



Woodside Solar Facility Environment Management Plan

December 2022

Revision 3

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1. CONTEXT, SCOPE AND RATIONALE

1.1 Introduction

Woodside Energy Ltd (Woodside) is proposing to develop a Woodside Solar Facility, approximately 15 kilometres (km) southwest of Karratha, Western Australia (WA). This will generate electricity from a large scale solar photovoltaic farm (Solar PV Farm), complemented by energy storage (battery) infrastructure (the Proposal). The Proposal will supply renewable energy for use by industrial customers, expected to include the Woodside operated Pluto LNG Facility

The Proposal is described in its entirety in Section 3 of the Environmental Referral Supporting Document (Woodside 2021a) and is summarised in Section 1.2 of this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for ease of reference.

This EMP has been developed to address potential impacts on key environmental factors and MNES relevant to the construction and operation of the Proposal. This EMP presents management criteria, monitoring and reporting requirements to be implemented to minimise potential impacts on the environment.

This EMP has been developed in accordance with the EPA 'Instructions on how to prepare EP Act Part IV Environmental Management Plans' (EPA 2020a). Additional management plans may be prepared including, but may not be limited to, those listed within this EMP.

1.2 Proposal Description

Woodside is referring a Proposal for the Woodside Solar Facility under Section 38 of the EP Act and under the EPBC Act. This EMP addresses the construction and operations of both the initial and future expansion phases of the Proposal.

Table 1-1: Proposal Key Infrastructure Components

Infrastructure Component	Development Envelope	Location and Disturbance Footprint	Description
Solar PV Farm	942.7 hectare (ha)	Located in the Maitland Strategic Industrial Area (MSIA) Buffer Area. Disturbance footprint up to 942.7*ha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of solar panels and inverters with output of up to 500 MW(AC) in total, across multiple expansion phases. Approximately 1,000,000 solar panels each approximately 1 m by 2 m attached to mounting structures positioned 0.5 – 4 m above ground. Access roads for construction and maintenance. Supporting infrastructure such as a battery energy storage system, electrical substation and access roads. Supporting facilities such as workshop, laydown areas and office and/or ablutions and crib facilities.
Solar Plant Supporting Infrastructure (SPSI)	158 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the eastern boundary of the MSIA. Disturbance footprint of 22.5ha for the main site and an additional 10.5 ha for access roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting infrastructure such as a battery energy storage system, electrical substation and access roads. Supporting facilities such as workshop, laydown areas and

Infrastructure Component	Development Envelope	Location and Disturbance Footprint	Description
			office and/or ablutions and crib facilities.
Total Project		The total project comprises a disturbance footprint of up to 975.6 ha within a DE of 1100.3 ha.	

* Buffers will be established around any heritage sites and for vegetation corridors that are not accounted for in this figure

2. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

The environmental factors identified as being relevant to the Proposal are outlined in Table 2-1. The environmental factors are classified as follows:

- **Key Environmental Factor:** The Proposal may potentially cause a significant impact on the environment.
- **Other Environmental Factor:** The Proposal will not cause a significant impact but has potential to interact with the environment.

Environmental Factors classified as **Not Relevant** in the Project Referral Supporting Document (Woodside 2021a) are not included in this EMP as the Proposal is not deemed to cause environmental impact.

Table 2-1: Key Environmental Factors, Activities and Values

Factor	Environmental Factor	Proposal activities that would affect the factor	Site-specific environmental values, uses, condition or sensitive components which will be affected
Flora and Vegetation	Key Environmental Factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of native vegetation • Earthworks and movement of vehicles and machinery • Alteration of surface water flows around infrastructure 	<p>Clearing of up to approx. 975.6 ha of native vegetation within a 1,100.3 ha DE.</p> <p>Native vegetation varying from excellent to degraded condition.</p> <p>No impact to WA listed threatened flora species or threatened ecological communities.</p> <p><u>Presence of priority ecological communities (PEC) within the DE:</u></p> <p>Priority 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roebourne Plains coastal grasslands with gilgai microrelief on cracking clays <p>Priority 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horseflat land system of the Roebourne Plains <p>Presence of weeds including declared plants and weeds of national significance (WoNS).</p>
Terrestrial Fauna	Key Environmental Factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of native vegetation • Earthworks and movement of vehicles and machinery • Storage, handling and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, including food wastes • Installation of infrastructure posing collision/entanglement hazards. 	<p><u>Habitat for conservation significant fauna:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tussock Grasslands on Cracking Clays • Minor drainage lines and small areas of exposed granite • Hummock Grassland on Rocky Plain (Triodia on stony soils) <p><u>Potential presence of other WA conservation significant species:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) Other specially protected fauna • Northern Short-tailed Mouse (<i>Leggadina lakedownensis</i>) Priority 4 • Lined Soil-crevice Skink (<i>Notoscincus butleri</i>) Priority 4 • Bridled Tern (<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>) MIT¹, IA²

