REPORT

ANNUAL BIODIVERSITY REPORT OCTOBER 2023 – OCTOBER 2024

S2-FGJV-ENV-REP-0114

REV A

NOVEMBER 2024

ABSTRACT

This report provides an overview of operational biodiversity matters as part of the Biodiversity Management Plan reporting requirements.

Revision Record

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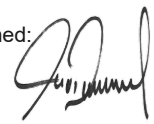
E ndorsed:	Name: Dave Drummond Job Title: QHSE Director Signed:  Date: 17 Dec 24

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose and Scope

This annual report provides an overview of the biodiversity matters addressed in the Biodiversity Management Plan for the reporting period **October 2023 to October 2024**. This report addresses the following matters:

- summary of weed and vertebrate pest control activities undertaken since last report (as detailed in Appendix F of the BMP) - Section 2.
- account of all clearing activities including tracking against clearing limits and threatened species habitat limits – Section 3.
- post-clearing ecology reports since last report (as detailed in Appendix C of the BMP) – Section 3.
- account of fauna strike mitigation strategy management actions (as detailed in Appendix G of the BMP) – Section 4.
- account of any relevant incidents and non-compliances – Section 5.
- efficacy of the implemented biodiversity management measures against performance measures – Section 6.

The results of threatened species, groundwater-dependant ecosystem, weed and pest monitoring (as detailed in Appendix B of the BMP) are detailed in SHL's Annual Biodiversity Monitoring for the reporting period and are available on the Snowy 2.0 website.

2. WEED AND VERTEBRATE PEST CONTROL

Appendix F of the Biodiversity Management Plan is the Weed, Pest and Pathogen Management Plan outlines the management measures to be implemented to ensure that the spread of weeds, pest animals and pathogens are minimised. Section 6.1 of the plan outlines the reporting requirements including:

- Details on the weed control actions undertaken since the last report including:
  - A list of the control activities undertaken;
  - Map of areas where control activities were undertaken;
  - Efficacy of the control measures in relation to the objective of minimising weed, pest and pathogen distribution and/or abundance in the project area;
  - Recommendations for future control activities.
- Details on the vertebrate pest control activities undertaken since the last report including:
  - A list of the control activities undertaken;
  - Cage trapping results;
  - Baiting and shooting results (where undertaken);
  - Recommendations for future control activities.
- Summary of the efficacy of other control measures outlined in this plan and recommendations for revisions to controls.

2.1. Weed Control Actions

2.1.1. Target Weeds

As identified by SHL during the monitoring period of the Project Area during (EMM 2021), there were locations of infestations of weeds. In March 2022, Narla Environmental (Narla), developed a weed spraying program (WSP) for Future Generation Joint Venture (FGJV) in accordance with the following documents, detailing the methods of control for all 'Priority Weeds for Control' and 'Weeds of Concern' outlined within:

- Appendix F of the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP; FGJV 2020);
- Appendix B of the BMP (FGJV 2020); and
- Weed Spraying Programme (Narla 2021).

The following weed species were a priority for mapping, monitoring, and control, in accordance with Appendix F of the BMP (FGJV 2020) and the Regional Pest Management Strategy 2012-2017: Southern Ranges Region (OEH 2012):

- *Achillea millefolium* (Milfoil/Yarrow);
- *Barbarea verna* (Winter Cress);
- *Carduus nutans* (Nodding Thistle);
- *Cytisus scoparius* (Scotch Broom);
- *Echium vulgare* (Vipers Bugloss);
- *Eragrostis curvula* (African Love Grass);
- *Hypericum perforatum* (St John's Wort);

- *Juncus effusus* (Large Rush);
- *Lupinus polyphyllus* (Russel Lupins);
- *Marrubium vulgare* (Horsehound);
- *Nasella trichotoma* (Serrated Tussock);
- *Onopordum acanthium* (Scotch Thistle);
- *Rosa rubiginosa* (Sweet Briar);
- *Rubus fruticosus sp. agg.* (Blackberry);
- *Ulex nutans* (Gorse);
- *Xanthium spp.* (Bathurst Burr); and
- *Leucanthemum vulgare* (Ox-eye Daisy).

2.1.2. Weed Spraying

Weed spraying works were scheduled in accordance with priority areas, species, and weather conditions. Species targeted in the spring / summer 2023 / 2024 program included:

- *Carduus nutans* (Nodding Thistle);
- *Hypericum perforatum* (St John's Wort);
- *Onopordum acanthium* (Scotch Thistle);
- *Rosa rubiginosa* (Sweet Briar);
- *Rubus fruticosus sp. agg*. (Blackberry); and
- *Leucanthemum vulgare* (Ox-eye Daisy).

Chemicals used as part of the weed spraying included a mix of Herbi Dye and Grazon. The following maps outlines the locations of weed spraying activities carried out in spring / summer 2023/2024.

