection upgrade is contained within the road reserve. A large proportion of the vegetation occurring within this area is highly disturbed and contains existing road drainage, a regularly mown grass verge, informal access tracks and a material stockpile area. Approximately 0.55ha of vegetation occurring within the intersection upgrade area is native and consistent with a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC).

Beon Energy Solutions (Beon) have been engaged as the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor for the Project on behalf of the Proponent.

This Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) is an implementation plan for conservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of the biodiversity value through all phases of the Project. It sets out the objectives and relevant management actions, along with identifying the mitigation measures necessary to deliver the outcomes of the assessment process and conditions of consent (CoC).

The approved Project layout is provided in Appendix A.

1.2. The Project

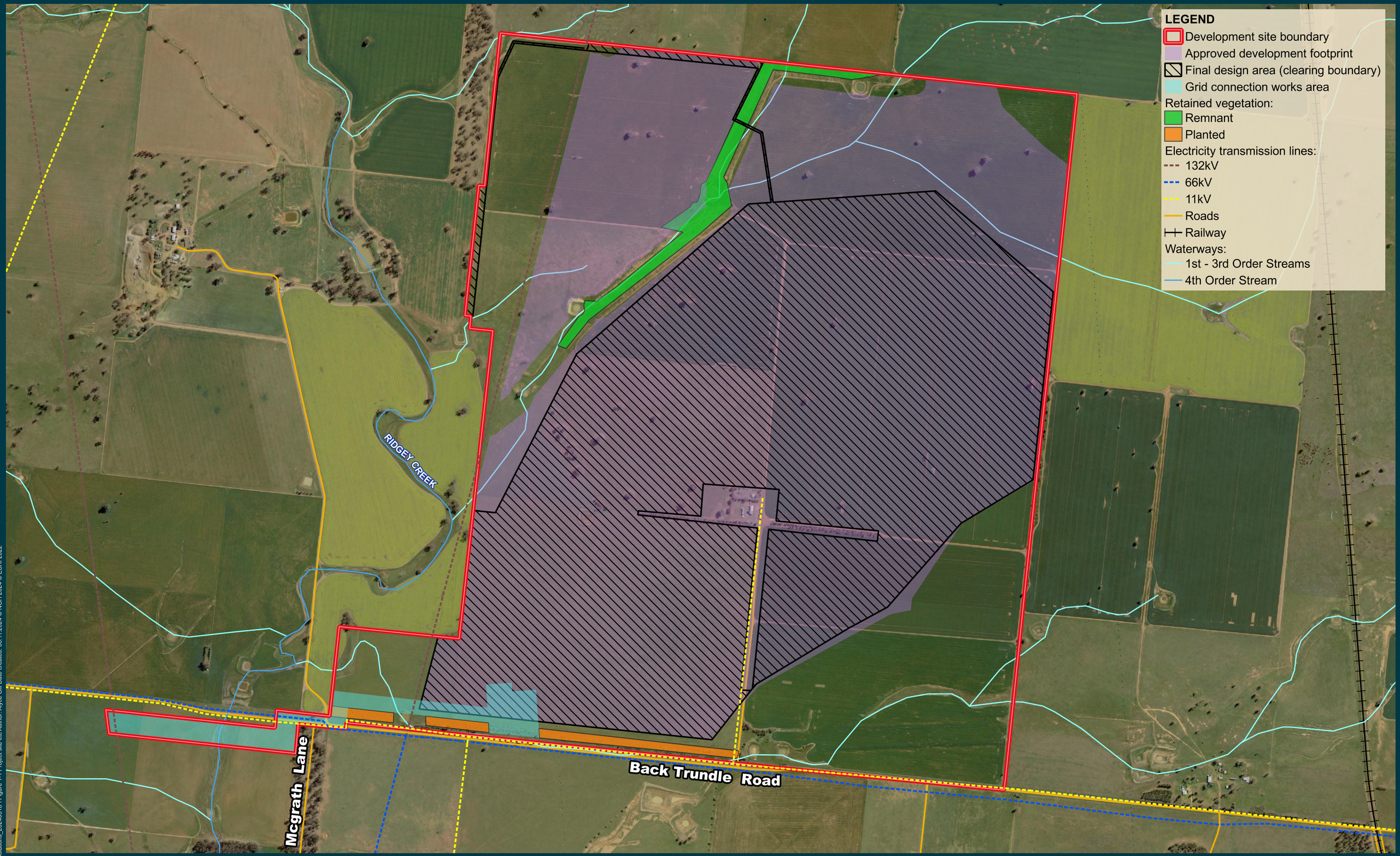
The Project will involve the construction and operation of a ground-mounted PV solar tracking array generating approximately 80 MW AC of renewable energy. The generated electricity will be exported into the network through connection to an Essential Energy 132 kilovolt (kV) line located approximately 700 metres (m) to the west of the Project.

Key development and infrastructure components will include:

- Single axis tracking solar arrays with an estimated 161,000 panels mounted approximately 1.4 m off the ground on galvanised frames and posts with the top edge of the panel up to approximately 4 m above ground level at full tilt
- 22 inverter stations interspersed throughout the arrays, each with a size of a 20 foot shipping container with a height of approximately 2.5 m
- A substation compound (approximately 70 m x 50 m) containing 132kV transformer, harmonic filter equipment, electrical switch gear and protection equipment, as well as supporting structures for cabling up to approximately 14 m in height
- An energy storage system consisting of either banks of Lithium-ion batteries with associated ancillary inverter, transformer and air conditioning equipment or containerised battery modules; occupying a footprint of approximately 80 m x 70 m
- A control room building (approximately 5 m wide x 3.5 m deep x 2.7 m high)
- Chain wire site perimeter fencing (approximately 2.4 m-high)
- Gravel internal maintenance access tracks and vehicle turnaround areas
- Planting of vegetation buffer (landscape screening) at three proposed locations onsite in accordance with the Project Consent.

The following definitions are used in this BMP (refer to Figure 1-1):

- **Development site boundary** – Includes the full area surveyed during the preparation of the Development Application (including the EIS and Biodiversity Development Assessment Report [BDAR]). The Environment Management Strategy and the various sub plans apply to this area
- **Development footprint** – The approved development area, as per the consolidated conditions of consent
- **Final design area** – The portion of land designated for the development of the Project. All Project-related activities, including installation, operation, and maintenance, will take place within these defined boundaries
- **Grid connection area** – The grid connection area, outlined in Appendix 1 - General Layout of Development of the Consolidated Consent, is situated in the southwest portion of the Development site boundary.



0 500 1,000 1,500 m

Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

Quorn Park Solar Farm

Figure 1-1 The Project

Henry Parkes Way

Mcgrath Lane

Ridgey Creek

Pat Meredith Drive

LEGEND

- Development site boundary
- Development footprint
- Final design area (clearing boundary)
- Remnant vegetation
- Easement

Electricity transmission lines

- 66kV
- Roads
- Waterways

0 50 100 150 m

Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

NGH

Quorn Park Solar Farm

Figure 1-2 Intersection upgrade area

1.3. Purpose and objectives

The purpose of this BMP is to describe how impacts on biodiversity will be managed and minimised throughout construction and operation of the Project.

The key objective of the BMP is to ensure that all conditions, mitigation measures and licence/permit requirements relevant to biodiversity are described, scheduled, and assigned responsibility as outlined in:

- The Project EIS (Premise, 2019)
- DPHI Consolidated Development Consent (determined 10 December 2024).

The primary objective of the BMP during the construction phase is to effectively manage the Project's impacts on biodiversity within the Development site boundary. To accomplish this objective, the Proponent will:

- Implement suitable controls and procedures during construction activities to prevent (when required) or minimise potential adverse effects on biodiversity within the Development site boundary
- Implement quantitative, clear monitoring targets and triggers for the BMP, that relate back to established performance and completion criteria
- Implement appropriate mitigation measures outlined in the EIS and CoC.

The primary objective of the BMP during the operation phase is to effectively manage the project's impacts on biodiversity and uphold the condition of biodiversity values within the Development site boundary throughout the Project's lifespan. To accomplish this objective, the Proponent will:

- Maintain appropriate controls and procedures during operation to effectively manage potential adverse impacts on biodiversity values within the project footprint
- Safeguard areas within the Development site boundary
- Implement quantitative, clear monitoring targets and triggers for the BMP, that relate back to established performance and completion criteria
- Ensure ongoing compliance with all relevant legislation and other regulatory requirements.

The Project will be carried out generally in accordance with the EIS and the Consolidated CoC; if there is any inconsistency between the documents the consolidated CoC will prevail.

1.4. Environmental Management Strategy

The BMP is part of the Project’s overall Environmental Management Strategy (EMS). Mitigation and management measures identified in this BMP will be incorporated into site or activity-specific Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS).

When used concurrently, the overarching EMS, BMP and other subplans, procedures and SWMS form management guides that clearly identify the necessary environmental management actions for reference by the Proponents’ personnel and contractors.

The review and document control processes for this plan are described in Section 11 of the EMS.

1.5. Consultation

In accordance with Condition 13 of Schedule 3 of the Development Consent, the BMP has been prepared in consultation with the Biodiversity Conservation and Science Group (BCS) within the NSW Department of

Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). Consultation with BCS is summarised in Appendix B.

2. Planning

2.1. Relevant legislation and guidelines

2.1.1. Legislation

Legislation relevant to the development and implementation of the BMP includes:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Regulation)
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act)
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act)*
- *Biosecurity Act 2015*
- *Pesticides Act 1999*
- Pesticides Regulation 2017.

The relevant provisions of the above legislation relevant to the BMP and the Project are outlined in Appendix B of the EMS.

2.1.2. Guidelines and standards

Guidelines and standards relevant to the development and implementation of the BMP include:

- *Australian Standard 4970 – 2009 Protection of trees on development sites*
- *Australian Standard 4373 – 2007 Pruning of amenity trees*
- *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (Commonwealth of Australia, 2024)*
- *National standards for the practice of ecological restoration in Australia (2018)*
- *NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service. 2001. Policy for the Translocation of Threatened Fauna in NSW: Policy and Procedure Statement No. 9 Threatened Species Unit, Hurstville NSW.*

2.2. Conditions of Consent

The CoC relevant to this BMP are listed in Table 2-1 below. A cross reference is included to indicate whether the requirement is addressed in this BMP or other Project management documents.

Table 2-1 Approval conditions relevant to the BMP

Reference number	Condition requirement	Document Reference
Conditions of Consent		
Schedule 2	In meeting the specific environmental performance criteria	Table 5-1

<table>
<tr><th>Reference number</th><th>Condition requirement</th><th>Document Reference</th></tr>
<tr><td>CoC1</td><td>established under this consent, the Applicant must implement all reasonable and feasible measures to prevent, and if prevention is not reasonable and feasible, and/or minimise any material harm to the environment that may result from the construction, operation, upgrading or decommissioning of the development.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Schedule 3
CoC11</td><td>The Applicant must not clear any native vegetation or fauna habitat located outside the approved disturbance areas described in the EIS.</td><td>Section 5.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Schedule 3
CoC12</td><td>Prior to commencing construction, the Applicant must retire biodiversity credits of a number and class specified in Table 1 and Table 2 below, unless the Planning Secretary agrees otherwise.
The retirement of these credits must be carried out in accordance with the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme and can be achieved by:
(a) acquiring or retiring ‘biodiversity credits’ within the meaning of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016;
(b) making payments into an offset fund that has been developed by the NSW Government; or
(c) funding a biodiversity conservation action that benefits the entity impacted and is listed in the ancillary rules of the biodiversity offset scheme.
<table>
<tr><th>Vegetation Community</th><th>PCT ID</th><th>Credits Required</th></tr>
<tr><td>Western Grey Box – Poplar Box – White Cypress Pine tall woodland on red loams mainly of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion</td><td>82</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td>Riparian Blakeley’s Red Gum – Box Scrub – Sedge grass tall open forest of the Central NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion</td><td>278</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yellow Box Grassy Woodland on lower hillslopes and valley flats in the Southern NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion</td><td>437</td><td>80</td></tr>
</table>
Table 2: Species Credit Requirements
<table>
<tr><th>Species Credit Species</th><th>Credits Required</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sloane’s Froglet (Crinia sloanei)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Brush-stone Curlew (Burhinus grallarius)</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Austrostipa wakoolica</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Superb Parrot</td><td>9</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Section 2.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Schedule 3
CoC13</td><td>Prior to commencing construction, the Applicant must prepare a Biodiversity Management Plan for the development in consultation with BCS, and to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary in writing. This plan must:
(a) include a description of the measures that would be implemented for:
• protecting vegetation and fauna habitat outside the approved disturbance areas;</td><td>Consultation is provided in Section 1.5 / Appendix A
Section 5.3</td></tr>
</table>

