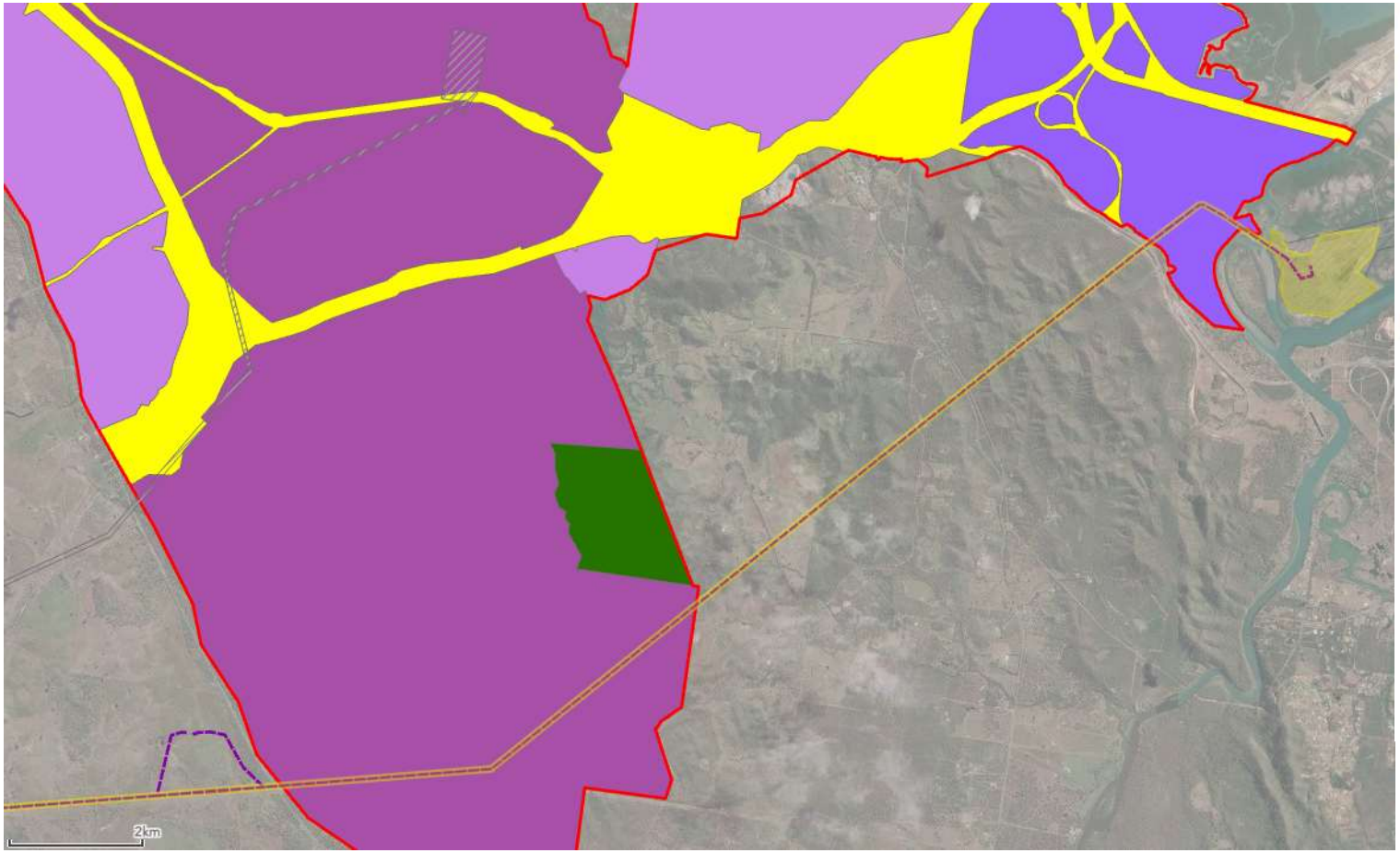


MID Corridor

Proposed_Design_&_Infrastructure

Proposed Design Group Layer

C2C_Proposed_Feeder_19Dec2025

Property

Property Group Layer

Gladstone_State_Development_Area_Boundary

Gladstone_State_Development_Area_Precincts

- Port Related Industry Precinct
- High Impact Industry Precinct
- Medium Impact Industry Precinct
- Industry Investigation Precinct
- Materials Transportation and Services Corridor Precinct
- Environmental Management Precinct

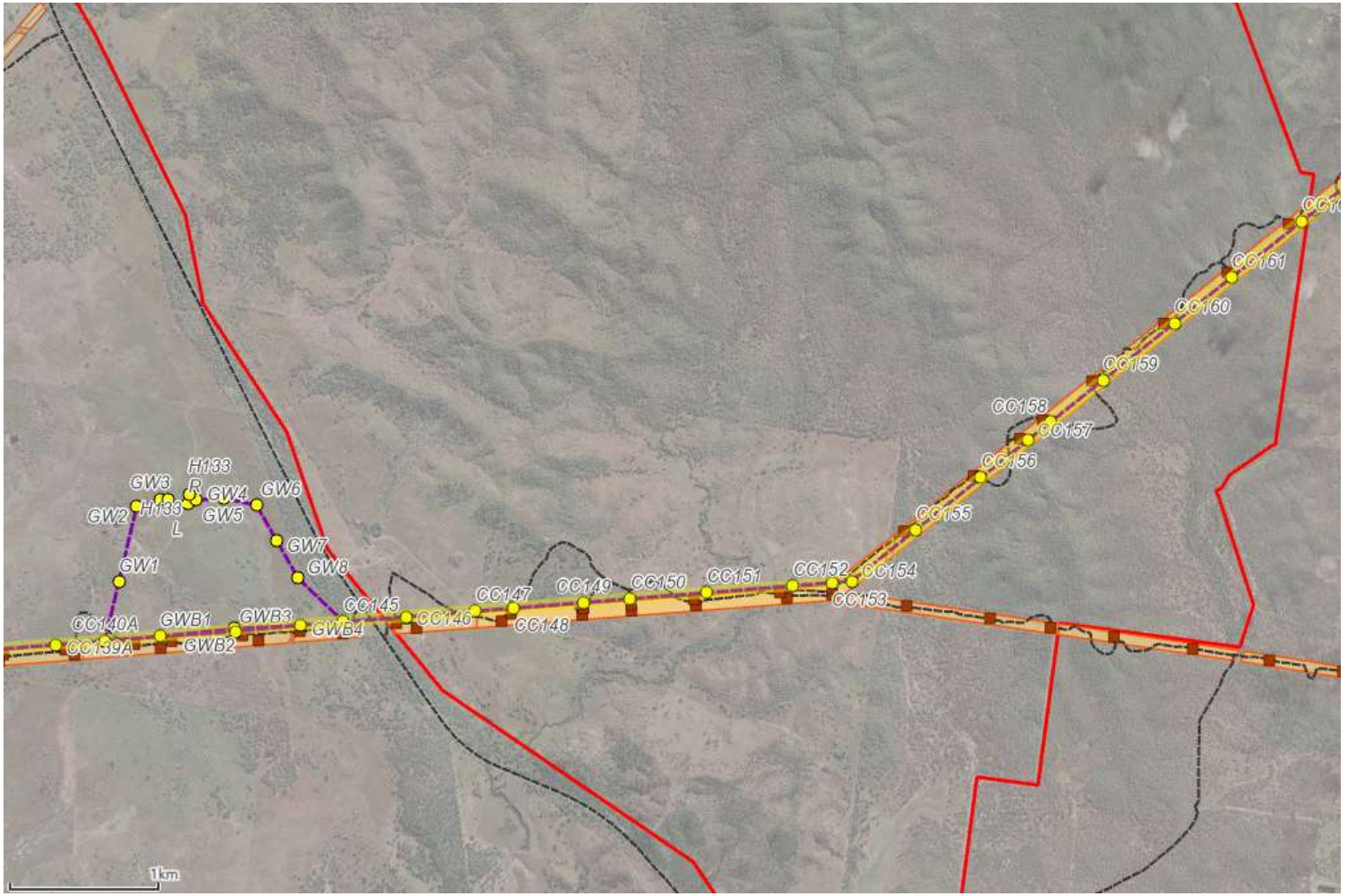
PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the SDA APPROVAL

Queensland Government

SDA approval: AP2026/003

Calvale to Calliope River Transmission Line Reinforcement Project
Gladstone SDA – Overview

19 March 2026



MID Corridor

Proposed_Design_&_Infrastructure

Proposed Design Group Layer

C2C_Proposed_Structure_19Dec2025

C2C_Proposed_Feeder_19Dec2025

Infrastructure_Designation

Existing_PQ_Infrastructure

Existing Infrastructure Group Layer

Tower_Existing

Access_Track

Property

Property Group Layer

Easement

Gladstone_State_Development_Area_Boundary

Calvale to Calliope River Transmission Line Reinforcement Project
Gladstone SDA – Western Section

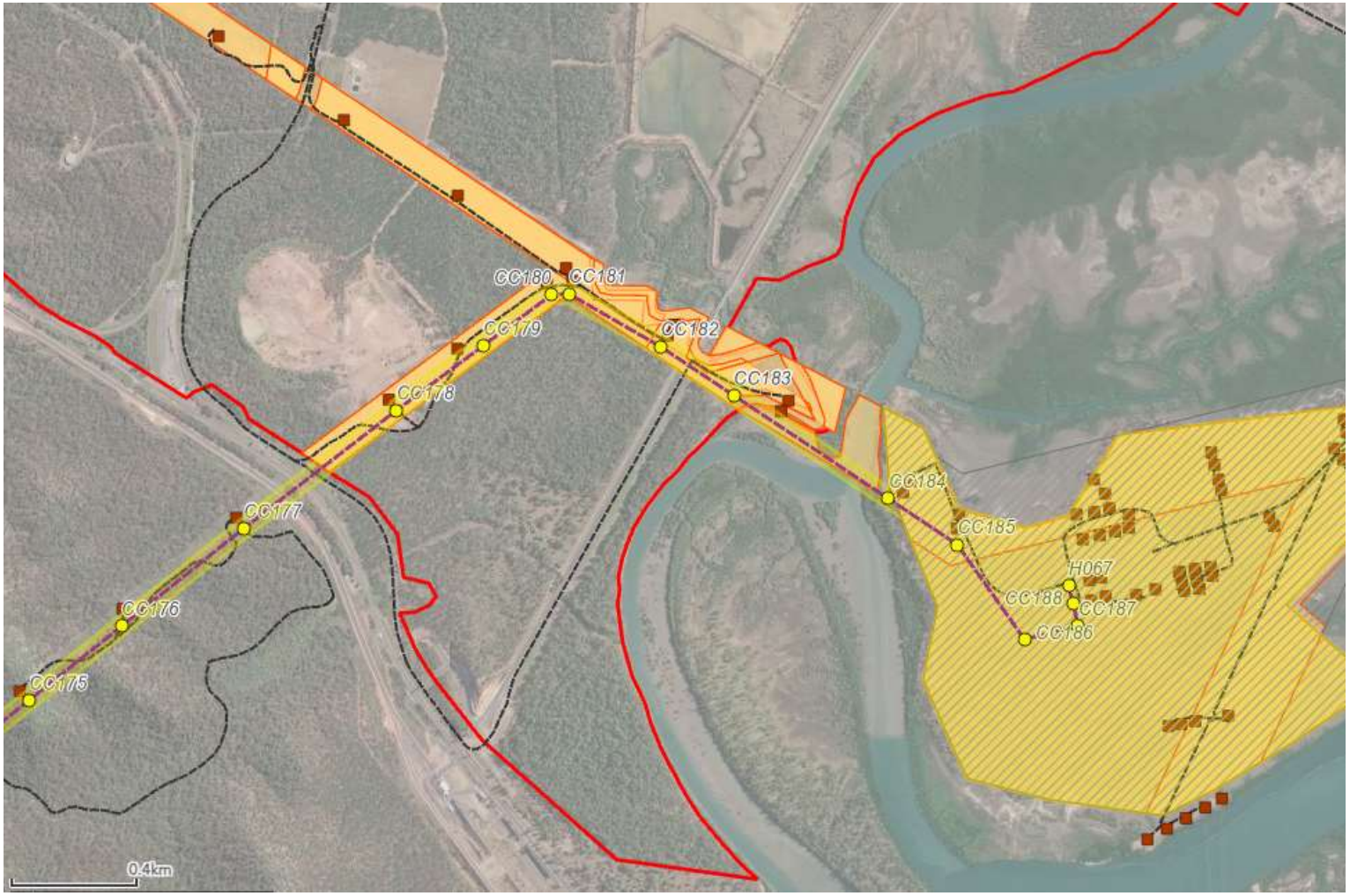
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MID Corridor

Proposed_Design_&_Infrastructure

Proposed Design Group Layer

C2C_Proposed_Structure_19Dec2025

C2C_Proposed_Feeder_19Dec2025

Infrastructure_Designation

Existing_PQ_Infrastructure

Existing Infrastructure Group Layer

Tower_Existing

Access_Track

Property

Property Group Layer

Easement

Gladstone_State_Development_Area_Boundary

Calvale to Calliope River Transmission Line Reinforcement Project
Gladstone SDA – Eastern Section

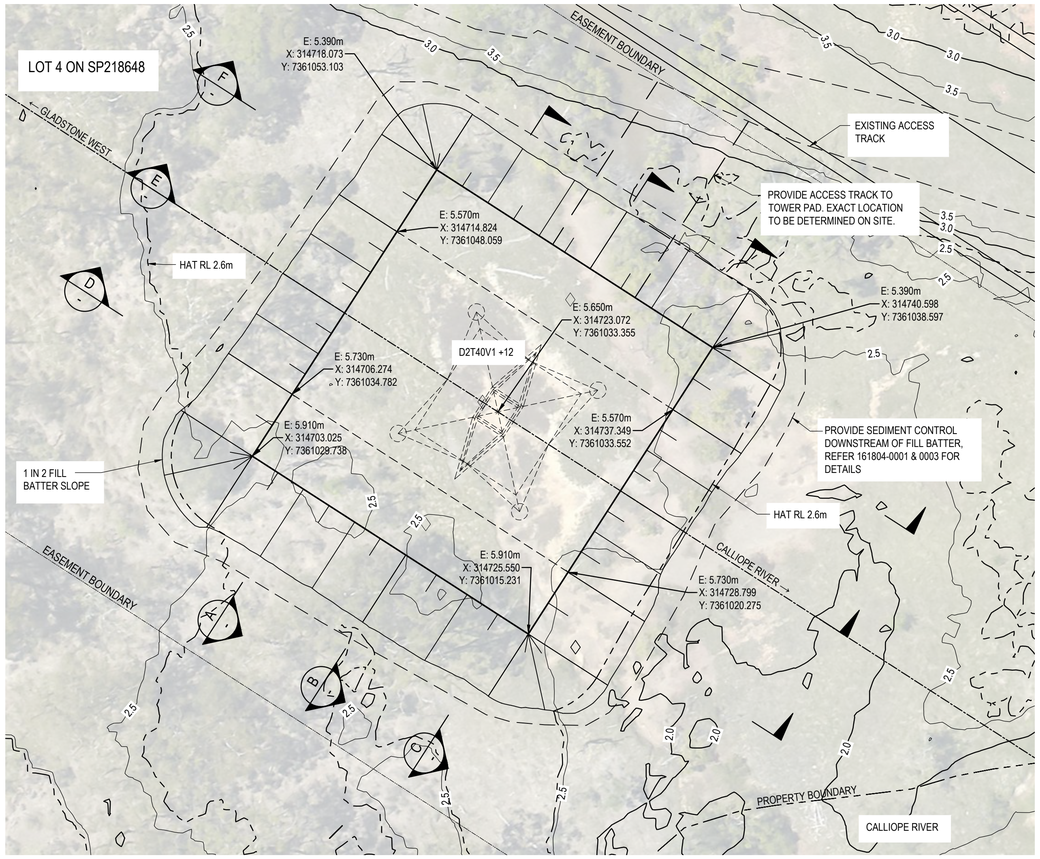
Sheet 1 of 5

19 March 2026

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SDA approval: AP2026/003



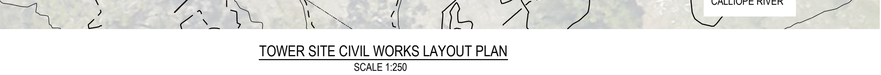
TOWER SITE CIVIL WORKS LAYOUT PLAN
SCALE 1:250

NOTE:
REFERENCE SYSTEM:
HORIZONTAL :- GDA 94, MGA ZONE 56
VERTICAL:- AHD

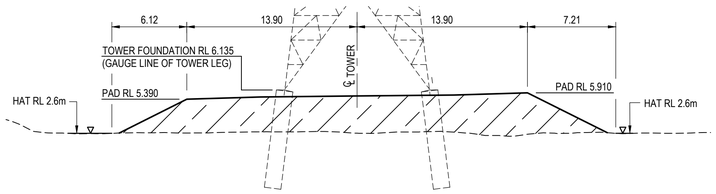
APPROXIMATE PLATFORM DIMENSIONS
- 27.0 m x 28.0 m

APPROXIMATE EARTHWORKS VOLUMES
: CUT - 0 m^3
: FILL - 3420 m^3 (UNCOMPACTED)

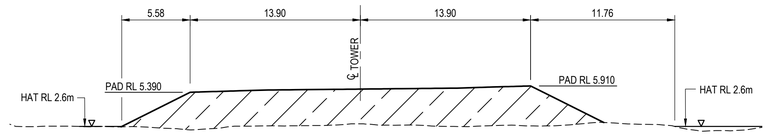
APPROXIMATE FOUNDATION VOLUMES
: 100 m^3
NOTE: FOUNDATION VOLUMES ARE BASED ON SUITABLE FOUNDING MATERIAL



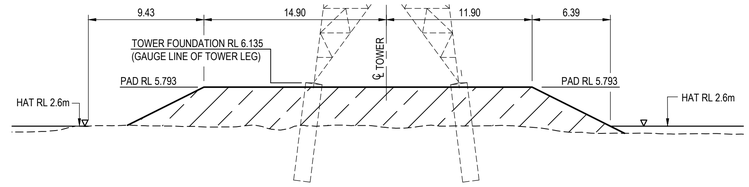
SECTION A
SCALE 1:250



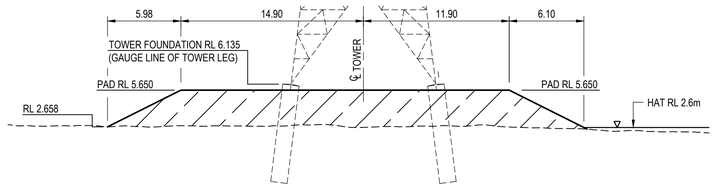
SECTION B
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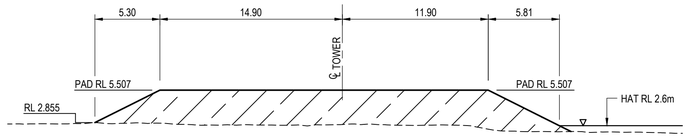
SECTION C
SCALE 1:250



SECTION D
SCALE 1:250



SECTION E
SCALE 1:250



SECTION F
SCALE 1:250

Received 23 March 2026

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the SDA APPROVAL

SDA approval: AP2026/003

Queensland Government

DRAWING REFERENCE:

161804-0001 - SITE CIVIL WORKS TYPICAL NOTES AND DETAILS
161804-0003 - SITE CIVIL WORKS MAJOR BENCH GENERAL REQUIREMENTS TYPICAL LAYOUT PLAN AND SECTIONS
162866-0101 - PLAN AND PROFILE
162866-0121 - CIVIL SCHEDULE

REV	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	DESIGNED	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
A	CP.02928		I.ENDRES				

STATUS	FOR ESTIMATING PURPOSES
DISCIPLINE	LINES
ISSUE LIST	NO ISSUE LIST
CONTRACT/ ORDER	
A1	

Powerlink QUEENSLAND

GLADSTONE WEST TO CALLIOPE RIVER
275KV DOUBLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINE
1558-STR-0775 (CC183)
TOWER SITE CIVIL WORKS LAYOUT PLAN

LOCATION	REVISION
8776,8777	A
H-162970-0183	
EQUIPMENT LOCATION	

A1 566x801 POWERLINK QUEENSLAND IS THE TRADING NAME OF THE QUEENSLAND ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED ACN 078 849 233



9.0 Summary and Recommendations.

Dated 04 September 2025

9.1 Summary

The MID proposal will reinforce electricity supply to the Gladstone region and increase network capability and reliability to service the growing renewable energy industry in this area. The road network that accesses MID proposal sections of A, C, D and E was reviewed along with the 17 existing site access locations used for access to the MPA corridor.