¹ EPBC Act listed migratory terrestrial species

² BC Act listed international migratory agreement migratory birds

Factor	Environmental Factor	Proposal activities that would affect the factor	Site-specific environmental values, uses, condition or sensitive components which will be affected
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oriental Pratincole (<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>) MiT, IA • Oriental Plover (<i>Charadrius veredus</i>) MiT, IA <p>Introduced species including Cats, Cattle and Black Rat.</p>
Terrestrial Environmental Quality	Other Factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of vegetation • Excavation • Importation of fill materials • Movement of vehicles and machinery • Alteration of surface water flows • Storage, handling and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Solar PV Farm will disturb up to 975.6 ha of land with the potential for soil erosion. • Construction of the Solar PV Farm and SPSI will require excavation for foundations which may oxidise acid sulfate soils within ephemeral creeklines. • Pastoral land • Substrate for native vegetation and fauna habitat
Inland Waters	Other Factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of vegetation • Excavation • Importation of fill materials (if required) • Movement of vehicles and machinery • Alteration of surface water flows • Creation of impervious surfaces • Storage, handling and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ephemeral creeks • Dampier Salt Pond Zero • Pilbara Surface Water Proclamation Area • Pilbara Groundwater Proclamation Area • Potential ASS within ephemeral creeklines
Social Surroundings (Cultural Heritage and Amenity)	Key Environmental Factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of vegetation and earthworks • Installation of infrastructure • Presence and activity of people, vehicles, vessels and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DE within Maitland Strategic Industrial Estate and buffer area • Access to heritage features or use of land for Traditional activities • Disturbance to flora and vegetation that will result in impacts to species used for cultural purposes • Direct, physical disturbance of Aboriginal and municipal heritage features from construction and operational activities

2.1 Rationale and approach

This EMP adopts management provisions to achieve the environmental objectives for each key environmental factor, based on consideration of:

- Survey and study findings.
- Key assumptions and uncertainties.
- Risks to environmental values including MNES.
- Scientific information on the site and region.
- Intensity, duration, magnitude and footprint of impact.
- Changes in the environment.
- External issues to the Proposal.
- Timeframe for mitigation.

2.1.1 Survey and study findings

Table 2-2 presents the surveys and studies relevant to the Proposal, which have been considered in developing this EMP. Details of the survey/study findings are presented in the Project Referral Supporting Document (Woodside 2021a).

Table 2-2: Surveys and Studies relevant to the Proposal

Factor	Survey / Study	Consultant	Description
Flora and Vegetation	Reconnaissance Flora and Vegetation Survey	Vicki Long & Associates (2019) Vicki Long & Associates (2021)	Desktop assessment and field survey in June-July 2019 over DE. Field survey in April 2020 included assessing vegetation type, condition, habitat and presence of priority flora, PECs and weeds.
Terrestrial Fauna	Level 1 Terrestrial Fauna Survey	GHD (2019)	Desktop assessment and field survey in June-July 2019 over DEs. Field survey included habitat assessment, opportunistic fauna searches, camera trapping and bat survey. Moderate limitation due to survey timing, which may under represent migratory birds, but these are not predicted to be directly impacted.
Terrestrial Environmental Quality	n/a	n/a	An acid sulfate soil (ASS) investigation will be undertaken for all proposed excavation areas within areas mapped at risk of ASS.
Inland Waters	Surface water & flood risk evaluation	RPS (2018a) and RPS (2018b) GHD (2017)	Information regarding surface water flows within the MSIA and storm surge modelling.
Inland Waters	Groundwater quality	GHD (2017)	Measurement of groundwater levels and information on groundwater quality
Social Surroundings	Aboriginal Heritage Database Search	Woodside (2021)	Desktop search of relevant heritage sites

Factor	Survey / Study	Consultant	Description
(Amenity and Cultural Heritage)	Heritage assessment	Black Wattle Archaeology Pty Ltd (2019)	Archaeological site avoidance survey in Solar PV Farm (partial) and SPSI.
	Ethnographic Assessment	DB-Consulting (2019)	Ethnographic site avoidance and site assessment survey for the Solar PV Farm (partial) and SPSI.

2.1.2 Key assumptions and uncertainties

This EMP presents management provisions which address the key assumptions and uncertainties relating to the Proposal implementation and the values and sensitivities of the key environmental factors.

The key assumptions include:

1. Presence of migratory or conservation significant fauna. The Level 1 survey (GHD 2019) identified the potential for conservation significant fauna to use potential habitats within the proposed DE but did not record the presence of certain species, which may be wide ranging or cryptic. The Level 1 survey also noted the potential under representation of migratory birds due to survey timing. The EMP addresses this uncertainty through provisions that protect potential habitats for conservation significant species such as drainage lines.
2. No soil sampling has been undertaken for ASS. Prior to construction requiring significant excavation, an ASS investigation will be undertaken to confirm the presence or absence of ASS and the required site specific management measures to be implemented in accordance with the DWER guidelines.
3. A search of the DWER contaminated sites database indicates the Proposal DE is not located within 5 km of any registered contaminated sites.
4. Management of the risk of disturbance to Aboriginal Heritage Sites is covered within the Social Surrounds - Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Woodside 2021b).

2.1.3 Existing and Proposed Mitigation Measures

In order to ensure the Proposal is implemented in a manner that meets the EPA's environmental objectives, existing and proposed mitigation measures have been identified for each potential impact and risk to the relevant environmental factors. As defined by Woodside's Health, Safety and Environment Risk Assessment Guideline (Woodside 2017c), mitigation measures have been categorised in accordance with the hierarchy of controls:

- 1 Elimination of the risk by removing the hazard [Avoid].
- 2 Substitution of a hazard with a less hazardous one [Avoid/Minimise].
- 3 Engineering controls which include design measures to prevent or reduce the frequency of the risk event, detect or control the risk event (limiting the magnitude, intensity and duration) [Minimise].
- 4 Procedures and administration which include management systems and work instructions used to prevent or mitigate environmental exposure to hazards [Avoid/Minimise].
- 5 Emergency response and contingency planning which includes methods to enable recovery from the impact of an event [Rehabilitate].

2.1.4 Rationale for choice of provisions

This EMP adopts provisions based on industry standard practices for avoidance, minimisation and rehabilitation of environmental impacts during construction.