Reference number	Condition requirement	Document Reference
	• managing the remnant vegetation and fauna habitat on site;	Section 5.3 Section 5.5 Section 5.6 Section 5.7
	• minimising clearing and avoiding unnecessary disturbance of vegetation that is associated with the construction and operation of the development;	Section 5.3 Section 5.5
	• minimising the impacts to fauna on site and implementing fauna management protocols;	Section 5.7 Section 5.8
	• avoiding the removal of hollow-bearing trees during spring to avoid the main breeding period for hollow-dependent fauna;	Section 5.4 Table 5-1
	• rehabilitating and revegetating temporary disturbance areas with species that are endemic to the area;	Section 5.2
	• maximising the salvage of vegetative and soil resources within the approved disturbance area for beneficial reuse in the enhancement or the rehabilitation of the site; and	Section 5.6
	• controlling weeds, feral pests and pathogens; and	Section 5.9 Section 5.10 Section 6.1.3
	(b) include details of who would be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and implementing the plan, and timeframes for completion of actions. Following the Planning Secretary's approval, the Applicant must implement the Biodiversity Management Plan. *Note: If the biodiversity credits are retired via a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement, then the Biodiversity Management Plan does not need to include any of the matters that are covered under the Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement.*	Table 5-1 Section 6

2.3. Biodiversity offsets

Biodiversity credits will be retired by the Proponent in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 3, Condition 12 prior to the commencement of any development that could impact on biodiversity values.

3. Existing environment

The existing environment details provided below are from the Project EIS (Premise, 2019) and Project BDAR (EMM, 2018), BDAR addendum (EMM, 2020) and Mod 2 BDAR (EMM, 2024).

3.1. Vegetation communities

The majority of the Development site boundary is used for cropping. Native vegetation is highly modified by both historical and ongoing management practices including clearance of the original vegetation, cropping, addition of fertilisers, ploughing and weed invasion.

Native remnant canopy vegetation is limited to paddock trees and small patches of woodland with an entirely cleared midstorey. Several discrete areas of derived grassland remain, where the groundcover is predominantly native; however, midstorey and canopy species have been removed.

Planted native wind breaks are present, with a mixture of canopy and midstorey species that do not reflect any Plant Community Types (PCT). In these areas, the groundcover is a mixture of exotic grasses and forbs.

Three PCTs were identified within the Development site boundary:

- PCT 82 - Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine tall woodland on red loams mainly of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion, approximately 0.33 hectares (ha) within the solar farm site and approximately 0.55 ha within the intersection upgrade area
- PCT 278 - Riparian Blakely's Red Gum - box - shrub - sedge - grass tall open forest of the central NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion, approximately 0.04 ha
- PCT 437 - Yellow Box grassy woodland on lower hillslopes and valley flats in the southern NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion, approximately 2.96 ha.

Two zones of PCT 437 and one zone of PCT 278 meet the Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) listing under the BC Act of White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland (Box Gum Woodland). Two zones of PCT 82 within the intersection upgrade area (0.4 ha of derived native grassland and 0.15 ha of grassy woodland) represent the BC Act listed TEC Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions. One zone of PCT 82 (0.15 ha of grassy woodland) within the intersection upgrade area meets the condition criteria for listing under the EPBC Act. No other PCTs onsite are listed TEC's under the BC Act and/or EPBC Act.

3.2. Threatened flora

Five threatened flora species were identified as having potential to occur within the Development site boundary, including:

- A spear-grass (*Austrostipa metatoris*) – Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Pine Donkey Orchid (*Diuris tricolor*) – Vulnerable under the BC Act
- Silky Swainson-pea (*Swainsona sericea*) – Vulnerable under the BC Act
- *Austrostipa wakoolica* – Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Slender Darling Pea *(Swainsona murrayana)* - Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act.

Targeted surveys for the above species found no individuals within the Development site boundary. Targeted surveys for *Austrostipa wakoolica* were conducted outside of the recommended survey period; the species was assumed present and offset accordingly, refer to Section 2.3.

3.3. Fauna habitat

The majority of the Development site boundary is highly disturbed, only supporting fauna species which are able to persist in highly modified agricultural landscapes. The grassland and cropped areas have low habitat value, primarily providing foraging habitat for seed eating and insectivorous birds. Habitat resources within remnant woodland areas of the Development site boundary (PCT 437_woodland) are largely limited to the trees themselves, given the absence of any midstorey species and lack of functional leaf litter. Planted native woodland provides different habitat features with mix of species and presence of midstorey species.

A total of thirty-seven (37) paddock trees were recorded within the Development site boundary and a further eleven (11) within the intersection upgrade area. Twenty-six (26) of these trees occur within the final design area; of which twelve (12) are hollow bearing (refer to Figure 3-1). No hollow bearing trees were identified in the planted native woodland areas. Within the intersection upgrade area five (5) hollow bearing trees were noted (refer to Figure 3-2).

Several small farm dams exist within the Development site boundary however the habitat quality is considered low considering the eroded banks and the absence of submerged, emergent and marginal aquatic vegetation.

A total of four second order watercourses and one third order watercourse are mapped within the Development site boundary. These are no longer discernible at ground level due to current and historical land use and damming of the watercourses both within and outside of the Development site boundary. These mapped watercourses are vegetated by terrestrial species and no longer provide any aquatic habitat. One fourth order watercourse, Ridgey Creek, intersects the grid connection alignment. At the point of the intersection, Ridgey Creek has a poorly defined channel largely limited to a sedge and grass dominated swale. This intersection point has limited capability to support fish species but has the potential to provide habitat for frogs.

The Development site boundary does not contain karst, caves, crevices, cliffs or other areas of geological significance.

Within the modified intersection upgrade area two vegetation types were recorded, being woodland and derived native grassland (DNG). The woodland vegetation zone was considered to have the potential to support a range of species, given the connectivity, large patch size and the presence of mature trees. There are also areas of leaf litter and woody debris which may provide shelter for ground dwelling species, though these resources are somewhat patchy. The habitat quality is constrained by the abundance of exotic grasses, in particular the high threat weed African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*) which is considered to cover approximately 20% of the ground cover (of BAM Plot 3). Additionally, the area presents some levels of disturbance due to the presence of rubbish, bike trails, bitumen piles and trampling from vehicles.

The DNG vegetation zone is devoid of trees and shrubs, dominated by grasses and forbs. Structural features were largely absent, with no fallen timber or woody debris present. The area is heavily degraded by weed invasion, stockpiling of road materials, rubbish, recreation, trampling and mowing. Several exotic species were recorded, with weed invasion likely to be exacerbated by proximity to the highway and agricultural area. Whilst there may be potential for the DNG patch to provide resources to seed eating and insectivorous birds, the area is regularly mowed, creating regular disturbance to any suitable native grass species.

An ephemeral watercourse is present on the edge of the subject land. The watercourse is highly degraded mostly consisting of exotic species. It contains pools of water at times after regular rain which may provide sub-optimal habitat for threatened frogs. However, it lacks suitable wetland characteristics for water birds.

3.4. Threatened fauna

Twelve threatened fauna species were identified as having potential to occur within the Development site boundary, including:

- Bush Stone-curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*) – Endangered under the BC Act
- Gang-gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*) - Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act.
- Glossy Black- Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*) - Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Sloane's Froglet (*Crinia sloanei*) – Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act.
- White-bellied Sea-Eagle (breeding) (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) – Vulnerable under the BC Act
- Little Eagle (breeding) (*Hieraaetus morphnoides*) – Vulnerable under the BC Act
- Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (*Lophochroa leadbeateri*) – Vulnerable under the BC Act and Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Barking Owl (*Ninox connivens*) – Vulnerable under the BC Act
- Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) – Vulnerable under the BC Act
- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) – Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Superb Parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) - Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Masked Owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae*) - Vulnerable under the BC Act

Targeted surveys for the above species found no individuals within the Development site boundary. It is noted that no targeted surveys were undertaken for the presence of Sloane's Froglet (*Crinia sloanei*) or Superb Parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) due to seasonal detectability issues however presence has been assumed in areas of suitable habitat.

3.5. Weeds, pests and pathogens

No weeds of national significance (WoNS) were identified within the Development site boundary.

Two regional priority weeds for the Central West region was identified within the Development site boundary: Blue Heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*) and Silver-leaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*).

Several species were recorded which have a general biosecurity duty under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* including:

- Bromus (*Bromus diandrus*),
- Saffron Thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*)
- African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*)
- Paspalum (*Paspalum dilatatum*)
- *Phyla canescens*
- *Solanum elaeagnifolium*
- Great Broome
- Rhodes Grass (*Chloris gayana*)
- Saffron thistle *(Carthamus lanatus)*

- Lippia (*Phyla canescens*)
- Umbrella Sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*)
- Silver-leafed Nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)
- Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium occidentale*).

Pest species identified within the Development site boundary included:

- European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
- European Hare (*Lepus europaeus*).

Infection of native plants by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* is listed as a key threatening process under the BC Act and EPBC Act. *P. cinnamomi* can lead to death of trees and shrubs, resulting in devastation of native ecosystems (DECC 2008). *P. cinnamomi* has not been recorded within the Development site boundary; however, it is known to occur within the region.

LEGEND

- Development site boundary
- Approved development footprint
- Final design area (clearing boundary)
- Threatened Ecological Community
- Grid connection works area

Paddock trees:

- Hollow-bearing tree
- Non-hollow bearing

PCT mapping:

- PCT 278 - Riparian Blakely's Red Gum - Box - Shrub - Sedge - Grass Tall Open Forest (Derived Native Grassland)
- PCT 437 - Yellow Box Grassy Woodland (Planted)
- PCT 82 - Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine Tall Woodland (Derived Native Grassland)
- PCT 82 - Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine Tall Woodland (Planted)
- PCT 437 - Yellow Box Grassy Woodland (Derived Native Grassland)
- PCT 437 - Yellow Box Grassy Woodland

Electricity transmission lines

- 132kV
- 66kV
- 11kV

Strahler

- 1st Order Stream
- 2nd Order Stream
- 3rd Order Stream
- 4th Order Stream
- Roads

RIDGEY CREEK

Mcgrath Lane

Back Trundle Road

0 500 1,000 1,500 m

Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

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Quorn Park Solar Farm

Figure 3-1 PCTs, TECs and fauna habitat

LEGEND

- Development site boundary
- Development footprint
- Final design area (clearing boundary)
- Hollow-bearing trees

Remnant vegetation

- PCT82 - Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine tall woodland on red loams mainly of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion (derived native grassland)
- PCT82 - Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine tall woodland on red loams mainly of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion (remnant woodland)
- Threatened Ecological Community (TEC)
- Easement

Electricity transmission lines:

- 66kV
- Roads
- Waterways

Inset - location of Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) within the intersection upgrade area)

Ridgey Creek

Henry Parkes Way

Mcgrath Lane

Mcg

Ridgey Creek

Henry Parkes Way

Pat Meredith Drive

0 50 100 150 m

Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

NGH

Quorn Park Solar Farm

Figure 3-2 Intersection upgrade area - PCTs, TECs and fauna habitat

Ref: 240094_Quorn_Park_EMP_Beon_Energy_Solutions_20240318 | Figure 3-2 PCTs, TECs and fauna habitat Author: Alyce Gill Date created: 13.01.2025 © NGH 2025

4. Environmental aspects and impacts

4.1. Project activities

A variety of construction activities that have the potential to impact upon biodiversity will be undertaken as part of the Project. These activities include, but are not limited to:

- Clearing and grubbing of native and threatened species habitat
- Removal of hollow-bearing trees (HBTs)
- Topsoil stripping
- Construction of access tracks, access points and associated drainage
- General earthworks near vegetation and waterways/drainage lines, resulting in disturbance of soils, consequential erosion and the mobilisation of sediment
- Use of chemicals / fuels (potential for spills and subsequent contamination of waterways, habitats)
- Increased heavy vehicles and numbers of vehicles in the area.