Key findings are summarised, as follows:

- The MPA is proposed to be accessed from the state-controlled road network via existing major intersection and the existing major intersections appear to have existing turn treatments that can provide refuge for turning movements;
- Each of the 17 identified site access locations are existing and require minor maintenance to provide construction access tracks which includes clearing of vegetation to improve sight lines, construction of tracks from the roads, and upgrades to the existing access gates;
- Rehabilitation should be undertaken at the completion of construction phase;
- When utilising each access during the construction period a TMP should be implemented to provide advanced signage on the approach to the work area as well as a decrease in the speed limit;
- MPA site accesses #8 #9 and #10 have existing access treatments and are directly accessed from the Bruce Highway (SCR);
- If MPA site accesses #8 #9 and #10 are utilised for the MID proposal, TMP's will have to be lodged with TMR, and additional considerations required due to works on SCR;
- The other MPA site accesses typically require vegetation management in the vicinity to the site access, maintenance to the access gate and provision of an all-weather surface that is capable of carrying Heavy vehicle loads during the construction period;
- The MPA site access' locations should be maintained to retain a suitable level of ongoing access;
- When utilising each access during the construction period a TMP should be implemented to provide advanced signage on the approach to the work area as well as a decrease in the speed limit;
- The TIA identified that there is an increase in traffic across the network for the 24-month construction period. However, this increase at each access may be only for a short period as the MID proposal works along the sections (i.e. 3-month period); and
- The impact of the increased traffic will be greater on the lower order roads rather than the SCR and higher order LGA roads.

9.2 Recommendations

As summarised in **Table 8.1**, the recommendations of this report are, as follows:

- Produce a TMP to be implemented during the construction period which will provide advanced signage and decrease speed limits to improve sight distances and alert drivers of turning traffic;
- Avoid heavy vehicles accessing the MID proposal during peak periods on the road network. Schedule deliveries to be undertaken outside of the peak periods; and
- Implement a monitoring and management plan to record and identify the existing, during construction and end of construction phase pavement conditions to identify what extent are required to be 'made good' post construction.

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the SDA APPROVAL

Queensland Government

SDA approval: AP2026/003



In light of the above, we recommend that the MID proposal be approved with reasonable and relevant requirements as set out above. Please do not hesitate to contact Rhys Trotman or the undersigned on 07 3221 3503 if you have any queries regarding the above.

Yours faithfully,



Andrew Douglas
Director | Cambray Consulting Pty Ltd
BECivil (Hons) |MSc Env Man
FIEAust | CPEng | RPEQ 6691

Cambray Consulting has taken into account the particular instructions and requirements of Umwelt and has taken care in the preparation of this report, however it neither accepts liability nor responsibility whatsoever in respect of any use of this report by any third party, any third party whose interests may be affected by any decision made regarding the contents of this report and/or any conclusion drawn resulting from omission or lack of full disclosure by Umwelt, or their consultant

Environmental Management Plan

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

Queensland Government

SDA approval: AP2026/003

Document Control

Revision	Date	Author	Approver	Summary of Changes
1.0	01/12/2021	Manager Environment		Initial Development of EMP
2.0	05/09/2025	Senior Environmental Specialist	Manager Environment	Update to align with Environment & Sustainability Specification Review

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Introduction

Purpose

This document provides the required standard operational controls to be implemented to meet Powerlink's environmental objectives during the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of Powerlink's assets.

Scope

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) applies to activities carried out by Powerlink, its Contractor/s or representatives during the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the asset*. Powerlink is not responsible for activities undertaken by other parties (such as landholders or other utility companies).

Powerlink and its nominated Contractors or representatives will be responsible for implementing the requirements of this EMP.

**The content of this EMP reflects Powerlink's approved procedures for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of its assets and should not be altered to reflect the specific requirements of Project construction or associated approval conditions. Any requirements specific to a Project that are in addition to those listed in the EMP must be captured in the Environmental Annexure and/or included on the Environmental Work Plan (EWP).*

Legislative Compliance

Powerlink activities must be undertaken in accordance with all relevant Commonwealth, State, and local government legislation. An assessment of all environmental and planning approval requirements and other legislative requirements relevant to the activities is to be carried by Powerlink staff, Contractors and Maintenance Service Providers (MSPs) prior to the commencing the activity. There may also be existing approvals or exemptions which are subject to conditions. Some of the key potential requirements are identified in this EMP.

Approval Commitments and Requirements

Any commitments and requirements identified within a Ministerial Infrastructure Designation Assessment Report, referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), or any other approval process and resultant conditions, must be followed and undertaken. All approval commitments and requirements must be documented within Powerlink's Centralised Document Management System for Asset Specific (Functional Location) Environmental Information for referencing purposes, along with any relevant geospatial data recording.

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Implementation

The following section provides an overview of Powerlink's process for environmental management, including the relationship to this EMP. Powerlink's process for environmental management is also depicted in the flowchart below.

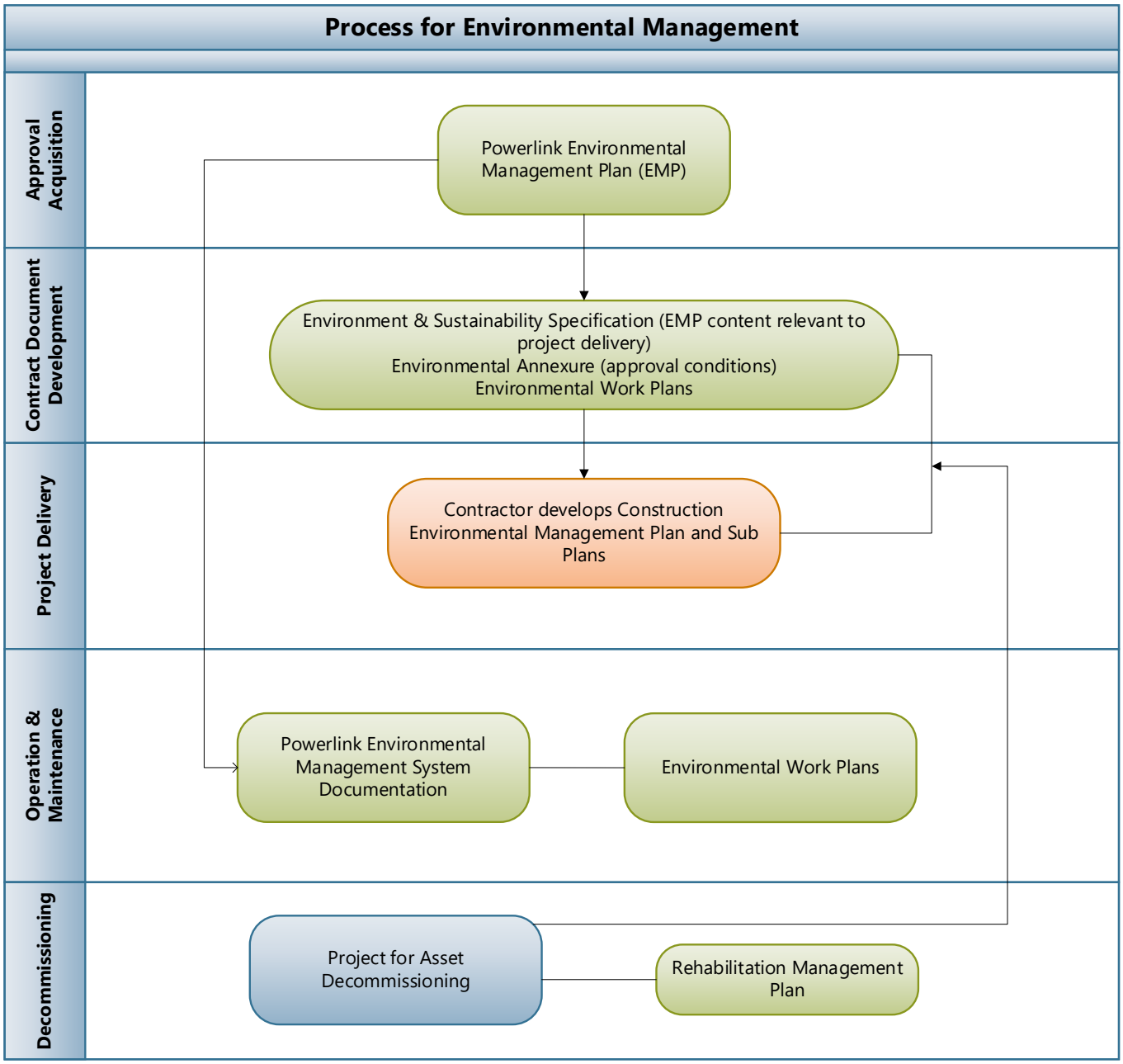
1. **Acquisition of Approvals:** Powerlink's EMP is included as a supporting document for acquisitions of Commonwealth and State approvals. The environmental controls contained within this EMP specify Powerlink's minimum requirements for the management of environmental aspects relevant to activities undertaken by Powerlink and its Contractors.
2. **Contract Document Development:** Powerlink's Environment and Sustainability Specification is issued as part of Contract engagement documentation. This Specification defines Powerlink's environmental management requirements relating to Work Under Contract (WUC) for a Project.

   An Environmental Annexure is also developed and issued as part of Contractor engagement. The Environmental Annexure details Project-specific environmental management requirements relating to WUC.

   Environmental Work Plans (EWPs) provide a geospatial representation of key land and water based data sets which are of relevance to Powerlink's assets. EWPs are used by Powerlink staff, Contractors, relevant sub-Contractors and relevant MSPs for the identification of key environmental features and/or constraints which have been highlighted to enable works to be undertaken on, or in association with, a Powerlink asset.
3. **Project Delivery:** The Contractor is required to develop, and implement through Project delivery, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP must, at a minimum, meet the requirements as outlined within the Environment and Sustainability Specification and Environmental Annexure and all relevant legislative requirements. Roles and responsibilities must be nominated in the Contractor's CEMP, including timing/frequency for undertaking environmental management activities where applicable.
4. **Operation and Maintenance:** Activities undertaken by Powerlink and Contractors during the operation and maintenance phase are managed in accordance with Powerlink's Environmental Management System documentation, including this EMP. EWPs are also used by Powerlink staff, Contractors, relevant sub-Contractors and relevant MSPs for the identification of key environmental features and/or constraints which have been highlighted to enable works to be undertaken on, or in association with, a Powerlink asset.
5. **Decommissioning:** Activities undertaken by Powerlink and Contractors during the decommissioning phase are managed in accordance Steps 2 and 3 above.

   As the operational life of a transmission line and substation is typically 50 years, specific measures relating to decommissioning (removal or replacement of an asset) have not been included in this EMP. Environmental regulations, our understanding of environmental impacts and community expectations will have changed over this length of time and will need to be considered as part of the environmental assessment process, current at the time of decommissioning. Any agreements, requirements or conditions relating to asset removal or replacement (e.g. conditions of a development approval) will be retained within the relevant Objective site folder, to ensure that such measures are not overlooked at the end of the asset's life.

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Roles and Responsibilities

Who	What
Powerlink General Manager Environment and Sustainability	Approves the EMP and any revisions.
Powerlink Manager Sustainability and Governance	Ensures this EMP is reviewed when changes to relevant environmental legislation or changes to Powerlink Standards occur.
Powerlink Manager Environmental Approvals	
Powerlink Manager Environmental Delivery	
Powerlink Senior Environmental Specialist	Responsible for updating this EMP when changes to relevant environmental legislation or changes to Powerlink Standards occur.
Powerlink Environmental Representative	Environmental specialist responsible for interpreting and promoting awareness and understanding the requirements of this EMP. Provide the Project team with Project-specific environmental advice and the required application of mitigation measures in this EMP. Facilitate the development of the Project-specific environmental verification and compliance plan to monitor the Contractor/s. Assist in verification of Contractor compliance against the EMP. Ensure any permits/approvals/licenses are obtained in accordance with the EMP. Undertake investigations of environmental events when required. Ensure that all environmental items are closed out prior to completion of the Project.
Powerlink Employees / Contractors	Undertake works in accordance with the documented EMP and Environmental Annexure requirements. Attend and actively participate in inductions and Project training requirements. Report environmental events to the relevant Supervisor as soon as possible. Participate in investigations if requested, including the implementation of corrective/ preventative actions as required.

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Other Relevant Documentation

Land Access Protocol (LAP)

This EMP must be used in conjunction with Powerlink's Land Access Protocol (LAP). The LAP contains the guiding principles and commitments for land access which underpin Powerlink's relationship with landholders and our access to and use of land. A copy of the LAP is available from Powerlink's website.

Stakeholder Management – PQ Connect

PQ Connect provides a corporate-wide stakeholder management system or a single point of truth for all information captured through stakeholder engagement and complaints management processes. It provides a mechanism to track interactions with stakeholders and highlights constraints or commitments made by Powerlink.

Cultural Heritage

Management of Powerlink's cultural heritage related risk is governed by the Cultural Heritage Management Framework. This includes Aboriginal and other cultural heritage.

Assessment of risk posed by activities conducted by Powerlink staff, Contractors and MSPs is to be made by Powerlink's cultural heritage practitioners prior to the activity. Cultural heritage constraints are documented within PQ Connect, Environmental Work Plans (EWP's) and Cultural Heritage Implementation Documents (CHIDs).

Environmental Audits and Inspections

Environmental audits may be conducted by a Powerlink Environmental Representative at any given time throughout the Project against this EMP or other requirements (e.g. Project Environmental Annexure requirements, permits, approval conditions). The frequency of environmental inspections is dependent on the environmental risk determined for the work.

Independent audits may be required as a condition of Project approvals or at the request of the Regulator. The frequency of external audits will be undertaken in accordance with relevant Project approval conditions, or as directed by the Regulator.

Non-Conformance and Corrective Actions

The identification of non-conformances may be a result of an environmental incident, inspections/audits/ monitoring against this EMP, or other requirements (e.g. Project Environmental Annexure requirements, permits, approval conditions).

Powerlink's Corporate Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Management System (HSEMS), includes processes and procedures for responding to environmental incidents or non-conformances, including notification requirements and implementation of corrective actions.

Emergency Response

Powerlink's processes and procedures for emergency response are maintained within the Corporate HSEMS. Powerlink's Emergency Management Procedure has been developed to prevent, plan for, respond to and recover from HSE emergencies at Powerlink sites, in order to minimise the consequences, prevent further harm and enable a safe and efficient resumption of normal operations.

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Contractors must develop and implement an Emergency Preparation and Response Plan that describes the requirements and associated responsibilities to effectively prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from any emergency situation associated with the scope of work, including environmental incidents and natural disasters (e.g. floods events, bushfire, cyclone).

Training and Competency – Environmental

Powerlink staff or Contractors undertaking activities that have an environmental impact will have an appropriate competency matrix which includes specific environment related competencies.

Training records will need to be maintained by Powerlink for its staff and management. Contractors working on behalf of Powerlink will have the obligation to maintain training records for their staff and sub-contractors. Training records will be reviewed, including inductions, as part of routine environmental audits & inspections.

Review and Improvement

The EMP will be reviewed and updated as required to ensure the document addresses any site related environmental issues or changes in guidelines, policies, procedures or legislation. The review and update of the EMP is to allow for a process of continuous improvement. Any identified changes or deficiencies in the EMP should be promptly addressed and new revisions of the EMP issued as necessary. Any changes or updates to the EMP will be discussed with the Powerlink Environmental Managers (refer to Section - Roles and Responsibilities) to determine if such changes will trigger any broader organisational improvements or issues.

Defined Terms

Terms	Definition
ACDC	In Queensland, an Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control (ACDC) licence, also known as a Commercial Operator Licence, is required for individuals who ground spray herbicides with powered machinery on land they don't own or occupy.
Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS)	Naturally occurring soils, sediments or organic substrates that are formed under waterlogged conditions. These soils contain iron sulphide materials (predominantly as the mineral pyrite) or their oxidation products.
ADR	In this document has the meaning '*Accepted Development Requirements for Operational Work that is Constructing or Raising Waterway Barrier Works'*.
AHD	An abbreviation for 'Australian Height Datum'.
APVMA	Is an abbreviation for 'Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority'

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Terms	Definition
Appropriately Qualified Person	For Protected Matters: • Clauses NF1, VM1 & VM4 means an environmental scientist, ecologist or other subject matter expert appropriately qualified to undertake environmental and ecological impact assessments. • Clause NF11, means a fauna spotter-catcher, who holds a valid Rehabilitation Permit (fauna spotter-catcher). For Soil and Water: • Clauses SW1, SW5, SW9 & SW12 means undertaken by a Certified Professional Soil Scientist, or a soil scientist or agronomist with qualifications relating to soil science and at least 10 years relevant experience in soil assessment and management. • Clause SW13 means a Rehabilitation Specialist with a minimum of five (5) years' experience in supervising and carrying out large scale rehabilitation activities. • Clause SW20 means an environmental scientist or other subject matter expert appropriately qualified in best practice water quality assessment and management.
BTEXN	Is an abbreviation for 'benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene and naphthalene'.
CEC	Is an abbreviation for 'cation exchange capacity'.
CEMP	Is an abbreviation for a 'Construction Environmental Management Plan'.
CHID	Is an abbreviation for a 'Cultural Heritage Implementation Document'.
CSMP	Is an abbreviation for a 'Construction Sustainability Management Plan'.
Conservation Significant Fauna	Means a species listed as threatened or migratory under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and threatened or near threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.
Conservation Significant Flora	Means a species or community listed as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and threatened or near threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.
Contract	Means the contract between Powerlink and the Contractor to which this Specification applies.
Contractor	Means a person required to perform WUC.
Environmental Aspect	The categorisation of environmental elements or issues.
Environmental Management Register (EMR)/Contaminated Land Register (CLR)	Public registers which contain information about contaminated land in Queensland. Land is listed on the Environmental Management Register (EMR) if notifiable activities have or are being carried out on the land. Land is moved from the EMR to the Contaminated land Register (CLR) where it is necessary to take action to remediate the land to prevent serious environmental harm and protect human health or other aspects of the environment.
Environmental Work Plan (EWP)	Is a spatial representation of environmental features and constraints.
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)	Is a plan showing how to prevent stormwater pollution throughout phases of soil disturbance until rehabilitation has occurred.

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Terms	Definition
Hazardous Area	Areas of Queensland that have been declared to protect susceptible crops from damage caused by certain volatile herbicides.
High Risk Materials	Material with a high potential to contain biosecurity matter, such as mulch, soil, seed, hay, and propagation material.
HSE	Is an abbreviation for 'Health, Safety and Environment'.
HSEMS	Is an abbreviation for 'Health, Safety and Environment Management System'.
IECA	Is an abbreviation for the 'International Erosion Control Association'.
Incompatible Vegetation	Vegetation that has the potential to grow inside safe electrical clearances.
Maintenance work	Activities necessary to ensure access to, and the safe and reliable function of Queensland Electricity Supply Industry (QESI) infrastructure - as defined in the QESI *Code of Practice – Maintenance of Electrical Corridors and Infrastructure in Queensland Parks and Forests*. Note: Does not include the construction of new infrastructure or a change in existing infrastructure that increases the nature or extent of its impacts on the site.
MID	Is an abbreviation for 'Ministerial Infrastructure Designation'.
MNES	Is an abbreviation for 'Matters of National Environmental Significance'
MSES	Is an abbreviation for 'Matters of State Environmental Significance'
NATA	Is an abbreviation for 'National Association of Testing Authorities'.
OCPs	Is an abbreviation for 'organochlorine pesticides'.
OPPs	Is an abbreviation for 'organophosphorus pesticides'.
PAHs	Is an abbreviation for 'polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons'.
PES	Is an abbreviation for 'Prescribed Engineering Service'
Potential Acid Sulfate Soils (PASS)	Are soils or sediments containing iron sulphides (commonly pyrite) which have the potential to produce sulfuric acid if they are drained or excavated.
pH	A numeric scale used to specify the acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is a group of harmful persistent organic pollutants that are toxic, persist in the environment and animals, bioaccumulate through the food chain and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment. Historically used as coolants and lubricants in electrical equipment.
PPE	An abbreviation for 'Personal Protective Equipment'.
Protected Area	Protected Area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*: The classes of protected areas to which this Act applies are— (a) national parks (scientific); and (b) national parks; and (c) national parks (Aboriginal land); and (d) national parks (Torres Strait Islander land); and (e) national parks (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal land); and (f) conservation parks; and (g) resources reserves; and (h) special wildlife reserves; and (i) nature refuges; and (j) coordinated conservation areas.
QESI	An abbreviation for the 'Queensland Electricity Supply Industry'.
RPEQ	An abbreviation for a 'Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland'

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Terms	Definition
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is a document that provides information on the properties of hazardous chemicals and how they affect health and safety in the workplace.
Site Management Plan	State how a site (listed on the EMR or CLR) will be managed in order to prevent environmental harm or public health risks.
Suitably Qualified Person	Suitably Qualified Person under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* is a professional that has the necessary qualifications and experience to assess contaminated land and ensure that risks to human health and the environment have been appropriately managed.
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)	Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) is an inorganic, colourless, odourless, non-flammable, extremely potent greenhouse gas which is an excellent electrical insulator.
TOC	Is an abbreviation for ‘total organic carbon’.
TRH	Is an abbreviation for ‘total recoverable hydrocarbons’.
WUC	Is an abbreviation for ‘Work Under Contract’ and means the work the Contractor is required to perform under the Contract.

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Environmental Aspects

Protected Matters

Powerlink's hierarchy of management principles in the planning for and development of a Project must be applied as follows:

1. **Avoid:** locating activities to avoid direct and indirect impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES).
2. **Minimise**: minimising direct and indirect impacts where they cannot be completely avoided.
3. **Mitigate and Manage**: implementing mitigation and management measures to reduce direct, indirect and cumulative impacts.
4. **Rehabilitate**: actively remediate and stabilise impacted areas.
5. **Offset (where required)**: provide suitable offsets for activities that result in significant residual impacts to MNES and MSES.

