

1. RESPONSES TO PRELIMINARY ADVICE FROM NRE TAS

The Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas) provided preliminary advice regarding the Remaining North West Transmission Developments (Remaining NWTD) consent application on 28 August 2025, including commentary on aspects of the application and recommendations relating to matters of national environmental significance (MNES). Table 1 presents the advice and recommendations, and TasNetworks' response. Text in red indicates proposed amendments to management measures for Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC) consideration. Only sections of management measures proposed for revision are included.

Table 1 NRE Tas preliminary advice and TasNetworks responses

Statement	Recommendation	Response
Part C – Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Chapter 6 – Potential impacts and their management		
Section 6.1.1 – Threatened Fauna Values – Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act) listed		
6.1.1.2 Swift Parrot NRE Tas acknowledges that updated surveys for swift parrot habitat are yet to be completed (stated in Section 5.6 of Appendix B – Ecology Assessment Report). If any potential swift parrot breeding habitat is identified within the impact area during the surveys, Table 6.5 – Management measures to address potential impacts to threatened fauna – should be updated to include management measures proposed to minimise impacts on swift parrot habitat and potential swift parrot nesting trees.	Clearance of potential swift parrot breeding habitat should be avoided if possible. If this cannot be avoided, clearance should be planned to occur during the months of May to July (inclusive) which is outside of the swift parrot residency period, as clearing during this period poses the least risk to the species. Swift parrots breed between August and February (inclusive). Clearing during these months presents a higher risk to the species and is not recommended.	Most of the potential swift parrot breeding habitat within the area of disturbance has been field-verified, with only a 0.03 ha patch of Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland outstanding. Verifying this area can be incorporated into CM046. Suggested wording revision for TPC consideration is below. - CM046: Prior to commencing construction, the following surveys will be undertaken in accordance with relevant survey guidelines... - Potential swift parrot breeding habitat in the area of disturbance will be field verified. Potential swift parrot breeding habitat could be designated an Environmental Protection Zones and incorporated into CM038. Suggested wording revision for TPC consideration is below. - CM038: ...Avoid work within Environmental Protection Zones where practicable considering technical constraints and safety.... Environmental protection zones include: - The 0.53 ha of potential swift parrot breeding habitat within the area of disturbance. If avoidance is not practicable, clearance should be planned to occur during the months of May to July (inclusive) which is outside of the swift parrot residency period.
6.1.1.10 Giant Freshwater Crayfish Table 6.5 CM028 - Watercourse crossings The giant freshwater crayfish (listed under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 [TSP Act] as well as the EPBC Act) is likely to occupy more waterways than indicated in Section 6.1.1.10 or on the Natural Values Atlas (NVA). Its potential habitat is also broader than the habitat description provided.	All northern drainages, apart from the Tamar catchment, are considered likely giant freshwater crayfish habitat. High temperatures, meaning those above 18 degrees Celsius, may have impacts on giant freshwater crayfish breeding success. As such, it is recommended that, in addition to the mitigation measures for watercourse crossings listed in Table 6.5 CM028, the proponent also limits vegetation loss around watercourse crossings, as shading provided by vegetation is an important factor for maintaining low water temperatures.	Noted. CM030 includes a commitment to retain mid-storey vegetation in riparian areas where practicable. Suggested wording revision for TPC consideration is provided below. CM028 and CM030 are not limited to the habitat description outlined in Chapter 6. CM030: ... Retain mid-storey vegetation in riparian areas to maintain existing shading of the watercourses for species, including hreatened <i>Beddomeia</i> snail species, giant freshwater crayfish and Burnie burrowing crayfish in alignment with relevant conservation advice and recovery plans (TSSC 2017; DoEE 2017; TSSC 2016a; Doran 2000), particularly for waterways that have been identified as suitable habitat...
Section 6.1.2 Threatened Fauna Values – TSP Act listed		
6.1.2.5 Claytons Rivulet freshwater snail (Beddomeia waterhouseae) Table 6.5 CM028 - Watercourse crossings	In addition to the mitigation measures for minimising erosion and sedimentation at watercourse crossings listed in Table 6.5	CM030 includes a commitment to retain vegetation in riparian areas where practicable. Suggested wording revision for TPC consideration is provided below.

