

CopperString 2.0

Species Impact Assessment Tables

Volume 4 EIS Supplement Attachment F - Additional Information Flora and Fauna



This document is a species impact assessment compiled to assess level of impact within project activities. This ground truthing was utilised to inform the projects impacts within the six general landscape types which occur across the study area as well as improved confidence in the potential conservation significant species habitat mapped for the CopperString EIS 2.0. It has also been used to confirm expected disturbance associated with temporary and permanent activities.

Six general landscape types occur across the study area. These have been based on mapped remnant broad vegetation groups (BVG) and other features such as watercourses. The landscape types have been identified for the purpose of discerning impacting activities along the corridor selection, and include:

Riparian zone and fringing vegetation along scattered locations along project	Open forest to open woodland on flat and undulating plains Woodstock to Hughenden	Low open Woodland with spinifex or other grasses (eucalypt or acacia dominated) West of Cloncurry to Mt Isa and South to Selwyn, Selwyn to Woodya (part)	Tussock / hummock grassland (Mitchell grass / spinifex) East of Woodya to Selwyn and Cloncurry east to Hughenden	Mixed low woodland with grasses (gidgee, mulga, or eucalypt) Scattered along the alignment but primarily Selwyn area, Selwyn to Woodya (part)
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Each species also refers to the constructor's evaluation of vegetation method and that is predicted to be encountered. These are further described in the table below.

Heavy Pushing Down Trees / Dozing / Grading/ Mulching / Windrowing	Medium Pushing Down Trees / Grading / Mulching / Windrowing	Light Grader Skimming Tractor Slashing	Very Light Tractor Slashing
Densely Wooded – Tree Girths > 150mm; Density < 5m	Wooded - Tree Girths <150mm; Density > 5m Spacing, Dense Shrubs – Excavator; Density < 2m	Grasslands; (to a height of 1m); Densely Packed < 1m, Small Shrubs (to a height of 1.5m); Branch thickness<75mm; Density 10m to 2m	Grasslands; (to a height of 1m); Sparsely packed > 1m

Australian Painted Snipe

	Australian Painted Snipe – Fauna									
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area within mapped habitat	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		74.49 ha	Residual Impact Disturbance maybe required for line clearance to heavy vegetation above 3.5m in height.	Residual Impact Disturbance maybe required for line clearance to medium vegetation above 3.5m in height.	n/a	n/a		
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		63.07 ha	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate.	n/a	n/a		
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		75.34 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone	6.24 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	vegetation along scattered locations along project	15.00 ha	No residual Impact Vegetation to be maintained to below 3.5m in height. This species utilises low vegetation hence the maintenance of vegetation to below 3.5m will allow this species the continual utilisation of this area. It is expected that the maintenance of the 3.5m tree/shrub height would occur for a short period on a yearly basis providing limited interruption for this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation to be maintained to below 3.5m in height. This species utilises low vegetation hence the maintenance of vegetation to below 3.5m will allow this species the continual utilisation of this area. It is expected that the maintenance of the 3.5m tree/shrub height would occur for a short period on a yearly basis providing limited interruption for this species.	n/a	n/a		
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		31.53 ha	Residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area	Residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two- wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to	n/a	n/a		

				Aus	tralian Painted Snipe – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area within mapped habitat	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
					cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. However, even occasional usage is likely to affect the painted snipe usage of these areas as it is a species prefers areas with good vegetative cover.	revegetate through natural processes. However, even occasional usage is likely to affect the painted snipe usage of these areas as it is a species prefers areas with good vegetative cover.		
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) Approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		18.84 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Black Throated Finch

			Black Throate	d Finch	(Permanent and semi-perm	nanent breeding) – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		14.91 ha	Residual Impact The transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of dense tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for breeding in this species. This would include vegetation with > 40% heavy between spans. (Refer Vol 4, Attachment F, Visual Comparison of Landscape Type, p.28)	Residual Impact The transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of dense tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for breeding in this species. This would include vegetation with > 60% medium between spans.	Residual Impact The transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of dense tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for breeding in this species. This would include vegetation likely to affect the breeding of this species and the movement to breeding areas.	Residual Impact The transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of dense tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for breeding in this species. This would include vegetation likely to affect the breeding of this species and the movement to breeding areas.
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Open forest to open woodland on flat and undulating plains Woodstock to Hughenden	12.77 ha	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The removal of trees for an access track may temporarily reduce nesting opportunities.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The removal of trees for an access track may temporarily reduce nesting opportunities.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The removal of trees for an access track may temporarily reduce nesting opportunities.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The removal of trees for an access track may temporarily reduce nesting opportunities.
Tower construction Brake and	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m) Strip and grade	Temporary Rehab to grassland Temporary		17.11 ha 2.36	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance; however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently,	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently,
Winch	2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Rehab to grassland		ha	natural processes, thus eventually providing suitable nesting opportunities for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely	natural processes, thus eventually providing suitable nesting opportunities for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely	maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the	maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the

			Black Throate	d Finch	(Permanent and semi-permanent breeding) – Fauna				
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light	
Transmission	Coloctivo troo	Dormonont		10.17	to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	movement to breeding areas.	movement to breeding areas.	
Iransmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ^o to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		12.17 ha	38m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy vegetation above 3.5m in height.	The transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of dense tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for breeding in this species. This would include vegetation with > 60% medium between spans. 38m wide disturbance maybe required for line clearance to medium vegetation above 3.5m in height.	The transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for breeding in this species.	The transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for breeding in this species.	
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		6.38 ha	Residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track is expected to reduce to two-wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The removal of trees for an access track may temporarily reduce nesting opportunities; however, natural revegetation should see opportunities return over time. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species but may reduce the roosting and breeding opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species but may reduce the roosting and breeding opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two- wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape but may reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape but may reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.	
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx.	Permanent No rehab		4.28 ha	Residual Impact The tower pad will likely revegetate to grassland over time; however, trees are	Residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland	Residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to	Residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to	

			Black Throate	d Finch	(Permanent and semi-pern	nanent breeding) – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light
	every 500m -600m along alignment				unlikely to be allowed to return due to bushfire hazard/risk. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of dense tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for breeding in this species. This would include vegetation with > 40% heavy between spans.	vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers may potentially restrict the movement for breeding of this species. It is likely that canopy trees will be removed for the construction of towers, however, given the tower footprint (av. 13.5x13.5m) and the spacing of trees often > 10- 20m, it is likely any impacts will be minimal.	grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation but may be likely to affect the breeding of this species and the movement to breeding areas.	grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation but may be likely to affect the breeding of this species and the movement to breeding areas
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

	Black Throated Finch (seasonal breeding) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		14.02	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact				
Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	Open forest to open woodland on flat and undulating plains Woodstock to	ha	The 6m wide transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilised wooded vegetation for breeding; however, given the sparse vegetation cover of	The 6m wide transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilised wooded vegetation for breeding; however, given the sparse vegetation cover of	This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor	This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this				
			Hughenden		canopy species and the large areas of remnant vegetation it	canopy species and the large areas of remnant vegetation	the movement to breeding areas.	species nor the				

	Black Throated Finch (seasonal breeding) – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
					is unlikely to impact on breeding opportunities for this species. Consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the movement to breeding areas.	it is unlikely to impact on breeding opportunities for this species. Consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the movement to breeding areas.		movement to breeding areas.			
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line, line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		12.16 ha	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The removal of trees for an access track may temporarily reduce nesting opportunities. (Refer Vol 4, Attachment F, Visual Comparison of Landscape Type, p.43)	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The removal of trees for an access track may temporarily reduce nesting opportunities.	Residual Impact The 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is likely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape and reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.	Residual Impact The 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is likely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape and reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	1	17.95 ha	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	1	1.24 ha	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus eventually providing suitable nesting opportunities for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus eventually providing suitable nesting opportunities for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the movement to breeding areas.	grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the movement to breeding areas.			
Transmission Line clearing Operational	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation		13.87 ha	No residual Impact This species utilised wooded vegetation for breeding; however, given the sparse vegetation cover of canopy	No residual Impact This species utilised wooded vegetation for breeding; however, given the sparse vegetation cover of canopy	No residual Impact This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation in	No residual Impact This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland			

			BI	ack Thi	roated Finch (seasonal bree	eding) – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
(Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ^o to established canopy height for fall in zone.	height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	, jpc		species (often > 10-20m) and the large areas of remnant vegetation it is unlikely to impact on breeding opportunities for this species. Consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the movement to breeding areas.	species (often > 10-20m) and the large areas of remnant vegetation it is unlikely to impact on breeding opportunities for this species. Consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the movement to breeding areas.	unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the movement to breeding areas.	vegetation in unlikely to affect the breeding of this species nor the movement to breeding areas.
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		6.08 ha	Residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track is expected to reduce to two-wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The removal of trees for an access track may temporarily reduce nesting opportunities; however, natural revegetation should see opportunities return over time. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species but may reduce the roosting and breeding opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track is expected to reduce to two-wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species but given the spacing of trees, it may be likely to reduce the roosting and breeding opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track is expected to reduce to two- wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape but may reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track is expected to reduce to two-wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape but may reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		4.49 ha	Residual Impact The tower pad will likely revegetate to grassland over time; however, trees are unlikely to be allowed to return due to bushfire hazard/risk. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of dense tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for	Residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers may restrict the movement for breeding of this species. It is likely that canopy trees will be removed for the construction	Residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation but may be likely to affect the breeding of this species and the	Residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding; consequently, maintaining grassland vegetation but may be likely to affect the

	Black Throated Finch (seasonal breeding) – Fauna									
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
					breeding in this species. This would include vegetation with > 40% heavy between spans.	of towers, however, given the tower footprint (av. 13.5x13.5m) and the spacing of trees often > 10-20m, it is likely any impacts will be minimal.	movement to breeding areas.	breeding of this species and the movement to breeding areas.		
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab	1	0.81 ha	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding opportunities for this species.		
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

	Black Throated Finch (Foraging) – Fauna									
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		134.17	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact		
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	The 6m wide transmission	The 6m wide transmission	Vegetation will largely	Vegetation will largely		
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,	Open forest		line will be maintained as	line will be maintained as	remain unchanged,	remain unchanged,		
Construction	centreline of	max	to open		grassland. Given the	grassland. Given the	therefore foraging habitat	therefore foraging habitat		
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation	woodland on		clearing width for the	clearing width for the	changes will be limited.	changes will be limited.		
		height 3.5m.	flat and		transmission line is 6m,	transmission line is 6m,	Given the clearing width for	Given the clearing width for		
			undulating		grassland vegetation is	grassland vegetation is	the transmission line is 6m,	the transmission line is 6m,		
			plains		unlikely to restrict the	unlikely to restrict the	grassland vegetation is	grassland vegetation is		
			Woodstock to		movement of this species	movement of this species	unlikely to restrict the	unlikely to restrict the		
			Hughenden		through the landscape nor	through the landscape nor	movement of this species	movement of this species		
					reduce the opportunity to	reduce the opportunity to	through the landscape nor	through the landscape nor		
					forage.	forage.				

	Black Throated Finch (Foraging) – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
							reduce the opportunity to forage.	reduce the opportunity to forage.					
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		121.37 ha	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources.					
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		152.61 ha	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance:	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance:	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to					
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		11.62 ha	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	grassland, therefore foraging habitat will be largely unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species. (Refer Vol 4, Attachment F, Visual Comparison of Landscape Type, p.44)	grassland, therefore foraging habitat will be largely unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central		82.74 ha	No residual Impact The 6m wide transmission line will be maintained as grassland. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is	No residual Impact The 6m wide transmission line will be maintained as grassland. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m,	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m,					

	Black Throated Finch (Foraging) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
	landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ⁰ to established canopy height for fall in zone.	portion of easement.			unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		60.68 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track is expected to reduce to two- wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track is expected to reduce to two- wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track is expected to reduce to two- wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track is expected to reduce to two- wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		38.15 ha	opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources. No residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources. No residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources. No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat will be largely unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	opportunity to forage for grass seed food resources. No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat will be largely unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.				

				Black	Throated Finch (Foraging) – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Substation	Top Soil Strip and	Permanent		40.03	Residual Impact	Residual Impact	Residual Impact	Residual Impact
	grade (No	no rehab		ha	(Woodstock)	(Woodstock)	(Woodstock)	(Woodstock)
	Substations in				Complete removal of	Complete removal of	Complete removal of	Complete removal of
	Riparian				vegetation and	vegetation and	vegetation and	vegetation and
	landscape).				maintenance as vegetation	maintenance as vegetation	maintenance as vegetation	maintenance as vegetation
					free across the substation	free across the substation	free across the substation	free across the substation
					footprint may remove	footprint may remove	footprint may remove	footprint may remove
					foraging opportunities for	foraging opportunities for	foraging opportunities for	foraging opportunities for
					this species.	this species. this species.		this species.
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and	Permanent		1.95 ha	Residual Impact	Residual Impact	Residual Impact	Residual Impact
	grade (No CEV Huts	no rehab			Complete removal of	Complete removal of	Complete removal of	Complete removal of
	in Riparian				vegetation and	vegetation and	vegetation and	vegetation and
	landscape).				maintenance as vegetation	maintenance as vegetation	maintenance as vegetation	maintenance as vegetation
					free across the CEV Hut	free across the CEV Hut	free across the CEV Hut	free across the CEV Hut
					footprint may remove	footprint may remove	footprint may remove	footprint may remove
					foraging opportunities for	foraging opportunities for	foraging opportunities for	foraging opportunities for
					this species.	this species.	this species.	this species.
Construction	Top Soil Strip and	Temporary		1.82 ha				
Accommodation	grade (No	Rehab to						
Camps	accommodation	grassland			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	camps in Riparian					, -	, -	, -
	landscape).							