LOBSHOLE AND MARICA

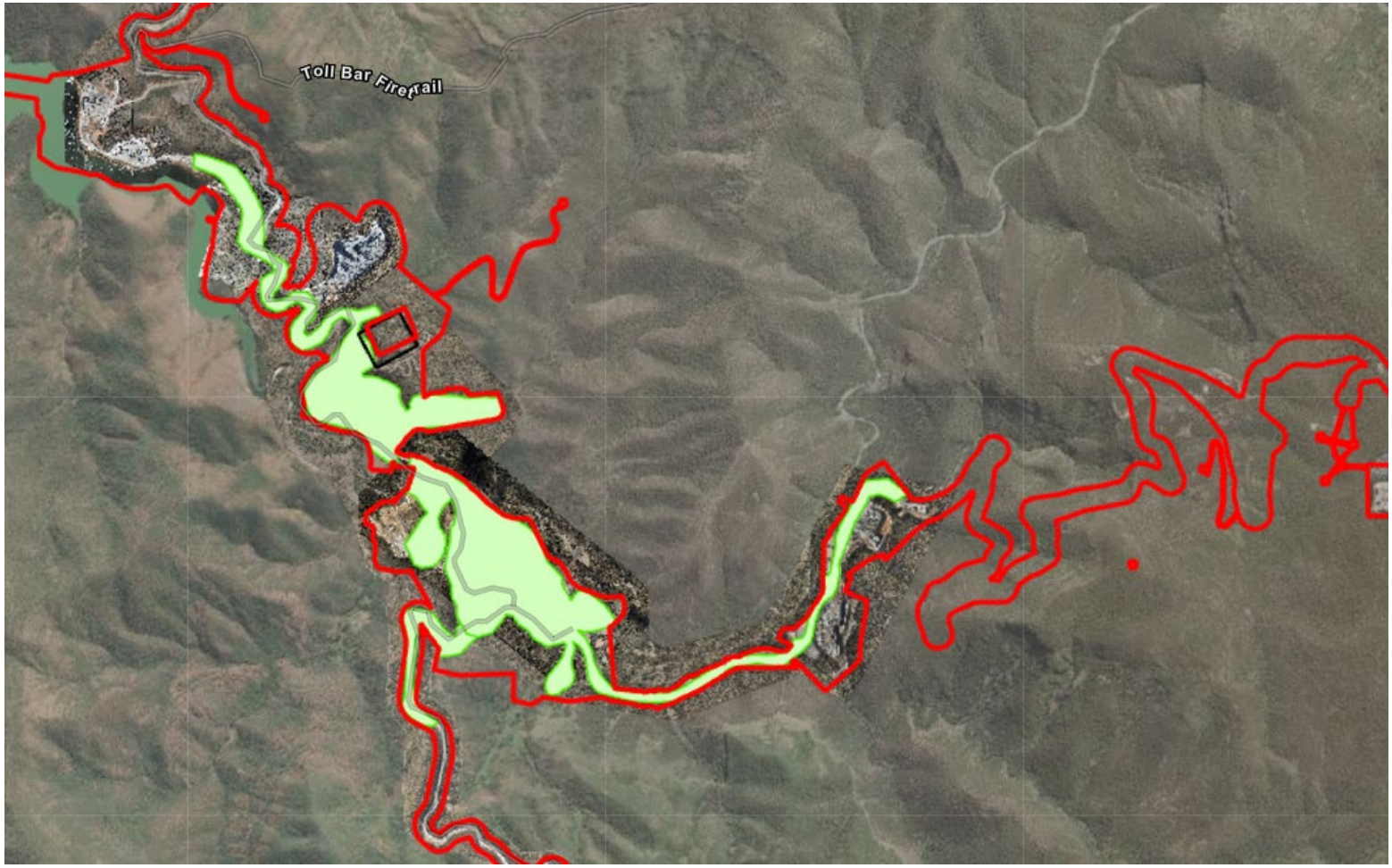


Figure 1. Lobs Hole and Marica weed spray areas

TANTANGARA

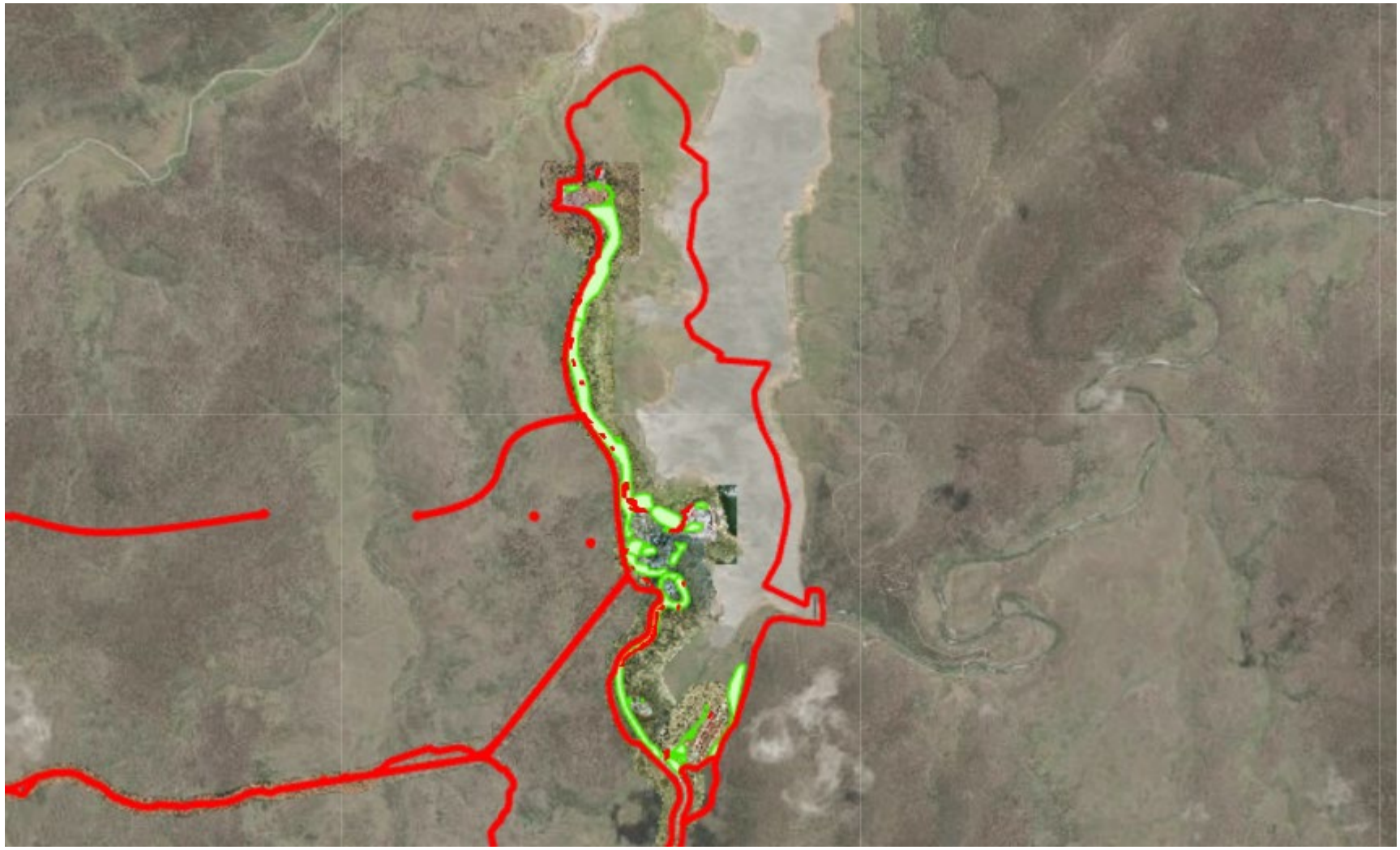


Figure 2. Tantangara weed spray areas

Figure 3. Tantangara weed spray areas

2.1.3. Hygiene Certificates

All suppliers are required to complete the Hygiene Declaration Form (Annexure A) prior to entry to site. All suppliers of plant and equipment are also informed of their obligation under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* to prevent the introduction and spread of pests, diseases, weeds and contaminants. The suppliers when arriving on site are required to present their equipment clean and free of dirt, mud, seed and biological materials including weeds, seeds, pathogen and other organisms.

FGJV has also established checkpoints at Polo Flat, Tantangara, Marica, and Ravine Road.

During the reporting period the BMP Phytophthora sampling sites and 23 additional sites (PS01 – PS20) were surveyed.

