



Woodside Solar Facility Weed Management Plan

PA1000RH0000004

Revision 1

May 2023

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VERSION CONTROL

Document Version	Reason for change	Date	Authorisation
1	Updates in response to EPA's comments	May 2023	HSEQ Manager, New Energy

1. Summary

Proposal Name	Woodside Solar Facility
Proponent Name	Woodside Energy Ltd
Ministerial Statement Number	TBC
Purpose of the EMP	Manage introduction or spread of weeds attributable to the Proposal, in particular potential impacts to uninfested P1 and P3 PECs within and adjacent to the Development Envelope.
Key environmental factor/s, outcome/s and/or objectives	<p>Key Environmental Factor: Flora and Vegetation</p> <p>EPA Objective: To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained</p>
Key environmental factors, outcomes and/or objectives	<p>Management of any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread of existing weeds within the Development Envelope (DE) to areas beyond <p>Minimisation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread and where possible elimination of weeds within construction and operational areas <p>Through the implementation of the following key provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly surveys of weed infested areas Regular weed treatment Communication of weed management objectives and procedures to staff and contractors Auditing, monitoring and reporting against the requirements of this Weed Management Plan (WMP).
Condition clauses (if applicable)	Not applicable
Key components in the EMP (if applicable)	<p>Not applicable. Key requirements of this plan have been addressed using the requested formats:</p> <p>WA Environmental Protection Authority template for environmental management plans (https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/templates-and-forms).</p>
Proposed construction date	Construction for the initial components of the Proposal is targeted to commence once the required approvals are secured, the commercial arrangements are finalised and a positive FID is in place. Operation: Up to 70 years
EMP required pre-construction	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Context, Scope and Rationale

2.1 Proposal Overview

Woodside Energy Ltd (Woodside) is proposing to develop a Woodside Solar Facility, approximately 15 kilometres (km) southwest of Karratha, Western Australia (WA). This will generate electricity from a large scale solar photovoltaic farm (Solar PV Farm), complemented by energy storage (battery) infrastructure (the Proposal).

The Solar PV Farm will be located immediately east of the Maitland Strategic Industrial Estate (MSIA), within the MSIA Buffer Area and former Karratha Station pastoral lease (Figure 1).

Key elements of the Proposal will involve the installation of solar panels and inverters with output of up to 500 MW(AC) in total, across multiple expansion phases. This will result in the installation of approximately 1,000,000 solar panels, each approximately 1 m by 2 m attached to mounting structures positioned 0.5 – 4 m above ground. There will be unsealed access roads between PV panel rows created for construction and retained for maintenance. The Solar PV Farm will likely have an access track from the North West Coastal Highway. The Solar PV farm will be complemented by supporting infrastructure such as a battery energy storage system and electrical substation.

The Solar PV Farm will comprise parallel rows of solar panels, with panels either on single axis tracking frames or fixed tilt frames. An optimised panel layout will be determined during the detailed design phase. The access tracks will be paved with crushed aggregate and at grade, including at crossings of drainage lines. Major drainage lines will not be infilled to construct solar panels, to maximise natural drainage patterns and minimise disturbance to more sensitive habitats.

A perimeter security fence will be installed around any installed infrastructure but located at sufficient distance from the solar panels to allow maintenance and fire response vehicles to move freely within the Solar PV Farm.

The Proposal comprises two discrete components being the Solar PV Farm and the Solar Plant Supporting Infrastructure (SPSI). With the Environmental Review Supporting Document, these components are separated into two distinct Development Envelopes (DEs). For the sake of clarity, all references to DE's within this plan refer to both the Solar PV Farm DE and the SPSI DE.

Vegetation disturbance will only occur as expansion of each phase of the Proposal is commercially sanctioned. Most of the area within the DE is currently used for grazing cattle but is generally unfenced with little restriction on movement within the area. For this reason, it is important to define areas in which weed management activities will apply, as certain areas will be outside of the control of the Woodside Solar Facility despite being within the DE. Definition of project phases and areas to which this plan apply are therefore defined below.

2.2 Project Phasing Overview

2.2.1 Construction phases

The proposal is expected to develop up to 500 MW of solar panels however the solar farm is expected to be initially constructed and subsequently expanded in phases of around 50 – 100MW. Each 50MW of solar PV is expected to require disturbance (either temporary or permanent) to around 100 hectares of land.

At the completion of each construction phase, any temporary construction/laydown areas will be rehabilitated. The only permanent disturbance associated with the Proposal will be where infrastructure such as roads, inverters, batteries or solar panel mounting hardware is installed. Low vegetation will regrow amongst the rows of Solar PV panels, but due to shading the composition of the vegetation may be different to that which currently is in place.