The provisions reflect the temporary duration of construction activities presented in Table 2-1, and the intermittent, episodic and acute nature of impacts posed by construction activities, such as unauthorised clearing, dust emissions during high winds, or accidental spills of hazardous materials or wastes.

The provisions have also reflected the potential for chronic impacts to occur post construction, such as the spread of introduced weeds or ongoing erosion of areas disturbed during construction, as well as impacts relating to maintenance and operating activities (e.g. Solar PV Farm maintenance).

The provisions consider the effects of issues external to the Proposal, including:

- Heavy rainfall events (e.g. cyclones), flooding and wet ground conditions.
- Movements of stock across disturbed areas.

The majority of provisions address episodic and acute impacts and provide short term mitigation. Provisions also address the longer term timeframes to demonstrate weed control and rehabilitation success.

2.1.5 Index of Biodiversity Surveys for Assessment

The biological surveys summarised in Table 2-2 have been submitted as part of the referral documentation and include an Index of Biodiversity Surveys for Assessments (IBSA) data package in accordance with EPA and Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) requirements.

3. INTERNAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Woodside has a corporate Health, Safety, Environment and Quality (HSEQ) Management System (MS). The Company aims to be recognised as an industry leader in HSEQ through managing activities in a sustainable manner giving regard to Woodside's workforce, communities and the environment. Woodside is committed to managing activities to minimise adverse health, safety or environmental impacts, incorporating the right first time approach to quality.

The principles of Woodside's HSEQ Policy are:

- Implementing a systematic approach to HSEQ risk management
- Complying with relevant laws and regulations and applying responsible standards where laws do not exist
- Setting, measuring and reviewing objectives and targets that will drive continuous improvement in HSEQ performance
- Embedding HSEQ considerations in business planning and decision making processes
- Integrating HSEQ requirements when designing, purchasing, constructing and modifying equipment and facilities
- Maintaining a culture in which everybody is aware of their HSEQ obligations and feels empowered to speak up and intervene on HSEQ issues
- Undertaking and supporting research to improve Woodside's understanding of HSEQ and using science to support impact assessments and evidence based decision making
- Taking a collaborative and pro-active approach with stakeholders
- To require that contractors comply with HSEQ expectations in a mutually beneficial manner
- Publicly reporting on HSEQ performance.

A set of specific HSEQ policies and procedures is maintained for each Woodside facility. Proposal specific policies and procedures will be developed and maintained as required, in line with the HSEQ MS.

Risk control measures must be identified and implemented, using the hierarchy of controls, to manage risks to a tolerable and as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) level.

3.1 Roles and responsibilities

Responsibility for the application of HSEQ policy rests with all Woodside employees, contractors and joint venturers engaged in activities under Woodside operational control.

Critical HSE roles are identified within each business unit, asset and function. Role specific training and competency development is provided to ensure competence to carry out work in a healthy and safe workplace and minimise impacts to the environment. All Woodside employees and contractors are made aware of the HSE hazards, risks, impacts, controls and required response to incidents in their workplace. The Woodside HSE Management Process Hierarchy is provided in Figure 3-1.