During year 3 (2022-2023) The result of the analysis showed that *Phytophthora cinnamomi* was detected at one sample site (PS03) and *Phytophthora pseudocryptogea/cryptogea* was detected at one sample site (PMS3). No additional areas within proximity have been tested at PS03, however two sites have been tested within the proximity to PMS3 (PMS2 and PMS4) during the January testing. These sites tested negative to Phytophthora spp. detection. No further surveys were completed.

During Year 1 (2020/2021), three sites, Lobs01, PMS1 and PMS5, tested positive for *Phytopthora cryptogea/psueudocryptogea*, which is not a specie of concern for the BMP. In Year 2 (2021/2022), a site adjacent to those that tested positive in year 1 (Lobs02) was sampled and tested negative. In year 3 (2022/2023), PMS1 and PMS5 were dismissed, but and adjacent site (PMS3) tested positive for *Phytophthora pseudocryptogea/cryptogea.* In Year 3, one site (PS03) located at the eastern end of Lobs Hole tested positive for *Phytophthora cinnamomi.*

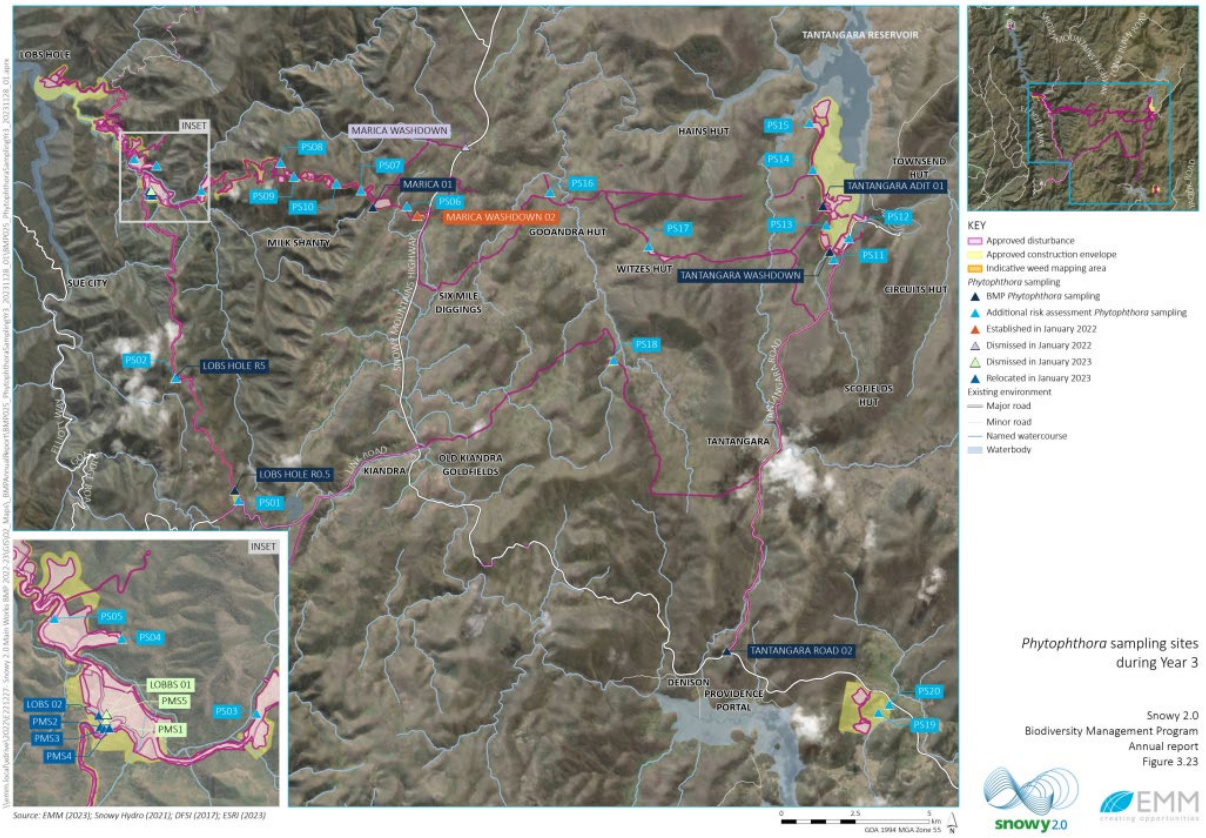
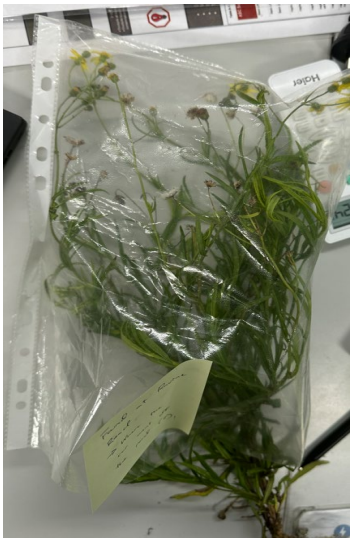