2.2.2 Operations / Maintenance phases

During the operational phase, there will be minimal activity within the site, limited to light vehicle travel around the project area to conduct inspections or maintenance as required. This WMP will

apply to these activities, but only within defined project areas (i.e. within fenced areas of the site or areas within the DE within a 100 m distance of which infrastructure has been installed unless being conducted specifically in support of the Woodside solar PV facility).

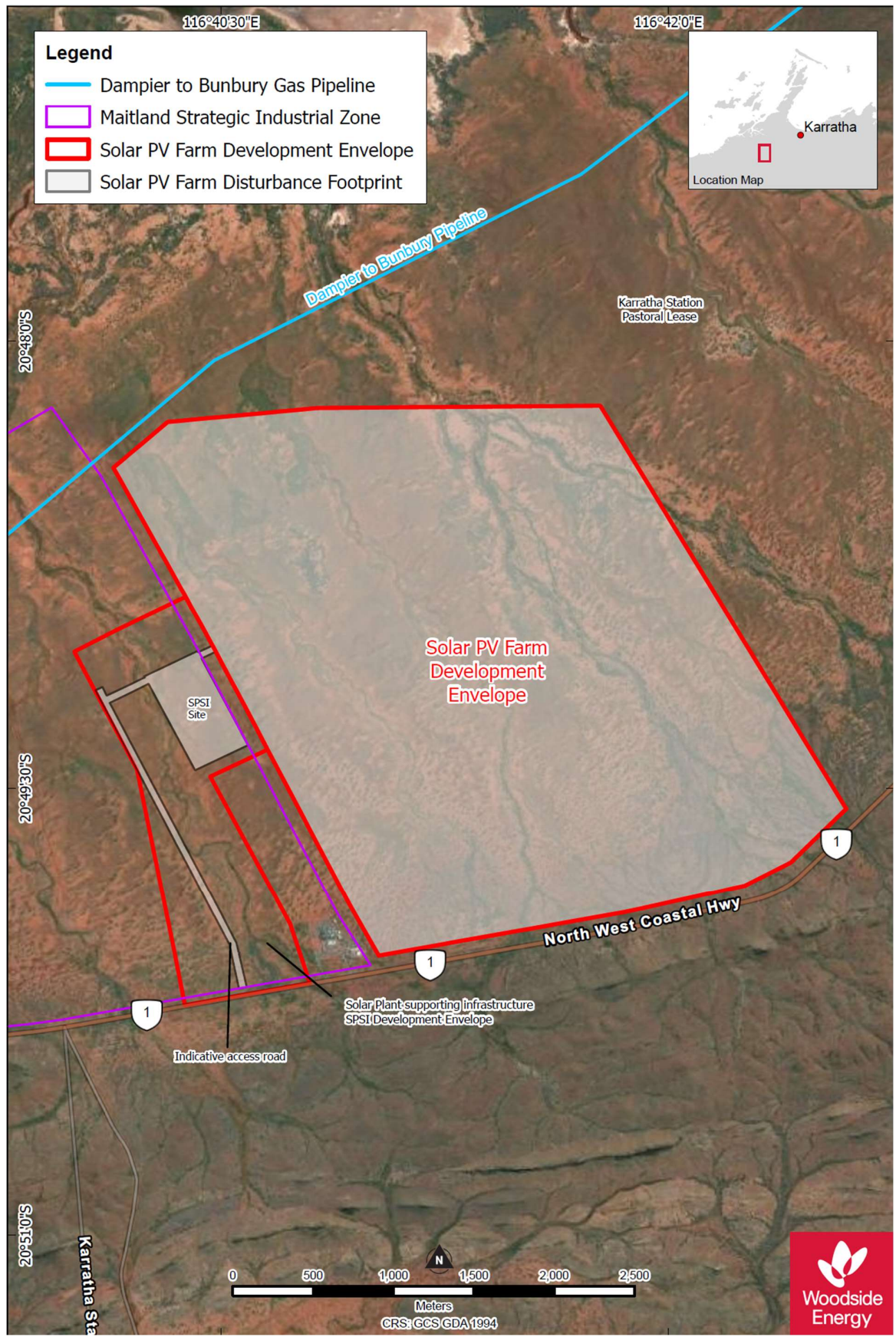


Figure 1: Proposal Location

2.3 Purpose of Management Plan

This Weed Management Plan (WMP) has been developed to manage the introduction or spread of weeds attributable to the construction and operational phases (including maintenance) of the Proposal, in particular potential impacts on uninfested P1 and P3 PECs within and adjacent to the DE. This WMP presents management criteria, monitoring and reporting requirements to be implemented to minimise potential impacts on the environment. This WMP has been developed in accordance with the Instructions on how to prepare Environmental Protection Act 1986 Part IV Environmental Management Plans (EPA, 2021).