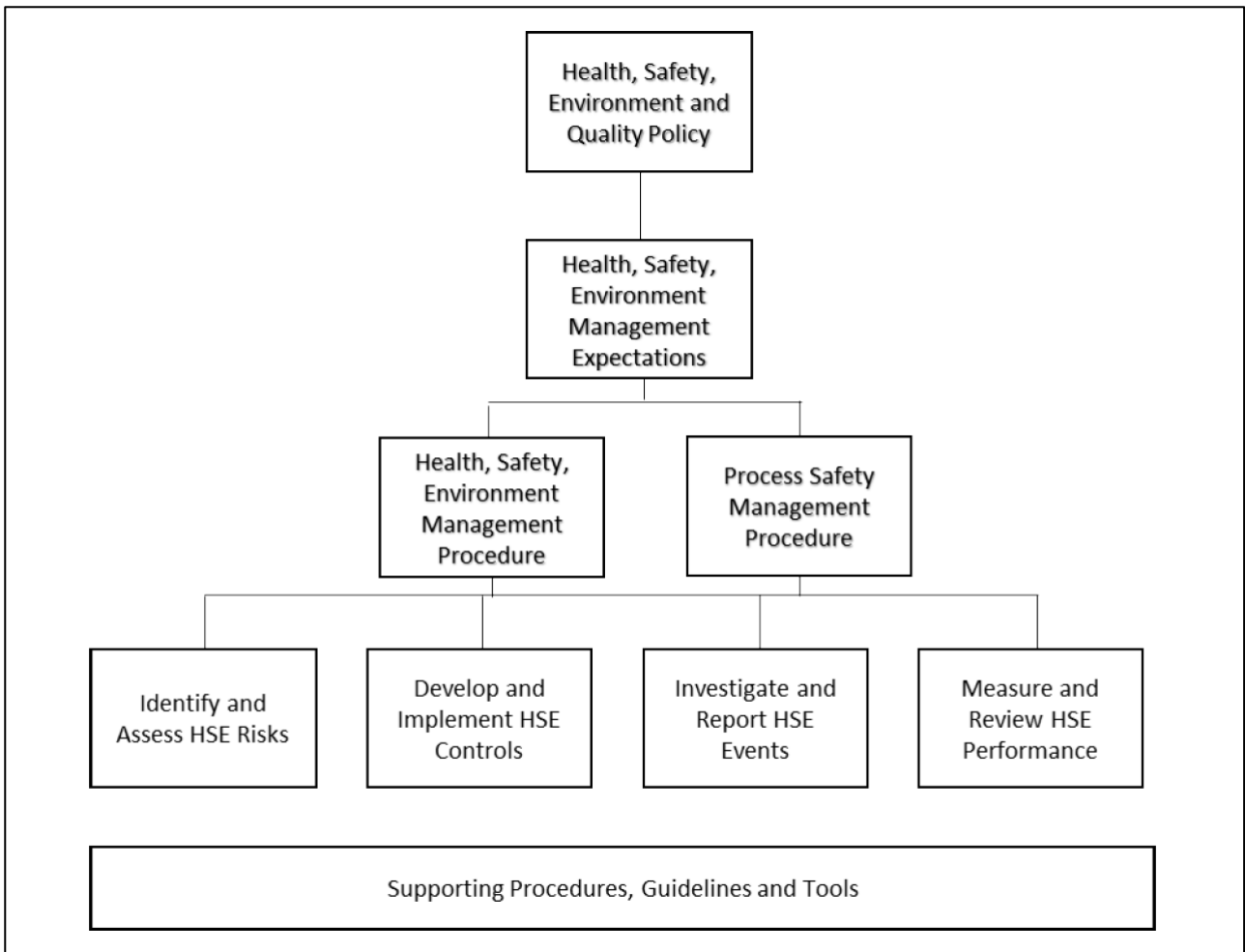


Figure 3-1: Woodside HSE Management Process Hierarchy

3.2 Communication

Woodside will communicate and distribute environmental information to the workforce by way of the following methods: site inductions, toolbox meetings, training, pre-start meetings, on-site notice boards, electronic media, environmental alerts and incident investigations lessons learnt.

Woodside has engaged with government departments, local government, traditional owner and neighbouring industries during the design and planning stage for the Proposal and will continue to consult as the Proposal evolves. Details of stakeholder consultation are presented in the Environmental Referral Supporting Document (Woodside 2021a). Community consultation is also planned as the Proposal progresses through to RFSU (Ready for Start-Up).

3.3 Environmental awareness training and inductions

Woodside will ensure that all personnel, including subcontractors, complete a site induction. This induction will include an environmental component where the following information will be provided.

- Environmental Code of Conduct
- Requirements of relevant environmental management documentation
- Significant environmental values to be protected
- Control strategies for the management of environmental risk in day-to-day activities
- Roles and responsibilities for implementing management, monitoring and reporting associated with the environment

- Applicable legislative responsibilities and requirements and the risks associated with noncompliance.
- Additional training will be provided to personnel, where applicable, which might include spill response or fire and emergency response.

Records of training and inductions will be maintained in a training register.

3.4 Complaints procedure

All complaints will be recorded within a register that will be developed and maintained by Woodside. Woodside maintains a 24/7 complaints hotline that members of the public can find access to via the Woodside public website. Incidents will be recorded by the person who causes or identifies the incident. Complaints will be recorded by the person who receives the complaint (at the time it is received). Records to be obtained about a complaint include:

- Contact details for person making complaint (name and phone number as a minimum)
- The approximate location that the issue was identified
- Date, time and issue/s that the complaint relates to.

3.5 Environmental incidents / non-compliances

Incident reporting and investigations are carried out in accordance with Woodside Health, Safety and Environment Event Reporting and Investigation Procedures. The overarching process for incident reporting and investigation is shown in Figure 3-2.



Figure 3-2: HSE Event Reporting and Investigation Process

The following procedure will be implemented when an incident / near miss / non-compliance occurs:

- Raise an incident report (no later than the end of the working day or shift)
- Preserve site evidence (to ensure integrity of investigations)
- Preliminary classification of the incident (Workplace Supervisor in consultation with the Responsible Manager is to determine the 'actual impact' and the 'potential risk rating', to establish who must be notified and how the incident will be investigated)
- Complete appropriate internal and external notifications:
- Record the incident in Woodside's *Incident Reporting Database*.
- Investigate the incident and report on findings (including the final classification of the incident)

Implement corrective actions:

- Identify and analyse root causes
- Identify required actions to prevent recurrence (e.g. install temporary fencing or signs)
- Identify any additional opportunities for improvement (e.g. improved training / education for personnel).

3.6 Emergency response

Woodside will prepare both a construction and operations phase Emergency Response Plan. This Plan will detail how emergencies are responded to within the DE.

3.7 Audits

To ensure the management measures outlined in this EMP are being adequately implemented and comply with relevant design and environmental standards, regular environmental audits will be undertaken. Auditing of the commitments outlined in this EMP will be undertaken as follows:

- Regular system audits of the EMS and compliance procedures, including:
- Prior to construction commencing – review of contractor management plans and processes for compliance with this EMP and regulatory environmental conditions
- At completion of construction to identify and correct any non-conformances
- Yearly as part of the Annual Environmental Review (during Operations)
- Regular site compliance inspections including audits of key Contractors' environmental management plans
- Persons responsible for environmental auditing will be suitably qualified

A progress and compliance report will be prepared following significant audit activities, to document the effectiveness of the environmental management measures that have been implemented. Any non-compliance will be highlighted and addressed. Where audit finds show environmental management actions are not effective, the audit may recommend changes to procedures.

3.8 Compliance reporting

Woodside will undertake reporting in accordance with regulatory and legislative requirements. It is expected that the Solar Power Plant will be a prescribed premises required to operate in accordance with a Part V EP Act licence, which will specify annual environmental and compliance reporting requirements. Woodside will submit an annual compliance report and annual environmental report to the DWER in accordance with the Part V licence requirements.

Woodside will complete the specified reporting for each key environmental factor detailed in Section 4 of this EMP.

4. EMP Provisions

4.1 Flora and Vegetation

4.1.1 EPA factor objective

To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained (EPA 2016a).