Operational activities of the Project will have limited potential to impact upon biodiversity including general maintenance, inspections, cleaning of infrastructure and vegetation management (grazing/slashing).

4.2. Ecological impacts

As outlined in the Project BDAR, biodiversity assessments have been undertaken upon the assumption of a 'worst-case' scenario. Multiple impacts have been avoided or reduced throughout the final design process and opportunities to reduce biodiversity impacts further will be implemented during the lifetime of the development.

4.2.1. Direct impacts

Potential direct impacts to biodiversity from the Project include:

- Clearing of up to 1.37 ha (0.82 within the development site and 0.55 ha within the intersection area) of native vegetation including 0.591 ha of TEC resulting in a minor loss of native flora and fauna habitat
- Removal of 13 paddock trees and 11 HBTs (6 within the solar farm site and 5 within the intersection upgrade area), resulting in:
    - Direct loss of native flora and fauna habitat
    - Increased pressure from cumulative loss of habitat and increased competition for remaining HBTs
    - Reduced local connectivity and increased fragmentation of woodland.
- Disturbance of watercourse beds and banks during trenching or for access requirements.

Potential direct impacts to biodiversity during operation of the solar farm include:

- Shading by solar infrastructure resulting in:
    - Modification of native fauna habitat
    - Potential loss of ground cover resulting in unstable ground surface and sedimentation of adjacent waterways.
- Existence of permanent solar infrastructure (fencing, array infrastructure), resulting in:
    - Modification of habitat beneath array (mostly non-native)

- Reduced fauna movements across landscape due to fencing
- Collision risks to birds and microbats (fencing).

4.2.2. Indirect impacts

Potential indirect impacts can occur when construction or operation of the Project affects native vegetation, threatened ecological communities or threatened species habitat beyond the Development site boundary. Potential indirect impacts during construction activities may include:

- Fauna vehicle strike from construction traffic
- Impacts to surface water quality and quantity due to sediment runoff and/or contaminant runoff into adjacent watercourses
- Impacts to groundwater water quality and quantity due to sediment runoff and/or contaminant runoff into adjacent watercourses
- Increased noise, vibration and dust levels
- Artificial lighting impacting nocturnal species' behaviour
- Increase in weeds and pathogens.

5. Environmental management protocols and procedures

5.1. Definition of site boundary

Clearly delineating the final design area (or clearing limit) and the intersection upgrade area with temporary fencing and signage to restrict access and protect vegetation to be retained is paramount to ensuring that disturbance to native vegetation is limited to the smallest extent necessary. The Proponent will not clear any native vegetation or fauna habitat located outside of the final design area, as shown in Figure 5-1 and Figure 3-2.

Important boundaries are:

- The final design area (or clearing limit)
- The intersection upgrade area
- Sensitive environmental areas

The delineation of boundaries shall be undertaken as follows:

- Allow enough lead time to establish boundaries before clearing
- Boundaries are to be marked out by a qualified surveyor, and then fenced with a temporary, highly visible and durable product that can withstand weather
- A permanent internal fence will be constructed around the majority of the final design area (with the exception of the access road to the visual screens) to the northwest. Internal fencing will be constructed progressively. Temporary fencing will be used to demarcate the clearing limits until permanent fencing has been installed
- Flagging tape will be installed around the access road (to the visual screens), retained vegetation and sensitive environmental areas (TECs). Signage that is clearly visible from a distance of at least 20 m will be installed around the sensitive environmental areas which states – “Restricted access, sensitive environmental area”
- Existing fences occur around the Development site boundary (along Back Trundle Road). Where appropriate, these will be utilised as boundary fences during the construction and operation of the Project
- Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) shall be installed around all retained vegetation and shall be established in accordance with Australian Standard *AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites*
- Ensure all fencing/ delineated areas are maintained (inspected as part of the weekly environmental inspection and repaired)
- Removal of fencing/ demarcation or exclusion fencing shall only be undertaken in consultation with the EPC’s Site Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Advisor.

The Project induction shall communicate the importance of fencing/ flagging requirements and identify the clearing limits and access limitations.

LEGEND

- Development site boundary
- The final design area (clearing boundary)
- Grid connection works area
- Retained vegetation
- Sensitive environmental area (TEC)
- Vegetation buffers (20m wide)

Fencing:

- Permanent internal fence (to be constructed)
- Stock proof fencing (to be constructed)
- Flagging tape
- Existing fence

Electricity transmission lines

- 132kV
- 66kV
- 11kV

Strahler

- 1st Order Stream
- 2nd Order Stream
- 3rd Order Stream
- 4th Order Stream

- Roads

RIDGEY CREEK

Mcgrath Lane

Back Trundle Road

0 500 1,000 1,500 m

Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

NGH

Quorn Park Solar Farm

Figure 5-1 Fencing requirements

5.2. Rehabilitation of temporarily disturbed areas

Areas temporarily disturbed for the Project will be rehabilitated and revegetated as soon as practicable, and in accordance with the Project Groundcover Management Plan (GMP). Temporarily disturbed areas may include:

- Piling installation areas
- Batters for permanent tracks and temporary tracks
- Construction compound areas
- Cable trenches
- Work areas along the intersection of Henry Parkes Way and McGrath Lane, as envisioned in the second modification to the approval, to accommodate works required for safe operation of the roads.

Generally, the development footprint consists of cropping species, consistent with the current landuse. Following the completion of construction, grazing (with sheep) is recommended. As such, a selection of pasture (groundcover) species has been recommended (refer to the GMP [currently in development] for more information). Progressive rehabilitation will be implemented onsite to minimise erosion risk and the spread of weeds, which may impact on retained vegetation within the Development site boundary, if left unchecked.

5.2.1. Groundcover establishment

Areas temporarily disturbed for the Project will be rehabilitated and revegetated as soon as practicable, in accordance with the Groundcover Establishment Procedure (Table 6-1 of the GMP).

5.3. Habitat and vegetation protection

A number of vegetation and habitat protection practices will be employed during construction to protect retained vegetation within the Development site boundary, including:

- No disturbance will be permitted outside of the clearing boundary (or final design area, refer to Figure 5-1) or the intersection upgrade area (Figure 3-2)
- Flagging tape will be erected around sensitive environmental areas. Signage will be installed outlining “restricted access, sensitive environmental area.” Permanent stockproof fencing will be installed within twelve months of commencing construction. Once permanent fencing is installed, this area will be managed as a retained vegetation area (signage to remain in place)
- No construction materials or excavated soil is to be stockpiled within the dripline of any trees
- No equipment or parking of vehicles and machinery will occur within the dripline of any mature trees
- Weed and pest management measures will be implemented within the Development site boundary throughout the construction phase of the Project.

During operation, the following measures will be implemented to protect vegetation occurring within the Development site boundary:

- No grazing stock will be permitted within areas of retained vegetation. Permanent and existing fencing installed/occurring within the Development site boundary will be sufficient to prevent stock from entering areas of retained vegetation
- Weed and pest management measures will be implemented within the Development site boundary throughout the operational phase of the Project.

5.4. Hollow-bearing trees

Detailed guidelines for the removal of HBTs are included below in the clearing procedures. No vegetation clearing (including HBTs) will occur in Spring.

5.5. Clearing protocols and surveys

Clearing protocols will be implemented to ensure that vegetation is removed from the final design and intersection upgrade area in a manner that reduces overall impacts to biodiversity. No clearing will be undertaken outside of the clearing boundary (or final design area, as shown in Figure 5-1, together with the intersection upgrade area (Figure 3-2)) at any time during construction or operation of the Project. The following guiding principles of native vegetation clearing will be adhered to:

- Native vegetation clearing will only occur in the presence of a suitably qualified, licensed and trained ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher
- Significant habitat resources (fallen timber, hollow logs and embedded rock) will be retained/ relocated within the Development site boundary to provide supplementary habitat for displaced fauna, refer to Section 5.6 for more detail
- Native vegetation clearing will be staged (two-stages). The clearing of HBTs (Stage 2) is to be supervised by an ecologist or trained fauna spotter catcher to allow for resident fauna to relocate or be relocated where required (refer Section 5.7).

The two-stage clearing process will involve survey and preparation work prior to the commencement of clearing. These stages are described in detail in Sections 5.5.2 and 5.5.3.

5.5.1. Pre-clearing surveys

The purpose of pre-clearing surveys is to identify habitat features that contain resident fauna, which might otherwise be killed or injured during the removal of native vegetation that has been approved for clearing. The pre-clearing protocol also identifies vegetative and soil resources for salvage, located within the final design area will be beneficially reused for the enhancement of the Development site boundary. Steps to be taken during pre-clearing surveys are listed below:

- Pre-clearing surveys will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist or fauna spotter catcher with experience in fauna handling
- No more than seven (7) days before clearing, using the checklist attached as Appendix C, the following will occur:
    - Boundaries approved for clearing will be confirmed (marked out by surveyor and then fenced, walked by EPC HSE Advisor, refer to Figure 5-1 and Figure 3-2)
    - The ecologist or fauna spotter catcher will mark any habitat within the approved clearing limits, as either:
        - For staged clearing (hollow-bearing trees, marked with a ‘H’)
        - For relocation (i.e. fallen logs) or
        - For removal (non-hollow-bearing trees)
    - Descriptions on how to remove habitat features and relocation practices and final location will be described by the ecologist to the machine operators
    - Suitable topsoil (weed free) resources salvage for reuse in the enhancement or rehabilitation of disturbed sites (rehabilitation) shall also be identified and retained for later use

- Targeted searches for threatened species will be conducted.

- Fauna recorded within the approved clearing limits may be relocated prior to the commencement of clearing, as determined by the supervising ecologist or fauna spotter catcher (i.e. nests as appropriate). This will be done as per Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure, refer to Appendix E
- In the case of unexpected threatened species finds, the procedure outlined in Appendix F shall be followed
- Contact will be made with the local vet and/ or wildlife rescue organisation (contact details outlined in Appendix E) prior to the commencement of clearing works to ensure a local wildlife carer is available in the case that injured native fauna or dependent young are found and need care.

5.5.2. Clearing (Stage one)

Before vegetation is removed from the final design and intersection upgrade area, the following will be undertaken:

- A qualified ecologist or fauna spotter catcher with experience in fauna handling must be present on site during the clearing of vegetation to supervise the works
- Machine operators are to be informed of:
  - The clearing boundary and sensitive environmental areas
  - Habitat features to be relocated, how to remove them and where to relocate them to (i.e. bush rock, fallen logs)
  - Hollow-bearing trees to be cleared in Stage 2.

- During clearing, bush rocks and suitable logs (as determined by ecologist or fauna spotter catcher, in accordance with bushfire management requirements) will be relocated to the adjacent retained vegetation areas for habitat enhancement
- Details on fauna rescue and release is provided in Appendix E
- In the event that an unexpected threatened species is observed/ recorded (i.e. a species not predicted or known to occur within the Development site boundary) during the native vegetation removal process, an Unexpected Threatened Species Finds Procedure is to be followed (refer to Appendix F)
- Pruning of mature trees, if required, is to be in accordance with Part 5 of the *Australian Standard 4373-2007 Pruning of amenity trees*
- Hollow-bearing trees shall not be cleared during this stage (Stage one). Hollow-bearing trees must only be cleared in accordance with Section 5.5.3 (Stage two).