2.4 Key Environmental Factors

The Key Environmental Factor relevant to this plan is “Flora and Vegetation”. The EPA objective for this factor is “To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained”

The key site-specific values that may be impacted by the Proposal in relation to this Key Environmental Factor are described in Section 2.8.2 . The project activities that may result in impacts are described in Section 2.5.

2.5 Summary of Potential Impacts

Construction and operation of the solar facility has the potential to spread existing weeds and introduce new species into areas that are currently weed free. The activities that have the potential to spread weeds include:

- Vegetation clearing
- Ground disturbance
- Construction of infrastructure
- Vehicle movement
- Rehabilitation.

2.6 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Weed management will comprise the following actions:

- Minimising the risk of introduction and spread of weeds by inspecting and cleaning if required earth moving equipment of soil and vegetation prior to entering site for the first time or moving between disturbed and undisturbed areas of the site.
- Ensuring no weed affected soil or fill is introduced or moved around the site.
- Undertaking weed inspections within disturbed areas following the first wet season rainfall event post construction works to record the weed species that have become established and record percentage cover. This inspection will be targeted to be undertaken within six weeks of significant rainfall (>25 mm) when plants are actively growing and are more likely to be identifiable
- The weed inspection should give consideration to the pre-clearing weed density through assessment against the baseline flora survey results and comparable immediately adjacent vegetation. A like for like approach should be applied to determining weed presence in rehabilitation communities.
 - A trigger value of >10% total weed cover of the above listed high ecological impact species will be applied as a threshold where weed control is required for the site to support rehabilitation efforts.

-
- In vegetation types mapped as PECs <1% weed invasion will be maintained unless baseline data indicates weeds were present prior to disturbance.
 - Manual (hand removal) or chemical (herbicide application) removal of high ecological impact weed species at the completion of construction (within disturbed areas) or during operations as necessary. Optimal removal times may vary for weed species, however, within six weeks of significant rainfall or when plants are actively growing is recommended. Control should also be undertaken within this period to attempt to target plants prior to seed set.
 - Control of any Declared Pest Plants or Weed of National Significance identified by the weed inspection is required using techniques specific to that plant as recommended by State or Federal biosecurity protocols.

2.7 Condition Requirements

Ministerial conditions for the Proposal have not yet been set. This plan will be updated to meet the requirements of any applicable Ministerial conditions once set.

2.8 Rationale and Approach

2.8.1 Management Objectives

The WMP has been prepared to meet the EPAs objective for Flora and Vegetation to manage potential direct and indirect impacts on flora and vegetation. Woodside is committed to:

- preventing the introduction and/or spread of Declared Pests pursuant to the *Biodiversity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM) Act and aggressive weeds
- minimising the spread of existing weeds within or adjacent to Solar facility
- ensure that weed control measures are implemented during construction and ongoing maintenance activities to avoid any significant impacts weeds may have on flora and vegetation.

2.8.2 Survey and Study Findings

Two flora surveys were completed for the Woodside Solar Facility. These surveys found that entire area consists of the Roebourne plains grassland and contains both Priority 1 and Priority 3 Ecological Communities (PECs), with vegetation communities identified shown in **Figure 2** (Vicki Long & Associates, 2019; Vicki Long and Associates 2020).