4.1.2 Proposal specific objectives

- Protect priority ecological communities (PECs) and habitat for priority flora species
- Prevent clearing or removal of vegetation outside of approved clearing footprints
- Minimise indirect impacts to vegetation and flora adjacent or downstream of DE

4.1.3 Management provisions

This section outlines management provisions for the identified potential impacts and risks to flora and vegetation. Management actions, management targets, monitoring and reporting requirements are provided in Table 4-1.

Potential indirect impacts to flora and vegetation that relate to ASS, dust, erosion, sedimentation, pollution and environmental flows are addressed through provisions for the following factors:

- Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Table 4-3)
- Inland Waters (Table 4-4)

Table 4-1: Flora and Vegetation – Management based provisions

Management actions	Management targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<p>Construction and Operations – Vegetation Clearing and Access Sensitivity: Medium</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All clearing exclusion zones will be clearly marked and checked prior to commencement, during and post clearing activities • Vegetation maintenance clearing around operational infrastructure should retain larger tree species (pruning only) and conservation significant species where practicable and safe to do so • Where exclusion zones are established for protection of habitat or species e.g. <i>Acacia coriacea</i>/<i>A. xiphophyll</i> or priority flora, this will be clearly demarcated prior to construction commencing that may come within 50m of the area. • All vehicles / plant to be restricted to approved clearing areas and designated access tracks • Areas of temporary clearing will be appropriately managed prior to and following construction to support vegetation rehabilitation (e.g. stockpiling and respread of topsoil and removal of compaction) • Where possible direct return of topsoil material will be undertaken • Solar PV Farm to be fenced to exclude stock access and to promote recovery of grasslands • Generation infrastructure to not be installed within drainage lines • Minimise disturbance to P1 grasslands - clearing of Roebourne Plains coastal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with pre-defined clearing limits and boundaries described within approval documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post-construction visual and photograph monitoring points at all Exclusion Zones within Development Envelope • Regular construction area inspections to visually check/review clearing boundaries and assess vegetation clearing, in particular, compliance with statutory approvals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain clearing register to ensure that the measured extent of clearing is regularly updated • All incidents (Health, Safety, Environment & Regulatory) are to be recorded and reported

Management actions	Management targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<p>grassland with gilgai microrelief on deep cracking clays not to exceed a total of 40 ha.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No disturbance to areas mapped as VT34 (VLA 2020). Minimise disturbance to significant populations of <i>Stemodia grossa</i>. 			
<p>Construction – Dust Deposition Sensitivity: Medium</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If required, dust suppression (e.g. water cart or dust suppression sprays) will be used during dust generating activities and as required over cleared areas Consider dust reduction fencing to be erected around the Solar PV Farm and SPSI developments during construction, if required Haul loads at risk of dust emissions to be stabilised or covered prior to leaving site All vehicles to stay on clearly designated access tracks and adhere to speed limits <p>Avoid dust generating activities during unfavourable weather conditions (e.g. high wind speed) and unfavourable wind directions, where practicable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No loss of PECs or known populations or habitat for priority flora adjacent to construction areas attributable to dust deposition from the Proposal No repetitive / sustained complaints arising due to dust impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly inspections of vegetation adjacent to Development Envelope to review effectiveness of current dust mitigation strategies and adjust as required Daily monitoring of weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction inspection report, including photographs of surrounding vegetation Prepare and maintain a complaints register
<p>Construction and Operations – Fire Control Sensitivity: Medium</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction, fire suppression equipment will be available at all work areas Plant or vehicles working in uncleared areas will be fitted with or have ready access to fire suppression equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No incidents of fire attributable to construction or operation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction, ongoing review of local fire danger ratings, and restrictions and subsequent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and maintain Incident Report Register Maintain a vegetation inspection and maintenance register (operations)

Management actions	Management targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction and operations, activities with the potential to generate heat / fire (e.g. hot works) will be appropriately managed under a permit to work system or job safety assessment • During operations regular vegetation clearing maintenance will be undertaken to prevent vegetation interference with or obstruction of infrastructure or assets • During operations, infrastructure or assets will be regularly maintained to reduce the likelihood of faults or incidents that may cause ignition to surrounding vegetation • During operations, roads and access tracks will be regularly maintained to allow timely response to faults or equipment failure • Comply with local council fire prevention measures • Firebreaks and other fire prevention works will be maintained / undertaken during operations, in accordance with the <i>Bush Fires Act 1954</i> 		<p>communication to relevant personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation maintenance inspection/ monitoring of fire breaks and minimum distance clearances surrounding infrastructure and assets 	
<p>Construction and Operations – Weed Management Sensitivity: Medium</p>			
<p>See dedicated Weed Management Plan</p>			

4.2 Terrestrial Fauna

4.2.1 EPA factor and objective

To protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained (EPA 2016b)

4.2.2 Proposal specific objectives

- Protect habitat for conservation significant and MNES terrestrial fauna species.
- Prevent clearing or removal of terrestrial fauna habitat outside of approved clearing areas.
- Minimise direct and indirect impacts to terrestrial fauna species and habitat within the Development Envelope.

4.2.3 Management provisions

This section outlines management provisions for potential impacts on terrestrial fauna. The objectives are described above, and management actions, targets and monitoring and reporting requirements are provided in Table 4-2.