5.5.3. Hollow-bearing tree clearing (Stage two)

At the completion of Stage one, only HBTs (marked with ‘H’) will remain within the clearing area. Stage two clearing will involve:

- An Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher will undertake a survey to confirm clearing boundaries, trees marked to be cleared and relocate any fauna or nests identified in the tree in accordance with procedure provided in Appendix C
- Using an excavator, the machine operator shall gently shake/tap the HBT to encourage any resident fauna to vacate the tree. The tree is then to be left overnight (at a minimum) before being removed. Any HBT that has been left for longer than 48 hours since being shaken/tapped, is to be re-shaken/tapped at least the day prior to removal
- When removing HBTs, the ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher must be present at each tree to be removed, to look for signs of animal movement in the tree to be cleared. The ecologist / fauna spotter-catcher should be able to communicate directly with plant operators

- Prior to clearing hollow-bearing trees, use an excavator or loader to hit the trunk as high up the tree as possible several times. Wait at least 30 seconds. Repeat this process several times
- The tree will be felled in a controlled manner with an excavator to minimise break up of tree and impact/crushing risk to fauna
- If taking the tree down in stages, remove non-hollow-bearing limbs first. Then remove hollow-bearing limbs
- Once the hollow-bearing limbs or hollow-bearing tree are on the ground, the fauna spotter catcher must check each hollow for signs of wildlife before the next limb/tree is removed
- Records of any animals removed or injured must be recorded (refer to Appendix E)
- The salvaged fallen hollows have the potential to support fauna and should be placed in adjacent habitat until the following day for further inspection by an ecologist or fauna spotter catcher to verify no fauna is present
- Ecologist or fauna spotter catcher shall select appropriate hollows to be attached to younger trees to be retained or placed in adjacent areas to provide habitat
- A GPS coordinate and a photo record of where each of the salvaged fallen hollows are relocated to will be taken.

5.5.4. Post-clearing survey

Following clearing, the ecologist or fauna spotter catcher will survey the cleared area using the checklist attached as Appendix D.

5.6. Enhancement of retained vegetation

Retained vegetation (consisting of planted and remnant vegetation) (refer to Figure 1-1) will be enhanced through the following:

- Re-use of coarse woody debris (CWD), rocks and topsoil retrieved from the development footprint during construction (refer below)
- Natural recruitment
- Weed and pathogen management
- Pest management.

5.6.1. Re-use of coarse woody debris

Felled timber greater than 200 millimetres (mm) and less than 600 mm in diameter will be used as CWD for habitat enhancement within areas of retained vegetation and to maximise the salvage of resources from within the final design and intersection upgrade area for beneficial reuse.

CWD can provide:

- Habitat for micro-invertebrates and macro-invertebrates
- Habitat for vertebrates using fallen timber for shelter, e.g. skinks, geckoes, dunnarts
- Habitat for vertebrates using fallen timber for foraging, e.g. treecreepers, robins
- A source of nutrients and microorganisms for native vegetation growth
- Increased habitat complexity.

CWD will be placed as discrete logs (no more than 10 m per 1000 metres squared (m^2)), rather than in piles to reduce fire risk and potential use by feral animals such as foxes and rabbits.

The transportation and placement of CWD will be carried out in a manner that minimises disturbance to native vegetation, including the canopy, trees, shrubs, standing dead timber, fallen timber and groundcover, as well as topsoil. Felled timber greater than 600 millimetres (mm) in diameter (primarily tree trunks) will be used as CWD where practicable or left on site where it is too large to transport.

Felled timber between 10 mm and 200 mm in diameter will be chipped and reused onsite. Mulched or chipped vegetation that is free from weeds, and that has been salvaged during the vegetation clearing process may also be used to return groundcover to areas where bare ground is observed.

5.6.2. Reuse of rocks

Given the primary land use of the development footprint for cropped pasture, rocks may only occur in isolated patches (associated with paddock trees and remnant vegetation to be removed) or along the edges of the paddock. Rocks greater than 300 mm in diameter at their widest point removed during construction will be retained and relocated to retained woodland areas and planted visual screens. Removal, transportation, and placement of rocks will be carried out in a manner that minimises disturbance to vegetation constraints, including the canopy, trees, shrubs, standing dead timber, fallen timber and groundcover, as well as topsoil.

5.6.3. Reuse of soil resources

During construction, excess topsoil from within the final design area will be stockpiled for beneficial reuse within areas of retained vegetation.

5.6.4. Grazing animal control

Grazing by sheep within the final design area is recommended to control biomass (pasture growth) during the operational phase of the Project. Prior to their reintroduction to the final design area, the Grazing Management Procedure (Section 6.4 of the GMP) will be implemented. Grazing animals will not be reintroduced to the final design area until the permanent perimeter fence has been installed, refer to Figure 5-1. Once fencing has been installed, grazing animals will not be permitted within areas of retained vegetation.

5.6.5. Slashing

Slashing may be implemented to control biomass within areas of retained vegetation.

Slashing will be avoided between late August and December to allow native orchids and wildflowers to flower and set seed. The timing of slashing in January may vary depending on the season – if dry conditions prevail (and flowering / seeding finishes earlier) slashing may be conducted in early January (CSIRO, 2015). If wetter conditions prevail (and flowering / seeding is later) than slashing may be conducted in late January or early February (CSIRO, 2015).

5.6.6. Revegetation

As stated in Section 3.1, the majority of the Development site boundary has been used for cropping. Native vegetation occurring within the Development site boundary has been highly modified by both historical and ongoing management practices, including clearance of the original vegetation, cropping, addition of fertilisers, ploughing and weed invasion. For this reason, the goal within areas of planted vegetation is to:

- Provide opportunities for native plant recruitment and natural regeneration without grazing pressure
- Enhance the existing vegetation corridor, thereby providing habitat for native flora and fauna.

Native visual screening locations (refer to Figure 5-1) will also contribute to onsite vegetation enhancement. Visual screens will include species from PCTs found within the wider Development site boundary (refer to Section 6.4 of the Landscape Plan for a list of appropriate species). In the long-term, the visual plantings will be a source of recruitment for the wider area, while also contributing to the existing biodiversity corridors located within the area.

Following the implementation of the monitoring program provided in Table 6-3 of this BMP, additional measures such as the sowing of native grasses or forbs may be implemented in areas of retained vegetation, if the PCT benchmark has not been met.

5.7. Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure

A Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure has been developed and is included in Appendix E. The Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure must be implemented whenever fauna is encountered within the Development site boundary that requires rescuing or relocation. Fauna rescue and/or relocation will be carried out by an experienced ecologist or licenced wildlife handler/carer.

5.8. Unexpected threatened species finds

An Unexpected Threatened Species Finds Procedure has been developed and is included in Appendix F. The procedure is to be implemented following the discovery of any known or suspected threatened flora or fauna within the Development site boundary.

5.9. Weed and pathogen management

The contractor and operator are responsible for the management of weeds and pathogens within the Development site boundary. The contractor, in consultation with the Proponent, will implement the following measures to prevent the introduction or spread of weeds and pathogens onsite:

- Hygiene inspections of vehicles, vessels, plant and equipment being transported to site
- Application of washdown locations and/or disinfection points at key locations onsite
- Weed monitoring will be undertaken, in accordance with Table 6-4
- Restricted access to areas of known weed or pathogen infestation (if required)
- Review of site activities in any weed or pathogen risk areas to determine if activities can be modified to prevent unnecessary disturbance
- Utilisation of mobile disinfectant pump packs to address pathogen risk where required
- Toolbox talks on any restricted areas to communicate the risks and controls in place.

The Contractor (their subcontractors, and all suppliers of plant and equipment) will be informed of their general obligation under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds within and outside of the Development site boundary. Suppliers will be expected to present their materials and equipment clean and free of soil, seed and biological materials including weeds, seeds and other organisms. The supplier will complete the Hygiene Declaration Form (Appendix H) prior to entry to site.

Specific management actions for weeds occurring within the Development site boundary will be developed following the baseline survey, as discussed in Section 6.1.3. Monitoring and performance criteria for weeds has been provided in Table 6-4 of this BMP.

5.10. Pest management

The contractor and operator are responsible for the management of pests within the Development site boundary. The Contractor, in consultation with the Proponent, will implement the following measures to prevent the introduction or spread of pest species onsite:

- Barrier exclusions and covers will be implemented within and surrounding construction compounds and work sites in conjunction with construction fencing, particularly where monitoring has identified the incursion of pest species
- Materials or practices that may improve pest species habitat will be avoided
- Organic waste will be appropriately stored in a manner that is inaccessible to animals (including pest species) and disposed off-site at a suitably licenced facility.

Specific management actions for pests occurring within the Development site boundary will be developed following the baseline survey, as discussed in Section 6.1.3. Monitoring and performance criteria for pests has been provided in Table 6-4.

5.11. Management and mitigation measures

Table 5-1 Biodiversity management and mitigation measures

ID	Measure	Resources	Timing	Responsibility	Reference
General					
BMP01	All reasonable and feasible measures will be taken to minimise material harm to the environment during the construction and operation of the Project.	This BMP	Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent Project Manager (PM) EPC Construction Manager	Schedule 2 CoC1
BMP02	A Project Induction will be conducted to describe the requirements of the BMP including the location of vegetation to be retained, clearing protocols, fencing/ flagging, signage requirements for the Project and potential threatened species.	Project Induction	Pre-construction and throughout onboarding	Proponent PM EPC Construction Manager	Best practice
BMP03	A qualified and suitably experienced ecologist or fauna spotter catcher must be on site for any vegetation removal work.	Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher	Pre-construction and throughout vegetation clearing Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC Operation and Maintenance (O&M) HSE Advisor	Schedule 3 CoC13 Best practice
Vegetation and habitat protection and clearing					
BMP04	No vegetation or fauna habitat will be cleared outside of the final design area, as defined in Figure 5-1 and the intersection upgrade area (Figure 3-2).	Approved clearing footprint	During construction Operation	EGP Project Manager EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Schedule 3 CoC11
BMP05	Prior to the commencement of clearing, the final design and	Qualified surveyor	Pre-construction	Proponent PM	Schedule

ID	Measure	Resources	Timing	Responsibility	Reference
	intersection upgrade area (clearing boundary) will be clearly delineated with temporary fencing or similar (and signage) by a qualified surveyor.	Fencing	Construction	EPC HSE Advisor Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher	3 CoC13 Best practice
BMP06	Staff (including contractors) will not be permitted within sensitive environmental areas (identified in Figure 5-1 of the BMP) during the construction or operation of the Project.	Figure 5-1 of the BMP	Pre-construction Construction Post Construction	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP07	The clearing procedure outlined in Section 5.5 of this BMP will be implemented including pre-clearing surveys, staged clearing and supervision by an ecologist or qualified fauna spotter catcher.	Section 5.5 Appendix C Pre-clearing checklist Appendix D Post Clearing Checklist Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher	Pre-construction Construction	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher	Schedule 3 CoC13 Best practice
BMP08	Prior to clearing, erosion and sediment controls will be implemented and progressively updated where required during clearing.	Erosion and sediment control materials Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	Pre-construction Construction	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP09	The salvage of vegetative and soil resources within the final design area will be maximised for beneficial reuse in the enhancement or the rehabilitation of the Development site boundary.	Section 5.5	Pre-construction Construction Post Construction	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher	Schedule 3 CoC13 Best practice

ID	Measure	Resources	Timing	Responsibility	Reference
BMP10	No vegetation will be removed during Spring, to avoid the main breeding period for hollow-dependent fauna.	Section 5.4	Pre-construction Construction	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher	Schedule 3 CoC13 Best practice
BMP11	If not able to be salvaged for habitat or revegetation purposes, removed vegetation shall be mulched and reused onsite for erosion and sediment controls and landscaping.		Pre-construction Construction	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP12	Spill kits will be kept onsite, and a spill response procedure will be implemented for any spills that may occur onsite.	Spill kits Spill response procedure	Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP13	No stockpiling or storage within dripline of any mature trees.		Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP14	Perimeter fencing will be installed around the final design area and areas of retained vegetation, prior to the reintroduction of grazing animals.		Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP15	No clearing or unauthorised disturbance will occur within areas of retained vegetation during the construction or operational phases of the Project.		Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor	Best practice
Unexpected threatened species					
BMP16	Where threatened species are unexpectedly identified during pre-	Appendix F	Pre-construction	Proponent PM	Best