The following measures must be applied during Project planning to avoid and minimise impacts on conservation significant species and communities:

PM1 MNES habitat modelling must be used to develop constraints mapping to prioritise areas for disturbance footprint avoidance or minimisation. Siting of infrastructure (both permanent and temporary) must be carefully considered in the context of the MNES habitat mapping.

PM2 Vegetation clearing must be restricted to the minimal amount necessary for the construction and operation of a Project. Micro-siting of infrastructure such as tower footprints, access tracks, brake and winch sites, and assembly areas, as well as determining transmission line clearing limits, must be undertaken during the detailed design phase to further reduce impacts and to ensure areas of high ecological significance are avoided as a priority.

PM3 Areas of high terrain will facilitate the spanning of vegetated areas, particularly in habitats of low open woodlands and grasslands that feature very sparse canopy trees of very low height. In such areas, limit clearing, where possible, to that required for tower footprints and access tracks.

PM4 Watercourse crossings containing riparian vegetation corridors must be spanned where possible, and particularly where MNES ecological values have been identified by desktop mapping or surveys. For access tracks across ephemeral waterways, existing crossings or clearings must be used, where possible. Any clearing required within a riparian corridor must be minimised, with larger habitat trees preferentially retained.

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Native Fauna

Objective: *Minimise impacts on wildlife and breeding places from construction, operation, decommissioning and maintenance activities.*

Performance Criteria: *No unauthorised impacts on protected animals, their habitat or breeding places.*

Compliance with environmental legislation, permits and approval requirements.

General Requirements

Planning

NF1 Prior to any disturbance activity, impacts to protected native fauna must be assessed under the EPBC Act and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act). Any additional assessments required must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified person and any subsequently identified approvals and/or offset requirements must be obtained prior to the works commencing.

NF2 The EWP will nominate any Project-specific areas that have specific management requirements (e.g. no-go zones, critical habitat, habitat features to be retained).

NF3 Identify where water crossings may need to be constructed or upgraded and assess against the *Accepted Development Requirements for Operational Work that is Constructing or Raising Waterway Barrier Works* (ADR). Obtain any permits required for work that is not accepted development. Where it is accepted development, relevant notification process to be followed.

NF4 Identify areas of the asset that are potentially at risk of bird strike to determine where installation of diverters is required.

NF5 Identify towers where wildlife interactions have been identified or are likely (e.g. riparian zones) for consideration of fauna friendly anti-climbing barriers.

Execution

NF6 Impacts to protected native fauna must be completed in accordance with any relevant Works Approvals.

NF7 Tampering with an animal breeding place may only be carried out in accordance with a Damage Mitigation Permit or an approved Species Management Program.

NF8 Construct and/or upgrade water crossings in accordance with the ADR and/or permit conditions.

NF9 Prior to commencement of site activities where interaction with native fauna is expected (e.g. vegetation clearing), ensure appropriate measures are in place to recover and rehabilitate injured or orphaned native animals unavoidably impacted by clearing and construction activities. This includes the identification of local wildlife carers and wildlife associations in the CEMP, who may be able to provide wildlife services if required.

NF10 Temporary or permanent ‘no go zones’ are to be clearly signposted and delineated (using visible marking tape or the like) to ensure that there is no unauthorised clearing or damage of fauna habitat.

NF11 An appropriately qualified person (i.e. fauna spotter-catcher, who holds a valid Rehabilitation Permit (fauna spotter-catcher)) must be engaged to undertake pre-clearance habitat searches and be present during vegetation clearing activities and during any disturbance to habitat features (i.e. trees containing hollows, trees containing nests, hollow logs or during mulching of cleared vegetation if stockpiled longer than 24 hours), to minimise fauna harm.

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NF12 Habitat features such as felled trees and logs will be relocated where possible to adjacent areas, where they will not impact on the safe and secure operation of the asset.

NF13 An authorised carer (holding a valid Rehabilitation Permit (rehabilitate and release a protected animal)) must be engaged to care for and rehabilitate injured or orphaned native animals.

NF14 Domestic pets and animals are prohibited on site during works.

NF15 Restrict vehicles to approved and mapped access tracks and only those vehicles required for the safe, efficient and essential construction activities will be allowed in the work area.

NF16 Excavations must be secured (e.g. covered, provision of exclusion fencing) to prevent access from native fauna.

NF17 Report any unplanned interactions with native fauna or fauna habitat immediately to Powerlink.

NF18 Diverters on spans must be installed where identified as required. Spans on which diverters are installed must be recorded in SAP by Powerlink.

NF19 Fauna friendly anti-climbing barriers must be installed on towers where wildlife interactions have been identified or are likely. Fauna friendly anti-climbing barriers must be recorded in SAP by Powerlink.

Conservation Significant Fauna[1]

The following measures for conservation significant species must also be applied, where relevant to a Project:

Birds (ground-dwelling)

NF20 Ground must be flushed by a fauna spotter-catcher prior to clearing within suitable habitat for ground-dwelling species (e.g. squatter pigeon and black-breasted buttonquail).

NF21 Active nests must be identified and delineated during construction activities. Nests that cannot be avoided must be relocated by a fauna spotter-catcher prior to clearing.

Birds (wetland)

NF22 Prior to construction works commencing, the fauna spotter-catcher must confirm the presence of any conservation significant wetland birds that may be disturbed by the activity.

NF23 Water extraction must be conducted at an alternative location where practicable, within the Project area should a conservation significant wetland bird be identified utilising the habitat.

NF24 Water extraction activities must be strictly controlled and monitored in liaison with the landholder to ensure no waterbodies are reduced to unusually low levels. Per waterbody, a single access point must be utilised for water extraction to minimise areas of disturbance and allow potentially occurring individuals to avoid the same area during construction. Existing access points to dams must be used preferentially over the creation of new ones.

Ground-dwelling fauna

NF25 Open excavations must be checked for trapped fauna in the morning and at the end of the day.

[1] Note: This section is not intended to replace Project-specific approval conditions (e.g. EPBC approval conditions) and should be read and applied (as relevant), in conjunction with State and Commonwealth Project approvals.

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Arboreal fauna

NF26 Where they cannot be retained, hollow-bearing trees and stags must be soft felled to minimise the chances of injury or death and inspected by a fauna spotter-catcher to identify any potentially denning individuals (e.g. gliders, microbats, birds).

NF27 Vegetation clearing must be staged, with non-habitat trees felled first where practicable. This gives fauna a chance to disperse on their own at night as their habitat becomes less suitable.

NF28 The top strand of any new fencing used for the perimeter or within the Project area must be non-barbed wire, unless it is required to meet the Australian safety standards, electrical security requirements or necessary for insurance. Where barbed wire is used, fence visibility must be increased by affixing durable visibility tags, or tape, at every 30 cm interval along top of barbed wire fencing.

Koala

NF29 Where clearing is to occur in Koala habitat areas, thermal drone surveys must be conducted prior to commencing clearing activities each day.

NF30 Clearing must be carried out in a way that ensures any koalas present have time to move out of the clearing site without human intervention. Koalas will not be forcibly relocated at any time.

NF31 Clearing must be carried out in line with the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 which prescribes the role of fauna spotter-catchers and clearing methodologies.

Flying-fox species

NF32 Prior to construction works commencing, the fauna spotter-catcher must confirm the presence of any flying-foxes that may be disturbed by the activity.

NF33 If a flying-fox camp is found within or in close proximity to the Project disturbance footprint, advice must be sought on appropriate management measures through the site environmental representative.

NF34 The top strand of any new fencing used for the perimeter or within the Project area must be non-barbed wire, unless it is required to meet the Australian safety standards, electrical security requirements or necessary for insurance. Where barbed wire is used, fence visibility must be increased by affixing durable visibility tags, or tape, at every 30 cm interval along top of barbed wire fencing.

Aquatic fauna

NF35 Clearing must be minimised within 50 m of waterways, where practical.

NF36 Where clearing around waterways is unavoidable, clearing must be at the smallest extent possible. Fauna spotter-catchers must be present to assess banks for wildlife and will be present for any dewatering.

NF37 Erosion and sediment controls must be in place to prevent contaminants entering waterways**.**

NF38 Water extraction activities must be strictly controlled and monitored in liaison with the landholder to ensure no waterbodies are reduced to unusually low levels. Per waterbody, a single access point must be utilised for water extraction to minimise areas of disturbance and allow potentially occurring individuals to avoid the same area during construction. Existing access points to dams must be used preferentially over the creation of new ones.

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Vegetation Management

Objective: *Minimise disturbance of native vegetation, consistent with safe and reliable operation of the asset.*

Performance Criteria: *No unauthorised impacts on native vegetation.*

Compliance with environmental legislation, permits and approval requirements.

General Requirements

Planning

VM1 Proposed vegetation clearing activities must be assessed against all relevant Commonwealth, State and local government requirements. Any additional assessments required must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified person and any subsequently identified approvals and/or offset requirements must be obtained prior to undertaking vegetation clearing activities.

VM2 The extent of vegetation clearing areas must be nominated on the EWP and approval documentation and made available for the vegetation clearing activity.

Execution

VM3 Vegetation clearing activities must be undertaken in accordance with:

a. All relevant permits and approvals and/or exemptions, including 'Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Codes'; under the applicable Commonwealth, State or local legislative requirements.
b. Approved Powerlink specifications.

VM4 Any proposed vegetation clearing activities not in accordance with existing permits and approvals must be assessed against all relevant Commonwealth, State and local approvals. Assessments must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified person. Any additional required permits or approvals must be obtained prior to undertaking vegetation clearing activities. Where notifications are required prior to clearing occurring, notifications to be lodged with relevant state agency as per relevant accepted development code requirements.

VM5 The extent of vegetation clearing areas will be nominated on EWP and made available for the vegetation clearing activity.

VM6 The EWP must nominate any areas that have specific management requirements (e.g. no-go zones, vegetation to be retained) and made available for the vegetation clearing activity.

VM7 Prior to commencing initial vegetation clearing, the extent of clearing (work area) must be clearly delineated on site, both geospatially, as well as using high visibility barriers or taping to ensure that clearing will not occur in areas to be preserved. The delineated limits of clearing must be maintained for at least the duration of clearing and earthworks.

VM8 Vegetation clearing is to be conducted in a staged approach (i.e. vegetation assessment; fauna assessment and/or removal or relocation; vegetation removal; soil surface stabilisation; revegetation) so the minimum area of ground is exposed at any one time.

VM9 Vegetation clearing is to be undertaken in a staged and sequential manner, moving away from environments, such as roads, which may potentially cause injury to fleeing fauna.

VM10 Dispose of felled timber in consultation with the landowner and occupier (where not freehold). Vegetation residues must not impact on downstream water flow or quality or the easement land use. Vegetation is not to be placed against standing or retained trees, or where it may increase any fire hazard and impact on the Powerlink assets in the event of a fire.

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VM11 Burning of vegetation is strictly prohibited unless a permit is obtained from the local fire warden and/or local council, and Powerlink. Permits must be obtained and provided to Powerlink for review prior to any burning.

VM12 The felling of large trees that may cause damage to protective bank vegetation may be stem injected and left standing providing there are no additional safety risks.

VM13 Stockpiled material must be located at least 50 m clear of all drainage lines, watercourses or associated flood banks so as to prevent any obstruction to water flow and 10 m clear of standing timber, scrub or undergrowth.

Conservation Significant Flora[2]

The following measures for conservation significant species must also be applied, where relevant to a Project:

VM14 Low-growing conservation significant flora must be retained where possible. Where avoidance is not possible, removal of low-growing conservation significant flora must be restricted to incompatible vegetation.

VM15 Populations must be identified, and the extent mapped during pre-clearance surveys. The siting of infrastructure must avoid areas of known occurrence as a priority.

VM16 Clearing works must maintain a sufficient vegetation buffer around identified locations of threatened flora to maintain suitable micro-climatic conditions.

Threatened Ecological Communities[2]

The following measures for Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) must also be applied, where relevant to a Project:

VM17 TECs must be identified, and the extent mapped during pre-clearance surveys. The siting of infrastructure must avoid areas of known occurrence as a priority.

VM18 Siting of infrastructure will aim to minimise fragmentation of TECs as much as possible (i.e. clear edges rather than dissect patches) to maintain core patch and population viability.

VM19 Indirect impacts due to dust generation affecting flora must be managed using dust suppression measures implemented as required i.e. on high wind days during extended dry periods.

VM20 To maintain the condition of the TEC areas, biosecurity management strategies must be implemented to control the spread of weeds and pests, particularly vehicles traversing the Disturbance Footprint.

[2] Note: This section is not intended to replace Project-specific approval conditions (e.g. EPBC approval conditions) and should be read and applied (as relevant), in conjunction with State and Commonwealth Project approvals.

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Protected Areas

Objective: *No unauthorised disturbance within a Protected Area, World Heritage Area or State Forest.*

Performance Criteria: *Compliance with environmental legislation, permits and exemptions.*

No complaints from the Administering Authority in relation to works undertaken on behalf of Powerlink within Protected Areas.

General Requirements

PA1 Activities in a Protected Area, World Heritage Area or State Forest must be authorised to be carried out by the relevant government agency.

PA2 Maintenance work[3] within Protected Areas must be undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Maintenance of Electricity Corridors in Queensland's Parks and Forests* and site-specific EWPs.

PA3 Maintenance work within the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area must comply with the applicable Wet Tropics Permit.

PA4 Access to any Marine Park must be undertaken under an appropriate access authority and following notice to the Regulator.

[3] Maintenance work: activities necessary to ensure access to, and the safe and reliable function of Queensland Electricity Supply Industry (QESI) infrastructure - as defined in the *QESI Code of Practice – maintenance of electrical corridors and infrastructure in Queensland Parks and Forests*. Note: Does not include the construction of new infrastructure or a change in existing infrastructure that increases the nature or extent of its impacts on the site.

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Biosecurity

Objective: *Manage the risk of spreading or introducing biosecurity matters as a result of Powerlink's activities*.

Performance Criteria: *Meet the General Biosecurity Obligations under the Biosecurity Act 2014 in respect to managing biosecurity matters.*

General Requirements

Planning

BIO1 Consultation with landholders must occur prior to entering their property in order to engage in proactive and open discussions regarding biosecurity requirements. This consultation must include, but is not limited to:

a. Property specific Biosecurity Management Plans.
b. Any known biosecurity matters that should be considered prior to entry.
c. Concerns in relation to biosecurity matters (currently on property, activity being managed, currently in region but not on property).
d. Biosecurity control practices currently implemented on the property.

BIO2 Reasonable requirements that meet the principles of the General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) may be required to be implemented in addition to Powerlink's standard controls.

BIO3 Property access information and biosecurity management controls from landholder consultation must be recorded within PQ Connect and made available to relevant Powerlink staff and Contractors.

BIO4 Baseline biosecurity matter surveys must be completed at an appropriate time of year (e.g. spring or following significant rainfall) in order to capture representative and relevant biosecurity data (species and distribution). The survey areas must include relevant easement areas, immediate adjoining areas and associated access track routes.

BIO5 Data collected during landholder consultation and biosecurity matter surveys must be used to determine appropriate Project-specific biosecurity management requirements (in addition to the standard controls outlined below) required for construction activities and ongoing maintenance and operation of the asset.

Execution

Standard Controls

BIO6 Powerlink staff and Contractors must comply with all land access biosecurity requirements.

BIO7 Workers must receive a Project-specific induction that includes relevant information relating to biosecurity management requirements.

BIO8 A biosecurity inspection of vehicles (including personal vehicles if relevant), machinery and plant must be completed, and if required, clean down in the following situations:

a. All vehicles, machinery and plant upon first arrival to Project site and/or having left the Project site and returned from another work location.
b. Moving between and outside Queensland Biosecurity Zones.
c. Where vehicles, plant, equipment and machinery move between any nominated Project Biosecurity Zones.
d. Where personnel, vehicles, plant, equipment and machinery exit a known pathogen or disease risk area.
e. Where assessed as reasonable to manage biosecurity risks.

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BIO9 Where a biosecurity inspection or clean down is required, the worker must:

a. Inspect vehicle, plant, equipment and machinery for biosecurity matter (including soil that may contain biosecurity matter).
b. Where the vehicle, plant, equipment or machinery are identified to be free of biosecurity matter, a 'biosecurity matter free' declaration form must be completed.
c. Where the vehicle, plant, equipment or machinery contains biosecurity matter, it must be cleaned to remove biosecurity matter, reinspected, and a 'biosecurity matter free' declaration form must be completed.

BIO10 Vehicle, plant, equipment, machinery and personnel must be disinfected when exiting a known pathogen risk area. Actions must be recorded on a 'biosecurity matter free' declaration form.

BIO11 Where a logbook is nominated as a required control on the EWP, a vehicle movement log form must be completed from time of clean down to destination to demonstrate where the vehicle has travelled during this time.

BIO12 Clean downs must be undertaken in accordance with the Queensland Government's biosecurity clean down requirements. Clean downs must be undertaken prior to arrival to the Project or at designated locations. Where clean downs are required to be completed at one-off locations, the site must:

a. Be selected at the edge, or nearby to any areas where weeds or pathogens need to be contained.
b. Be selected in consultation with/agreement from the landholder.
c. Ensure runoff will not enter any watercourse or waterbody.
d. Avoid sensitive vegetation.
e. Be selected in mud free locations which gently drain away from the clean down location.

BIO13 Workers required to self-certify or certify other vehicles, plant, equipment and machinery must have the following qualification, AHCBIO201 Inspect and clean machinery for plant, animal and soil material (or an equivalent competency).

BIO14 Vehicle journey planning must be undertaken, as far as practicable, in order to visit biosecurity free areas first, before travelling to areas affected by biosecurity matters.

BIO15 Avoid or minimise travel through areas heavily affected by biosecurity matters wherever possible.

BIO16 Established roads and tracks will be utilised where practicable, with slashing and gravelling to be considered in areas of high volume traffic.

BIO17 Ground disturbance and removal of native or pastoral groundcover must be kept to a minimum.

BIO18 Biosecurity Declarations must be accompanied with all high risk materials (eg. sand, soil, mulch), from suppliers of these products. Quantities of soil/gravel obtained from a landholders borrow pit must have a self-certifying 'biosecurity matter free' declaration form (excluding movement of material within the same property).

BIO19 Transportation of loads of plant material or soil (that may contain biosecurity matter) must be covered during transport.

BIO20 A Biosecurity Instrument Permit must be obtained before moving materials (e.g. soils and related equipment) out of biosecurity zones or within different biosecurity zones.

BIO21 Powerlink and its Contractors must participate as required with any Queensland Government Biosecurity directives for managing emergency situations.

BIO22 Regular monitoring of the easement and access tracks must be undertaken to identify any new outbreaks.

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BIO23 Appropriate disposal of material potentially contaminated with biosecurity matter must be undertaken in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* requirements.

BIO24 A biosecurity matter survey must be completed along the easement and established access tracks post construction and following the first wet season.

BIO25 As a joint land manager on easements and access tracks, Powerlink may assist with the control of biosecurity matter where:

a. It has been categorically established that their introduction or spread has been caused by Powerlink's activities.
b. Property owners are undertaking integrated pest management control measures.
c. Consideration has been given to the success of control:
    - Size (smaller/isolated incursion have a higher chance of success)
    - Species and its capacity for dispersion
    - Biosecurity status of the surrounding area.
d. Consideration is given to surrounding landholders, and other regulatory bodies (local councils, Natural Resource Management groups).
e. Required by a regulatory body (e.g. Council eradication notice).

Clean Down Sites

BIO26 Clean down facilities are to be constructed in accordance with Powerlink drawings (A1-H-154843-001 to 004). Clean down sites must be clearly marked in the field, recorded geospatially, and scheduled for regular weed monitoring during the Project.

BIO27 Temporary or Permanent clean down facility selection and site location selection must consider:

a. Clean down sites to be located in the following preferential order (in consultation with relevant stakeholders):
    - Utilise existing commercial clean down facilities
    - On Powerlink owned land
    - On easement
    - On road reserve
    - On existing and agreed access (off easement on private property).
b. Clean down sites must not be located on a clean property, but rather on the way out of a property affected by a biosecurity matter.
c. Clean down sites must not be located in environmentally sensitive areas, unless agreed to by the nominated Regulator (e.g. Temporary clean down facility in a National Park).
d. Clean down sites must be located as close as possible to the infested area to prevent further spread.
e. Runoff from clean down sites must be managed to ensure that sediment, grease, oil and viable plant material does not pollute waterways.
f. Clean down equipment must be maintained in a serviceable and usable condition.
g. Clean down sites must be recorded for monitoring of biosecurity matters (for a minimum of two maintenance cycles from the last time the site was used).
h. Temporary clean down sites must be decommissioned at the end of the Project with geofabric, and contaminated materials disposal of at a licensed disposal facility and the site rehabilitated to meet 70% groundcover or equivalent to pre-disturbance groundcover (as stipulated in the Environmental Annexure).

