HANCOCK ENERGY

Belisama Gas Project – Construction Environmental Management Plan

Revision 0

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Document Control

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This document has been prepared specifically for Hancock Energy (PBN) Pty Ltd. Neither the document nor its contents may be referred to or quoted in any statement, study, report, application, prospectus, loan, or other agreement document, without the express approval of Hancock Energy (PBN) Pty Ltd or as required by Western Australian State Government agencies in carrying out their statutory obligations.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared to outline Hancock Energy (PBN) Pty Ltd's (Hancock Energy; the Proponent) approach to managing environmental impacts associated with the Belisama Gas Project (the Proposal). The Proposal is a conventional gas project and as such there will be no potential impacts from unconventional gas activities such as fracking.

This Proposal will collect natural gas from the Lockyer Upstream Gathering System (the upstream portion of the referred Lockyer Conventional Gas Project; external to this Proposal) and direct it via a central flowline to a Central Processing Facility (CPF) where the gas will be treated. Additionally, the CPF will treat associated hydrocarbon condensate liquids, a by-product of the gas processing, to allow transport to a Western Australian near-port location for bulk storage and subsequent export. The product gas will be routed in a westerly direction from the CPF via an export pipeline to the Dampier Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (DBNGP) for sale. The Proposal is designed to produce up to 210 TJ/day of sales quality gas.

This document has been developed in accordance with the Instructions on how to prepare *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Part IV Environmental Management Plans (EPA 2024).

The overarching objective of the CEMP is to protect environmental factors from potential direct and indirect impacts during the construction of the Proposal and ensure that these impacts are not greater than predicted. This CEMP outlines both outcome-based and objective-based management measures to achieve this.

Management outcomes and objectives detailed in this CEMP for each environmental factor include:

- **Flora and Vegetation**
  - Clearing of remnant native vegetation will not exceed 5.7 hectares (ha) and will not extend outside the Development Envelope
  - No clearing within designated Clearing Exclusion Zones (CEZs)
  - Clearing of no more than 10% (291) of the known *Thryptomene nitida* (P3) records within the Survey Area
  - Degradation of vegetation from dust deposition is minimised
  - Degradation of vegetation from the introduction and/or spread of weeds is minimised
  - Minimise the risk for Proposal initiated bushfire ignition.
- **Terrestrial Fauna**
  - Clearing of fauna habitat represented by native vegetation will not exceed 7.1 ha and will not extend outside the Development Envelope
  - Clearing of Low-to moderate quality and Very low-quality Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat will not exceed 0.2 ha and 2.2 ha respectively
  - No clearing within designated CEZs
  - Minimise the occurrence of injury, mortality, or displacement of conservation significant fauna from vehicle movements or entrapment within excavations
  - Minimise species disturbance associated with noise, light and dust
  - Minimise changes to the abundance of feral fauna species within the Development Envelope
  - Minimise the risk for Proposal-initiated bushfire ignition.

- **Inland Waters**
  - Groundwater abstraction will not exceed the limits specified in the property's 5C licence (GWL 156102)
  - Alteration to surface water flows in Sand Plain Creek are minimised
  - Adverse changes to surface water quality in Sand Plain Creek from sediment loading are minimised
  - Adverse changes to surface and groundwater quality from hydrocarbons or other hazardous chemicals are minimised.
- **Social Surroundings**
  - No unapproved loss or damage to identified Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH) areas from construction activities
  - Risk of damage to previously unidentified ACH values from construction activities is minimised
  - Impacts of dust and light on local sensitive receptors are minimised.
- **Terrestrial Environmental Quality**
  - Impacts to soil quality from chemical or hydrocarbon spills are minimised
  - Impacts to soil quality due wind erosion from ground disturbing activities are minimised.

This document outlines and allocates responsibilities for the implementation and review of the CEMP and a process for adaptive management.

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List of Acronyms

ACH	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
ACR	Annual Compliance Report
AH Act	*Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
ANZG	Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soil
BAM Act	*Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007*
BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
BGP	Belisama Gas Project
BYAC	Bundi Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CEZ	Clearing Exclusion Zone
CPF	Central Processing Facility
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DBNGP	Dampier Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline
DGS Act	*Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004*
DMPE	Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration

DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DWER	Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EN	Endangered
EP	Environment Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*
EPBC Act	Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
GDE	Groundwater Dependant Ecosystem
GDP	Ground Disturbance Permit
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GL	Gigalitre
ha	Hectare
Hancock Energy	Hancock Energy (PBN) Pty Ltd
HDD	Horizontal directional drilling
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
Mig	Migratory
MS	Management system
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
P1	Priority 1
P2	Priority 2
P3	Priority 3
P4	Priority 4
PD Act	*Planning and Development Act 2005*
PGER Act	*Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 1967*
PP Act	*Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969*
RIWI Act	*Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*
RSD	Referral Supporting Document
SFAIRP	So far As Is Reasonably Possible
SRE	Short-range endemic

TJ	Terajoule
YSRC	Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation Ltd

1. CONTEXT, SCOPE, AND RATIONALE

1.1. Proposal

Hancock Energy (PBN) Pty Ltd (Hancock Energy; the Proponent) is proposing to develop the Belisama Gas Project (Proposal/BGP) in the mid-west region of Western Australia. The site is located approximately 350 kilometres (km) north of Perth, with key infrastructure located on a parcel of land owned in freehold by Hancock Energy located at 1906 Yandanooka West Rd, Milo, approximately 25 km south-west of Mingenew (Lot 441 on Plan 2981; **Figure 1-1**).

This Proposal will collect natural gas from the Lockyer Upstream Gathering System (the upstream portion of the referred Lockyer Conventional Gas Project; external to this Proposal) and direct it via a central flowline to a Central Processing Facility (CPF) where the gas will be treated. The product gas will be routed in a westerly direction from the CPF via an export pipeline to the Dampier Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (DBNGP) for sale.

Additionally, the CPF will treat associated hydrocarbon condensate liquids, a by-product of the gas process, to allow transport to a Western Australian near-port location for bulk storage and subsequent export. The Proposal includes a condensate stabilisation, storage, and offloading system to support road transport of liquid product, and additional on-site infrastructure to support the operations phase including an administration building with a central control room, offices and emergency response facilities, power generation equipment, warehousing, workshops, switch room infrastructure and accommodation buildings.

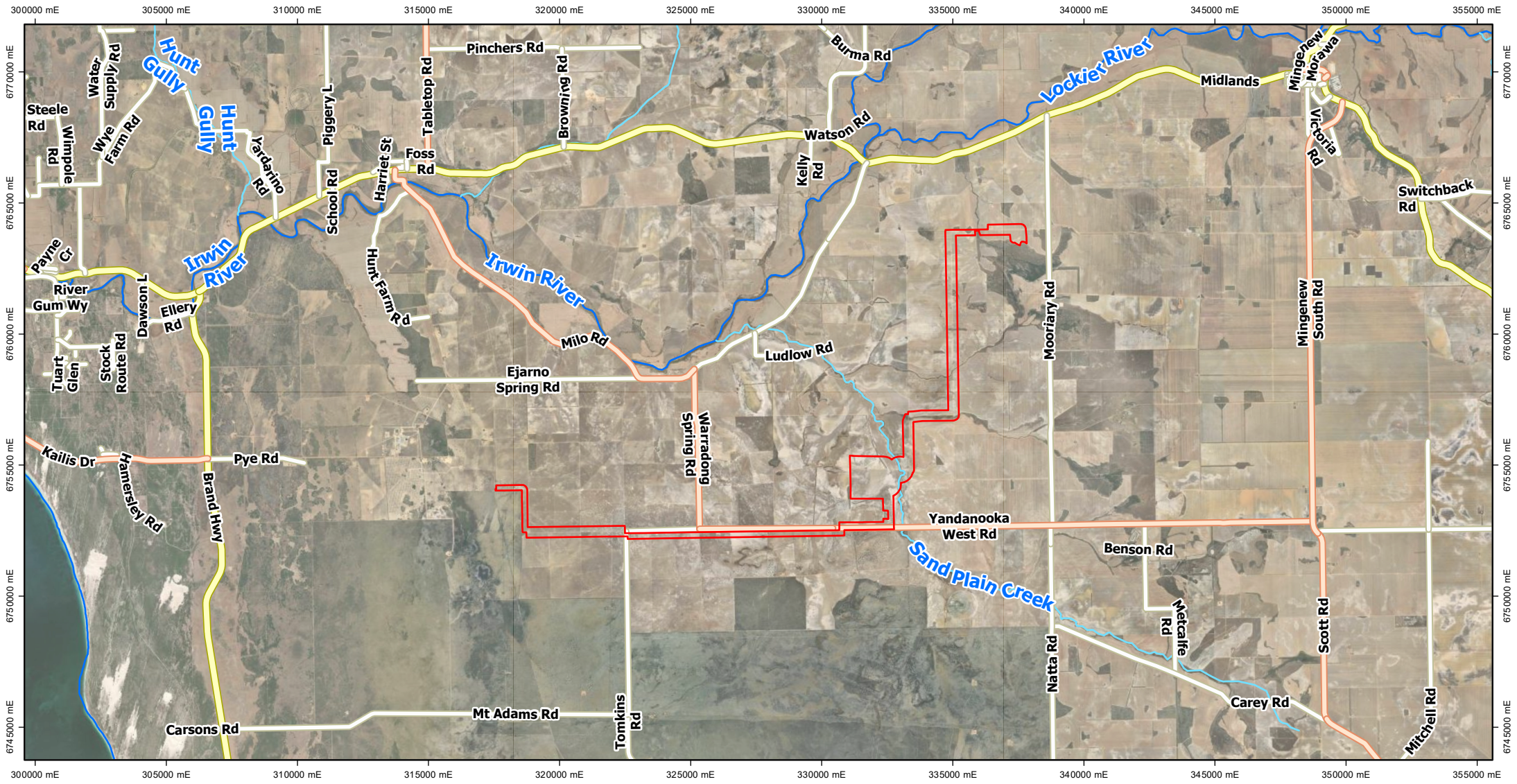
In 2023 Hancock Energy acquired Warrego Energy, securing a 50% stake in the West Erregulla gas field located in EP-469 in the Perth Basin. With the location of the Belisama CPF, between the Lockyer gas fields and the West Erregulla gas fields, the Proposal could facilitate future processing of gas from the West Erregulla Field Development Program and/or additional undiscovered gas resources from the surrounding area. The CPF and associated infrastructure have been designed to accommodate future co-processing of alternative regional gas sources. Whilst processing of West Erregulla gas through the Belisama CPF remains subject to commercial discussions, co-processing a blend of gases from both the Lockyer and West Erregulla projects at a single centrally located CPF has the potential to reduce the combined greenhouse gas emissions from both projects.

The Proposal is designed to produce up to 210 TJ/day of sales quality gas. The Proposal is a conventional gas project and as such there will be no impacts from unconventional gas activities such as fracking.

The Proposal is contained within a 1,326.9 ha Development Envelope, with an indicative Disturbance Footprint of 291.5 ha (**Figure 1-2**).

Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) will be utilised for flowline and pipeline installation in a number of sensitive locations. This includes the intersection of the central flowline with Sand Plain Creek, and where the export pipeline crosses Yandanooka West Road and Mount Adams Road.

Within the Development Envelope, Hancock Energy has identified two areas of higher environmental value and will implement a Clearing Exclusion Zone (CEZ) over native vegetation in these areas.



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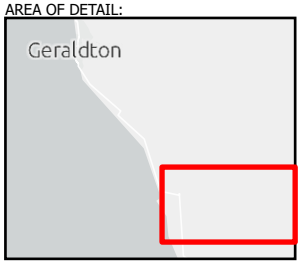

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope

Watercourse

- Major Watercourse
- Minor Watercourse

Roads

- Regional Distributor
- Primary Distributor
- Access Road
- Local Distributor

Scale: 1:200,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 5 10 20

Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-1: Regional Context of the Proposal
SUBTITLE:	
DATE:	15/04/2026
DATA SOURCE:	Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

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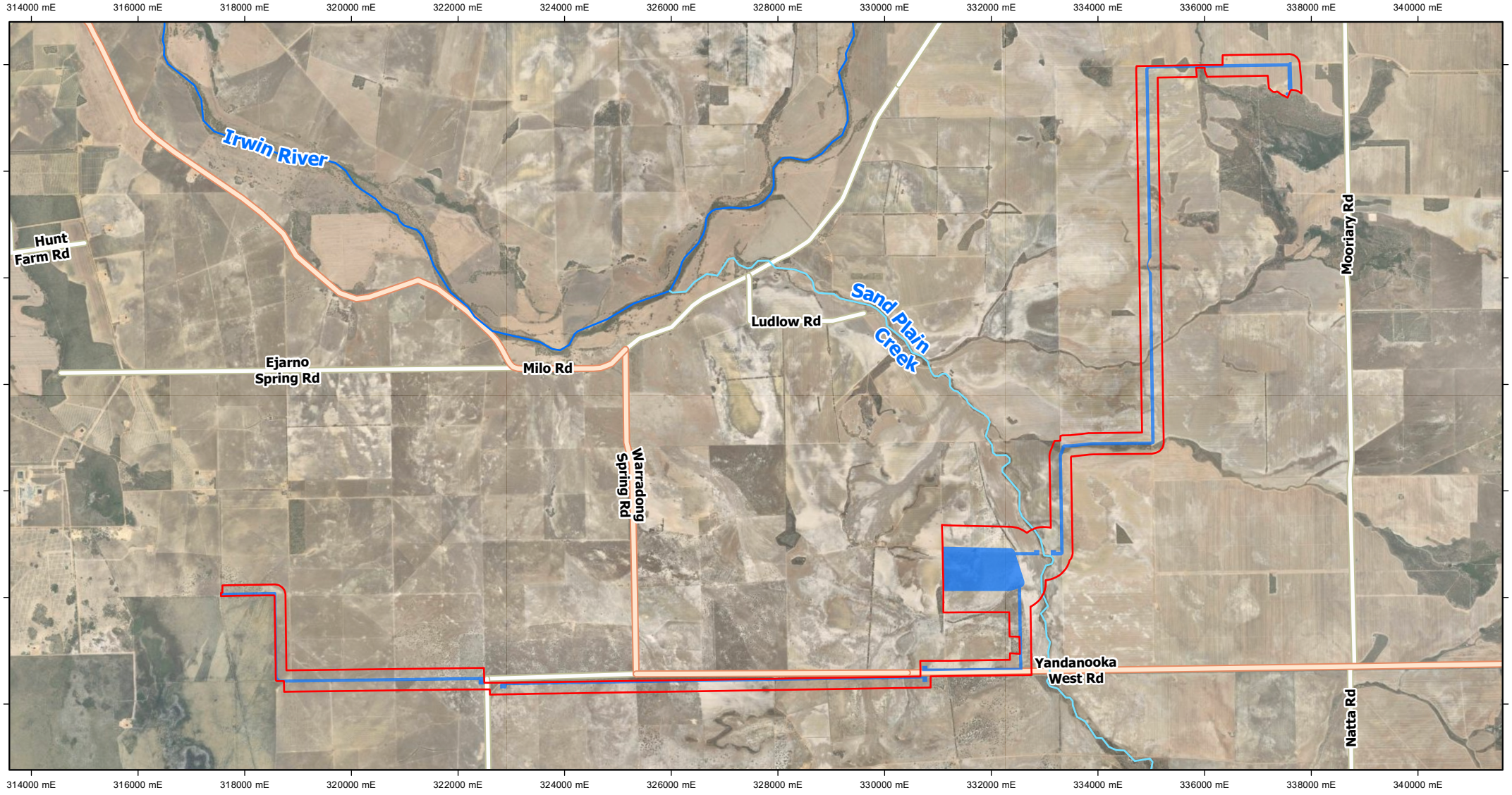

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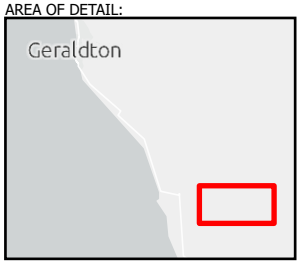

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Indicative Disturbance Footprint

Watercourse

- Major Watercourse
- Minor Watercourse

Roads

- Access Road
- Local Distributor

Scale: 1:100,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 4 8 16 Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-2: Development Envelope and Indicative Disturbance Footprint
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1.2. Purpose and Objectives

Hancock Energy is committed to the delivery of its services and activities in an environmentally sustainable and responsible manner.

This CEMP has been prepared in accordance with the *Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans* (EPA 2024) to support the referral of the Proposal to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under Part IV (s 38) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The overarching objective of the CEMP is to protect environmental factors from potential direct and indirect impacts during the construction of the Proposal and ensure that these impacts are not greater than predicted. This CEMP outlines both outcome-based and objective-based management measures to achieve this.

The purpose of this CEMP is to provide one clear, concise, and easily readable document, which can be used and applied for the construction phase of the Proposal to demonstrate that sufficient management measures are in place, such that there are no significant environmental impacts resulting from construction of the Proposal.

In addition, the CEMP:

- Details the proposed construction methodology (**Section 1.3**)
- Details the environmental factors applicable to the proposal (**Section 1.4**)
- Documents rationale and approach to the management of environmental factors where relevant to the construction of the Proposal (**Section 1.7**)
- Details environmental objectives and outcomes for the management of environmental factors, any mitigation measures, monitoring requirements, and any contingency actions if objectives and outcomes are not met (**Section 3**)
- Details the management systems and practices, roles and responsibilities of personnel, training and competency requirements, environmental reporting requirements, and any stakeholder consultation (**Section 4**)
- Details the processes for adaptive management and review or changes to the CEMP (**Section 5**).

1.3. Construction Process

1.3.1. Proposal Delivery Timeframes

The project life for the Proposal is 30 years with a further construction phase of approximately 36 months.

1.3.2. Physical Elements

The physical elements of the proposal include (**Figure 1-3**):

- Central flowline
- Export pipeline

- CPF and supporting infrastructure
  - Gas liquid separation equipment
  - Gas processing train
  - Condensate stabilisation, storage and truck-loading facilities
  - Produced water treatment facilities
  - Oily water treatment facilities
  - Power station and power distribution
  - Buildings (warehouse, workshop, administration offices, central control room)
  - Process control and communications infrastructure
  - Diesel fuel and chemical storage
  - Flare and safety systems including firewater
  - Bore water treatment and supply systems including potable water
  - Evaporation ponds and stormwater sediment pond
  - Sewage treatment plants
  - Temporary construction utilities and laydown areas
  - Temporary and permanent accommodation camp.

The Proposal largely avoids areas of remnant vegetation in Good or better condition by preferentially locating the Development Envelope within existed cleared areas. Clearing of native vegetation is primarily restricted to non-contiguous remnant areas where an alternative pipeline arrangement was not feasible.

1.3.3. CPF Construction

The CPF site comprises low value degraded farmland. Site preparatory works will be by mechanical methods that may require equipment such as compact loaders, crushers, tractors and excavators. Prior to construction of site infrastructure, earthworks and ground preparation works will be undertaken. Pads will be established for infrastructure and supporting utilities at the CPF site.

1.3.4. Central Flowline and Export Pipeline Installation

The central flowline and export pipeline predominantly comprise low value degraded grazing land, areas under existing crops, as well as isolated small areas of remnant native vegetation. Site preparatory works will be by mechanical methods. This may include equipment such as compact loaders, crushers, tractors and excavators. Once vegetation and topsoil have been removed, a trench will be incrementally excavated along the pipeline alignment. Bell-holes will also be constructed with estimated dimensions of 10 m long x 5 m wide x 2 m deep, subject to the type of in-situ subsoil including whether trench walls are battered or stepped to create the bell-hole. For the majority of the central flowline and export pipeline under existing agricultural use, no separation of topsoil and sub-soil stockpiles is proposed at the request of the Landholders, as blending provides an improved outcome. Pipeline installation through areas of native vegetation, although very minimal, will maintain separation of topsoil and sub-soil stockpiles.

Following excavation, some additional civil works in the form of bedding (prior to pipeline installation) or padding (post installation) may be required. Where trench bedding is not required, line pipe will be laid directly on the floor of the trench. Additional pipeline protection will be applied where the pipeline crosses under roads or other above ground infrastructure.

Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) has been selected as the method for flowline and pipeline installation at three sensitive locations. HDD construction provides superior environmental and cultural heritage outcomes compared to the alternative of trenching, burying and stabilising the flowline at creeklines and road crossings. The entry and exit points for the HDD will be in cleared farmland avoiding impacts to riparian and roadside vegetation at these locations, and pipes will be installed with a maximum depth of approximately 20 m below the ground surface.

