Title of Proposal - Muja Power Station FAD Raise project, 20kms south-east of Collie, Western Australia

Section 1 - Summary of your proposed action

Provide a summary of your proposed action, including any consultations undertaken.

1.1 Project Industry Type

Energy Generation and Supply (non-renewable)

1.2 Provide a detailed description of the proposed action, including all proposed activities.

The Electricity Generation Corporation TA Synergy (herein referred to as Synergy) is the operator of Muja Power Station near Collie. There is a requirement to expand the existing fly-ash storage facility and Synergy has identified two areas as a source of clay for lining the new storage ponds (Figure 1).

Synergy proposes to clear an additional 4.42 ha of native vegetation for the purpose of constructing embankment lifts at the FAD within the Muja Power Station site. The clearing area comprises a 4.42 ha area of native vegetation to the south-east which consists of two blocks of state forest separated by a road and a constructed wetland formed from previous clay extraction (herein referred to as the Proposal Area).

The Proposal is being referred to the Department of the Environment and Energy (DotEE) as it may result in the loss of known and potential habitat of three threatened species of Black Cockatoo:
— Carnaby's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) – listed as Endangered under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)
— Baudin's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus baudinii) – listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
— Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii naso) – listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

The Proposal Area is the maximum disturbance footprint for the Proposal and includes native vegetation and Black Cockatoo habitat.

1.3 What is the extent and location of your proposed action? Use the polygon tool on the map below to mark the location of your proposed action.

Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	1	-33.453625487393	116.3048935257
Muja Power Station	2	-33.453616535978	116.30486133919

Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude
proposed clearing area			
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	3	-33.453616535978	116.3048935257
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	4	-33.456821083397	116.30508664474
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	5	-33.456892692042	116.30530122147
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	6	-33.456704719222	116.30600932465
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	7	-33.457304440605	116.30637410507
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	8	-33.456928496343	116.30497935638
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	9	-33.45622135867	116.30231860504
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	10	-33.454574332112	116.3043892704
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	11	-33.453697098677	116.30451801643
Muja Power Station proposed clearing area	12	-33.453625487393	116.3048935257

1.5 Provide a brief physical description of the property on which the proposed action will take place and the location of the proposed action (e.g. proximity to major towns, or for off-shore actions, shortest distance to mainland).

The Proposal Area is located in the Shire of Collie, approximately 20 km south-east of Collie, on Lot 5192 and within State Forest 4 and 24 within the Muja Power Station site.

1.6 What is the size of the proposed action area development footprint (or work area) including disturbance footprint and avoidance footprint (if relevant)?

The Proposal Area is approximately 4.42 ha.

1.7 Is the proposed action a street address or lot?

Lot

1.7.2 Describe the lot number and title. Lot 5192 on deposited plan 213624, Muja.

1.8 Primary Jurisdiction.

Western Australia

1.9 Has the person proposing to take the action received any Australian Government grant funding to undertake this project?

No

1.10 Is the proposed action subject to local government planning approval?

No

1.11 Provide an estimated start and estimated end date for the proposed action.

Start date 10/2019

End date 07/2020

1.12 Provide details of the context, planning framework and State and/or Local government requirements.

The Proposal Area predominantly occurs within land zoned as State Forest (State Forest 4 and 24).

The clearing of any native vegetation is regulated by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and requires a permit under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). Synergy has been granted clearing approval by DWER for the 4.42 ha Proposal Area within the Muja Power Station site under Section 51E of the EP Act.

1.13 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken, including with Indigenous stakeholders.

Not applicable

1.14 Describe any environmental impact assessments that have been or will be carried out under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation including relevant impacts of the project.

Synergy previously referred a clearing permit application to DWER (CPS 6578/1, 5 December 2015) which resulted in approval to clear up to 8 ha of native vegetation within the Muja Power Station site. Due to the potential for the Proposal to impact on known and potentially occurring threatened fauna habitat within the 4.42 ha clearing area, the proposed action requires referral to the DotEE for a decision on whether approval under the EPBC Act is required. The proposal will not be referred to the Western Australian (WA) Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for a decision on whether formal impact assessment is required pursuant to s38 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). Clearing of native vegetation will be conducted in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Act (Clearing of Native Vegetation Regulations) 2004* and managed through the clearing permit (CPS 6578/1) under Part V of the EP Act.

1.15 Is this action part of a staged development (or a component of a larger project)?

No

1.16 Is the proposed action related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

Section 2 - Matters of National Environmental Significance

Describe the affected area and the likely impacts of the proposal, emphasising the relevant matters protected by the EPBC Act. Refer to relevant maps as appropriate. The interactive map tool can help determine whether matters of national environmental significance or other matters protected by the EPBC Act are likely to occur in your area of interest. Consideration of likely impacts should include both direct and indirect impacts.

Your assessment of likely impacts should consider whether a bioregional plan is relevant to your proposal. The following resources can assist you in your assessment of likely impacts:

• Profiles of relevant species/communities (where available), that will assist in the identification of whether there is likely to be a significant impact on them if the proposal proceeds;

• Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance;

• Significant Impact Guideline 1.2 – Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and Actions by Commonwealth Agencies.

2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any World Heritage properties?

No

2.2 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any National Heritage places?

No

2.3 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland?

No

2.4 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed species or any threatened ecological community, or their habitat?