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The Claytons Rivulet freshwater snail has a limited distribution, known only from three sites in the Little Claytons Rivulet. Given the lack of downstream surveys, it remains possible that the species may also occur in Claytons Rivulet. Increases in water temperature can be fatal for <i>Beddomeia</i> snail species.	CM028, it is recommended that the proponent also includes measures to minimise vegetation clearance associated with the creation of crossings of key waterways (tributaries of the Cam River, Dasher River, Claytons Rivulet and Little Claytons Rivulet), as shading provided by vegetation is important to limit increases in water temperature.	CM030: ... Retain mid-storey vegetation in riparian areas to maintain existing shading of the watercourses for species, including threatened <i>Beddomeia</i> snail species, giant freshwater crayfish and Burnie burrowing crayfish in alignment with relevant conservation advice and recovery plans (TSSC 2017; DoEE 2017; TSSC 2016a; Doran 2000), particularly for waterways that have been identified as suitable habitat...
Table 6.5 Management measures to address potential impacts to threatened fauna CM038 - Avoid work within Environmental Protection Zones where practicable Proposed environmental protection zones include: 50 m radius around Tasmanian masked owl nest trees (trees with hollows 15 cm or larger entry diameter, unless determined unsuitable for masked owl nesting following assessment by a suitably qualified species expert).	NRE Tas has a standard recommendation for masked owl nesting trees that either a 150 m buffer be established around potential nesting trees, or further investigations are undertaken to confirm whether the trees contain signs of nesting activity. The 150 m buffer distance aims to protect senescent trees from windthrow, preserve the surrounding roosting habitat and minimise the need to remove nest trees for safety reasons. NRE Tas recommends that the 50 m radius around masked owl nest trees proposed in CM038 is extended to 150 m in line with the standard buffer recommendation.	The 150 m buffer is adopted in CM053 and should be amended to 150 m in CM038. Suggested wording revision for TPC consideration is provided below. CM038: ... 150 m radius around Tasmanian masked owl nest trees (trees with hollows 15 cm or larger entry diameter, unless determined unsuitable for masked owl nesting following assessment by a suitably qualified species expert) ...
CM046 and CM047 – Surveys and management of spotted-tail quoll, eastern quoll and Tasmanian devil dens. The reference to the devil Survey Guidelines is now out of date as the Guidelines were updated in 2023. Refer to NRE Tas's Environment Strategic Business Unit (2023) Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals that may impact the Tasmanian Devil (<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>)	The proponent should review the 2023 Guidelines relating to surveys and management of Tasmanian devil dens and habitat and adjust any relevant management commitments as needed.	The 2023 guidelines were referred to when preparing the ecology report and management measures. The references to NCHD 2015a can be updated to NCHD 2023.
CM056 - Wedge-tailed Eagle and White-bellied Sea Eagle - manage impacts on eagle and other raptor species during construction, operation and decommissioning Management measure CM056 describes mitigation measures related to helicopter usage: "Limiting helicopter use for stringing operations, maintenance and repair operations outside the	To minimise the risk of collisions between helicopters and eagles, NRE Tas recommends that helicopter use within 1 km of known eagle nests is minimised year-round as far as practicable. Pilots should: • use the most current available information on eagle nest location to consider the location of known nests when planning their route,	Suggested wording revisions for TPC consideration is provided below. - CM056: Manage impacts on eagle and other raptor species during construction, operation and decommissioning, in alignment with the Threatened Tasmanian Eagles Recovery Plan 2006-2010 (DPIW 2006). As a minimum, this will include: ○ Conducting project activities in accordance with the FPA Fauna Technical Note No. 1 (FPA 2015) including:

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eagle breeding season, except where transmission lines are located more than 1 km from eagle nests, except in the event of emergency repairs.” It is assumed that this commitment should read, “Limiting helicopter use for stringing operations, maintenance and repair operations to outside the eagle breeding season”.	• plan their route to remain more than 1 km from known eagle nests, or as far away as practicable where this is not possible, • have an experienced raptor spotter on board, in addition to the pilot, and • have an appropriate plan in place for evading eagles if eagle activity is observed. In management measure CM056, the proponent commits to implementing a raptor mortality plan for the project. It is recommended that the mortality plan is submitted to NRE Tas for review before it is finalised, and, prior to any significant changes made to subsequent versions being approved.	- o Minimising helicopter usage within 1 km of known eagle nests as far as practicable - o Limiting helicopter use for stringing operations, maintenance and repair operations to outside the eagle breeding season, except where transmission lines are located more than 1 km from eagle nests, except in the event of emergency repairs.\ - o When helicopters are required, pilots will: - o use the most current available information on eagle nest location to consider the location of known nests when planning their route, - o plan their route to remain more than 1 km from known eagle nests, or as far away as practicable where this is not possible, - o have an experienced raptor spotter on board (in addition to the pilot) when flying within 1 km of an eagle nest, and - o have an appropriate plan in place for evading eagles if eagle activity is observed. - o Implement a raptor mortality plan that is informed by bird strike risk modelling and assessment of scavenging rates and carcass detectability. The plan will detail recommendations for installation of mitigation (e.g., bird flight diverters or effective alternative) and on-ground post construction mortality surveys. As a minimum, this will involve routine inspections of transmission line easements for the first two years of operation to detect any injured or dead birds, confirm adequacy of any installed mitigation and identify additional areas where further mitigation (e.g., bird flight diverters or effective alternative) needs to be installed. The raptor mortality plan will be provided to NRE Tas for review before it is finalised, and, prior to any significant changes made to subsequent versions being approved.
Section 6.2.1 Threatened flora and vegetation community values		
Table 6.8 Management measures to address potential impacts to threatened flora species and vegetation communities CM020 - Preferentially site, access, and construct temporary worksites and infrastructure in existing disturbed areas NRE Tas supports minimising impacts to potential threatened flora habitat and threatened native vegetation communities from access, temporary worksites and infrastructure. Laydown areas for materials and fill are not specifically mentioned in the table, though measures to reduce impacts from laydown are outlined in Section 6.1.5.1 of Chapter 6.	It is recommended that the proponent details in Table 6.8 its commitment to ensuring that laydown areas are not located in areas of potential threatened flora habitat and threatened native vegetation communities, and are only constructed in previously disturbed areas, as outlined in Section 6.1.5.1.	Laydown areas will preferentially be located in existing disturbed areas in accordance with CM020 and will be designed and sited in accordance with CM031 and CM038.

Statement	Recommendation	Response
Permits		
If any direct impacts to threatened flora and/or fauna are likely during the proposed construction works, permits to take threatened species will be required under the TSP Act. In addition, permits will be required if there are any direct impacts proposed to wildlife or products of wildlife (dens, nests, burrows, etc.) listed as protected under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021. Information about permits and the permit application process can be found on the NRE Tas website: https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/permits-for-threatened-species-wildlife-and-or-products-of-wildlife-(for-consultants-development-related-activities).		Noted. This is captured under CM038.

2. RESPONSES TO REPRESENTATIONS

The TPC received 28 representations during the exhibition period. Of these, 11 referred to MNES. Representations can be viewed in their entirety on the TPC website ([North West Transmission Upgrades Project – permit for Palmerston to Hampshire section – Tasmanian Planning Commission Website](#)). Table 2 presents a summary of representations relevant to MNES. A comprehensive response to these representations is provided in subsequent sections.

Table 2 Summary of representations relating to MNES

ID	Name	Key issues raised relating to MNES
2	Kim Philips Haines	- Concern regarding impacts on wedge-tailed eagles, including collisions - Presence of giant freshwater crayfish in Chasm Creek was not identified during field surveys
7	SOLVE	- Concern assessment has not considered ongoing and permanent impacts on ecological values, including MNES - Query as to whether management measures will manage potential cumulative impacts - Presence of MNES and potential impacts on MNES in the Loongana Valley
8	Helan Green	Concern regarding impacts on wedge-tailed eagles
9	Dee and Scott Lowry	Concern regarding impacts on wedge-tailed eagles, including collisions
15	NRE Tas	- NRE Tas support Table 9.4 - NRE Tas request amendments to CM038, CM046, CM047, CM066
20	Danielle Denning	- Concern regarding impacts on wedge-tailed eagles, including collisions - Concern regarding impacts on masked owls, including collisions
21	Bob Brown Foundation	- Concern regarding collision impacts on birds (including threatened bird species) - Concern regarding route selection process in Burnie to Hampshire section and associated impacts on threatened species (wedge-tailed eagle) - Noted some of the Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> / <i>E. brookeriana</i>) has not been field verified - Noted clearance of Tasmanian white gum (<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>) wet forest is proposed - Concern regarding impacts on wedge-tailed eagles, including collisions - Concern regarding assessment method for eagle nest surveys - Concern regarding impacts on Tasmanian devil and quolls, including roadkill and habitat loss - Concern regarding impacts on masked owl and survey methods - Concern insufficient information regarding azure kingfisher and eastern barred bandicoot - Concern regarding impacts on giant freshwater crayfish - Concern regarding impacts, survey/assessment methods and habitat definitions for swift parrot.
24	Save our Eagles Tasmania	Concern regarding impacts on wedge-tailed eagle, including collision
25	Stephen Allen	Concern regarding ecological impacts, including habitat loss for wedge-tailed eagles
27	Sue Abbott	Noted impacts on threatened species (generally)
28	Lutruwita Country Care Network	Concern regarding impacts on wedge-tailed eagles, including collision