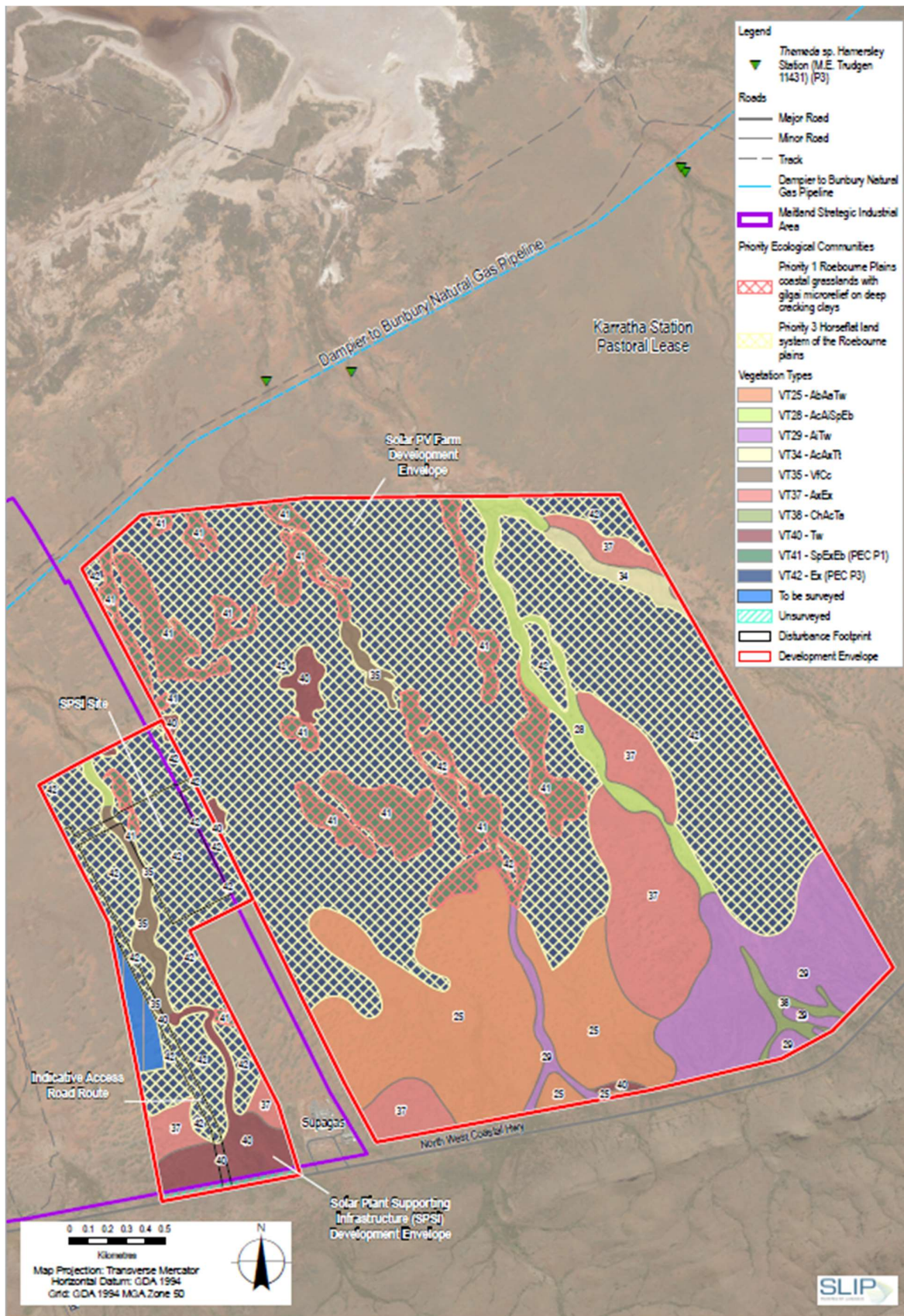


Figure 2: Vegetation Types within the Development Envelope

The biological surveys covering the proposed DE (Vicki Long & associates, 2020; Vicki Long & associates, 2019) identified several species classified as having high ecological impact and rapid invasiveness (DBCA, 2013). These weeds and their prioritisation ranking (refer Section 2.8.4) are:

- *Aerva javanica* (Kapok) - Low (D)
- *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass) - Low (D)
- *Cenchrus setiger* (Birdwood Grass) - Low (D)
- *Passiflora foetida* (Stinking Passion Flower) - High (H, I)
- *Vachellia farnesiana* (Mimosa Bush) - Low (D).

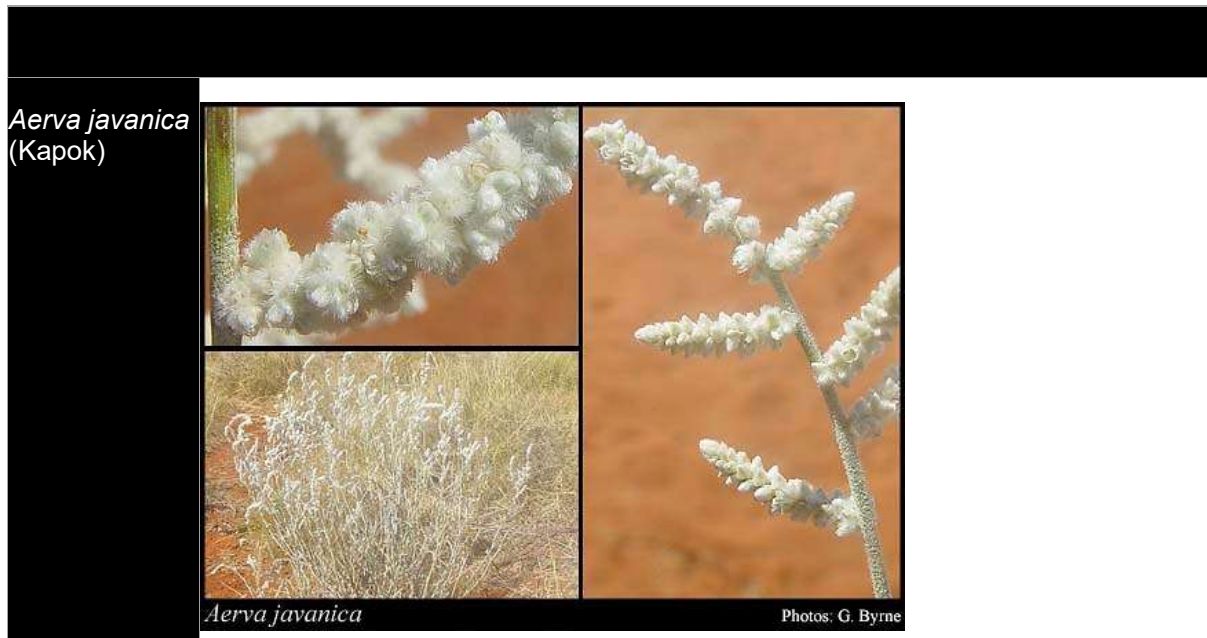
The Survey found that weeds were mostly confined to disturbed and semi-disturbed areas within the Proposal' footprint and surrounds. Three weed species were recorded during the detailed survey undertaken in the southern area. The species recorded are:

- *Cenchrus ciliaris* occurs along most creek lines but is generally in equal proportions to other native tussock grasses found in these areas.
- *Tribulus terrestris* (caltrop) was relatively common throughout the survey area. It is a nuisance weed, but is too widespread in the area to attempt any control.
- *Vachellia farnesiana* (mimosa bush) was not abundant, but was widespread. It was found in low numbers along creek lines and in small, but not dense populations within the Solar PV and Power Plant sites. This species has historically been recorded in the area for a long time and conditions within the survey area do not encourage proliferation of this shrub.

Each of the weeds are classified as having high ecological impact and rapid invasiveness (DPAW 2013). As the Proposal is associated with P1 and P3 PEC areas, it is important that the introduction and spread of weeds is prevented. Areas of high weed abundance should only be worked after the areas containing PECs. The Survey recommended that a site-specific weed management plan (WMP) must consider weed density as mapped in this report, direction of work movement and location of vehicle and machine clean down areas.

The following photographs (Table 1) should be used to assist with the identification of weed species specific to this Proposal.

Table 1: Weed species photo identification



Cenchrus ciliaris (Buffel Grass)



Cenchrus ciliaris

Photos: G.F. Craig, R. & M. Long & L. Wallis

Cenchrus setiger (Birdwood Grass)



Cenchrus setiger

Photos: G. Byrne

Passiflora foetida (Stinking Passion Flower)



Passiflora foetida Photos: B.J. Carter, A.S. George, R. Robson, T. Tapper & WA Herbarium

Vachellia farnesiana
(Mimosa Bush)



Vachellia farnesiana

Photos: J. English, S.D. Hopper & E. Wajon

Tamarix aphylla
(Tamarisk,
Athel pine)



Tamarix aphylla

Photos: K. C. Richardson

No WoNS are known to occur within the DE.

2.8.3 Key Assumptions and Uncertainties

Predicated impacts and mitigation measures are based on the surveys undertaken. There is inherent uncertainty in such ecological surveys. Mitigation measures will be applied to mitigate this uncertainty including the implementation of pre-construction weed surveys.

2.8.4 Rationale for Choice of Indicators and/or Management Actions

Weeds can be exotic or native species that colonise and persist in ecosystems in which they did not previously exist (Australian Government, 2013). Weeds can impact the natural environment in several ways including changes to soil nutrient loadings, increased competition for water and sunlight and limiting seeding recruitment of native plant species.

Both the State and Commonwealth has identified weeds of specific concern as described below. This WMP focuses on these weeds.

Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) (Commonwealth)

The Australian Government identified 32 WoNS based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. A list of 20 WoNS was endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012 (Australian Government, 2013). Individual landowners and managers are ultimately responsible for managing WoNS, however, state and territory governments are responsible for overall legislation and administration.

Declared plants (State)

Declared plants are weeds which have, or may have, an adverse effect on another organism, humans, the environment, agricultural or related commercial activities, and are listed under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act). Declared plants must be managed in accordance with their class which is stipulated in the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

All declared plants are identified according to their category. These categories are:

- **C1 Exclusion:** Plants which should be excluded from part or all of Western Australia
- **C2 Eradication:** Plants which should be eradicated from part of or all of Western Australia
- **C3 Management:** Plants that should have some form of management applied that will alleviate the harmful impact of the plant, reduce the numbers or distribution of the plant or prevent or contain the spread of the plant.