Potential indirect impacts to terrestrial fauna that relate to weeds, alteration of fire and hydrological flows, and dust deposition are addressed through provisions for the following factors:

- Flora and Vegetation (Table 4-1)
- Terrestrial Environment Quality (Table 4-3)
- Inland Waters (Table 4-4)

Table 4-2: Terrestrial Fauna – Management based provisions

Management Actions	Management Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<p>Construction – Clearing and Ground Disturbance Sensitivity: High (drainage lines), Low/moderate (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to significant clearing or ground disturbing earthworks occurring, fauna trapping and relocation targeting conservation significant fauna will be undertaken by a suitably qualified licensed fauna handler • Inductions for all staff and contractors involved in clearing and ground disturbance activities will include information on potential impacts to fauna, management measures, handling and reporting requirements. • If injured/sick animals are encountered, a nominated fauna carer listed under the Pilbara Wildlife Carers Association will be called to care for the animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No incidents of injury or death to conservation significant fauna as a result of construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active monitoring for conservation significant fauna during clearing to allow for relocation • Daily monitoring of clearing areas for conservation significant fauna injuries or deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain a Fauna Register (all injuries, deaths & relocations) • Report all native fauna incidents resulting in injury or death to conservation significant fauna, to the DBCA/DAWE (as required)
<p>Construction – Excavations and Trenches Sensitivity: High (drainage lines), Low (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All excavations, temporary drains and trenches to be battered to facilitate fauna egress, where practicable • All excavations, temporary drains and trenches to be backfilled as soon as practicable • All steep sided excavations and trenches to be monitored daily and any trapped fauna assisted to escape, where safe to do so • If injured/sick animals are encountered, a nominated fauna carer listed under the Pilbara Wildlife Carers Association will be called to care for the animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No incidents of conservation significant fauna injury or death from construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily monitoring for trapped fauna within steep sided excavations and trenches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain a Fauna Register (all injuries, deaths & relocations) • Report all native fauna incidents resulting in injury or death to conservation significant fauna, to the DBCA/DAWE (as required)

Management Actions	Management Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<p>Construction and Operations– Food Waste Sensitivity: High (drainage lines), Low (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food wastes and water to be appropriately contained so as not to attract feral or native fauna • Food wastes to be collected from construction sites on at least a weekly basis and disposed off-site at licensed waste facilities • Outside bins to be secured to prohibit access by animals • Sheds/offices etc to be secured from entry by animals • Construction sites to be inspected and cleared of food wastes and water containers at completion of work • All staff and contractors to be inducted on prohibition of littering and feeding of fauna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No repeated scavenging by feral or conservation significant fauna (> 1 week) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of construction sites • Final inspection of construction sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain a Fauna Register (all injuries, deaths & relocations)
<p>Construction and Operations – Vehicle & Infrastructure Collisions Sensitivity: High (drainage lines), Low (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles to stay on clearly designated access tracks and adhere to speed limits • Native fauna injuries and deaths will be recorded • Infrastructure modified (e.g. bird deterrents installed) if collisions identified as a significant cause of mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No incidents of conservation significant fauna injury or death from construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native fauna injuries and deaths recorded • Deceased fauna (e.g. bird) deaths investigated to determine if cause of death related to presence of infrastructure where possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain a Fauna Register (all injuries, deaths & relocations) • Report all native fauna incidents resulting in injury or death to conservation significant fauna, to the DBCA/DAWE (as required)

Management Actions	Management Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
Construction and Operations – Noise, Heat and Light Sensitivity: Medium			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of light spill to surrounding environment • Lighting only used where required and kept to a minimum (e.g. turned off when not required). • Noise reduction measures as required i.e. limitations on continuous noise sources • Solar PV arrays to be designed around natural drainage lines, breaking the outline of the infrastructure minimising appearance as a false water body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise light emissions to surrounding natural environment that may impact fauna • Minimise construction noise • Construction works undertaken in accordance with <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On completion of construction undertake a review of night-time light emissions from the facilities and implement adaptive measures where required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report non compliances with <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997</i> (WA)

4.3 Terrestrial Environmental Quality

4.3.1 EPA factor objective

To maintain the quality of land and soils so that environmental values are protected (EPA 2016c).

4.3.2 Proposal specific objectives

- Minimise soil erosion from clearing, earthworks and vehicle / machinery movements.
- Minimise sedimentation of surrounding inland waters
- Prevent contamination to soil or water from the release of hazardous materials or exposure of ASS in or adjacent to the Development Envelope.

4.3.3 Management provisions

This section outlines management provisions for potential impacts on terrestrial environmental quality. The objectives are described above, and management actions, targets and monitoring and reporting requirements are provided in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Terrestrial Environmental Quality – Management based provisions

Management Actions	Management Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<p>Construction – ASS Sensitivity: High (Drainage lines), Low (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-construction ASS investigation in accordance with Department of Environment Regulation (DER) 2015 ASS guideline - Identification and investigation of acid sulfate soils and acidic landscapes, for all high to medium risk ASS areas • If investigation identifies potential ASS may be disturbed, an ASS Management Plan (ASSMP) to be developed in accordance with DER (2015) ASS guideline - Treatment and management of soils and water in acid sulfate soil landscapes • Implement ASSMP (if required) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASS investigation and risk assessment completed for all high to medium risk ASS areas • ASSMP prepared where recommended by ASS investigation • As specified in ASSMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit compliance with ASSMP (where required) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASS investigation report • Validation / closure report, where required by ASSMP
<p>Construction – Soil Erosion, Drainage and Compaction Sensitivity: High (drainage lines), Medium (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise extent of cleared vegetation to that required for each phase (i.e. not pre-clearing for future/prospective works) • Stormwater runoff and drainage management measures (e.g. stormwater infiltration or evaporation basins and controlled stormwater flows) utilised where downstream erosion risk is identified • Vehicle / plant movements to be restricted to approved disturbance areas and designated access tracks • All disturbed areas to be visually assessed at completion of construction works for risk of compaction or erosion. Any disturbed areas deemed to be at risk of compaction or erosion to be provided with remedial works to reduce impact to soils, (e.g. scraping, ripping, contouring, grading, stabilising) • Remedial work areas to be inspected after first wet season from implementing, to check effectiveness, with any eroded areas provided with additional remedial works or reinstatement if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All disturbed areas assessed for risk • Remedial works applied for all at risk areas • All remedial work areas re-inspected and remediated / reinstated if required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-construction inspection (carried out within 12 months of activity completion) of disturbed areas to identify risk of compaction / erosion • Post wet season inspection of remedial works (first wet season following activity completion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-construction inspection report, including mapping of areas at risk of erosion / compaction, record of remedial works