2.1 THREATENED FAUNA SPECIES

2.1.1 Wedge-tailed eagles

Representations 2, 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28 raised concerns regarding impacts on wedge-tailed eagles, including collisions, and habitat clearance. The impact assessment considers these factors and determined there is unlikely to be a significant impact on the species.

Collision with electricity infrastructure is recognised as a major threat for the Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle (DPIW 2006). The risk of collision is more likely than electrocution for the project. Between 2014/2015 and 2024, five reportable electrocution or collision incidents involving eagles have been recorded by TasNetworks across the Tasmanian electricity transmission network. These all involved the 110 kV network, with the most recent incident in 2019. No reportable incidents involving the 110 kV network have occurred between 2019 and February 2025. No incidents have been recorded on the 220 kV network between 2014/2015 and February 2025.

No known nest trees will be removed; however, some potentially suitable future eagle nesting habitat will be cleared. This is unlikely to significantly reduce eagle occupancy, as the species will continue to forage over this area and select nearby suitable nest trees for breeding. TasNetworks is committed to implementing a series of measures to manage potential impacts on the wedge-tailed eagle (see CM056), including implementing a raptor mortality plan that is informed by bird strike risk modelling and assessment of scavenging rates and carcass detectability.

This plan will detail recommendations for installation of mitigation (e.g., bird flight diverters or effective alternative) and on-ground post construction mortality surveys. As a minimum, this will involve routine inspections of transmission line easements for the first two years of operation to detect any injured or dead birds, confirm adequacy of any installed mitigation and identify additional areas where further mitigation (e.g., bird flight diverters or effective alternative) needs to be installed.

Construction impacts on eagles will be managed in accordance with CM056, including conducting nest searches and activity checks, implementing exclusion zones around active nests during breeding season, and limiting helicopter use near nests to minimise disturbance to breeding eagle. Following the implementation of management measures there is unlikely to be a significant impact on the species.

Representation 21 raised concerns relating to consideration of impacts on wedge-tailed eagles during route selection, particularly along the Burnie to Hampshire Hills section. As detailed in Chapter 2, Project rationale and alternatives, two feasible routes between Burnie and Hampshire Hills were identified during the initial route selection stage. While the selected route goes through more native vegetation and was closer to more eagle nests at the time of route selection, most of the vegetation it traverses is on a private timber reserve. This land may be harvested in the future and would be subject to the same requirements to minimise impacts on threatened eagle species.

The selected route is less constrained overall, has fewer impacts on agricultural land, rural residential properties, and council infrastructure, and has greater flexibility for future network augmentation in accordance with the North West Tasmania Strategic Transmission Plan. As stated above, TasNetworks is committed to implementing a series of measures to manage potential impacts on the wedge-tailed eagle (see CM056).

2.1.2 Giant freshwater crayfish

Representations 2, 7 and 21 raised concerns relating to the identification of giant freshwater crayfish habitat (representation 2) and potential impacts on the species (representation 7 and 21). Critical giant freshwater habitat for the giant freshwater crayfish includes the Emu, Cam, Leven, Blythe, Mersey, Rubicon, and Forth-Wilmot catchments. The management measures to be implemented to manage impacts on the giant

freshwater crayfish are not associated with specific watercourses, rather they are to be applied at all watercourse crossings.