ID	Measure	Resources	Timing	Responsibility	Reference
	construction, or construction, follow the Unexpected Threatened Species Procedure in Appendix F.	Threatened Species Procedure	Construction Operation	EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher	practice
Wildlife protection					
BMP17	Where fauna is encountered that requires handling or rescue, follow the Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure in Appendix E.	Appendix E Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure	Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor Ecologist/ fauna spotter catcher	Best practice
BMP18	Site speed limits will be enforced to reduce fauna strike.	Induction Signage	Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Best practice
Aquatic habitats					
BM19	Activities within aquatic habitats and riparian zones will be avoided as much as practicable. No construction activities will be undertaken within the 40m riparian exclusion zone.	Toolbox records Environmental inspection records	Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	BD9 Best practice
BM20	Keep vehicles and machinery away from the banks of waterways and drainage lines as far as practicable. Where machinery must enter a waterway or drainage line, ensure that they are cleaned, degreased and serviced prior to entering.	Environmental inspection records	Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Best practice

ID	Measure	Resources	Timing	Responsibility	Reference
Priority weeds, pests and pathogens					
BMP21	All machinery, equipment and vehicles to be used onsite must come to site clean, free of soil, seed or plant material	Appendix H	Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP22	Priority weeds must be managed in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.	Appendix H	Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP23	All Project vehicles are to remain on designated Project access tracks.		Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP24	Only clean weed free fill is be imported and used onsite.		Pre-construction Construction	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP25	Organic waste will be appropriately stored in a manner that is inaccessible to animals (including pest species) and disposed off-site at a suitably licenced facility.		Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP26	If dieback of vegetation is noted onsite due to potential pathogens, the area will be restricted to access and hygiene measures implemented to control the spread of the observed occurrence. Stakeholders (Local Land Services and local landholders) will be notified and further consulted regarding follow up soil testing and mapping, and adaptive management steps will be implemented (investigation of the spread, prohibiting access, revising hygiene strategies).		Pre-construction Construction Operation	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor EPC O&M HSE Advisor	Best practice

ID	Measure	Resources	Timing	Responsibility	Reference
Site restoration, revegetation, landscaping					
BMP27	Areas of exposure will be progressively stabilised and revegetated as construction progresses.		Pre-construction Construction Post construction	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor	Best practice
BMP28	Implement the Project Landscaping Plan and Groundcover Management Plan.		Pre-construction Construction Post construction	Proponent PM EPC HSE Advisor	Best practice

6. Monitoring and inspections

Inspections of sensitive areas and activities with the potential to impact biodiversity will occur for the duration of the Project. Requirements and responsibilities in relation to monitoring and inspections, and a summary of the key performance criteria and triggers for corrective actions, are outlined in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Summary of performance criteria, triggers for actions and responses for biodiversity management protocols and procedures

Management protocol or procedure	Performance criteria	Trigger for additional actions	Action proposed	Monitoring and/reporting requirements	Timing	Responsibility
Clearing protocol and surveys	• Pre-clearance surveys conducted • No impact on sensitive environmental areas • No impact on vegetation and fauna outside the approved development footprint	• Clearing outside of approved clearing areas • Pre-clearance surveys not completed • Clearing of trees not identified for removal or in the wrong stage • Injured native fauna/ hollow dependent fauna during clearing • Lack of environmental incident notification where required.	EPC HSE Advisor to: • Review pre-clearance survey process and update/ amend the protocol to include an additional signatory/ signoff to confirm completion • Check demarcation of approved clearing areas and ensure these have been set out by a surveyor and are clearly marketed in the field • Undertake incident investigation • Inform the consent authority of unauthorised clearing • Undertake environmental awareness training regarding locations of approved clearing areas, native vegetation clearing process and retained native vegetation fencing/ flagging • Complete toolbox talks to vegetation clearing crews on native vegetation removal and HBT removal.	• A post-clearing checklist will be compiled by Project Ecologist or fauna spotter catcher and provided to the Site HSE Advisor • Weekly inspections of high disturbance areas, sensitive environmental areas and boundary fencing during construction.	Pre-construction Construction	EPC HSE Advisor
Ongoing vegetation protection and management **Weekly visual inspection** (Refer to section 6.1.2 for monitoring procedures-, short, medium and long-term performance criteria and completion criteria)	• No impacts to retained vegetation • No increase in pests / weeds observed • No grazing animals identified in retained vegetation areas • No evidence of vegetation dieback observed.	• Clearing outside of approved clearing areas • Additional pests / weeds observed onsite • Grazing animals identified within areas of retained vegetation • Vegetation dieback observed.	HSE Advisor to: • Review pre-clearance survey process and update/ amend the protocol to include an additional signatory/ signoff to confirm completion • Check demarcation of approved clearing areas and ensure these have been set out by a surveyor and are clearly marketed in the field • Inspect the Development site boundary to determine how grazing animals have gained access to areas of retained vegetation. Fences will be repaired and additional controls implemented, as required. • If vegetation dieback is observed, soil testing will be conducted to determine if *Phytophthora* is present within the Development site boundary. If present, a *Phytophthora* Management Plan will be implemented.	• Pre and post-clearing surveys will be compiled by Project Ecologist or fauna spotter catcher and provided to the Site HSE Advisor • Weekly inspections high disturbance areas, sensitive environmental areas and fencing during construction • Vegetation dieback is appropriately recorded (including photographs)	Pre-construction Construction Operation	EPC HSE Advisor
Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure	• Fauna encountered on site is rescued by an experienced	• Fauna is not relocated by an experienced ecologist/fauna spotter catcher or licenced wildlife	HSE Advisor to: • Review onboarding protocol as required to ensure only personnel	• All fauna interactions, including observed and unobserved fatalities, will be recorded in the Project fauna register (Appendix E).	Construction	EPC HSE Advisor

Management protocol or procedure	Performance criteria	Trigger for additional actions	Action proposed	Monitoring and/reporting requirements	Timing	Responsibility
	ecologist/fauna spotter catcher • Fauna is relocated injury free • Fauna interaction is recorded in the Project fauna register (Appendix E).	handler/carer • Fauna is injured • Fauna interaction is not recorded in the Project fauna register (Appendix E).	with required qualifications and experience are permitted on site to perform specialist roles (i.e. experienced and qualified fauna spotter catchers) • Undertake a review of Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure and update as required to capture any process failings • Undertake incident investigation • Complete additional environmental awareness training regarding Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure.		Operation	O&M HSE Advisor
Hygiene Protocols	• Plant and equipment mobilised to site, clean and free of weeds • Vehicle and machinery weed hygiene controls in place and utilised on site.	• Hygiene Protocols unimplemented (e.g. equipment not cleaned sufficiently or weed infested fill delivered to site).	HSE Advisor to: • Undertake incident investigation • Ensure the hygiene protocols are included in site inductions and toolbox talks • Perform weekly spot checks to confirm that staff responsible are implementing the protocols.	• All vehicle inspections prior to entry to site are recorded (i.e. declaration form).	Construction Operation	EPC HSE Advisor O&M HSE Advisor
Unexpected threatened species finds	• Threatened Species Finds Procedure followed if threatened species found (Appendix F) • No harm occurs to threatened species.	• Threatened species found to be present (living or dead) that were not previously identified.	HSE Advisor to: • Undertake incident investigation • Prepare species profile posters for all know threatened species from the area to increase awareness of threatened species that may be encountered • Undertake refresher awareness training with regard to the Threatened Species Finds Procedure	• As it occurs.	Construction Operation	EPC HSE Advisor O&M HSE Advisor

6.1. Monitoring procedures

Monitoring will adopt the SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) principles.

6.1.1. Groundcover monitoring

Table 6-2 Groundcover monitoring program

Action	Where monitoring will be undertaken	Description	Short term performance criteria 6 – 12 months post construction	Medium term performance criteria 1 - 5 years post construction	Long term performance criteria > 5 years post construction	Corrective actions (Adaptive management response options)	Completion criteria (Long-term outcome)
Groundcover Surveys To be completed weekly for the first three months, and then quarterly thereafter. An annual survey is also required, refer to the GMP.	• At high traffic areas where sheep may congregate (water points, camps and gateways) • Monitoring locations will be selected in accordance with Section 6.5 of the GMP • A map would be produced within 6 months of the completion of construction providing the location of each monitoring sites.	• Refer to Section 6.5 of the GMP. • Monitoring proformas are provided in the GMP.	**Responsibility – EPC HSE Advisor:** **Performance criteria** • Groundcover maintained at or greater than 70% percent foliage cover (PFC) • Soil amelioration applied • Pasture mix suitable for the area planted and monitored **Trigger for Adaptive Management** • Performance criteria (above) not met **Adaptive Management** See “corrective actions”. **Responsibility – Grazing manager:** Early grazing is permissible, but only low grazing pressure permitted to allow pasture species to set seed.	**Responsibility – TBC** **Performance criteria** • Groundcover maintained at or greater than 70% PFC • Diverse range of pasture species maintained (minimum of three (3)) • Evidence of regeneration of annual pasture species **Trigger for Adaptive Management** Performance criteria (above) not met **Adaptive Management** See “corrective actions”. **Responsibility – Grazing manager:** Grazing intensity and stocking rate would be responsive to seasonal conditions	**Responsibility – TBC** **Performance criteria** • Groundcover maintained at or greater than 70% PFC • Diverse range of pasture species maintained (minimum of three (3)) • Evidence of regeneration of annual pasture species **Trigger for Adaptive Management** Performance criteria (above) not met **Adaptive Management** See “corrective actions”. **Responsibility – Grazing manager:** Grazing intensity and stocking rate would be responsive to seasonal conditions	During construction: • Complete toolbox talks on the importance of maintaining groundcover within the final design area During construction / operation: • Train staff on identifying selected pasture species • If no improvement in PFC has been observed or groundcover is <70% for longer than three months, an agronomist will be consulted and additional measures implemented • If groundcover falls <70% during drought conditions, grazing animals will be removed from the Development site boundary. Organic matter (e.g. dead grass) will be left insitu to protect soil from erosion. Once the period of drought has ended, the Groundcover Establishment Procedure (Table 6-1 of the GMP) will be implemented.	• Groundcover maintained at or greater than 70% PFC • Diverse range of pasture species maintained (minimum of four (4)) • Evidence of regeneration of annual pasture species • The soil condition will be at or better than the current applicable land and soil capability of Class 4 for the entire life of the project and post- decommissioning. Refer to the GMP for further information.

6.1.2. Retained vegetation monitoring

Table 6-3 Retained vegetation monitoring program

Action	Where monitoring will be undertaken	Description	Short term performance criteria Within three (3) months of commencing construction	Medium term performance criteria Up to 5 years post construction	Long term performance criteria > 5 years post construction	Corrective actions (Adaptive management response options)	Completion criteria (Long-term outcome)
Annual Survey	Project ecologist will select 2 - 3 permanent monitoring locations within each of the retained vegetation areas, refer to Figure 1-1	Annual monitoring to include the following: • 50 m x 20 m plots, including transect and photo monitoring points • The GIS location of each monitoring point will be logged • Data will be collected regarding species composition, age demographic, habitat complexity and opportunity and weed presence / absence • Monitoring will occur at approximately the same time each year • An annual report will be prepared and submitted to BCS. The annual report will include: ○ An assessment of vegetation condition to date, to determine whether assisted regeneration efforts have resulted in an increase in the Vegetation Integrity (VI) score. ○ Photographs (from each photo monitoring point) taken during the previous monitoring period (if relevant), to provide meaningful visual comparisons regarding the success of regeneration efforts ○ Weed presence / absence and abundance ○ An assessment on whether the performance criteria have been achieved, and if not, recommendations for further works required.	**Responsibility – EPC HSE Advisor:** **Performance criteria** The first monitoring event will be completed within three (3) months of commencing construction[1] and will: • Verify existing Vegetation Integrity (VI) scores • Determine weed cover (%) • Determine the number of native upper, mid and lower stratum species / abundance • Confirm no indicators of grazing animals within areas of retained vegetation	**Responsibility – TBC** **Performance criteria** Will be confirmed following the first monitoring event, but likely to include: • A 10% increase in the baseline VI score • A 5% increase in the abundance of upper, mid and lower stratum species • A 10% decrease in weed species • A 25% decrease in high threat weeds • No indicators of grazing animals within areas of retained vegetation	**Responsibility – TBC** **Performance criteria** Will be confirmed following the first monitoring event, but likely to include: • A 15% increase in the baseline VI score • A 10% increase in the abundance of upper, mid and lower stratum species • A 20% decrease in weed species • A 50% decrease in high threat weeds • No indicators of grazing animals within areas of retained vegetation	Short term adaptive management actions: • Project ecologist engaged to undertake monitoring as soon as practicable • Weed management implemented (after determining weed cover (%)) • Grazing animals removed from areas of retained vegetation • Fences repaired / reinforced (if required) Medium to long term adaptive management actions: • Project ecologist engaged to provide advice to improve vegetation condition • Sowing of native grasses and forbs • Weed management implemented • Grazing animals removed from site • Fences repaired /	Will be confirmed following the first monitoring event (and following the baseline weed species), but likely to include: • A 15% increase in the baseline VI score OR • A 10% increase in the abundance of upper, mid and lower stratum species • A 20% decrease in weed species • A 50% decrease in high threat weeds • No indicators of grazing animals within areas of retained vegetation
			Trigger for Adaptive Management Performance criteria (above) not met				

[1] Performance criteria may need to be updated, following the first monitoring event, noting that the last vegetation survey was completed in 2018 (EMM, 2018) and may not be representative of current site conditions. Once updated, the BMP will be updated and provided to BCS for comment.