				Black	Throated Finch (Breeding) – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / Duration / dimensions Rehabilitation		Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	Riparian zone and fringing vegetation along scattered locations along project	9.12 ha	Residual Impact The transmission line will be maintained as grassland. This species utilises wooded vegetation for breeding and the removal of dense tree vegetation may reduce the opportunity for breeding in this species. This would include vegetation with > 40% heavy between spans. 38m wide disturbance maybe required for line clearance to heavy vegetation above 3.5m in height.	Residual Impact 38m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy vegetation above 3.5m in height.	n/a	n/a

	Black Throated Finch (Breeding) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаху	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		8.09 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	n/a	n/a				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		8.53 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		1.36 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		14.92 ha	Residual Impact 38m wide disturbance maybe required for line clearance to heavy vegetation above 3.5m in height. (Refer Vol 4, Attachment F, Visual Comparison of Landscape Type, p.36)	Residual Impact 38m wide disturbance maybe required for line clearance to medium vegetation above 3.5m in height.	n/a	n/a				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		4.05 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	n/a	n/a				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		2.13 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

				Black	Throated Finch (Breeding) – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Common Death Adder

	Common death adder – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		80.75 ha	No residual Impact The 6m wide transmission line will be maintained as grassland. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact The 6m wide transmission line will be maintained as grassland. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. As the proposed transmission corridor width is only 6m and contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. As the proposed transmission corridor width is only 6m and contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Open forest to open woodland on flat and undulating plains Woodstock to	71.57 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Hughenden	97.05 ha	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		9.23 ha	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes will be limited. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.				

	Common death adder – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ⁰ to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		39.86 ha	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as a grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited.				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		35.79 ha	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		24.26 ha	No residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes will be limited. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.				

					Common death adder – F	auna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
							placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		40.03 ha	Residual Impact (Woodstock) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Woodstock) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Woodstock) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Woodstock) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		1.46 ha	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Huts footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Huts footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Huts footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Huts footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		1.82 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

	Common death adder – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	Low open Woodland with spinifex or other grasses (eucalypt or acacia dominated) West of Cloncurry to Mt Isa and South	54.28 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as a grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor width is only 6m and contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. As the proposed transmission corridor width is only 6m and contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. As the proposed transmission corridor width is only 6m and contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.				

	Common death adder – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	to Selwyn, Selwyn to Woodya (part)	50.68 ha	n/a	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		83.23 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however, these	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		7.93 ha	n/a	areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland which is likely to provide suitable conditions for ambush locations and continuing foraging habitat for this species.	locations and foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	locations and foraging habitat changes will be limited. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.			
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		1.66 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as a grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited.			
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		25.34 ha	n/a	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two- wheel tracks across the landscape.	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two- wheel tracks across the landscape.	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks			

	Common death adder – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
						The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		20.81 ha	n/a	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however ground cover species are expected to recolonise beneath towers providing for the development of suitable ambush locations and therefore continued foraging opportunities for this species. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes will be limited. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.				
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		39.01 ha	n/a	Residual Impact (Potentially at Selwyn/Woodya substation, not Mt Isa) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Potentially at Selwyn/Woodya substation, not Mt Isa) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Potentially at Selwyn/Woodya substation, not Mt Isa) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		4.83 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

	Common death adder – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		42.32 ha	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as a grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as a grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species	n/a	n/a				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		35.95 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	n/a	n/a				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone and fringing	43.08 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	vegetation along ephemeral channels/	6.09 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ⁰ to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	watercourses/ Channelised floodplains along scattered locations along projects	19.00 ha	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as a grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species	n/a	n/a				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		17.97 ha	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area	n/a	n/a				

					Common death adder – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light
					for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.		
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		10.77 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Julia Creek Dunnart

	Julia Creek Dunnart - Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		62.25 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grader skimming will not change the underlying soil cracking processes which will continue to be seasonal allowing refuge habitat to continue as prior to construction. Given the clearing width for the transmission line, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.			
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Tussock / hummock grassland (Mitchell grass / spinifex) East of Woodya to Selwyn and Cloncura aget to	56.08 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. In these areas, some soil compaction may limit crack size along wheel ruts; however, it was regularly observed that soil cracking continues even in farm access tracks in drying conditions. Consequently, access tracks are unlikely to restrict movement or imped their usage as shelter locations. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. In these areas, some soil compaction may limit crack size along wheel ruts; however, it was regularly observed that soil cracking continues even in farm access tracks in drying conditions. Consequently, access tracks are unlikely to restrict movement or imped their usage as shelter locations. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Hughenden	69.01 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		4.24 ha	n/a	n/a	limited. Grader skimming will not change the underlying soil cracking processes which will continue to be seasonal allowing refuge habitat to continue as prior to construction.	limited. Grader skimming will not change the underlying soil cracking processes which will continue to be seasonal allowing refuge habitat to continue as prior to construction.			
I ransmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location).	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		0.02 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grader skimming will not change the underlying soil cracking processes which will continue to be seasonal allowing refuge habitat to continue as prior to construction. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.			

Julia Creek Dunnart - Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
	Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.						movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		28.04 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact 3m wide 4WD access track will be is expected to be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the original 6m access track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	No residual Impact 3m wide 4WD access track will be is expected to be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the original 6m access track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.			
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m - 600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		17.25 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grader skimming will not change the underlying soil cracking processes which will continue to be seasonal allowing refuge habitat to continue as prior to construction.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grader skimming will not change the underlying soil cracking processes which will continue to be seasonal allowing refuge habitat to continue as prior to construction.			
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		1.19 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact (Flinders substation) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Flinders substation) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.			
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.74 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.			
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			

	Julia Creek Dunnart - Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		17.79 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation. This is unlikely to affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation. This is unlikely to affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	n/a	n/a				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	1	16.48 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	n/a	n/a				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone	14.21 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	and fringing vegetation along ephemeral	1.29 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height between 3.5m – 4.5m within easement.	channels/ watercourses/ channelised floodplains Scattered locations along project	0.57 ha	No residual Impact 48m wide and 45 ⁰ established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This will not affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	No residual Impact 48m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This will not affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	n/a	n/a				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		8.24 ha	No residual Impact It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural	No residual Impact It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural	n/a	n/a				

					Julia Creek Dunnart - Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light
					processes. In these areas, some soil compaction may limit crack size along wheel ruts; however, it was regularly observed that soil cracking continues even in farm access tracks in drying conditions. Consequently, access tracks through riparian zones are unlikely to restrict movement or imped their usage as shelter locations.	processes. In these areas, some soil compaction may limit crack size along wheel ruts; however, it was regularly observed that soil cracking continues even in farm access tracks in drying conditions. Consequently, access tracks through riparian zones are unlikely to restrict movement or imped their usage as shelter locations.		
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		3.55 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Grey Falcon

Grey Falcon – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type /	Duration /	Landscape	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	dimensions Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Rehabilitation Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	Open forest to open woodland on	79.53 ha	No residual Impact Densely wooded vegetation will be maintained as grassland. This species takes small birds flitting between trees or flushed from the ground which are likely caught by surprise. In this instance, there will be a reduction in tree/canopy related foraging habitat but an increase in ground foraging habitat. Given the linear clearing for the transmission line, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the	No residual Impact The spacing of trees in open woodland vegetation means that few trees will be removed compared with the remaining surrounding vegetation. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.			
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	flat and undulating plains Woodstock to Hughenden	71.44 ha	species. No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. There will be some removal of trees within densely wooded sections of the alignment. In this instance there will be a decrease in tree/canopy related foraging but likely an increase in ground foraging habitat. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. The spacing of trees in open woodland vegetation means that few trees will be removed compared with the remaining surrounding vegetation. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Tree species are largely absent in areas of light vegetation. Consequentially, the access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Tree species are generally absent in areas of very light grassland vegetation. Consequentially, the access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		84.68 ha	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or			

Grey Falcon – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		6.00 ha	short-term disturbance; however, given that areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland which will likely to provide continuing ground foraging habitat for this species. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.	short-term disturbance; however, given that areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland which will likely to provide continuing ground foraging habitat for this species. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.	back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.	rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.			
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		61.53 ha	Residual impact 48m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This may reduce opportunities to hunt for prey species and may impact the nesting opportunities for this species.	Residual impact 48m wide and 45° established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This may reduce opportunities to hunt for prey species and may impact the nesting opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Vegetation may be changed, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is likely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape and reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	Residual Impact Vegetation may be changed, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is likely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape and reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.			
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		35.72 ha	No residual Impact It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks similar to the farm tracks present on the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access track is likely to revegetate through natural processes. In this instance there will be a decrease in tree/canopy related foraging but likely an increase in	No residual Impact The spacing of trees in open woodland vegetation means that few trees will be removed compared with the remaining surrounding vegetation. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks similar to the farm tracks present on the landscape The remaining	No residual Impact It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks similar to the farm tracks present on the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor	No residual Impact It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two- wheel tracks similar to the farm tracks present on the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of			

Grey Falcon – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
					ground foraging habitat. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.			
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		21.17 ha	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance; however, given that areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland which will likely to provide continuing ground foraging habitat for this species. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance; however, given that areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland which will likely to provide continuing ground foraging habitat for this species. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.			
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab	-	40.37 ha	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species.			
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		1.37 ha	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation CEV Hut footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation CEV Hut footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation CEV Hut footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species.	Residual ImpactComplete removal ofvegetationandmaintenanceasvegetation free across thesubstationCEVHutfootprintmay removeforagingandnesting			

	Grey Falcon – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
								opportunities for this				
								species.				
Construction	Top Soil Strip and	Temporary		1.82								
Accommodation	grade (No	Rehab to		ha								
Camps	accommodation	grassland			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
	camps in Riparian											
	landscape).											

Grey Falcon - Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		14.49 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.			
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line, line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Tussock / hummock grassland (Mitchell grass /	11.92 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	East of Woodya to Selwyn and Cloncurry east to Hughenden	15.68 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitation back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Grey	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Grey			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.46 ha	n/a	n/a	falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.	falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.			
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m		0.02 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and refuge habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through			

					Gi	rey Falcor	ı - Fauna	
Project Activity	Disturbance type	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
	height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	within central portion of easement.	Туре				landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		5.96 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the access track construction to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape, similar to farm tracks across the landscape at present. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.	No residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the access track construction to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape, similar to farm tracks across the landscape at present. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to hunt prey species.
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		3.92 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will regenerate back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.	No residual Impact Vegetation will regenerate back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. Grey falcons are known to utilise artificial structures for nesting and the retention of power line towers has been reported as beneficial for the species ongoing conservation.
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab	1	1.37 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove foraging opportunities for this species.
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Grey Falcon – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		16.91 ha	Residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. Removal of vegetation may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	Residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. Removal of vegetation may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	n/a	n/a		
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		15.84 ha	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. Riparian vegetation is often a very dense strip of narrow vegetation. Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	n/a	n/a		
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone and fringing vegetation	14.41 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	along ephemeral channels/	2.20 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ⁰ to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	watercourses/ channelised floodplains Scattered locations along project	11.52 ha	Residual Impact 38m wide and 45 ⁰ established canopy disturbances maybe required for line maintenance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. Removal of vegetation may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	Residual Impact 38m wide and 45 ⁰ established canopy disturbances maybe required for line maintenance to medium riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. Removal of vegetation may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	n/a	n/a		
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		7.92 ha	Residual Impact Riparian vegetation is often a very dense strip of narrow vegetation. Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove	Residual Impact Riparian vegetation is often a very dense strip of narrow vegetation. Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove	n/a	n/a		

Grey Falcon – Fauna									
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy Medium		Light	Very Light	
					nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.		-	
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		3.60 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Koala

Koala (High Suitability) – Fauna									
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light	
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		4.75	Residual Impact	Residual Impact	Residual	Residual	
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A	Impact	Impact	
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,			Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342	Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342	Koala habitat	Koala habitat	
Construction	centreline of	max			KP - trees spaced more densely, given the	KP - widely spaced trees often 10-20m,	can be broadly	can be broadly	
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation			6m width removal of trees will be required.	given the 6m width and the wide spacing	defined as any	defined as any	
		height 3.5m.			Primary and secondary food sources are	of canopy, minimal removal of trees will	forest or	forest or	
					present in High Koala Habitat Value	be required.	woodland	woodland	
					vegetation and the removal of these trees	Primary and secondary food sources are	containing	containing	
					is likely to form a localised residual impact.	present in High Koala Habitat Value	species that	species that	
					The maintenance of the transmission line	vegetation and the removal of these trees	are known	are known	
					as grassland may reduce food resources	even though well-spaced may form a	koala food	koala food	
					but is unlikely to affect the distribution of	localised residual impact. The	trees, or	trees, or	
					the koala in the wider landscape. This	maintenance of the transmission line as	shrubland	shrubland	
					would be applicable in areas where heavy	grassiand may reduce food resources but	with	with	
					density vegetation is >40% of the	is unlikely to affect the distribution of the	food troop	food troop	
					Vel 4 Attachment E Visual Comparison of	koala in the wider landscape. This would	robu trees	robu trees	
					Landscane Type, n 26)	density vegetation is \$60% of the	grassland	grassland	
			Open forest to		Landscape Type, p.207	vegetation between tower spans	dominated	dominated	
Access Track	Strin and grade	Temporary	open	A 11	Residual Impact	Residual Impact	areas Likely	areas Likely	
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to	woodland on	ha	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/Δ	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/Δ	to occur in	to occur in	
	towers adjacent to	grassland	undulating	na	Inland 22-124 KP. 125-225 KP & 225-342	Inland 22-124 KP. 125-225 KP & 225-342	these grassy	these grassy	
	transmission	8	nlains		KP - trees often 5-10m, given the 6m width	KP - widely spaced trees often 10-20m.	areas with	areas with	
	conductor line of		Woodstock to		and the wide spacing of canopy, removal of	given the 6m width and the wide spacing	emergent	emergent	
	sight clearing		Hughenden		trees will be required.	of canopy, minimal removal of trees will	trees.	trees.	
					The 6m wide access track will be	be required.	Therefore,	Therefore,	
					permanent; however only sporadically	The 6m wide access track will be	maintaining	maintaining	
					utilised. It is expected after several	permanent; however only sporadically	vegetation as	vegetation as	
					seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel	utilised. It is expected after several	grassland is	grassland is	
					tracks across the landscape. The remaining	seasons; the cleared area outside	likely to limit	likely to limit	
					area cleared for access is likely to	operational 4WD access track is likely to	access to or	access to or	
					revegetate through natural processes. The	revegetate through natural processes.	the	the	
					access track will not be fenced and is	The access track will not be fenced and is	distribution of	distribution of	
					unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is	unlikely to be a barrier to movement and	koala habitat.	koala habitat.	
					unlikely to affect the distribution of this	is unlikely to affect the distribution of this			
					species.	species.			
					Primary and secondary food sources are	Primary and secondary food sources are			
					present in High Koala Habitat Value	present in High Koala Habitat Value			
					vegetation and the removal of these trees	vegetation and the removal of these trees			
					may form a localised residual impact. This	even though well-spaced may form a			
					would be applicable in areas where heavy	localised residual impact. This would be			
						applicable in areas where medium density			