Figure 4. Phytophthora sampling sites

For the reporting period, two incidents were reported to NPSW:

1. A procedure breach was reported on 16/12/2023 as the wheel wash was not functional at the Ravine Gatehouses. NPSW was notified of the incident, and an investigation was conducted. Actions taken are mentioned below:
    - Provision of equipment required for maintenance and operation of the wheel wash at Ravine Gatehouse
    - Inspections at Ravine Gatehouse to ensure that the wheel wash is functional.
    - The traffic and Transport department will ensure that the wheel wash is checked daily to report failure, while the plant and equipment will promptly provide maintenance.
2. On 29/01/2024, a found Fireweed (Senecio madagascariensis) (See picture below) was notified to NPSW on the inbound side of the Road at R2. The area was surveyed. However, no other fireweeds were identified in the area. The adult plant was handpicked and sent off from the site. Some inspections have been conducted, and the area has been surveyed to verify whether more weeds are growing or spreading. No more weeds (Of this type, Senecio madagascariensis) have been identified from the reported incident.



2.1.4. Washdown Areas

Washdown stations, including wheel wash stations, have been established at the following locations:

- Entry to Lobs Hole Ravine Road (near Link Road).
- Quarry Trail Road, exit from Tantangara site to Tantangara Road.
- Entry to Marica Trail from Snowy Mountains Highway.
- Trunk Services, exit point from Gooandra Trail to Snowy Mountains Highway at Marica.
- Trunk Services, access point from the eastern side of Gooandra Trail towards Marica.

The Environmental Team performed a wheel wash audit in Q4 of 2024. The Team has found improvements in comparison to the last review which are listed below:

- To control the freezing in the water tanks, the Team has added isolation equipment to the tanks and pipes' surfaces. This equipment controls the temperature, avoiding freezing and promoting the optimal function of those.
- A wheel wash procedure was written and implemented across sites, including the wheel wash operation and maintenance.
- A traffic light was installed in the wheel wash at Tantangara, which improves the time cars spend in the wheel wash and the efficiency of washing down the mud and dirtiness from the vehicle.

In general, the wheel washes were observed to be operational, and it was also noted that the Security and Transport teams were aware of the importance of this. The Security Teams inform the respective Environmental Teams when it is not working. A recommendation at Lobs Hole is that the sensors be wiped when it rains. Also, it is recommended that traffic lights or a similar system to ensure vehicles proceed slowly through the wheel wash be installed at the Lobs Hole Gatehouse as it is the site with more traffic movements, and it will improve the wash down.

2.1.1. Efficiency

The effectiveness of weed spraying, wheel washes, and weed control measures is provided in monitoring results independently carried out by EMM on behalf of SHL.

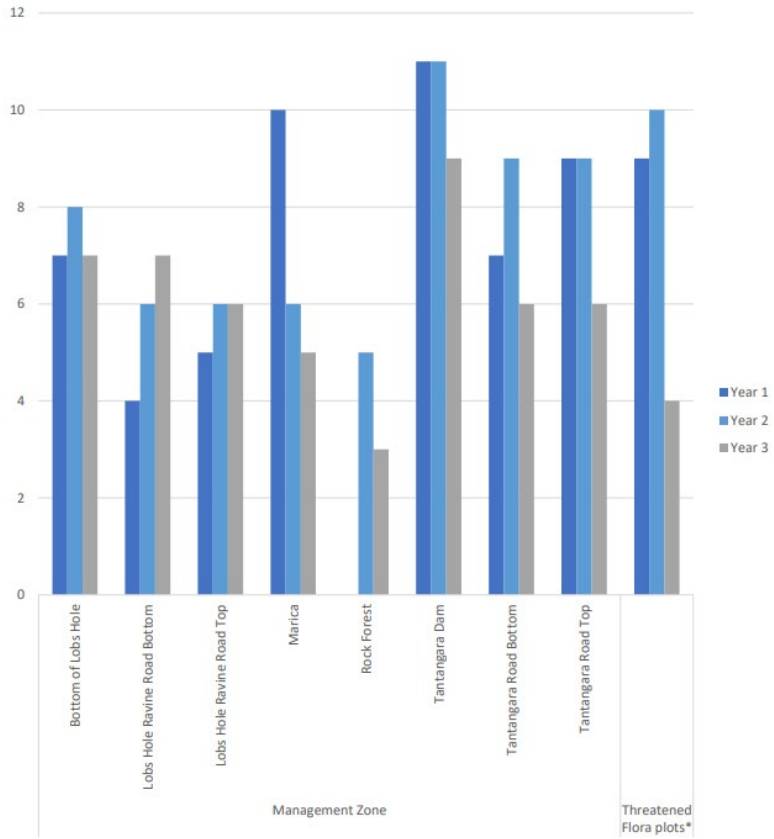


Figure 1. Priority weed species recorded during Year 1, 2 and 3 across management zones and *threatened flora pots

According to the Biodiversity Monitoring Report, while there was an overall increase in weeds across the sites, a lower number of weed priority species was recorded during Year 3 (2022-

2023) (ten species) than in Year 2 (2021-2022) (13 species) and Year 1 (2020-2021) (16 species).