Action	Where monitoring will be undertaken	Description	Short term performance criteria Within three (3) months of commencing construction	Medium term performance criteria Up to 5 years post construction	Long term performance criteria > 5 years post construction	Corrective actions (Adaptive management response options)	Completion criteria (Long-term outcome)
			Adaptive Management See "corrective actions"			reinforced (if required)	

6.1.3. Weeds and pests

Table 6-4 Weed and pest monitoring program

Action	Where monitoring will be undertaken	Description	Short term performance criteria Within three (3) months of commencing construction	Medium term performance criteria Up to 5 years post construction	Long term performance criteria > 5 years post construction	Corrective actions (Adaptive management response options)	Completion criteria (Long-term outcome)
Weed monitoring **Annually**	Surveys will be undertaken throughout the Development site boundary.	A Baseline Weed Survey will be conducted and provided to BCS for comment. The baseline survey will include: • Weed survey methodology • Weed mapping, including Weeds of National Significance and Priority Weeds that occur in the Development site boundary (including abundance) • Weed management requirements. Follow-up surveys will be undertaken annually with mapping produced identifying treatment locations, weed locations and spatial distribution to allow comparison between monitoring periods. The BMP will be updated following completion of the baseline weed survey.	**Responsibility – EPC HSE Advisor:** **Performance criteria** A baseline weed survey[2] will be completed within three (3) months of commencing construction. Following completion of the baseline survey, (additional) short-, medium- and long-term performance criteria will be implemented.	**Responsibility – TBC** **Performance criteria** To be confirmed (in consultation with BCS) following baseline survey. **Likely criteria:** Weed management actions. Reduction of weed infestation.	**Responsibility – TBC** **Performance criteria** To be confirmed (in consultation with BCS). The BMP will be updated following completion of the baseline weed survey. **Likely criteria:** Reduction of weed infestations compared to baseline, or maintenance of low weed presence.	Will be confirmed following the baseline weed survey, but is expected to include: • Investigate the source of the weed species spread and improvements to be made to weed management measure onsite. • Herbicide application (spot spraying) • Manual removal • If required, explore alternative treatment and management options in consultation with the Project Ecologist. • Mulching or planting to suppress weeds. • Update hygiene protocol. • Provide refresher training for staff on weed hygiene.	To be confirmed (in consultation with BCS). The BMP will be updated following completion of the baseline weed survey.
			Trigger for Adaptive Management Performance criteria (above) not met				

[2] The baseline weed survey (including short, medium and long-term performance criteria, corrective actions and completion criteria) will be provided to BCS within three (3) months of commencing construction, for comment and approval.

Action	Where monitoring will be undertaken	Description	Short term performance criteria Within three (3) months of commencing construction	Medium term performance criteria Up to 5 years post construction	Long term performance criteria > 5 years post construction	Corrective actions (Adaptive management response options)	Completion criteria (Long-term outcome)
			Adaptive Management See “corrective actions”.				
Pest monitoring	Surveys will be undertaken throughout the Development site boundary	A Baseline Pest Survey will be conducted and provided to BCS for comment. The baseline survey will include: • Pest survey methodology • Pest identification, locations (mapped) and abundance • Pest management requirements. Follow-up surveys will be undertaken at the same time each year, with mapping produced identifying pest locations, to allow comparison between monitoring periods. The BMP will be updated following completion of the baseline pest survey.	**Responsibility – EPC HSE Advisor:** **Performance criteria** A baseline pest survey[3] will be completed within three (3) months of commencing construction. Following completion of the baseline survey, (additional) short-, medium- and long-term performance criteria will be implemented.	**Responsibility – TBC** **Performance criteria** To be confirmed (in consultation with BCS). The BMP will be updated following completion of the baseline pest survey.	**Responsibility – TBC** **Performance criteria** To be confirmed (in consultation with BCS). The BMP will be updated following completion of the baseline pest survey.	Will be confirmed following the baseline pest survey, but are expected to include: • Investigate the source of the pest species (e.g. location of rabbit burrows) and implement approach management measures, in consultation with an appropriately qualified person • Installation of baits • Ground shooting (if required), to be conducted by an appropriately qualified person • If required, explore alternative treatment and management options in consultation with the Project Ecologist.	To be confirmed (in consultation with BCS). The BMP will be updated following completion of the baseline pest survey.
			Trigger for Adaptive Management Performance criteria (above) not met				
			Adaptive Management See “corrective actions”.				

[3] The baseline pest survey (including short, medium and long-term performance criteria, corrective actions and completion criteria) will be provided to BCS within three (3) months of commencing construction, for comment and approval.

7. Compliance management

7.1. Roles and responsibilities

Section 4.8 of the EMS describes the roles and responsibilities of the environmental management team for the Project. Specific responsibilities for the implementation of environmental controls relevant to biodiversity management are detailed in Table 5-1 of this plan.

7.2. Training

All employees, contractors and utility staff working on site will undergo site induction training relating to biodiversity management issues. The induction training will address elements related to biodiversity management, including:

- Existence and requirements of this BMP
- Relevant legislation
- Specific species likely to be affected by the Project and how these species can be recognised
- Vegetation communities and trees to be retained
- Site speed limits and their enforcement in minimising fauna strike
- Vehicle hygiene and biosecurity risks and procedures
- Unexpected Threatened Species Find Procedure including stop work and notifying an Ecologist
- Fauna rescue requirements
- Weed control measures
- General flora and fauna management measures
- Specific responsibilities for the protection of flora and fauna.

Further details regarding staff induction and training are outlined in Section 7 of the EMS.

7.3. Auditing

Audits (both internal and external) will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental controls, compliance with this sub plan, infrastructure approval and other relevant approvals, licences, and guidelines. Audit requirements are detailed in Section 10.3 of the EMS.

7.4. Reporting

Reporting requirements and responsibilities are documented in Section 10.4 of the EMS and Section 6 of this BMP.

Specific information required from this BMP includes a pre-clearing survey and post-clearing report. These reports are to be provided to the Proponent and generally include:

- The name and qualifications of the Ecologist or wildlife carer present during clearing
- An assessment of the habitat and handling of fauna
- Information on clearing operations, dates, procedures, areas

- The number of trees and hollows cleared
- Live animal sightings, captures, any releases or injured/shocked wildlife
- Any dead animals located
- Photographs of rescued fauna.
- Pre and post clearing reports will be prepared by the Ecologist engaged during clearing activities.

7.4.1. Incident and non-compliance reporting

In accordance with Condition 7 of Schedule 4 of the Development Consent, the Department must be notified in writing via the Major Projects website immediately after the Applicant becomes aware of an incident. The notification must identify the development (including the development application number and the name of the development if it has one) and set out the location and nature of the incident. Environmental incidents relating to biodiversity may include, but not be limited to:

- Unauthorised clearing or clearing beyond the extent of the approved development footprint
- Unauthorised damage to or interference with threatened species, TECs or critical habitat
- Death of or injury to native fauna
- Any potential breach of legislation, including a potential breach of a mitigation measure
- Breaches or hygiene management requirements.

An incident report must identify:

- The development name and the application number for it
- The incident location
- The nature of the incident.

Non-compliances will be reported in accordance with Section 10.4 of the EMS, and the Department must be notified in writing via the Major Projects website within seven days after the Applicant becomes aware of any non-compliance. This non-compliance reporting requirement also includes any non-compliances identified during Independent Environmental Audits of the Project required under Condition 9, Schedule 4 of SSD-9097-Mod-1.

A non-compliance notification must identify:

- The development and the application number for it
- Set out the condition of consent that the development is non-compliant with
- The way in which it does not comply
- The reasons for the non-compliance (if known); and
- What actions have been, or will be, undertaken to address the non-compliance.

In accordance with Condition 8, Schedule 4 of SSD-9097-Mod-1, a non-compliance which has been notified as an incident does not need to also be notified as a non-compliance.

8. Review and improvement

8.1. Continuous improvement

Continuous improvement of this BMP will be achieved by the ongoing evaluation of environmental management performance against environmental policies, objectives and targets for the purpose of identifying opportunities for improvement.

The continuous improvement process will be designed to:

- Identify areas of opportunity for improvement of environmental management and performance
- Determine the cause or causes of non-conformances and deficiencies
- Develop and implement a plan of corrective and preventative action to address any non-conformances and deficiencies
- Verify the effectiveness of the corrective and preventative actions
- Document any changes in procedures resulting from process improvement
- Make comparisons with objectives and targets.

8.2. BMP updates

A document review process ensures that environmental documentation including this BMP is updated as appropriate for the specific works that are occurring on-site. Reviews of the BMP are generally expected to be triggered as relevant, by:

- Independent Environmental Audits
- Internal audits
- Additional environmental aspects and risks
- Environmental near misses and incidents
- Project stage change between construction, operation, and decommissioning.

In accordance with Condition 2, Schedule 4 of SSD-9097-Mod-1, the BMP must be reviewed and, if necessary, revised and re-submitted to the Planning Secretary, within one month of the following occurrences:

- Submission of an incident report under condition 7 of Schedule 4
- Submission of an audit report under condition 9 of Schedule 4; or
- Any modification to the conditions of the Development Consent.

The BMP will be updated in accordance with Section 11 of the EMS.

8.3. Document control

A copy of the updated plan and changes will be distributed to all relevant stakeholders, including BCS in accordance with the approved document control procedure – refer to Section 12.2 of the EMS. This also includes providing the EMS and Management Plans to DPHI and that these are made publicly available (i.e. via the Major Projects Planning Portal and the Project website). Details regarding this are specified in Section 12.3 of the EMS.

9. References

Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) (2008). *Infection of native plants by Phytophthera cinnamomi – key threatening process*.