	Koala (High Suitability) – Fauna									
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
					density vegetation is >40% of the vegetation between tower spans.	vegetation is >60% of the vegetation between tower spans.				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	•	5.46 ha	No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP – N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP – denser tree canopy averaging 5m	No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP – N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP – widely spaced trees often 10-20m.				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.57 ha	spacing. Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance; however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes. This species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species, and it is expected any trees removed from this sparse landscape to naturally repopulate construction areas over time; as a consequence, a long-term reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely. Areas required for the construction of transmission towers is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape.	Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance; however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes. This species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species, and it is expected any trees removed from this sparse landscape to naturally repopulate construction areas over time; as a consequence, a long-term reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely. Areas required for the construction of transmission towers is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape.	n/a	n/a		
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		6.40 ha	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - trees spaced more densely, given the 38m width removal of trees may be required. Primary and secondary food sources are present in High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the removal of these trees is likely to form a localised residual impact. The maintenance of the transmission line as grassland may reduce food resources but is unlikely to affect the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape. This would be applicable in areas where heavy density vegetation is >40% of the vegetation between tower spans.	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 10-20m, given the 38m width removal of trees may be required. Primary and secondary food sources are present in High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the removal of these trees even though well-spaced may form a localised residual impact. The maintenance of the transmission line as grassland may reduce food resources but is unlikely to affect the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape. This would be applicable in areas where medium density vegetation is >60% of the vegetation between tower spans.	n/a	n/a		

Koala (High Suitability) – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		2.05 ha	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP – N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP – The 6m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape (approx. 3m). The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes, but the removal of primary trees may affect the species. The access track will not be fenced and is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - The 6m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape (approx. 3m). The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes, but the removal of primary trees may affect the species. The access track will not be fenced and is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	n/a	n/a				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		1.37 ha	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP – N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP – trees are spaced more densely with spacing often 5m. Tower pads are 13.5x13.5m and will require minimal removal of trees given wide tree spacing in this portion of the landscape. It is expected after several seasons; grassland type vegetation will revegetate underneath to the towers and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species. Primary and secondary food sources are present in High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the removal of these trees may form a localised residual impact. This would be applicable in areas where heavy density vegetation is >40% of the vegetation between tower spans.	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP – N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP – widely spaced trees often 10-20m. Tower pads are 13.5x13.5m and will require minimal removal of trees given wide tree spacing in this portion of the landscape. It is expected after several seasons; grassland type vegetation will revegetate underneath to the towers and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species. Primary and secondary food sources are present in High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the removal of these trees even though well-spaced may form a localised residual impact. This would be applicable in areas where medium density vegetation is >60% of the vegetation between tower spans.	n/a	n/a				
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade(NoSubstationsinRiparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts	Permanent no rehab		0.81 ha	Residual Impact	Residual Impact	n/a	n/a				
	Koala (High Suitability) – Fauna											
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Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
	in Riparian landscape).				Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove foraging opportunities for this species.						
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

	Koala (Moderate Suitability) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		20.89	No residual	No residual Impact	No residual	No residual				
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	Impact	Coastal 0-21 KP - with largely sparse tree densities (widely	Impact	Impact				
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,			n/a	spaced trees often 10-20m) and primarily koala trees NOT	Koala habitat	Koala habitat				
Construction	centreline of	max				listed as primary or secondary food trees. Given the 6m width	can be broadly	can be broadly				
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation			Moderate Quality	and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will	defined as any	defined as any				
		height 3.5m.			Vegetation is	be required.	forest or	forest or				
					frequently sparse	Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced	woodland	woodland				
					and would not fit	trees often 10-20m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing	containing	containing				
					the definition of	of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required.	species that are	species that are				
					heavy/densely	This species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species	known koala	known koala				
			Open forest to		wooded	and after field assessment, primary and secondary food trees	food trees, or	food trees, or				
			open		vegetation and as a	were often not observed, as a consequence, a reduction in	shrubland with	shrubland with				
			woodland on		consequence, not	suitable foraging resources is unlikely. The maintenance of	emergent food	emergent food				
			flat and		mutually	the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food	trees rather	trees rather				
			undulating		compatible.	resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider	than grassland	than grassland				
			plains			landscape.	dominated	dominated				
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary	Woodstock to	19.81		No residual Impact	areas. Unlikely	areas. Unlikely				
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to	Hughenden	ha		Coastal 0-21 KP - with largely sparse tree densities (widely	to occur in these	to occur in these				
	towers adjacent to	grassland				spaced trees often 10-20m) and primarily koala trees NOT	grassy areas.	grassy areas.				
	transmission					listed as primary or secondary food trees. Given the 6m width	Therefore,	Therefore,				
	conductor line of					and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will	maintaining	maintaining				
	sight clearing					be required.	grassland	grassland				
						Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced	vegetation as	vegetation as				
						trees often 10-20m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing	grassland is	grassland is				
						of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required.	unlikely to limit	unlikely to limit				
						The 6m wide access track will be permanent; however only	access to or the	access to or the				
						sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the	distribution of	distribution of				
						cleared area outside operational 4WD access track is likely to	koala habitat.	koala habitat.				

Koala (Moderate Suitability) – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
						revegetate through natural processes. The access track will not be fenced and is unlikely to be a barrier to movement, and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species. This species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species and after field assessment, primary and secondary food trees were often not observed, as a consequence, a reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely.						
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		26.07 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - with largely sparse tree densities (widely spaced trees often 10-20m) and primarily koala trees NOT listed as primary or secondary food trees.						
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		1.63 ha		Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 10-20m often greater. Tower pads are 13.5x13.5m and will require minimal removal of trees given wide tree spacing in this portion of the landscape. Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance, however these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. This species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species and after field assessment, primary and secondary food trees were often not observed, as a consequence, a reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely. Areas required for the construction of transmission towers is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape.						
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		18.20 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - with largely sparse tree densities (widely spaced trees often 10-20m) and primarily koala trees NOT listed as primary or secondary food trees. Given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 10-20m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. This species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species and after field assessment, primary and secondary food trees were often not observed, as a consequence, a reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely. The maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider						

Koala (Moderate Suitability) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
						landscape. (Refer Vol 4, Attachment F, Visual Comparison of Landscape Type, p.9)					
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		9.91 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - with largely sparse tree densities (widely spaced trees often 10-20m) and primarily koala trees NOT listed as primary or secondary food trees. Given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 10-20m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. The 6m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track will not be fenced and is unlikely to be a barrier to movement, and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species. This species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species and after field assessment, primary and secondary food trees were often not observed, as a consequence, a reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely.					
Towers Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		6.52 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - with largely sparse tree densities (widely spaced trees often 10-20m) and primarily koala trees NOT listed as primary or secondary food trees. Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 10-20m often greater. Tower pads are 13.5x13.5m and will require minimal removal of trees given wide tree spacing in this portion of the landscape. Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance, however these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. This species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species and after field assessment, primary and secondary food trees were often not observed, as a consequence, a reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely. Areas required for the construction of transmission towers is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape.					

				Коа	ala (Moderate Suit	ability) – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		3.69 ha	n/a	Residual Impact (Woodstock) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove foraging opportunities for this species.	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

	Koala (Low Suitability) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		49.56	No residual	No residual Impact	No residual	No residual				
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	Impact	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A	Impact	Impact				
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,				Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced	Koala habitat	Koala habitat				
Construction	centreline of	max			n/a	trees often 20-30m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing	can be broadly	can be broadly				
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation				of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. As this	defined as any	defined as any				
		height 3.5m.			Low Quality	species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often	forest or	forest or				
					Vegetation is	only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat) the	woodland	woodland				
			Open forest to		sparse to very	maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely	containing	containing				
			open		sparse and would	to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in	species that are	species that are				
			woodland on		not fit the	the wider landscape.	known koala	known koala				
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary	flat and	44.65	definition of	No residual Impact	food trees, or	food trees, or				
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to	undulating	ha	heavy/densely	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A	shrubland with	shrubland with				
	towers adjacent to	grassland	plains		wooded	Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced	emergent food	emergent food				
	transmission		Woodstock to		vegetation and as a	trees often 20-30m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing	trees rather	trees rather				
	conductor line of		Hughenden		consequence, not	of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required.	than grassland	than grassland				
	sight clearing				mutually	The 6m wide access track will be permanent; however only	dominated	dominated				
					compatible.	sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the	areas. Unlikely	areas. Unlikely				
						cleared area outside operational 4WD access track is likely to	to occur in these	to occur in these				
						revegetate through natural processes. The access track will	grassy areas.	grassy areas.				
						not be fenced and is unlikely to be a barrier to movement,	Therefore,	Therefore,				
						and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species. As this	maintaining	maintaining				
						species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often	grassland	grassland				

	Koala (Low Suitability) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
						only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat) a reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely as Eucalypt species within low koala habitat are mostly koala shelter trees and often Ironbark species or Acacia.	vegetation as grassland is unlikely to limit access to or the distribution of koala habitat. (Refer Vol 4	vegetation as grassland is unlikely to limit access to or the distribution of koala habitat.				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		60.50 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 20-30m.	Attachment F, Visual Comparison of Landscape Type,					
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		5.52 ha		Tower pads are 13.5x13.5m and will require minimal removal of trees given wide tree spacing in this portion of the landscape. Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance, however these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. As the koala forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat), areas required for the construction of transmission towers is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape.	p.14)					
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		26.68 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 20-30m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. As this species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat) the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape.						
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		22.32 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 20-30m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required.						

	Koala (Low Suitability) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
						6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track will not be fenced and is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species. As this species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat) a reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely as Eucalypt species within low koala habitat are mostly koala shelter trees and often Ironbark species or Acacia.						
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		15.12 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 20-30m. Tower pads are 13.5x13.5m and will require minimal removal of trees given wide tree spacing in this portion of the landscape. Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. As the koala forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat), areas required for the construction of transmission towers is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape.						
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.58 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

Koala (Low Suitability) – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
	camps in Riparian landscape).									

	Koala (Very low Suitability) – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		49.48	No residual	No residual Impact	No residual	No residual			
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	Impact	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A	Impact	Impact			
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,				Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced	Koala habitat	Koala habitat			
Construction	centreline of	max			n/a	trees often >30m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing	can be broadly	can be broadly			
(Line of sight)	alignment	vegetation				of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. As this	defined as any	defined as any			
		height 3.5m.			Very Low-Quality	species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often	forest or	forest or			
					Vegetation is	only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat) the	woodland	woodland			
					sparse to very	maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely	containing	containing			
					sparse and would	to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in	species that are	species that are			
					not fit the	the wider landscape.	known koala	known koala			
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary		45.34	definition of	No residual Impact	food trees, or	food trees, or			
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	heavy/densely	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A	shrubland with	shrubland with			
	towers adjacent to	grassland			wooded	Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced	emergent food	emergent food			
	transmission	-			vegetation and as a	trees often >30m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing	trees rather	trees rather			
	conductor line of		Open forest to		consequence, not	of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. The 6m	than grassland	than grassland			
	sight clearing		open lorest to		mutually	wide access track will be permanent; however only	dominated	dominated			
			woodland on		compatible.	sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the	areas. Unlikely	areas. Unlikely			
			flat and			cleared area outside operational 4WD access track is likely to	to occur in these	to occur in these			
			undulating			revegetate through natural processes. The access track will	grassy areas.	grassy areas.			
			nlains			not be fenced and is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and	Therefore,	Therefore,			
			Woodstock to			is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species. As this	maintaining	maintaining			
			Hughenden			species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often	grassland	grassland			
						only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat) a	vegetation as	vegetation as			
						reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely as	grassland is	grassland is			
						Eucalypt species within very low koala habitat are mostly	unlikely to limit	unlikely to limit			
						koala shelter trees and often Ironbark species or Acacia.	access to or the	access to or the			
Tower	Strip and grade	Temporary		50.97		No residual Impact	distribution of	distribution of			
Construction	3364m ² (58m x	Rehab to		ha		Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A	koala habitat.	koala habitat.			
	58m)	grassland		-		Inland 22-124 KP. 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced		(Refer Vol 4,			
	/	0				trees often >30m.		Attachment F,			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade	Temporary		2.93	1	Tower pads are 13.5x13.5m and will require minimal removal		Visual			
	2400m2 (40m x	Rehab to		ha		of trees given wide tree spacing in this portion of the		Comparison of			
	60m)	grassland				landscape.		Landscape Type,			
		6. 33514114				Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-		p.32)			
						term disturbance: however these areas are to be					
						rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees					

Koala (Very low Suitability) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		28.99 ha		and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. As the koala forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat), areas required for the construction of transmission towers is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape. No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often >30m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. As this species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat) the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape.					
4WD Access Track Operational	zone. 3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		22.67 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often >30m, given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal removal of trees will be required. The 6m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track will not be fenced and is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species. As this species forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat) a reduction in suitable foraging resources is unlikely as Eucalypt species within very low koala habitat are mostly koala shelter trees and often Ironbark species or Acacia.					
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		12.74 ha		No residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often >30m.					