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Herbicide Distribution

Objective: *Responsible distribution of herbicides and no adverse impacts on adjacent land activities or protected fauna, flora or waterways.*

Performance Criteria: *Chemicals stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with legislative requirements, Australian Standards and Safety Data Sheets (SDS).*

General Requirements

Planning

AC1 Prior to the distribution of herbicides, assess the receiving environment including the following:

a. Hazardous Areas.
b. Identification of and proximity to environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. Protected Areas, protected vegetation, waterways).
c. Land use (e.g. area is used for grazing and the landholder sells produce or livestock to market).
d. Landholder chemical use restrictions.

AC2 Only ground distribution of herbicide is permitted. No aerial distribution of herbicides is permitted.

AC3 Organisations and individual Contractors performing ground distribution or directing licensed commercial operators to use ground equipment must hold a Ground Distribution License.

AC4 Individuals who operate ground equipment for herbicide distribution must operate under a Commercial Operator's License (ACDC).

AC5 Workers completing chemical distribution activities in a Protected Area or the Wet Tropics must be trained and authorised to work in a Protected Area.

AC6 A Hazardous Area Distribution Permit is required to distribute restricted herbicides within a Hazardous Area unless an authorised technique is used.

AC7 Distribution of herbicides within a Fish Habitat Area must be undertaken in accordance with the *Fish Habitat Area Code of Practice – The lawful use of physical, pesticide and biological controls in a declared Fish Habitat Area*.

AC8 Any off-label use of a registered chemical must have an Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) off-label permit.

AC9 Any application of herbicides to be approved by Powerlink prior and where required in consultation with landholders.

Execution

AC10 Workers responsible for undertaking chemical distribution must complete checks to ensure equipment is in good condition and working correctly prior to use.

AC11 Careful consideration must be given to weather conditions before commencing ground distribution. As a minimum, wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity and predicted forecast must be checked by the worker responsible for the distribution activity to determine if weather is suitable for ground distribution of herbicides.

AC12 Weather conditions must be measured and recorded throughout the distribution activity.

AC13 Herbicides must not be decanted, mixed or stored within 50 m of a watercourse or waterbody.

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AC14 Only targeted methods (e.g. cut stump, stem injection, low pressure basal bark) may be used in proximity to water and near sensitive areas (broadcast foliar spraying is not permitted in these areas).

AC15 Records must be kept for each and every ground distribution of chemicals. The records must include the following:

a. The full name and contact details, including address and telephone number, of:
   - The person who used the product
   - The owner or occupier of the land on which the product was used
   - Anyone who was responsible for organising, overseeing or directly supervising the chemical use.

b. The qualifications of the user and anyone responsible for organising or directly supervising the chemical use.
c. Name and active constituent of the chemical used in the distribution.
d. Description of any diluent used in the distribution.
e. Exact location of the land being treated.
f. Date and time (start and finish) of the distribution activity.
g. Weather conditions (direct and velocity), and any changes during the distribution activity.
h. Quantity and concentration of the total volume of the agricultural chemical applied.
i. Total area covered by the distribution.
j. Type of crop treated.
k. Purpose for which the distribution was carried out.
l. Any details stipulated in product label instructions or permit conditions.

AC16 Any damage to stock or crops, or other environmental harm caused by herbicide spray drift or misuse must be reported immediately.

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Soil and Water

Objective: *No adverse impacts on waterbodies as a result of soil disturbing activities. Disturbed sites rehabilitated to a stable condition.*

Performance criteria: *Activities do not result in soil erosion beyond the site boundaries. Soil erosion within a Project site is rectified as soon as practicable after a rainfall event to prevent the release of sediment offsite and to protect infrastructure.*

Soil erosion and sediment controls are implemented and maintained in accordance with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines.

Compliance with contractual and legislative requirements for water quality management on site. Activities do not result in environmental harm or environmental nuisance to waterways within the site or adjacent waterways into which the site discharges.

General Requirements

Erosion and Sediment Control

SW1 Soil sampling and testing must be conducted to inform both erosion and sediment control (ESC) and rehabilitation requirements. Interpretation of results and recommendations for ESC management and rehabilitation requirements must be completed by an appropriately qualified person.

SW2 Soil disturbing work must be assessed to determine level of risk. Controls must be commensurate with the level of risk assigned. Erosion risk levels are defined as:

- **Low Risk**:
  - < 2500 m^2 disturbed surface area open at any one time OR < 10 t/ha/year soil loss predicted (using RUSLE); and
  - Controls installed and maintained in accordance with prescriptive standard (for example, Standard Drawings).
- **Medium Risk**: All projects not meeting the characteristics above or below.
- **High Risk**: Projects with two (2) or more of the following characteristics:
  - Project duration > 6 months;
  - Project working within or discharging to sensitive environment such as marine parks, wetlands or waterway;
  - Soils with very high erodibility rating (that is, dispersive soils);
  - Projects which have > 1 hectare of land exposed during months with monthly rainfall erosivity (R factor) is greater than 285; or
  - Topography factor (LS) is greater than 2 or modal slopes on the project are steeper than 15% (6.6 degrees).

SW3 Best practice ESC principals must be applied to prevent environmental harm. Erosion and sediment control for all Projects must be designed, installed, maintained and decommissioned in accordance with the IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines 2008 (or later version if applicable). Erosion and sediment control must be designed, installed, maintained and decommissioned in accordance with the following principles:

a. Erosion and sediment controls are integrated with construction planning.

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b. Effective and flexible erosion and sediment control plans are developed based on soil, weather, construction conditions and the receiving environment.
c. The extent and duration of soil exposure is minimised.
d. Water movement through the site is controlled – in particular, clean water is diverted around the site.
e. Soil erosion is minimised.
f. Disturbed areas are promptly stabilised.
g. Sediment retention on site is maximised.
h. Controls are maintained in proper working order at all times.
i. The site is monitored, and erosion and sediment control practices are adjusted to maintain the required performance standard.

SW4 Prior to soil disturbance activities, an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) must be developed and kept up to date. The ESCP must developed in accordance with the IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines 2008 (or later version if applicable).

SW5 Minimum personnel requirements for ESCP development and verification will apply based on the erosion risk level of a Project. Minimum personnel requirements commensurate to erosion risk level are defined as:

- **Low Risk**: ESCP to be prepared by a person who has undertaken environmental representative training and has at least 5 years' experience in relevant construction type (for example, linear construction).
- **Medium Risk**: ESCP to be prepared by an appropriately qualified person with experience in relevant construction type (for example general transmission projects). Drawings and design for any items that are a Prescribed Engineering Service (PES) must be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ).
- **High Risk**: ESCP to be prepared by an appropriately qualified person with experience in relevant construction type (for example major transmission projects). Drawings and design for any items that a PES must be certified by an RPEQ.

SW6 Implementation of the ESCP must include monitoring of the continued effectiveness of management measures and include revision of the ESCP where required.

SW7 Installation of erosion and sediment controls must be completed as soon as practicable and prior to initial earthworks operations (clearing and grubbing) for any stage of work.

SW8 Topsoil must be stripped to avoid mixing with subsoil and stockpiled for use in rehabilitation activities.

SW9 Ameliorants must be applied during stripping activities where determined by an appropriately qualified person.

SW10 All erosion and sediment controls, including sediment basins must be maintained in effective working order during the construction phase, to ensure dirty water is directed into sediment controls at all times.

SW11 Temporary erosion and sediment controls must be removed when permanent measures are in place and/or site stabilisation has occurred. Any areas used for erosion and sediment control must be rehabilitated.

SW12 For sites determined to have a high erosion risk, an independent and appropriately qualified person must assess compliance of the ESC measures.

Rehabilitation

SW13 A Rehabilitation Management Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person.

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SW14 A Rehabilitation Specialist with a minimum of five (5) years' experience in supervising and carrying out large scale rehabilitation activities must be engaged and present on site when revegetation activities are being carried out and be available to provide advice or attend site where required during establishment and monitoring periods.

SW15 Ground preparation works must be carried out prior to commencing any rehabilitation treatments and in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan.

SW16 Rehabilitation treatments must be undertaken in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan and soil testing recommendations for the site.

SW17 In accordance with the IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines, a minimum 60% ground cover must be achieved on all completed earthworks exposed to accelerated soil erosion within 30 days. ESC measures must remain in place until site stabilisation criteria is achieved.

SW18 Rehabilitation must be monitored until site stabilisation criteria is achieved.

Water

SW19 Site activities must not cause environmental harm or environmental nuisance to waterways within the site or adjacent waterways into which the site discharges.

SW20 A Water Quality Monitoring Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented to minimise the risk of sedimentation and/or contaminants from site entering waterways.

SW21 Prior to dewatering activities, investigations must be undertaken to identify nearest sensitive receptors, water quality objectives of any receiving waters and site conditions, to ensure the suitability of dewatering and a Dewatering Management Plan developed.

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Acid Sulfate Soils

Objective: *No release of contaminants from the oxidisation of acid sulfate soils (ASS) outside the work area or into any sensitive receiving environments.*

Performance Criteria: *Disturbance of ASS is avoided, or if intercepted, is managed in accordance with the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soils Technical Manual to avoid adverse impacts to environmental values.*

General Requirements

ASS1 Prior to any soil excavation work in high risk areas (e.g. below 5m AHD) investigations must be undertaken in accordance with the *Queensland Acid Sulfate Soils Technical Manual* to determine the presence of ASS or potential acid sulfate soils (PASS) for any new Project developments, if not yet identified in the Environmental Annexure.

ASS2 Where ASS/PASS has been identified, an ASS Management Plan must be developed in accordance with the *Queensland Acid Sulfate Soils Technical Manual*. The ASS Management Plan must contain as a minimum the following:

a. Location.
b. Treatment method.
c. Amelioration application rates (e.g. lime at 25 kg per cubic metre).
d. Method for containment of affected soils and any runoff.
e. Rehabilitation plan.
f. PPE required.

ASS3 Where ASS/PASS is present, all soil disturbance work to occur in accordance with the ASS Management Plan.

ASS4 All staff and Contractors undertaking soil disturbing work in high risk areas must complete training/awareness on the identification and management of ASS.

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Contaminated Land

Objective: *Manage existing land contamination. No unauthorised transport or disposal of contaminated soil.*

Performance Criteria: *Works are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and subordinate legislation to manage the risks to human health and the environment.*

Activities involving the disturbance of contaminated land do not cause contamination of previously uncontaminated sites or adjoining land.

The storage, handing, transport and disposal of hazardous materials does not cause contamination of land or waters.

General Requirements

CL1 Prior to acquisition of land parcels (including parcels where easements are proposed for acquisition) or completion of an environmental impact assessment, a search of the Environmental Management Register (EMR) and Contaminated Land Register (CLR) must be undertaken.

CL2 If sites are listed on the EMR or CLR and have an attached documented Site Management Plan issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, compliance with the conditions of the Site Management Plan is required.

CL3 For all soil disturbing work (resulting in any disposal of soil off site or relocation on site), within an existing Powerlink substation containing oil filled equipment, soil sampling and analysis must be completed if the substation is listed on the EMR or CLR or is > 20 years old. Soil testing must be undertaken in accordance with CL5, CL6, CL7 and CL8.

CL4 Where an assessment by a suitably qualified person has determined that the notifiable activity (associated with a listing on the EMR) is likely to have taken place in proximity to soil disturbing work, soil testing must be completed in accordance with CL5, CL6, CL7 and CL8.

CL5 Soil sampling and analysis must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person and in accordance with the *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999* and *AS4482.1-2005 Guide to the investigation and sampling of sites with Potentially Contaminated Soil – Part 1: Non-volatile and semi-volatile compounds*.

CL6 In situ soil samples are to be collected prior to excavation from the nominated excavation works area, at a frequency of either 1:10 metres for trenches or 1:100 m^2 for non-trench areas. Where in situ soil sampling is not possible, soil stockpile sampling is to be undertaken at a rate of 1:25 m^3 up to 500 m^3, and 1:50 m^3 for soil quantities greater than 500 m^3.

CL7 All soil samples (and materials where applicable (e.g. concrete waste)) must be analysed for the following:

a. pH.
b. Heavy metals (Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Zinc and Mercury) – total and TCLP.
c. Total recoverable hydrocarbons (TRH).
d. Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes and Naphthalene (BTEXN).
e. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
f. Asbestos presence.

If the substation is > 25 years old, samples must also be analysed for:

a. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
b. Organochlorine pesticides (OCPs).

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c. Organophosphorus pesticides (OPPs).

At least one soil sample must also be analysed for cation exchange capacity (CEC); clay content (% clay); and total organic carbon content (TOC). This sample should be at least 500g to enable clay content analysis to be completed.

Analysis for additional potential contaminants may be required based on the EMR/CLR listing specific details.

CL8 Soil samples must be analysed by a laboratory with National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the analysis of the contaminants sampled for.

CL9 Soil analysis results must be assessed by a suitably qualified person prior to removal or relocation of excavated soil material.

CL10 If evidence of contaminated soil or a contamination source is identified during work (such as oil staining, buried asbestos sheeting, surrounding previous land use or previous land use of herbicides or pesticides), soil sampling must be undertaken in accordance with CL5, CL6, CL7, CL8 and CL9.

CL11 If soil analysis identifies a contaminant above the soil assessment criteria (SAC) for the relevant land use criteria, and the contaminant is causing or is likely to causing serious or material environmental harm, the Regulator must be notified.

CL12 A soil disposal permit is required where soil is required to be removed from a parcel of land on the EMR/CLR where testing identifies that contaminants are present that exceed the sensitive land-use criteria (i.e. Health Investigation Level (HIL-A) and Health Screening Level (HSL-A/B)).

CL13 Where contaminated soil is required to be disposed under the WUC, management measures associated with its disposal must be covered in the Waste Management Plan.

CL14 All plant and equipment must be operated and maintained to eliminate or minimise the risk of the escape of contaminants to the environment.

CL15 All waste products and hazardous substances with the potential to cause contamination must be appropriately stored and managed to prevent an accidental release of contaminants to the environment.

CL16 Spill response material and equipment must be available in proximity to potential contamination sources with sufficient capacity to contain and control.

CL17 In the event of a release of contaminants to ground, spill response measures must be immediately deployed (where safe to do so) to contain and clean up the spill.

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Hazardous Materials

Objective: *No contamination of land or water as a result of a spill or release of hazardous material.*

Performance Criteria: *Hazardous materials are stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with legislative requirements, Australian Standards and SDS.*

General Requirements

HM1 Hazardous materials must be stored and handled in accordance with the applicable Australian Standards.

HM2 Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be available for each chemical present on site. SDS must be available in a central location that is easily accessible by all site personnel.

HM3 An Emergency Response Plan must be developed for the Project. The plan must include procedures to ensure the correct storage, handling and transport of hazardous materials, and mandatory response to accidental spills and contamination incidences.

HM4 All staff and Contractors will be required to have training in the emergency management of spills. Evidence of this training must be recorded and maintained. Refresher training must be undertaken at least every 3 years.

HM5 Materials and equipment (spill kit) required to respond to a hazardous spill must be available at all times when hazardous materials are being stored, used, transported, loaded or unloaded.

HM6 Temporary drive-in bunding may be used on site (when self-bunded or double skinned tanks are not available) when large volumes of oil are being decanted or handled outside of a permanent bunded area. A suitably sized spill kit must be available for any spills associated with hose or pipe fittings.

HM7 Spill kits must be kept at the work area and monitored for restocking regularly.

HM8 All vehicle, plant, equipment and machinery carrying additional fuel/oil/diesel over 20 L must be equipped with a spill kit at all times.

HM9 All spills must be managed as follows:

1. Full protective clothing and equipment must be worn when managing a spill.
2. Assess spill (extent and potential to migrate offsite, fire hazard potential, type and volume).
3. Isolate the spill (prevent further spillage, block drains, prevent access to the area).
4. Notification of the spill.
5. Clean up and remediation.
6. Restock spill kit.

HM10 All wastes from the clean-up process must be disposed of safely and in accordance with legislative requirements.

HM11 No surfactants to be used/or disposed of in any site bunding, separators or pipe work associated with the oil containment system.

HM12 Any discharge of contaminants from oil separator outlets is to be reported to the Powerlink Environmental Representative.

HM13 No storage of superfluous material within a bund wall enclosure.

HM14 The refuelling of vehicles and machinery within 50 m of a watercourse, drainage line or open drain is prohibited. When possible, all refuelling must be off-site at an approved refuelling station.

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HM15 Testing for the presence of asbestos, lead, chromium or PCB's on assets that may reasonably be expected to contain these hazardous substances, must be undertaken prior to disturbing.

HM16 PCBs may be present in oil filled electrical equipment on Powerlink sites. Where oil filled electrical equipment (e.g. transformers, CTs) is scheduled for repair, maintenance or disposal, the PCB concentration must be determined.

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Sustainability and Resource Use

Objective: *Carry out activities in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner so as to protect the environment (minimise the impact) and meet the general environmental duty. Activities are designed, planned and implemented to minimise the generation of waste materials.*

Performance Criteria: *Activities are conducted in accordance with the Construction Sustainability Management Plan (or where applicable the Construction Environmental Management Plan) and associated Waste Management Plan.*

Waste is handled and disposed of in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements.

General Requirements

SRU1 For Projects with a capital value >$100M, a Construction Sustainability Management Plan (CSMP) must be developed prior to WUC commencing. For Projects with a capital value <$100M, sustainability and resource use requirements must be included within the Project CEMP. The CSMP (or Project CEMP where applicable) must be appropriate to the associated activity, nature and scale of the works.

SRU2 NGERs reporting in accordance with the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* and subordinate legislation.

SRU3 Energy and Emissions Reduction:

a. Actively promote and ensure responsible energy use and energy efficient work practices.
b. Identify and implement opportunities for energy efficiencies in construction planning and delivery (e.g. component sourcing and transportation, spoil and materials handling).
c. Ensuring engines are correctly repaired and regularly serviced to ensure efficiency and to prevent/minimise spills and leaks.
d. Restricting unnecessary idling time of vehicles, plant, and equipment.
e. Turn off vehicles and equipment when not in use.
f. Improving engines' emission performance by fitting anti-pollution control devices where practicable.
g. Ensuring fuel conforms with relevant quality standards.
h. Avoiding onsite use of diesel or petrol powered generators by substituting for/or combination of mains, renewables, or battery powered options.

SRU4 Resource Efficiency and Waste Management:

A Waste Management Plan must be developed as part of the CSMP (or within the Project CEMP where applicable). The Waste Management Plan must specify the following:

a. Preference of waste management in the following order – avoid or reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat and dispose.
b. How each waste stream is to be stored, transported and disposed of specific to the WUC.
c. Estimated quantities of waste from each waste stream.
d. Details of waste transport companies to be utilised and copies of any relevant licences.
e. Details of waste disposal facilities to be utilised and copies of any relevant licences and waste acceptance criteria.
f. Include key actions and strategies to be implemented during construction to divert waste from landfill (where reasonable and practicable (e.g. clean concrete, recyclable packaging, bottle and can recycling).
g. Monitoring of waste management and frequency.

SRU5 General requirements for waste management include:

a. Waste reduction:

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- In accordance with the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*, single-use plastic products are banned.
- Where practical, Project components should be supplied to the sites with minimal excess packaging. This practice reduces on–site waste generation.
- In accordance with the waste management hierarchy, waste materials will be segregated during handling and storage on–site.
- Uncontaminated excess spoil may be reused as fill around site or to construct ancillary infrastructure (e.g. access tracks, where material is suitable) or reinstatement of eroded areas. Surplus clean fill material will be removed from site and appropriately disposed, if unable to be reused.

b. Discharge to the environment:

- Waste awaiting collection is to be left in a tidy and secure manner such that it does not impact on stock, landholders, or adjacent landholder activities, minimise attracting pest animals, or have the potential to be windblown.
- Discarding of cigarette butts and other litter to ground or waterbodies is prohibited.
- Putrescible waste will be sorted in closed waste containers, so it is secured from pest animals and to prevent the attraction and breeding of pest and disease vectors such as flies and rodents.

c. Regulated waste:

- All regulated waste must be managed in accordance with legislative requirements.
- Concrete waste below oil-filled equipment must be:
  - visually inspected for any evidence of hydrocarbon staining. Evidence of inspection (photos) must be recorded
  - if there is no evidence of hydrocarbon staining, concrete is to be disposed of through the general construction waste stream
  - if the concrete contains evidence of hydrocarbon staining, the affected areas must be tested for contaminants listed in CL7 prior to disposal from site. Test results are to be reviewed by a suitably qualified person prior to removal from site.
  - if testing is positive for contaminants listed in Schedule 9 Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019, the concrete is to be disposed of as regulated waste.
- Records of regulated waste disposal must be maintained. All waste records must be made available upon request (e.g. waste transport licence, Waste Tracking Certificates).

SRU6 Water Conservation:

a. Actively promote and ensure the responsible use of water and water efficient work practices.
b. Use of potable water for construction activities should be minimised where possible and appropriate.
c. Identify and implement measures to maximise the use of recycled water or capture, store and use stormwater or seepage groundwater for construction activities where possible and appropriate. Water must be fit for purpose (including from a health and safety perspective), and the use must not cause environmental harm.

SRU7 Sustainable Procurement:

a. Comply with Powerlink's Supplier Code of Conduct, which outlines the ethical, environmental and social expectations. The Contractor must outline its approach to ethical and sustainable procurement in the CSMP (or CEMP where applicable).

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b. Embed environmental and sustainability objectives and targets throughout all relevant subcontracts and tender schedules.
c. Prioritise the use of renewable, reusable, or sustainably sourced materials for the Project.