Habitat quality will be maintained through sediment and erosion control measures at watercourse crossings, and mid-storey vegetation will be retained in riparian areas where practicable to maintain existing shading of the watercourses. Implementing management measures to minimise the clearing of native riparian vegetation, maintain crayfish passage in watercourses, and manage erosion and sedimentation will avoid or reduce impacts to the species. With the implementation of management measures, the project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the giant freshwater crayfish.

2.1.3 Masked owl

Representations 7, 20 and 21 raised concerns regarding impacts on the masked owl, including collisions, use of rodenticides, and habitat loss. The impact assessment considers these factors and determined there is unlikely to be a significant impact on the species. Masked owl collisions with power lines are uncommon and TasNetworks have no records of masked owls colliding with overhead transmission lines.

The only proposed habitat clearance is up to 0.36 ha of large hollow-bearing trees in the 0.66 ha patch of potentially suitable breeding habitat near proposed tower locations Burnie to Hampshire Hills T16 and T17 ha. This area has been surveyed and no nest trees were identified.

Masked owl nest trees will be designated as environmental protection zones in accordance with CM038. Following preliminary advice from NRE Tas, the buffer around nest trees will be extended to a 150 m radius, to minimise disturbance. Where vermin management is required (at Hampshire Hills switching station and temporary buildings), TasNetworks has committed to using non-anticoagulant rodenticide baits to minimise potential for secondary poisoning of wildlife and not using second generation anticoagulant baits (see CM007).

2.1.4 Tasmanian devil, spotted-tail quoll, and eastern quoll

Representations 7 and 21 noted impacts on Tasmanian devil and quolls, including roadkill and habitat loss. The potential for roadkill and impacts associated with habitat loss were considered in the impact assessment. TasNetworks will implement a series of measures to manage impacts on these species, including:

- implementing a roadkill mortality plan in accordance with CM066 during the construction phase.
- Scheduling and conducting project activities in a manner that reduces impacts in accordance with relevant guidelines and advice outlined in CM047.
- Identifying dens and avoiding works within 50 m radius around devil and quoll den sites (including wombat burrows) in accordance with CM038 and CM046
- Retaining ground cover, including woody debris that may act as habitat features at the edge of easements in accordance with CM051.

Following the implementation of management measures, these species are unlikely to be significantly impacted. The complete assessment against the significant impact guidelines is provided in Appendix E of Appendix B, Ecology assessment report.

2.1.5 Tasmanian azure kingfisher, eastern barred bandicoot, and swift parrot

Representation 21 raised concerns regarding insufficient information in the EIS on the Tasmanian azure kingfisher and eastern barred bandicoot, and the survey/assessment methods and habitat definitions for swift parrot (specifically relating to the consideration of Brookers gum).

These species were assessed as unlikely to be significantly impacted regardless of the implementation of management measures. The EIS summarised information provided in Appendix B, Ecology assessment report. More information on the Tasmanian azure kingfisher and eastern barred bandicoot is provided in Appendix B.

Brookers gum (*Eucalyptus brookeriana*), which may be foraging habitat for the swift parrot) was not encountered during field surveys, however *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland which forms a component of the EPBC Act listed ecological community 'Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (*Eucalyptus ovata* / *Eucalyptus brookeriana*)' was encountered.

Appendix B acknowledges there is potentially suitable *E. ovata* foraging habitat for swift parrots within the survey area), in addition to 0.5 ha of *E. globulus* plantations within the AoD which may also form potentially suitable foraging habitat. Although the area of disturbance does intersect some of the species' north west breeding range, the small area of 0.09 ha across the two degraded patches that will be cleared is unlikely to materially reduce the blossom food source for the species. Of the two patches of *E. ovata* surveyed, no habitat trees (i.e. hollow bearing) were recorded.

All areas of *E. ovata* forest (including an unverified patch) are proposed as Ecologically Sensitive Zones, whereby impacts to the *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland community will be limited to pruning of tree limbs that may encroach into the electrical safety clearances of the easement, and the proposed upgrades to access tracks will avoid the community. Pruning tree limbs in these areas will not materially impact availability of foraging resources, and the species is not anticipated to be significantly impacted.