	Koala (Very low Suitability) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
						Tower pads are 13.5x13.5m and will require minimal removal of trees given wide tree spacing in this portion of the landscape. Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. As the koala forages primarily on specific Eucalypt species (often only found in riparian areas outside of coastal habitat), areas required for the construction of transmission towers is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape.						
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.56 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

Koala (High suitability) – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / Duration /		Landscape	Area	Неруу	Medium	Light	Very			
Troject Activity	dimensions	Rehabilitation	Туре	Alcu	incury	weatum		Light			
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		24.21	Residual Impact	Residual Impact					
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A	Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A					
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,	Riparian zone		Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - trees	Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP -					
Construction	centreline of	max	and fringing		spaced more densely, given the 6m width removal	widely spaced trees often 10-20m, given the 6m					
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation	vegetation		of trees will be required.	width and the wide spacing of canopy, minimal	n/a	n/a			
		height 3.5m.	along scattered		Primary and secondary food sources are present in	removal of trees will be required.					
			project		High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the	Primary and secondary food sources are present in					
			pj		removal of these trees is likely to form a localised	High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the					
					residual impact. The maintenance of the	removal of these trees even though well-spaced					

					Koala (High suitability) – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light
					transmission line as grassland may reduce food resources but is unlikely to affect the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape. This would be applicable in areas where heavy density vegetation is >40% of the vegetation between tower spans. (Refer Vol 4, Attachment F, Visual Comparison of Landscape Type, p.36)	may form a localised residual impact. The maintenance of the transmission line as grassland may reduce food resources but is unlikely to affect the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape. This would be applicable in areas where medium density vegetation is >60% of the vegetation between tower spans.		
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		22.01 ha	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP – often 5-10m spacing between trees. Given the 6m width removal of trees may be required. Primary and secondary food sources are present in High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the removal of these trees may form a localised residual impact. This would be applicable in areas where heavy density vegetation is >40% of the vegetation between tower spans.	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - spaced trees spacing often 10-20m; however, given the 6m width removal of trees may be required. Primary and secondary food sources are present in High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the removal of these trees even though well-spaced may form a localised residual impact. This would be applicable in areas where medium density vegetation is >60% of the vegetation between tower spans.	n/a	n/a
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		24.50 ha	n/a Towers will be situated outside of riparian areas	n/a Towers will be situated outside of riparian areas	n/a	n/a
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		3.25 ha	n/a Towers will be situated outside of riparian areas	n/a Towers will be situated outside of riparian areas	n/a	n/a
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ⁰ to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		19.43 ha	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - trees spaced more densely, given the 38m width removal of trees may be required. Primary and secondary food sources are present in High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the removal of these trees is likely to form a localised residual impact. The maintenance of the transmission line as grassland may reduce food resources but is unlikely to affect the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape. This would be applicable in areas where heavy density vegetation is >40% of the vegetation between tower spans.	Residual Impact Coastal 0-21 KP - N/A Inland 22-124 KP, 125-225 KP & 225-342 KP - widely spaced trees often 10-20m, given the 38m width removal of trees may be required. Primary and secondary food sources are present in High Koala Habitat Value vegetation and the removal of these trees even though well-spaced may form a localised residual impact. The maintenance of the transmission line as grassland may reduce food resources but is unlikely to affect the distribution of the koala in the wider landscape. This would be applicable in areas where medium density vegetation is >60% of the vegetation between tower spans.	n/a	n/a

	Koala (High suitability) – Fauna													
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light						
4WD Access	3m wide between	Permanent		11.01	No residual Impact	No residual Impact								
Track Operational	towers (within access track construction footprint)	No rehab		ha	6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	n/a	n/a						
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		6.13 ha	n/a Towers will be situated outside of riparian areas	n/a Towers will be situated outside of riparian areas	n/a	n/a						
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab	1	0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						

Night Parrot

	Night Parrot – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (Line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		31.25 ha	n/a	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities and the transmission line is to be maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities and the transmission line is to be maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities and the transmission line is to be maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.					
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Low open Woodland with spinifex or other grasses (eucalypt or acacia dominated) West of Cloncurry to Mt Isa and South to Selwyn, Selwyn, to Woodya	27.74 ha	n/a	Residual Impact This species occupies open grass areas with very sparse tree canopy for roosting and foraging and is likely to be impacted by the construction an access track in an area with this type of vegetation.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. As this species often utilises the same breeding site for long periods it is likely that even occasional use of the track will reduce potential breeding opportunities for this species. Residual impacts likely to occur where light or very light vegetation is present for 60% or greater between towers.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. As this species often utilises the same breeding site for long periods it is likely that even occasional use of the track will reduce potential breeding opportunities for this species. Residual impacts likely to occur where light or very light vegetation is present for 60% or greater between towers.					
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	(part)	44.94 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Habitat for this species is characterised as sparsely wooded with grassland. As a consequence,	No residual Impact Habitat for this species is characterised as sparsely wooded with grassland. As a consequence,	No residual Impact This species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats with habitat located					
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		4.14 ha	n/a	rehabilitation of these construction areas, will not reduce the area for potential suitable habitat for this species	rehabilitation of these construction areas, will not reduce the area for potential suitable habitat for this species	in areas with sparse tree densities; and these areas are to be retained/ rehabilitated as grassland therefore it is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species					
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 14m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above	PermanentRehabtograssland,maxvegetationheight 3.5 m		0.21 ha	n/a	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities and the transmission line is to be	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities and the transmission line is to be	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities and the transmission line is to be					

Night Parrot – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
	3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	within central portion of easement.				maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.	maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.	maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.			
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		13.87 ha	n/a	Residual Impact This species occupies open grass areas with very sparse tree canopy for roosting and foraging and is likely to be impacted by the construction an access track in an area it does not frequent.	Residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the access track construction to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape, similar to farm tracks across the landscape at present. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. As this species often utilises the same breeding site for long periods it is likely that even occasional use of the track will reduce potential breeding opportunities for this species. Residual impacts likely to occur where light or very light vegetation is present for 60% or greater between towers.	Residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the access track construction to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape, similar to farm tracks across the landscape at present. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. As this species often utilises the same breeding site for long periods it is likely that even occasional use of the track will reduce potential breeding opportunities for this species. Residual impacts likely to occur where light or very light vegetation is present for 60% or greater between towers.			
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	e Permanent No rehab		11.23 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Towers positioned within wooded vegetation and dense shrubs is not likely to be potential habitat for this species. Consequentially, there are unlikely to be impacts from tower preparations	No residual Impact Habitat for this species is characterised as sparsely wooded with grassland. As a consequence, rehabilitation of these construction areas, will not reduce the area for potential suitable habitat for this species	No residual Impact Habitat for this species is characterised as sparsely wooded with grassland. As a consequence, rehabilitation of these construction areas, will not reduce the area for potential suitable habitat for this species			
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		25.59 ha	n/a	Residual Impact (Phosphate Hill, Dajarra) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Phosphate Hill, Dajarra) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Phosphate Hill, Dajarra) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.			

					Ni	ght Parrot – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type /	Duration /	Landscape	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
	aimensions	Renabilitation	туре					
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and	Permanent		0.00				
	grade (No CEV Huts	no rehab		ha				
	in Riparian				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	landscape).							
Construction	Top Soil Strip and	Temporary		10.51				
Accommodation	grade (No	Rehab to		ha				
Camps	accommodation	grassland						- 1-
	camps in Riparian	-			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	landscape).							
	. ,							

					Nigł	nt Parrot -	- Fauna	
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (Line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		34.56 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Tussock / hummock grassland (Mitchell grass / spinifex) East of Woodya to Selwyn and Cloncurry east to Hughenden	33.72 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. As this species often utilises the same breeding site for long periods it is likely that even occasional use of the track will reduce potential breeding opportunities for this species. Residual impacts likely to occur where light or very light vegetation is present for 60% or greater between towers.	Residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. As this species often utilises the same breeding site for long periods it is likely that even occasional use of the track will reduce potential breeding opportunities for this species. Residual impacts likely to occur where light or very light vegetation is present for 60% or greater between towers.
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		40.22 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		2.78 ha	n/a	n/a	likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers	likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or

Night Parrot – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type	Duration /	Landscape	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	/ dimensions Selective tree clearing for 14m either side of tower of vegetation above 3.5m in height. Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established	Rehabilitation Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height between 3.5m – 4.5m within easement.	Туре	0.03 ha	n/a	n/a	will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species. No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	reduce the foraging opportunities of this species. No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.				
	canopy height.	cuscilient.										
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		16.86 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the access track construction to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape, similar to farm tracks across the landscape at present. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. As this species often utilises the same breeding site for long periods it is likely that even occasional use of the track will reduce potential breeding opportunities for this species. Residual impacts likely to occur where light or very light vegetation is present for 60% or greater between towers.	Residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the access track construction to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape, similar to farm tracks across the landscape at present. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. As this species often utilises the same breeding site for long periods it is likely that even occasional use of the track will reduce potential breeding opportunities for this species. Residual impacts likely to occur where light or very light vegetation is present for 60% or greater between towers.				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		10.06 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact Grader skimming for tower construction may modify roosting and foraging habitat for this species. Residual impacts likely to occur where light or very light vegetation is present for 60% or greater between towers.	Residual Impact Habitat for this species is characterised as sparsely wooded with grassland. Grader skimming for tower construction may modify roosting and foraging habitat for this species.				
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.59 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.61 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.				

	Night Parrot – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.05 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			

Night Parrot – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		17.10 ha	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities. The transmission line is to be maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities. The transmission line is to be maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.	n/a	n/a				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone and fringing vegetation along	14.32 ha	No residual Impact This species occupies open grass areas with very sparse tree canopy for roosting and foraging and is unlikely to be impacted by the construction an access track in an area with this type of vegetation.	No residual Impact This species occupies open grass areas with very sparse tree canopy for roosting and foraging and is unlikely to be impacted by the construction an access track in an area with this type of vegetation.	n/a	n/a				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	ephemeral channels/ watercourses/ channelised	16.19 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	floodplains Scattered locations along project	2.81 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing for 14m either side of tower of vegetation above 3.5m in height. Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height between 3.5m - 4.5m within easement.		0.93 ha	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities. The transmission line is to be maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.	No residual Impact As the species is dependent on ground-level vegetation and microhabitats, habitat is located in areas with sparse tree densities. The transmission line is to be maintained as grassland there is unlikely to be a long-term reduction in suitable habitat for this species. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to be a barrier to the movement of this species.	n/a	n/a				

					Night Parrot – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
	established canopy height.							
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		7.16 ha	No residual Impact This species occupies open grass areas with very sparse tree canopy for roosting and foraging and is unlikely to be impacted by the construction an access track in an area with this type of vegetation	No residual Impact This species occupies open grass areas with very sparse tree canopy for roosting and foraging and is unlikely to be impacted by the construction an access track in an area with this type of vegetation	n/a	n/a
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		4.05 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

North Leaf Nosed Bat

North Leaf Nosed Bat – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		18.94 ha	n/a	No residual Impact This species consumes moths, mosquitoes and flies. Maintaining the area as grassland will not likely reduce foraging opportunities for this species nor affect species distribution.	No residual Impact This species consumes moths, mosquitoes and flies. Maintaining the area as grassland will not likely reduce foraging opportunities for this species nor affect species distribution.	No residual Impact This species consumes moths, mosquitoes and flies. Maintaining the area as grassland will not likely reduce foraging opportunities for this species nor affect species distribution.				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		20.28 ha	n/a	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species; therefore, the extent and occurrence of this species will likely be unchanged.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species; therefore, the extent and occurrence of this species will likely be unchanged.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species; therefore, the extent and occurrence of this species will likely be unchanged.				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Low open Woodland with spinifex	28.47 ha	n/a	No residual Impact This species roosts in rocky outcrops with caves and boulder piles which have been avoided due	No residual Impact This species roosts in rocky outcrops with caves and boulder piles which have been avoided due	No residual Impact This species roosts in rocky outcrops with caves and boulder piles which have been avoided				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	grasses (eucalypt or acacia	2.13 ha	n/a	to construction challenges. Maintaining the area as grassland will not likely reduce foraging opportunities for this species	to construction challenges. Maintaining the area as grassland will not likely reduce foraging opportunities for this species	due to construction challenges. Maintaining the area as grassland will not likely reduce foraging opportunities for this species				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 14m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location).	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	West of Cloncurry to Mt Isa and South to Selwyn, Selwyn to Woodya (part)	0.05 ha	n/a	No residual Impact This species consumes moths, mosquitoes and flies. Maintaining the area as grassland will not likely reduce foraging opportunities for this species nor affect species distribution.	No residual Impact This species consumes moths, mosquitoes and flies. Maintaining the area as grassland will not likely reduce foraging opportunities for this species nor affect species distribution.	No residual Impact This species consumes moths, mosquitoes and flies. Maintaining the area as grassland will not likely reduce foraging opportunities for this species nor affect species distribution.				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		10.14 ha	n/a	No residual Impact The maintained 4WD access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species; therefore, the extent and occurrence of this species will likely be unchanged.	No residual Impact The maintained 4WD access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species; therefore, the extent and occurrence of this species will likely be unchanged.	No residual Impact The maintained 4WD access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species; therefore, the				

					North Le	eaf Nosed Bat – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
								extent and occurrence of this species will likely be unchanged.
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		7.12 ha	n/a	No residual Impact This species roosts in rocky outcrops with caves and boulder piles which have been avoided due to construction challenges. Elsewhere, the removal of vegetation for tower construction is not likely to limit foraging opportunities given this species consumes moths, flies and mosquitoes.	No residual Impact This species roosts in rocky outcrops with caves and boulder piles which have been avoided due to construction challenges. Elsewhere, the removal of vegetation for tower construction is not likely to limit foraging opportunities given this species consumes moths, flies and mosquitoes.	No residual Impact This species roosts in rocky outcrops with caves and boulder piles which have been avoided due to construction challenges. Elsewhere, the removal of vegetation for tower construction is not likely to limit foraging opportunities given this species consumes moths, flies and mosquitoes.
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		3.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

					North Leaf Nosed Bat – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		6.28	No residual Impact	No residual Impact		
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for	6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for		
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,	Riparian zone		line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation. This is	line clearance to medium riparian vegetation. This	n/2	n/2
Construction	centreline of	max	and fringing		unlikely to affect habitat of this species., nor contain	is unlikely to affect habitat of this species., nor	II/d	II/a
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation	vegetation		barriers to this species.	contain barriers to this species.		
		height 3.5m.	along scattered					
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary	project	5.59	No residual Impact	No residual Impact		
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	The 6m wide access track will be permanent and	The 6m wide access track will be permanent and	n/a	n/a
	towers adjacent to	grassland			continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to	continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to		

					North Leaf Nosed Bat – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light
	transmission conductor line of sight clearing				reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.	reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.		
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		5.66 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		1.31 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 14m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location).	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		0.31 ha	No residual Impact 28m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This will not affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	No residual Impact 28m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This will not affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	n/a	n/a
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		2.79 ha	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.	n/a	n/a
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		1.42 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

	North Leaf Nosed Bat – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Construction	Top Soil Strip and	Temporary		0.00								
Accommodation	grade (No	Rehab to		ha								
Camps	accommodation	grassland			n/a	n/a	n/2	n/2				
	camps in Riparian				liy a	ily a	n/a	11/a				
	landscape).											