It was recommended that due to increasing weed species richness, the areas for priority management include (not in order of priority):

- Bottom of Lobs Hole
- Lobs Hole Ravine Road Bottom
- Lobs Hole Ravine Road Top
- Tantangara Dam

The most frequent priority weed recorded was Spear Thistle (Cirsium vulgare), which was found in all management zones and threatened flora plots. Sweet Vernal Grass (Anthoxanthum odoratum) and Yorkshire Fog Grass (Holcus lanatus) were both found at seven out of the eight management zones, and at threatened flora plots. Out of the eight management zones inspected, Tantangara Dam had the greatest number of priority weeds (nine species), followed by Bottom of Lobs Hole and Lobs Hole Ravine Road Bottom (seven species). Out of the 8 management zones inspected (See graph below), Tantangara Dam had the greatest number of weeds of concern (11 species), followed by Tantangara Road (9 species) and Bottom of Lobs Hole (8 species). In addition to the 12 priority weed species, an additional 7 weed species (not listed in the Annexure A of the BMP) were recorded during weed monitoring surveys, such as Redtop Bent (*Agrostis gigantea*), Flaxleaf Fleabane *(Conyza bonariensis)*, Flatweed *(Hypochaeris radicata)*, Sheep Sorrel *(Rumex acetosella)*, Dandelion *(Taraxacum Officinale)*, White Clover *(Trifolium repens)*, Bentgrass *(Adrostis spp)*, Sow thistle *(Sonchus spp.)*, Prickly Lettuce *(Lactuca spp.)*.

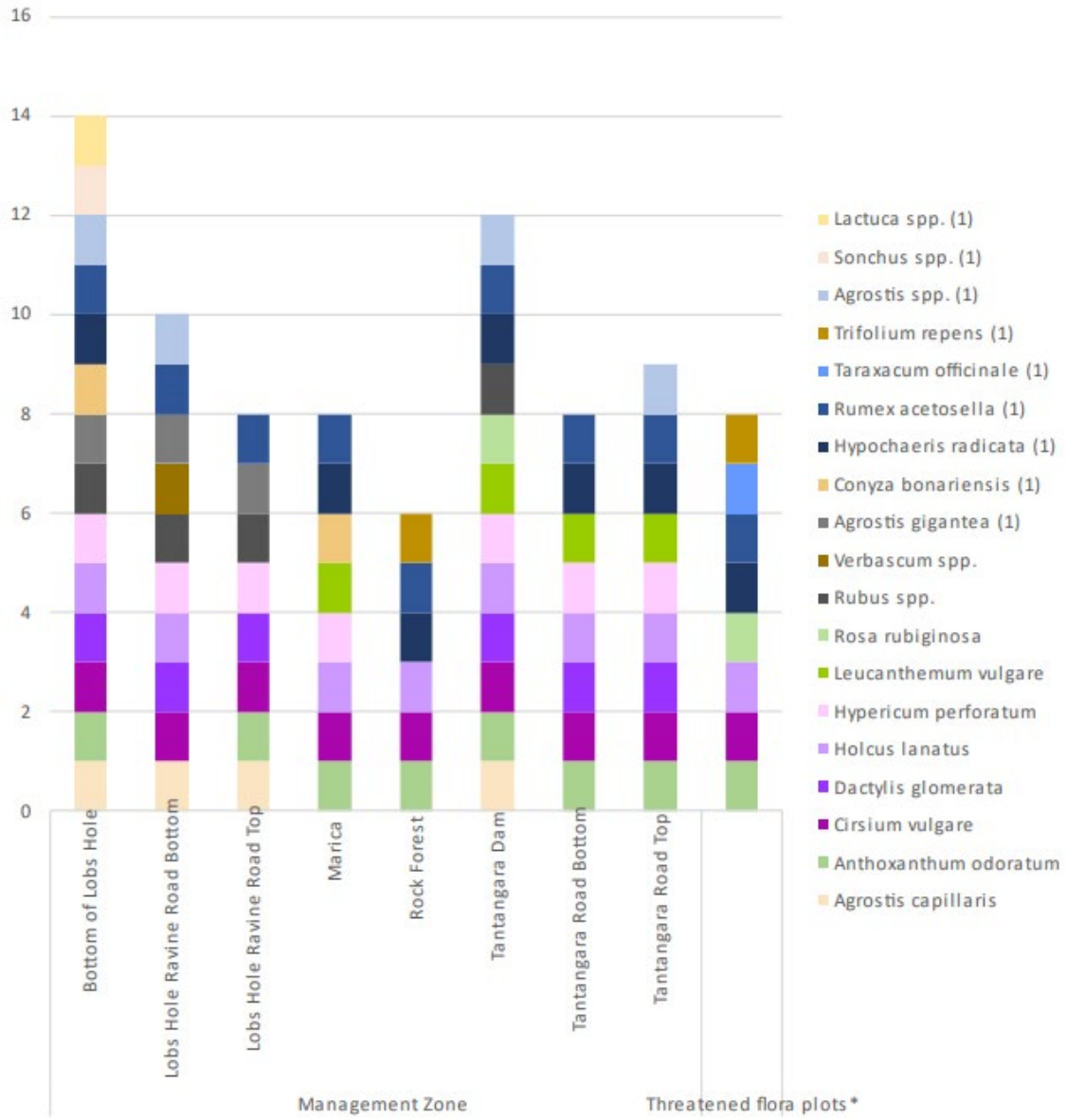


Figure 2. Weed species recorded in each managent zone and at threatened flora plots during year 3.

2.2. Feral Animal Control Actions

Feral animal control is limited to those animals that are most likely to be attracted to increased human occupation and have the greatest impact, such as the Feral Cat, Red Fox, and Wild Dog.

2.2.1. Observations

Table 01 outlines the feral species that were observed and reported during the construction period. This data excludes vehicle strikes.