Management Actions	Management Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation rehabilitation (where required, e.g. for temporary laydown areas no longer required) to be undertaken as soon as practicable Construction works (particularly those within and around surface waterways) are to be suspended or scaled back, in the event of a cyclone warning. Include temporary erosion protection as required to prevent washout of works areas Construction works within surface waterways to be provided with temporary erosion protection as required 			
<p>Operations – Soil Erosion, Drainage and Compaction Sensitivity: High (drainage lines), Medium (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater drains including diversion drains, culverts and floodways, to be inspected each year to identify where erosion and sediment build up is occurring Stormwater drains to be provided with remedial works to reinstate eroded areas, provide additional erosion protection, and remove sediment built up to ensure that drains convey flows to design specifications Routine vehicles and machinery use is restricted to existing roads and access tracks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater drains or drainage channels maintained to limit sediment build-up and other obstructions and manage erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual inspections of stormwater infrastructure prior to wet season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection reports and status reporting as required by operating approvals and licences
<p>Construction – Hazardous Materials and Wastes Sensitivity: High (drainage lines), Medium (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site refuelling of machinery and plant to occur on sealed or bunded areas. Scheduled / major maintenance of vehicles / plant to be undertaken off-site Provision of spill response kits at refuelling locations (if applicable – only temporary refuelling equipment planned) No hazardous materials or solid / liquid wastes to be stored within 50 m of drainage lines Hazardous materials to be stored in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous materials stored in compliance with relevant Australian Standards and Regulations No spills or leaks resulting in contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular site inspections of hazardous materials and waste storage and handling areas to identify spills / leaks and discharges, and check that storage, handling and signage is appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post construction inspection report All incidents (Health, Safety, Environment & Regulatory) are to be recorded and reported

Management Actions	Management Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill management procedures to be developed and key staff responsible for hazardous materials storage/handling trained in spill response • Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and hazardous materials inventory to be retained on site • All soil and materials / equipment contaminated from spills / leaks to be disposed of at a licensed waste facility • Solid waste to be temporarily contained in designated bins prior to disposal off-site at a licensed waste disposal facility • General construction waste material to be appropriately managed and disposed of off-site at an appropriate facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No unauthorised waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-construction inspection of construction sites to check for signs of soil and surface water contamination, waste litter and debris 	

4.4 Inland Waters

4.4.1 EPA factor objective

To maintain hydrological regimes and quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected (EPA 2018).

4.4.2 Proposal specific objective(s)

- Maintain surface hydrological regime.
- Minimise potential for unplanned release to the environment of hazardous materials or waste
- Minimise impacts to the availability of groundwater.
- Minimise indirect impacts to groundwater quality from disturbance of ASS and existing site contamination in or adjacent to the Development Envelope.
- Minimise impacts inland waters from construction activities

4.4.3 Management provisions

This section outlines management provisions for potential impacts on terrestrial environmental quality. The objectives are described above, and management actions, targets and monitoring and reporting requirements are provided in Table 4-4.

Potential impacts to inland waters arising from soil erosion and pollution (ASS, hazardous materials and solid or liquid wastes) are addressed through management provisions for Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Table 4-3).

Table 4-4: Inland Waters – Management based provisions

Management Actions	Management Targets	Monitoring	Reporting
<p>Construction and Operations – Hydrological Regime Sensitivity: High (drainage lines), Low (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access tracks or roads traversing drainage lines to be constructed as to not inhibit water flow • Natural drainage lines/creeks to be retained where possible • Vegetation associated with natural drainage lines to be prioritised for protection through detailed design works • Construction works within surface waterways (e.g. diversion channels, culverts or floodways) should be constructed during the dry season and no-flow periods as far as practicable • Any damage to surface waterway bed and banks caused by major storm events through construction works areas to be remediated • Construction works within surface waterways to be completed and permanent erosion protection / stabilisation provided as soon as practicable • Vehicle movements to be restricted to designated access tracks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No damage to waterways outside of construction areas, arising from construction works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post-construction photo monitoring points on drainage lines downstream of Development Envelope • Visual inspection of temporary erosion protection measures • Visual inspection of downstream areas following major storm events and remediating if required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident report for major storm event, wash out or downstream impacts
<p>Construction and Operations / Maintenance – Reduction in availability of Groundwater Sensitivity: High (drainage lines), Low (elsewhere)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water for use during construction and operations will be brought on site by tanker. No local water will be abstracted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No groundwater abstracted for construction purposes • No long term impacts to inland waters (e.g. physical and chemicals parameters and vegetation health) 	<p>Site plans indicate no groundwater abstraction occurring</p>	

4.5 Social Surroundings (Amenity)

4.5.1 EPA factor objective

To protect social surroundings from significant harm (EPA 2016d).

4.5.2 Proposal specific objectives

- Minimise impacts to amenity from the physical presence of infrastructure.
- Minimise indirect impacts to amenity from construction and operational activities.

4.5.3 Management provisions

This section provides management measures for potential impacts to Social Surroundings (Amenity). The objectives are described above, and management actions, targets and monitoring and reporting requirements are provided in Table 4-5.