Ornamental Snake

	Ornamental Snake – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	Open forest to open woodland on flat and undulating plains Woodstock to Huahenden	20.04 ha	No residual Impact Vegetation is to be maintained as grassland. The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. Given the narrow linear requirement for clearing of the transmission line (6m width) and woody vegetation generally occurs at the edges of gilgai; it is expected machinery will not be required to traverse across gilgai and any trees removed around gilgai can be placed at gilgai edges to provide microhabitat for this species. The grassland under the transmission line is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species	No residual Impact Vegetation is to be maintained as grassland. The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. Given the narrow linear requirement for clearing of the transmission line (6m width) and woody vegetation generally occurs at the edges of gilgai; it is expected machinery will not be required to traverse across gilgai and any trees removed around gilgai can be placed at gilgai edges to provide microhabitat for this species. The grassland under the transmission line is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species	No residual Impact Grassland vegetation is to be maintained as grassland. The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that any gilgai along the alignment will be avoided by slashing due to the limited vegetation height within the basins of the gilgai depressions (generally sedges and waterlogging tolerant grasses). The grassland under the transmission line is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.	No residual Impact Grassland vegetation is to be maintained as grassland. The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that any gilgai along the alignment will be avoided by slashing due to the limited vegetation height within the basins of the gilgai depressions (generally sedges and waterlogging tolerant grasses). The grassland under the transmission line is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		17.77 ha	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that micro-siting access routes to avoid the remainder will minimise impact on gilgai due a narrow width requirement (6m), thereby limiting any impacts to this species. Where wooded vegetation is pushed down, it can be utilised by this species to provide additional ground cover / shelter when transiting across the landscape. The access track	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that micro-siting access routes to avoid the remainder will minimise impact on gilgai due a narrow width requirement (6m), thereby limiting any impacts to this species. Where wooded vegetation is pushed down, it can be utilised by this species to provide additional ground cover / shelter when transiting across the landscape. The access track	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that micro-siting access routes to avoid the remainder will minimise impact on gilgai due a narrow width requirement (6m), thereby limiting any impacts to this species. Where shrubby wooded vegetation is pushed down, it can be utilised by this species to provide additional ground cover / shelter when transiting across the landscape. The	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that micro- siting access routes to avoid the remainder will minimise impact on gilgai due a narrow width requirement (6m), thereby limiting any impacts to this species. The access track is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.				

Ornamental Snake – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
					is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.	is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.	access track is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		19.86 ha	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause short- term disturbance,	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause short- term disturbance,	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause short- term disturbance,	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause short-term disturbance,		
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		1.54 ha	particularly as these areas will require stripping and grading. Where gilgai have been graded/levelled; they will only be impacted temporarily due to the underlying soil structure remaining intact and the forces that create the mounds and depressions are still operating within the soil. If the land is left undisturbed for a number of wetting and drying seasons the gilgai will reform. Couple this with rehabilitation to grassland; this results in very limited modification, isolation or reduction in the quality of habitat.	particularly as these areas will require stripping and grading. Where gilgai have been graded/levelled; they will only be impacted temporarily due to the underlying soil structure remaining intact and the forces that create the mounds and depressions are still operating within the soil. If the land is left undisturbed for a number of wetting and drying seasons the gilgai will reform. Couple this with rehabilitation to grassland; this results in very limited modification, isolation or reduction in the quality of habitat.	particularly as these areas will require stripping and grading. Where gilgai have been graded/levelled; they will only be impacted temporarily due to the underlying soil structure remaining intact and the forces that create the mounds and depressions are still operating within the soil. If the land is left undisturbed for a number of wetting and drying seasons the gilgai will reform. Couple this with rehabilitation to grassland; this results in very limited modification, isolation or reduction in the quality of habitat.	particularly as these areas will require stripping and grading. Where gilgai have been graded/levelled; they will only be impacted temporarily due to the underlying soil structure remaining intact and the forces that create the mounds and depressions are still operating within the soil. If the land is left undisturbed for a number of wetting and drying seasons the gilgai will reform. Couple this with rehabilitation to grassland; this results in very limited modification, isolation or reduction in the guality of habitat.		
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location).	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		18.80 ha	No residual Impact Vegetation is to be maintained as grassland. The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected machinery will not be required to traverse across gilgai and any trees removed around gilgai can be placed at gilgai edges to provide microhabitat for	No residual Impact Vegetation is to be maintained as grassland. The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected machinery will not be required to traverse across gilgai and any trees removed around gilgai can be placed at gilgai edges to provide microhabitat for	No residual Impact Grassland vegetation is to be maintained as grassland. The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that any gilgai along the alignment will be avoided by slashing due to the limited vegetation height within the basins of the gilgai depressions	the quality of habitat. No residual Impact Grassland vegetation is to be maintained as grassland. The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that any gilgai along the alignment will be avoided by slashing due to the limited vegetation height within the basins of the gilgai		

	Ornamental Snake – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
					under the transmission line is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.	under the transmission line is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.	waterlogging tolerant grasses). The grassland under the transmission line is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.	sedges and waterlogging tolerant grasses). The grassland under the transmission line is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.			
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		8.88 ha	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. The established access routes will continue to avoid impact on gilgai due a narrow width requirement (3m). The access track is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. The established access routes will continue to avoid impact on gilgai due a narrow width requirement (3m). The access track is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. The established access routes will continue to avoid impact on gilgai due a narrow width requirement (3m). The access track is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. The established access routes will continue to avoid impact on gilgai due a narrow width requirement (3m). The access track is unlikely to be barrier to movement nor isolate the fragmented and patchy distribution of this species.			
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		4.97 ha	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that micro-siting tower placements will avoid gilgai modification.	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that micro-siting tower placements will avoid gilgai modification.	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that micro-siting tower placements will avoid gilgai modification.	No residual Impact The majority of the alignment avoids areas containing gilgai. It is expected that micro- siting tower placements will avoid gilgai modification.			
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.81 ha	Residual ImpactComplete removal ofvegetationandmaintenance as vegetationfree across the CEV Hutfootprintmayremove	Residual ImpactComplete removal ofvegetationandmaintenance as vegetationfree across the CEV Hutfootprintmayremove	Residual ImpactComplete removal ofvegetationandmaintenance as vegetationfree across the CEV Hutfootprintmayremove	Residual ImpactComplete removal ofvegetationandmaintenanceasvegetation free across theCEVHut footprint may			

	Ornamental Snake – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
					foraging opportunities for this species.	foraging opportunities for this species.	foraging opportunities for this species.	remove foraging opportunities for this species.			
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			

					Ornamental Snake – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неауу	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		3.18 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation. This is unlikely to affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation. This is unlikely to affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	n/a	n/a
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		2.68 ha	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained during construction, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained during construction, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.	n/a	n/a
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone and fringing vegetation along scattered	3.60 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	locations along project	0.32 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location).	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		6.29 ha	No residual Impact 38m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This will not affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	No residual Impact 38m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This will not affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	n/a	n/a

					Ornamental Snake – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		1.34 ha	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.	n/a	n/a
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		0.90 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Painted Honeyeater

	Painted Honeyeater – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	Open forest to open woodland on flat and undulating plains	93.54 ha	No residual Impact This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non- breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. Given the 6m width and the proximity to existing canopy vegetation, the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources as this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources. The presence of maintained grassland is unlikely to influence the distribution or restrict movement of the painted honeyeater in the	No residual Impact This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non-breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. Given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, limited removal of trees will be required. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the painted honeyeater in the	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Hughenden	86.68 ha	No residual Impact As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement, affect foraging and therefore unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement, affect foraging and therefore unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement, affect foraging and therefore unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement, affect foraging and therefore unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		100.81 ha	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		6.45 ha	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and	grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under	grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under				

Painted Honeyeater – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
					through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.		
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		66.17 ha	No residual Impact This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non- breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. The maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources as this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources. The presence of maintained grassland is unlikely to influence the distribution or restrict movement of the	No residual Impact This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non-breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the painted honeyeater in the wider landscape.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.		
	2m wide hetween	Democrat		42.24	painted honeyeater in the wider landscape.		No vosiduol luovost	No vocidual lavooot		
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		43.34 ha	No residual Impact The main food resources for this species include nectar and arthropods (in non- breeding habitat; in which the project is located). Given the 3m width and the proximity to existing canopy vegetation, the access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. As this species forages on nectar	No residual Impact The main food resources for this species include nectar and arthropods (in non-breeding habitat; in which the project is located). Given the 3m width of the access track and the wide spacing of canopy, limited removal of trees will be required. The access track will be	No residual Impact The 3m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely	No residual Impact The 3m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely		

					Painted Honeyeater – Fau	na		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
					access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	sporadically utilised. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		25.20 ha	No residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitate back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitate back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		1.95 ha	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species	Residual ImpactComplete removal ofvegetationmaintenanceasvegetation free across theCEVCEVHutfootprintwillremovebreedingandforaging opportunities forthis species	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

	Painted Honeyeater - Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		178.67 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.					
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		168.26 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained during construction, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained during construction, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement.					
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Tussock / hummock	195.58 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat will be unchanged. It is likely	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat will be unchanged. It is likely					
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	(Mitchell grass / spinifex) East of Woodya to Selwyn and	15.26 ha	n/a n/a		that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	Cloncurry east to Hughenden	0.24 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Selective tree clearing / pruning in grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Selective tree clearing / pruning in grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.					
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track	Permanent No rehab		84.13 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised.	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised.					

	Painted Honeyeater - Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
	construction footprint)						The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.					
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		48.90 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		33.10 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact (Flinders) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Flinders) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.					
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		2.63 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.					
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.05 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

Painted Honeyeater – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type /	Duration /	Landscape	Area	Норум	Medium	Light	Very Light			
	dimensions	Rehabilitation	Туре	Alea	Heavy	Wediam	Ligitt	very Light			
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent	Low open	105.64		No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact			
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to	Woodland	ha	2/2	This species utilises trees for foraging	Vegetation will largely remain	Vegetation will largely remain			
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,	with spinifex		n/a	along the alignment, with the	unchanged, therefore foraging and	unchanged, therefore foraging			
Construction		max	or other			breeding extent occurring 400km to	roosting habitat changes will be	and roosting habitat changes			

	Painted Honeyeater – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
(line of sight)	centreline of alignment	vegetation height 3.5m.	grasses (eucalypt or acacia dominated) West of Cloncurry to Mt Isa and South to Selwyn, Selwyn to Woodya (part)			the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non-breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. Given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, limited removal of trees will be required. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the painted honeyeater in the wider landscape.	limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	will be limited. Given the clearing width for the transmission line is 6m, grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.					
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		100.98 ha	n/a	No residual Impact As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement, affect foraging and therefore unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement, affect foraging and therefore unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement, affect foraging and therefore unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.					
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		147.59 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance; however, these areas	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance; however, these areas	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however,					
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		12.42 ha	n/a	are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.					
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 16.5m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central		0.46 ha	n/a	No residual Impact This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes 50.49 ha fruits, but in non-breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. As this	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor					

	Painted Honeyeater – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
	landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ⁰ to established canopy height for fall in zone.	portion of easement.				species forages on nectar and arthropod resources the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the painted honeyeater in the wider landscape.		reduce the opportunity to forage.					
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		50.49 ha	n/a	No residual Impact The main food resources for this species include nectar and arthropods (in non-breeding habitat; in which the project is located). Given the 3m width of the access track and the wide spacing of canopy, limited removal of trees will be required. The access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact The 3m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact The 3m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two- wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.					
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		36.90 ha	n/a	No residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		42.77 ha	n/a	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove foraging opportunities for this species.					

Painted Honeyeater – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		18.76 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			

					Painted	Honeyeater – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		12.49		No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha		This species utilises trees for	Vegetation will largely remain	Vegetation will largely remain
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,				foraging along the alignment, with	unchanged, therefore foraging and	unchanged, therefore foraging
Construction	centreline of	max				the breeding extent occurring	roosting habitat changes will be	and roosting habitat changes will
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation				400km to the south. The main diet	limited. Given the clearing width for	be limited. Given the clearing
		height 3.5m.				is mistletoes fruits, but in non-	the transmission line is 6m,	width for the transmission line is
						breeding season, food resources	grassland vegetation is unlikely to	6m, grassland vegetation is
						include nectar and arthropods.	restrict the movement of this	unlikely to restrict the movement
			Mixed low		n/a	Given the 6m width and the wide	species through the landscape nor	of this species through the
			woodland		ny a	spacing of canopy, limited removal	reduce the opportunity to forage.	landscape nor reduce the
			with grasses			of trees will be required. As this		opportunity to forage.
			(gidgee,			species forages on nectar and		
			mulga, or			arthropod resources the		
			eucalypt)			maintenance of the transmission		
			Scattered along the			line as grassland is unlikely to		
			primarily Selwyn			reduce food resources or the		
			area, Selwyn to			distribution of the painted		
		-	Woodya (part)	10.00		honeyeater in the wider landscape.		N
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary		10.93		No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to		na		As this species forages on nectar	As this species forages on nectar	As this species forages on nectar
	towers adjacent to	grassland				and arthropod resources, the	and arthropod resources, the	and arthropod resources, the
	transmission				n/a	access track is unlikely to be a	access track is unlikely to be a	access track is unlikely to be a
	conductor line of					parrier to movement, affect	parrier to movement, affect	barrier to movement, affect
	sight clearing					foraging and therefore unlikely to	foraging and therefore unlikely to	toraging and therefore unlikely to
						affect the distribution of this	affect the distribution of this	affect the distribution of this
1						species.	species.	species.

	Painted Honeyeater – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		14.05 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however, these	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however, these	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however, these				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.32 ha	n/a	areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		1.63 ha	n/a	No residual Impact This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non- breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the painted honeyeater in the wider landscape.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging and roosting habitat changes will be limited. Grassland vegetation is unlikely to restrict the movement of this species through the landscape nor reduce the opportunity to forage.				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		5.47 ha	n/a	No residual Impact The main food resources for this species include nectar and arthropods (in non-breeding habitat; in which the project is located). Given the 3m width of the access track and the wide spacing of canopy, limited removal of trees will be required. The access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to	No residual Impact The 3m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact The 3m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.				