SRU8 Sourcing of construction material (non-commercial sources):

a. Any excavation or placing fill in a waterway must be carried out in accordance with the *Riverine Protection Permit Exemption Requirements (WSS/2013/726)* or as otherwise authorised under relevant legislation.
b. Water must only be sourced by a registered or approved source. Records must be kept for sourced water. Any taking of water for the purpose of constructing or maintaining infrastructure must be carried out in accordance with the *Exemption requirements for constructing authorities for the take of water without a water entitlement (OSW/2020/5467)* or as otherwise authorised under a water entitlement.
c. The taking of a State-owned resource (e.g. quarry material, forest product etc.) must be undertaken in accordance with the relevant permit/approval.

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Air Quality

Objective: *Manage dust, odour, emissions to minimise environmental harm or nuisance under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

Performance Criteria: *Seek to minimise complaints from dust generation, odour and emissions by ensuring that controls are implemented.*

Compliance with the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 and Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019.

General Requirements

AQ1 Vehicle travelling speed must be restricted (<40 km/hr unless specified) on unsealed and off-road access tracks. Vehicle speeds must be further reduced on unsealed access tracks during dry, windy weather, and within the vicinity of residential properties and sensitive receptors, to a speed whereby visible dust emanating from soil type interaction is minimised.

AQ2 All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate exhaust systems and devices. Such devices must be maintained in good working order, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the *Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts, Australian Design Rules for Vehicle Emissions*.

AQ3 Turn off vehicles and equipment when not in use.

AQ4 Apply dust suppressants or watering to work areas, stockpiles and access tracks as required to prevent dust nuisance.

AQ5 Restrict vehicles to approved and mapped access tracks and only those vehicles required for the safe, efficient and essential construction activities will be allowed in the work area.

AQ6 Cover all loose loads for transport to and from the work site.

AQ7 Schedule dust generating activities in proximity to dust sensitive locations (e.g. residences or schools etc.), when possible, to minimise dust nuisance at the sensitive receptors. Consideration must be given to local site conditions, including soil type, rainfall, wind speed and direction, proximity to receptors and duration of the activity.

AQ8 In dust sensitive locations consider constructing access tracks from materials which are more stable and less likely to turn to bull dust.

AQ9 Orientate material stockpiles in a direction that reduces exposed surfaces to prevailing winds.

AQ10 Ensure chipping/mulching equipment has dust collection devices attached where possible.

AQ11 Carry out regular monitoring and visual surveillance of vehicles, plant and equipment working or moving within proximity to residences or other dust sensitive locations. The surveillance is to determine when actions are required to reduce potential dust nuisance.

AQ12 Limit dust inducing activities on days with high levels of bushfire smoke in the air and if wind is blowing towards receptors.

AQ13 Avoid or minimise queuing in roadways approaching the worksites or adjacent to other sensitive activities. Minimise queuing of construction vehicles and idling for excessive periods (e.g. more than five (5) minutes).

AQ14 Sulphur hexafluoride gas (SF_6) must be handled to minimise the potential for loss to atmosphere. SF_6 must not be intentionally vented to atmosphere. Report any losses of SF_6 gas to Powerlink's PQ Switch incident management system and against the SAP measuring point.

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AQ15 Personnel handling SF6 must have appropriate experience and training in correct handling and loss prevention.

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Noise and Vibration

Objective: *Manage noise and vibration to minimise environmental harm or nuisance under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

Performance Criteria: *Seek to minimise complaints from noise and vibration emissions by ensuring that controls are implemented.*

Compliance with the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 and Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.

General Requirements

Planning

NV1 Where applicable, identification of sensitive receptors, noise a vibration modelling and the development of appropriate management measures must be undertaken during project planning.

Execution

NV2 Limit work hours to between 6.30 am to 6.30 pm Monday to Saturday (excluding public holidays) for construction work. Work must not occur outside these hours unless:

a. Permitted through a Ministerial Infrastructure Designation (MID) process or by a Development Approval or Local Law Approval.
b. Is in an emergency, due to limited line outages, maintenance activity, or other exceptional circumstances.
c. To accommodate a rostered delivery arrangement for major infrastructure projects.
d. To facilitate deliveries to site.
e. To facilitate commissioning of equipment.

NV3 In accordance with section 440S of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, noise limits must apply to the use of regulated devices (only between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm Monday to Saturday – excluding public holidays) unless permitted through a Ministerial Infrastructure Designation (MID) process or by a Development Approval, or it is in an emergency, due to limited line outages, maintenance activity, or other exceptional circumstances. Under the Act, regulated devices mean compressors; ducted vacuuming systems; generators; grass cutters; impacting tools; leaf blowers; mulchers; oxyacetylene burners; electrical, mechanical or pneumatic power tools (e.g. chainsaws, drills, electric sanders and grinders, electric welders, nail guns).

NV4 Appropriate plant and equipment to be selected for each task to minimise the noise contributions.

NV5 Ensure machinery is fitted with appropriate noise attenuation devices and is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

NV6 Shut down any equipment generating loud, extraneous (unusual) noise until the source of the noise can be identified and rectified.

NV7 Schedule loud noise activities to occur at times to minimise noise nuisance to surrounding sensitive receptors. Physical noise barriers such as earth mounds, mobile screens, or noise attenuation devices should be used, where necessary.

NV8 Deliver and/or remove materials and equipment to and from the site within the approved hours for construction. All transport vehicles must be in good working order and must avoid using exhaust brakes in built up areas adjacent to the work site.

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NV9 Ensure transport routes to and from the site are located, where possible, to limit the impact of traffic noise on potentially sensitive areas.

NV10 Plant to be turned off when not in use.

NV11 Plant must be regularly maintained and repaired or replaced if it becomes noisier.

NV12 Project inductions must include information on the potential adverse impact of reversing alarms and exhaust brakes and the need to minimise their use.

NV13 Wherever feasible, turning circles are to be created at the end points of vehicle work legs, which should allow trucks to turn and avoid the need for reversing.

NV14 Non-tonal reversing alarms to be used where practicable.

Visual Amenity

Objective: *Minimise the visual impact of the asset and associated activities adjacent to or within sensitive locations.*

Performance Criteria: *Impacts of Project activities, on existing visual amenity are minimised through appropriate design and siting, and minimisation of vegetation clearing near sensitive locations.*

Avoid or minimise nuisance from construction lighting on sensitive receivers.

Sites to be rehabilitated progressively, and as soon as practicable, following completion of works.

General Requirements

Planning

VA1 Position structures to minimise vegetation clearing near sensitive locations and retain existing vegetation along road reserves where safe to do so.

Execution

VA2 Worksites must be maintained in a neat and tidy manner.

VA3 Where night works are required, light used must be configured (i.e. guards and angle of lighting) to minimise light spill into adjacent habitats.

VA4 Minimise Powerlink asset light spill over to neighbouring sensitive receptors (without compromising asset security requirements e.g. security lighting).

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Bushfire

Objective: *Eliminate or mitigate potential bushfire hazards on site.*

Performance Criteria: *No avoidable contribution to a bushfire as a result of Project activities.*

General Requirements

BF1 Where bushfire has been identified as a risk for the Project, a Bushfire Management Plan must be developed as part of the Emergency Preparation and Response Plan.

BF2 Fire hazard warnings associated with weather patterns and fire risk are issued by the Bureau of Meteorology and the Queensland Rural Fire Service. Daily checking of fire hazard warnings must be undertaken and work crews made aware of the fire warnings (e.g. through pre-starts).

BF3 Procedures guiding the response to emergency and fire situations, and requests from emergency management authorities, must be documented and communicated where applicable to Project location.

BF4 Firefighting equipment must be kept on site when hot works are being undertaken. Personnel must be trained in the use of the equipment.

BF5 All mobile plant must have a tested and tagged fire extinguisher available where practicable.

BF6 Burning of vegetation is strictly prohibited, unless a permit is obtained from the local fire warden and/or local council, and Powerlink prior to any burning. Permits must be obtained and provided to Powerlink for review prior to any burning.

BF7 Designated smoking areas are to be identified, and cigarette butt bins provided for safe disposal.

BF8 Utilise or establish parking areas for machinery/vehicles away from fuel sources where practical.

BF9 All work must be consistent with the mitigation measures documented in Powerlink's internal procedures for fire/bushfire prevention.

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Transport and Traffic

Objective: *To operate vehicles in a proper and efficient manner to minimise impacts on the community (including local residents and other road users), associated with construction and maintenance activities (i.e. both on-site and vehicles transporting materials to and from the site).*

Performance Criteria: *Seek to minimise transport / traffic related complaints as a result of activities.*

General Requirements

TT1 Prior to construction a Traffic Management Plan must be prepared and approved by the road manager to minimise potential impacts.

TT2 If a road or lane closure is required, an approval for the closure must be obtained from the Queensland Police Service or Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) and advance notification provided of potential road closures or traffic delays to emergency services and the local community. Any temporary road closures must involve on-site traffic management, so that in the event of emergency service vehicles needing to pass through the areas where stringing is occurring, passage will be provided.

TT3 Apply for appropriate approvals and permits under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* from the TMR for any permanent or temporary access to State-controlled roads, including associated roadworks for access, the transport of over dimensioned equipment and materials on State-controlled roads and for ancillary works and encroachments.

TT4 Consideration during Project planning, to undertake selected construction works likely to cause significant traffic disruption and delay at times of low traffic volumes or at night to minimise localised congestion and potential safety implications.

TT5 Dedicate traffic management personnel for traffic management and safety purposes, particularly when construction works are being conducted close to roads or where lane closures are required.

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PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

SDA approval: AP2026/003

8.0 Mitigation and Management

8.1 Powerlink's Standard Controls

Dated 30 April 2025

The construction noise levels are predicted to be above the nominated noise management levels, therefore reasonable and feasible noise management and mitigation strategies should be considered during the construction phase of the project. **Table 8.1** presents Powerlink's standard controls for managing noise and vibration emissions during the construction, maintenance and operation of the transmission line corridor.

Table 8.1 Powerlink's Standard Controls for Managing Noise and Vibration Emissions

ID	Control
NV1	Limit work hours to between 6.30 am to 6.30 pm Monday to Saturday (excluding public holidays) for construction work. Work is not to occur outside these hours unless permitted by a Development Approval, or it is in an emergency, due to limited line outages, maintenance activity, or other exceptional circumstances.
NV2	Appropriate plant and equipment to be selected for each task to minimise the noise contributions.
NV3	Ensure machinery is fitted with appropriate noise attenuation devices and is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
NV4	Shut down any LPG/petrol/diesel powered equipment generating loud, extraneous (unusual) noise until the source of the noise can be identified and rectified.
NV5	Schedule loud noise activities to occur at times to minimise noise nuisance to surrounding sensitive receptors. Physical noise barriers such as earth mounds, mobile screens, or noise attenuation devices should be used, where necessary.
NV6	Deliver and/or remove materials and equipment to and from the site within the approved hours for construction. All transport vehicles will be in good working order and will avoid using exhaust brakes in built up areas adjacent to the work site.
NV7	Ensure transport routes to and from the site are located, where possible, to limit the impact of traffic noise on potentially sensitive areas.
NV8	Plant to be turned off when not in use.
NV9	Plant is to be regularly maintained, and repaired or replaced if it becomes noisier.
NV10	Project inductions will include information on the potential adverse impact of reversing alarms and exhaust brakes and the need to minimise their use.
NV11	Wherever feasible, turning circles are to be created at the end points of vehicle work legs, which should allow trucks to turn and avoid the need for reversing.
NV12	Non-tonal reversing alarms to be used where practicable.

8.2 Construction Vibration Mitigation

The actual construction equipment to be used on site would be confirmed by the construction contractor during the detailed design phase. In the event that any vibration-generating equipment would be used within the recommended safe working distances nominated in **Table 6.3** and **Table 6.4**, a Construction Vibration Assessment would be prepared, this might include the following items:

- A structural engineering assessment that would nominate suitable vibration criteria for the structure.
- A dilapidation survey before and after the works.
- Continuous vibration monitoring for the duration of the vibration-generating construction works when undertaken within the safe working distances. The vibration logger should be equipped with the facility to remotely alert the site to reduce or cease construction activities if vibration levels are approaching the criterion threshold.
- A Construction Vibration Assessment would also be prepared for the use of any vibration-generating equipment in the vicinity of any existing infrastructure (i.e. structures, pipelines telecommunications) or public utilities plant to evaluate the safe working distances.

8.3 Summary of Construction Mitigation Measures and Strategies

Noise and vibration mitigation measures to be implemented during construction of the Project may include:

- A Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) will be prepared and implemented as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The NVMP will generally identify:
    - all potential significant noise and vibration generating activities associated with the project
    - feasible and reasonable mitigation measures to be implemented
    - a monitoring program to assess performance against relevant noise and vibration criteria
    - arrangements for consultation with affected neighbours and sensitive receptors, including notification and complaint handling procedures
    - contingency measures to be implemented in the event of non-compliance with noise and vibration criteria.
- Sensitive receptors likely to be affected will be notified at least 7 days prior to commencement of any works associated with the activity that may have an adverse noise or vibration impact. The notification will provide details of:
    - the Project
    - the construction period and construction hours
    - contact information for project management staff
    - complaint and incident reporting
    - how to obtain further information.

- All employees, contractors and subcontractors are to receive an environmental induction. The induction must include at a minimum:
    - all applicable mitigation measures
    - hours of works
    - any limitations on high noise-generating activities
    - location of nearest sensitive receptors
    - designated parking areas
    - relevant approval conditions
    - incident procedures.
- Employees, contractors and subcontractors are to keep noise to a minimum, including limiting the use of loud stereos/radios and shouting on site.
- If required a noise verification program should be carried out during the construction program in accordance with the NVMP for the Project.
- The noise levels of plant and equipment must have operating Sound Power or Sound Pressure Levels consistent with those nominated in **Table 6.1**.
- The CEMP and NVMP should be regularly updated to account for any changes in noise and vibration management of the Project.
- Where feasible and reasonable:
    - Construction should be carried out during the standard daytime working hours. Work generating high noise and/or vibration should be scheduled during less sensitive time periods.
    - Plant used intermittently to be throttled down or shut down when not in use.
    - Stationary noise sources should be enclosed or shielded.
    - Use non-tonal reversing beepers on all construction vehicles and mobile plant used regularly on site and for any out of hours work.
    - Where practical, loading and unloading of materials/deliveries is to occur as far as possible from sensitive receptors.
    - Where practical, no dropping of materials from height or throwing of metal items. Workers shall be instructed not to slam car doors.
- Any additional vibration generating plant not listed in **Table 6.3** and **Table 6.4** should be assessed safe working distances identified and updated.
- In the event that any vibration-generating equipment would be used within the recommended safe working distances nominated in **Table 6.3** and **Table 6.4**, a Construction Vibration Assessment would be prepared, this might include the following items:
    - A structural engineering assessment that would nominate suitable vibration criteria for the structure.
    - A dilapidation survey before and after the works.

- Continuous vibration monitoring for the duration of the vibration-generating construction works when undertaken within the safe working distances. The vibration logger should be equipped with the facility to remotely alert the site to reduce or cease construction activities if vibration levels are approaching the criterion threshold

- A Construction Vibration Assessment would also be prepared for the use of any vibration-generating equipment in the vicinity of any existing infrastructure (i.e. structures, pipelines telecommunications) or public utilities plant to evaluate the safe working distances.



Proposed_Design_&_Infrastructure

Proposed Design Group Layer

C2C_Proposed_Structure_19Dec2025

C2C_Proposed_Feeder_19Dec2025

Environment

Environment Group Layer

BOUNDARY_Umwelt_DisturbanceFootprintClearingType

Existing Clearance

Fully Cleared

Selectively Cleared

Property

Property Group Layer

Gladstone_State_Development_Area_Boundary

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

Queensland Government

SDA approval: AP2026/003

Calvale to Calliope River Transmission Line Reinforcement Project
Gladstone SDA – Vegetation Clearing – Western Section 1

19 March 2026



Proposed_Design_&_Infrastructure

Proposed Design Group Layer

C2C_Proposed_Structure_19Dec2025

C2C_Proposed_Feeder_19Dec2025

Environment

Environment Group Layer

BOUNDARY_Umwelt_DisturbanceFootprintClearingType

- Existing Clearance
- Fully Cleared
- Selectively Cleared

Property

Property Group Layer

Gladstone_State_Development_Area_Boundary

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

Queensland Government

SDA approval: AP2026/003

Calvale to Calliope River Transmission Line Reinforcement Project
Gladstone SDA – Vegetation Clearing – Western Section 2

19 March 2026



Proposed_Design_&_Infrastructure

Proposed Design Group Layer

C2C_Proposed_Structure_19Dec2025

C2C_Proposed_Feeder_19Dec2025

Environment

Environment Group Layer

BOUNDARY_Umwelt_DisturbanceFootprintClearingType

Existing Clearance

Fully Cleared

Selectively Cleared

Property

Property Group Layer

Gladstone_State_Development_Area_Boundary

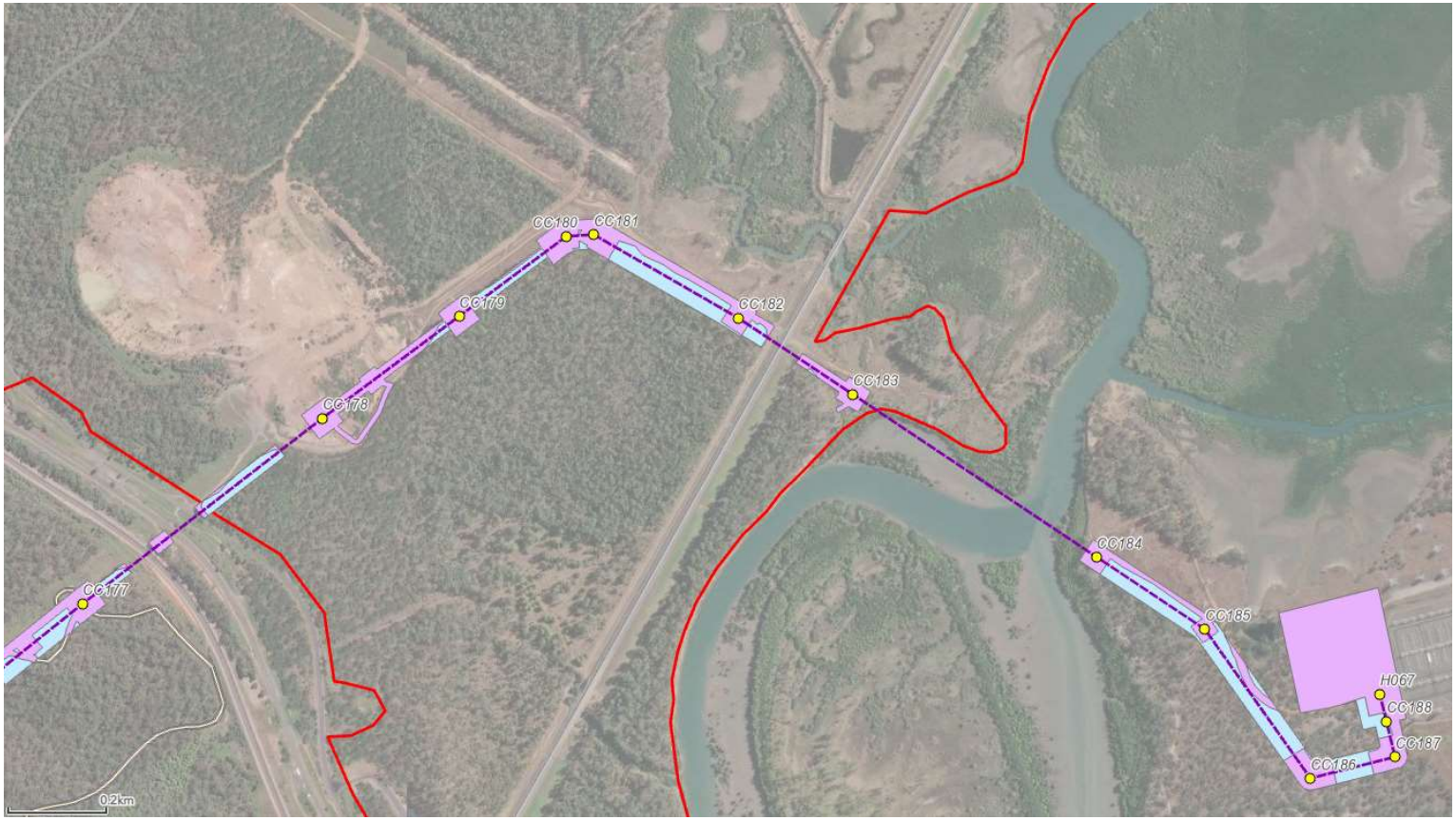
PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

Queensland Government

SDA approval: AP2026/003

Calvale to Calliope River Transmission Line Reinforcement Project
Gladstone SDA – Vegetation Clearing – Western Section 3

19 March 2026



Proposed_Design_&_Infrastructure

Proposed Design Group Layer

C2C_Proposed_Structure_19Dec2025

C2C_Proposed_Feeder_19Dec2025

Environment

Environment Group Layer

BOUNDARY_Umwelt_DisturbanceFootprintClearingType

- Existing Clearance
- Fully Cleared
- Selectively Cleared

Property

Property Group Layer

Gladstone_State_Development_Area_Boundary

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

Queensland Government

SDA approval: AP2026/003

Calvale to Calliope River Transmission Line Reinforcement Project
Gladstone SDA – Vegetation Clearing – Eastern Section

Sheet 5 of 5

19 March 2026

Appendix G

Prescribed MSES Mitigation Action Plan and Construction Monitoring

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the
SDA APPROVAL

Queensland Government

SDA approval: AP2026/003

Dated March 2026

umwelt

G.1 Prescribed MSES Mitigation Action Plan and Construction Monitoring

Appendix Table G.1 Vegetation Clearing is Limited to the Disturbance Footprint

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP	• MSES flora populations must be identified, and the extent mapped during pre-clearance surveys. The siting of infrastructure must avoid areas of known occurrence as a priority (Powerlink EMP, VM15). • The extent of vegetation clearing areas will be nominated on Environmental Work Plan (EWP) and made available for the vegetation clearing activity (Powerlink EMP, VM5). • The EWP must nominate any areas that have specific management requirements (e.g. no-go zones, vegetation to be retained) and made available for the vegetation clearing activity (Powerlink EMP, VM6). • Prior to commencing initial vegetation clearing, the extent of clearing (work area) must be clearly delineated on site, both geospatially, as well as using high visibility barriers or taping to ensure that clearing will not occur in areas to be preserved. The delineated limits of clearing must be maintained for at least the duration of clearing and earthworks (Powerlink EMP, VM7).	Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities.	Powerlink Environmental Representative is responsible for EWP development. Contractor to undertake works in accordance with EWP and all other key management actions.	• Site Manager to check delineation of boundaries and sign off prior to clearing commencing. • Daily site inspections. • Use GPS-enabled devices to track actual clearing boundaries. • Weekly monitoring and recording of clearing extent, specifically noting any damage outside pre-defined disturbance boundaries.	**Trigger:** • Clearance of, or damage to vegetation beyond the Disturbance Footprint. **Corrective action:** • Clearing works are to cease immediately and DCCEEW notified of the incident in accordance with timeframes stipulated in the approval. • The incident will be recorded and an investigation undertaken. • Ensure corrective and preventative actions in place before recommencing clearing activity including reviewing barriers, examination of no-go areas, and communication with construction staff.
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• Vegetation clearing and clearing of fauna habitat features are to be kept to the minimum required to facilitate construction activities and the safe operation of the asset. • All activities including site access, laydown of plant and equipment and construction activities must be contained within the finalised Disturbance Footprint.	During clearing and access works. At all times during construction activities.	Contractor		
Cycas megacarpa, Samadera bidwillii	• *10 m protection zone demarcation and signage will be installed where threatened species habitat occur immediately adjacent to the areas of disturbance and/or earthworks, to avoid any inadvertent clearing or destruction. Incompatible vegetation, can still be removed from within the 10 m protection zone while minimising impacts to the threatened flora*. • • *Cycas megacarpa* outside of the clearing area will not be tampered with or used in any way. For example, individuals outside of the clearing area will not be used as signposts or markers, will not have objects tied to them and will not be interfered with or used for fencing.				