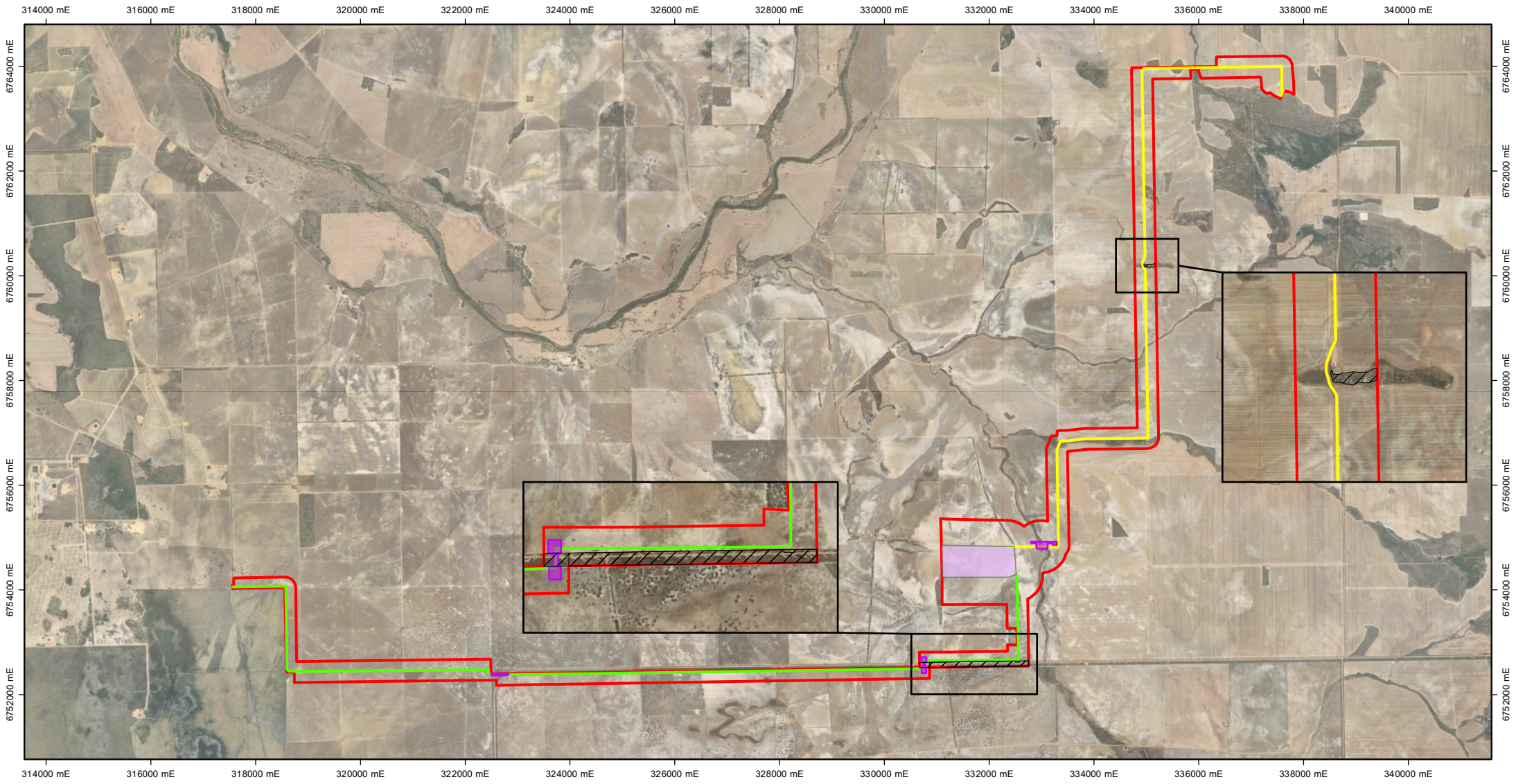
1.3.5. Construction Workforce

The Proposal is expected to require a workforce of up to 400 personnel at peak construction periods. A temporary accommodation camp with 400 person capacity will be constructed to house the construction workforce on-site.

1.3.6. Construction Water Supply

Hancock Energy has an existing 5C groundwater licence (GWL 156102) for the property issued under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RiWi Act) with an allocation of 1.69 GL per annum for the purposes of irrigation and firefighting. A licence amendment will be sought to expand the listed purposes to include construction and operational activities of the Proposal. Construction and operational water requirements for the Proposal will be extracted under this licence, and no additional groundwater allocation is required. New bores will be established under section 26D licences.

It is anticipated that construction activities will utilise up to 0.3 GL per annum over the 36-month construction period, and operational activities will utilise up to 0.03 GL per annum over the 25-year operational period.



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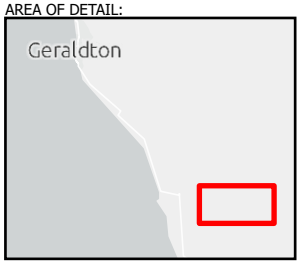

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zones

Indicative Layout

- Central Processing Facility and Supporting Infrastructure
- Horizontal Directional Drilling Locations
- Export Pipeline
- Central Flowline

Scale: 1:100,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 4 8 16 Kilometers

N

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1.4. Environmental Factors

The EPA Environmental Factors relevant to this CEMP are:

- Flora and Vegetation
- Terrestrial Fauna
- Inland Waters
- Air Quality
- Terrestrial Environmental Quality
- Social Surroundings.

The EP Act Referral Supporting Document (RSD) also considered greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to the construction of the Proposal, primarily relating to land clearing and diesel combustion, during land clearing and construction. As the majority of the GHG emissions are associated with the operational phase (11,625 tCO_2-e during construction compared to 72,938 tCO_2-e per year under a base case scenario for the operational phase of the Proposal) this environmental factor is not considered relevant to this CEMP and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions factor has not been included.

The Proposal construction activities and the potential impacts/risks applicable to each relevant environmental factor are summarised in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1: Risks or Impacts to Environmental Factors and Associated Construction Activities

Proposal Activity	Risk / Impact
Environmental Factor – Flora and Vegetation	
EPA objective: Protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained (EPA 2016a)	
• Clearing of native vegetation • Earthwork activities including excavation, soil disturbance, compaction, movement, and stockpiling • Construction of permanent and temporary infrastructure (and alteration of landscape) • Operation, movement and refuelling of plant, machinery, and vehicles	Direct clearing of native vegetation: • Loss and fragmentation of remnant native vegetation • Loss of Priority or Threatened flora. Indirect impacts from: • Introduction and/or spread of weeds. • Increased dust deposition • Increased risk of bushfire ignition
Environmental Factor – Terrestrial Fauna	
EPA objective: Protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained (EPA 2016b)	
• Clearing of native vegetation • Earthwork activities including trenching, excavation, soil disturbance, compaction, movement, and stockpiling • Construction of permanent and temporary infrastructure • Operation, movement and refuelling of plant, machinery, and vehicles	Direct clearing of native vegetation: • Loss and fragmentation of fauna habitat • Injury, mortality, or displacement of conservation significant fauna. Indirect impacts from: • Disturbance to native fauna from light, noise and/or vibration • Degradation of fauna habitats as a result of: – increased competition or predation by feral fauna – increased risk of bushfire ignition
Environmental Factor – Inland Waters	
EPA objective: Maintain the hydrological regimes and quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected (EPA 2018)	
• Abstraction of groundwater for water supply • Construction of permanent and temporary infrastructure • Earthworks activities including trenching, excavation, soil disturbance, compaction, movement, and stockpiling • Waste disposal • Storage and handling of chemicals and fuels	• Increased drawdown from groundwater abstraction impacting surrounding groundwater users and/or potential groundwater dependant ecosystems (GDEs) • Alteration of surface water flows due to site earthworks and layout • Reduction of quality of surface water in the Sand Plain Creek due to site construction works and earthworks exposing underlying soil followed by increased erosion and sediment load • Adverse changes to the quality of surface water in the Sand Plain Creek and other unnamed tributaries or groundwater

	in the Proposal area due to leaks and spills of fuel and other hazardous chemicals used during construction
Environmental Factor – Air Quality	
EPA objective: Maintain air quality and minimise emissions so that environmental values are protected (EPA 2020)	
• Vegetation clearing • Earthwork activities and vehicle and machinery movement	• Increased dust emissions
Environmental Factor – Terrestrial Environmental Quality	
EPA objective: Maintain the quality of land and soils so that environmental values are protected' (EPA 2016c)	
• Earthwork activities including trenching, excavation, soil disturbance, compaction, movement, and stockpiling • Waste disposal • Storage and handling of chemicals and fuels	• Soil contamination as a result of the storage and handling of chemicals and hazardous materials required during the construction phase • Wind erosion impacting soil quality
Environmental Factor – Social Surroundings	
EPA objective: Protect social surroundings from significant harm (EPA 2023)	
• Clearing of native vegetation • Earthwork activities including trenching excavation, soil disturbance, compaction, movement, and stockpiling • Construction of permanent and temporary infrastructure	• Aboriginal cultural heritage could be affected • Dust, noise, and light generated during construction could impact on amenity of the surrounding landscape

1.5. Receiving Environment

This CEMP documents Hancock Energy's commitments for each environmental factor relevant to the construction stage of the Proposal and outlines how the mitigation measures will be implemented to achieve these commitments. It has been developed utilising a combination of an objective-based and outcome-based approach for the relevant environmental factors to identify and prioritise management actions.

Outcome-based provisions have been applied when suitable thresholds have been determined, whereas objective-based provisions have been applied when a level of uncertainty exists that prevents setting objective and measurable criteria. In this case, management targets are established to measure the success of management actions in achieving the environmental objective as there is insufficient site-specific information for setting outcome-based criteria and associated trigger and threshold values.

Potential construction impacts on air quality include the potential for increased dust emissions, associated with bulk earthworks at the CPF site, pipeline installation, excavation and trenching activities. Outcome-based management measures for dust are detailed within the management measures tables for Flora and

Vegetation and Social Surroundings and as such air quality is not included in this document as a stand-alone factor.

Section 1.5.1 to **Section 1.5.5** provides a summary of the baseline conditions of the environment associated with the Proposal. A brief summary of associated assumptions and uncertainties is included in **Section 1.6**.

The overall management approach applied under this CEMP and the rationale for the choice of management provisions for the environmental factors are addressed in **Section 1.7** and **Table 1-2**.

1.5.1. Flora and Vegetation

Key environmental characteristics relevant to the Flora and Vegetation factor include:

- Occurrence of 23 native vegetation types, four highly modified vegetation types with limited native vegetation, and five mapping units absent of native vegetation
- The majority (approximately 93.2%) of remnant vegetation is considered to be in a Completely Degraded condition
- No Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities are known to occur within 12 km of the Development Envelope
- Occurrence of nine conservation significant flora taxa within the Development Envelope, including:
  - *Poranthera asybosca* P1
  - *Poranthera moorokatta* P2
  - *Banksia fraseri* var. *crebra* P3
  - *Stylidium drummondianum* P3
  - *Stylidium torticarpum* P3
  - *Thryptomene nitida* P3
  - *Tricoryne soullierae* P3
  - *Banksia scabrella* P4
  - *Schoenus griffinianus* P4.
- Occurrence of 54 introduced (weed) flora species, one of which is listed as a Declared Pest s22(2) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act); *Echium plantagineum* (Patterson's Curse). It was recorded in 14 patches within the Development Envelope, all of which followed drainage lines such as Sand Plain Creek.

Hancock Energy has invested considerable effort in the planning phase of the Proposal to exclude native remnant vegetation and Threatened/Priority flora individuals from the Development Envelope wherever practicable through flowline/pipeline placement and CPF site location and design. The Proponent has also committed to avoid two areas of higher environmental value within the Development Envelope by implementing two Clearing Exclusion Zones (CEZs).

CEZ 1 occurs approximately 1.6 km to the south of the CPF and covers roadside vegetation along both sides (north and south) of Yandanooka West Road. This CEZ covers approximately 15.0 ha of native vegetation and has been placed specifically for the purpose of avoiding impacts to Priority flora (among other values), with

a high density of conservation significant flora taxa present at this location. CEZ 1 includes the following Priority flora:

- 13 *Poranthera asybosca* (P1) – 100% of individuals within the Development Envelope
- 378 *Poranthera moorokatta* (P2) – 100% of individuals within the Development Envelope
- 42 *Banksia fraseri* var. *crebra* (P3) – 43.0% of individuals within the Development Envelope
- 1 *Tricoryne soullierae* (P3) – 100% of individuals within the Development Envelope
- 39 *Banksia scabrella* (P4) – 97.5% of individuals within the Development Envelope
- 8 *Schoenus griffinianus* (P4) – 100% of individuals within the Development Envelope.

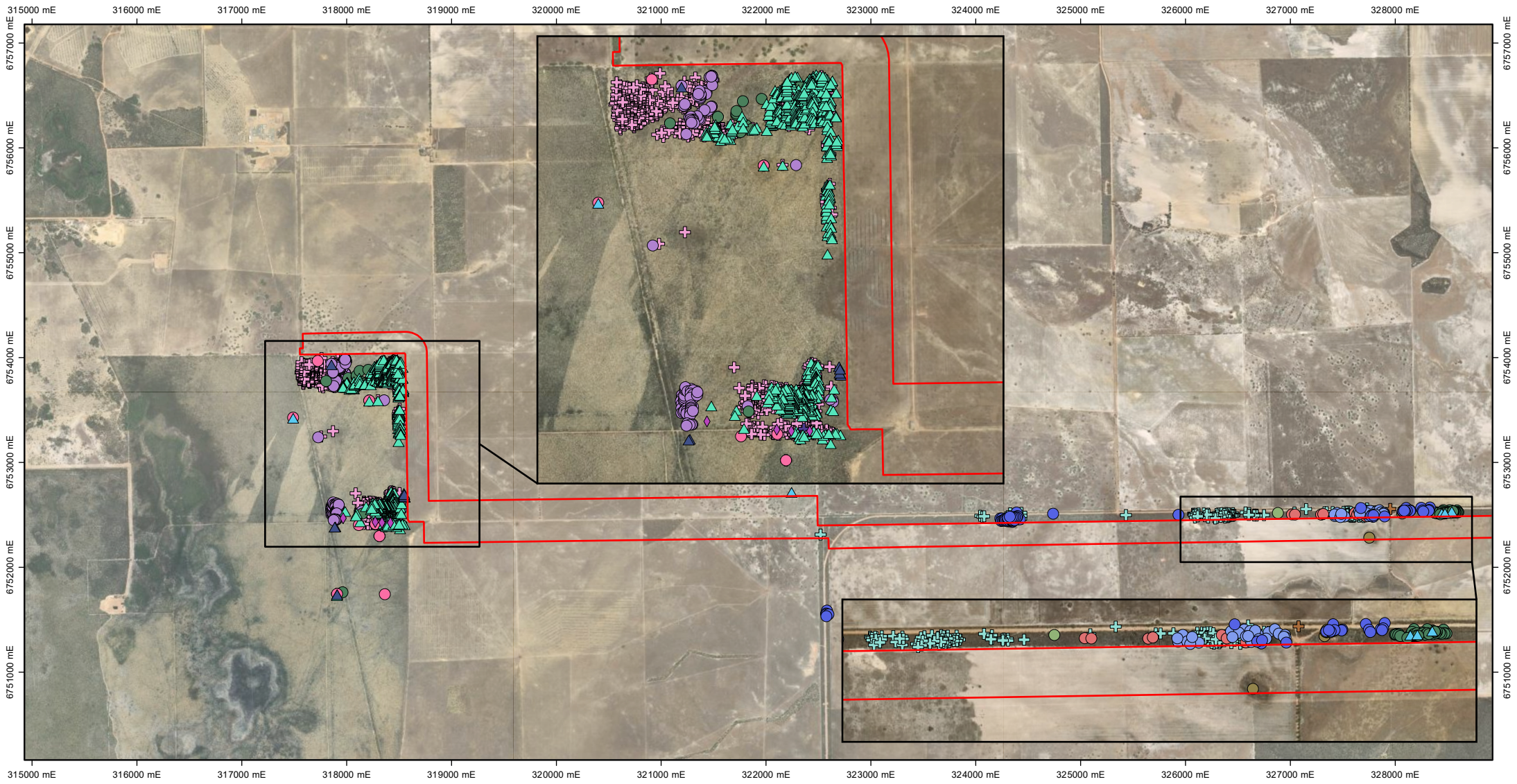
CEZ 2 occurs approximately 6.1 km north of the CPF, approximately midway along the central flowline. This CEZ was placed for the purpose of avoiding an area of high habitat value for short-range invertebrate fauna, however it also covers:

- 31 *Banksia fraseri* var. *crebra* (P3) – 33.3% of individuals within the Development Envelope
- 17 *Stylidium torticarpum* (P3) – 23.6% of individuals within the Development Envelope.

This approach, combined with proposed horizontal directional drilling (HDD) under the Sand Plain Creek and under native vegetation on Yandanooka West Road and the corner of Mt Adams and Yandanooka West Roads, has reduced the overall environmental impact of the Proposal such that the residual impacts the to the Flora and Vegetation factor during construction can be appropriately managed through the following outcome and objective-based provisions:

- No clearing outside of the 1,326.9 ha Development Envelope
- No clearing within designated CEZs
- Total clearing area not to exceed 5.7 ha of remnant native vegetation
- Clearing of no more than 10% (291) of the known *Thryptomene nitida* (P3) records within the Survey Area
- Minimise degradation of vegetation from dust deposition
- Minimise degradation of vegetation from the introduction and/or spread of weeds
- Minimise the risk of Proposal initiated bushfire ignition.

The rationale for these chosen provisions is provided in **Table 1-2**.



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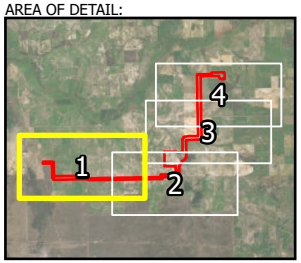

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

Development Envelope

Priority 1

- *Poranthera asybosca*

Priority 2

- *Poranthera moorokatta*
- *Schoenus sp. Eneabba (F. Obbens & C. Godden 1154)*
- *Thysanotus kalbarriensis*

Priority 3

- *Baeckea sp. Walkaway (A.S. George 11249)*
- *Banksia fraseri var. crebra*
- *Comesperma rhadinocarpum*
- *Lechenaultia juncea*
- *Persoonia rudis*
- *Stylidium drummondianum*
- *Tricoryne soullierae*
- *Verticordia densiflora var. roseostella*
- *Verticordia luteola var. luteola*

Priority 4

- *Banksia elegans*
- *Banksia scabrella*
- *Eucalyptus macrocarpa subsp. elachantha*
- *Schoenus griffinianus*
- *Stawellia dimorphantha*

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-4: Conservation Significant Flora within and surrounding the Development Envelope
SUBTITLE:	
DATE:	16/04/2026
DATA SOURCE:	Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics

DOCUMENT STATUS:

Revision	Description	Author	Reviewer	QC	Approved	Date
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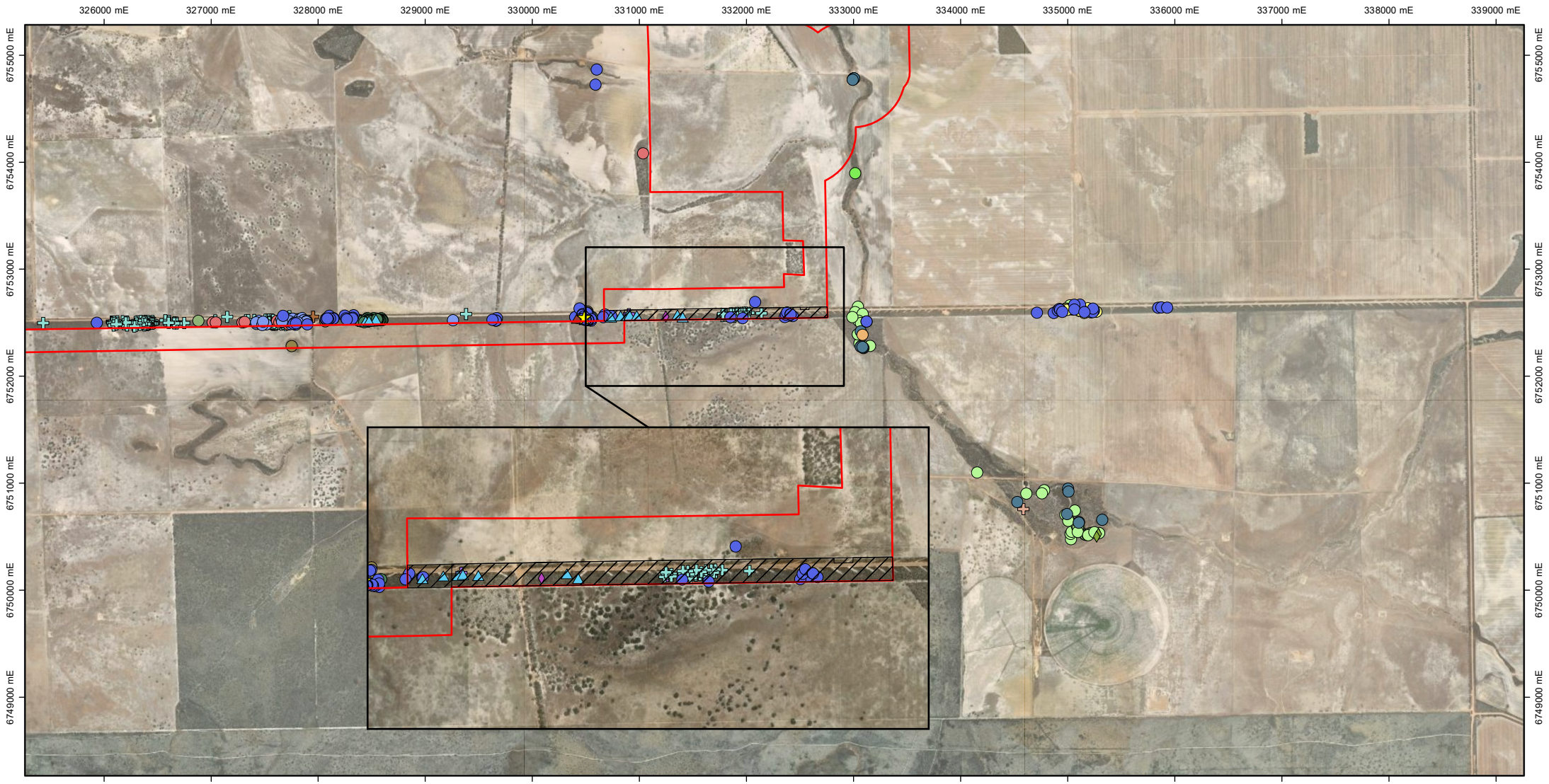

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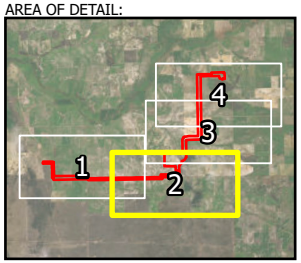

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- CEZ

Threatened

- *Thelymitra stellata*

Priority 1

- *Malleostemon decipiens*
- *Poranthera asybosca*

Priority 2

- *Poranthera moorokatta*
- *Schoenus badius*

Priority 3

- *Acacia isoneura subsp. isoneura*
- *Banksia fraseri var. crebra*
- *Comesperma rhadinocarpum*
- *Hopkinsia anoectocolea*
- *Mesomelaena stygia subsp. deflexa*
- *Stylidium drummondianum*
- *Stylidium torticarpum*
- *Styphelia hyalina*
- *Thryptomene nitida*
- *Tricoryne soullierae*
- *Verticordia densiflora var. roseostella*
- *Verticordia luteola var. luteola*

Priority 4

- *Banksia scabrella*
- *Eucalyptus macrocarpa subsp. elachantha*
- *Schoenus griffinianus*
- *P4,Stylidium longitubum*