Minimisation of dust emissions arising from clearing, unauthorised access and soil erosion is addressed through management provisions for:

- Flora and Vegetation (Table 4-1)
- Terrestrial Environmental Quality (Table 4-3)

A Social Surrounds (Cultural Heritage) Management Plan has been developed to provide management measures for potential impacts to Cultural Heritage (Woodside 2021b).

Table 4-5: Social Surroundings – Management based provisions

Management actions	Management targets	Monitoring	Reporting
Construction - Amenity Sensitivity: Low			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction works undertaken in accordance with <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997</i>. • Vehicles / plant regularly maintained to ensure noise minimisation • Traffic management – Traffic management plan to be implemented during construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No incidents of non-compliance with <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and maintain a complaints register

5. Adaptive Management and Review

The adaptive management approach aims to reduce impacts by embedding a cycle of monitoring, reporting and implementing change (where required). This document applies the principles of adaptive management through monitoring, corrective actions and implementing changes. The EMP is intended to be dynamic and will be updated to reflect changes in management practices and the social and natural environment with time. This will also allow flexibility to respond to new environmental impacts and adopt new technologies / management measures. Adaptive management has been embedded throughout this document, and the key adaptive management processes are described below.

In line with the concept of adaptive management and considering the above, the management actions presented in this EMP shall be monitored, reviewed, evaluated and updated, as required, considering:

- environmental monitoring identifies a non-conformance with the EMP
- outcomes of incident investigations or audits
- outcomes of any technical review of and evaluation of the emissions and ambient air quality monitoring programs
- new and relevant data/information gained as a result of implementing this EMP, or from external sources
- significant changes to industry standard management practices
- changes in State or Commonwealth legislation or policy.

With relevant updates included in a revised EMP. In addition, this EMP may be reviewed:

- based on EPA and decision-making authorities comments during the Project approval process
- if a significant incident occurs related to the protection of Aboriginal heritage
- Traditional Owners request that a review is undertaken due to a relevant concern

Technical review and evaluation of the management actions outlined in this EMP will be conducted every five years³ (if not initiated prior to that time) to ensure the management actions are adequately addressing the key risks and meeting EPA objectives. If, as a result of any review, any significant changes are required to be made to this EMP, a revised EMP will be provided to the EPA for approval (if required).

When the five-yearly review cycle is triggered, or if a significant change to either the facility, activity, or risk is identified, a revised EMP will be submitted to the EPA.

³ Frequency no more than annually.

6. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

This EMP is included as an appendix to the Environmental Referral Supporting Document for the Proposal (Woodside, 2020a) and therefore will be reviewed by the EPA, DAWE and other Designated Management Authorities. Comments on the Environmental Referral Supporting Document have been sought from relevant Traditional Owner groups in the region and their feedback has been incorporated into this document.

Stakeholder consultation and engagement is an integral component of the environmental impact assessment and environmental approvals process. This section describes Woodside's approach to stakeholder consultation broadly and for the Proposal specifically.

Woodside's objectives for stakeholder consultation are to:

- improve stakeholder awareness and understanding of the Proposal
- provide stakeholders with opportunities to obtain information about the Proposal including the physical, ecological, socio-economic and cultural environment that may be affected, the potential impacts that may occur, and the prevention and mitigation measures proposed to avoid or minimise those impacts
- gain feedback from stakeholders on their concerns in regard to the Proposal and, where possible, address stakeholder concerns through further activities, or by implementing additional mitigation measures.

Stakeholder engagement in relation to this Proposal includes engagement with identified stakeholders undertaken specifically in relation to the Proposal including engagement undertaken as part of development of the Woodside Power Project.

7. TERMS

7.1 Defined Terms

Term	Definitions
Proposal	The Proposal comprises two key components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar PV Farm Solar Plant Supporting Infrastructure (SPSI)
Development Envelopes	The Development Envelopes represent the area within which development of the Proposal is to occur. The two Development Envelopes for this Proposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar PV Farm Solar Plant Supporting Infrastructure
Flora Type 34	<i>Acacia coriacea</i> / <i>A. inaequilatera</i> tall shrubland over mixed scattered <i>Acacia</i> shrubs over mixed tussock grassland (Ref. Vicki Long 2020 - Table 2 Vegetation Code and Description Comparisons for the 2019 dry season and 2020 wet season surveys)
Proposal Components	The Proposal includes two components (Solar PV and Solar Plant Supporting Infrastructure)
Disturbance Footprint	Includes all areas proposed to be disturbed/cleared within the two Development Envelopes
Woodside	Woodside Energy Ltd
Buffer Area	The 2 km 'Industry Buffer Area' surrounding the Maitland Strategic Industrial Area

7.2 Acronyms

Terms	Definitions
ALARP	As low as reasonably practicable
AS	Australian Standard
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soils
ASSMP	Acid Sulfate Soils Management Plan
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DER	Department of Environment Regulation (now known as DWER)
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now known as DAWE)
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EAR	Environmental Assessment Report
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ERSR	Environmental Referral Supporting Report

Terms	Definitions
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSEQ	Health, Safety, Environment and Quality
LandCorp	Western Australian Land Authority
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MSIA	Maitland Strategic Industrial Area
NAC	Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation
PEC	Priority Ecological Community
RFSU	Ready for Start-Up
Solar PV	Solar Photovoltaic
SPSI	Solar Plant Supporting Infrastructure
WA	Western Australia
WMP	Water Management Plan
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance
Woodside	Woodside Energy Ltd

7.3 Units of measure

Units	Definition
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
m	Meter
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-hours

8. REFERENCES

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