Landholders, managers and occupiers of land are responsible for the management of declared pests on their land.

The Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) contains information on the area(s) in which a plant is declared and the control and keeping categories to which it has been assigned (DAFWA 2016).

Environmental Weeds (State)

The Weed Prioritisation Process for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (formerly the Department of Parks and Wildlife, DPaW) prioritise weeds in each Parks and Wildlife region, termed 'environmental weeds'. These are weeds that may impact on natural, rather than agricultural or horticultural values and are assessed based on ecological impact (low, medium, high or unknown) and invasiveness (slow, moderate, rapid or unknown), potential and current distribution and the feasibility for control. Within each region, each weed species has been ranked by risk and management objectives assigned, **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2: Weed prioritisation ranking and management objectives assigned by DPaW 2015

Ranking	Management objective
Very high	Eradication
High	Eradication or control
Medium	Control to reduce or containment
Low	Containment at key sites only
Negligible	No action to be undertaken but may include monitoring only

3. Site Specific WMP Components

This section aims to identify the management targets to prevent and/or delay spread of weeds and detect weed establishment on site. Weed control techniques specific to the Woodside Solar Facility include the following key measures discussed in further detail below and outlined in Table 3.

3.1 Management Actions

A detailed series of weed management actions is outlined in Table 3. These actions have been developed following the key principles described in this section.

3.1.1 Weed Mapping / Monitoring

The baseline mapping reporting the occurrence of weeds will be updated prior to construction. The baseline mapping will confirm both known populations and any new weed populations within the DE. The weed control program will use this baseline map to determine weed control actions. Management actions will determine the following targets:

- No new weed infestations identified in PECs or known populations or habitat for priority flora adjacent to construction areas
- No new Declared weeds or WoNS identified within or adjacent to the DE as a result of construction or operational / maintenance activities.

3.1.2 Weed Area Signage

Install signage at designated entry/exit points within known declared weed infestations in the DE. Signage will include the following text:

YOU ARE ENTERING A WEED RISK AREA – VEHICLES ENTERING MUST BE CLEAN ON EXIT
YOU ARE EXITING A WEED RISK AREA – VEHICLES MUST BE CLEAN PRIOR TO EXIT

3.1.3 Vehicle / Plant Weed Hygiene

1. Establish vehicle access points across the project's footprint

All heavy vehicles, equipment and mobile plant involved in earthworks and civil works will be inspected prior to entering the DE.

2. Installation of Washdown Points

Woodside will develop a wash down facility for washing down vehicles at all exit points from weed risk areas. The wash down facility will meet, as a minimum, the following requirements:

- The facility will enable a clear separation of vehicle / equipment wheels or tracks from the material that is being washed off
- Ensure dirty wash down water drains effectively to a bunded sump
 - Use only water (no degreaser or detergent) for wash down.

Wash down facilities located at the site entry points are not to be used for cleaning vehicles or equipment entering the site, unless coming directly, without deviation, from another Project work site where it was engaged in Project works.

3. Establishing Contract Conditions

As part of the site entry process, Contractors will be informed of and required to comply with conditions of this WMP.

4. Movement of Vehicles

The movement of vehicles, equipment and personnel between disturbed and undisturbed areas will be minimised as much as possible, to reduce the risk of spreading/introducing weeds.

Table 3: Weed Management Targets Actions

Management Targets	Management actions	Monitoring	Timing/Frequency of actions	Reporting*
Baseline Information				
Maintain an understanding of weed activity within construction and operational areas to inform appropriate management practices.	Weed surveys shall be undertaken in areas in which construction or activities (e.g. geotechnical surveys) are planned prior to commencement. Surveys shall map weed occurrence and percentage cover. High risk areas (e.g. areas identified as infested with WONs, Declared Plants or Environmental Weeds) are to be identified on site weed map.	Pre-construction weed survey (ideally within wet season conditions) of construction areas within 50 m of PECs, waterways, or known populations/habitat for priority flora and fauna (ie. Northern Quoll).	Prior to ground disturbing activities in each construction phase.	Maintain Weed Maps
	The known weed status of each section of the project area shall be clearly marked on the site weed map to inform entry procedures/requirements.	Post-construction wet season weed survey of construction areas within 50 m of PECs or known populations or habitat for priority flora and fauna (ie. Northern Quoll). Weed map shall be updated following annual weed treatment during operational phases.	Weed monitoring for 3 years post-construction.	
Understanding the microclimate				
Develop and understanding of the effect of microclimate under and around the solar panels with respect to	Implementation of a monitoring program to monitor the microclimate and correlate with weed abundance and distribution	Monitoring of microclimate (temperature and humidity).	For three years post construction.	Monitoring report