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

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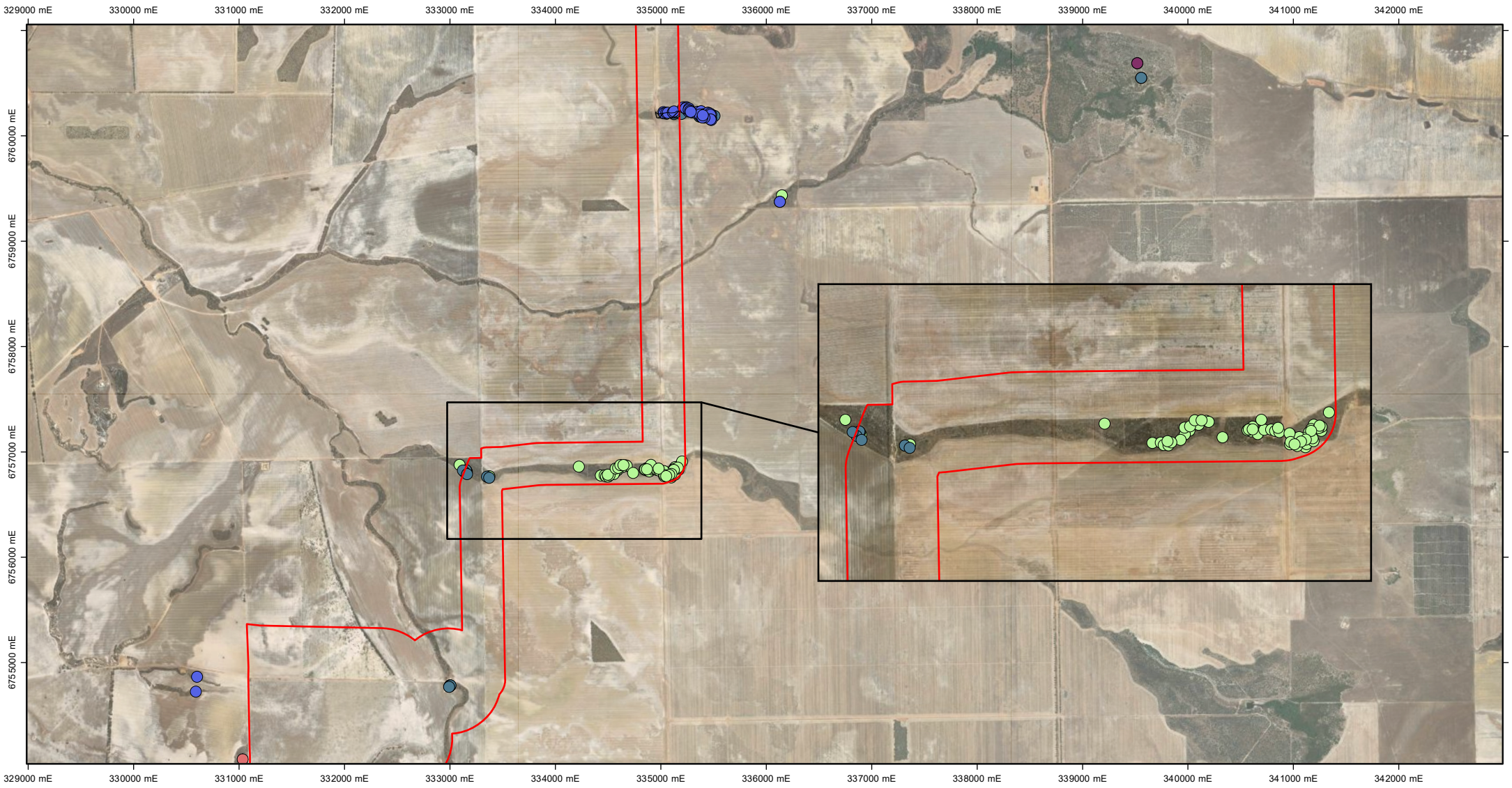

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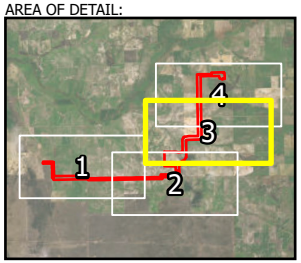

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- CEZ

Priority 3

- *Banksia fraseri var. crebra*
- *Gastrolobium rotundifolium*
- *Stylidium torticarpum*
- *Thryptomene nitida*
- *Verticordia densiflora var. roseostella*

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

N

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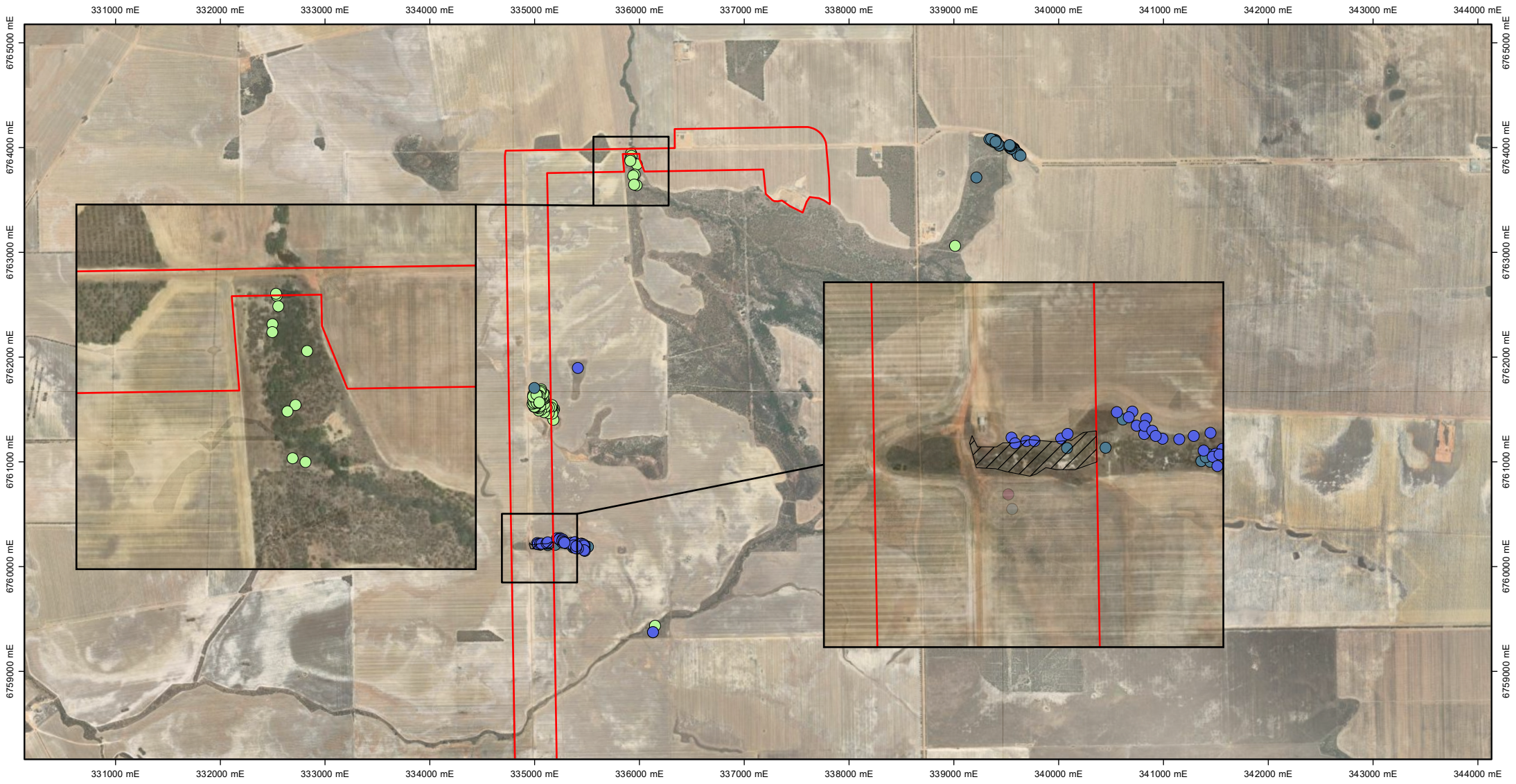

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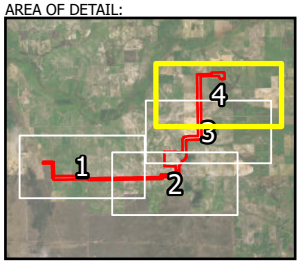

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- CEZ

Priority 3

- *Banksia fraseri var. crebra*
- *Gastrolobium rotundifolium*
- *Stylidium torticarpum*
- *Thryptomene nitida*

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

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1.5.2. Terrestrial Fauna

Key environmental characteristics relevant to the Terrestrial Fauna factor include:

- Nine broad fauna habitat types occur within the Development Envelope; primarily consisting of cleared areas used for agricultural farmland, remnant vegetation, or plantations which are considered to provide limited value to most fauna. The remaining habitats consist of two open woodlands, three shrublands, and one drainage line habitat type (**Figure 1-5**)
- No species listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or as Priority fauna by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) have been recorded within the Development Envelope. Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – Endangered (EN) (EPBC Act and BC Act) is considered likely to occur within the Development Envelope
- The following conservation significant fauna species may occur within the Development Envelope:
  - Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) – Migratory (Mig) and EN (EPBC Act), Mig (BC Act)
  - Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) – Mig (EPBC and BC Act)
  - Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*) – Vulnerable (EPBC Act)
  - Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) – Mig (EPBC Act)
  - Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) – Other specially protected species (BC Act)
  - Blue-billed Duck (*Oxyura australis*) – P4 (DBCA list)
  - Black-striped Snake (*Neelaps calonotos*) – P3 (DBCA list)
  - Water-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) – P4 (DBCA list).
- Potential habitat for these species within the development Envelope is limited, fragmented and mostly degraded. Creeklines (the only potential suitable habitat identified for Blue-billed duck, Common Sandpiper, Common Greenshank and Water-rat) are likely to provide marginal and intermittent habitat given the ephemeral nature of Sand Plain Creek and other minor unnamed drainage lines
- Apart from Black-striped snake, these species are highly mobile and would be likely to move out of the area to alternative habitat, if present during construction
- No potential black cockatoo breeding or roosting trees were recorded within the Development Envelope. One habitat type (*Banksia* woodland) was assigned a low-to-moderate foraging quality and the remaining habitats were determined to provide very low or negligible foraging quality (**Figure 1-6**)
- Four introduced species have been recorded in and around the Development Envelope including feral cats, rabbits, sheep, and red foxes
- The Development Envelope contains one habitat type (Shrubland on lateritic breakaway) identified as high suitability potential SRE habitat (**Figure 1-7**). No confirmed SRE invertebrate species were recorded within the Development Envelope.

Hancock Energy has invested considerable effort in the planning phase of the Proposal to exclude any areas of high fauna value as well as large trees from the Development Envelope, through the placement of the central flowline and export pipeline and CPF site. The Proponent has also committed to avoid two areas of higher value fauna habitat within the Development Envelope by implementing two CEZs.

CEZ 1 is located to the south of the CPF and covers roadside vegetation along both sides (north and south) of Yandanooka West Road. Placement of this CEZ covers 17.0 ha of fauna habitat and will ensure that this vegetation corridor is not impacted by clearing for the Proposal. It includes:

- 11.7 ha of Banksia Woodland habitat
- 3.6 ha of Low to mid grassland/shrubland
- 1.6 ha of Sheoak and *Acacia* shrubland.

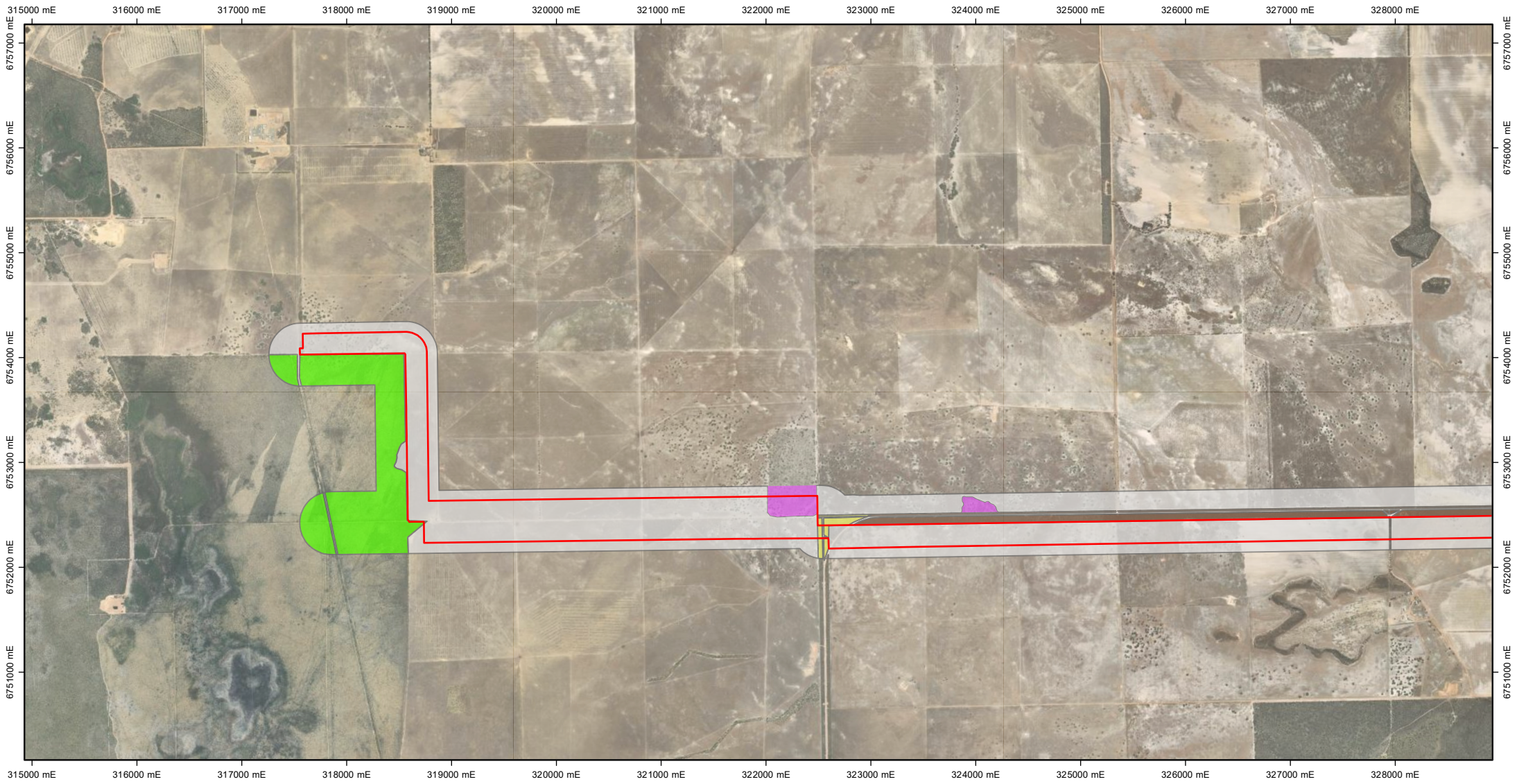
CEZ 2 is located approximately 5 km to the north of the CPF, alongside the central flowline. This CEZ covers 1.2 ha of Shrubland on lateritic breakaway habitat, which is considered to be of high value for SREs.

This approach, combined with proposed HDD under the Sand Plain Creek and under native vegetation on Yandanooka West Road and the corner of Mt Adams and Yandanooka West Roads, has reduced the overall environmental impact of the Proposal such that the residual impacts the to the Terrestrial Fauna factor during construction can be appropriately managed through the following outcome and objective-based provisions:

- No loss of fauna habitat outside of the Development Envelope
- No clearing of fauna habitat in excess of 7.1 ha
- Clearing of Low-to moderate quality and Very low-quality Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat will not exceed 0.2 ha and 2.2 ha respectively
- No clearing of fauna habitat within designated CEZs
- Minimise the occurrence of injury, mortality, or displacement of conservation significant fauna from vehicle movements or entrapment within excavations
- Minimise species disturbance associated with noise, light and dust
- Minimise changes to the abundance of feral fauna species within the Development Envelope
- Minimise the risk for Proposal-initiated bushfire ignition.

The rationale for these chosen provisions is provided in **Table 1-2**.

Due to the relatively small area and Degraded condition of fauna habitat proposed for clearing, the presence of larger areas of higher quality and more suitable habitat in the surrounding region, the only listed species determined to require specific management provisions in this CEMP is Carnaby's Cockatoo, relating to potential habitat only.



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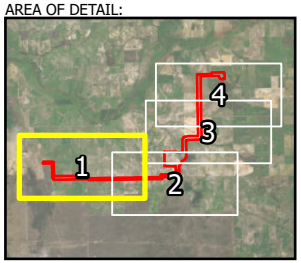

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope

Terrestrial Fauna Habitat (Phoenix 2025)

- Banksia woodland
- Cleared
- Low to mid shrubland/grassland
- Plantation
- Remnant woodland/shrubland over paddock
- Sheoak and Acacia shrubland

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

N

PROJECT: Hancock Belisama Approvals

TITLE: Figure 1-5: Terrestrial Fauna Habitat within and surrounding the Development Envelope

SUBTITLE:

DATE: 16/04/2026

DATA SOURCE:
Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics

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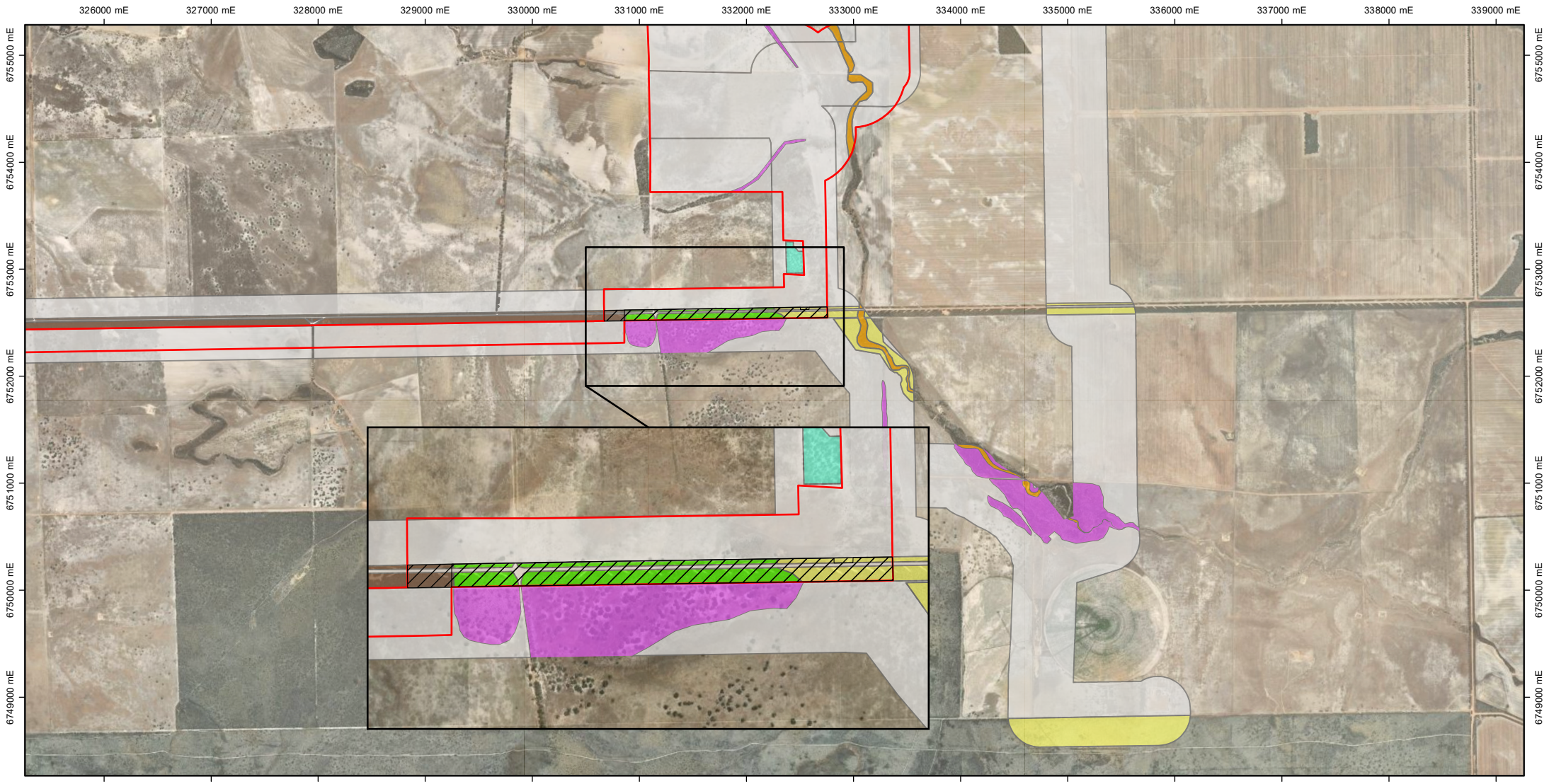

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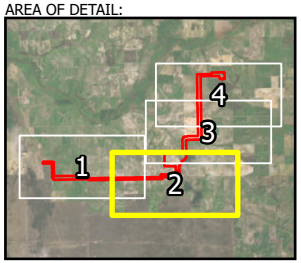

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zone

Terrestrial Fauna Habitat (Phoenix 2025)

- Banksia woodland
- Cleared
- Creekline
- Low to mid shrubland/grassland
- Plantation
- Remnant woodland/shrubland over paddock
- Sheoak and Acacia shrubland