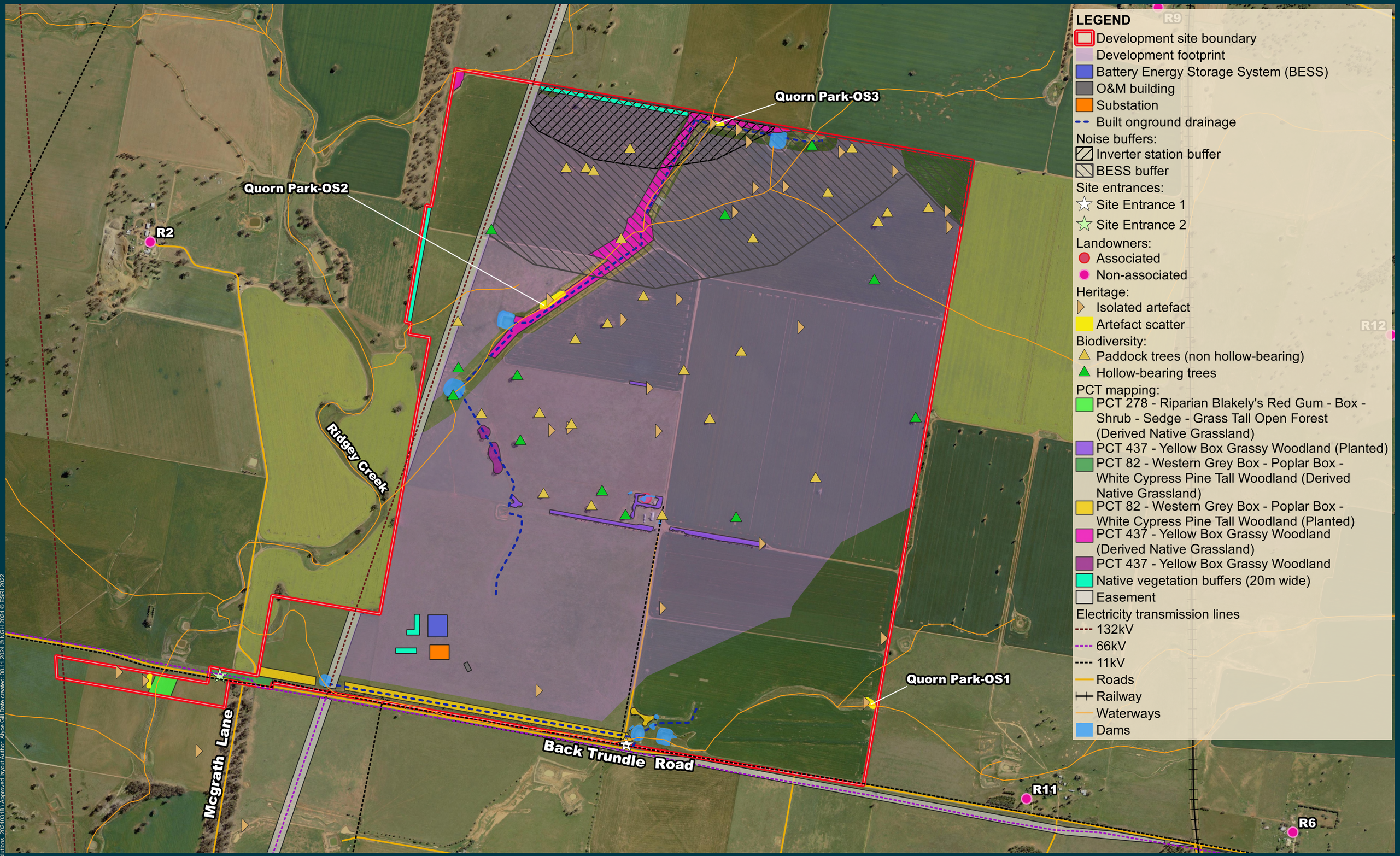
DPHI. (determined 16 July 2020). Development Consent.

DPHI. (determined 7 June 2024). Consolidated Development Consent

EMM. (2018). *Quorn Park Solar Farm Biodiversity Development Assessment Report*. Report prepared for Quorn Park Solar Farm Pty Ltd.

Premise (2019). *Quorn Park Solar Farm Environmental Impact Statement*. Report prepared for Quorn Park Solar Farm Pty Ltd.

Appendix A Approved Project Layout



LEGEND

- Development site boundary
- Development footprint
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
- O&M building
- Substation
- Built onground drainage

Noise buffers:

- Inverter station buffer
- BESS buffer

Site entrances:

- Site Entrance 1
- Site Entrance 2

Landowners:

- Associated
- Non-associated

Heritage:

- Isolated artefact
- Artefact scatter

Biodiversity:

- Paddock trees (non hollow-bearing)
- Hollow-bearing trees

PCT mapping:

- PCT 278 - Riparian Blakely's Red Gum - Box - Shrub - Sedge - Grass Tall Open Forest (Derived Native Grassland)
- PCT 437 - Yellow Box Grassy Woodland (Planted)
- PCT 82 - Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine Tall Woodland (Derived Native Grassland)
- PCT 82 - Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine Tall Woodland (Planted)
- PCT 437 - Yellow Box Grassy Woodland (Derived Native Grassland)
- PCT 437 - Yellow Box Grassy Woodland
- Native vegetation buffers (20m wide)
- Easement

Electricity transmission lines

- 132kV
- 66kV
- 11kV
- Roads
- Railway
- Waterways
- Dams

0 500 1,000 1,500 m

Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

Quorn Park Solar Farm

Appendix A Approved Layout

Mcgrath Lane

Ridgey Creek

Henry Parkes Way

Pat Meredith Drive

LEGEND

- Development site boundary
- Development footprint
- Final design area (clearing boundary)
- Project design
- Hollow-bearing trees
- Easement

Electricity transmission lines

- 66kV
- Roads
- Waterways

0 50 100 150 m

Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

NGH

Quorn Park Solar Farm

Appendix A Approved Intersection Upgrade

Appendix B Consultation

B.1 BCS consultation (addressed in BMP Final v.3)

Consultation item	BCS comments	How comments addressed?
1.1	Revise the BMP to include targets and triggers are quantitative, unambiguous and relate to performance or completion criteria.	BMP updated to include targets and triggers that are quantitative, unambiguous and include performance / completion criteria, refer to section 1.3, Table 6-2, Table 6-3 and Table 6-4. Following consultation with BCS, it was determined that performance criteria could be determined following baseline surveys / monitoring, providing the timing of the surveys was provided.
1.2	Ensure all performance criteria, completion criteria and indicators for each domain: • meet the 'SMART' principles. • are drafted with consideration of current baseline conditions. • are supported by suitable monitoring methods.	BMP updated to include targets and triggers that are quantitative, unambiguous and include performance / completion criteria, refer to section 1.3, Table 6-2, Table 6-3 and Table 6-4. Following consultation with BCS, it was determined that performance criteria could be determined following baseline surveys / monitoring, providing the timing of the surveys was provided.
2.1	Develop a strategy to protect and manage remnant native vegetation and fauna habitat on the site long term.	Section 5.3 of the BMP updated to list operational controls for retained vegetation. Vegetation enhancement has been addressed in Section 5.6 of the BMP.
2.2	Develop a monitoring plan to track the condition of native vegetation on site.	Refer to Table 6-3 for retained vegetation monitoring.
3.1	Establish realistic completion criteria to ensure that rehabilitation and revegetation of temporary disturbance areas is achieved.	Areas disturbed for the Project will be rehabilitated with groundcover species only. Refer to Table 6-2 for groundcover monitoring completion criteria. Additional information will be provided in the GMP [in development].
4.1	Revise the BMP to clarify that	BMP updated to state that clearing will not occur in

Consultation item	BCS comments	How comments addressed?
	clearing must occur outside spring	Spring, refer to Section 5.4 and Table 5-1.

B.2 BCS consultation (addressed in BMP Final v.3.1)

Consultation item	BCS comments	How comments addressed?
1	The BMP does not include management activities for the entire site BCS notes that the BMP applies only to the area defined as ‘Lease boundary area’ as shown in figure 1-1 of the BMP. This area does not align with the area identified in Appendix A of the development consent SSD-9097. Appendix A of the consent identifies the ‘development site boundary’ and Condition 13(a) of the consent states that the BMP must include measures that would be implemented for ‘protecting vegetation and fauna habitat outside the approved disturbance areas’ and ‘managing the remnant vegetation and fauna habitat on site’. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) are responsible for determining whether or not applying the BMP to the lease boundary area meets the conditions of consent.	Noted. Enel to undertake consultation with DPHI to determine whether the conditions apply to the lease area, or the Development site boundary.
2	**Minor amendments to Section 6 of the BMP are recommended** Section 6 of the BDAR outlines the proposed monitoring and management actions. BCS recommend that the following minor amendments be made prior to formal submission of the BMP to DPHI:	Noted.
2 (cont.)	Table 6-1 includes ‘clearing outside of approved clearing areas’ as a trigger for additional actions. An action to ‘inform the consent authority of unauthorised clearing’ should be included in the Action proposed’ column.	Table 6-1 has been updated to include ‘inform the consent authority of unauthorised clearing’ within the ‘Action proposed’ column.
2 (cont.)	The completion criteria column in table 6-2 states ‘the soil condition will be at or better than the current applicable land and soil capability’. The BMP should include what the current land and soil capability is, in measurable terms. If this information is not currently	Text updated to read - 'The soil condition will be at or better than the current applicable land and soil capability of Class 4 for the entire life of the project and post-

Consultation item	BCS comments	How comments addressed?
	available this may need to be done when the baseline monitoring is completed, in which case a commitment should be included at table 6-2 to this effect.	decommissioning. Refer to the GMP for further information'.
2 (cont.)	The corrective actions column in table 6-3 does not include the regeneration assistance mentioned in section 5.6.5 such as ‘sowing of native grasses and forbs’. This column should be updated to include any proposed regeneration assistance measures.	Table 6-3 - corrective actions (medium to long term adaptive management actions) has been updated to include 'sowing of native grasses and forbs'.
2 (cont.)	The completion criteria in table 6-3 includes ‘a 15% increase in the abundance of upper, mid and lower stratum species’, however there is no related criteria in the short, medium and long term, therefore there is no trigger for corrective measures if the area is not trending towards the proposed completion criteria. Medium and long term criteria and corrective actions should be added for this outcome.	This measure - ‘a 15% increase in the abundance of upper, mid and lower stratum species’ has been updated to 'a 10% increase in the abundance of upper, mid and lower stratum species.' Medium (5% increase) and long term (10% increase) performance criteria have been included.
3	BCS understands that the performance and completion criteria for weed and pest management will be determined post baseline data collection. It is noted that this will be completed within 3 months of commencement of construction.	Noted.

B.3 BCS consultation for Modification 2 (addressed in BMP Final v.7.1)

Consultation item	BCS comments	How comments addressed?
1	Remove or reword text in Section 1.1 Section 1.1 of the BMP states “The additional land is contained within the road reserve and due to this is considered to be highly disturbed and contains existing drainage, regularly-mown grass verge, informal access tracks and a material stockpile area”. While this may be the case for parts of the road reserve within the Development footprint, parts of the road reserve contain Inland Grey Box Woodland with a vegetation integrity (VI) score of 88, which was the highest VI score recorded within the Development site boundary. This text should be removed or reworded to clarify that not all areas of the road reserve are highly disturbed. **Recommendation -** Remove or reword the text in Section 1.1	Section 1.1 has been updated to reflect that parts of the road reserve contain Inland Grey Box Woodland.

Consultation item	BCS comments	How comments addressed?
	to ensure the information in the BMP is accurate and reflects the data provided in the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report.	
2	Inconsistencies between figures Figure 3-1 and 3-2 use the same symbology for different features on each map. For example, the symbology used to represent the Final design area (clearing boundary) displayed on Figure 3-1 is used on Figure 3-2 to display the Threatened Ecological Community. In addition, there are layers which are displayed on Figure 1-1 and Figure 3-1 that aren't included in Figure 1-2 and Figure 3-2 (intersection modification figures) including but not limited to the Development site boundary and Approved development footprint. **Recommendation -** Update the BMP figures to ensure consistent symbology is applied to all features.	Figures have been updated for consistency.
3	Ensure terminology is consistent throughout the BMP The Figures in the Table of Contents refer to Figure 1-2 and Figure 3-2 as the 'intersection works area', the figures legend refers to these areas as the 'intersection develop area', and Section 5.1 defines these areas as the 'intersection upgrade area'. **Recommendation -** Ensure consistent terminology is used throughout the BMP.	Figures have been updated to say 'intersection upgrade area,' for consistency.
4	Clearing is to only occur within the Development footprint Performance criteria in Table 6-1 states that "No impact on vegetation and fauna outside the Development site boundary", this should be updated to "No impact on vegetation and fauna outside the approved development footprint" as not all areas of the Development site boundary will be subject to clearing. Similarly, Section 7.4.1 also states that "Unauthorised clearing or clearing beyond the extent of the Development site boundary". This should be updated to "Unauthorised clearing or clearing beyond the extent of the Development footprint". **Recommendation** - Update the BMP to ensure that 'Development site boundary' is replaced with 'Development footprint' where appropriate.	BMP has been updated to ensure that development footprint is used, where appropriate.