	Painted Honeyeater – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
						movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.							
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		3.51 ha	n/a	No residual Impact It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
	Painted Honeyeater – Fauna												
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Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		73.10 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation. This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non-breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. Given the 6m width and the proximity to existing canopy vegetation, the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources as this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources. The presence of maintained grassland is unlikely to influence the distribution or restrict movement of the painted honeyeater in the wider landscape.	No residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation. This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non-breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. Given the 6m width and the wide spacing of canopy, limited removal of trees will be required. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the painted honeyeater in the wider landscape.	n/a	n/a					
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone	63.61 ha	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained during construction, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained during construction, however it is unlikely to reduce the distribution and density of prey species or the extent and occurrence of this species.	n/a	n/a					
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	vegetation along scattered locations along project	63.68 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		8.33 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		13.51 ha	No residual Impact 38m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non-breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. The maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources as this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources. The presence of maintained grassland is unlikely to influence the distribution or restrict movement of the painted honeyeater in the wider landscape.	No residual Impact 38m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This species utilises trees for foraging along the alignment, with the breeding extent occurring 400km to the south. The main diet is mistletoes fruits, but in non-breeding season, food resources include nectar and arthropods. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources the maintenance of the transmission line as grassland is unlikely to reduce food resources or the distribution of the painted honeyeater in the wider landscape.	n/a	n/a					

	Painted Honeyeater – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
	height for fall in zone.												
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		31.81 ha	No residual Impact The main food resources for this species include nectar and arthropods (in non-breeding habitat; in which the project is located). Given the 3m width of the access track and the wide spacing of canopy, limited removal of trees will be required. The access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact The main food resources for this species include nectar and arthropods (in non-breeding habitat; in which the project is located). Given the 3m width of the access track and the wide spacing of canopy, limited removal of trees will be required. The access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. As this species forages on nectar and arthropod resources, the access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	n/a	n/a					
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		15.92 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

Plains Death Adder

	Plains Death Adder – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		155.46 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. As the proposed transmission corridor width is only 6m and contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited. As the proposed transmission corridor width is only 6m and contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		145.90 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Tussock / hummock	172.43 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	grassland (Mitchell grass / spinifex) East of Woodya to Selwyn and Cloncurry east to Hughenden	13.47 ha	n/a	n/a	will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	will be limited. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		0.20 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore foraging habitat changes will be limited.				

	Plains Death Adder – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		72.95 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two- wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.					
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		43.11 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes will be unchanged. It is likely that vegetation under towers will naturally revegetate over time resembling grassland vegetation. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will largely remain unchanged or rehabilitated back to grassland, therefore ambush locations and foraging habitat changes will be limited. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		32.91 ha	n/a	n/a	Residual Impact (Flinders) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species. Residual Impact	Residual Impact (Flinders) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species. Residual Impact					
	grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	no rehab		ha	n/a	n/a	Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.	Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove ambush locations and therefore foraging opportunities for this species.					
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

Plains Death Adder – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		30.83 ha	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as a grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as a grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species	n/a	n/a			
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	1	27.82 ha	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	n/a	n/a			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		24.95 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone and fringing vegetation along scattered	3.13 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	locations along project	0.73 ha	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as a grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation will be maintained as grassland allowing for the development of ambush locations thereby allowing potential foraging to continue. As the proposed transmission corridor contains no barriers to movement it is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species	n/a	n/a			
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		13.91 ha	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining	No residual Impact It is expected that the access track construction will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining	n/a	n/a			

					Plains Death Adder – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
					area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.		
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		6.24 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Purple Neck Rock Wallaby

Purple Neck Rock Wallaby – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		117.15 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland provides additional food resources as this species forages in grasses below areas being utilised for resting and sheltering (rocky outcrops, caves etc.). The location of the easement does not intersect habitat to the extent that it will create a barrier to movement. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates.	No residual Impact Maintaining vegetation as grassland is unlikely to reduce the foraging resources and will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates.	No residual Impact Maintaining vegetation as grassland is unlikely to reduce the foraging resources and will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates.			
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Low open Woodland with spinifex or other grasses (eucalypt or acacia dominated) West of Cloncurry to Mt Isa and	112.65 ha	n/a	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide access track required during construction. Disturbance areas outside of Operational 4WD track will naturally regenerate. The access track is unlikely to be a barrier to movement and is unlikely to affect the distribution of this species.			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	South to Selwyn, Selwyn to Woodya (part)	159.88 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance; however, these areas	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however, these	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however,			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		13.86 ha	n/a	are to be rehabilitated to grassland which is likely suitable foraging habitat of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates.	areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland which is likely suitable foraging habitat of this species	these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland which is likely suitable foraging habitat of this species			
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 16.5m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above	PermanentRehabtograssland,maxvegetationheight 3.5		0.50 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland provides additional food resources as this species forages in grasses below areas being utilised for resting and	No residual Impact Maintaining vegetation as grassland is unlikely to reduce the foraging resources and will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be	No residual Impact Maintaining vegetation as grassland is unlikely to reduce the foraging resources and will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will			

Purple Neck Rock Wallaby – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
	3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	within central portion of easement.				sheltering (rocky outcrops, caves etc.). The location of the easement does not intersect habitat to the extent that it will create a barrier to movement. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates.	maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates.	be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates.			
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		56.32 ha	n/a	No residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape (4WD access only). The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	No residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape (4WD access only). The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	No residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape (4WD access only). The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.			
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		39.97 ha	n/a	No residual Impact This species utilises rocky outcrops with caves and boulder piles for breeding, resting and shelter which have been avoided due to construction challenges. Striping and grading for tower locations in foraging areas may modify vegetation to impact foraging habitat for this species, however it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. With the return of grass vegetation under towers, habitat connectivity will be maintained and a reduction in foraging habitat will be minimised.	No residual Impact This species utilises rocky outcrops with caves and boulder piles for breeding, resting and shelter which have been avoided due to construction challenges. Striping and grading for tower locations in foraging areas may modify vegetation to impact foraging habitat for this species, however it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. With the return of grass vegetation under towers, habitat connectivity will be maintained and a reduction in foraging habitat will be minimised.	No residual Impact This species utilises rocky outcrops with caves and boulder piles for breeding, resting and shelter which have been avoided due to construction challenges. Striping and grading for tower locations in foraging areas may modify vegetation to impact foraging habitat for this species, however it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. With the return of grass vegetation under towers, habitat connectivity will be maintained and a reduction in foraging habitat will be minimised.			
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		43.77 ha	n/a	Residual Impact (Dajarra) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may	Residual Impact (Dajarra) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint	Residual Impact (Dajarra) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation			

	Purple Neck Rock Wallaby – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
						remove foraging opportunities for this species.	may remove foraging opportunities for this species.	footprint may remove foraging opportunities for this species.				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		17.29 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

				Ρι	ırple Neck Rock Wallaby – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	28.68 ha		No residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation. This is unlikely to affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	No residual Impact 6m wide canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation. This is unlikely to affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	n/a	n/a
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone	23.99 No residual Impact ha The 6m wide access track will be permanent and The 6m wide access track will be permanent and The continuously maintained during construction, however it is unlikely to significantly reduce the foraging habitat or the extent and occurrence of the this species.		No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be permanent and continuously maintained during construction, however it is unlikely to significantly reduce the foraging habitat or the extent and occurrence of this species.	n/a	n/a
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	vegetation along scattered locations along project	28.10 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		4.16 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 14m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above	PermanentRehabtograssland,maxvegetationheight 3.5		1.23 ha	No residual Impact 28m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This will not affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	No residual Impact 28m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line clearance to medium riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. This will not affect habitat of this species., nor contain barriers to this species.	n/a	n/a

	Purple Neck Rock Wallaby – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
	3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	within central portion of easement.										
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		11.99 ha	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to significantly reduce foraging opportunities or the extent and occurrence of this species.	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent and continuously maintained, however it is unlikely to significantly reduce foraging opportunities or the extent and occurrence of this species.	n/a	n/a				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		7.03 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

Red Goshawk

Red Goshawk - Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	Open forest to	22.73 ha	No residual Impact This species prefers open woodlands or ecotones between habitats of differing densities for ambushing prey. Although the clearing of vegetation may result in edge effects (e.g. reduced cover) immediately adjacent to the easement, the red goshawk will still be capable of occupying the habitats either side of the easement and continued utilisation is anticipated. The presence of a transmission line is unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape	No residual Impact The spacing of trees in open woodland vegetation means that few trees will be removed compared with the remaining surrounding vegetation. As the area is to be maintained as a grassland there will be little impact to this species	No residual Impact This species prefers open wooded vegetation for nesting, vantagepoints and ambushing. As there are limited trees within this type of vegetation it is likely nesting opportunities will not be affected by construction as they are generally already absent. The addition of towers may provide additional vantage points or potential nesting opportunities. Given it broad geographic range of this species; the results of construction activities is unlikely to reduce the	No residual Impact This species prefers open wooded vegetation for nesting, vantagepoints and ambushing. As there are limited trees within this type of vegetation it is likely nesting opportunities will not be affected by construction as they are generally already absent. The addition of towers may provide additional vantage points or potential nesting opportunities. Given it broad geographic range of this species: the				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	open woodland on flat and undulating plains Woodstock to Hughenden	20.11 ha	No residual Impact This species prefers open woodlands or ecotones between habitats of differing densities for ambushing prey. Although the clearing of vegetation may result in edge effects (e.g. reduced cover) immediately adjacent to the access track, the red goshawk will still be capable of occupying the habitats either side of the track and continued utilisation is anticipated. The presence of an access track is unlikely to limit foraging opportunities or reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	No residual Impact This species prefers open woodlands or ecotones between habitats of differing densities for ambushing prey. Although the clearing of vegetation may result in edge effects (e.g. reduced cover) immediately adjacent to the access track, the red goshawk will still be capable of occupying the habitats either side of the track and continued utilisation is anticipated. The presence of an access track is unlikely to limit foraging opportunities or reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	foraging opportunities or movement of this species across a grassland landscape.	results of construction activities is unlikely to reduce the foraging opportunities or movement of this species across a grassland landscape.				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		25.23 ha	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some						

Red Goshawk - Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		1.76 ha	short-term disturbance; however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the	short-term disturbance; however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland and overtime will likely see trees and shrubs return through natural processes, thus providing suitable foraging habitat for this species. Temporary construction works are unlikely to reduce the					
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		11.44 ha	movement of this species across the landscape. No residual Impact This species prefers open woodlands or ecotones between habitats of differing densities for ambushing prey. Although the clearing of vegetation may result in edge effects (e.g. reduced cover) immediately adjacent to the easement, the red goshawk will still be capable of occupying the habitats either side of the easement and continued utilisation is anticipated. The presence of a transmission line is unlikely to reduce the movement of this species across the landscape.	movement of this species across the landscape. No residual Impact The spacing of trees in open woodland vegetation means that few trees will be removed compared with the remaining surrounding vegetation. As the area is to be maintained as a grassland there will be little impact to this species					
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		10.05 ha	No residual Impact This species prefers open woodlands or ecotones between habitats of differing densities for ambushing prey. Although the clearing of vegetation may result in edge effects (e.g. reduced cover) immediately adjacent to the access track, the red goshawk will still be capable of occupying the habitats	No residual Impact This species prefers open woodlands or ecotones between habitats of differing densities for ambushing prey. Although the clearing of vegetation may result in edge effects (e.g. reduced cover) immediately adjacent to the access track, the red goshawk will still be capable of occupying the habitats					

Red Goshawk - Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
					either side of the track and continued utilisation is anticipated. The presence of an access track is unlikely to limit foraging opportunities or reduce the movement of this species across the landscape	either side of the track and continued utilisation is anticipated. The presence of an access track is unlikely to limit foraging opportunities or reduce the movement of this species across the landscape				
Towers Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		6.31 ha	Residual Impact The spacing of trees in open woodland vegetation means that a tower is likely to provide suitable vantage points to replace any lost trees. However, these vantage points are unlikely to screen red goshawk from prey, thereby reducing the foraging ability of this species. In addition, the removal of trees may reduce the nesting opportunity for this species as it unknown whether the construction of transmission towers will provide additional nesting opportunities. Residual impacts likely to occur where	Residual Impact The spacing of trees in open woodland vegetation means that a tower is likely to provide suitable vantage points to replace any lost trees. However, these vantage points are unlikely to screen red goshawk from prey, thereby reducing the foraging ability of this species. In addition, the removal of trees may reduce the nesting opportunity for this species as it unknown whether the construction of transmission towers will provide additional nesting opportunities. Residual impacts likely to occur where	Residual Impact The spacing of trees in open woodland vegetation means that a tower is likely to provide suitable vantage points to replace any lost trees. However, these vantage points are unlikely to screen red goshawk from prey, thereby reducing the foraging ability of this species. In addition, the removal of trees may reduce the nesting opportunity for this species as it unknown whether the construction of transmission towers will provide additional nesting opportunities. Residual impacts likely to occur.	Residual Impact The spacing of trees in open woodland vegetation means that a tower is likely to provide suitable vantage points to replace any lost trees. However, these vantage points are unlikely to screen red goshawk from prey, thereby reducing the foraging ability of this species. In addition, the removal of trees may reduce the nesting opportunity for this species as it unknown whether the construction of transmission towers will provide additional		
Cubatation	Ton Soil Strin and	Dormonout		26.25	heavy or medium vegetation is present for 40% or greater between towers.	heavy or medium vegetation is present for 40% or greater between towers.	Desidual Impact	nesting opportunities. Residual impacts likely to occur.		
SUBSTATION	lop Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	rermanent no rehab		30.35 ha	(Woodstock) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species	Kesidual Impact (Woodstock) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species	(Woodstock) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species	(Woodstock) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species		
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts	Permanent no rehab		0.58 ha	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and		

Red Goshawk - Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	isturbance type / dimensionsDuration / Rehabilitation		Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
	in Riparian landscape).				as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species	as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species	as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species	maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint may remove foraging and nesting opportunities for this species			
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		1.82 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			

	Red Goshawk – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		11.55 ha	Residual Impact Riparian vegetation is often a very dense strip of narrow vegetation. Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	Residual Impact Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	n/a	n/a					
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Riparian zone	10.68 ha	Residual Impact Riparian vegetation is often a very dense strip of narrow vegetation. Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	Residual Impact Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	n/a	n/a					
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	and fringing vegetation along scattered locations along project	9.78 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		1.31 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height	PermanentRehabtograssland,maxvegetationheight 3.5 mwithin central		11.18 ha	Residual Impact 38m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line maintenance to heavy riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. Removal of vegetation may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	Residual Impact 38m wide and 45 ^o established canopy disturbances maybe required for line maintenance to medium riparian vegetation above 3.5m in height. Removal of vegetation may remove nesting	n/a	n/a					

Red Goshawk – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
	(dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	portion of easement.				opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.					
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		5.34 ha	Residual Impact Riparian vegetation is often a very dense strip of narrow vegetation. Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	Residual Impact Removal of vegetation and maintenance as an access track may remove nesting opportunities in the tallest of trees for this species.	n/a	n/a			
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		2.44 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			

Short Beaked Echidna

Short Beaked Echidna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (Line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		133.00 ha	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.			
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Open forest to open	120.39 ha	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will be required for construction. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will required for construction. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will required for construction. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will required for construction. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.			
Tower	Strip and grade	Temporary	woodland	151.45	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact			
Construction	3364m² (58m x 58m)	Rehab to grassland	on flat and undulating plains	ha	Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;	Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;	Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;	Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance;			
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Woodstock to Hughenden	11.62 ha	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. This species has a large home range and occurs within multiple habitat types including grassland areas. It is expected that termites and ants will recolonise these areas within several seasonal cycles maintaining foraging opportunities and access across the landscape.	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. This species has a large home range and occurs within multiple habitat types including grassland areas. It is expected that termites and ants will recolonise these areas within several seasonal cycles maintaining foraging opportunities and access across the landscape.	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. It is expected that termites and ants will recolonise these areas within several seasonal cycles maintaining foraging opportunities and access across the landscape.	however, these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. It is expected that termites and ants will recolonise these areas within several seasonal cycles maintaining foraging opportunities and access across the landscape.			
Transmission	Selective tree	Permanent		82.58	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact			
Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor	clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline	Rehab to grassland, max vegetation		ha	Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission	Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the	Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the	Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the			
Clearance)	of vegetation	height 3.5 m			line. Therefore, maintenance	transmission line.	transmission line.	transmission line.			