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

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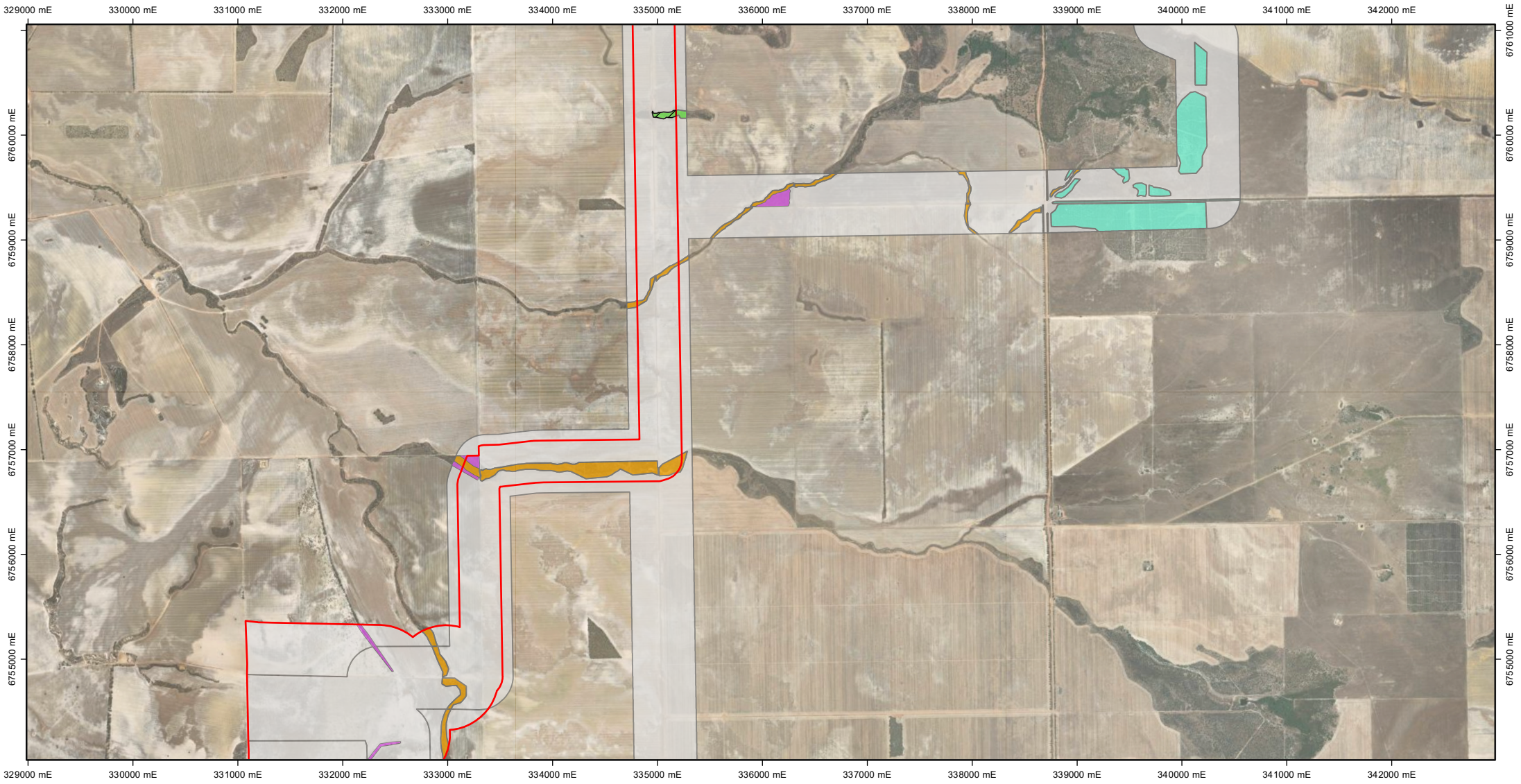

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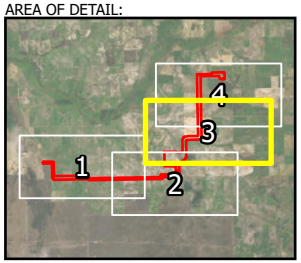

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zone

Terrestrial Fauna Habitat (Phoenix 2025)

- Cleared
- Creekline
- Plantation
- Remnant woodland/shrubland over paddock
- Shrubland on lateritic breakaway

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

N

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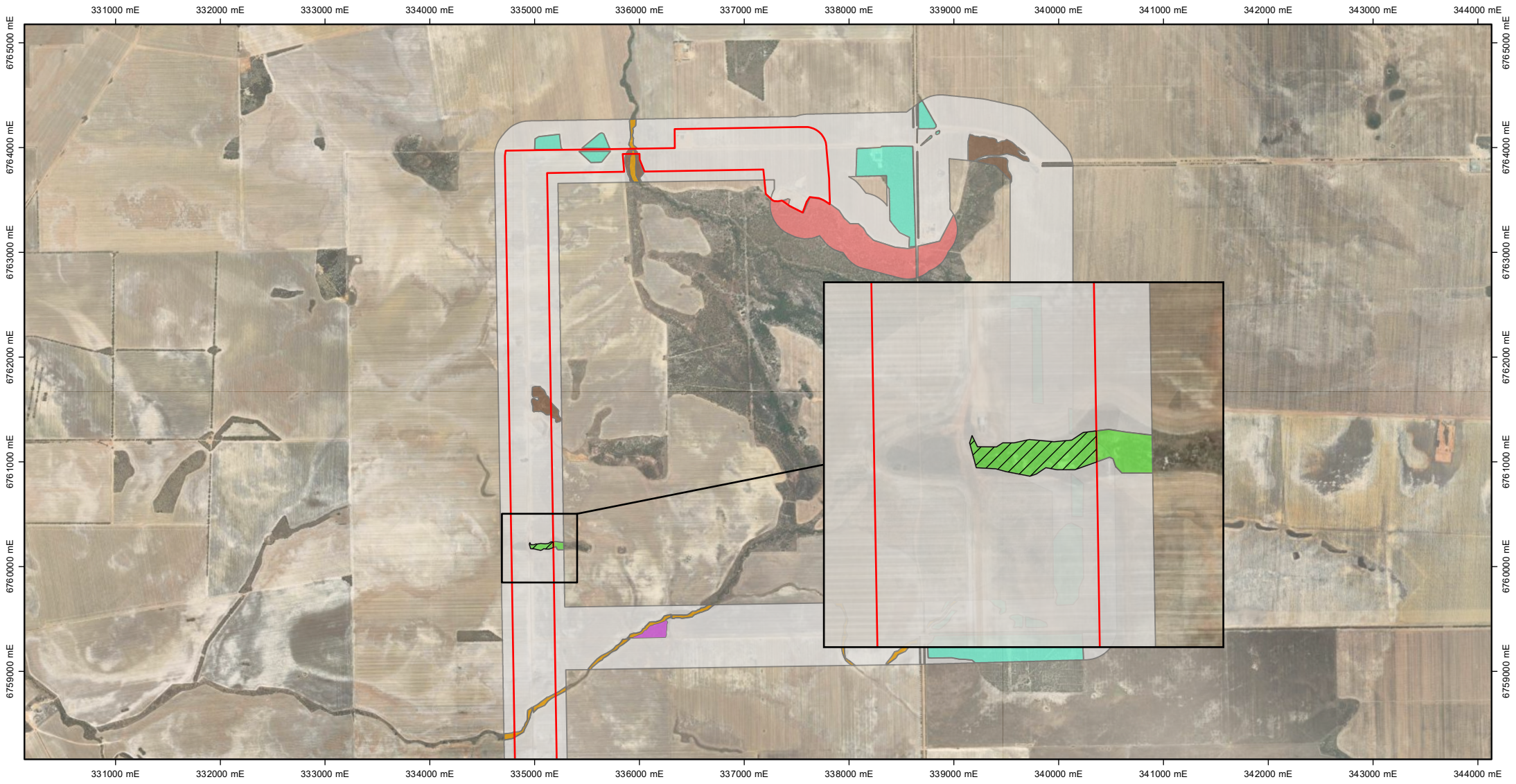

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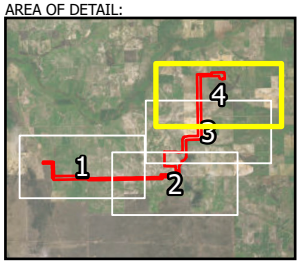

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zone

Terrestrial Fauna Habitat (Phoenix 2025)

- Cleared
- Creekline
- Open Eucalypt woodland
- Plantation
- Remnant woodland/shrubland over paddock
- Sheoak and Acacia shrubland
- Shrubland on lateritic breakaway

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

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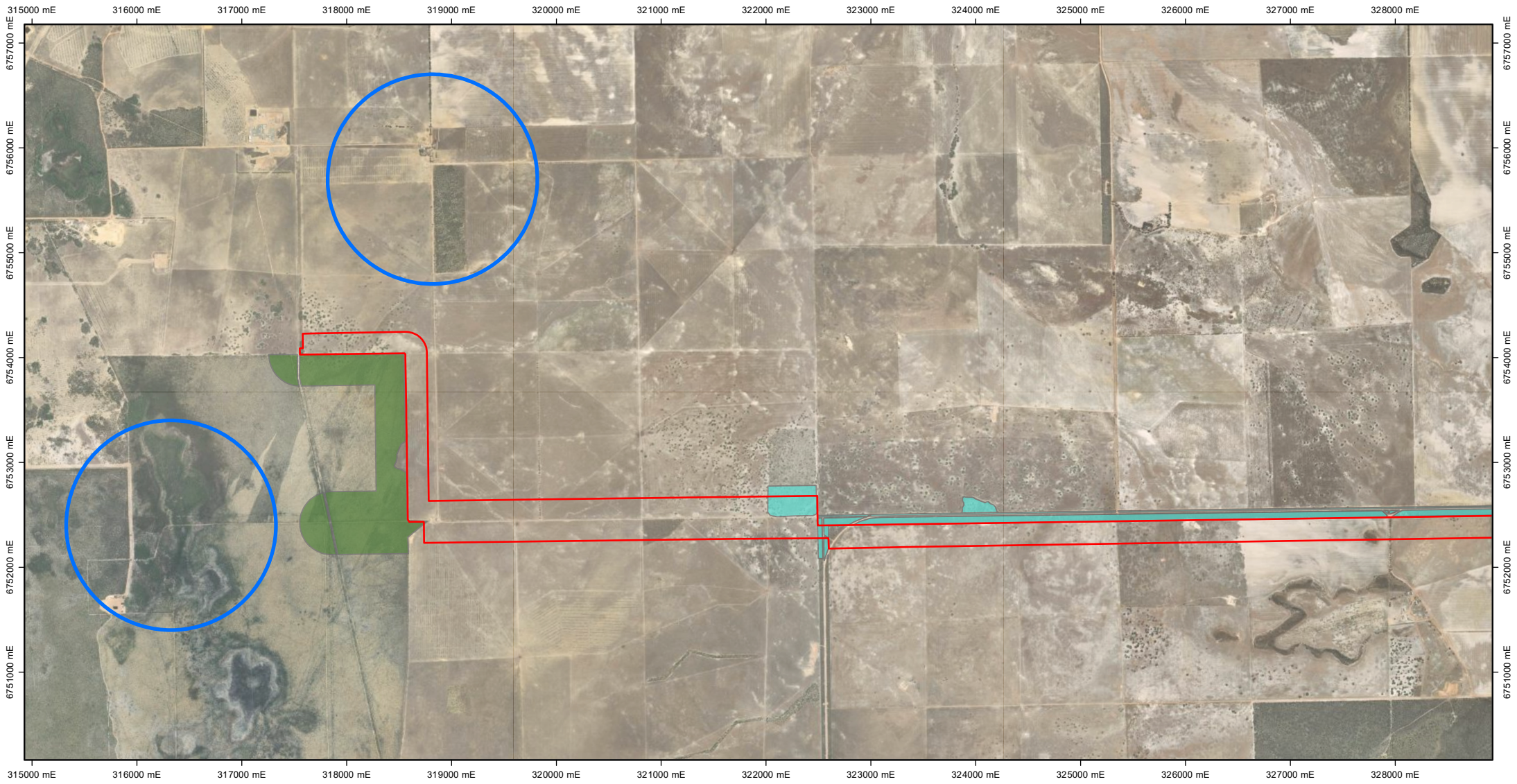

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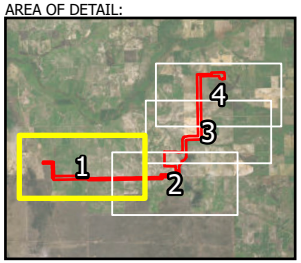

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

Development Envelope

Carnaby's Cockatoo habitat values

Low-to-moderate quality foraging habitat (Phoenix 2025)

Very low quality foraging habitat (Phoenix 2025)

Black Cockatoo Known Roosting Sites

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-6: Carnaby's Cockatoo Records and Habitat within and surrounding the Development Envelope
SUBTITLE:	
DATE:	16/04/2026
DATA SOURCE:	Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics

DOCUMENT STATUS:

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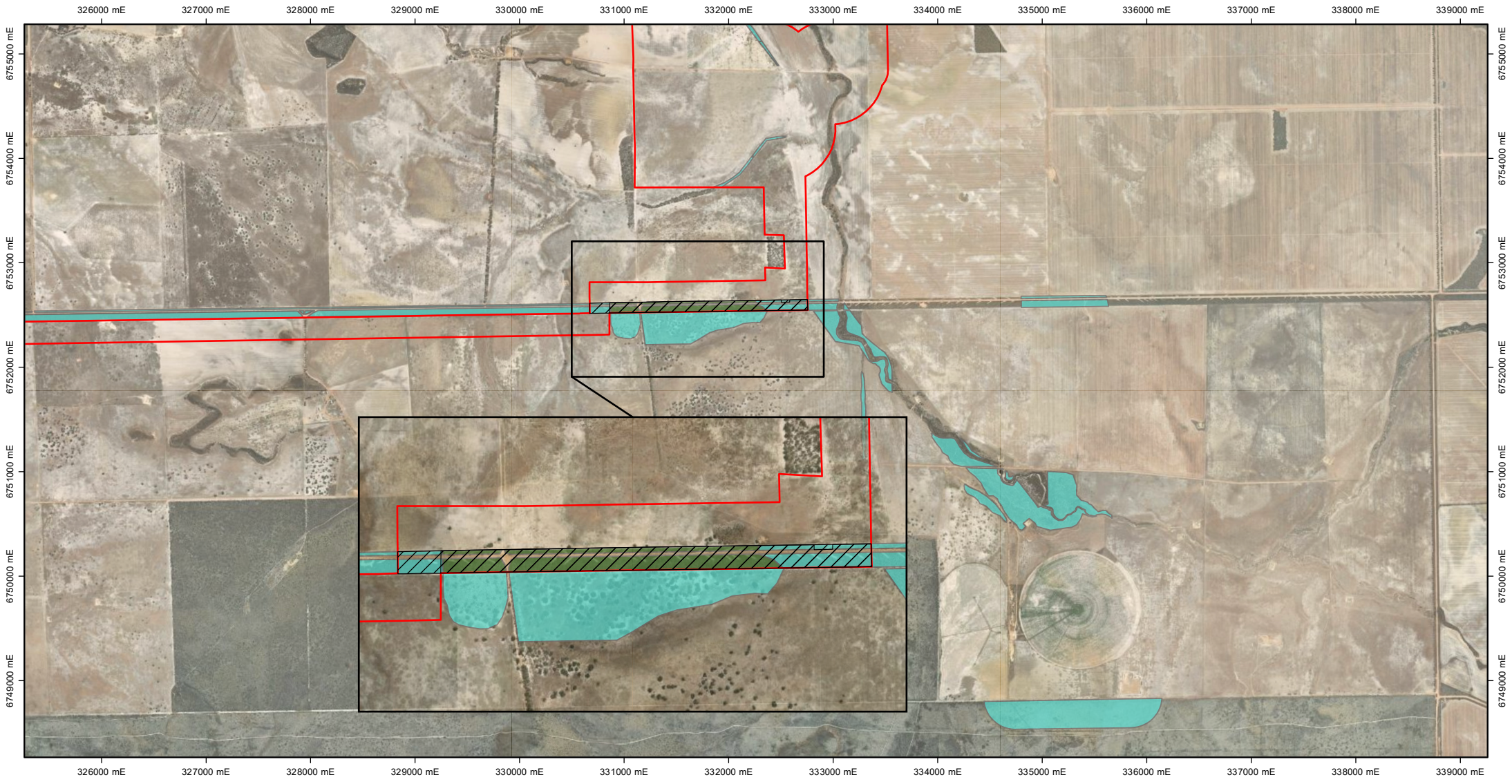

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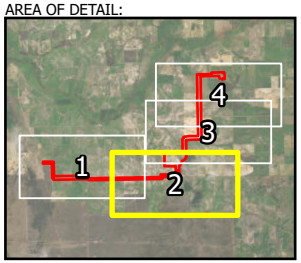

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zone

Carnaby's Cockatoo habitat values

- Low-to-moderate quality foraging habitat (Phoenix 2025)
- Very low quality foraging habitat (Phoenix 2025)

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

N

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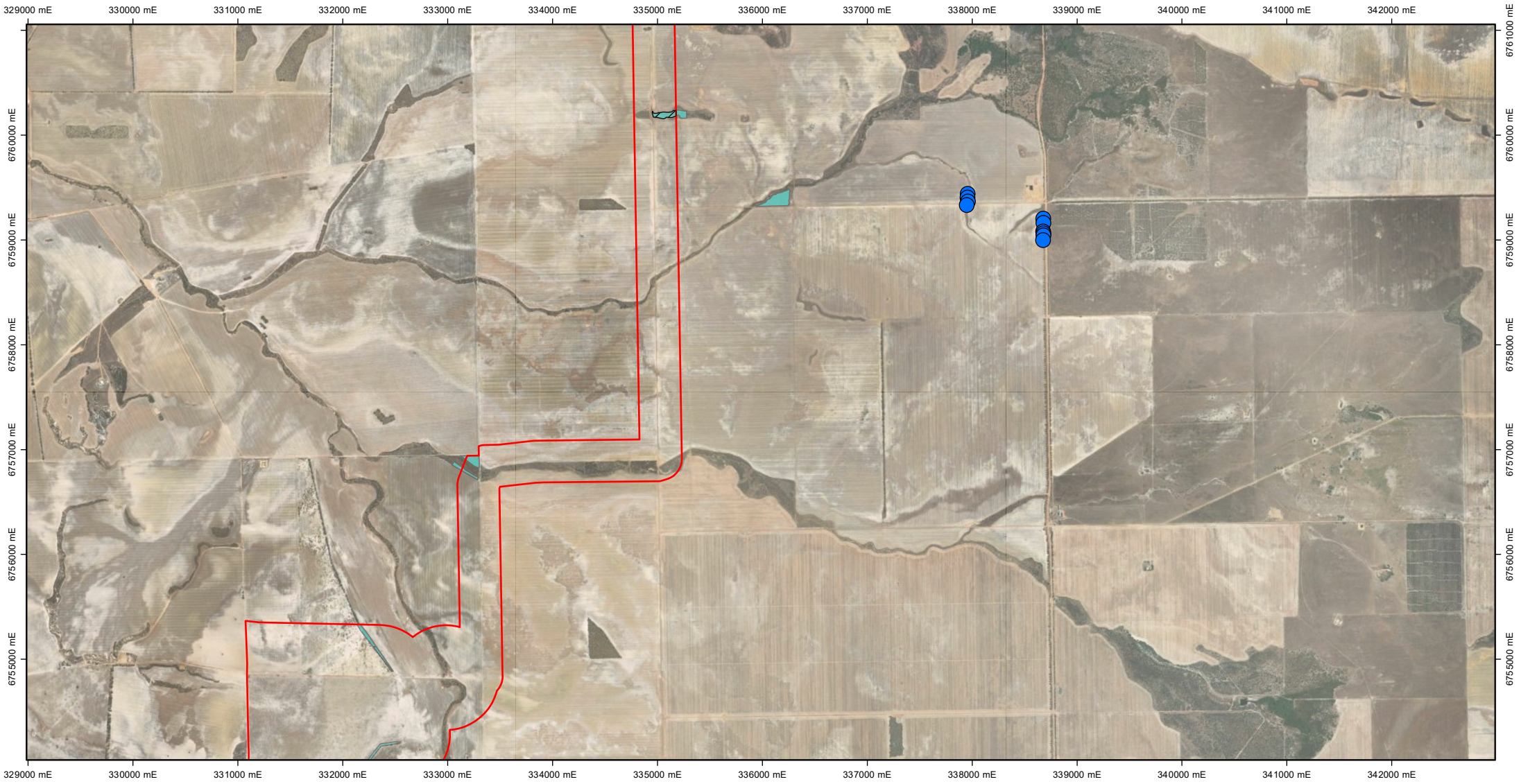

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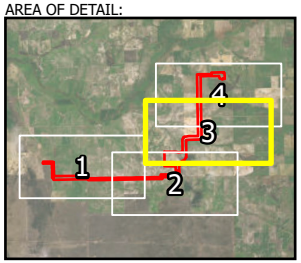

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zone

Carnaby's Cockatoo habitat values

- Very low quality foraging habitat (Phoenix 2025)
- Potenital Breeding Trees (Phoenix 2025)

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-6: Carnaby's Cockatoo Records and Habitat within and surrounding the Development Envelope
SUBTITLE:	
DATE:	16/04/2026
DATA SOURCE:	Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics

DOCUMENT STATUS:

Revision	Description	Author	Reviewer	QC	Approved	Date
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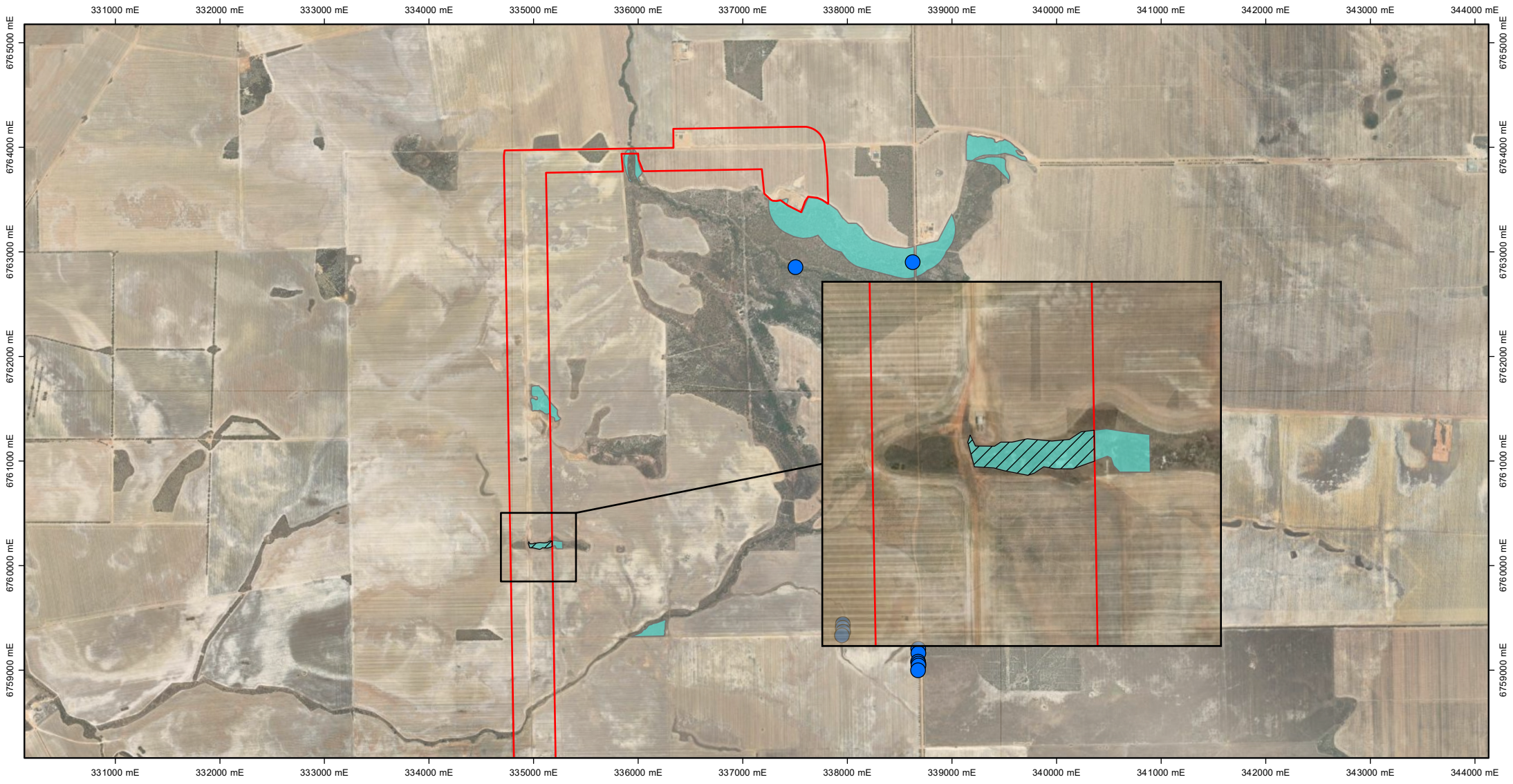