Management Targets	Management actions	Monitoring	Timing/Frequency of actions	Reporting*
weed abundance and distribution	Review and update the WMP including monitoring and treatment frequency to reflect the outcomes of this program to ensure they do not become a source of weed propagules for adjacent significant vegetation within and outside the DE.			
Inductions and Procedures				
Staff and contractors on site are aware of their obligations in relation to minimising the risk of spread of weeds.	The site induction program will include hygiene training to ensure all staff and sub-contractors are aware of the requirements to avoid the spread and introduction of weeds. Inductions will include weed identification guides and maps.	Periodic review of construction/staff induction program to ensure they are consistent with the management plan.	Continuously throughout project life.	Training/Induction records
Weed Control Techniques				
Minimise risk of weed spread through proactive weed management and control.	Annual weed control shall be undertaken prior to construction, 6 monthly during construction and then annually: - to eradicate all instances of very high priority weeds via manual control or chemical treatment. Monthly post	Site wide weed surveys to identify weed infestations. Post treatment surveys to confirm adequacy of control.	Pre-construction monitoring 6 monthly during construction Annual monitoring during operations Monthly post treatment monitoring for very high priority weeds	Evidence of weed control activity being conducted.

Management Targets	Management actions	Monitoring	Timing/Frequency of actions	Reporting*
	<p>treatment monitoring will occur until eradication is confirmed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eradicate or control high priority weeds via manual control or chemical treatment. Quarterly post treatment monitoring to conform control/no spread of weeds - Control, reduce or contain medium and low priority weeds to protect priority sites via manual control or chemical treatment. Monitoring via annual weed monitoring. <p>Refer to Table 4 for control techniques that may be employed for the specific weeds identified as being present on the site.</p>			
Access and vehicular/machinery movement				
No spread of weeds attributable to onsite vehicle movement.	Any vehicles / plant planning to enter areas within the DE but outside of construction or operational areas are to be certified clean on entry.	Routine audits of Clean on Entry / Exit implementation	Continuously throughout project life.	Site access rules
	Any vehicles / plant planning to enter construction areas in	Routine audits of Clean on Entry / Exit implementation	Prior to and During construction	Training/inductions records

Management Targets	Management actions	Monitoring	Timing/Frequency of actions	Reporting*
	which weeds are present to be clean on exit.			
	Entry and exit points to/from the road reserve shall be reduced or avoided as far as practicable in weed infested areas.	Records site access rules denote restrictions around weed infested areas.	Continuously throughout project life.	Weed Monitoring Procedures
Construction Materials				
No introduction of weeds to project areas via imported materials.	Imported fill will be weed free. Accredited suppliers with weed free certification to be utilised.	Fill certifications to be acquired prior to fill usage.	When acquiring imported fill material.	Certifications of clean fill maintained.

1. Common reporting Requirements.

If a management target or action in Table 3 has not been achieved, the following reporting will apply;

- Notify Site Superintendent within 7 days and implement remedial action
- Notify the CEO of DWER in writing within 21 days of identifying the non-achievement of the target if the target relates to condition in the Ministerial Statement or annually as part of the Compliance Assessment Report.

For each target, evidence of implementation and effectiveness of actions are to be included in annual compliance reporting to DWER (e.g. Compliance Assessment Report).

Example control techniques that may be employed for the specific weeds identified as being present on the site are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Control Techniques

Weed	Priority	Aim	Chemical Control	Manual Control
<i>Aerva javanica</i> (Kapok)	Low (D)	(D) Protect Priority sites	Foliar spray with 1-2% glyphosate or similar.	Remove and dispose of reproductive parts.
*<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> (Buffel Grass)	Low (D)	(D) Protect Priority sites	Spot spray with 1-2% glyphosate or similar and follow-up with seedling control	Hand remove plants and seedlings including root system.
*<i>Cenchrus setiger</i> (Birdwood Grass)	Low (D)	(D) Protect Priority sites	Spot spray with 1-2% glyphosate or similar and follow-up with seedling control	Hand remove plants and seedlings including root system.
*<i>Passiflora foetida</i> (Stinking Passion Flower)	High (H, I)	(H, I) Eradicate	Spot spray with 1-2% glyphosate or similar and follow-up with seedling control	Hand remove plants and seedlings including root system.
*<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> (Mimosa Bush)	Low (D)	(D) Protect Priority sites	Foliar spray with 1-2% glyphosate or similar.	Hand remove plants and seedlings including root system.

4. Weed Monitoring Methodology

Weed monitoring will be undertaken via visual inspection to identify, classify and record weed species throughout the site. Weed monitoring will be undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist.