Yes

2.4.1 Impact table

Species	Impact
Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii) - Vulnerable	The Proposal Area occurs within the mapped distribution area for all three species of Black Cockatoo (DSEWPaC 2012). The Proposal

Species	Impact
	Area is located within the known breeding range for Carnaby's Cockatoo, the predicted breeding range for Baudin's Cockatoo, and also occurs within the 'Species May Occur' mapped distribution for the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (and therefore potential breeding range). Synergy commissioned a targeted Black Cockatoo assessment (Bamford 2015). The assessment included a desktop assessment and field survey, and covered a larger area (termed the survey area in Bamford 2015) than that of the Proposal Area. The targeted Black Cockatoo habitat assessment undertaken by Bamford (2015) took into consideration the preferred roosting, breeding and foraging plant species outlined in the DotEE's EPBC Act referral guidelines for the three threatened black cockatoo species (DSEWPaC 2012). Bamford (2015) identified that the Proposal Area provides foraging habitat of Moderate to High value for the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos, Carnaby's and Baudin's Cockatoos. Several groups of two – four Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos were seen during the site visit on 7th December 2015. The survey identified 89 large trees that met the criterion for breeding habitat that is of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow (DBH > 500 mm) (DSEWPaC 2012) for Black Cockatoos. 69 of these trees are located within the Proposal Area (Figure 2). The majority of potential breeding trees within the Proposal Area were considered to have low potential use as breeding trees due to their structure and absence of obvious hollows. 26 trees had potentially suitable hollows present and one Jarrah tree had a hollow with chew marks around the entrance, suggesting recent use by Black Cockatoos. This tree was just outside the Proposal Area boundary (Figure 2). The Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is considered the most likely species to breed in the area, based on previous observations around Collie. The key potential impact to the three species of Black Cockatoos resulting from clearing for the Proposal is the loss of habitat: Loss of an estimated 4.42 ha of suitable foraging and

Species	Impact
	potential breeding habitat. The majority of the vegetation within the Proposal Area contains suitable foraging habitat for all Black Cockatoo species. This includes Eucalyptus species (such as Marri and Jarrah) including a 30-40% projected foliage cover of Marri and some Banksia species. There was old and fresh foraging signs (Marri fruit) of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Potential breeding habitat includes 69 potential habitat trees, of which 50 contain hollows. 26 of these trees had potentially suitable hollows that were visible but no chew marks present (as suggested by structure of tree, such as large, vertical trunk broken off at a height of >10 m). 24 of the trees had large hollows that were not vertical or near-vertical; thus, are trees with or likely to have hollows of sufficient size but not to have hollows of the angle preferred by Black Cockatoos (Bamford 2015, Attachment B) No active nests were found. Only one tree with a large hollow with chew marks around it was identified. This tree was outside of, but adjacent to the Proposal Area. Given the location of this tree, and the location of the Proposal Area with regard to the potential breeding range of the three species of Black Cockatoo, there is a high likelihood that both Baudin's Cockatoo and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo use (or could use in the future) the Proposal Area for breeding or breed within the local area surrounding the Proposal Area (Woodman Environmental 2017). Other potential impacts of the Proposal on Black Cockatoos include: Localised temporary disturbance to Black Cockatoos during the development period of the source areas (e.g. from increased noise, emissions and vibrations). In order to determine whether the loss of 26 trees with potentially suitable hollows for nesting will have a significant impact on Black Cockatoos within the local area, the area of similar habitat in secure tenure was calculated for the Shire of Collie. The vegetation within the Proposal Area aligns with Beard (1979) vegetation association 3 (medium forest: jarrah/marri). It is expected that this unit would provide a similar level of habitat for Black Cockatoos throughout the

Species	Impact
	Shire of Collie. According to the Government of Western Australia (GoWA) (2019a), approximately 130,832.25 ha (82 % of pre-European extent) of vegetation association 3 currently remains within the Shire of Collie, of which approximately 89 % of this unit is managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (GoWA 2019a). Given the area of potentially suitable breeding habitat within the Shire of Collie and in secure tenure, the clearing of 4.42 ha for the Proposal would result in <0.1 % reduction of vegetation association 3 in the local area. Therefore, the reduction of vegetation association 3 is unlikely to result in a long-term decrease in the size of a Black Cockatoo population. An assessment of impacts on the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo was undertaken against the Significant Impact Guidelines (DoE 2013). The Proposal is Unlikely to have a significant impact on Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos.
Carnaby's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) – Endangered and Baudin's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus baudinii) – Endangered	The majority of the Proposal Area provides foraging and roosting habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo and Baudin's Cockatoo. No Carnaby's Cockatoo observations were recorded in the Proposal Area during the Bamford (2015) and Woodman Environmental (2017) surveys, however the species is known to regularly occur within 10 km of the Proposal Area (Bamford 2015). The closest known roost site for Carnaby's Cockatoo is 16 km south of the Muja Power Station (GoWA 2018). Refer to the key impacts as outlined above for the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, as this information is also relevant to Carnaby's and Baudin's Cockatoos. An assessment of impacts on Carnaby's Cockatoo and Baudin's Cockatoo was undertaken against the Significant Impact Guidelines (DoE 2013). The Proposal is Unlikely to have a significant impact on Carnaby's and Baudin's Cockatoos.

2.4.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

No

2.5 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed migratory species, or their habitat?

No

2.6 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a marine environment (outside Commonwealth marine areas)?

No

2.7 Is the proposed action to be taken on or near Commonwealth land?

No

2.8 Is the proposed action taking place in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?

No

2.9 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on a water resource related to coal/gas/mining?

No

2.10 Is the proposed action a nuclear action?

No

2.11 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth agency?

No

2.12 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a Commonwealth Heritage Place Overseas?

No

2.13 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on any part of the environment in the Commonwealth marine area?

No

Section 3 - Description of the project area

Provide a description of the project area and the affected area, including information about the following features (where relevant to the project area and/or affected area, and to the extent not otherwise addressed in Section 2).

3.1 Describe the flora and fauna relevant to the project area.

Woodman Environmental undertook a flora, vegetation and fauna assessment across the Proposal Area in June 2017. The flora and vegetation survey identified 109 native and 20 introduced taxa within the survey area, representing 47 families and 93 genera. The number of native vascular flora taxa recorded (109) is considered average, given the small size of the survey area, the homogeneity of the vegetation types present and the relatively high degree of disturbance (Woodman Environmental 2017).