Appendix C Pre-clearing checklist

Inspection Date:	**Time:**
Project Ecologist/ **Fauna Spotter Catcher:**	**Location:**

#	Control Measure	Status (Yes/ No/ NA)	Comments/ Corrective Action
1	Boundary of clearing zone fenced?		
2	Has the pre-clearance survey been completed?		
3	Has all fauna been relocated outside the proposed impact footprint?		
4	Has protective fencing and appropriate signage been installed around sensitive environmental areas?		
5	Have all workers been shown the limit of clearing, advised of fauna handling procedures and any other controls?		
6	Have hollow-bearing trees been identified and marked for staged clearing?		
7	Have hollow-bearing trees been checked for inhabiting species?		
8	Has vegetation and hollows to be salvaged for re-use been identified?		
9	Has all equipment been inspected and cleaned to remove materials and debris prior to entering site?		
10	Are environmental control measures including erosion and sediment controls in place to prevent down-stream biodiversity impacts?		
11	Is a suitably qualified person present when necessary to supervise clearing works and relocate or rescue fauna as required.		
12	Hollows are to be felled 24 hours after the non-habitat vegetation has been cleared, then felled in a controlled manner and inspected by a qualified ecologist or licensed wildlife carer for presence of fauna that needs to be relocated and potential injuries. All hollows have the potential to support fauna and should be placed in adjacent habitat until the following day for further inspection by a licensed wildlife carer and/or ecologist to verify no fauna is present. If possible, the hollows could be permanently relocated in adjacent areas. Has this been done?		
13	Any other comments or issues?		

Appendix D Post clearing checklist

Inspection Date:		**Time:**	
Project Ecologist/ **Fauna Spotter Catcher:**		**Location:**	
#	**Control Measure**	**Status (Yes/ No/ NA)**	**Comments/ Corrective Action**
1	Was clearing of vegetation within the boundaries?		
2	Were any hollow-bearing trees, hollow logs and/or bush rocks impacted?		
3	Were any fauna, nests or other fauna features impacted?		
4	Were any animals shocked, injured or killed as a result of the clearing works?		
5	Were the fauna recovery procedures followed? If yes, what actions were taken?		
6	Any other comments or issues?		

Appendix E Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure

Purpose

This procedure explains the actions to be taken in the event fauna (included injured, shocked, juvenile or other animal) are discovered within the Development site boundary that require handling or rescue during vegetation removal or ongoing construction activities.

Scope

This procedure is applicable to all native and introduced fauna species that are found within the Development site boundary.

If there is an unexpected threatened species finding, the unexpected threatened species finds procedure outlined in Appendix F will be followed.

Induction and training

All site personnel and subcontractors will be made aware of the actions to be taken in the event that fauna is discovered on the Project. This training will occur on site during the Project induction and as required in toolbox talks.

Procedure

If wildlife is discovered within the Development site boundary during site construction activities that may harm the animal or pose risk to site personnel, the following steps will be taken:

1. Stop all work in the vicinity of the fauna and immediately notify the HSE Advisor who is then to notify the Project Manager and engage an ecologist or wildlife handler.
2. Preferably allow fauna to leave the area without intervention if it is not injured or in shock and if safe to do so (i.e. no machinery in the immediate vicinity)
3. Call the appropriate rescue agency immediately and follow any advice provided by the agency. Once the rescue agency arrives at site they are responsible for the animal. Any decisions regarding the care of the animal will be made by the rescue agency. The licenced fauna ecologist, rescue services and local veterinary surgery's contact details are below:

Organisation	Contact
Project Ecologist	TBC
WIRES	1300 094 737

In the event the rescue service and/or local veterinary service cannot be contacted, the injured animal will be delivered to the relevant agency as soon as practically possible.

1. Where necessary, to minimise stress to native fauna and/or remove the risk of further injury before the appropriate rescue agency arrives onsite, the HSE Advisor or ecologist or wildlife handler shall:

a. Cover the animal with a towel or blanket and place in a cardboard box and/or hessian bag. Appropriate temporary housing for fauna is species dependent. Gliders, possums, bats, snakes, lizards and frogs can be held individually in a calico bag until release in adjacent habitat. Nestling birds and eggs are best placed in a covered cardboard box equipped with soft cloth

b. Place small animals in a cotton bag, tied at the top

c. Rescued fauna must be protected from exposure to heat and removed from the areas undergoing clearing activities to minimise exposure to noise. Keep the animal in a quiet, warm, ventilated and dark place. A designated site will be decided upon in advance of any construction work

d. Some animals require particular handling (e.g. venomous reptiles, raptors) and should only be handled by appropriately qualified personnel

e. If handling bats, the handler must be vaccinated against the Australian Bat Lyssavirus (ABL)

f. Equipment for fauna rescue (hessian sack, calico bags, gloves and transport boxes) will be kept in designated locations for emergency use by site staff if required. The fauna specialist will carry a fauna rescue kit in a site vehicle, and an additional kit will be located in the site office

2. If the animal cannot be handled, excluder personnel from the vicinity, record the exact location of the animal and contact the rescue agency

3. If the fauna species is identified as a threatened species that is not a species identified in the BMP, the HSE Advisor must:

   a. Immediately cease all work likely to affect the threatened species

   b. If the fauna is injured, call the rescue agency

   c. Implement the Unexpected Threatened Species Find procedure (Appendix F).

4. If the fauna is to be released, the ecologist must identify suitable fauna release locations within or near the Development site boundary.

All fauna handling and rescue events will be recorded via the Fauna interaction register provided below.

Date	Time	Location	Fauna species	Healthy, injured or deceased?	Released? (Y/N)	Required rescue or veterinary attention?	Release or rescue location	Comments

Appendix F Unexpected Threatened Species Procedure

Purpose

This procedure details the actions to be taken when a threatened flora and fauna species is unexpectedly encountered during construction activities.

Scope

This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by personnel that have the potential to come into contact with threatened species.

Where threatened fauna is unexpectedly encountered that requires handling or rescue refer to the Fauna Rescue and Release Procedure (Appendix E).

Induction/Training

Where required, personnel will be inducted on the identification of potential threatened species occurring on site and the relevant actions for them with regards to this procedure during Project Induction, Site Inductions and regular Toolbox Talks.

Procedure

The HSE Advisor is responsible for implementing this procedure.

Threatened species / TEC is unexpectedly encountered during clearing/construction activities
• **STOP ALL WORK** in the vicinity of the find. • Immediately notify the HSE Advisor who will notify the Project Ecologist, Project Manager and Proponent. The Proponent will then contact the relevant agencies including BCS as required.
Assessment of impact
An assessment is to be undertaken by the Project Ecologist or appropriate specialist to identify the plant or animal to species level and the likely impact to the threatened species and appropriate management options, such as relocation measures, developed in consultation with Beon and Proponent.
Approvals
Obtain any relevant licence, permits or approvals required if the threatened species is likely to be significantly impacted.

Recommencement of works
Construction works may recommence once: • Any required approvals have been obtained • All corrective actions and additional mitigation measures have been implemented. • Sensitive Area Plans, Project Inductions and Toolbox Talks have been updated to include the threatened species. • Information is provided to Proponent to enable update of ecological monitoring and/or biodiversity offset requirements.

Appendix G Threatened species identification

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Identification	Photo
Flora				
A spear - grass *Austrostipa metatoris*	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	*Austrostipa metatoris* is a perennial spear-grass that grows in tussocks to one metre tall. The leaves are tightly rolled, 2 - 4 mm wide, and strongly ribbed. The leaves are densely hairy on the upper surface and the margins are rough. The flower-heads are spreading and branched, 15 - 25 cm long and comprise numerous spikelets 16 - 20 mm long (excluding the awns). The awn (bristle) is weakly twice-bent and 5.5 - 6.5 cm long. Identification of *Austrostipa* species can be difficult, with separation from the closely related *A. eremophila* based on fine details of the coma, lemma and awn.	

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Identification	Photo
Pine Donkey Orchid *Diuris tricolor*	Vulnerable		The Pine Donkey Orchid (formerly known as *Diuris sheaffiana* and *D. colemaniae*) is a terrestrial species (it grows from the ground rather than from rocks or vegetation). It has between one and three leaves, to 30 centimetres long and 4 mm wide. The flower stalk is between 20-40 cm high and has 2-6 flowers, which are bright yellow to orange, speckled with red to purple and white markings. The sepals (the down-pointing slender green segments) are very long and often crossed.	

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Identification	Photo
Silky Swainson-pea *Swainsona sericea*	Vulnerable		The Silky Swainson-pea is a prostrate or erect perennial, growing to 10 cm tall. The stems and leaves are densely hairy. The leaves are up to 7 cm long, composed of 5 - 13 narrow, pointed leaflets, each up to 15 mm long. The purple pea-shaped flowers are to 11 mm long, and are held in groups of up to 8 flowers, on a stem to 10 cm tall. The spring flowers are followed by hairy pods, up to 17 mm long.	
Fauna				

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Identification	Photo
Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*	Endangered	Endangered	Arboreal marsupial with fur ranging from grey to brown above, and white below. It has large furry ears, a prominent black nose and no tail. It spends most of its time in trees and has long, sharp claws, adapted for climbing. Adult males weigh 6 - 12 kg and adult females weigh 5 - 8 kg. During breeding, males advertise with loud snarling coughs and bellows	

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Identification	Photo
Squirrel Glider *Petaurus norfolcensis*	Vulnerable		Adult Squirrel Gliders have a head and body length of about 20 cm. They have blue-grey to brown-grey fur above, white on the belly and the end third of the tail is black. There is a dark stripe from between the eyes to the mid-back and the tail is soft and bushy averaging about 27 cm in length. Squirrel Gliders are up to twice the size of Sugar Gliders, their facial markings are more distinct and they nest in bowl-shaped, leaf lined nests in tree hollows. Squirrel Gliders can be distinguished from Sugar Gliders by their longer, bushier tails.	
Superb Parrot *Polytelis swainsonii* (Breeding)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Is a distinctive large, bright grass-green parrot with a long, narrow tail and sharply back-angled wings in flight. Males have yellow foreheads and throats and a red crescent that separates the throat from the green breast and belly. Females are slightly duller green and have a dull, light blue wash in place of the males' red and yellow markings.	

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Identification	Photo
Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*	Vulnerable		These birds are primarily slate-grey, with the males easily identified by their scarlet head and wispy crest, while females have a grey head and crest and feathers edged with salmon pink on the underbelly. They range in length from 32 to 37 cm, with a wingspan of 62 to 76 cm.	

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Identification	Photo
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo *Lophochroa leadbeateri*	Vulnerable		The only Australian cockatoo that is salmon-pink below and white above. t is smaller than the Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *C. galerita*, but slightly larger than a Galah *Eolophus roseicapillus*. Its most prominent feature is its large white-tipped crest that is banded in red and gold. Its call is a distinctive stammering whinny.	
Sloane's Froglet *Crinia sloanei*	Endangered	Endangered	Sloane's Froglet is a small ground-dwelling frog belonging to the family Myobatrichidae. This species superficially resembles other frogs of the genus *Crinia*, but it can be readily identified by its physical characteristics and call. *C. sloanei* shows far less variation in back colour pattern than other *Crinia* species, having a mustard yellow or greyish back with large patches of darker pigment over the body. The throat of males is greyish green. The call is described as a short metallic 'chick chick chick chick' repeated frequently.	

Appendix H Hygiene declaration form template

Part A: Information			
Date			
Time			
Description of Equipment / Building / Container ID			
Make / Model / Building Type			
Registration No.			
Vehicle / Plant Number			
Name of Operator / Driver			
Travelling / Delivered From			
Travelling / Delivered To			
Part B: Washdown Log			
Location of Washdown and Inspection			
Is the equipment, or building clean (i.e. free of all mud, seed, vegetative material, bio-security risks such as insects, animals, nests, etc.)?	☐ Yes	☐ No	☒
If travelling / delivered from outside the Development site boundary, has the vehicle, plant, equipment and/or building been disinfected? If so, with what?" **……..**	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ N/A

Part C: Declaration (I, the undersigned declare that the information that I have provided in this declaration is true and correct)		
Name		
Signature		
Date		
Part D: Check at Entry to Site (to confirm the above)		
Is the equipment / building clean and disinfected?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Name		
Signature		
Date		
If no, what remedial action is required?		
Part E: Check at Entry to Site to Have Remedial Actions Completed (only complete is answered no to Part D)		
Have the remedial actions been completed?	☐ Yes	☐ No
Name		
Signature		
Date		
Part D: Attached Photos of inspection (if required)		
Date		

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