Appendix Table G.2 **Retention and Avoidance of Individuals or Populations of MSES Threatened Flora within the Disturbance Footprint**

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP	• MSES flora populations must be identified, and the extent mapped during pre-clearance surveys. The siting of infrastructure must avoid areas of known occurrence as a priority (Powerlink EMP, VM15). • The extent of vegetation clearing areas will be nominated on EWP and made available for the vegetation clearing activity (Powerlink EMP, VM5). • The EWP must nominate any areas that have specific management requirements (e.g. no-go zones, vegetation to be retained) and made available for the vegetation clearing activity (Powerlink EMP, VM6). • Prior to commencing initial vegetation clearing, the extent of clearing (work area) must be clearly delineated on site, both geospatially, as well as using high visibility barriers or taping to ensure that clearing will not occur in areas to be preserved. The delineated limits of clearing must be maintained for at least the duration of clearing and earthworks (Powerlink EMP, VM7). • Clearing works must maintain a sufficient vegetation buffer around identified locations of threatened flora to maintain suitable micro-climatic conditions (Powerlink EMP, VM16). • Vegetation clearing activities must be undertaken in accordance with: ○ All relevant permits and approvals and/or exemptions, including 'Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Codes'; under the applicable Commonwealth, State or local legislative requirements. ○ Approved Powerlink specifications (Powerlink EMP, VM3). ○ Any proposed vegetation clearing activities not in accordance with existing permits and approvals must be assessed against all relevant Commonwealth, State and local approvals. Assessments must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified person. Any additional required permits or approvals must be obtained prior to undertaking vegetation clearing activities. Where notifications are required prior to clearing occurring, notifications to be lodged with relevant state agency as per relevant accepted development code requirements (Powerlink EMP, VM4).	Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities.	Powerlink Environmental Representative is responsible for EWP development. Contractor to undertake works in accordance with EWP and all other key management actions.	• Preclearance surveys to map all individuals within and adjacent to the disturbance footprint. • Contractor (Environment Manager) to check delineation of boundaries and sign off prior to clearing commencing. • Daily site inspections. • Use GPS-enabled devices to track actual clearing boundaries. • Weekly monitoring of known populations, including protection zones and health of individuals in active construction areas.	**Trigger:** • Unapproved removal of stems/individuals of MSES threatened flora. • Identification of new populations of MSES threatened flora. **Corrective action:** • Clearing works are to cease immediately and the relevant regulators notified of the incident in accordance with timeframes stipulated in the approval. • The incident will be recorded and an investigation undertaken. • Ensure corrective and preventative actions in place before recommencing clearing activity including installation of additional barriers or protection zone management. • The Unexpected Finds Protocol will be followed if new populations of MSES threatened flora are identified (**Section 8.3.1.1**).
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• Pre-clearance surveys will be undertaken within suitable habitat within the Disturbance Footprint and for protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. If any new individuals or populations are located during the targeted surveys, a detailed account of their occurrence will be recorded including number of individuals, GPS location and extent. The plants or population area must be demarcated and avoided. No direct or indirect impacts will be permitted without prior consultation with DCCEEW and DETSI. If the permit is required, an impact management plan will be developed and implemented in accordance with the Queensland Government Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 – Protected Plants Assessment Guidelines (DES, 2021). • Where new populations of MSES threatened flora are identified, the Unexpected Finds Protocol must be followed (**Section 8.3.1.1**). • Prior to accessing site, all personnel will undertake inductions to be familiarised with the location and characteristics of *Samadera bidwillii* and *Cycas megacarpa*. The induction will include instructions that all site	At all times during construction activities			

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	personnel are to undertake if they encounter *Samadera bidwillii* and *Cycas megacarpa* in the Study Area.				
Samadera bidwillii	• A flora survey and associated reporting will be undertaken in accordance with the Flora Survey Guidelines – Protected Plants (Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, 2025). • To mitigate indirect impacts to stems / individuals / populations outside the Disturbance Footprint (within 10 m), surveys will be conducted to demarcate these locations (including a 10 m protection zone) to avoid incidental impacts. • In areas where the clearing extent may be obscured, markers will be used at shorter intervals and/or a spotter will be present to supervise the clearing activity who will guide the clearing using positive communication over two-way radio. • All personnel, unless authorised, will be restricted from accessing known habitat outside of the demarcation area to prevent trampling, crushing and/or poaching of individuals.	• Prior to construction • At all times during construction activities in known habitat.	Powerlink Environmental Representative is responsible for ensuring Protected Plants surveys and reporting is undertaken. Contractor to undertake works in accordance with EWP and all other key management actions.	• Contractor (Environment Manager) to check delineation of boundaries and sign off prior to clearing commencing.	**Trigger:** • Unapproved removal of stems/individuals of *Samadera bidwillii*. • Identification of new populations of *Samadera bidwillii*. **Corrective Action:** • Stop work immediately to avoid further impacts. • Notify Contractor (Environment Manager), and clearly demarcate areas (bunting, fencing and signage) where new populations of *Samadera bidwillii* have been identified and record GPS location. • DETSI and/or DCCEEW will be consulted in accordance with approval conditions to discuss potential implications if considered necessary by the relevant party identified by the Contractor. • If new populations or individuals are located, follow the Unexpected Finds Protocol (**Section 8.3.1.1**).
Cycas megacarpa	• A flora survey and associated reporting will be undertaken in accordance with the Flora Survey Guidelines – Protected Plants (Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, 2025). This count will inform translocation requirements and facilitate the preparation of the Draft *Cycas megacarpa* Translocation Management Plan (CTMP). The survey and final report will be completed and submitted to DCCEEW prior to the commencement of construction with the Final PER. To mitigate indirect impacts to individuals / populations outside the Disturbance Footprint (within 5 m), surveys will be conducted to demarcate these to avoid incidental impacts. • Erection of signage detailing relevant fines for taking of plants. • In areas where the clearing extent may be obscured, markers will be used at shorter intervals and/or a spotter will be present to supervise the clearing activity who will guide the clearing using positive communication over two-way radio. • All personnel, unless authorised, will be restricted from accessing known habitat outside of the demarcation area to prevent trampling, crushing and/or poaching of individuals. • *Cycas megacarpa* outside of the clearing area will not be tampered with or used in any way. For example, individuals will not be used as signposts or	• Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities. During clearing and access works. • At all times during construction activities.	Powerlink Environmental Representative is responsible for ensuring Protected Plants surveys and reporting is undertaken. Contractor to undertake works in accordance with EWP and all other key management actions	• Contractor (Environment Manager) to check delineation of boundaries and sign off prior to clearing commencing. • Daily site inspections. • Use GPS-enabled devices to track actual clearing boundaries.	**Trigger:** • Unapproved removal of individuals of *Cycas megacarpa* individuals. • Identification of new populations of *Cycas megacarpa*. **Corrective action:** • Clearing works are to cease immediately and DCCEEW notified of the incident in accordance with timeframes stipulated in the approval. • The incident will be recorded and an investigation undertaken. • Ensure corrective and preventative actions in place before recommencing clearing activity including protection zone management. • The Unexpected Finds Protocol will be followed if new populations of

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	markers, will not have objects tied to them and will not be interfered with or used for fencing. • A DCCEEW approved CTMP will be implemented for individuals that would otherwise be removed through clearing for the Project. The plan will specify pre-translocation and post-translocation monitoring requirements, translocation and propagation methods and protocols and reporting requirements and performance criteria. The plan will follow established national guidelines, including National Multi-species Recovery Plan for Cycads (Queensland Herbarium, 2007) the Guidelines for the Translocation of Threatened Plants in Australia (Commander et al., 2018). The CTMP will also incorporate lessons learned from previous translocations programs. The final CTMP will be submitted to DCCEEW for approval prior to any clearing activities within areas containing *Cycas megacarpa*.				*Cycas megacarpa* are identified (**Section 8.3.1.1**).

Appendix Table G.3 Prevent and Minimise Mortality of MSES Fauna

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP	• Prior to commencement of site activities where interaction with native fauna is expected (e.g. vegetation clearing), ensure appropriate measures are in place to recover and rehabilitate injured or orphaned native animals unavoidably impacted by clearing and construction activities. This includes the identification of local wildlife carers and wildlife associations in the CEMP, who may be able to provide wildlife services if required (Powerlink EMP, NF9). • Tampering with an animal breeding place may only be carried out in accordance with a Damage Mitigation Permit or an approved Species Management Program (Powerlink EMP, NF7). • Temporary or permanent 'no go zones' are to be clearly signposted and delineated (using visible marking tape or the like) to ensure that there is no unauthorised clearing or damage of fauna habitat (Powerlink EMP, NF10). • An appropriately qualified person (i.e. fauna spotter-catcher, who holds a valid Rehabilitation Permit (fauna spotter-catcher)) must be engaged to undertake pre-clearance habitat searches and be present during vegetation clearing activities and during any disturbance to habitat features (i.e. trees containing hollows, trees containing nests, hollow logs or during mulching of cleared vegetation if stockpiled longer than 24 hours), to minimise fauna harm (Powerlink EMP, NF11). • Where they cannot be retained, hollow-bearing trees and stags must be soft felled to minimise the chances of injury or death and inspected by a fauna spotter-catcher to identify any potentially denning individuals (e.g. gliders, microbats, birds) (Powerlink EMP, NF26). • Vegetation clearing must be staged, with non-habitat trees felled first where practicable. This gives fauna a chance to disperse on their own at night as their habitat becomes less suitable (Powerlink EMP, NF27). • An authorised carer (holding a valid Rehabilitation Permit (rehabilitate and release a protected animal)) must be engaged to care for and rehabilitate injured or orphaned native animals (Powerlink EMP, NF13). • Restrict vehicles to approved and mapped access tracks and only those vehicles required for the safe, efficient and essential construction activities will be allowed in the work area (Powerlink EMP, NF15). • Excavations must be secured (e.g. covered, provision of exclusion fencing) to prevent access from native fauna (Powerlink EMP, NF16). • Open excavations must be checked for trapped fauna in the morning and at the end of the day (Powerlink EMP, NF25).	• Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities. • During clearing and access works • At all times during construction activities.	Contractor	• Fauna spotter-catcher to supervise all vegetation clearing during construction. • Contractor (Environment Manager) to ensure exclusion zones are maintained and enforced until the fauna spotter-catcher has cleared the active breeding place. • Monitor vehicular movements in the Study Area to ensure speed limits and access protocols are adhered to.	**Trigger:** • Fauna injury from clearing activities including open excavations and vehicle strike • Vehicle speed exceeds limits. **Corrective action:** • Engage local wildlife carers immediately if injured or orphaned fauna are found. • Document the incident and notify the Environment Manager. • Review clearing methods • Install covers or exclusion fencing immediately. • Enforce speed compliance.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	• Diverters on spans must be installed where identified as required. Spans on which diverters are installed must be recorded in SAP by Powerlink (Powerlink EMP, NF18). • Vehicle travelling speed must be restricted (<40 km/hr unless specified) on unsealed and off-road access tracks. Vehicle speeds must be further reduced on unsealed access tracks during dry, windy weather, and within the vicinity of residential properties and sensitive receptors, to a speed whereby visible dust emanating from soil type interaction is minimised (Powerlink EMP, AQ1).				
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• All site personnel to be introduced through a site induction, to protected fauna species which have the potential to occur within the Study Area. Species include koala, greater glider, yellow-bellied glider, collared delma and water mouse. • Site induction will include training in the following: ○ Penalties associated with impairment, killing or poaching of native fauna ○ Penalties associated with tampering with an animal breeding place ○ Information relating to protected fauna which may be encountered on site, including how to identify threatened species and what to do if a threatened fauna species is observed in the Study Area ○ Fauna handling policies – specifically that only designated and trained personnel are allowed to handle and remove fauna ○ Procedures for reporting wildlife interactions, including sightings of threatened species, and reporting incidents such as vehicle strike. • If any threatened fauna species or threatened fauna active breeding places are observed during construction, work will cease in the immediate vicinity of the sighting and the individual/breeding place will be identified and demarcated until it has relocated, or it has been removed by a suitably qualified spotter-catcher. The fauna spotter-catcher will provide a suitable record to the relevant person, as dictated by the Contractor, which will include, but not be limited to, the following: ○ number of individuals ○ GPS location (site of identification and relocation) ○ extent of habitat. • An MSES individual's presence to be communicated in daily toolbox talks to ensure heightened vigilance. This awareness will be maintained until the species individual is confirmed to have vacated the sighting location. • Trenches will be backfilled at the earliest opportunity and will be inspected by a fauna-spotter catcher immediately prior to backfilling. Backfilling and inspections will happen on the same day. • Where pits, voids or trenches are required, include appropriate cover to prevent extended water retention in these spaces and if pits				

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	or trenches are open for more than 72 hours, fauna egress points are to be established. • As far as practicable, avoid vehicular movements to/from site outside of daylight hours. Where this is unavoidable, drive to the conditions and reduce speed along vegetated stretches of road.				
	• In the unlikely event that a MSES fauna fatality occurs as a result of Project activities, relevant agencies will be notified. An incident report will be prepared, detailing the time, location, suspected cause (if known), and photographic evidence where available. Responsibility for ensuring reporting compliance will rest with the contractor's Environment Manager who will notify a suitable Powerlink representative to contact DCCEEW within a maximum of two business days following the incident.	During clearing and access works and at all times during construction activities.	Contractor Powerlink Environmental Representative	-	**Trigger:** • Mortality of MSES fauna during clearing or construction. **Corrective action:** • Stop work immediately at that location if MSES fauna mortality occurs. • DCCEEW notified of the incident in accordance with timeframes stipulated in the approval. • The incident will be recorded and an investigation undertaken. • Ensure corrective and preventative actions in place before recommencing clearing activity including a review which includes construction staff.
Koala	• Clearing must be carried out in a way that ensures any koalas present have time to move out of the clearing site without human intervention. Koalas will not be forcibly relocated at any time (Powerlink EMP, NF30). • Clearing must be carried out in line with the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 which prescribes the role of fauna spotter-catchers and clearing methodologies (Powerlink EMP, NF31). • All confirmed koala sightings will be reported to QWildlife, within 48 hours of sighting, to contribute to the understanding of koala activity in the region. If photo evidence of the sighting is collected, the photo will be included with the submission. Reports will be submitted by the fauna-spotter catcher and reporting compliance will be the responsibility of the contractor's Environment Manager. • Where a koala is suspected of Chlamydia infection, it will be taken to a predesignated veterinarian/wildlife care facility for treatment by a qualified fauna spotter-catcher, prior to release. • Signage in high-risk areas (e.g. riparian corridors) to notify of koala habitat to minimise potential vehicle strike.	During clearing and access works and at all times during construction activities.	Contractor	• Canopy searches by a qualified Fauna Spotter-Catcher immediately before clearing. • Daily check of marked trees until koala has moved on and clearing has occurred. • Speed limit monitoring in all Study Areas.	**Trigger:** • Koala observed in a tree scheduled for clearing. • Any observation of koala within or adjacent to clearing activities. **Corrective action:** • Implement clearing protocols in accordance with the key management actions.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action

Greater glider (southern and central) and yellow-bellied glider	• Any new fencing used for the perimeter or within the Study Area must be constructed entirely of plain (non-barbed) wire where landholder preferences allow and where no security, safety, or insurance requirements apply.
	  ○ The second preference for new fencing will incorporate a top strand of plain (non-barbed) wire with barbed wire only to be used where required to meet Australian safety standards, electrical security requirements, insurance conditions, or specific landholder or security restrictions.
	• Where new fencing incorporating barbed wire is established within the Study Area, fence visibility must be increased by affixing durable visibility tags or tape at 30 cm intervals along the top strand of the barbed wire fencing.
	• Pre-clearance surveys will include the identification, physical marking and mapping of:
	  ○ Trees containing greater glider or yellow-bellied glider hollows located within the Disturbance Footprint.
	  ○ In riparian areas, where greater glider or yellow-bellied gliders habitat is present and where vegetation clearing exceeds 20 m in width, individual trees identified as suitable gliding poles are to be selected and retained (dead or alive – e.g. the tree may be stem injected) within the easement to provide habitat connectivity for gliders.
	  ○ If an individual is found to be present, it will be inspected for injury and if healthy, relocated to an adjacent area of mapped breeding and denning habitat after dusk.
	  ○ If the individual is injured it will be transported to a local wildlife carer or vet and rehabilitated prior to releasing in a suitable area adjacent to the location in which it was found.
		• Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities.
		• During clearing and access works.
		• At all times during construction activities.
			Contractor	• Canopy hollow searches by a qualified Fauna-spotter-catcher within 24 hours before clearing.
				• On ground monitoring by qualified Fauna-spotter catcher during clearing when slow felling habitat trees.
					Trigger:
					• Greater glider or yellow-bellied glider observed in a tree/hollow scheduled for clearing.
					• Clearing or construction activity within greater glider or yellow-belied glider habitat.
					Corrective action:
					• Implement clearing protocols in accordance with the key management actions.