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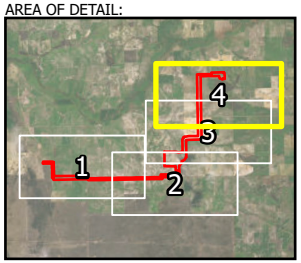

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zone

Carnaby's Cockatoo habitat values

- Very low quality foraging habitat (Phoenix 2025)
- Potenital Breeding Trees (Phoenix 2025)

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-6: Carnaby's Cockatoo Records and Habitat within and surrounding the Development Envelope
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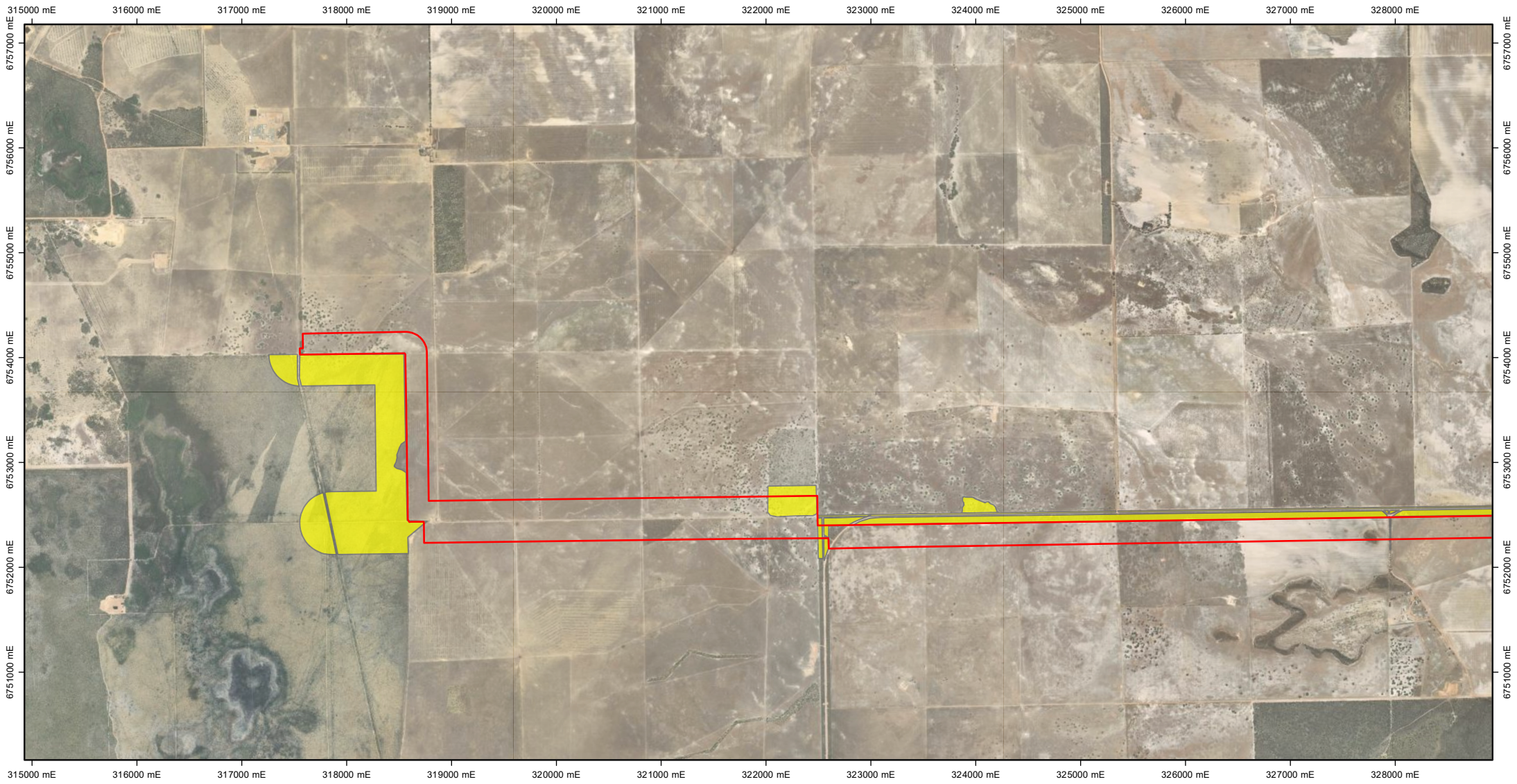

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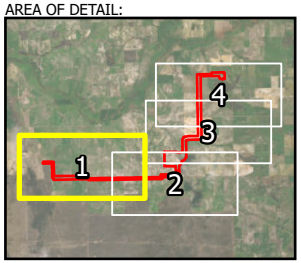

LEGEND:

Development Envelope

SRE Habitat

Low

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

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HANCOCK ENERGY

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-7: SRE Records and Habitat within and surrounding the Development Envelope
SUBTITLE:	
DATE:	16/04/2026
DATA SOURCE:	Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics

DOCUMENT STATUS:

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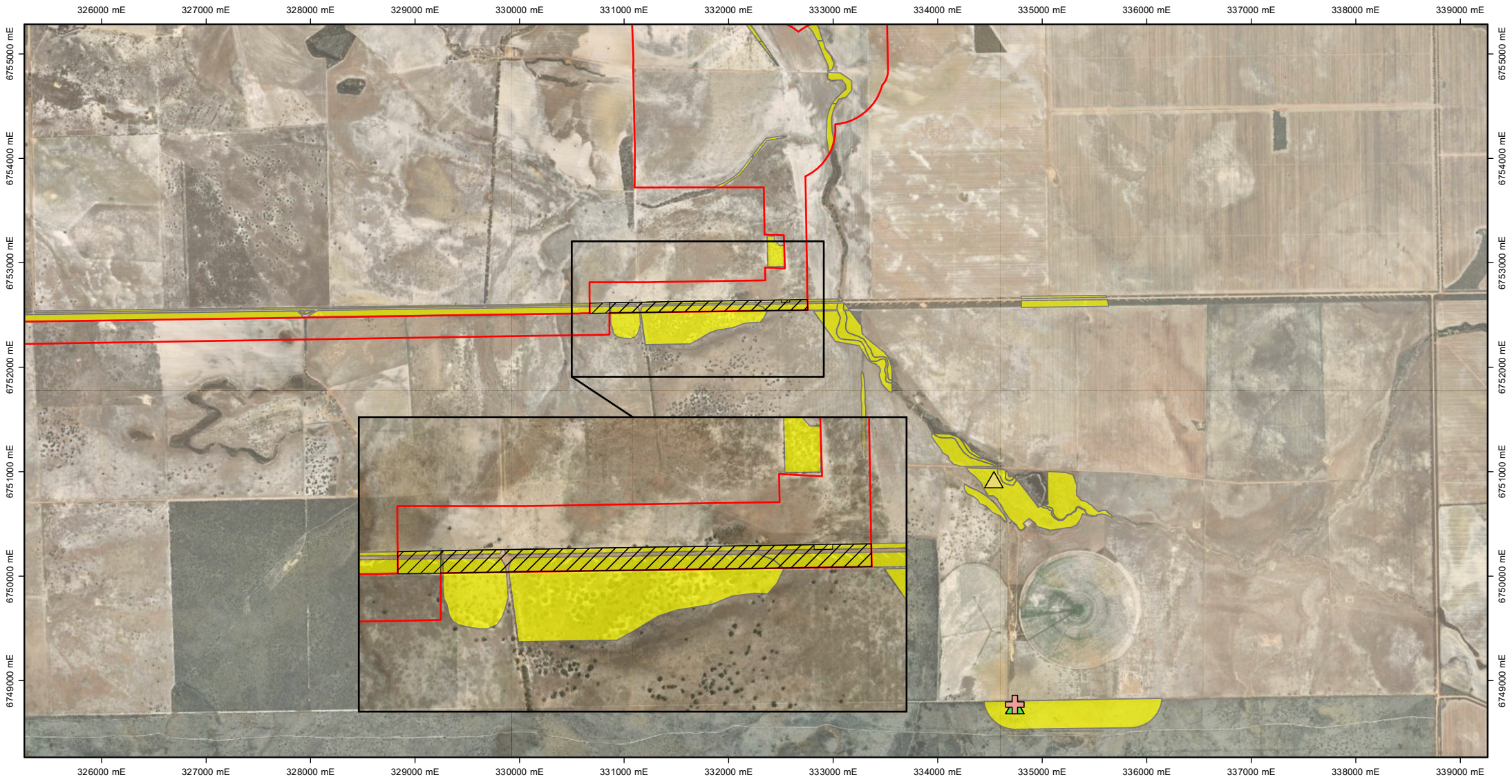

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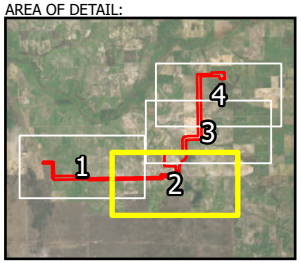

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zone

SRE Habitat

- Low

SRE Potenital

- Buddelundia `Phoenix0392`

SRE Unknown

- Scolopendromorpha sp. indet
- Lithobiomorpha `Phoenix0395`
- Buddelundia `Phoenix0393`

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-7: SRE Records and Habitat within and surrounding the Development Envelope
SUBTITLE:	
DATE:	16/04/2026
DATA SOURCE:	Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics

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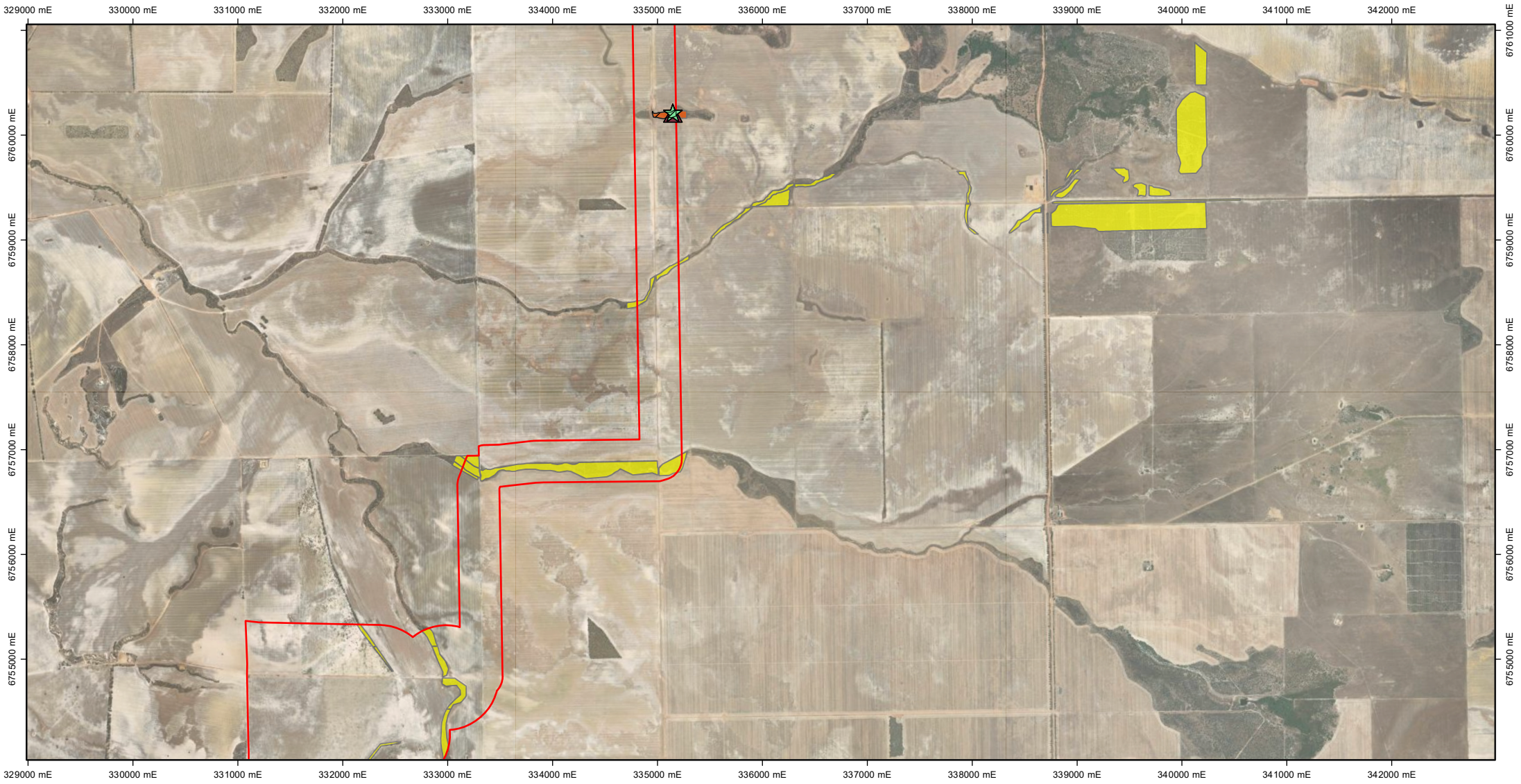

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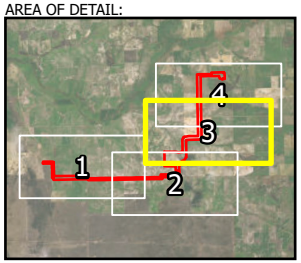

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zone

SRE Habitat

- High
- Low

SRE Likely

- Antichiropus `DIP232`

SRE Unknown

- Geophilomorpha sp. indet

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8

Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
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DATE:	16/04/2026
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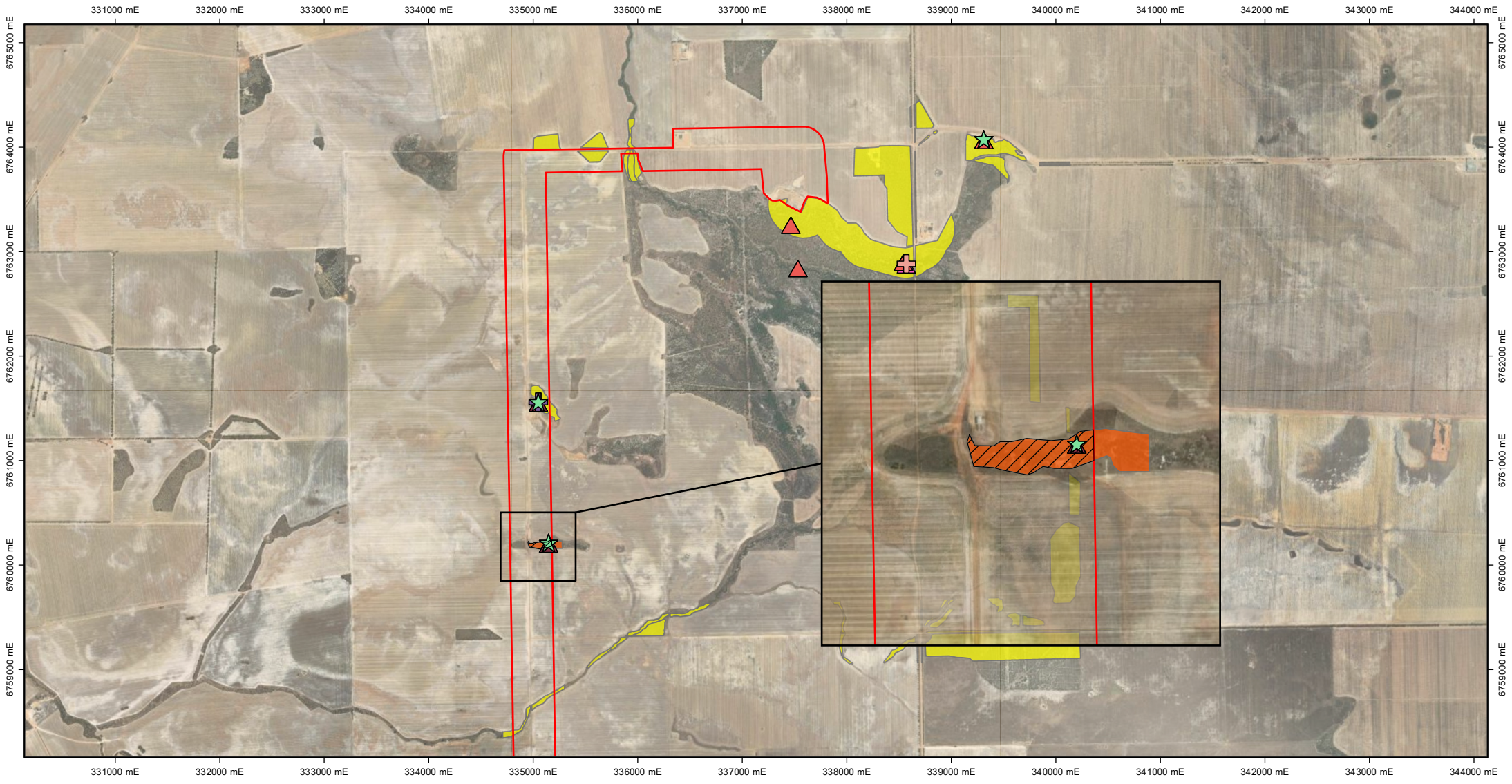

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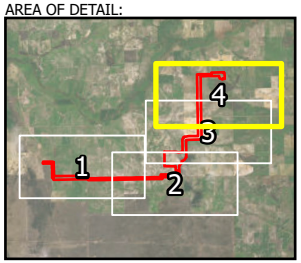

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Clearing Exclusion Zone

SRE Habitat

- High
- Low

SRE Likely

- Antichiropus `DIP232`

SRE Potenital

- Buddelundia `Phoenix0396`
- Buddelundia `Phoenix0392`

SRE Unknown

- Succinea sp. indet.
- Scutigeromorpha sp. indet
- Scolopendromorpha sp. indet
- Philosciidae `Phoenix0394`
- Hemicloea sp. indet
- Geophilomorpha sp. indet
- Chilopoda sp. indet
- Buddelundia `Phoenix0150`

Scale: 1:50,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-7: SRE Records and Habitat within and surrounding the Development Envelope
SUBTITLE:	
DATE:	16/04/2026
DATA SOURCE:	Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Earthstar Geographics

DOCUMENT STATUS:

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1.5.3. Inland Waters

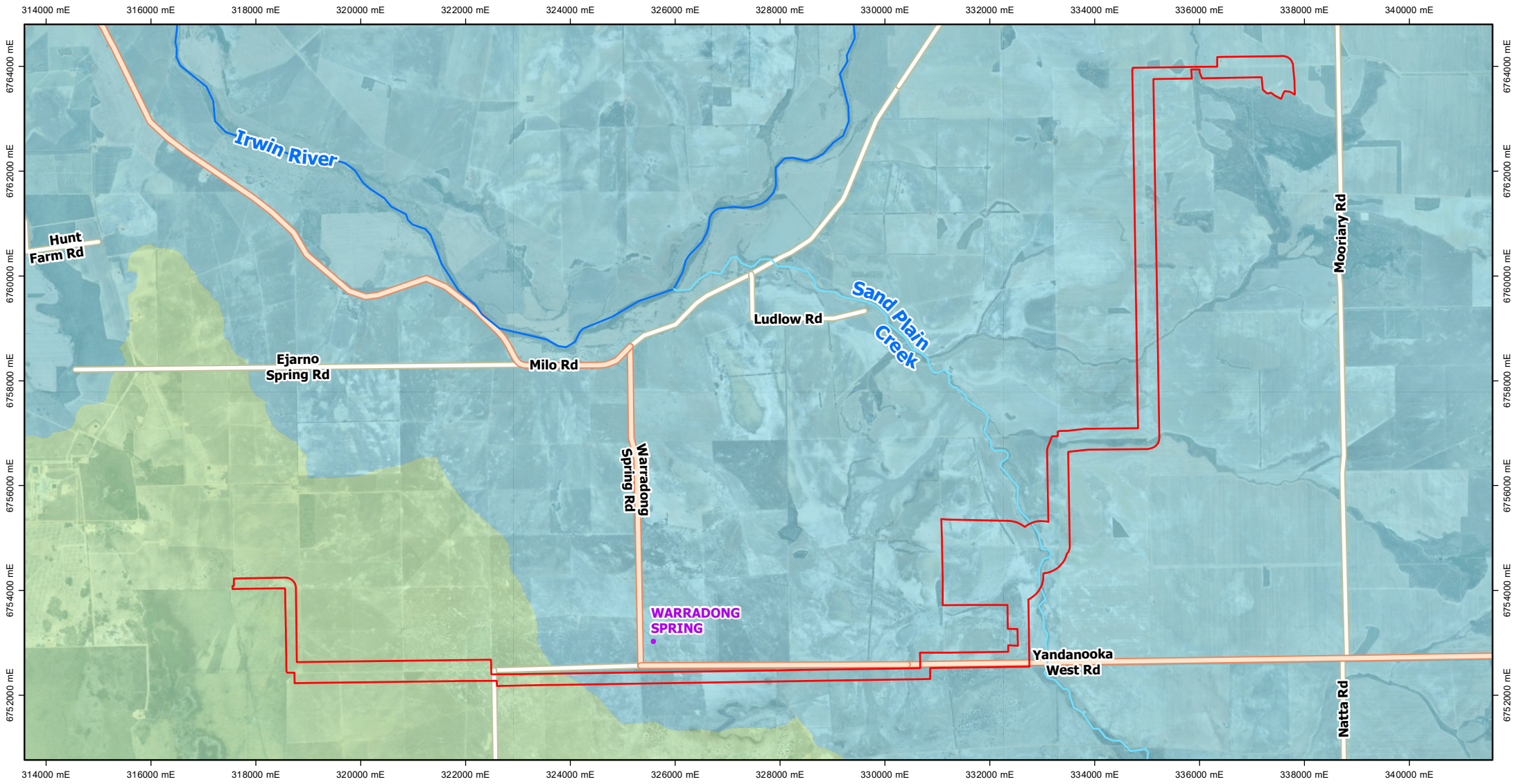
Key environmental characteristics relevant to the Inland Waters factor include:

- The Development Envelope intersects the Irwin River and Arrowsmith River catchments, a named minor ephemeral waterway (Sand Plain Creek), and three smaller unnamed ephemeral waterways (**Figure 1-8**)
- The Development Envelope does not intersect any surface water proclamation areas pursuant to the RiWi Act
- No Ramsar wetlands, or wetlands listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia, Conservation Category or Resource Enhancement Wetlands or Wild Rivers occur within 20 km of the Development Envelope
- Analysis of surface water samples taken from Sand Plain Creek during a flow event showed that water was slightly brackish, with circumneutral pH and low concentrations of other ions. No exceedances against the 95% species protection default guideline values for freshwater ecosystems that have been developed for slightly to moderately disturbed systems (ANZG 2018) were reported
- The regional groundwater system comprises primarily of the Yarragadee aquifer, with local groundwater measurements indicating the potential presence of a shallow perched aquifer within the CPF boundary
- Analysis of groundwater samples show that water is slightly brackish with circumneutral pH. When compared against the 95% species protection default guideline values for freshwater ecosystems that have been developed for slightly to moderately disturbed systems in the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG 2018), an exceedance for lead was observed at the closest groundwater bore in June 2025, and historical exceedances for copper and zinc in 2015 and 2022 respectively. Several historical exceedances of the livestock drinking water guidelines (ANZECC & ARMCANZ 2000) limit for total dissolved solids, and the ANZG Freshwater Toxicant 95% species protection default guideline values for various heavy metals, at West Erregulla groundwater bores (WE PB1 and EMB) were observed in 2020.