None of the flora taxa recorded within the survey area were representative of Threatened Flora, as listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or EPBC Act, or otherwise listed as Priority Flora by DBCA (previously known as Department of Parks and Wildlife – DPaW). Woodman Environmental (2017) noted that associated species and soil types that commonly occur with some of the conservation significant taxa identified as potentially occurring in the survey area, were observed. However, given the appropriate timing and scale of the survey conducted, it can be considered that the survey area does not contain conservation significant flora taxa (Woodman Environmental 2017). Weeds were generally present throughout the survey area, which is to be expected considering the altered nature of the vegetation through historical disturbances. Twenty introduced species were recorded in the survey area, the majority of which are not significant in terms of impact. None of the introduced species recorded are Declared Pests under the *Biosecurity and Management Act 2007*.

Thirty fauna species, including four mammals, one amphibian and 25 birds, were recorded within the survey area by Woodman Environmental (2017). The expected fauna assemblage of the survey area is generally representative of the Southern Jarrah Forest IBRA subregion, which has seen a decline in richness due to impacts such as habitat loss and introduced taxa. Three species of conservation significance were recorded during the survey, Baudin's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) (Endangered), Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (Vulnerable) and Quenda (*Isoodon obesulus*) (Priority 4). Woodman Environmental (2017) also recorded the Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*), however this species is no longer listed as Migratory under the EPBC Act. It is also likely that the Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) (Vulnerable) is present in the general area, and the Proposal Area may be located within the home range of one or two animals. However, the Chuditch home ranges are generally hundreds of hectares in size, and therefore the animals would not be dependent on the Proposal Area for survival (Woodman Environmental 2017). Rabbits were the single introduced taxon recorded during the field survey; evidence of individuals was observed during the site inspection as fresh tracks and scats throughout the survey area (Woodman Environmental 2017).

3.2 Describe the hydrology relevant to the project area (including water flows).

The local hydrology is likely to be predominantly dependent on groundwater. The Proposal Area is close to artificial wetlands (Woodman Environmental 2017).

3.3 Describe the soil and vegetation characteristics relevant to the project area.

The Proposal Area is located on the Darling Plateau geomorphological province as described by Churchward and McArthur (1980) (Woodman Environmental 2017). Churchward and McArthur further subdivided provinces into landform-soil units based on regional geology, synthesising several earlier soil distribution studies into a soil and landform map at a scale of 1:250 000 (Woodman Environmental 2017). The survey area is located within the Dwellingup unit (Lateritic uplands) of gently undulating topography with yellowish-brown sandy gravels in shallow depressions and duricrust on ridges and gentle upper slopes. Outcrops of laterite duricrust are frequent on the upper slopes within the Dwellingup soil association. Sandy gravels are generally shallow (less than 200 mm), comprising up to 80 % of soil mass. Coarse grade gravels grade to fine gravels in saddles. Some local areas of yellow duplex soils occur on mottled sandy clay horizons at around 600 mm.

Tille (2006) described the soil-landscape zones of the Western Australian Rangelands, and locates the Proposal Area in the Avon Province. This area is described as sandy duplex soils and ironstone gravelly soils with loamy earths, loamy duplexes, sandy earths, deep sands and wet soils, on laterised plateau on deeply weathered mantle and alluvium over granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton.

The Proposal Area is located in the South West Province of Western Australia, within the Southern Jarrah Forest IBRA Subregion (Menzies Botanical Subdistrict), in close proximity to the boundary with the Northern Jarrah Forest IBRA Subregion (Dale Botanical Subdistrict) (Beard 1990). The vegetation of the Southern Jarrah Forest IBRA Subregion is described as ‘Jarrah forest on duricrusted plateau and on loam soils of valleys therein: Marri-wandoo woodlands on drier laterite-free soils.’ The region is characterised by Jarrah forest and Marri and Wandoo woodlands. Jarrah occurs on laterite, joined by Marri where more superficial soils are found, and the two taxa also occur on the valley soils. Blackbutt (Eucalyptus patens) occurs on valley soils, with Flooded Gum (Eucalyptus rudis) occurring on the stream banks and Bullich (Eucalyptus megacarpa) occurring on upper reaches of valleys. Marri-wandoo woodlands are found on the drier, laterite-free soils to the east and west of the Darling Plateau.

The recent flora and vegetation survey undertaken by Woodman Environmental (2017) identified six vegetation types, as well as cleared lands and water bodies. Broadly, the vegetation of the Proposal Area was characterised by a mid-open forest of Marri and Jarrah, over a low open shrubland on mid to lower slopes, and low forest to shrubland dominated by Melaleuca species on lower slopes and wetland areas. The dominant vegetation type occurs on grey sandy loam on mid slopes and is characterised by mostly younger Corymbia calophylla and Eucalyptus marginata (due to historical clearing), with more well-developed overstorey represented by scattered older trees (Woodman Environmental 2017).

No vegetation types identified within the Proposal Area are representative of any Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the EPBC Act or TECs or Priority Ecological

Communities (PECs) listed by DBCA.

3.4 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values relevant to the project area.

Not applicable.

3.5 Describe the status of native vegetation relevant to the project area.

The Proposal Area is located within vegetation association 3 (Medium forest; Jarrah-marri), as mapped by Beard (1979). This vegetation association remains relatively well-represented within the region, with approximately 59 % of its pre-European extent remaining in the Southern Jarrah Forest IBRA Subregion and approximately 82 % remaining within the Shire of Collie (GoWA 2019a).

Additionally, the Proposal Area was mapped within the Yalanbee Vegetation Complex (Y5) as part of the Regional Forestry Agreement (RFA) (Woodman Environmental 2017). This vegetation complex remains relatively well-represented within the region, with approximately 66 % its pre-European extent remaining in the Southern Jarrah Forest IBRA Subregion (GoWA 2019b).

3.6 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

Not applicable.

3.7 Describe the current condition of the environment relevant to the project area.

The vegetation condition within the Proposal Area ranges between Very Good (3) to Good (4). The vegetation structure throughout the area has been altered by disturbances such as clearing or logging, grazing and weeds (Woodman Environmental 2017).

3.8 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage Places or other places recognised as having heritage values relevant to the project area.

There are no Commonwealth Heritage Places or other places recognised as having heritage values relevant to the Proposal Area (DotEE 2019b).