Collared delma	• Prior to clearing, a suitable recipient site with adjacent offset areas will be located for individuals and eggs that are removed from the Disturbance Footprint. The recipient site will be comparable to the habitat being removed from the Study Area in terms of topography, vegetation and microhabitat features (i.e. cover material, surface depressions, surrounding materials) and will be located inside the adjacent offset area to the Study Area. • Where clearing is proposed for areas of collared delma habitat, pre-clearance surveys will be conducted by a suitable qualified fauna spotter-catcher at least one week prior to vegetation clearing and will include the identification and relocation of individuals or eggs to the aforementioned suitable recipient site within 12 hours (i.e. same day).	• Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities and during clearing activities.	Contractor	• Pre-clearance surveys conducted by Fauna-spotter catcher at least one week prior to clearing occurring to detect individuals or eggs. • On ground monitoring by qualified Fauna-spotter catcher during clearing	**Trigger:** • Collared delma observed during pre-clearance surveys or during daily inspections. • Clearing activities to occur within Collared delma habitat. **Corrective action:** • Implement clearing protocols in accordance with the key management actions.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
Black-breasted button-quail	• Where clearing is proposed for areas of black-breasted button-quail nesting and foraging habitat: ○ Pre-clearance surveys will be conducted within 24 hours prior to vegetation clearing and will include either flushing to encourage the movement of individuals out of the clearing area (Powerlink EMP, NF20) or platelet surveys, supported by ground searches for nests and juveniles.	• Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities and during clearing activities.	Contractor	• Pre-clearance surveys. • On ground monitoring by qualified Fauna-spotter catcher during clearing.	**Trigger:** • Black-breasted button-quail observed during pre-clearance surveys or during daily inspections. • Platelets observed. • Clearing activities occurring within suitable habitat. **Corrective action:** • Implement clearing protocols in accordance with the key management actions.
Water mouse	• Where clearing is proposed for areas of water mouse habitat: Active searches conducted within 24–48 hours prior to clearing and timed to coincide with low tide periods, when mud mounds and feeding signs are more visible. Search includes identification of potential nest sites as well as identifying prey middens. GPS-mark and photograph any suspected nests or shelters. • If an active nest is recorded inside the clearing area and cannot be avoided, a trapping program will be implemented overnight and the nest will be dismantled by hand (using hand-tools if necessary) the following day. As a nest may be shared by numerous individuals, all captured individuals per nest will be released at a single location pre-selected by an appropriately qualified fauna-spotter catcher or ecologist. This may include use of an artificial structure if no suitable natural structures can be identified outside of the clearing area. • If an individual is found to be present during clearing, it will be inspected for injury and if healthy, relocated to an adjacent area of mapped breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat after dusk. If the individual is injured, it will be transported to a local wildlife carer or vet and rehabilitated prior to releasing in a suitable area adjacent to the location in which it was found. • As a nest may be used by successive generations of water mouse, micro-siting will preferentially avoid areas where active nests are identified. • Active nests will be recorded, demarcated, and buffered with a minimum 10 m protection zone.	• Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities and during clearing activities.	Contractor	• Pre-clearance surveys. • On ground monitoring by qualified Fauna-spotter catcher during clearing.	**Trigger:** • Water mouse is observed during pre-clearance surveys or during daily inspections. • Clearing activities occurring in water mouse habitat. **Corrective action:** • Implement clearing protocols in accordance with the key management actions.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
Squatter pigeon (southern)	• As squatter pigeon nests on the ground and is at high risk of direct mortality, nests should be identified and clearly demarcated by a spotter catcher during pre-clearance surveys (Powerlink EMP, NF21). Each active nest will be recorded, demarcated, and buffered with a minimum 10 m protection zone. Nests will be reassessed every 48 hours until vacated, with management measures maintained throughout this period in line with the High Risk SMP. • Preclearance surveys will be supported by flushing techniques to detect adult individuals (Powerlink EMP, NF20).	• Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities and during clearing activities.	Contractor	• Pre-clearance surveys. • On ground monitoring by qualified Fauna-spotter catcher during clearing.	**Trigger:** • Squatter pigeon (southern) observed during pre-clearance surveys or during daily inspections. • Clearing occurring within breeding habitat. **Corrective action:** • Implement clearing protocols in accordance with the key management actions.
White-throated needletail	• Where canopy trees cannot be retained in areas of potential roosting habitat they will be inspected by a fauna-spotter catcher to identify any roosting white-throated needletails. If observed, these would be flushed prior to felling of trees.	• Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities and during clearing activities.	Contractor	• Pre-clearance surveys. • On ground monitoring by qualified Fauna-spotter catcher during clearing.	**Trigger**: • White-throated needletail observed during pre-clearance surveys or during daily inspections. **Corrective action**: • Implement clearing protocols in accordance with the key management actions.
Migratory Shorebirds (including those listed as threatened), Australian painted snipe and Latham's snipe	• In areas of mapped migratory shorebird habitat planned for clearing, fauna spotter-catchers will complete flushing surveys to encourage the dispersal of any individuals present out of the clearing path.	• Prior to commencement of any site disturbance or construction activities and during clearing activities.	Contractor	• Pre-clearance surveys. • On ground monitoring by qualified Fauna-spotter catcher during clearing.	**Trigger:** • Migratory shorebirds observed during pre-clearance surveys or during daily inspections. • Clearing activities within shorebird habitat. **Corrective action:** • Implement clearing protocols in accordance with the key management actions.

Appendix Table G.4 Minimise Degradation of MSES Habitat through Dust, Contamination, Erosion and Sedimentation

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP (erosion and sediment control, hazardous materials, air quality, vegetation management, herbicide distribution)	• Soil sampling and testing must be conducted to inform both erosion and sediment control (ESC) and rehabilitation requirements. Interpretation of results, including assessment to determine level of risk and recommendations for ESC management and rehabilitation requirements must be completed by an appropriately qualified person (Powerlink EMP, SW1, SW2). • Prior to soil disturbance activities, an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) must be developed and kept up to date. The ESCP must developed in accordance with the IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines 2008 (or later version if applicable) (Powerlink EMP, SW4).	• Prior to construction and during clearing and access works and at all times during construction activities.	Powerlink Environmental Representative and Contractor	• Routine Site Inspections undertaken by the Contractor in accordance with the EMP. • Weekly and post-rainfall erosion control inspections (in active work areas) to check integrity and effectiveness of controls.	**Trigger:** • Evidence of erosion, sediment runoff, or turbid water leaving the site. • Failure or damage to erosion control structures. • Uncovered or eroding stockpiles. • Visible signs of soil erosion (e.g. rills, gullies). • Water quality monitoring exceeds sediment thresholds.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	• Best practice ESC principals must be applied to prevent environmental harm. Erosion and sediment control for all Projects must be designed, installed, maintained and decommissioned in accordance with the IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines 2008 (or later version if applicable). Erosion and sediment control must be designed, installed, maintained and decommissioned in accordance with the following principles: ○ Erosion and sediment controls are integrated with construction planning ○ Effective and flexible erosion and sediment control plans are developed based on soil, weather, construction conditions and the receiving environment ○ The extent and duration of soil exposure is minimised. ○ Water movement through the site is controlled – in particular, clean water is diverted around the site. ○ Soil erosion is minimised ○ Disturbed areas are promptly stabilised ○ Sediment retention on site is maximised ○ Controls are maintained in proper working order at all times • The site is monitored, and erosion and sediment control practices are adjusted to maintain the required performance standard (Powerlink EMP, SW3). • Minimum personnel requirements for ESCP development and verification will apply based on the erosion risk level of a Project (Powerlink EMP SW5). • Implementation of the ESCP must include monitoring of the continued effectiveness of management measures and include revision of the ESCP where required (Powerlink EMP, SW6). • Installation of erosion and sediment controls must be completed as soon as practicable and prior to initial earthworks operations (clearing and grubbing) for any stage of work (Powerlink EMP, SW7). • Topsoil must be stripped to avoid mixing with subsoil (and ameliorants applied where determined by an appropriately qualified person) and stockpiled for use in rehabilitation activities (Powerlink EMP SW8, SW9). • All erosion and sediment controls, including sediment basins must be maintained in effective working order during the construction phase, to ensure dirty water is directed into sediment controls at all times (Powerlink EMP, SW10). • Temporary erosion and sediment controls must be removed when permanent measures are in place and/or site stabilisation has occurred. Any areas used for erosion and sediment control must be rehabilitated (Powerlink EMP, SW11).			• Weekly stockpile inspections to ensure cover and stability. • Water quality sampling monthly (where applicable) to detect sedimentation change in waterways. • Stabilisation progress – monthly for the first three months to assess germination and early growth success.	• Stabilisation of disturbed areas not meeting interim milestones. **Corrective Action:** • Reinforce or redesign erosion controls (e.g. install additional sediment traps) in the event of sediment runoff. • Repair or replace damaged structures immediately in the event of failure. • Cover, stabilise, or relocate stockpiles in the event of instability (e.g. install perimeter controls). • Apply mulch or hydroseeding with visible instance of erosion or stabilisation failure. • Investigate source of water quality exceedance and implement suitable control measures.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	• For sites determined to have a high erosion risk, an independent and appropriately qualified person must assess compliance of the ESC measures (Powerlink EMP, SW12).				

	• Hazardous materials must be stored and handled in accordance with the applicable Australian Standards and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available (Powerlink EMP HM1, HM2).
	• An Emergency Response Plan must be developed for the Project and all staff and Contractors will be required to have training in the emergency management of spills (Powerlink EMP, HM3, HM4).
	• Materials and equipment (spill kit) required to respond to a hazardous spill must be available at all times when hazardous materials are being stored, used, transported, loaded or unloaded and monitored for restocking regularly (Powerlink EMP, HM5, HM7).
	• Temporary drive-in bunding may be used on site (when self-bunded or double skinned tanks are not available) when large volumes of oil are being decanted or handled outside of a permanent bunded area. A suitably sized spill kit must be available for any spills associated with hose or pipe fittings (Powerlink EMP, HM6).
	• All vehicle, plant, equipment and machinery carrying additional fuel/oil/diesel over 20 L must be equipped with a spill kit at all times (Powerlink EMP, HM8).
	• All spills must be managed as follows:
	  ○ Full protective clothing and equipment must be worn when managing a spill
	  ○ Assess spill (extent and potential to migrate offsite, fire hazard potential, type and volume)
	  ○ Isolate the spill (prevent further spillage, block drains, prevent access to the area)
	  ○ Notification of the spill
	  ○ Clean up and remediation
	  ○ Restock spill kit (Powerlink EMP, HM9)
	  ○ All wastes from the clean-up process must be disposed of safely and in accordance with legislative requirements (Powerlink EMP, HM10)
	  ○ The refuelling of vehicles and machinery within 50 m of a watercourse, drainage line or open drain is prohibited. When possible, all refuelling must be off-site at an approved refuelling station (Powerlink EMP, HM14)
	  ○ Any application of herbicides to be approved by Powerlink prior and where required, in consultation with landholders (Powerlink EMP, AC9).
	• Workers responsible for undertaking chemical distribution must complete checks to ensure equipment is in good
		At all times during construction		Routine Site Inspections including:
				• Weekly inspections of refuelling areas, chemical storage zones, and bunded containment systems.
				• Verification that spill kits are stocked and accessible at all work locations.
				• Weather-Responsive Checks:
				• Pre- and post-rainfall inspections to assess runoff risks and sediment movement.
				• Monitoring of stockpile stability and cover integrity during high wind or storm events.
				• Monitor water quality routinely and after significant rainfall to ensure effectiveness and identify areas requiring maintenance
					Trigger:
					• Evidence or reports of any chemical spills or pollutant contamination of MSES Habitat due to spill or leak detection, failure of containment, evidence of runoff, unsecured stockpiles, complaints or observation of pollution impacts.
					• Monitoring data indicating water quality deterioration.
					• An extreme weather event (i.e. cyclone) is forecast to impact Study Area.
					Corrective Action:
					• Cease all activities in the affected area until containment is confirmed.
					• Utilise spill kits where practicable to isolate and contain.
					• Submit an incident report to Environment Manager and record incident in the Environmental Incident Register within two business days
					• DCCEEW notified of the incident in accordance with timeframes stipulated in the approval.
					• The incident will be recorded and an investigation undertaken.
					• Ensure corrective and preventative actions in place before recommencing clearing activity including a review which includes construction staff
					• Prior to extreme weather event conduct weather responsive checks.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	condition and working correctly prior to use (Powerlink EMP, AC10). • Careful consideration must be given to weather conditions before commencing ground distribution. As a minimum, wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity and predicted forecast must be checked by the worker responsible for the distribution activity to determine if weather is suitable for ground distribution of herbicides (Powerlink EMP, AC11). • Weather conditions must be measured and recorded throughout the distribution activity (Powerlink EMP, AC12). • Herbicides must not be decanted, mixed or stored within 50 m of a watercourse or waterbody (Powerlink EMP, AC13). • Only targeted methods (e.g. cut stump, stem injection, low pressure basal bark) may be used in proximity to water and near sensitive areas (broadcast foliar spraying is not permitted in these areas) (Powerlink EMP, AC14). • Records must be kept for each and every ground distribution of chemicals (Powerlink EMP, AC15). • Any damage to stock or crops, or other environmental harm caused by herbicide spray drift or misuse must be reported immediately (Powerlink EMP, AC16). • A Waste Management Plan must be developed as part of the Construction Sustainability Management Plan (CSMP) or Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Powerlink EMP, SRU4).				
	• Restrict vehicles to approved and mapped access tracks, cover all loose loads and vehicles travelling speed must be restricted (<40 km/hr unless specified) on unsealed and off-road access tracks. Vehicle speeds must be further reduced on unsealed access tracks during dry, windy weather, and within the vicinity of residential properties and sensitive receptors, to a speed whereby visible dust emanating from soil type interaction is minimised (Powerlink EMP, AQ1, AQ5, AQ6)). • Apply dust suppressants or watering to work areas, stockpiles and access tracks as required to prevent dust nuisance (Powerlink EMP, AQ4). Schedule dust generating activities in proximity to dust sensitive locations (e.g. residences or schools etc.), when possible, to minimise dust nuisance at the sensitive receptors. Limit dust inducing activities on days with high levels of bushfire smoke in the air and if wind is blowing towards receptors (Powerlink EMP, AQ7, AQ12). • In dust sensitive locations consider constructing access tracks from materials which are more stable and less likely to turn to bull dust (Powerlink EMP, AQ8). • Orientate material stockpiles in a direction that reduces exposed surfaces to prevailing winds (Powerlink EMP, AQ9). • Ensure chipping/mulching equipment has dust collection devices attached where possible (Powerlink EMP, AQ10).	During construction of the Project.		Monitoring of dust impacts will be undertaken during routine inspections.	**Trigger:** • Excessive dust resulting in external complaints received. • Dust clouds obscuring view of people and/or vehicles. • Dust accumulation on vegetation 50 m from clearing or construction. • Visible decline in vegetation condition due to excessive dust. **Corrective Action:** • Implement additional dust abatement measures such as watering down of dirt access roads. • As required, application of water to adjacent vegetation to remove dust from foliage. • Reduction of speed limits below 40 km/hr in problem areas where suppression measures

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	• Carry out regular monitoring and visual surveillance of vehicles, plant and equipment working or moving within proximity to residences or other dust sensitive locations. The surveillance is to determine when actions are required to reduce potential dust nuisance (Powerlink EMP, AQ11). • Indirect impacts due to dust generation affecting flora must be managed using dust suppression measures implemented as required i.e. on high wind days during extended dry periods (Powerlink EMP, VM19).				(watering) is not sufficient to address the triggers.

Appendix Table G.5 No Increase in Weed Presence and Abundance within the Study Area

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action

General measures – Powerlink EMP (biosecurity)	• Baseline biosecurity matter surveys must be completed at an appropriate time of year (e.g. spring or following significant rainfall) in order to capture representative and relevant biosecurity data (species and distribution). The survey areas must include relevant easement areas, immediate adjoining areas and associated access track routes (Powerlink EMP, BIO4).
	• Data collected during landholder consultation and biosecurity matter surveys must be used to determine appropriate Project-specific biosecurity management requirements (in addition to the standard controls outlined in the Powerlink EMP) required for construction activities and ongoing maintenance and operation of the asset (Powerlink EMP, BIO5).
	• Staff and Contractors must comply with all land access biosecurity requirements (Powerlink EMP, BIO6).
	• Workers must receive a Project-specific induction that includes relevant information relating to biosecurity management requirements (Powerlink EMP, BIO7).
	• A biosecurity inspection of vehicles (including personal vehicles if relevant), machinery and plant must be completed, and if required, clean down in the following situations:
	  ○ All vehicles, machinery and plant upon first arrival to Project site and/or having left the Project site and returned from another work location.
	  ○ Moving between and outside Queensland Biosecurity Zones.
	  ○ Where vehicles, plant, equipment and machinery move between any nominated Project Biosecurity Zones.
	  ○ Where personnel, vehicles, plant, equipment and machinery exit a known pathogen or disease risk area.
	  ○ Where assessed as reasonable to manage biosecurity risks (Powerlink EMP, BIO8).
	• Where a biosecurity inspection or clean down is required, the worker must:
	  ○ Inspect vehicle, plant, equipment and machinery for biosecurity matter (including soil that may contain biosecurity matter).
		All Project phases for the duration of the Project.	Powerlink Environmental Representative and Contractor	• Monthly monitoring will be undertaken of easements and access tracks for introduction of new exotic species or spread of targeted weed species.	**Trigger:**
					• Detection of new weed species not previously recorded in the Study Area or a particular portion of the Study Area.
					• Non-compliance with hygiene protocols (e.g., unwashed vehicles or equipment entering the site).
					• Complaints or observations from landholders regarding weed proliferation.
					Corrective action:
					• Where the introduction of, or increase in the distribution of a biosecurity matter/s has been identified, as a result of Contractor activities, the Contractor must take appropriate action to manage and treat the biosecurity matter/s.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	○ Where the vehicle, plant, equipment or machinery are identified to be free of biosecurity matter, a 'biosecurity matter free' declaration form must be completed. ○ Where the vehicle, plant, equipment or machinery contains biosecurity matter, it must be cleaned to remove biosecurity matter, reinspected, and a 'biosecurity matter free' declaration form must be completed (Powerlink EMP, BIO9). • Where a logbook is nominated as a required control on the EWP, a vehicle movement log form must be completed from time of clean down to destination to demonstrate where the vehicle has travelled during this time (Powerlink EMP, BIO11). • Clean downs must be undertaken in accordance with the Queensland Government's biosecurity clean down requirements. Clean downs must be undertaken prior to arrival to the Project or at designated locations. Where clean downs are required to be completed at one-off locations, the site must: ○ Be selected at the edge, or nearby to any areas where weeds or pathogens need to be contained ○ Be selected in consultation with/agreement from the landholder ○ Ensure runoff will not enter any watercourse or waterbody ○ Avoid sensitive vegetation ○ Be selected in mud free locations which gently drain away from the clean down location (Powerlink EMP, BIO12). • Workers required to self-certify or certify other vehicles, plant, equipment and machinery must have the following qualification, AHCBIO201 Inspect and clean machinery for plant, animal and soil material (or an equivalent competency) (Powerlink EMP, BIO13). • Vehicle journey planning must be undertaken, as far as practicable, in order to visit biosecurity free areas first, before travelling to areas affected by biosecurity matters and avoid/minimise travel through areas heavily affected by biosecurity matters wherever possible (Powerlink EMP, BIO14, BIO15). • Biosecurity Declarations must be accompanied with all high risk materials (e.g. sand, soil, mulch), from suppliers of these products. Quantities of soil/gravel obtained from a landholders borrow pit must have a self-certifying 'biosecurity matter free' declaration form (excluding movement of material within the same property) (Powerlink EMP, BIO18). • Transportation of loads of plant material or soil (that may contain biosecurity matter) must be covered during transport (Powerlink EMP, BIO19). • Regular monitoring of the easement and access tracks must be undertaken to identify any new outbreaks (Powerlink EMP, BIO22). • Appropriate disposal of material potentially contaminated with biosecurity matter must be undertaken in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* requirements (Powerlink EMP, BIO23).				

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	• A biosecurity matter survey must be completed along the easement and established access tracks post construction and following the first wet season (Powerlink EMP, BIO24). • Temporary or Permanent clean down facility selection and site location selection must consider: ○ Clean down sites to be located in the following preferential order (in consultation with relevant stakeholders): ▪ utilise existing commercial clean down facilities ▪ on Powerlink owned land ▪ on easement ▪ on road reserve ▪ on existing and agreed access (off easement on private property). ○ Clean down sites must not be located on a clean property, but rather on the way out of a property affected by a biosecurity matter. ○ Clean down sites must not be located in environmentally sensitive areas, unless agreed to by the nominated Regulator (e.g. Temporary clean down facility in a National Park). ○ Clean down sites must be located as close as possible to the infested area to prevent further spread. ○ Runoff from clean down sites must be managed to ensure that sediment, grease, oil and viable plant material does not pollute waterways. ○ Clean down equipment must be maintained in a serviceable and usable condition. ○ Clean down sites must be recorded for monitoring of biosecurity matters (for a minimum of two maintenance cycles from the last time the site was used). ○ Temporary clean down sites must be decommissioned at the end of the Project with geofabric, and contaminated materials disposal of at a licensed disposal facility and the site rehabilitated to meet 70% groundcover or equivalent to pre-disturbance groundcover (as stipulated in the Environmental Annexure) (Powerlink EMP, BIO27). • As a joint land manager on easements and access tracks, Powerlink may assist with the control of biosecurity matter where: ○ It has been categorically established that their introduction or spread has been caused by Powerlink's activities ○ Property owners are undertaking integrated pest management control measures ○ Consideration has been given to the success of control: ▪ Size (smaller/isolated incursion have a higher chance of success) ▪ Species and its capacity for dispersion ▪ Biosecurity status of the surrounding area.				