Date Encountered	Site	Location	Chainage	Species Recorded
12-Jan-23	Tantangara	Tantangara Reservoir	N/A	Horse
20-Jan-23	Lobs Hole	Mine Trail Road	F7	Fox
26-Feb-23	Lobs Hole	Ravine Road	R13	Fox
27-Mar-23	Tantangara	Quarry Road	N/A	Fox
31-Dec-23	Ravine Road	Ravine Road	R11-R12	Fox
01-Jan-24	Lobs Hole	Mine Trail Road	N/A	Rabbit
22-Mar-24	Lobs Hole	Main Yard	N/A	Rabbit
18-Jun-24	Lobs Hole	Ravine Road	N/A	Fox
07-Sep-24	Lobs Hole	Ravine Road	N/A	Fox
24-Sep-24	Lobs Hole	Office Pad	N/A	Brown rat

Table 1. Observed feral species

2.2.2. Cage Traps

Cage traps were again deployed, however with little to negligible impact on controlling feral species.

The only successful cage trapping for the reporting period was a female cat and her 3 kittens were caught on 10 January 2024. They were transported to Tumut Vet and euthanized.

2.2.1. Efficiency

The success of the feral animal control actions is provided in monitoring results independently carried out by EMM on behalf of SHL. Priority for feral animal control activities for dog, fox and cat should continue to be focused on Marica and upper Lobs Hole within proximity to Smoky Mouse habitat.

A coordinated and dedicated shooting and baiting strategy with NPWS is required to reduce feral predation.

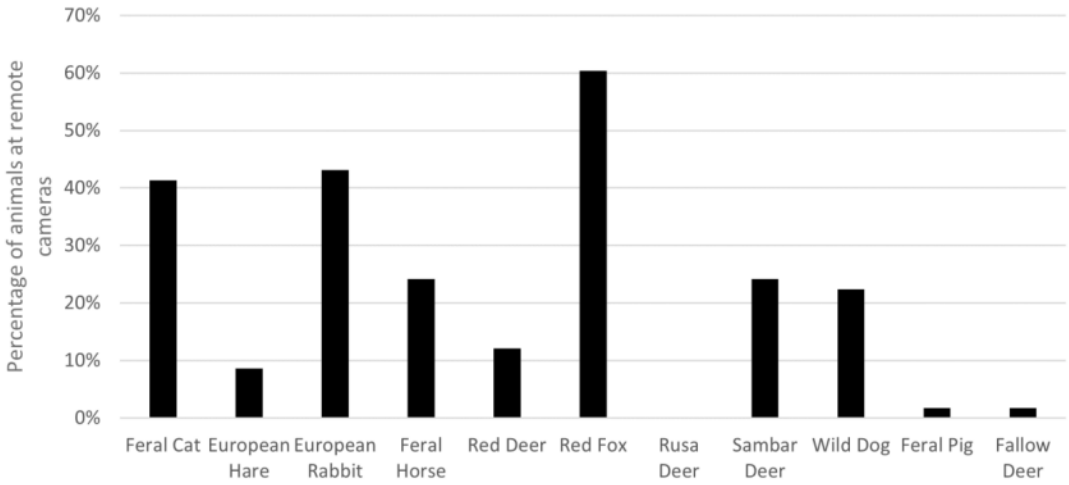


Figure 3. Percentage of feral animals at remote camera sites during Year 3.

Between Year 1 (2020-2021) and Year 2 (2021-2022), a slight decline in the number of feral species was observed. During Year 1, ten feral species were recorded across 55 monitoring sites (92% of all monitoring sites surveyed in Year 1), while during Year 2, nine species were recorded across 52 monitoring sites (90% of all monitoring sites surveyed in Year 2). In Year 3 (2022-2023), ten feral species were recorded across 51 monitoring sites (88% of all monitoring sites surveyed in Year 3).

Overall, the percentage of cameras that recorded feral animals declined or remained similar to Year 2 for all the species, except for the Red Deer and the Feral Pig, which were both recorded again in Year 3, after their absence in Year 2. Rusa Deer was recorded during Year 1 and Year 2, but not during Year 3.

3. CLEARING ACTIVITIES

3.1. Pre-clearing surveys

Pre-clearing surveys are completed as a measure of preventing impact to fauna during clearing activities and are completed by a suitably qualified ecologist along the proposed clearing areas prior to the commencement of clearing. The ecologist completes the following in the pre-clearing survey:

- Identify and flag/demarcate key habitat features that are suspected to accommodate fauna, these features may include:
    - nests;
    - hollow bearing trees;
    - large logs, rock piles and woody debris;
    - heath, sedges, and soaks/swamps;
    - dense understorey shrubs;
    - burrows below groundcover vegetation, runways and other established fauna routes;
    - evidence of fresh scat; and
    - other habitat features for local fauna as determined by the ecologist;
- Check for the presence of threatened flora and fauna species by thorough visual inspection of potential habitat features. Refer to the unexpected finds procedure for species with potential to occur in the area.;
- The ecologist must consider the threatened species likely to occur in the disturbance area when flagging and identifying habitat features. GPS coordinates for all identified habitat features will be recorded during the pre-clearing survey;
- Confirm nearby habitat suitable for the release of any fauna that may be encountered during clearing works;
- Where works are to be undertaken within 50 m of watercourses, all vegetation, rocks, logs and other shelter are to be carefully inspected for frog species;
- Where possible and safe to do so collect available seed from native vegetation in the disturbance area to be used for rehabilitation works.

Pre-clearing inspections/surveys have been completed to the above criteria throughout the reporting period (October 2023 – October 2024). A suitably qualified ecologist was present for all clearing activities during Exploratory Works and Main Works, within all areas across the project.

All contracted ecologists held a Scientific Licence under Part 2 of the BC Act (including Animal Ethics Approval under the *Animal Research Act 1985*) for fauna handling/rescue and survey work.