3.9 Describe any Indigenous heritage values relevant to the project area.

A review of the Department of Aboriginal Affair’s Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System was undertaken for the Proposal Area (19 June 2019). No registered heritage places listed under the

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 were identified.

3.10 Describe the tenure of the action area (e.g. freehold, leasehold) relevant to the project area.

Freehold

3.11 Describe any existing or any proposed uses relevant to the project area.

The Proposal Area includes two blocks of forest separated by a road and a constructed wetland formed from previous clay extraction. The Muja Power Station is situated immediately north of the Proposal Area. Vegetation within the Proposal Area has previously been subject to logging.

Section 4 - Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

Provide a description of measures that will be implemented to avoid, reduce, manage or offset any relevant impacts of the action. Include, if appropriate, any relevant reports or technical advice relating to the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed measures.

Examples of relevant measures to avoid or reduce impacts may include the timing of works, avoidance of important habitat, specific design measures, or adoption of specific work practices.

4.1 Describe the measures you will undertake to avoid or reduce impact from your proposed action.

Potential impacts to 4.42 ha of remnant native vegetation within the Proposal Area, including 69 Black Cockatoo potential habitat trees, is considered to be unavoidable.

Synergy is committed to the environmental management of this Proposal and will undertake the Proposal in accordance with their existing Environmental Management Systems (EMS). The main impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) will result from clearing for the Proposal and associated loss of habitat.

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be developed to minimise environmental impacts. This EMP will outline the management proposed for the Proposal, including:

Delineating clearing area boundariesAccessDieback managementClearing practices including the use of fauna spottersTopsoil managementDrainageFire managementRubbish disposalMaterial cartageRehabilitationMonitoring and management of rehabilitation.

The following section outlines the proposed measures to reduce the potential impacts of the Proposal upon the three species of Threatened Black Cockatoos. The mitigation measures are proposed for the planning, pre-development, development, and post-development (completion) phases of the Proposal.

Material will be extracted in a single operation and transported almost immediately to the fly ash dam or stored on-site until required. It is likely that pit rehabilitation will occur as suitable areas of the site become available. Progressive rehabilitation is expected to reduce impacts to surface water runoff and prevent erosion where possible.

Black Cockatoos

The proposed management measures for reducing the potential impacts to Black Cockatoos and their habitats within the Proposal Area, and surrounding areas are outlined below.

Design principles that will demonstrate avoidance of, the minimisation of impacts to the three species of Black Cockatoos and there habitat (e.g. micro-alignment roads/tracks to avoid as many habitat trees as possible during the detailed design phase)Retention, where possible, of

Black Cockatoo habitat trees (particularly hollow-bearing trees)Develop and include erosion, drainage, pest animal, weed and fire control protocols to be implemented during constructionClearing of Black Cockatoo habitat would best be completed during the non-breeding season (i.e. when breeding birds and their young are not using hollows)If clearing cannot be avoided during the breeding season, a pre-clearance fauna survey and a pre-clearance hollow assessment to be undertaken during the breeding season for all three species of Black CockatoosClearing will be undertaken progressively away from already cleared areas to allow Black Cockatoo individuals to move away from areas where site activities are being undertakenDemarcate all native vegetation and Black Cockatoo habitat to be retained via erection of orange para-webbing fencing, so that “No Go” zones are clearly delineated and noted by construction workers and any accidental loss of native vegetation and habitat is avoidedInduct all staff and contractors working within the clearing area regarding the Black Cockatoo constraints (e.g. areas that can be cleared and areas that are to be retained) and required actions regarding these valuesRestrict construction personnel to the disturbance footprint boundary including designated access routes and parking areasAny landscaping or plantings undertaken on the site will utilise local seed stock, which includes Black Cockatoo foraging species (e.g. Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Banksia, Hakea, etc.). The final selection of species will be determined after liaison with suitable expects and regulatory agenciesAny logs and hollows removed as part of clearing activities will be retained for use in rehabilitation areas or areas in which construction does not occur.

4.2 For matters protected by the EPBC Act that may be affected by the proposed action, describe the proposed environmental outcomes to be achieved.

The key objectives of the avoidance and mitigation measures are to:

Avoid, then minimise the clearing of Black Cockatoo habitatAvoid direct impacts (e.g. injury or death) to individual Black Cockatoo’s during the construction process.

Section 5 – Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

A checkbox tick identifies each of the matters of National Environmental Significance you identified in section 2 of this application as likely to be a significant impact.

Review the matters you have identified below. If a matter ticked below has been incorrectly identified you will need to return to Section 2 to edit.

5.1.1 World Heritage Properties

No

5.1.2 National Heritage Places

No

5.1.3 Wetlands of International Importance (declared Ramsar Wetlands)

No

5.1.4 Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological community

No

5.1.5 Listed migratory species

No

5.1.6 Commonwealth marine environment

No

5.1.7 Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth land

No

5.1.8 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

No

5.1.9 A water resource, in relation to coal/gas/mining

No

5.1.10 Protection of the environment from nuclear actions

No

5.1.11 Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions

No

5.1.12 Commonwealth Heritage places overseas

No

5.2 If no significant matters are identified, provide the key reasons why you think the proposed action is not likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act and therefore not a controlled action.

The Proposal Area comprises 4.42 ha of foraging habitat (of Moderate to High value) and 69 potential breeding trees for three Threatened species of Black Cockatoos: Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos, Carnaby's Cockatoos and Baudin's Cockatoos (Woodman Environmental 2017). The vegetation within the Proposal Area aligns with Beard (1979) vegetation association 3. Given the current extent (130,832.25 ha, 82 % of pre-European extent) of vegetation association 3 within the Shire of Collie, including State Forest and nature reserves, similar habitat for Black Cockatoos is expected adjacent and nearby the Proposal Area. With the implementation of management measures, the <0.1 % reduction in vegetation association 3 within the local area is not expected to significantly impact on Black Cockatoo populations. A detailed assessment of impact criteria relating to each species is provided below.

Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii) - Vulnerable

Assessment of impact criteria for Vulnerable species is as follows:

<u>Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species</u>

Unlikely – For the purpose of this assessment 'an important population of a species', in this case the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, is the population that occurs within the greater Collie region including DBCA managed lands such as the Lane Poole Reserve, Wellington National Park, Yallup Nature Reserve, and various state forests (Dwellingup, Muja, Harris River and Collie).

There is suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat for Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos within the Proposal Area and the species was observed foraging within the Proposal Area during the field survey.

The Proposal is likely to result in removal of 4.42 ha of suitable foraging habitat and up to 69 potential breeding trees, of which 26 contain potentially suitable hollows for Black Cockatoos. A further 24 trees contain hollows that are regarded as not suitable for the species (Bamford 2015).

The Proposal Area is located within the modelled distribution of where the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo may occur (and therefore may breed). During surveys of the survey area, Bamford (2015) recorded Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos during the site visit, with several

groups of two – four Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos seen over the course of the day. The Proposal, without the implementation of species specific mitigation measures, is unlikely to result in a long term decrease in the size of an important population of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos, as it is unlikely to substantially:

Reduce the overall area of available habitat to the population

Reduce the overall area of occupancy of the population

Exacerbate existing barrier effects and create new barrier effects

Therefore, it is considered that the clearing of 4.42 ha of suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat is unlikely to result in a long-term decrease of the local Collie region Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo population.

Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population of a species

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to substantially reduce the area of occupancy of the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo population within the local area or region. The species is known to occur throughout the greater Collie region, and the Jarrah Forest IBRA Bioregion.

Large areas of suitable habitat are also available in the nearby nature reserve, national parks and state forest blocks.

The removal of 4.42 ha of habitat for the Proposal is not considered to be substantial for the Black Cockatoo species in a regional context, due to the extent of the known habitat adjacent to the Proposal Area, as well as the availability of known and modelled suitable habitat within the locality and region (DEC 2008).

Fragment an existing important population into two or more populations

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to fragment the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo population into two or more populations.

The Proposal involves the removal of 4.42 ha of suitable habitat including limited potential breeding habitat. The Proposal Area is part of a contiguous patch of remnant vegetation within the Collie State Forest.

It is unlikely that the Proposal Area constitutes a significant proportion of this broader regional linkage. The Proposal is unlikely to impose a physical barrier to the movement of Black Cockatoos between the surrounding areas of remnant vegetation. Based on the mobility of Black Cockatoo’s and the occurrence of good quality habitat regionally to the Proposal (including nearby nature reserves and national parks), fragmentation of potential populations is considered unlikely.

Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to affect habitat critical to the survival of the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo. Up to 4.42 ha of suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat may be cleared for the Proposal. The habitat located within the Proposal Area is not listed on the Register of Critical Habitat maintained by the Minister under the EPBC Act (DotEE 2019a). The recovery plan for the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo identifies all Marri, Karri and Jarrah forests, woodlands and remnants in the south-west of Western Australia receiving more than 600 mm of annual average rainfall as habitat critical to survival for these species (DEC 2008). Therefore, the vegetation within the Proposal Area would be classified as critical habitat. However, given that this habitat type is well represented in the greater locality the impacts of clearing for the Proposal are not considered to be significant.

Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population

Unlikely – The works associated with the Proposal are unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo population.

The field assessment identified 69 potential breeding trees (DBH > 500 mm) throughout the Proposal Area (Figure 2). Of these, 26 were recorded to have potentially suitable nesting hollows (Bamford 2015). Although no active nests were found during the survey by Bamford (2015), one tree with a large hollow with chew marks around it was recorded adjacent the Proposal Area.

Bamford (2015) noted that the main concern is likely to be with direct impact upon active nests and the survey results provide a target for potential breeding trees with suitable hollows immediately prior to clearing. However, there is a chance of concealed nest hollows in any large tree. Clearing for the Proposal is likely to occur during the breeding period for Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos (DotEE 2017).

Considering the presence of potential breeding habitat within the Proposal Area and potential historical evidence of breeding in a hollow nearby the Proposal Area, it is possible that the Proposal could disrupt the breeding cycle of individual Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos. However, as the Proposal occurs adjacent to / nearby State Forest and nature reserves that are likely to contain similar habitat, it is not expected that the Proposal will impact an important population.

Modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline

Unlikely – The works associated with the Proposal may modify and destroy a small proportion (4.42 ha) of known foraging and potential breeding habitat for Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos. This is unlikely to cause a decline in the population. Given that this habitat type is

well represented adjacent to the Proposal Area and the greater locality, the impacts of clearing for the Proposal are not considered to be significant.

The Proposal is unlikely to modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.

Result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat

Unlikely – The Proposal may potentially exacerbate existing invasive species (such as weeds and introduced predators) that already occur within the Proposal Area. The Proposal may result in the establishment of an invasive weeds species; however, these weed species are unlikely to significantly impact Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo habitat within the Proposal Area.

Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to introduce a disease that may cause the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo population to decline. There is potential for dieback (Phytophthora cinnamomi) to occur in the Proposal Area, as it has been recorded by Glevan Consulting on the Muja Power Station site in areas nearby the Proposal Area (Woodman Environmental 2012). Therefore, it is likely that the disease is already present within or nearby the Proposal Area.

Interfere with the recovery of the species

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to substantially interfere with the recovery of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos as it is not expected to interfere with recovery actions outlined in the recovery plan for this species (DEC 2008). These actions include:

Seek the funding required to implement future recovery actions

Eliminate illegal shooting

Develop and implement strategies to allow for the use of noise emitting devices in orchards

Determine and implement ways to remove feral Honeybees from nesting hollows

Identify factors affecting the number of breeding attempts and breeding success and manage nest hollows to increase recruitment

Determine and implement ways to minimise the effects of mining and urban development on habitat loss

Determine and implement ways to manage forests for the conservation of Forest Black Cockatoos

Identify and manage important sites and protect from threatening processes

Map feeding and breeding habitat critical to survival and important populations, and prepare management guidelines for these habitats

Monitor population numbers and distribution

Determine the patterns and significance of movement

Maintain the Cockatoo Care program and use other opportunities to promote the recovery of Forest Black Cockatoos.