Hancock Energy has located the CPF site away from major waterways and proposes to utilise HDD for installation of the central flowline under Sand Plain Creek as key measures for avoiding impacts to the Inland Waters factor. CPF infrastructure will include engineering controls to limit impacts to the potential shallow perched aquifer. These have reduced the overall environmental impact of the Proposal such that the residual impacts to the Inland Water factor during construction can be appropriately managed through the following objective-based provisions:

- Groundwater abstraction will not exceed the limits specified in the property's 5C licence (GWL 156102)
- Alteration to surface water flows in Sand Plain Creek are minimised
- Adverse changes to surface water quality in Sand Plain Creek from sediment loading are minimised
- Adverse changes to surface and groundwater quality from hydrocarbons or other hazardous chemicals are minimised.

The rationale for these chosen provisions is provided in **Table 1-2**.



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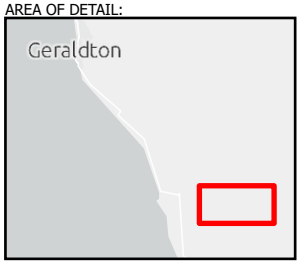

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope

Catchments

- Arrowsmith River
- Irwin River

Watercourse

- Major Watercourse
- Minor Watercourse

Roads

- Access Road
- Local Distributor

Scale: 1:100,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 4 8 16 Kilometers

N

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-8: Local Surface Water Hydrology
SUBTITLE:	
DATE:	16/04/2026

DATA SOURCE:
Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

DOCUMENT STATUS:

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1.5.4. Social Surroundings

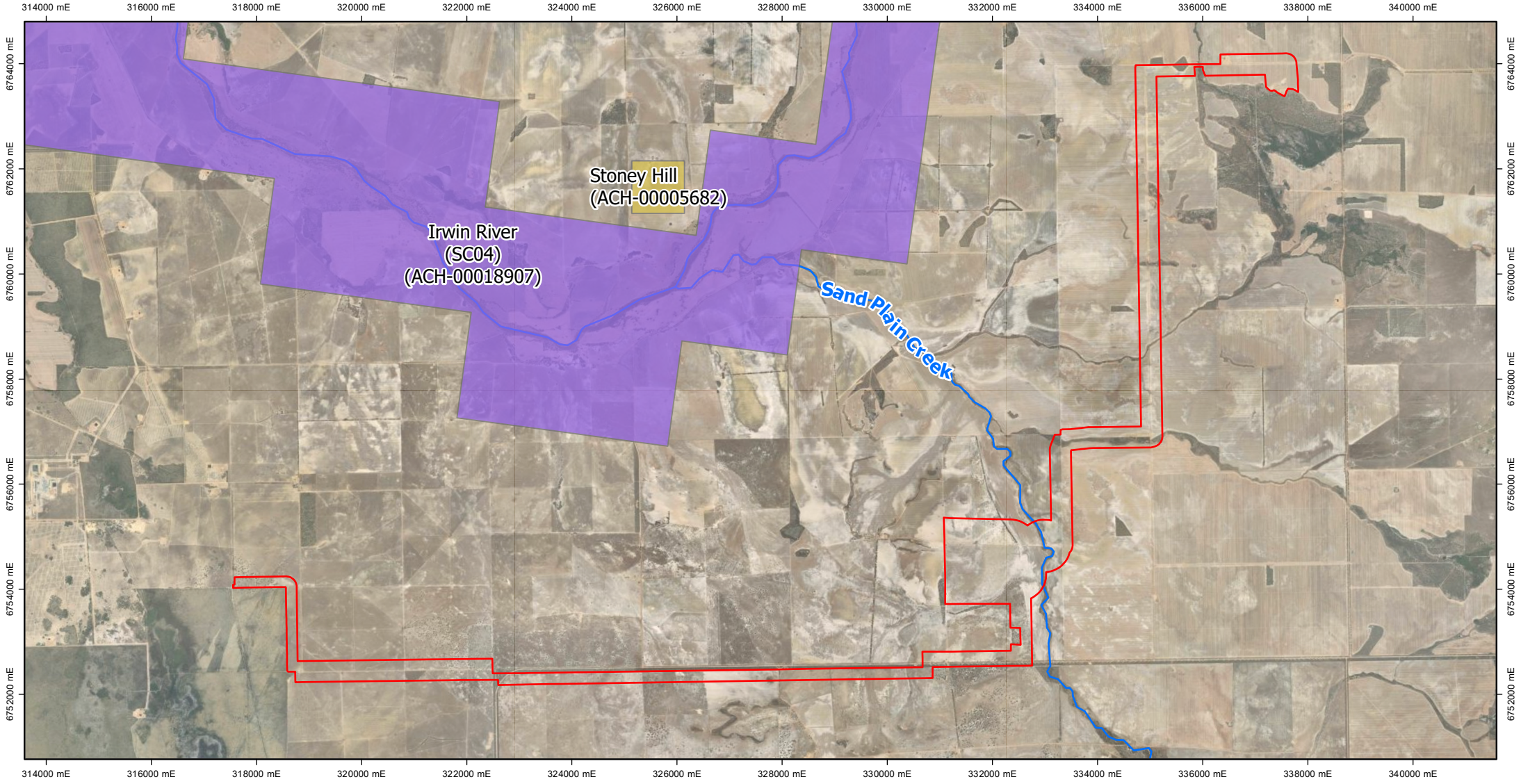
Key characteristics relevant to the Social Surroundings factor include:

- The Development Envelope is located within the Yamatji Nation Determination Area, within an area where native title does not exist
- The Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation Ltd (YSRC) represents the interests of the Southern Yamatji, Hutt River, Mullewa Wadjari and Widi Mob People who together are the Traditional Custodians of the Yamatji Nation
- No registered ACH sites intersect with the Development Envelope, including culturally sensitive waterways
- Desktop assessment revealed one Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) listed or registered ACH site within 10 km of the Development Envelope; the Irwin River (Site 18907) which passes within 9.5 km of the CPF location and within 5 km of the closest portion of the Development Envelope **Figure 1-9**
- Desktop assessment revealed that no sites of national heritage are located within 10 km of the Development Envelope
- Sensitive receptors within 10 km of the CPF include eight rural residences, the closest of which is located 3.9 km from the CPF, and a 10 km stretch of Yandanooka West Road which is 2.0 km from the CPF at its closest point (**Figure 1-10**)
  - Intervening topography, and vegetation obscure the CPF from most of the sensitive receptors, with distance and elevation minimising the visual impact to the remaining sensitive receptors
  - The location of the CPF away from roads and sensitive receptors also avoids potential impacts due to noise, dust, and light.

Hancock Energy have intentionally located the CPF away from roads and sensitive receptors, minimising potential impacts to amenity. Lighting will be designed to minimise light pollution to surrounding areas, including no permanent use of flood lights, aligning with the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023) and the Dark Sky and Astrotourism Position Statement (DPLH 2022). These design measures have reduced the overall environmental impact of the Proposal so that the residual impacts to the Social Surroundings Factor during construction can be appropriately managed through the following outcome and objective-based provisions:

- No unapproved loss or damage to identified ACH areas from construction activities
- Risk of damage to previously unidentified ACH values from construction activities is minimised
- Impacts of dust and light on local sensitive receptors are minimised.

The rationale for these chosen provisions is provided in **Table 1-2**.



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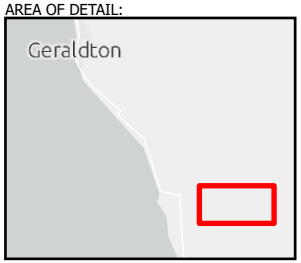

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HANCOCK ENERGY

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Watercourses

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites

- Irwin River (SC04)
- Stoney Hill

Scale: 1:100,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 4 8 16

Kilometers

N

PROJECT: Hancock Belisama Approvals

TITLE: Figure 1-9: Aboriginal Heritage Sites

SUBTITLE:

DATE: 16/04/2026

DATA SOURCE:
Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

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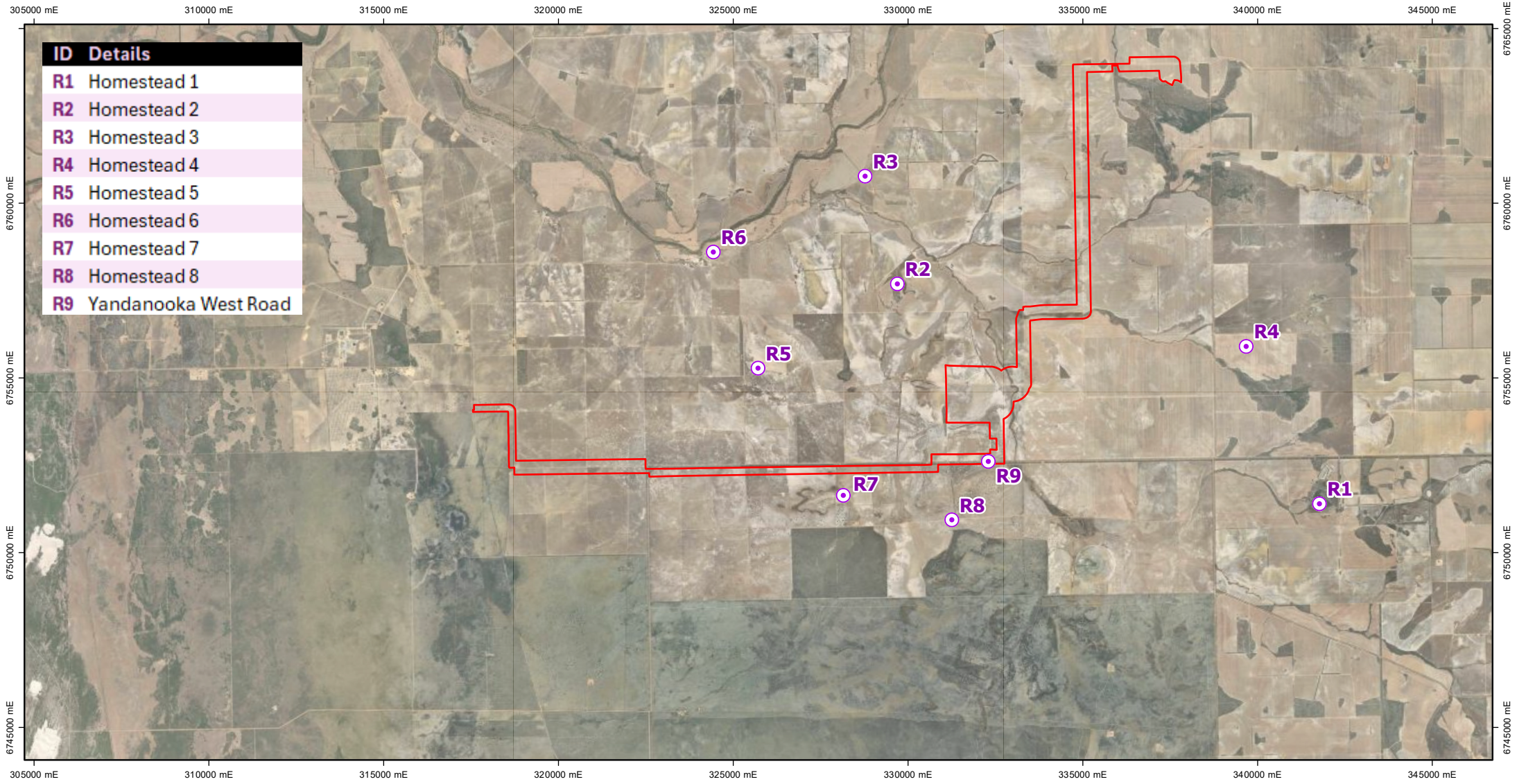

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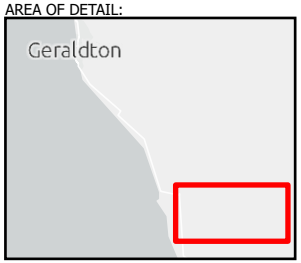

LEGEND:

- Development Envelope
- Sensitive Receptors

Scale: 1:150,000 @A4 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

0 5 10 20

Kilometers

N

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HANCOCK ENERGY

PROJECT:	Hancock Belisama Approvals
TITLE:	Figure 1-10: Sensitive Receptors within 10 km of the Development Envelope
SUBTITLE:	
DATE:	16/04/2026
DATA SOURCE:	Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

DOCUMENT STATUS:

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1.5.5. Terrestrial Environmental Quality

Key environmental characteristics relevant to the Terrestrial Environmental Quality factor include:

- The Development Envelope falls within the Arrowsmith soil landscape zone, comprising dissected lateritic sandplain on Cretaceous and Jurassic sediments. Soils are sandy and gravelly, formed in colluvium and rock weathered in-situ
- The soil land system mapped across the western portion of the Development Envelope, including the CPF site, is the Mount Adams System (224Ma), described as gently undulating sandplain with low gravel ridges and occasional laterite breakaways. With Sand Plain Creek as an approximate border, the Mount Horner System (224Mh) is mapped over the eastern portion of the Development Envelope, described as long gentle slopes broken by low gravel ridges and broad open depressions. The area also features lateritic breakaways with spillway sands
- Within the CPF site, most of the site was found to comprise of grey/cream/yellow quartzose sand with silt overlying clayey sands and gravel to a depth of 2.5 m. This is consistent with the general descriptions for the Mount Adams system, which identifies the soils of the long gentle slopes as mainly pale and yellow deep sands, with areas of ironstone gravel
- Acid sulfate soils (ASS) risk mapping shows the Development Envelope as having an extremely low probability of occurrence of ASS (Fitzpatrick et al. 2011. The geotechnical assessment for the CPF site found the geology and soil types to be consistent with low ASS risk and below threshold levels for which the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) would require the development of an acid sulfate soil management plan (FCE 2025)
- The geotechnical assessment for the CPF site did not identify any evidence of asbestos, hydrocarbon contamination or uncontrolled fill materials.

Through the planning phase of the Proposal, Hancock Energy has avoided areas of environmental value that could be affected by changes to terrestrial environmental quality through considered flowline/pipeline placement and location of the CPF. This has reduced the overall environmental impact of the Proposal so that the residual impacts to the Terrestrial Environmental Quality Factor during construction can be appropriately managed through the following objective-based provisions:

- Impacts to soil quality from chemical or hydrocarbon spills are minimised.
- Impacts to soil quality due to soil erosion from ground disturbing activities are minimised.

The rationale for these chosen provisions is provided in **Table 1-2**.

1.6. Key Assumptions and Uncertainties

The information provided in this CEMP relies on the accuracy and adequacy of the information and methods provided in the investigations and studies undertaken for the Proposal. Several assumptions were made during the development of the mitigation measures to address impacts to environmental factors. These are outlined below:

- Investigations and studies have adequately and accurately:

  - Identified the environmental values present within and surrounding of the Development Envelope
  - Reported the distribution and status of conservation significant fauna and flora
  - Undertaken surveys when conditions were ideal for recording conservation significant fauna and flora species, unless specified otherwise
  - Identified all fauna and flora species correctly
  - Described local and regional surroundings to enable accurate determination of potential direct and indirect impacts
  - Captured the occurrence of sensitive receptors in the surrounding landscape.
- Applicable surveys have been completed as per relevant technical guidance survey methods for flora and vegetation and terrestrial vertebrate fauna, unless specified otherwise
- Investigations and studies have provided suitable descriptions of the findings
- The likelihood and severity of predicted impacts is accurate and complete
- ASS is unlikely to be encountered within the Development Envelope during construction
- The Proposal is unlikely to increase the existing risk of introduction of Dieback into adjacent areas of remnant native vegetation
- Avoidance and protection of fauna habitat will in turn result in the protection of conservation significant fauna within associated habitats.

Several key uncertainties were also identified during the development of these mitigation measures, including:

- Actual characteristics of the subsurface materials and conditions (including groundwater levels and soil characteristics), which can vary significantly between test points and sample intervals
- Even targeted surveys will not record every individual of a conservation significant species and therefore the known records are considered to represent the lower limits of actual populations present.

1.7. CEMP Management Approach

A hybrid objective-based and outcome-based management plan, as defined under (EPA 2024) Guidance, will be implemented to ensure that outcomes and objectives of direct and indirect impacts on environmental factors are not greater than predicted. The Proponent has prioritised management provisions using a risk-based approach informed by best management practice and industry standards, intending to ensure the risks of secondary or indirect impacts are minimised, typically to the level of ‘as low as reasonably practicable’ (ALARP) or ‘so far as is reasonably possible’ (SFAIRP). Triggers and thresholds for early response and adaptive management have been prepared to further ensure the management outcomes for each factor are achieved and performance is continually improved. Management targets (safeguards and controls) have been assigned to ensure the associated management objectives for each factor are achieved, and contingency actions are provided in the event that these targets are not met.

Moreover, this CEMP considers the conservation significance of the potential impact based on conservation status at local, state, and regional levels.

Table 1-2 lists the environmental values and threatening processes addressed within this CEMP, as well as the rationale for their inclusion.

Table 1-2: Rationale for Environmental Management Provisions

Environmental Factor	Environmental Aspect	Management Provisions	Rationale for Provision
Flora and Vegetation, Terrestrial Fauna	Land disturbance – vegetation/habitat clearing	Outcome-based	Inadvertent clearing beyond that which is proposed may lead to unacceptable outcomes to vegetation and fauna values. Land clearing is required to be effectively managed and have the commitment from senior management through to site operators. Clearing limits for key flora and vegetation and fauna habitats are quantifiable and measurable. Outcome-based disturbance limits have been adopted as a measurable target.
Flora and Vegetation	Weeds	Objective-based	Objective-based management provisions have been adopted to ensure correct hygiene management measures are in place to minimise the introduction and spread of weeds. As part of this, contractors will be required to observe any increases in weeds through observations and record and report opportunistic sightings. This provision has been chosen given that the Proposal is already located within a highly disturbed area with many weed species already present, and while the impacts from the introduction and spread of weeds can be minimised as far as practicable, it cannot be entirely avoided.
Flora and Vegetation, Terrestrial Fauna	Fire prevention and response	Objective-based	Bushfires could cause widespread damage and loss of native vegetation and flora and present a significant safety issue to construction sites and therefore must be protected against. Objective-based management provisions have been adopted as the risk of accidental fires may not be able to be completely avoided and it is important to minimise the risks with management practices.
Flora and Vegetation, Social Surroundings, Air Quality	Dust	Objective-based	Objective-based provisions have been adopted to minimise the impact of dust, as impacts cannot be entirely avoided. However robust management actions will effectively mitigate impacts given the short time frame associated with construction activities.
Terrestrial Fauna	Direct fauna mortality or injury	Objective-based	Objective-based provisions have been adopted for direct fauna mortality from clearing activities/vehicle strike/ trenching activities as the risk of fauna mortality from construction activities is considered low and can be effectively managed through robust management practices and opportunistic monitoring.
Terrestrial Fauna	Feral fauna	Objective-based	Objective-based provisions have been adopted to minimise the potential for an increase in the abundance of feral fauna species as whilst hygiene management measures can be in place to minimise the possibility of feral species increase; feral species increase cannot entirely be avoided given the highly disturbed nature of the area and the existing presence of feral animals.
Terrestrial Fauna, Social Surroundings	Light, noise and/or vibration	Objective-based	Objective-based provisions have been adopted to minimise the impact of light, noise and/or vibration, as these impacts cannot be entirely avoided. However robust management actions will effectively mitigate impacts given the short time frame associated with construction activities.
Inland Waters	Groundwater drawdown	Outcome-based	All water use will be authorised by DWER under the RiWI Act, with licences issued in accordance with the capacity and availability of the resource. Matters considered in issue of a licence include ecological sustainability and environmental acceptability. It is anticipated that the existing 5C licence would require an amendment for additional water uses, and abstraction bores (new bores to be constructed under new 26D licences) to be metered and routinely monitored and reported to DWER as per licence conditions. Outcome-based limits for groundwater abstraction will be set under the existing section 5C licence (GWL 156102), with appropriate amendments to allow for new water uses.
Inland Waters	Surface water flow and sediment load	Objective-based	Objective-based provisions have been adopted for water flow alterations in Sand Plain Creek due to the relatively small disturbance area. The risk to surface water flows is therefore considered to be effectively managed through robust management actions.
Inland Waters, Terrestrial Environmental Quality	Contamination	Objective-based	Objective-based provisions have been adopted for the risks to inland waters and terrestrial environmental quality from contamination, as robust chemical and hydrocarbon management actions are key in minimising the risk of chemical and hydrocarbon spills.
Social Surrounds	Heritage	Outcome-based	Outcome-based management provisions have been adopted to ensure no heritage sites are impacted by construction. Heritage Management can be outcome-based as impacts to cultural sites can be measured.
Social Surrounds	Heritage	Objective-based	Objective-based provisions have been adopted to minimise impacts to previously unknown heritage sites or artefacts uncovered during site works.
Terrestrial Environmental Quality	Wind erosion	Objective-based	Objective-based provisions have been adopted for erosion, as erosion and sediment controls/management actions are key in minimising the risk from erosion and quantitative limits cannot be set.