3.2. Clearing and Grubbing Permits

Significant clearing areas included Ravine Bay. The cumulative clearing totals are presented in Table 3-1.

3.3. Post Clearing Ecology Reports

These reports detail the number of habitat trees cleared, habitat features, fauna encounters and relocations, seed collected, and microhabitat salvaged. All seed collected is handed to SHL for future rehabilitation purposes. The species and position of relocated fauna and habitat features is recorded as is.

3.4. Clearing Limits

A condition of consent from the Main Works Infrastructure Approval (SSI 9687) which relates clearing limits is (Schedule 3, Condition 13) that within 3 years of the commencement of

construction, the Proponent must submit a report via the Major Projects Portal that identifies the final disturbance area of the Main Works and calculates the difference between the maximum disturbance area and the final disturbance area.

For the reporting period, the following table outlines the approval clearing limits and threatened species habitat limits, the projected clearing / disturbance areas as of 30 October 2024, and the percentage of the project clearing / disturbance against the approved limits.

Table 3-1 Clearing totals as at 30 October 2024

Clearing Totals Submission S2-FGJV-ENV-LST- 195	State Approval and EPBC Clearing Limits (ha)	Post Clearing Survey Totals (ha) *(24/08/2022)*	Predicted Clearing Totals as per previous submission: S2-FGJV-ENV-LST-	*Project disturbance as per:*	Updated Projected Disturbance	Percentage of against Approval Clearing Limits	**FGJV Projected Disturbance Total Area (ha) (30-04-2021)**	**Projected Total - Approval Clearing Limits**
Vegetation Totals								
Total Disturbance	630	191.31	102.796	*6.720*	300.826	48%	**531.8**	**84%**
Total Native Vegetation	532	160.18	99.138	*6.380*	265.698	50%	**478.94**	**90%**
Exploratory Works ONLY Disturbance	126	37.97	3.601	*0.210*	41.781	33%	-	-
Exploratory Works ONLY Native Vegetation	107	35.62	3.151	*0.120*	38.888	36%	-	-
Main Works ONLY Disturbance	504	153.34	96.869	*6.300*	256.509	51%	**434.62**	**86%**
Main Works ONLY Native Vegetation	425	124.56	96.147	*6.260*	226.967	53%	**390.1**	**92%**
Species Habitats Main Works ONLY								
Alpine Bogs and Fens	1.03	0.18	0.190	*0.000*	0.370	36%	**0.99**	**96%**
Alpine She-oak Skink	80.83	31.32	15.950	*0.000*	47.270	58%	**78.59**	**97%**
Alpine Tree Frog	22.87	6.19	4.300	*0.000*	10.490	46%	**21.14**	**92%**
Broad-toothed Rat	61.47	26.33	3.690	*0.000*	30.020	49%	**58.81**	**96%**
Eastern Pygmy-possum	197.95	69.37	47.438	*6.260*	123.068	62%	**176.14**	**89%**
Latham's Snipe	81.86	0.18	0.390	*0.000*	0.570	1%	**5.61**	**7%**
Smoky Mouse	84.29	40.12	4.490	*6.260*	50.870	60%	**78.96**	**94%**

4. Fauna Strike Mitigation Actions

Fauna strike mitigation strategy management actions were implemented in accordance with Appendix G of the Biodiversity Management Plan. The following strategies were implemented during the reporting period:

- In Vehicle Monitoring Systems (IVMS)
- Speed Limits
- Training and awareness

During the reporting period, toolbox talks on fauna strike mitigation were rolled out across the project as well as multiple notices in pre-starts providing awareness and training on fauna.

4.2. IVMS

The IVMS allows for automated data collection and regular reports on vehicle speeds, traffic volumes and incidents. Vehicle movement management is beneficial in avoiding fragmentation of fauna populations and reducing the likelihood of fauna strike.

Speed limit alarms are triggered in the vehicle if drivers exceed the nominated speed limit in an area. There is a point system in place to enforce driver compliance with the standards of the project. Reports are generated through the IVMS to ensure drivers remain compliant to the code of conduct and management measures. If required, the management team can make enquiries with relevant drivers which can ensure that incidents of fauna strike or near-miss are reported and appropriately dealt with through the incident reporting process.

From a biodiversity perspective, they are an effective means of ensuring the reduced speed limits on site (e.g. 30kms on roads and 10kms at active works areas) are adhered to in the absence of police enforcement. IVMS performance is internally monitored on a monthly basis and enforced across all Future Generation and vehicles in addition to a Driver Code of Conduct.

4.3. Speed Limits

Restrictions on vehicle movements in the Marica Area (Coppermine Trial is limited to speeds of 30km/h between dusk and dawn (Traffic Management Plan Section 4.1.2).

4.4. Relocations

Table 4-1 below shows the species that interacted with sites during the recording period and were relocated back into the Park.

Date	Site	Location	Species	Description
15-Oct-23	Lobs Hole	Powerline Road	Hoary headed grebe	Juvenile
25-Oct-23	Lobs Hole		Bush rat	Adult
30-Oct-23	Tantangara	Fill 3 Lab	Lesser long-eared bat	Adult
30-oct-23	Marica	Marica Camp	Welcome Swallow	Nest
02-Nov-23	Tantangara	Quarry Rd	Blue-tongued Lizard	Adult
11-Nov-23	Lobs Hole	Mine Trail Rd	Kookaburra	Adult
01-Jan-24	Tantangara	Intake	Funnel Web	Adult
07-Feb-24	Tantangara		Funnel web	Adult
13-Feb-24	Lobs Hole	ECVT	Southern Bush Rat	Adult
18-Feb-24	Lobs Hole	Ravine Road	Eastern Brown Snake	Adult
18-Feb-24	Lobs Hole	Adit	Tiger Snake	Adult