Carnaby's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) – Endangered

and

Baudin's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus baudinii) – Endangered

Assessment of impact criteria for Endangered species is as follows:

Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population of a species

Unlikely – For the purpose of this assessment 'an important population of a species', in this case the Carnaby's Cockatoo and Baudin's Cockatoo, is the population that occurs within the greater Collie region including Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) managed lands such as the Lane Poole Reserve, Wellington National Park, Yallup Nature Reserve, and various state forests (Dwellingup, Muja, Harris River and Collie).

The Proposal is likely to result in removal of 4.42 ha of suitable foraging habitat and up to 69 potential breeding trees, of which 26 contain potentially suitable hollows for Black Cockatoos (Figure 2). A further 24 trees contain hollows that are regarded as not suitable for Black Cockatoos (Bamford 2015).

The Proposal Area is located within the breeding range of the Baudin's Cockatoo. Observations of this species were recorded within the survey area during the Bamford (2015) and Woodman Environmental (2017) field surveys, with three individual Baudin's Cockatoos sighted in a single day (Bamford 2015). These cockatoos were assumed to be a pair with a dependent young, but could have potentially nested many kilometres from the survey area (Bamford 2015).

The Proposal, without the implementation of species specific mitigation measures, is unlikely to result in a long term decrease in the size of an important population of either species as it is unlikely to substantially:

Reduce the overall area of available habitat to the population

Reduce the overall area of occupancy of the population

Exacerbate existing barrier effects and create new barrier effects

Disrupt the breeding cycle of part of the population.

Therefore, it is considered that the clearing of 4.42 ha of suitable foraging habitat and potential breeding habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo and Baudin's Cockatoo is unlikely to result in a long-term decrease of the local Collie region population of either species.

Reduce the area of occupancy of the species

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to substantially reduce the area of occupancy of Carnaby's Cockatoo and Baudin's Cockatoo populations within the local area or region. Both species are known to occur throughout the greater Collie region and the Jarrah Forest IBRA Bioregion.

Large areas of suitable habitat are also available in the nearby nature reserve, national parks and state forest blocks.

The removal of 4.42 ha of habitat for the Proposal is not considered to be substantial for Black Cockatoos in a regional context, due to the extent of the known habitat adjacent to the Proposal Area, as well as the availability of known and modelled suitable habitat within the locality and region (DPaW 2013; DEC 2008).

Fragment an existing important population into two or more population

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to fragment the Black Cockatoo populations into two or more populations. The Proposal involves the removal of 4.42 ha of suitable habitat including limited potential breeding habitat. The Proposal Area is part of a contiguous patch of remnant vegetation within the Collie State Forest.

It is unlikely that the Proposal Area constitutes a significant proportion of this broader regional linkage. The Proposal is unlikely to impose a physical barrier to the movement of Black Cockatoos between the surrounding areas of remnant vegetation. Based on the mobility of Black Cockatoos and the occurrence of good quality habitat regionally to the Proposal (including nearby nature reserves and national parks), fragmentation of potential populations is considered unlikely.

Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to affect habitat critical to the survival of Carnaby's and

Baudin's Cockatoos. Up to 4.42 ha of suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat may be cleared for the Proposal. Vegetation within the Proposal Area is not described in the recovery plan for the Carnaby's Cockatoo as critical habitat for the survival of the species (DEC 2008; DPaW 2013), nor is the habitat listed on the Register of Critical Habitat maintained by the Minister under the EPBC Act (DotEE 2019a).

The recovery plan for Baudin's Cockatoo, however, identifies all Marri, Karri and Jarrah forests, woodlands and remnants in the south-west of Western Australia receiving more than 600 mm of annual average rainfall, as habitat critical to survival for this species (DEC 2008). Therefore, the vegetation within the Proposal Area would be classified as critical habitat for this species. However, given that this habitat type is well represented in the greater locality the impacts of clearing for the Proposal are not considered to be significant.

Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population

Unlikely – The Proposal Area is within the breeding range of Carnaby's Cockatoos, however there are no previous records of Carnaby's Cockatoos breeding within the Proposal Area. No confirmed signs of Carnaby's Cockatoos utilising the Proposal Area were identified in the Bamford (2015) and Woodman Environmental (2017) surveys. Therefore, the Proposal is unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of a population of this species.

The works associated with the Proposal are unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of the Baudin's Cockatoo population.

The field assessment identified 69 potential breeding trees (DBH > 500 mm) throughout the Proposal Area (Figure 2). Of these, 26 were recorded to have potentially suitable nesting hollows (Bamford 2015). Although no active nests were found during the survey by Bamford (2015), one tree with a large hollow with chew marks around it was recorded adjacent the Proposal Area.

Bamford (2015) noted that the main concern is likely to be with direct impact upon active nests and the survey results provide a target for potential breeding trees with suitable hollows immediately prior to clearing. However, there is a chance of concealed nest hollows in any large tree. Clearing for the Proposal is likely to occur during the breeding period for Carnaby's and Baudin's Cockatoo (DotEE 2017).

Considering the presence of potential breeding habitat within the Proposal Area and potential historical evidence of breeding in a hollow nearby the Proposal Area, it is possible that the Proposal could disrupt the breeding cycle of individual Baudin's Cockatoos. However, as the Proposal occurs adjacent to / nearby State Forest and nature reserves that are likely to contain similar habitat, it is not expected that the Proposal will impact an important population.

Modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline

Unlikely – The works associated with the Proposal may modify and destroy a small proportion (4.42 ha) of known foraging and potential breeding habitat for Carnaby's and Baudin's Cockatoos. This is unlikely to cause a decline in either population. Given that this habitat type is well represented adjacent to the Proposal Area and the greater locality, the impacts of clearing for the Proposal are not considered to be significant.

The Proposal is unlikely to modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that either of the species are likely to decline.

Result in invasive species that are harmful to an endangered species becoming established in the endangered species' habitat

Unlikely – The Proposal may potentially exacerbate existing invasive species (such as weeds and introduced predators) that already occur within the Proposal Area. The Proposal may result in the establishment of an invasive weeds species; however, these weed species are unlikely to significantly impact habitat for either species within the Proposal Area.

Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to introduce a disease that may cause populations of either species to decline. There is potential for dieback (Phytophthora cinnamomi) to occur in the Proposal Area, as it has been recorded by Glevan Consulting on the Muja Power Station site in areas nearby the Proposal Area (Woodman Environmental 2012). Therefore, it is likely that the disease is already present within or nearby the Proposal Area.

Interfere with the recovery of the species

Unlikely – The Proposal is unlikely to substantially interfere with the recovery of Carnaby's and Baudin's Cockatoos as it is not expected to interfere with recovery actions outlined in the recovery plans for these species.

Recovery actions outlined in the recovery plan for the Carnaby's Cockatoo (DPaW 2013) include:

Protect and Manage Important Habitat

Conduct Research to Inform Management

Undertake Regular Monitoring

Manage Other Impacts

Undertake Information and Communication Activities

Engage with the Broader Community.

Recovery actions outlined in the recovery plan for the Baudin's Cockatoo (DEC 2008) include:

Seek the funding required to implement future recovery actions

Determine and promote non-lethal means of mitigating fruit damage by Baudin's Cockatoo in orchards

Eliminate illegal shooting

Develop and implement strategies to allow for the use of noise emitting devices in orchards

Determine and implement ways to remove feral Honeybees from nesting hollows

Identify factors affecting the number of breeding attempts and breeding success and manage nest hollows to increase recruitment

Determine and implement ways to minimise the effects of mining and urban development on habitat loss

Determine and implement ways to manage forests for the conservation of Forest Black Cockatoos

Identify and manage important sites and protect from threatening processes

Map feeding and breeding habitat critical to survival and important populations, and prepare management guidelines for these habitats

Monitor population numbers and distribution

Determine the patterns and significance of movement

Maintain the Cockatoo Care program and use other opportunities to promote the recovery of Forest Black Cockatoos.

Section 6 – Environmental record of the person proposing to take the action

Provide details of any proceedings under Commonwealth, State or Territory law against the person proposing to take the action that pertain to the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

6.1 Does the person taking the action have a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management? Please explain in further detail.

Synergy has a sound record of appropriate environmental management. Synergy is committed to the principles and practices of good corporate citizenship and a sustainable approach to all its activities.

6.2 Provide details of any past or present proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against either (a) the person proposing to take the action or, (b) if a permit has been applied for in relation to the action – the person making the application.

Not applicable.

6.3 If it is a corporation undertaking the action will the action be taken in accordance with the corporation's environmental policy and framework?

Yes

6.3.1 If the person taking the action is a corporation, please provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework.

Synergy is committed to minimising the impact of its operations on the environment while supporting the current and future needs of the West Australian community.

Synergy recognises the following core pillars of its environmental management system:

Minimisation of waste, emissions and pollutionProtection of the natural and cultural environmentCompliance with relevant environmental legal requirements and corporate commitments.

In support of these pillars Synergy will:

Continually improve its environmental management system and practicesIntegrate environmental sustainability considerations into its business decisions and processesPromote initiatives to reduce its emissions intensityMake available innovative and cost-effective energy

solutions for its customersSet objectives and targets which encourage efficient use of resources and implement initiates to reuse and recycle its wasteCommunicate with its stakeholders on environmental issues in an open and transparent wayProvide education, tools, products and services that enable its customers to use energy in an environmentally considerate mannerEnsure its people and those working on its behalf have the necessary training and skills to fulfill their environmental responsibilitiesReview and report its environmental performance regularly.

6.4 Has the person taking the action previously referred an action under the EPBC Act, or been responsible for undertaking an action referred under the EPBC Act?

No

Section 7 – Information sources

You are required to provide the references used in preparing the referral including the reliability of the source.

7.1 List references used in preparing the referral (please provide the reference source reliability and any uncertainties of source).

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
Bamford Consulting Ecologists M.J. and A.R. (2015) Black Cockatoo Assessment, Muja Power Station. Prepared by Mike Bamford for Woodman Environmental, Western Australia	Environmental survey undertaken using guideline specifications.	None
Beard, J.S. (1979) Vegetation Survey of Western Australia: the Vegetation of the Perth Area Western Australia, map and explanatory memoir 1:250,000 series. Applecross: Vegmap Publications	Government publication. Peer reviewed publication.	None
Beard, J.S. (1990) Plant Life in Western Australia. Second edition: Edited by George, A.S. and Gibson, N. Published by Rosenberg, New South Wales	Government publication. Peer reviewed publication.	None
Churchward, H.M. and McArthur, W.M. (1980) Landforms and Soils of the Darling System. In: Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia. Department of Conservation and Environment, Western Australia	Peer reviewed publication.	None
Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2008) Forest Black Cockatoo (Baudin's Cockatoo Calyptorhynchus baudinii and Forest Red tailed Black Cockatoo Calyptorhynchus banksii naso) Recovery Plan. Retrieved July 2017, from http://	Government publication. Peer reviewed publication.	None

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/48e4fc8c-9cb7-4c85-bc9f-6b847cf4c017/files/wa-forest-black-cockatoos-recovery-plan.pdf.		
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2019) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Retrieved June 2019, from https://naturemap.dbca.wa.gov.au/	Government database.	None
Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) (2013) Carnaby's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) Recovery Plan. Retrieved July 2017, from http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/94138936-bd46-490e-821d-b71d3ee6dd04/files/carnabys-cockatoo-recovery-plan.pdf	Government publication. Peer reviewed publication.	None
Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities (DSEWPaC) (2012) EPBC Act Referral Guidelines for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species. Government of Western Australia	Government publication. Peer reviewed guideline.	None
Department of the Environment (DoE) (2013) Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant impact guidelines 1.1, Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Government of Australia. Retrieved June 2019, from https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/42f84df4-720b-4dcf-b262-48679a3aba58/files/nes-guidelines_1.pdf	Government publication. Peer reviewed guideline.	None
Department of the Environment and Energy (DotEE) (2017) Revised draft referral guideline for three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's	Draft Government publication.	None