2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The following sections detail the legislative framework within which the Proposal will operate.

2.1. *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act)

The Proposal is being referred under Part IV of the EP Act; however, it is anticipated the Proposal will attract a 'not assessed' decision from the EPA. It is expected that the BGP will proceed through Part V pathways, including submitting applications for a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit and a prescribed premise Works Approval.

2.2. *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 1967 / Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* and associated Environment regulations

All onshore petroleum exploration, development, and production activities (including flowlines from wells to production facilities) are subject to the *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 1967* (PGER Act) and associated regulations, administrated by the State Government through the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE), while the *Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* (PP Act) applies to construction, operation, and maintenance of petroleum pipelines on land within the State. All infrastructure and activities relevant to the Proposal, will be authorised under both the PGER Act and the PP Act.

The objectives of the environment regulations associated with the PGER and PP Act are to ensure that any petroleum activities are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development and in accordance with an Environment Plan (EP) and an Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP). The OSCP describes the Emergency Management framework that is in place to ensure any emergency spill events are managed effectively. All petroleum activities within the State are to be undertaken in accordance with these plans, which will have appropriate risk-based environmental performance objectives and standards and provide criteria for determining whether the objectives and standards are met. The EP and OSCP will be consistent with the provisions outlined within this CEMP.

2.3. Other Approvals

Other environmental approvals and regulations relevant to the Proposal are outlined in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Environmental Legislation and Other Requirements

Decision-making Authority	Legislation or Agreement regulating the activity	Proposal element	Approval required/amended
Department of Mines, Petroleum, and Exploration (DMPE)	PP Act and PP (Environment) Regulations 2012	Export pipeline	Pipeline Licence Environment Plan
	PGER Act and PGER (Environment) Regulations 2012	Central processing facility (CPF) and supporting infrastructure; flowlines and production wells	Production Licences Environment Plan
	Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 (DGS Act) Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007	CPF	Licence for the appropriate storage and handling of Dangerous Goods
	EP Act Part V Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004	All physical elements	Native vegetation clearing permit
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	EP Act Part V Environmental Protection Regulations 1987	CPF and supporting infrastructure; flowlines and production wells	Works approvals and operating licences for prescribed activities
	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RiWI Act)	Construction water supply / operational water supply	26D licence application to construct two groundwater production bores 5C licence amendment to take groundwater

Decision-making Authority	Legislation or Agreement regulating the activity	Proposal element	Approval required/amended
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	*Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AH Act)	All physical elements	Section 16 authorisation to enter, excavate, examine, or remove anything on an ACH site. Only applicable if ACH discovered in Project area.
	Planning and Development Act 2005 (PD Act) Part 11B	CPF	Significant Development Application
Department of Health/ Local Government	*Health (Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974*	Sewage treatment plant	Approval to Construct or Install an Apparatus for the Treatment of Sewage

3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN COMPONENTS

This section of the CEMP identifies the management actions that Hancock Energy proposes to implement to reduce residual impacts on environmental factors associated with the Proposal's construction as follows:

- Flora and Vegetation (**Section 3.1**)
- Terrestrial Fauna (**Section 1.1**)
- Inland Waters (**Section 3.3**)
- Social Surroundings (**Section 3.4**)
- Terrestrial Environmental Quality (**Section 3.5**).

Management and monitoring provisions have been split into outcome-based, where a specific measurable outcome incorporating threshold and trigger criteria are proposed, and objective-based, relating to the achievement of desired management targets/objectives.

3.1. Flora and Vegetation

The EPA objective for this factor is '*to protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained*' (EPA 2016a).

Key impacts and risks for this factor include:

- Loss and fragmentation of remnant native vegetation
- Degradation of vegetation from the introduction and/or spread of weeds
- Degradation of vegetation from increased dust deposition
- Increased risk of bushfire ignition.

Table 3-1 outlines the proposed outcomes-based indicators, response actions and monitoring requirements for Flora and Vegetation.

Table 3-2 outlines the proposed objective-based targets, management actions and monitoring requirements for Flora and Vegetation.

Table 3-1: Flora and Vegetation – Outcome-based Management

Outcome	Indicators (Trigger Criteria / Threshold Criteria)	Response Actions (Trigger level actions / Threshold contingency actions)	Monitoring	Reporting
Clearing of remnant native vegetation will not exceed 5.7 ha and will not occur outside the Development Envelope or within the CEZs.	**Trigger criterion:** • Commencement of a new stage of clearing **Threshold criterion:** • Clearing of remnant native vegetation exceeds 5.7 ha • Clearing occurs outside the Development Envelope or within the CEZs	**Trigger level actions:** • Review clearing requirements and undertake a critical review of Ground Disturbance Permit (GDP), assessment, and implementation • Review progress against clearing limits **Threshold contingency actions:** • Immediately cease clearing activities • Report the incident immediately to the Project Manager, who will investigate the incident further, identify the cause of non-compliance and undertake a critical review of GDP, assessment, and implementation • Advise relevant government agencies if non-conformance confirmed, in accordance with relevant approval conditions • Rehabilitation of cleared areas outside of approved extent, in consultation with relevant government agencies, including setting of objectives, targets and monitoring measures	• Monthly post-clearing assessment during active clearing • Monthly review of incident reporting	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • An incident report is required within two hours of any unintentional clearing of native vegetation • Annual Compliance Report (ACR), if required by relevant authority
Clearing of *Thryptomene nitida* will not exceed 10% of the known records within the Survey Area.	**Trigger criterion** • Commencement of a new stage of clearing **Threshold criterion** • Clearing exceeds 10% (291 individuals) of the known *Thryptomene nitida* (P3) records within the Survey Area	As above	As above	As above

Table 3-2: Flora and Vegetation – Objective-based Management

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
Degradation of vegetation from dust deposition is minimised.	Implement the following dust management controls to manage the impacts from dust deposition within the Development Envelope and surrounding environment: • Ensuring vehicles importing material with dust emitting loads are covered (except when loading and unloading) • Sealing of primary roads within the CPF site • Maintaining a low-speed environment on unsealed roads and right of way within the CPF site • Minimising time between clearing and grading or trenching and backfill/reinstatement. • Application of water or stabilisers via water trucks and sprayers to dampen down soil as required	• Opportunistic inspection of visible dust accumulation during construction	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• Review and revise dust suppression measures including frequency and magnitude of dust suppression. • Increased frequency of monitoring

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
	• Limiting topsoil stockpile height to less than 2 m in height • Potential use of dust stabilisers, water, tarps, geo-textile materials and/or hydro-mulch (without seed) to suppress dust from stockpiles			
Degradation of vegetation from the introduction and/or spread of weeds is minimised.	Implement the following weed management controls to manage the spread of weeds within the Development Envelope and surrounding environment as part of an appropriate biosecurity plan relevant to clearing and construction activities: • Establish weed hygiene check points. • Recording and reporting of opportunistic sightings of WoNs or Declared Weed species within the Development Envelope. • Implementation of appropriate weed controls to manage the occurrence of WoNS or Declared Weed species recorded within the Development Envelope. • Additional measures may be included under private land access agreements	• Undertake visual inspection of the pipeline and CPF for the occurrence of WoNs or Declared Pests prior to construction (baseline Declared Pests and WoNS occurrence mapping), and two years post-construction • Opportunistic recording of sightings of WoNS or Declared Weed species within the Development Envelope during construction • Environmental compliance inspections during construction	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• Review and revise hygiene measures including: – Establish additional weed hygiene check points – Additional criteria for vehicle inspections and wash-down – Increased frequency of weed control. • Increased frequency of monitoring
Minimise the risk for Proposal initiated bushfire ignition.	Implement the following fire management controls to manage the impacts from increased bushfire risk from clearing and construction: • Develop and ensure works are in accordance with a Bushfire Management Plan • Include designated smoking areas and appropriate waste disposal for cigarette butts in the design of facilities • Ensure fire extinguishers are available on all mobile equipment and at all work locations • Fit water trucks with high pressure monitors and pumps for fire management where required • Maintain adequate on-site firefighting water supply • Store flammable and combustible materials appropriately and segregate them from ignition sources, in accordance with AS1940:2017 • Develop and submit a hot work permit procedure to the Project Director/Site Supervisor and ensure it is approved prior to commencing on site. The permit will include the following requirements: – Risk assessment to be completed before commencement of any hot work. – Exemptions sought from *Bushfires Act 1954* for hot work on total fire ban days. – Daily weather check for fire ban status prior to conducting hot works • Equip fire control equipment in fire-risk areas including but not limited to hazardous material storage areas, hot works areas and service trucks • Ensure adequate numbers of personnel trained with basic fire awareness, fire response and use of fire suppression equipment to be on site at all times during the Proposal • Restrict open fires on site at any time • Liaise regularly with the local government authorities regarding fire danger status. • Maintain hot machinery only in designated cleared areas whenever possible	Undertake the following inspections as required: • Inspections of firefighting equipment to ensure availability and compliance with fire safety standards • Inspections of hazard/incident records • Inspections of permit to work system records	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • An incident report is required within two hours of any bushfire event caused by the Proposal activities • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• Undertake critical review of Hancock Energy Emergency Response and Hot Work permit procedures, plan and assess suitability of alternative and corrective actions and then implement them • In the event of bushfire ignition, inform the relevant authorities immediately • Undertake revegetation works if required, in consultation with the relevant authorities.

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
	• Check vehicle undersides regularly (e.g. at daily pre-starts etc.) for any material stuck around the exhaust system, and any identified material removed			

3.2. Terrestrial Fauna

The EPA objective for this factor is '*to protect terrestrial fauna so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained*' (EPA 2016b).

Key impacts and risks for this factor include:

- Loss and fragmentation of fauna habitat
- Injury, mortality, or displacement of conservation significant fauna
- Disturbance to native fauna from light, noise, and/or vibration
- Degradation of fauna habitats as a result of increased competition or predation by feral fauna
- Degradation of fauna habitats as a result of increased bushfire risk.

Table 3-3 outlines the proposed outcomes-based indicators, response actions and monitoring requirements for Terrestrial Fauna.

Table 3-4 outlines the proposed objective-based targets, management actions and monitoring requirements for Terrestrial Fauna.

Table 3-3: Terrestrial Fauna – Outcome-based Management

Outcome	Indicators (Trigger Criteria / Threshold Criteria)	Response Actions (Trigger level actions / Threshold contingency actions)	Monitoring	Reporting
Clearing of fauna habitat represented by native vegetation will not exceed that of 7.1 ha and will not occur outside the Development Envelope or within the CEZs.	**Trigger criterion:** • Commencement of a new stage of clearing **Threshold criterion:** • Clearing of fauna habitat represented by native vegetation exceeds 7.1 ha • Clearing outside of Development Envelope or within the CEZs	**Trigger level actions** • Review clearing requirements and undertake a critical review of GDP, assessment, and implementation • Review progress against clearing limits **Threshold contingency actions** • Immediately cease clearing activities • Report the incident immediately to the Project Manager, who will investigate the incident further, identify the cause of non-compliance and undertake a critical review of GDP, assessment, and implementation • Advise relevant government agencies if non-conformance confirmed, in accordance with relevant approval conditions • Rehabilitation of cleared areas outside of approved extent, in consultation with relevant government agencies, including setting of objectives, targets and monitoring measures	• Monthly post-clearing assessment during active clearing • Monthly review of incident reporting	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • An incident report is required within two hours of any unintentional clearing of native vegetation • ACR, if required by relevant authority
Clearing of Low-to moderate quality Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat will not exceed 0.2 ha. Clearing of Very low-quality Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat will not exceed 2.2 ha.	**Trigger criterion:** • Commencement of a new stage of clearing **Threshold criterion:** • Clearing of Low-moderate quality Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat exceeds 0.2 ha • Clearing of Very low-quality Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat exceeds 2.2 ha	As above	As above	As above

Table 3-4: Terrestrial Fauna – Objective-based Management

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
Loss or injury of fauna individuals through vehicle/machinery movements is minimised.	Implementation of the following controls to minimise the occurrence of injury or mortality of conservation significant fauna from vehicle activity: • An experience fauna handler will be on site during clearing on intact remnant vegetation • Maintaining a low-speed environment on unsealed roads and right of way within the Development Envelope • Restrict vehicle movement to existing/authorised access tracks • If conservation significant species are observed, they will be given the opportunity to move from the work area. If the conservation significant species will not move away from the work area, clearing will either be delayed or they will be relocated by a trained fauna handler, in consultation with DBCA as required	• Record any incidents, including encounters and observations of conservation significant fauna • Monitoring of incident reporting for records involving terrestrial and migratory conservation significant fauna	• Inspections and audits • Fauna sighting and incident reporting • Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • An incident report is required within two hours of any injury or mortality to Threatened or Priority fauna individuals • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• Critical review of incident reporting/monitoring records to determine whether further mitigation requirements or corrective actions are required

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
Loss or injury to fauna individuals through entrapment in excavations is minimised.	Implementation of the following controls to minimise the occurrence of entrapment of conservation significant fauna: • Trenches will be progressively closed as the central flowline and export pipeline is laid to minimise the length of trench open at any one time • An experienced fauna handler will be on site during native vegetation clearing activities • Trenches will include appropriate design to enable fauna egress • Fauna exit ramps will be installed every 500 metres (m) of trench at a minimum • Fauna shelters will be installed every 100 m between exit ramps if open trench lengths exceed 500 m • Pipes will be inspected prior to welding and observed fauna removed • Pipes will be capped to prevent night-time access by native fauna. Caps will remain on pipe until ready for use • If conservation significant species are observed, they will be given the opportunity to move from the work area. If the conservation significant species will not move away from the work area, clearing and construction activities will either be delayed or they will be relocated by a trained fauna handler, in consultation with DBCA as required • Entrapped fauna will be cleared by a fauna handler before trench backfilling can be completed • Any fauna capture, handling and relocation will be conducted in accordance with DBCA Parks and Wildlife Service Standard Operating Procedures, by a trained fauna handler	• Undertake daily fauna spotter monitoring during clearing and construction activities • Inspections of excavations will be undertaken daily during construction less than three hours after sunrise to detect any trapped fauna species • All open trenches will be inspected within half an hour prior to construction or backfilling to detect any trapped fauna species • Environmental compliance inspections • Monthly review of incident reporting	• Inspections and audits • Fauna sighting and incident reporting • Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • An incident report is required within two hours of any injury or mortality to Threatened or Priority fauna individuals • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• If trench inspections note regular fauna injury or death, trench inspections frequency will be increased to twice daily • Critical review of incident reporting/monitoring records to determine whether further mitigation requirements or corrective actions are required
Species disturbance associated with light, noise and/or vibration is minimised.	Implementation of the following controls to minimise disturbance to fauna species associated with light, noise and/or vibration including: • Substituting permanent flood lights for “resort style” lights at the accommodation camp • Floodlighting at the CPF will be limited to support essential operations and maintenance tasks and where required to meet safety standards • Night works will not normally occur, limiting the amount of task level light required and potential noise or vibration impacts	• Environmental compliance inspections.	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• Advise relevant government agencies of any impacts to conservation significant fauna outside of approved disturbance areas to determine appropriate requirements • If bird interaction records identify vulnerability of certain species or certain areas of the Development Envelope experience higher interactions with birds, determine measures to reduce light intensity and frequency

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
Changes to the abundance of feral fauna species within the Development Envelope are minimised.	Implementation of the following controls to minimise increased competition by feral fauna: • Keep the Proposal area clean and tidy by depositing litter and waste into appropriate litter or recycling bins at nominated waste collection areas • Store food wastes in sealed bins. All personnel will undergo site inductions including waste management requirements • No unfenced open water areas	• Feral animal sighting records • Opportunistically during construction • Monthly review of incident records	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• If opportunistic feral fauna sighting records show an increase in fauna occurrence over an extended period during construction, investigate cause and establish further mitigation measures including: – Targeted control measures (e.g. management of putrescible waste, removal of temporary water sources) in consultation with DBCA; and/or – Staff training and reinduction if measures are not implemented or incident reporting indicates management processes are not being followed, for example, access to no-go zones
The risk for Proposal initiated bushfire ignition is minimised.	See **Table 3-2**	See **Table 3-2**	See **Table 3-2**	See **Table 3-2**

3.3. Inland Waters

The EPA objective for this factor is '*to maintain the hydrological regimes and quality of groundwater and surface water so that environmental values are protected*' (EPA 2018).

Key impacts and risks for this factor include:

- Increased drawdown from groundwater abstraction impacting surrounding groundwater users and/or groundwater dependent ecosystems
- Alteration of surface water flows in Sand Plain Creek due to site earthworks and layout
- Reduction of quality of surface water in Sand Plain Creek due to site construction works and earthworks exposing underlying soil followed by increased erosion and sediment load
- Adverse changes to the quality of surface water or groundwater in the Proposal area due to leaks and spills of fuel and other hazardous chemicals used during construction activities.

Table 3-5 outlines the proposed outcomes-based indicators, response actions and monitoring requirements for Inland Waters.

Table 3-6 outlines the proposed objective-based targets, management actions and monitoring requirements for Inland Waters.

Table 3-5: Inland Waters – Outcome-based Management

Outcome	Indicators (Trigger Criteria / Threshold Criteria)	Response Actions (Trigger level actions / Threshold contingency actions)	Monitoring	Reporting
No exceedance of groundwater abstraction limits set out in the 5C licence (GWL 156102).	NA	• As per 5C licence conditions	• Abstraction bores, including any new bores constructed under a 26D licence, will be metered and routinely monitored	• Abstraction volumes to be reported to DWER as per licence conditions

Table 3-6: Inland Waters – Objective-based Management

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
Alterations to surface water flows and sediment loads in Sand Plain Creek are minimised.	• Undertake HDD under Sand Plain Creek • Undertake construction activities in accordance with the Stormwater Management Plan (HGG 2026; **Appendix D** of the RSD) • Design stockpiled material, earthworks, and excavations to reduce alterations to natural stormwater runoff • Incorporate erosion and sediment controls during construction activities, including but not limited to: – Use of crushed rock less than 26.5mm, considered as a gravel surface, as a suitable material for minimising sediment runoff, as well as an erosion control measure to stabilise soil – Use of non-woven geotextiles to be placed over the CPF gravel surface as a filter to reduce sediment runoff – During earthworks, conduct routine inspections of stormwater pathways for sediment load	• Undertake surface water monitoring in accordance with technical monitoring guidelines developed for the Proponent (HGG 2026b **Appendix D** of the RSD) • Daily visual inspections for pooling, unseasonal stagnation and sediment load during construction of pipeline underneath creek • Monthly thereafter during CPF construction activities	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• Identify cause of non-compliance and undertake critical review of management actions, plan and assess suitability of alternative and corrective actions and then implement them • Advise relevant government agencies of non-compliance as required under conditions
Adverse changes to surface and groundwater quality from spills or leaks of hydrocarbons or other hazardous chemicals are minimised.	• Undertake construction activities in accordance with the Stormwater Management Plan (HGG 2026; **Appendix D** of the RSD) • Standard operating procedures will be implemented for handling and use of hazardous materials. Risks associated with the storage and handling of chemicals and hazardous materials will be regulated and managed under the Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007. An OSCP will be prepared, approved by DMPE, and implemented. Key provisions will include: – All tanks storing hydrocarbon liquids or chemicals will be appropriately bunded to prevent any spills being discharged to the environment – Bunds will be inspected regularly to determine integrity and maintenance of capacity – Storage containers will be labelled with the technical product name as per the Safety Data Sheet – Storage containers will be closed when not in use – Spill response equipment will be readily available at the site of hazardous material storage or use, including absorbent material – All spills are to be recorded and immediately cleaned up in accordance with the OSCP	• Undertake surface and groundwater monitoring in accordance with technical monitoring guidelines developed for the Proponent (HGG 2026b **Appendix D** of the RSD) • Monthly inspections and audits of chemical storage, refuelling and washdown areas • Visual inspection of any spills/leaks will be undertaken as required.	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • All contaminated material removed off-site will be recorded in a Waste Register • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• Advise relevant government agencies of non-compliance if confirmed • Identify cause of non-compliance and undertake critical review of management actions, plan and assess suitability of alternative actions and then implement them • Site remediation plan will be prepared and implemented, where required

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
	– Equipment, machinery, and vehicles will be restricted to designated roads, access tracks and cleared areas and will be maintained, refuelled, and serviced only where spill containment is in use (i.e. bunded areas) – Any contaminated material will be removed and disposed offsite to a licenced facility using a licensed contractor • Waste Management measures will include: – Specific waste segregation systems utilised onsite – Waste stations to be located and designed to limit the potential for surface water and groundwater contamination – Waste hydrocarbon products will be stored in areas where spill containment is in use (i.e. bunded areas) prior to offsite disposal – Offsite disposal of waste will be undertaken via licensed contractors – All personnel will undergo site inductions including waste management requirements			

3.4. Social Surroundings

The EPA objective for this factor is '*to protect social surroundings from significant harm*' (EPA 2023).