Ideal timing of the surveys relates to the local climate and particular the distinct 'wet' and 'dry seasons'. Surveys will be targeted to be undertaken early in the dry season to enable weed infestation to be identified, mapped and treated while annual species are still green and susceptible to systemic foliar herbicides, and towards the end of the dry season which will allow the efficacy of the control programs to be assessed and areas requiring follow up treatment of focus for the next year's control program to be identified.

Monitoring will be undertaken along transects and in areas identified as high risk or where previous infestation were identified. Parameters to be recorded will include

- Weed names scientific and common names
- The location and/or distribution of weed species recorded using a handheld GPS device or similar (point data for single plants, polygons for larger infestations)
- Approximate number of plants or estimated percent cover
- Photographs
- Voucher specimens of plants (sample with unique identifier) if required for identification purposes
- Age structure of weed population – adult, juvenile seedling
- Life cycle – vegetative, flowering, seeding
- Plant health and efficacy of treatment, age

Where identification of a species cannot be made in the field, a voucher sample, together with photographs will be taken to facilitate post survey identification.

Upon completion of each survey, the weed register will be updated, and the observations will be mapped. This mapping and register will be used to inform ongoing weed control activities.

5. Adaptive Management and Review

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

- new and relevant data/information gained as a result of implementing this WMP, or from external sources.
- changes in State or Commonwealth legislation or policy.

Relevant updates will be included in a revised WMP.

In addition, this WMP may be reviewed:

- based on EPA requirements identified during assessment of the project in accordance with the EP Act.
- if a significant incident occurs related to the introduction of weeds
- if relevant legislative requirements are updated or amended in relation to weed management

Technical review and evaluation of the management actions outlined in this WMP will be conducted at least every five years (if not initiated prior to that time) to ensure the management actions are adequately addressing the key risks and meeting EPA objectives. If, as a result of any

review, significant changes are required to be made to this WMP, a revised WMP will be provided to the EPA for approval.

When the five-yearly review cycle is triggered, or if a significant change to either the facility, activity, or risk is identified, a revised WMP will be submitted to the EPA. When approved, the revised plan will be made publicly available.

6. Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder consultation and engagement is an integral component of the environmental impact assessment and environmental approvals process. Woodside's objectives for stakeholder consultation are to:

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

A summary of stakeholder engagements undertaken in relation to Flora and Vegetation is outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of Stakeholder Engagement on the Proposal

Stakeholder	Date	Type of Consultation	Summary of Communications / Key issues discussed	Comments Received / Outcomes
EPA / DWER	October / November 2019	Meetings	Proposal update briefings Pre-referral discussion	Advice on expectations for Proposal referral submission
MAC	August / Sept 2020	Meeting with MAC CEO and specialist environmental consultant appointed by MAC	Woodside provided a detailed briefing of the draft Environmental Referral Supporting Document, project features and environmental impacts and mitigations.	MAC noted that this meeting did not constitute consultation on the Proposal, and they would work with Woodside to facilitate and schedule more detailed consultation
Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC)	2019 and 2020	Surveys	NAC participated in flora, archaeological and ethnographic surveys of the Proposal DE.	Publication of surveys Identification for areas of avoidance due to presence of heritage or flora features
NAC	Feb 2020	In person briefing to NAC board on early form of Proposal	Summary presentation provided outlining the Proposal and potential environmental impacts	A summary of key feedback received from NAC that has been incorporated into the Proposal is outlined in the following table entries
NAC	March 2020	Written correspondence and issuance of draft Referral Document for review	Woodside issued draft Environmental Referral Supporting Document to NAC for their review and feedback and provided financial support for NAC to employ the services of a specialist environment consultant for this task (Ekisticka)	
NAC	March – June 2020	Meetings	During this period, multiple meetings/briefing sessions were held between NAC / Woodside and Ekisticka to capture feedback on the Proposal and incorporate this into the Referral Supporting Document.	
NAC	June 2020	Presentation	Presentation on updates to Proposal Environmental Referral Supporting	

			Document, based on consolidated NAC feedback	
NAC	July 2020	Letter	Woodside issued NAC a summary in writing of updates to the Proposal Environmental Referral Supporting Document following their comments and feedback	
NAC	October 2020	Letter	NAC issued Woodside a letter, outlining consultation held and noting no objections to submission of the Proposal Environmental Referral Supporting Document and outlining consultation and ongoing discussion areas	
Public	February 2023	Public review period	No public comments were received. EPA services and DCCEEW provided various recommendations with respect to the WMP.	EPA services and DCCEEW have been incorporated into the WMP.

7. References

Australian Government 2013. Weeds In Australia, retrieved in August 2022, from <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/index.html>

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