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
Cockatoo (Endangered) Calyptorhynchus latirostris Baudin's Cockatoo (Vulnerable) Calyptorhynchus baudinii Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable) Calyptorhynchus. Commonwealth of Australia		
Department of the Environment and Energy (DotEE) (2019a) Register of Critical Habitat. Retrieved June 2019, from http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicregisterofcriticalhabitat.pl.	Government database.	None
Department of the Environment and Energy (DotEE) (2019b) Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Protected Matters Search Tool. Retrieved June 2019, from http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/index.html	Government database.	None
Government of Western Australia (GoWA) (2018) data.wa.gov.au, Carnabys Cockatoo Confirmed Roost Sites (DBCA-050). DBCA, Perth, Western Australia. Retrieved June 2019, from https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/nl/dataset/carnabys-cockatoo-confirmed-roost-sites	Government database.	None
Government of Western Australia (GoWA) (2019a) 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full report), Current as of March 2019. DBCA, Perth, Western Australia. Retrieved June 2019, from https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics	Government publication.	None
Government of Western Australia (GoWA) (2019b) 2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics, Current as	Government publication.	None

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
of March 2019. DBCA, Perth, Western Australia. Retrieved June 2019, from https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics		
Tille, P. (2006) Soil-landscapes of Western Australia's Rangelands and Arid Interior. Resource Management Technical Report 313, Department of Agriculture and Food, Perth	Government publication. Peer reviewed publication.	None
Woodman Environmental (2012) Muja Power Station Fly Ash Dam Plume Studies, Flora and Vegetation Studies. Prepared for Synergy, WA	Environmental survey undertaken using guideline specifications.	None
Woodman Environmental (2017) Muja Power Station Fly Ash Storage facility Expansion Level 1 Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment. Prepared for Synergy, WA	Environmental survey undertaken using guideline specifications.	None

Section 8 – Proposed alternatives

You are required to complete this section if you have any feasible alternatives to taking the proposed action (including not taking the action) that were considered but not proposed.

8.0 Provide a description of the feasible alternative?

Not applicable.

8.1 Select the relevant alternatives related to your proposed action.

8.27 Do you have another alternative?

No

Section 9 – Contacts, signatures and declarations

Where applicable, you must provide the contact details of each of the following entities: Person Proposing the Action; Proposed Designated Proponent and; Person Preparing the Referral. You will also be required to provide signed declarations from each of the identified entities.

9.0 Is the person proposing to take the action an Organisation or an Individual?

Organisation

9.2 Organisation

9.2.1 Job Title

Operations Manager

9.2.2 First Name

Brent

9.2.3 Last Name

Italiano

9.2.4 E-mail

Brent.Italiano@synergy.net.au

9.2.5 Postal Address

Synergy

PO Box 155
Collie WA 6225
Australia

9.2.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

58673830106 - ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND RETAIL CORPORATION

9.2.7 Organisation Telephone

97816854

9.2.8 Organisation E-mail

Brent.Italiano@synergy.net.au

9.2.9 I qualify for exemption from fees under section 520(4C)(e)(v) of the EPBC Act because I am:

Not applicable

Small Business Declaration

I have read the Department of the Environment and Energy's guidance in the online form concerning the definition of a small a business entity and confirm that I qualify for a small business exemption.

Signature:..... Date: .....

9.2.9.2 I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Schedule 1, 5.21A of the EPBC Regulations

No

9.2.9.3 Under sub regulation 5.21A(5), you must include information about the applicant (if not you) the grounds on which the waiver is sought and the reasons why it should be made

Person proposing the action - Declaration

I, BRENT ITALIANO, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf of or for the benefit of any other person or entity.

Signature:..... Date: 11-07-2019.

I, BRENT ITALIANO, the person proposing the action, consent to the designation of OPERATIONS MANAGER as the proponent of the purposes of the action describe in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature:..... Date: 11-07-2019

9.3 Is the Proposed Designated Proponent an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.5 Organisation

9.5.1 Job Title

Operations Manager

9.5.2 First Name

Brent

9.5.3 Last Name

Italiano

9.5.4 E-mail

Brent.Italiano@synergy.net.au

9.5.5 Postal Address

Synergy

PO Box 155
Collie WA 6225
Australia

9.5.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

58673830106 - ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND RETAIL CORPORATION

9.5.7 Organisation Telephone

97816854

9.5.8 Organisation E-mail

Brent.Italiano@synergy.net.au

Proposed designated proponent - Declaration

I, BRENT ITALIANO OPERATIONS MANAGER the proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature:..... Date: 11-07-2019.....

9.6 Is the Referring Party an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.8 Organisation

9.8.1 Job Title

Operations Manager

9.8.2 First Name

Brent

9.8.3 Last Name

Italiano

9.8.4 E-mail

Brent.Italiano@synergy.net.au

9.8.5 Postal Address

Synergy

PO Box 155
Collie WA 6225
Australia

9.8.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

58673830106 - ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND RETAIL CORPORATION

9.8.7 Organisation Telephone

97816854

9.8.8 Organisation E-mail

Brent.Italiano@synergy.net.au

Referring Party - Declaration

I, BRENT ITALIANO, I declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and

correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

Signature:..... Date: 11-07-2019

Appendix A - Attachments

The following attachments have been supplied with this EPBC Act Referral:

1. 20190628_MujaProposalArea.zip
2. 612145927_001_ProposalArea_Rev0.pdf
3. 612145927_002_PotentialBlackCockatooHabitatTrees_Rev0.pdf
4. Bamford_2015.pdf
5. Environmental_Policy_August_2017.pdf
6. Synergy_Clearing_Permit.pdf
7. Woodman_Environmental_2017_Part1.pdf
8. Woodman_Environmental_2017_Part2.pdf
9. Woodman_Environmental_2017_Part3.pdf
10. Woodman_Environmental_2017_Part4.pdf
11. Woodman_Environmental_2017_Part5.pdf