Key impacts and risks for this factor include:

- Aboriginal cultural heritage could be affected
- Reduction in local amenity due to dust, light or noise.

Table 3-7 outlines the proposed outcomes-based indicators, response actions and monitoring requirements for Social Surroundings.

Table 3-8 outlines the outlines the proposed objective-based targets, management actions and monitoring requirements for Social Surroundings.

Table 3-7: Social Surroundings – Outcome-based Management

Outcome	Indicators (Trigger Criteria / Threshold Criteria)	Response Actions (Trigger level actions / Threshold contingency actions)	Monitoring Timing / Frequency of Monitoring	Reporting
No unapproved loss or damage of identified heritage areas as a result of construction activities.	**Trigger criterion** • Clearing within 50 m of the Registered site/ Lodged heritage place **Threshold criterion** • Unapproved loss or damage to a Registered site/ Lodged heritage place.	**Trigger level actions** • Ensure clearing boundaries and avoidance areas are both clearly demarcated prior to disturbance **Threshold contingency actions** • Immediately cease all construction activities within the immediate vicinity • Report the incident immediately to the Project Manager, who will investigate the incident further and undertake a critical review of GDP if there is any disturbance to known ACH values during construction activities • Re-establish the approved boundary • Advise the Bundi Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation (BYAC) and relevant government agencies if unauthorised clearing occurs within Registered heritage site or Lodged heritage place • Undertake rehabilitation of the unauthorised clearing in consultation with BYAC and relevant government agencies	• Compliance audits and inspections as required throughout the construction period	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • Provide Proposal data and technical information to the relevant Traditional Owners • ACR, if required by relevant authority

Table 3-8: Social Surroundings – Objective-based Management

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
Damage to previously unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage (i.e. sub-surface material) as a result of construction activities is minimised.	Implement the following management controls to manage ACH within the Development Envelope and surrounding environment as part of cultural heritage protocols relevant to clearing and construction activities: • Management of culturally significant waterways, including HDD • Procedure for discovery of subsurface ACH during construction activities • Traditional Owner heritage monitors at all ground disturbing works not subject to prior disturbance during construction • Further survey effort, if required	Heritage monitors will be in place in the following agreed instances: • Initial topsoil clearing for Proposal locations not subject to prior disturbance • Areas where subsurface aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered during construction	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • An incident report is required within 2 hours of any damage to heritage sites / artifacts • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• On discovery of any potential sub-surface ACH, the Proponent commits to ceasing the work immediately and establishing a 'no-work zone' until further arrangements for re-commencement of work is determined

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
Impacts of dust, noise, and light on local sensitive receptors are minimised.	See Table 3-4 for controls to minimise impacts of dust. Additional controls for noise and light will include: • Substituting permanent flood lights for “resort style” lights at the accommodation camp • Lighting design around the CPF gas plant facilities will consider warm light colours and minimise light spill in line with Dark Sky and Astrotourism principles (DPLH 2022) • Floodlighting at the CPF will be limited to support essential operations and maintenance tasks and where required to meet safety and security requirements. Night works will not normally occur, limiting the amount of task level light required and potential noise impacts on sensitive receptors	• Opportunistic inspections and environmental compliance inspections for visible dust accumulation, and in response to community complaints	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • ACR, if required by relevant authority • Community complaints register	• Modification of management action, or implementation of corrective actions, to reduce emission levels • Ensure all corrective actions are closed out within a set timeframe

3.5. Terrestrial Environmental Quality

The EPA objective for this factor is '*to maintain the quality of land and soils so that environmental values are protected*' (EPA 2016c).

Key impacts and risks for this factor include:

- Soil contamination as a result of the storage and handling of chemicals and hazardous materials required during construction
- Wind erosion impacting soil quality.

Table 3-9 outlines the proposed objective-based targets, management actions and monitoring requirements for Terrestrial Environmental Quality.

Table 3-9: Terrestrial Environmental Quality – Objective-based Management

Management Target	Management Action	Monitoring	Reporting	Contingency Action if Target(s) not Met
Impacts to soil quality from chemical or hydrocarbon spills are minimised.	• Preparation and implementation of an OSCP, approved by DMPE, before the commencement of construction. The key provisions of the OSCP are previously stated in **Table 3-6**	• Monthly inspections and audits of chemical storage, refuelling and washdown areas will be undertaken • Visual inspection of any spills/leaks will be undertaken as required	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • All contaminated material removed off-site will be recorded in a Waste Register • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• Advise relevant government agencies of non-compliance if confirmed • Identify cause of non-compliance and undertake critical review of management actions, plan and assess suitability of alternative actions and then implement them • Site remediation plan will be prepared and implemented, where required
Impacts to soil quality due wind erosion from ground disturbing activities are minimised.	• Trenches will be progressively closed as the pipeline is laid to avoid stockpiling of surface materials for extended periods • Within the CPF site, provision will be taken during construction to stop airborne silt and sand during windy periods by water suppression, until the sandy soils in the work area can be stabilised either by capping or seeding with ground cover. Any seeding activity will be compatible with the surrounding land use	• Visual inspections of earthworks for signs of erosion or accretion will occur monthly, or additionally as required	• Hancock Energy incident classification and reporting procedures • ACR, if required by relevant authority	• Modification of management action to reduce erosion levels

4. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

This section describes the systems, practices, and procedures used to ensure that the environmental impacts and risks of the Proposal will be continuously reduced to ALARP or SFAIRP, and the environmental outcomes and objectives detailed in Section 3 are achieved. It is Hancock Energy's responsibility to ensure that the Proposal is constructed in accordance with the management system.

4.1. Management System

Hancock Energy's Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Management System (MS) comprises a hierarchy of various elements as shown in **Figure 4-1** used to identify and manage environmental risks to ALARP or SFAIRP.

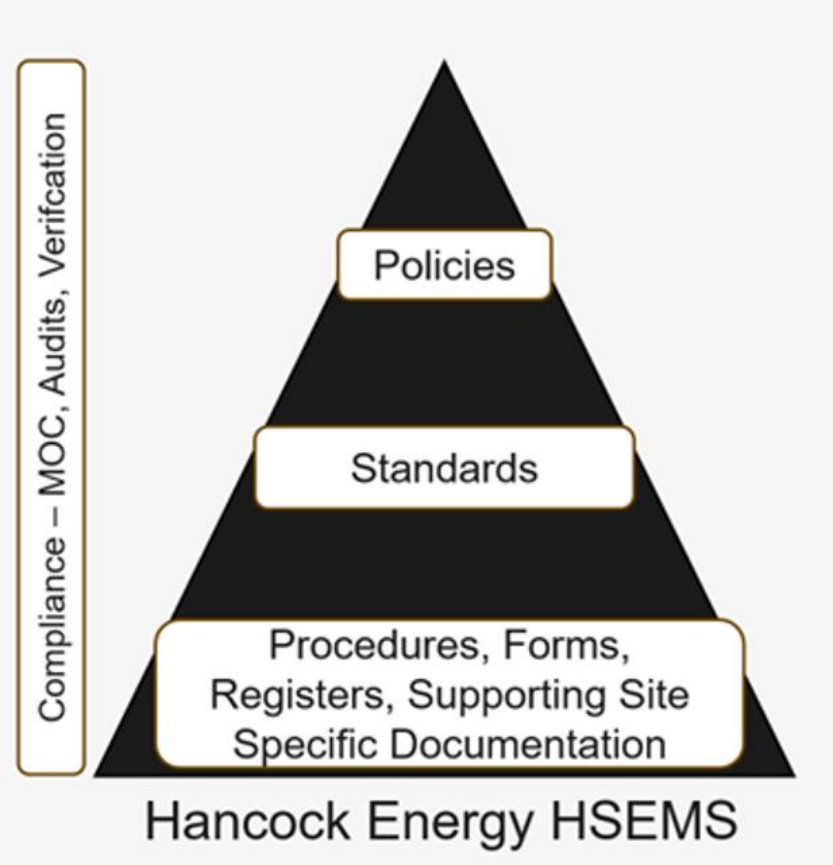

Figure 4-1: HSE Document Hierarchy

Construction of the Proposal will be conducted within the framework of the HSE MS. The success of the HSE MS relies on a commitment by Hancock Energy to "Tread lightly on the land", along with the following objectives:

- Fostering a culture of openness and accessibility across all areas of Hancock Energy's business

- Committing suitable resources to ensure this policy and the HSE Policy objectives are achieved
- Provision of a safe working environment and safe working practices
- Providing suitable and sufficient instruction, information, training and supervision
- Consistent application of hazard management with a defined level of acceptable risk
- Subject to prevailing legislation, applying International best practise irrespective of the operating region
- Consultation with affected parties to find mutually acceptable solutions
- Undertaking of proportionate and systematic review, audit, measurement and evaluation to identify and implement improvement.

The HSE Policy is a fundamental component of Hancock Energy's integrated HSE MS. Hancock Energy commits to identify and manage the risks and impacts of its activities to minimise adverse environmental impacts, applying leading industry standard practices in its approach. This policy applies to Hancock Energy and all its contractors and personnel working on Hancock Energy controlled workplaces and sites.

Plans, procedures, work instructions, forms, registers and supporting documents exist to implement and comply with the HSE Policy commitments. An audit program ensures ongoing assessment of compliance with procedures and the achievement of outcomes and objectives including a system for recording data, performance monitoring and notification of relevant personnel.

The HSE MS is supported by ongoing consultation and communication to seek input from, and to inform, all parties of relevant issues.

4.2. Roles and Responsibilities of Personnel

The HSE MS includes clearly defined responsibilities for personnel to indicate their obligations regarding environmental management.

It is the overall responsibility of the Project Director to ensure that the requirements of this CEMP are applied and that all personnel are suitably trained and competent in their respective roles so that work is carried out in a safe manner and in a way that minimises potential risk to the receiving environment.

Table 4-1 presents the responsibilities for key roles associated with this CEMP relevant to construction of the Proposal.

Table 4-1: Roles and Responsibilities Associated with this CEMP

Role	Responsibilities
Hancock Energy General Manager HSE	• Overall responsibility for corporate environmental systems and processes etc • Taking strategic actions to continuously improve the CEMP and associated EMPs
Hancock Energy Project Director	Overall responsibility and accountability for environmental performance during the Proposal's construction, including responsibility for: • Translating HSE policies into construction policies and procedures • Ensuring the Proposal's construction is conducted in accordance with relevant approvals

Role	Responsibilities
	• Ensuring company standards, procedures, policies and guidelines for HSE are enforced • Reporting on environmental performance to the Executive and Board as required • Providing the necessary resources to effectively implement this CEMP • Endorsing and supporting the Environmental Policy, this CEMP and associated EMPs • Championing environmental performance • Leading implementation of corrective actions in the event of breaches of CEMP conditions
Hancock Energy Project Manager	Responsible for ensuring: • The commitments and requirements of the CEMP are implemented • All construction activities are carried out in accordance with the CEMP • Ensures that appropriate communications are in place between Hancock Energy, the regulators and other local stakeholders and to keep them informed of Proposal issues and developments that may affect their activities • Compliance with the CEMP and other regulatory requirements for the duration of the Proposal's construction and that contractor procedures, where used, satisfactorily cover the requirements of the CEMP • Induction material addresses the requirements of the CEMP, and appropriate induction records are maintained • All personnel are adequately inducted prior to the commencement of construction activities • Personnel are aware of the CEMP, the management strategies it contains, and the environmental and social sensitivities associated within the Proposal and surrounding area • All audits, monitoring and inspections are conducted • Internal inspections and audits are undertaken to assess the effectiveness of the CEMP • Management procedures and compliance with the HSE performance targets for the Proposal's construction • Performance and incident reports are provided • Key stakeholders are kept adequately informed, and stakeholder needs are addressed • The HSE Department is regularly consulted and updated on construction activities • Review the CEMP and make recommendations for process improvement
Hancock Energy Environment Manager	Responsible for ensuring: • Ensure systems in place to support environmental compliance, relevant approvals, management of change, communicating with stakeholders and the reporting requirements are implemented • Provide performance and incident reports to management • Induction material addresses the requirements of the CEMP, and appropriate induction records are available • Internal inspections and audits are undertaken to assess the effectiveness of the HSE management strategies
Hancock Energy Construction Superintendent	Responsible for ensuring: • Hazards, incidents and near misses reported by contractors are reported to the Project Director and have been adequately investigated and corrected

Role	Responsibilities
	• Routine and incident reporting requirements of the CEMP are met • The performance of contractors and equipment are monitored, measured and audited to ensure compliance with the CEMP, and any necessary corrective action undertaken in a timely manner • Compliance with the CEMP and other regulatory requirements for the duration of the Proposal's construction and that contractor procedures, where used, satisfactorily cover those requirements • The performance of contractors and equipment are audited, measured and/or monitored, to ensure compliance with the CEMP, and any necessary corrective action is undertaken in a timely manner • Personnel are aware of the CEMP and the management strategies it contains • Manage procedures and assess the environmental and safety performance of the Proposal's construction
Contractor Construction Manager	Responsible for ensuring: • All aspects of this CEMP relevant to contractor operations and associated contractor interface documents are properly complied with • Respective contractor personnel are adequately inducted and trained prior to commencement of construction activities • Respective contractor personnel are aware of this CEMP, the management strategies it contains, and the environmental and social sensitivities associated with the Proposal • Respective contractor personnel act responsibly in accordance with all applicable (contractor(s)) policies and standards • Hazards, incidents and near misses are promptly reported to the Construction Company Representative or the Project Manager, promptly and adequately investigated and corrected • Ensure all relevant aspects of the Contractor HSE MSs are implemented at the construction site • Ensure all legislative, regulatory and other standards and procedures are adhered to by all personnel and sub-contractors • Provide daily reports and updates in accordance with reporting requirements
All Personnel	Responsible for: • Adhere to Hancock Energy policies • Complete all inductions and mandatory training, as required • Provide all task relevant training records, licences and certificates prior to commencing work • Ensure all aspects of the CEMP and the Hancock Energy HSE policies are understood and implemented • Actively contribute to weekly handover and monthly site safety meetings, toolbox meetings, risk assessment processes, site safety inspection and emergency exercises as required by Hancock Energy's systems, standards and procedures • Respond to facility emergency response as directed • Report to work in a fit condition, for example not influenced by alcohol, drugs, fatigue or any condition that may affect the employee's ability to complete any assigned task in a safe and effective manner • Participate in training as required including emergency response drills • Report all HSE related hazards and incidents within a timely manner and actively participate in investigatory processes • Raise any HSE concerns, hazards, incidents and near misses immediately to the person conducting business or undertaking.

Role	Responsibilities
HSE Personnel	Responsible for: • Implementation of the commitments and requirements in the CEMP • The CEMP and other regulatory requirements for the duration of the Proposal's construction and ensures that contractor procedures, where used, satisfactorily cover the requirements of the CEMP • Induction material addresses the requirements of the CEMP, and appropriate induction records are maintained • Incidents are reported and investigated as per the requirements of the CEMP • Internal inspections and audits are undertaken to assess the effectiveness of the HSE management strategies • Appropriate heritage agreements and any required notification or approvals are in place prior to commencing construction activities • Stakeholder concerns are passed on to the Project Manager, and any issues requiring stakeholder consultation are communicated to relevant stakeholders • Stakeholder issues arising are adequately addressed in a timely manner and provide (where requested) active assistance in facilitating such resolution

4.3. Competence, Training and Awareness

The competence of personnel is ensured by Hancock Energy through selection, training and assessment. Those who hold responsibilities relating to the implementation of this CEMP are hired on the basis of their particular qualifications, experience, and competency. The requirement for contractors and service providers to provide competent and trained personnel is described in the Hancock Energy HSE MS Contractor Management Procedure [HE-COR-HSE-PRO-0007].

Given the number of specialist service providers required to complete the construction of the Proposal, each service provider is responsible for ensuring their personnel are suitably trained and certified to undertake the activities required for construction.

Each respective service provider participating in the Proposal's principal construction activities shall be responsible for:

- Conducting a training needs analysis to identify the training & competency requirements of each position held
- Maintaining a training matrix.

The OSCP (BGP-0000-EN-PLN-000003) addresses training requirements specific to spill response.

Hancock Energy's induction program provides the primary training tool for informing personnel of their responsibilities under this CEMP and will be implemented prior to personnel attending the construction site. The induction program includes training to ensure that all personnel entering the area are aware of the Proposal's environmental sensitivities and their environmental responsibilities allowing them to carry out their work in an environmentally acceptable manner. It will include (but not be limited to) the following matters:

- Flora and fauna

- Environmental hygiene
- Waste management
- Heritage
- Spill response
- Chemical storage and handling
- Vehicle access to site
- Actions and reporting requirements in the event of an actual or potential environmental incident.

4.4. Environmental Reporting

It is anticipated the Proposal will attract a 'not assessed' decision from the EPA. As such, it is not expected that specific reporting of compliance against the requirements and provisions of this CEMP described in **Section 3** will be required to be provided to regulatory agencies.

It is expected that the Proposal will proceed through Part V regulatory pathways and will be authorised under both the PGER Act and the PP Act. This will require submission of:

- Native Vegetation Clearing Permit application(s)
- A prescribed premise Works Approval application
- A Construction Environment Plan (CEP) as part of an environmental application to carry out petroleum and / or geothermal activities in Western Australia.

The environmental management outcomes and management targets outlined in this CEMP are intended to be captured in the CEP and related OSCP, as well as the Works Approval and Native Vegetation Clearing Permit applications as appropriate.

Incident reporting (recordable and reportable) and compliance reporting (ACR) will occur against the environmental management outcomes and objectives of these documents and will be reported to DMPE and DWER accordingly, as required by those approvals.

4.5. Stakeholder Consultation

Hancock Energy have undertaken appropriate consultation with relevant stakeholders in the development of this CEMP, and plan to continue engagement with relevant stakeholders throughout the lifetime of the Proposal. The purpose of stakeholder consultation to date has been to:

- Provide project overview and rationale to regulators, government decision-makers, community and traditional owners
- Seek feedback and technical advice from regulators (i.e. EPA, DWER, DMPE and DPLH)
- Arrange site visits and face-to-face briefings with decision makers to build understanding to demonstrate comparative environmental advantages of the Proposal
- Agree and schedule heritage surveys/monitoring and related administrative arrangements with YSRC representatives

- Share Proposal overview and construction timelines, and obtain YSRC feedback and sign-off on heritage reports and agreements to meet Traditional Owner and regulator requirements
- Reach agreement for conditions of letter of non-objection for the Proposal
- Utilise stakeholder meetings (i.e. townhalls) to seek feedback from community and identify and resolve queries early to build trust with the community and expedite development.

Further detail of the environmental issues raised during this consultation, and the Proponent's response to these comments/issues, is provided in the RSD.

5. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND REVIEW

Hancock Energy implements a HSE MS to manage potential environmental impacts, identify and manage compliance, and address risks.

This CEMP is a key element of the HSE MS. The CEMP outlines the Provisions for Hancock Energy to effectively avoid and mitigate impacts to environmental values associated with the Proposal.

Through this CEMP and the HSE MS, Hancock Energy is committed to an adaptive management approach.

5.1. Management of Change

All significant project changes are subject to a management of change evaluation, as per Hancock Energy's Management of Change Procedure [BGP-0000-HSE-PRO-0011]. This process is followed to document and assess the impact of changes to the Proposal's construction activities described in the Proposal's s38 RSD (Hancock Energy 2026). Changes will be assessed to determine if there is potential for new or increased environmental impact or risk not already provided for in this CEMP.

5.2. Audits and Inspections

Environmental audits and inspections are conducted to ensure activities are completed in accordance with legal and other requirements and to deliver good environmental practice. Hancock Energy's Internal Audit Procedure [HE-COR-HSE-PRO-0008] details how audits are to be undertaken.

Given the temporary nature of construction, an internal audit of the CEMP will be undertaken in response to a significant incident of non-conformance only. Environmental audits of individual operation work packages will also be undertaken. The Audit Schedule for these work packages will be developed in consultation with relevant internal stakeholders and Contractors.

An audit of this CEMP will enable demonstration that the environmental Objectives, Management Targets and Outcomes have been met, and the Proposal's construction implemented in accordance with the HSE MS. A record of audits and the audit outcomes is maintained [HE-COR-HSE-PRO-0008_FM02], and actions arising from internal audits are tracked until closure.

In addition to audits, HSE inspections are undertaken in accordance with the provisions of this CEMP. Specifically, a routine HSE inspection is conducted during construction activities to ensure that management measures are being implemented and to identify instances of non-conformance or unplanned events.

5.3. Non-conformances, Corrective and Preventative Actions

Contractors are required to report any non-conformances with the management actions/targets and outcomes of this CEMP immediately to the Project Manager.

Where an environmental non-conformance is identified it will be recorded in the Projects action tracking system and reviewed by the Project Manager (or equivalent) in conjunction with the Contractor Construction Manager. The review results in either:

- A “close-out” for successful action
- Re-addressing unresolved issues.

All non-conformances are communicated to field personnel and discussed during toolbox meetings following the incident or after close-out.

For external reporting of non-conformance see **Section 4**.

5.4. Review and Changes to the CEMP

This CEMP will be reviewed periodically during the Proposal’s construction. Other occasions when the CEMP will be reviewed include:

- Upon significant changes to the Proposal’s activities or upon significant changes to key environmental values identified in this CEMP
- Upon identification of any significant new environmental impact or risk, or significant increase in an existing environmental impact or risk
- Following non-conformances or reportable environmental incidents
- If one or more management targets or performance indicators are not being met and adaptive management is required.

Any amendments prepared for inclusion in this CEMP, shall be duly signed as authorised by the relevant manager and shall comply with statutory requirements. All contractors shall be supplied a copy of any revisions that may affect their scope of works.

5.5. Document Control and Records Management

This CEMP is controlled within the electronic Hancock Energy HSE MS, with only key system documents made available in hard copy at each operational area.

Records will be maintained of:

- The current version of the CEMP and revisions
- Activities required within the CEMP
  - induction records
  - monitoring and emission records
  - waste disposal records
- Audit reports
- Non-conformances and corrective action
- Reports to regulatory agencies.

Records will be maintained in accordance with statutory requirements from the date of submission to the relevant regulator authority.

6. References

ANZG 2018, *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality*, Available from: https://www.waterquality.gov.au/guidelines/anz-fresh-marine.

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Fitzpatrick R, Powell B and Marvanek S 2011, 'Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soils', 590.24 MB, doi:10.4225/08/512E79A0BC589.

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