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	○ Consideration is given to surrounding landholders, and other regulatory bodies (local councils, Natural Resource Management groups) ○ Required by a regulatory body (e.g. Council eradication notice) (Powerlink EMP, BIO25).				
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• Personnel boots must be cleaned regularly, as well as between properties by removing excess mud / organic material. Clothing to be checked for weed seeds prior to moving between properties and offsite. • Equipment or material being brought into port facilities for direct transfer to the Project site is required to pass the quarantine inspections and protocols, as per by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service. • Use only native or certified weed free seeds in all rehabilitation works, including hydro mulch. No viable weed species are to be mulched or chipped in rehabilitation works. • Areas no longer required to remain cleared will be rehabilitated at the earliest opportunity, using appropriate non-invasive species.				
***Samadera bidwillii* and collared delma**	• Weed inspections within the Disturbance Footprint during clearing and construction to identify and prevent new biosecurity/key weeds becoming established or an expansion of existing weed cover/density/count in patches of habitat for MSES flora and fauna within the Disturbance Footprint. Inspections will be conducted in close proximity of these areas. The following key weed species have established populations within the Study Area: • Lantana (*Lantana camara*) (WoNS, QLD Biosecurity) • Rubber vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) (WoNS, QLD Biosecurity) • Cats claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*) (WoNS, QLD Biosecurity) • Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) (WoNS, QLD Biosecurity) • Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) (QLD biosecurity) • Creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*) (QLD Biosecurity). The following key weed species listed as threats to these MSES have not yet been detected within the Field Survey Extent: • Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) (QLD Biosecurity) • Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*) (WoNS, QLD Biosecurity) Pasture grasses (Buffel grass (*Cenchris ciliaris*) and Guinea grass (*Megathyrsus maximus*)), while also identified as key threats to these MSES and observed within the Study Area, are managed for stock fodder by individual landholders along the existing and Project alignment. As a consequence, pasture grasses are beyond the scope of weed species management for the Project.	During construction	Contractor	Monthly monitoring will be undertaken of MSES flora habitat for the introduction of new exotic species or spread of targeted weed species.	**Trigger:** • An increase in cover or abundance of key weed species above baseline levels in MSES habitat based on pre-clearance survey data. **Corrective Action:** • Where the introduction of, or increase in the distribution of a biosecurity matter/s has been identified, as a result of Contractor activities, the Contractor must take appropriate action to manage and treat the biosecurity matter/s.

Appendix Table G.6 No Increase in Pest Presence and Abundance within the Study Area

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP (biosecurity, sustainability and resource use)	• A Biosecurity Instrument Permit must be obtained before moving materials (e.g. soils and related equipment) out of biosecurity zones or within different biosecurity zones (Powerlink EMP, BIO20). • Waste awaiting collection is to be left in a tidy and secure manner such that it does not impact on stock, landholders, or adjacent landholder activities, minimise attracting pest animals, or have the potential to be windblown (Powerlink EMP, SRU5b). • Putrescible waste will be sorted in closed waste containers, so it is secured from pest animals and to prevent the attraction and breeding of pest and disease vectors such as flies and rodents (Powerlink EMP, SRU5b).	All Project phases for the duration of the Project.	Contractor	• Monthly audits will be undertaken of waste infrastructure in construction areas.	**Trigger:** • Increased sightings or evidence of pest fauna (e.g. feral pigs, foxes, cane toads, fire ants) in construction area. • Habitat degradation caused by pest activity (e.g. pig wallowing, nest disturbance). • Breach of biosecurity protocols or hygiene measures. **Corrective action:** • Investigate the source and extent of pest activity. • Report pest-related incidents and corrective actions in the environmental compliance system. • Review waste containment measures. • Update management plans and retrain personnel if required.
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• Educate workforce in the identification of pest fauna species present in the area via inductions before personnel access site. Given the proximity of the Study Area to fire ant biosecurity zones, the workforce will also be trained in how to recognise and report fire ants as per the National Fire Ant Eradication Program. • Avoid inclusion of any water retaining voids or pits where these are not otherwise required for the control of stormwater run-off erosion and sediment control measures or dams required to supply water for construction activities. • Soil/fill/turf and other relevant material will not be imported from areas or suppliers with known fire ant sites. Prior to importing any such material from within fire ant biosecurity zones, the National Fire Ant Eradication Program Material Movement Advice Tool will be used to assess the risk of introducing fire ants. If fire ants, or suspected fire ants, are observed in the Study Area, the sightings will be reported to the National Fire Ant Eradication Program within 24 hours. The site will not be disturbed until an investigation has been undertaken and treatment applied (if required).				

Appendix Table G.7 Retain Connectivity and Key Fauna Dispersal Corridors Throughout the Study Area

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP	• Habitat features such as felled trees and logs will be relocated where possible to adjacent areas, where they will not impact on the safe and secure operation of the asset (Powerlink EMP, NF12).	During clearing and access works and at all times during construction activities.	Contractor	• Pre-clearance habitat assessments to identify key dispersal routes and microhabitat features. • As part of pre-clearance surveys – determine relocation site of salvaged habitat features.	**Trigger:** • Loss or high-value habitat features that were identified to be retained. **Corrective action:** • Review and update methods for identifying and marking high-value habitat features for retention. • Contractor to investigate reason for loss of high-value habitat features and retrain workforce if required.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• Outside of areas needed for the safe operation of the transmission line retain habitat trees in-situ (e.g. habitat tree to be stem injected and left in easement). • Implement biosecurity controls to prevent weed spread that could degrade corridor quality for MSES species during construction. • Outside areas required for transmission line safety, retain habitat trees in-situ (e.g. habitat tree to be stem injected and left in easement) which can be utilised by for movement by gliders and for refuge by a range of taxa.	During clearing and access works and at all times during construction activities.	Contractor	• Monthly monitoring will be undertaken of easements and access tracks for introduction of new exotic species or spread of targeted weed species. • Pre-clearance surveys to confirm locations of suitable habitat trees to be retained in-situ.	**Trigger:** • Detection of new weed species not previously recorded in the Study Area or a particular portion of the Study Area. • Non-compliance with hygiene protocols (e.g., unwashed vehicles or equipment entering the site). • Complaints or observations from landholders regarding weed proliferation. **Corrective action:** • Where the introduction of, or increase in the distribution of a biosecurity matter/s has been identified, as a result of Contractor activities, the Contractor must take appropriate action to manage and treat the biosecurity matter/s.

Appendix Table G.8 Reduce the Loss of High-value Fauna Habitat Features Such as Hollow Bearing Trees/Logs/Surface Rocks

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP	• Habitat features such as felled trees and logs will be relocated where possible to adjacent areas, where they will not impact on the safe and secure operation of the asset (Powerlink EMP, NF12).	• During clearing and access works.	Contractor and/or Powerlink Clearing and Access Inspector.	• Pre-clearance habitat assessments to identify key habitat features up to six months prior to clearing. • Daily inspections throughout construction by Contractor to ensure clearing activities are compliant with fauna spotter-catcher directions and relevant management plans.	**Trigger:** • Loss of high-value habitat features that were identified to be retained. **Corrective action:** • Review and update methods for identifying and marking high-value habitat features for retention. • Contractor to investigate reason for loss of high-value habitat features and retrain workforce if required.

General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• During the pre-clearance survey, the fauna spotter-catcher will locate, record and mark the following specific habitat features which are to be retained in situ (e.g. habitat tree to be stem injected and left in easement) or removed, in a manner which clearly identifies and demarcates the habitat features using flagging tape. Habitat features include:
	  ○ hollow bearing limbs
	  ○ hollow bearing trees
	  ○ ground timber
	  ○ loose surface rocks (i.e. those suitable for reptiles).
	• As part of the pre-clearance process, habitat features to be retained in situ will be identified (e.g. loose surface rocks (i.e. those suitable for reptiles), habitat trees to be stem injected) and those to be relocated.
	• A Pre-clearing Survey Report will identify the habitat features present and include details on retention within the Disturbance Footprint.
	• The fauna-spotter catcher is to provide necessary mapping of these habitat features to support the implementation of mitigation controls during felling and clearing activities.				

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	• The habitat features are to be stored in an appropriate location until it is relocated. An appropriate location for storage includes in previously cleared areas, where it does not pose an increased risk of fire. • Where habitat trees are immediately adjacent to areas of earthworks, install tree protection demarcation to the drip line of the tree.				
Greater glider / yellow-bellied glider	• Pre-clearance surveys will include canopy searches and identification of potential suitably sized tree hollows for greater glider / yellow-bellied glider (Threatened Glider Hollows). Searches will incorporate: ○ the identification of any trees within the disturbance footprint with a DBH >30 cm ○ Where trees with a DBH >30 cm are identified, these trees will be checked for hollows with openings larger than 8 cm diameter. • Where suitable hollows are identified, these trees will be recorded as containing potential Threatened Glider Hollows and the hollow salvage protocol (**Appendix I**) will apply. This will include: • Hollow salvage results catalogued and number of artificial den features needed are identified • Installation planning complete and all den features available are installed within 3 months of salvage • Presence/absence monitoring methodology for installed den features confirmed and trialled • Areas of suitable target glider habitat (dependent on nature of hollows salvaged from Disturbance Footprint) with low large tree density, including areas proximal to previous greater glider observations.	During clearing and access works.	Contractor and/or Powerlink Clearing and Access Inspector Fauna spotter catcher.	• Canopy surveillance during felling of any tree >30cm DBH • Ongoing monitoring throughout construction by Contractor to ensure clearing activities are compliant with fauna spotter-catcher directions and relevant management plans.	**Trigger:** • Identification of an unmapped hollow > 8 cm during clearing. **Corrective action:** • Mark tree as potential Threatened Glider Hollow. • Review and update methods for identifying and marking Threatened Glider Hollow for retention
Painted honeyeater	• Within suitable habitat for the painted honeyeater, micrositing will aim to retain trees with heavy loads of suitable mistletoe (i.e. *Amyema* spp.).	• During clearing and access works.	Contractor and/or Powerlink Clearing and Access Inspector.	• Pre-clearance habitat assessments to identify key habitat features (trees with heavy loads of mistletoe species) within 6 months prior to clearing activities. • Ongoing monitoring throughout construction by Contractor to ensure clearing activities are compliant with fauna spotter-catcher directions and relevant management plans.	**Trigger:** • Loss of high-value habitat features that were identified to be retained. **Corrective action:** • Review and update methods for identifying and marking high-value habitat features for retention. • Contractor to investigate reason for loss of high-value habitat features and retrain workforce if required.

Appendix Table G.9 Prevent Any Uncontrolled Fire within the Study Area

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP	• Where bushfire has been identified as a risk for the Project, a Bushfire Management Plan must be developed as part of the Emergency Preparation and Response Plan (Powerlink EMP, BF1).	• Prior to construction.	Contractor	• Daily fire hazard warning checks.	**Trigger:**

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	• Fire hazard warnings associated with weather patterns and fire risk are issued by the Bureau of Meteorology and the Queensland Rural Fire Service. Daily checking of fire hazard warnings must be undertaken and work crews made aware of the fire warnings (e.g. through pre-starts) (Powerlink EMP, BF2). • Procedures guiding the response to emergency and fire situations, and requests from emergency management authorities, must be documented and communicated where applicable to Project location (Powerlink EMP, BF3). • Firefighting equipment must be kept on site when hot works are being undertaken. Personnel must be trained in the use of the equipment (Powerlink EMP, BF4). • All mobile plant must have a tested and tagged fire extinguisher available where practicable (Powerlink EMP, BF5). • Burning of vegetation is strictly prohibited, unless a permit is obtained from the local fire warden and/or local council, and Powerlink prior to any burning. Permits must be obtained and provided to Powerlink for review prior to any burning (Powerlink EMP, BF6). • Designated smoking areas are to be identified, and cigarette butt bins provided for safe disposal (Powerlink EMP, BF7). • Utilise or establish parking areas for machinery/vehicles away from fuel sources where practical (Powerlink EMP, BF8).	• At all times during the construction of the Project.		• Compliance checks of firefighting equipment, including fire extinguishers on mobile plant, where practicable. • Annual review of procedures that guide response to emergency and fire situations to ensure personnel are trained and aware.	• Uncontrolled fire resulting from project activities. • Unplanned bushfire within or adjacent to the Study Area. **Corrective action:** • Should an uncontrolled fire occur within the Study Area, the Project's Emergency Response Plan will be enacted. Should any corrective actions and changes to fire management be required, they will be done in accordance with the BMP and consultation with local emergency services.
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• During operation, vegetation within the Disturbance Footprint will be managed in accordance with Powerlink's vegetation specification. These specifications typically include descriptions of span vegetation risk, span bushfire risk and vegetation height. These details will be used to assist in reducing potential fuel loads along the easement.				

Appendix Table G.10 Minimise Impacts to Threatened Fauna from Increased Light, Noise and Vibration

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP	• Appropriate plant and equipment to be selected for each task to minimise the noise contributions (Powerlink EMP, NV4). • Ensure machinery is fitted with appropriate noise attenuation devices and is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations (Powerlink EMP, NV5). • Shut down any equipment generating loud, extraneous (unusual) noise until the source of the noise can be identified and rectified (Powerlink EMP, NV6). • Schedule loud noise activities to occur at times to minimise noise nuisance to surrounding sensitive receptors. Physical noise barriers such as earth mounds, mobile screens, or noise attenuation devices should be used, where necessary (Powerlink EMP, NV7).	All Project phases for the duration of the Project.	Contractor	• Ongoing monitoring of light, noise and vibration in accordance with the EMP.	**Trigger:** • Noise, light and vibration measures are not implemented in accordance with the EMP. **Corrective action:** • Review the EMP and update if necessary. Retrain workforce if necessary.

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	• Deliver and/or remove materials and equipment to and from the site within the approved hours for construction. All transport vehicles must be in good working order and must avoid using exhaust brakes in built up areas adjacent to the work site (Powerlink EMP, NV8). • Ensure transport routes to and from the site are located, where possible, to limit the impact of traffic noise on potentially sensitive areas (Powerlink EMP, NV9). • Plant to be turned off when not in use and regularly maintained and repaired or replaced if it becomes noisier (Powerlink EMP, NV10, NV11). • Project inductions must include information on the potential adverse impact of reversing alarms and exhaust brakes and the need to minimise their use (Powerlink EMP, NV12). • Wherever feasible, turning circles are to be created at the end points of vehicle work legs, which should allow trucks to turn and avoid the need for reversing (Powerlink EMP, NV13). • Non-tonal reversing alarms to be used where practicable (Powerlink EMP, NV14).				
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• No unnecessary revving or idling of engines will occur on mobile and stationary machines and any equipment not in use during construction will be shut down to mitigate noise and vibration impacts. • No unnecessary use of horns or other audible signals on mobile plant or equipment will occur during construction and operation phases. • All construction vehicles will comply with maintenance schedules and operational restrictions designed to limit noise and vibration impacts during construction. • Staff will be trained in the correct use of machinery and equipment to minimise vibration. • Machinery and equipment will be maintained in good working condition at all times to limit unnecessary vibration.			• Ensure construction vehicles comply with maintenance schedules. • Ensure appropriate training and learnings share have been conducted at toolbox talks.	**Trigger:** • Observation or report of engines being left running or revved unnecessarily on site (e.g., during breaks, when not in use, or outside of operational need). • Audible complaints from nearby sensitive receptors or monitoring data indicating elevated noise/vibration levels attributable to idling/revving. **Corrective action:** • Immediate instruction to operators to shut down engines when not in use. • Toolbox talk or targeted training to reinforce correct engine use protocols. • Increased supervision and random spot checks to ensure compliance. • If repeated, escalate to formal warning or retraining for non-compliant personnel. • Review site signage and communication to ensure expectations are clear.
Koala, greater glider (southern and central),	• No night work (unless exceptional circumstances) during the construction phase.	• Construction phase of the Project.		• In exceptional circumstances as a direct result of logistical errors or	**Trigger:**

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
water mouse, yellow-bellied glider				otherwise that would lead to unplanned night work, lighting setups will be inspected to ensure compliance with light spill controls and nearby fauna will be observed for signs of disturbance.	• The commencement of any night works during construction resulting in artificial lighting spilling into adjacent MSES habitat or causing visible disturbance or disorientation to fauna. **Corrective action:** • If logistics and safety permit, suspend night work and resume during daylight hours. • Adjust or reorient artificial lighting where practicable, limit lighting within sensitive nocturnal or breeding areas. • Review the cause of night work occurring and utilise as a learning at toolbox talks, if appropriate.

Appendix Table G.11 Areas of Disturbance Are Rehabilitated Progressively to Ensure They Are Stable (to Minimise Erosion)

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP	• A Rehabilitation Management Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person (Powerlink EMP, SW13). • A Rehabilitation Specialist with a minimum of five (5) years' experience in supervising and carrying out large scale rehabilitation activities must be engaged and present on site when revegetation activities are being carried out and be available to provide advice or attend site where required during establishment and monitoring periods (Powerlink EMP, SW14). • Ground preparation works must be carried out prior to commencing any rehabilitation treatments and in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan (Powerlink EMP, SW15). • Rehabilitation treatments must be undertaken in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan and soil testing recommendations for the site (Powerlink EMP, SW16). • In accordance with the IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines, a minimum 70% ground cover (or equivalent to pre-existing ground cover) must be achieved on all completed earthworks exposed to accelerated soil erosion within 30 days. ESC measures must remain in place and monitoring undertaken, until site stabilisation criteria is achieved (Powerlink EMP, SW17, SW18).	• Construction and rehabilitation phases	Contractor	• Contractor to monitor rehabilitated areas in accordance with the RMP and • rehabilitation/stabilisation of landforms monitoring program as outlined in **Table 6.1**.	**Trigger:** • Soil loss and instability occur in areas that are no longer in use by the Project. • Damage (e.g. vehicle tracks) to rehabilitated areas. • Rehabilitation is dominated by weeds. • Rehabilitation fails to meet objectives or criteria of the RMP. **Corrective action:** • Contractor to organise remediation works to address erosion and sedimentation e.g. replace topsoil, install erosion controls within two weeks of issue being identified or earlier if rainfall is forecast. • Damage to rehabilitated areas to be remediated within 48 hours of being identified. Workforce to be retrained. Fencing/signage to be erected to identify the rehabilitated area as a no-go zone. • Weed treatment will be applied and re-treated as appropriate until native species are dominant.
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• Progressively rehabilitate and revegetate work areas as soon as reasonably practicable to avoid extended periods of soil exposure, as per the Rehabilitation Management Plan. • Rehabilitated areas are to be signposted and designated as no-go zones to prevent vehicular access.				

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
					• Review and update Rehabilitation Management Plan if required.

Appendix Table G.12 Minimise Disruption to Waterbodies through Altered Hydrology, Disturbance to Acid Sulphate Soils, Erosion and Sedimentation

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
General measures – Powerlink EMP (water, acid sulfate soils)	• A Water Quality Monitoring Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented to minimise the risk of sedimentation and/or contaminants from site entering waterways (Powerlink EMP, SW20). • Site activities must not cause environmental harm or environmental nuisance to waterways within the site or adjacent waterways into which the site discharges (Powerlink EMP, SW19). • Prior to dewatering activities, investigations must be undertaken to identify nearest sensitive receptors, water quality objectives of any receiving waters and site conditions, to ensure the suitability of dewatering and a Dewatering Management Plan developed (Powerlink EMP, SW21). • Where acid sulfate soil (ASS)/potential acid sulfate soil (PASS) has been identified, an ASS Management Plan must be developed in accordance with the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soils Technical Manual. The ASS Management Plan must contain as a minimum the following: ○ Location ○ Treatment method ○ Amelioration application rates (e.g. lime at 25 kg per cubic metre) ○ Method for containment of affected soils and any runoff ○ Rehabilitation plan ○ PPE required (Powerlink EMP, ASS2). • Where ASS/PASS is present, all soil disturbance work to occur in accordance with the ASS Management Plan (Powerlink EMP, ASS3). • All staff and Contractors undertaking soil disturbing work in high-risk areas must complete training/awareness on the identification and management of ASS (Powerlink EMP, ASS4). • Water extraction activities will be strictly controlled and monitored to ensure no waterbodies are completed drained. For each waterbody, a single access point will be utilised for water extraction to minimise areas of disturbance and allow potentially occurring MNES fauna to avoid the same area during construction (Powerlink EMP, NF38).	• Prior to and during construction phase of the Project.	Contractor	• Weekly and post-rainfall inspections of erosion and sediment controls. • Water quality sampling in accordance with the Water Quality Monitoring Plan. • Visual inspections for sediment runoff and erosion.	**Trigger:** • Water quality parameters exceed established thresholds during routine monitoring. • Visual signs of erosion, sedimentation, or pollution in nearby water bodies due to the Project. • Complaints or observations of aquatic habitat degradation. • Breach of sediment control protocols. **Corrective action:** • Implement additional sediment and erosion controls in affected areas as per the ESCP. • Conduct water sampling and ecological assessments to determine impact extent. • Notify regulatory bodies and follow incident reporting procedures. • Review and revise construction scheduling and site layout. • Review of adequacy of ASS Management Plan measures.
General measures – in addition to Powerlink EMP	• Best practice sediment and erosion control measures specific to tidal areas will be implemented to avoid potential contamination of surface water or adjacent habitats or allowing water and sediment runoff into potential habitat. Controls to include: ○ sediment fencing and containment around construction sites (i.e. silt fences and/or sediment traps)				

Matter	Key Management Action	Timing	Responsible Party	Construction Monitoring	Trigger and Corrective Action
	○ dust suppression and stabilisation of exposed soils ○ no earthworks during high tides in tidal areas. • Locate stockpiles above flood extents and ensure they are covered or stabilised. • Temporary site offices, stockpiling/ laydown areas, plant and equipment storage areas will be located away from waterbodies, and will be sited within already cleared or disturbed areas. • Maintain access tracks to prevent rutting and sediment transport.				