Short Beaked Echidna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
	above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	within central portion of easement.			as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.			
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		60.20 ha	No residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.			
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		37.86 ha	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.			
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		40.03 ha	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove breeding and foraging	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove breeding and foraging	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove breeding and foraging			

					Short Beaked Echidn	а		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
						opportunities for this species	opportunities for this species	opportunities for this species
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		1.95 ha	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species	Residual Impact Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland	•	1.82 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

	Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		178.67			No residual Impact	No residual Impact				
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha			Maintenance as grassland provides the	Maintenance as grassland provides the				
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,					opportunity for termite/ants to continue to	opportunity for termite/ants to continue to				
Construction	centreline of	max			n/a	n/a	persist along the transmission line. Therefore,	persist along the transmission line. Therefore,				
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation					maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the	maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the				
		height 3.5m.					movement or reduce the foraging opportunities	movement or reduce the foraging				
			Tussock /				of this species.	opportunities of this species.				
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary	hummock	168.26			No residual Impact	No residual Impact				
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to	grassland	ha			The 6m wide access track will required for	The 6m wide access track will required for				
	towers adjacent to	grassland	(Mitchell		nla	n/2	construction. The access track is unlikely to	construction. The access track is unlikely to				
	transmission line;		grass /		II/d	II/d	create a barrier to exclude this species from	create a barrier to exclude this species from				
	line of sight		spinifex)				sections of its range.	sections of its range.				
	clearing		East of Woodya to									
Tower	Strip and grade	Temporary	Selwyn ana Cloncurry east to	195.58			No residual Impact	No residual Impact				
Construction	3364m² (58m x	Rehab to	Hughenden	ha	nla	n/2	Construction activities will undoubtedly cause	Construction activities will undoubtedly cause				
	58m)	grassland			II/d	II/d	some short-term disturbance; however, these	some short-term disturbance; however, these				
							areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. It is	areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. It is				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade	Temporary		15.26			expected that termites and ants will recolonise	expected that termites and ants will recolonise				
	2400m2 (40m x	Rehab to		ha	2/2	nla	these areas within several seasonal cycles	these areas within several seasonal cycles				
	60m)	grassland			n/a	n/a	maintaining foraging opportunities and access	maintaining foraging opportunities and access				
							across the landscape.	across the landscape.				

Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type /	Duration /	Landscape	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
	dimensions	Rehabilitation	Туре		,		8				
Transmission	Selective tree	Permanent		0.24			No residual Impact	No residual Impact			
Line clearing	clearing / pruning	Rehab to		ha			Maintenance as grassland provides the	Maintenance as grassland provides the			
Operational	between 19m	grassland,					opportunity for termite/ants to continue to	opportunity for termite/ants to continue to			
(Mid Span Blow	either side of	max					persist along the transmission line. Therefore,	persist along the transmission line. Therefore,			
Out / Conductor	tower centreline of	vegetation					maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the	maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the			
Clearance)	vegetation above	height 3.5 m					movement or reduce the foraging opportunities	movement or reduce the foraging			
	3.5m in height	within central					of this species.	opportunities of this species.			
	(dependant on	portion of			n/a	n/a					
	landscape	easement.			, .	, =					
	location).										
	Selective tree										
	clearing / pruning										
	at 45° to										
	established canopy										
	height for fall in										
	zone.										
4WD Access	3m wide between	Permanent		84.13			No residual Impact	No residual Impact			
Track	towers (within	No rehab		ha			The 3m wide 4WD access track will be	The 3m wide 4WD access track will be			
Operational	access track				,	,	permanent; however only sporadically utilised.	permanent; however only sporadically utilised.			
	construction				n/a	n/a	The remaining area cleared for access is likely to	The remaining area cleared for access is likely			
	footprint)						revegetate through natural processes. The	to revegetate through natural processes. The			
							access track is unlikely to create a barrier to	access track is unlikely to create a barrier to			
				10.00			exclude this species from sections of its range.	exclude this species from sections of its range.			
Tower Pads	Strip and grade	Permanent		48.90			No residual Impact	No residual Impact			
	182m ² (13.5m x	No rehab		na			It is likely that tower site may require stripping	It is likely that tower site may require stripping			
	13.5m) approx.						and grading, however vegetation and	and grading, however vegetation and			
	every 500m -600m				n/a	n/a	termites/ants are expected to recolonise	termites/ants are expected to recolonise			
	along alignment						Therefore, the placement of toward will not	Therefore, the placement of toward will not			
							interefore, the placement of towers will not	inerefore, the placement of towers will not			
							restrict the movement of reduce the foraging	apportunities of this species			
Substation	Tan Cail Strin and	Dormonont		22.10			opportunities of this species.	opportunities of this species.			
Substation	arado (No	permanent		33.10 ba			(Elinders)	(Elinders)			
	graue (NO	no renab		IId			(Filliders)	(Filiders)			
	Substations in Binarian				n/a	n/a	maintenance as vegetation free across the	maintenance as vegetation free across the			
	hipariari landscano)						indificent as vegetation free across the	substation footprint will remove broading and			
	lalluscape).						for a ging opportunities for this species	foraging opportunities for this species			
	Ton Soil Strin and	Dormonont		2.62			Posidual Impact	Basidual Impact			
	grado (No CEV	no robab		2.05 ha			Complete removal of vegetation and	Complete removal of vegetation and			
	Huts in Dinarian			IId	n/2	n/2	maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV	maintenance as vegetation from across the CEV			
	landscano)				II/d	II/d	Hut footprint will remove brooding and foreging	Hut footprint will remove breeding and			
	ianuscape).						opportunities for this species	foraging opportunities for this species			
							opportunities for this species.	ioraging opportunities for this species.			

	Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna									
Project Activity	t Activity Disturbance type / Duration / Landscape Area Heavy Medium Light Very Light Very Light									
Construction	Top Soil Strip and	Temporary		0.05						
Accommodation	grade (No	Rehab to		ha						
Camps	accommodation	grassland			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
	camps in Riparian				ny u	ii, a	in a	1, 4		
	landscape).									

	Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (Line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	10 ha	105.64 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Low open Woodland with spinifex or other grasses	100.98 ha	n/a	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will required for construction. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will required for construction. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will required for construction. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	(eucalypt or acacia dominated) West of Cloncurry to Mt Isa and	147.59 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short-term disturbance; however, these areas are	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however,	No residual Impact Construction activities will undoubtedly cause some short- term disturbance; however,				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	South to Selwyn, Selwyn to Woodya (part)	12.42 ha	n/a	to be rehabilitated to grassland. This species has a large home range and occurs within multiple habitat types including grassland areas. It is expected that termites and ants will recolonise these areas within several seasonal cycles maintaining foraging opportunities and access across the landscape.	these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. It is expected that termites and ants will recolonise these areas within several seasonal cycles maintaining foraging opportunities and access across the landscape.	these areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. It is expected that termites and ants will recolonise these areas within several seasonal cycles maintaining foraging opportunities and access across the landscape.				
Transmission Line clearing Operational	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 16.5m either side of	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max		0.46 ha	n/a	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to				

	Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
(Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ⁰ to established canopy height for fall in zone.	vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.				transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		50.49 ha	n/a	No residual Impact The 3m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 3m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 3m wide access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. It is expected after several seasons; the track to reduce to two-wheel tracks across the landscape. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.					
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		36.90 ha	n/a	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		42.77 ha	n/a	Residual Impact (Dajarra) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species.	Residual Impact (Dajarra) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove breeding	Residual Impact (Dajarra) Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the substation footprint will remove breeding					

				S	hort Bea	iked Echidna – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
							and foraging opportunities for this species.	and foraging opportunities for this species.
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		18.76 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

					Short Be	aked Echidna – Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		12.49		No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha		Maintenance as grassland provides	Maintenance as grassland provides	Maintenance as grassland
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,				the opportunity for termite/ants to	the opportunity for termite/ants to	provides the opportunity for
Construction	centreline of	max				continue to persist along the	continue to persist along the	termite/ants to continue to
(Line of sight)	alignment	vegetation			n/a	transmission line. Therefore,	transmission line. Therefore,	persist along the transmission
		height 3.5m.				maintenance as a grassland will not	maintenance as a grassland will not	line. Therefore, maintenance as a
						restrict the movement or reduce	restrict the movement or reduce	grassland will not restrict the
						the foraging opportunities of this	the foraging opportunities of this	movement or reduce the foraging
			Mixed low			species.	species.	opportunities of this species.
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary	woodland	10.93		No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to	with grasses	ha		The 6m wide access track will	The 6m wide access track will	The 6m wide access track will
	towers adjacent to	grassland	(gidgee		n/a	required for construction. The	required for construction. The	required for construction. The
	transmission line;		mulga or		ni, a	access track is unlikely to create a	access track is unlikely to create a	access track is unlikely to create a
	line of sight		eucalynt)			barrier to exclude this species from	barrier to exclude this species from	barrier to exclude this species
	clearing		Scattered along the			sections of its range.	sections of its range.	from sections of its range.
Tower	Strip and grade	Temporary	alignment but	14.05		No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Construction	3364m ² (58m x	Rehab to	primarily Selwyn	ha	n/a	Construction activities will	Construction activities will	Construction activities will
	58m)	grassland	Woodva (part)		, ۵	undoubtedly cause some short-	undoubtedly cause some short-	undoubtedly cause some short-
						term disturbance; however, these	term disturbance; however, these	term disturbance; however, these
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade	Temporary		0.32		areas are to be rehabilitated to	areas are to be rehabilitated to	areas are to be rehabilitated to
	2400m2 (40m x	Rehab to		ha		grassland. This species has a large	grassland. It is expected that	grassland. It is expected that
	60m)	grassland				home range and occurs within	termites and ants will recolonise	termites and ants will recolonise
					n/a	multiple habitat types including	these areas within several seasonal	these areas within several
				11/ a		grassland areas. It is expected that	cycles maintaining foraging	seasonal cycles maintaining
						termites and ants will recolonise	opportunities and access across the	foraging opportunities and access
						these areas within several seasonal	landscape.	across the landscape.
						cycles maintaining foraging		

	Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 14m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		1.63 ha	n/a	opportunities and access across the landscape. No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		5.47 ha	n/a	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		3.51 ha	n/a	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.				
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

	Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

				Sł	nort Bea	ked Echic	Ina – Fauna	
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		0.50			No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha			Maintenance as grassland provides the	Maintenance as grassland provides the
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,					opportunity for termite/ants to continue to	opportunity for termite/ants to continue to
Construction	centreline of	max			n/a	n/a	persist along the transmission line. Therefore,	persist along the transmission line. Therefore,
(Line of sight)	alignment	vegetation					maintenance as a grassland will not restrict	maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the
		height 3.5m.					the movement or reduce the foraging	movement or reduce the foraging opportunities
							opportunities of this species.	of this species.
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary		0.40			No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha			The 6m wide access track will required for	The 6m wide access track will required for
	towers adjacent to	grassland			n/a	n/a	construction. The access track is unlikely to	construction. The access track is unlikely to create
	transmission line;		Previously		Πγα	ny a	create a barrier to exclude this species from	a barrier to exclude this species from sections of
	line of sight		cleared /				sections of its range.	its range.
	clearing		grazing land					
Tower	Strip and grade	Temporary	with scattered	0.44			No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Construction	3364m ² (58m x	Rehab to	trees	ha	n/a	n/a	Construction activities will undoubtedly cause	Construction activities will undoubtedly cause
	58m)	grassland	Scattered along the		n, a	n, a	some short-term disturbance; however, these	some short-term disturbance; however, these
			alignment				areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. It is	areas are to be rehabilitated to grassland. It is
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade	Temporary		0.00			expected that termites and ants will	expected that termites and ants will recolonise
	2400m2 (40m x	Rehab to		ha	n/a	n/a	recolonise these areas within several seasonal	these areas within several seasonal cycles
	60m)	grassland			ny u	ny u	cycles maintaining foraging opportunities and	maintaining foraging opportunities and access
							access across the landscape.	across the landscape.
Transmission	Selective tree	Permanent		0.05			No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Line clearing	clearing / pruning	Rehab to		ha			Maintenance as grassland provides the	Maintenance as grassland provides the
Operational	between 19m	grassland,			n/a	n/a	opportunity for termite/ants to continue to	opportunity for termite/ants to continue to
(Mid Span Blow	either side of	max			ny u	ny u	persist along the transmission line. Therefore,	persist along the transmission line. Therefore,
Out / Conductor	tower centreline	vegetation					maintenance as a grassland will not restrict	maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the
Clearance)	of vegetation	height 3.5 m						

	Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light					
	above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ⁰ to established canopy height for fall in zone.	within central portion of easement.					the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		0.20 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 3m wide 4WD access track will be permanent; however only sporadically utilised. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.					
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		0.11 ha	n/a	n/a	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact It is likely that tower site may require stripping and grading, however vegetation and termites/ants are expected to recolonise beneath towers within several seasonal cycles. Therefore, the placement of towers will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.					
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a					

	Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		90.06 ha	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	n/a	n/a				
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		79.33 ha	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will required for construction. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	No residual Impact The 6m wide access track will required for construction. The access track is unlikely to create a barrier to exclude this species from sections of its range.	n/a	n/a				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		81.90 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Rinarian zone	10.59 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	and fringing vegetation along scattered locations along project	23.37 ha	No residual Impact Vegetation reduced to 3.5m in height and maintained as grassland with woody vegetation to reduced height. Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	No residual Impact Vegetation reduced to 3.5m in height and maintained as grassland with woody vegetation to reduced height. Maintenance as grassland provides the opportunity for termite/ants to continue to persist along the transmission line. Therefore, maintenance as a grassland will not restrict the movement or reduce the foraging opportunities of this species.	n/a	n/a				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		39.67 ha	No residual Impact 3m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two- wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	No residual Impact 3m wide access track will be sporadically utilised. It is expected that the track will be maintained (4WD access only) and after several seasons; the track to reduce to two- wheel tracks across the riparian zone. The remaining area cleared for access is likely to revegetate through natural processes.	n/a	n/a				

					Short Beaked Echidna – Fauna			
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		20.47 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Southern Squatter Pigeon

				Sc	outhern Squatter Pigeon -	- Fauna		
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		12.47	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	This species does not nest in			
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,			trees, rather on the ground.			
Construction	centreline of	max			Removal of wooded	Removal of wooded	Removal of wooded	Removal of wooded
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation			vegetation and	vegetation and	vegetation and	vegetation and
		height 3.5m.			maintenance as grassland	maintenance as grassland	maintenance as grassland	maintenance as grassland
					likely provides additional	likely provides additional	likely provides additional	likely provides additional
					food resources and may			
					provide additional nesting	provide additional nesting	provide additional nesting	provide additional nesting
					opportunities if on suitable			
					geology. Maintaining	geology. Maintaining	geology. Maintaining	geology. Maintaining
					vegetation as a grassland			
					will not reduce the mobility			
					of this species. Habitat			
					connectivity will be	connectivity will be	connectivity will be	connectivity will be
					maintained among areas of	habitat both within the	habitat bath within the	habitat bath within the
					alignment and adjacent to it			
			Open forest to		by maintaining ground-level	by maintaining ground-level	by maintaining ground-level	by maintaining ground-level
			open		substrates and vegetation	substrates and vegetation	substrates and vegetation	substrates and vegetation
			woodland on		and by retaining existing			
			flat and		unsealed tracks that provide			
			undulating		pathways for local squatter			
			Woodstock to		pigeon movement.	pigeon movement.	pigeon movement.	pigeon movement.
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary	Hughenden	12.33	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	Unsealed access tracks	Unsealed access tracks	Unsealed access tracks	Unsealed access tracks
	towers adjacent to	grassland			utilised as dispersal	utilised as dispersal	utilised as dispersal	utilised as dispersal
	transmission	-			corridors will assist in			
	conductor line of				species movement and	species movement and	species movement and	species movement and
	sight clearing				tracks will likely provide			
					opportunities for this	opportunities for this	opportunities for this	opportunities for this
					species to forage as the			
					squatter pigeon commonly	squatter pigeon commonly	squatter pigeon commonly	squatter pigeon commonly
					forages along the sides of			
					roads or along dusty tracks.			
Tower	Strip and grade	Temporary		15.77	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact	No residual Impact
Construction	3364m ² (58m x	Rehab to		ha	This species does not nest in	This species does not nest in	Maintenance as grassland	Maintenance as grassland
	58m)	grassland			trees, rather on the ground.	trees, rather on the ground.	conserves food resources	conserves food resources
					Removal of wooded	Removal of wooded	and nesting opportunities (if	and nesting opportunities (if
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade	Temporary		0.91	vegetation and	vegetation and	on suitable geology).	on suitable geology).
	2400m2 (40m x	Rehab to		ha	maintenance as grassland	maintenance as grassland	Maintaining vegetation as a	Maintaining vegetation as a
	60m)	grassland			likely provides additional	likely provides additional	grassland will not reduce	grassland will not reduce

Southern Squatter Pigeon – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
					food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species and it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation	food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species and it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation	the mobility of this species and it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation.	the mobility of this species and it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation.				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		9.56 ha	No residual Impact This species does not nest in trees, rather on the ground. Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland likely provides additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation and by retaining existing unsealed tracks that provide pathways for local squatter pigeon movement.	No residual Impact This species does not nest in trees, rather on the ground. Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland likely provides additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation and by retaining existing unsealed tracks that provide pathways for local squatter pigeon movement.	No residual Impact This species does not nest in trees, rather on the ground. Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland likely provides additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation and by retaining existing unsealed tracks that provide pathways for local squatter pigeon movement.	No residual Impact This species does not nest in trees, rather on the ground. Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland likely provides additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation and by retaining existing unsealed tracks that provide pathways for local squatter pigeon movement.				

Southern Squatter Pigeon – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab	, ypc	6.16 ha	No residual Impact Unsealed access tracks utilised as dispersal corridors will assist in species movement and tracks will likely provide opportunities for this species to forage as the squatter pigeon commonly forages along the sides of roads or along dusty tracks.	No residual Impact Unsealed access tracks utilised as dispersal corridors will assist in species movement and tracks will likely provide opportunities for this species to forage as the squatter pigeon commonly forages along the sides of roads or along dusty tracks.	No residual Impact Unsealed access tracks utilised as dispersal corridors will assist in species movement and tracks will likely provide opportunities for this species to forage as the squatter pigeon commonly forages along the sides of roads or along dusty tracks.	No residual Impact Unsealed access tracks utilised as dispersal corridors will assist in species movement and tracks will likely provide opportunities for this species to forage as the squatter pigeon commonly forages along the sides of roads or along dusty tracks.				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in	Permanent No rehab Permanent no rehab		3.94 ha 0.00 ha	No residual Impact This species does not nest in trees, rather on the ground. Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland likely provides additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species and it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation.	No residual Impact This species does not nest in trees, rather on the ground. Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland likely provides additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species and it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland conserves food resources and nesting opportunities (if on suitable geology). Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species and it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation.	No residual Impact Maintenance as grassland conserves food resources and nesting opportunities (if on suitable geology). Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species and it is expected that after several seasons, vegetation underneath transmission towers will return to a grassland vegetation type. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation.				
	Substations in Riparian landscape).				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts	Permanent no rehab		0.56 ha	Residual Impact	Residual Impact	Residual Impact	Residual Impact				

	Southern Squatter Pigeon – Fauna									
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
	in Riparian landscape).				Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species	Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species	Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species	Complete removal of vegetation and maintenance as vegetation free across the CEV Hut footprint will remove breeding and foraging opportunities for this species		
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

	Squatter Pigeon – Fauna									
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.	Riparian zone and fringing vegetation along scattered locations along project	3.03 ha	No residual Impact This species does not nest in trees, rather on the ground. Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland likely provides additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation and by retaining existing unsealed tracks that provide pathways for local squatter pigeon movement.	No residual Impact This species does not nest in trees, rather on the ground. Removal of wooded vegetation and maintenance as grassland likely provides additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation and by retaining existing unsealed tracks that provide pathways for local squatter pigeon movement.	n/a	n/a		
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland		3.04 ha	No residual Impact Unsealed access tracks utilised as dispersal corridors will assist in species movement and tracks will likely provide opportunities for this species to forage as the squatter pigeon commonly forages along the sides of roads or along dusty tracks.	No residual Impact Unsealed access tracks utilised as dispersal corridors will assist in species movement and tracks will likely provide opportunities for this species to forage as the squatter pigeon commonly forages along the sides of roads or along dusty tracks.	n/a	n/a		
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		2.97 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Squatter Pigeon – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаху	Medium	Light	Very Light		
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.47 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		2.15 ha	No residual Impact Transmission line spans to be maintained as 3.5m vegetation height or selectively pruned within the 45° bushfire buffer. The maintenance as grassland may provide additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation and by retaining existing unsealed tracks that provide pathways for local squatter pigeon movement.	No residual Impact Transmission line spans to be maintained as 3.5m vegetation height or selectively pruned within the 45° bushfire buffer. The maintenance as grassland may provide additional food resources and may provide additional nesting opportunities if on suitable geology. Maintaining vegetation as a grassland will not reduce the mobility of this species. Habitat connectivity will be maintained among areas of habitat both within the alignment and adjacent to it by maintaining ground-level substrates and vegetation and by retaining existing unsealed tracks that provide pathways for local squatter pigeon movement	n/a	n/a		
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab	1	1.52 ha	No residual Impact 3m wide 4WD access track will be sporadically utilised and likely to be two wheel tracks across the landscape. Unsealed access tracks utilised as dispersal corridors will assist in species movement and tracks will likely provide opportunities for this species to forage as the squatter pigeon commonly forages along the sides of roads or along dusty tracks.	No residual Impact 3m wide 4WD access track will be sporadically utilised and likely to be two wheel tracks across the landscape. Unsealed access tracks utilised as dispersal corridors will assist in species movement and tracks will likely provide opportunities for this species to forage as the squatter pigeon commonly forages along the sides of roads or along dusty tracks.	n/a	n/a		
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		0.74 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Squatter Pigeon – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
	in Riparian landscape).							-				
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

Vine Thicket Fine-lines Slider

Vine Thicket Fine-line Slider – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		0.00 ha						
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	1	0.00 ha						
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	1	0.00 ha						
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Open forest to open woodland on	0.00 ha						
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	flat and undulating plains Woodstock to Hughenden	0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		0.00 ha						

	Vine Thicket Fine-line Slider – Fauna									
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
Towers	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		0.00 ha						
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha						
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha						
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha						

Vine Thicket Fine-line Slider – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		0.00							
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha							
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,									
Construction	centreline of	max									
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation									
		height 3.5m.	Riparian zone								
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission line; line of sight clearing	Temporary Rehab to grassland	and fringing vegetation along scattered locations along project	0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha							

Vine Thicket Fine-line Slider – Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha						
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		0.00 ha						
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		0.00 ha						
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		0.00 ha						
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha						
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha						
Vine Thicket Fine-line Slider – Fauna										
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Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light		
Construction	Top Soil Strip and	Temporary		0.00						
Accommodation Camps	grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Rehab to grassland		ha						

White-Throated Needletail

	White-Throated Needletail - Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission Line clearing (below 1m) Construction (Line of sight)	Slashing 6m wide between towers along centreline of alignment	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5m.		39.93 ha	No residual Impact The species is almost exclusively aerial and is therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types. Clearing and earthworks	No residual Impact The species is almost exclusively aerial and is therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types. Clearing and earthworks	No residual Impact The species is almost exclusively aerial and is therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types. Clearing and earthworks	No residual Impact The species is almost exclusively aerial and is therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types. Clearing and earthworks			
Access Track Construction	Strip and grade 6m wide between towers adjacent to transmission conductor line of sight clearing	Rehab to grassland		34.08 ha	activities are unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the population of the species as no habitats or resources critical to the species will	to a long-term decrease in the size of the population of the species as no habitats or resources critical to the species will be impacted.	to a long-term decrease in the size of the population of the species as no habitats or resources critical to the species will be impacted.	to a long-term decrease in the size of the population of the species as no habitats or resources critical to the species will be impacted.			
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		51.08 ha	be impacted.						
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland	Open forest to open woodland on	5.17 ha							
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45° to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.	flat and undulating plains Woodstock to Hughenden	16.45 ha							
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		17.04 ha							

	White-Throated Needletail - Fauna										
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		12.77 ha							
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		40.03 ha							
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha							
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		1.82 ha							

White-Throated Needletail – Fauna											
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light			
Transmission	Slashing	Permanent		16.87	No residual Impact	No residual Impact					
Line clearing	6m wide between	Rehab to		ha	The species is almost exclusively aerial and is	The species is almost exclusively aerial and is					
(below 1m)	towers along	grassland,			therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types.	therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types.					
Construction	centreline of	max			Clearing and earthworks activities are unlikely to	Clearing and earthworks activities are unlikely to	n/a	n/a			
(line of sight)	alignment	vegetation	Rinarian zone		lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the	lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the					
		height 3.5m.	and fringing		population of the species as no habitats or	population of the species as no habitats or					
		vegetation	vegetation	resources critical to the species will be impacted.	resources critical to the species will be impacted.						
Access Track	Strip and grade	Temporary	along scattered	15.64	No residual Impact	No residual Impact					
Construction	6m wide between	Rehab to	locations along	ha	The species is almost exclusively aerial and is	The species is almost exclusively aerial and is					
	towers adjacent to	grassland	project		therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types.	therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types.					
	transmission				Clearing and earthworks activities are unlikely to	Clearing and earthworks activities are unlikely to	n/a	n/a			
	conductor line of				lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the	lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the					
	sight clearing				population of the species as no habitats or	population of the species as no habitats or					
					resources critical to the species will be impacted.	resources critical to the species will be impacted.					

White-Throated Needletail – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Неаvy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Tower Construction	Strip and grade 3364m ² (58m x 58m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		18.22 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Brake and Winch	Strip and grade 2400m2 (40m x 60m)	Temporary Rehab to grassland		2.26 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Transmission Line clearing Operational (Mid Span Blow Out / Conductor Clearance)	Selective tree clearing / pruning between 19m either side of tower centreline of vegetation above 3.5m in height (dependant on landscape location). Selective tree clearing / pruning at 45 ⁰ to established canopy height for fall in zone.	Permanent Rehab to grassland, max vegetation height 3.5 m within central portion of easement.		9.87 ha	No residual Impact The species is almost exclusively aerial and is therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types. Clearing and earthworks activities are unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the population of the species as no habitats or resources critical to the species will be impacted.	No residual Impact The species is almost exclusively aerial and is therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types. Clearing and earthworks activities are unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the population of the species as no habitats or resources critical to the species will be impacted.	n/a	n/a				
4WD Access Track Operational	3m wide between towers (within access track construction footprint)	Permanent No rehab		7.82 ha	No residual Impact The species is almost exclusively aerial and is therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types. Clearing and earthworks activities are unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the population of the species as no habitats or resources critical to the species will be impacted.	No residual Impact The species is almost exclusively aerial and is therefore not reliant on terrestrial habitat types. Clearing and earthworks activities are unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of the population of the species as no habitats or resources critical to the species will be impacted.	n/a	n/a				
Tower Pads	Strip and grade 182m ² (13.5m x 13.5m) approx. every 500m -600m along alignment	Permanent No rehab		4.56 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Substation	Top Soil Strip and grade (No Substations in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				
CEV Huts	Top Soil Strip and grade (No CEV Huts in Riparian landscape).	Permanent no rehab		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				

White-Throated Needletail – Fauna												
Project Activity	Disturbance type / dimensions	Duration / Rehabilitation	Landscape Type	Area	Heavy	Medium	Light	Very Light				
Construction Accommodation Camps	Top Soil Strip and grade (No accommodation camps in Riparian landscape).	Temporary Rehab to grassland		0.00 ha	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				