2.1.6 General

Representations 7 and 27 generally noted risks to threatened species. The consent application presents the assessment of impacts on threatened species likely or known to occur in the ecology study area. The impact assessment has considered impacts during the construction phase and operations and maintenance phase of the project, including permanent/ongoing impacts. Based on the assessment against the significant impact assessment guidelines (provided in Appendix E of Appendix B Ecology assessment report), no MNES are expected to be significantly impacted.

Representation 7 also raised concerns regarding

- The consideration of ongoing and permanent impacts on MNES.
- Whether management measures will manage potential cumulative impacts.
- The presence of MNES and potential impacts on MNES in the Loongana Valley.

The impact assessment has considered impacts during the construction phase and operations and maintenance phase of the project, including permanent/ongoing impacts. The environmental impact statement focussed on species likely or not known to occur in the project area. Part E, Appendix B, Ecology assessment report provides a full list of species considered, including those that are unlikely to occur.

The environmental impact statement has assessed potential impacts on MNES, including the wedge-tailed eagle, giant freshwater crayfish, and spotted-tail quolls, with the detailed assessment provided in Appendix B, Ecology assessment report. TasNetworks is committed to implementing a series of measures to manage impacts on MNES. Based on the assessment against the significant impact assessment guidelines (provided in Appendix E of Appendix B Ecology assessment report), no MNES are expected to be significantly impacted following the implementation of these measures.

The Loongana Valley is not expected to be impacted by the Remaining NWT, however it has been considered in the cumulative impact assessment through consideration of the Staverton to Hampshire Hills Project.

2.2 THREATENED VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Representation 21 noted the proposed clearance of Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (*Eucalyptus ovata* / *E. brookeriana*) and Tasmanian white gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) wet forest.

Where the Tasmanian-listed *Eucalyptus ovata* forest and woodland community meets specific criteria, the vegetation community is classified as the EPBC Act-listed critically endangered community 'Tasmanian Forests and Woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (*Eucalyptus ovata* / *E. brookeriana*).' Two field verified patches are unlikely to meet these criteria as they are in poor condition and presence of weeds. The third patch has not been field verified, but aerial imagery suggests it is highly degraded and also does not meet the criteria. Despite these patches not necessarily meeting the criteria to be the EPBC-Act listed community, the ecology impact assessment conservatively assumed they were. As only 0.03 ha is proposed to be cleared, the project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the community.

Of the 9.4 ha of Tasmanian white gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) wet forest mapped within the survey area, only 0.14 ha is located in the area of disturbance, potentially requiring pruning of limbs rather than extensive clearance. Accidental clearing of *Eucalyptus viminalis* wet forest will be avoided through the establishment of environmental protection zones.

2.3 MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

Representation 15, from NRE Tas, provides support for the monitoring program proposed in Part C, Chapter 9, Table 9.4. The representation requests amendments to the following measures relevant to MNES: CM038, CM046, CM047, CM066. Suggested wording revision for these measures for TPC consideration is below. Text in red indicates proposed amendments to management measures for TPC consideration. Only sections of management measures proposed for revision are included.

- CM038: ... **150 m** radius around Tasmanian masked owl nest trees (trees with hollows 15 cm or larger entry diameter, unless determined unsuitable for masked owl nesting following assessment by a suitably qualified species expert) ...
- CM046: ...Prior to commencing construction, the following surveys will be undertaken in accordance with relevant survey guidelines:
 - **Potential swift parrot breeding habitat in the area of disturbance will be field verified.**
- CM046 and CM047: The 2023 guidelines were referred to when preparing the ecology report and management measures. The references to NCHD 2015a can be updated to NCHD 2023.
- CM066: Minimise potential fauna strike and roadkill (including Tasmanian devil, spotted quoll, eastern quoll) by implementing a roadkill management plan.
 - Report all incidences of roadkill, injured or orphaned threatened species **to-in accordance with guidance offered on the Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources and Environment website at <https://nre.tas.gov.au/wildlife-management/injured-and-orphaned-wildlife>. This includes contacting the Bonorong Wildlife Rescue using the Tasmanian Roadkill Reporter app** as soon as practicable and safe to do so.
- CM058: Train and induct contractors and personnel including at daily toolbox meetings, in:
 - Roadkill risk and requirements of the roadkill management plan, including reporting roadkill (particularly threatened fauna such as devils and quolls) **in accordance with CM066 by using the Tasmanian Roadkill Reporter App**.