Date	Site	Location	Species	Description
24-Feb-24	Lobs Hole	Main Camp	Microbat	Baby
16-Mar-24	Lobs Hole	Main Camp	Highlands Copperhead	Adult
09-Oct-24	Tantangara	Tantangara Camp	Mountain Dragon	Adult
18-Oct-24	Tantangara	Tantangara Road	Lesser Long eared bat	Adult
25-Oct-24	Marica	Marica Camp	Unknown (suspected Brown Songlark)	Adult
26-Oct-24	Marica	Surge Shaft	Red-necked wallaby	Juvenile
31-Oct-24	Marica	Surge Shaft	Australian Wood Duck	Juvenile

5. Incidents and Non-compliances

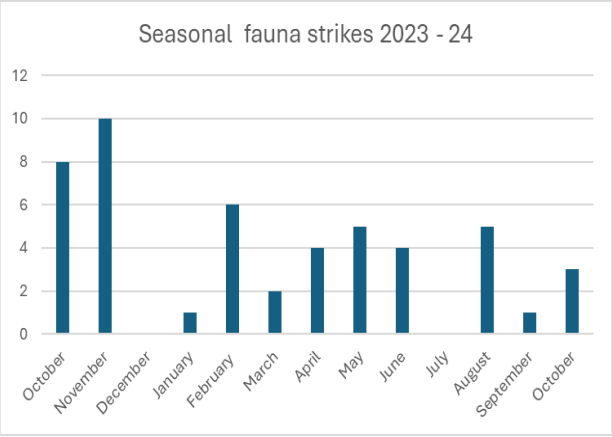
The BMP requires details on environmental incidents (section 7 of the EMS) relating to biodiversity may include:

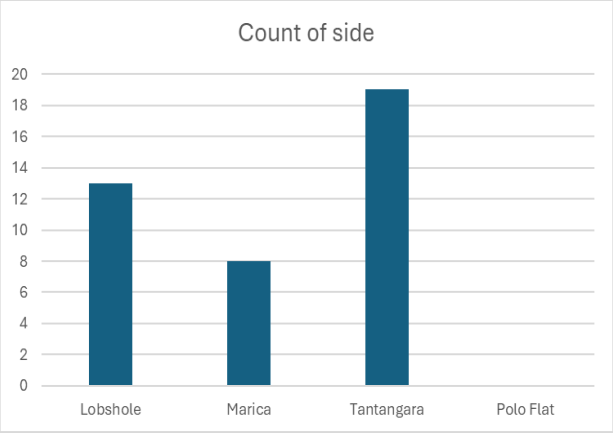
- clearing or damage to vegetation outside of the designated clearing areas;
- unauthorised damage or interference to threatened species, endangered ecological communities, or critical habitat; or
- unauthorised/accidental death or injury of native fauna within the project site.

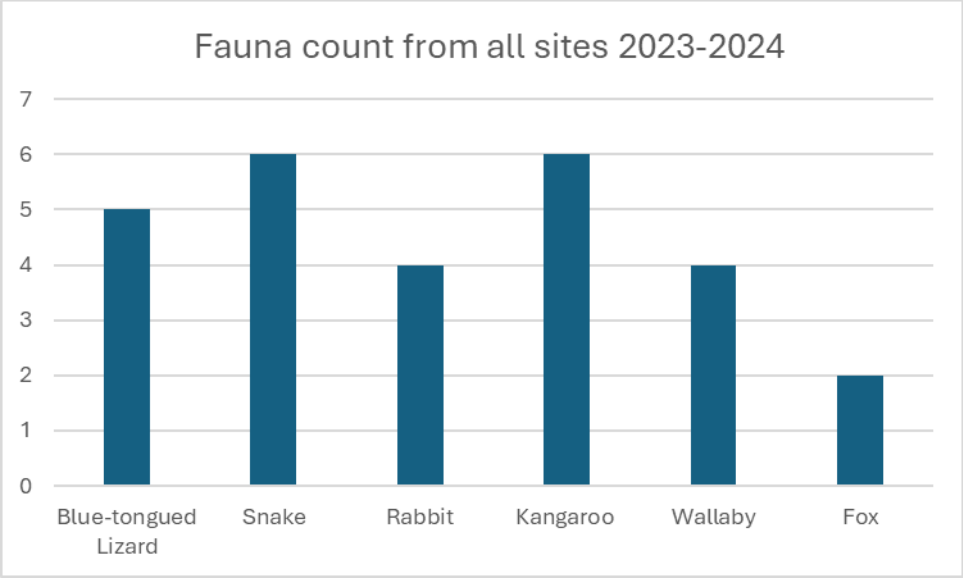
Environmental incidents and non-compliances relating to the Annual Biodiversity Report for the reporting period include fauna strikes and clearing outside the approved area. There was no reported unauthorised damage or interference to threatened species, endangered ecological communities, or critical habitat.

5.1. Unauthorised/accidental death or injury of native fauna

An analysis of fauna strike records for the reporting period are provided in the graphs below. There were 49 incidents involving fauna between October 2023 and October 2024 with a peak occurring during the summer predominantly at Tantangara, this reported period decreased the number of fauna strikes by 14. The major fauna group impacted were snakes and marsupials (kangaroos, wallabies and wombats).







For additional information on fauna strike monitoring effectiveness, scavenging, and detection rates, SHL's Fauna Strike Mitigation Monitoring Report is available on their website.

5.2. Disturbances beyond the Project Boundary

Table 5-1 outlines construction disturbances beyond the Project boundary, resulting in a non-compliance against the project approvals.

Table 5-1: Disturbances outside the Project boundary.

Date of Incident	Site	Location	Area	Description	Incident Type
24-Feb-24	Tantangara	Nungar Creek	10 m^2	Frac out, outside Project Boundary	ENV - Procedural Breach
04-Jun-24	Marica	Gooandra Trail	10 m^2	Water cart drove outside EIS boundary	ENV - Procedural Breach
07-Sep-24	Tantangara	Tantangara Road	3 m^2	Breach of EIS boundary by watercart	ENV - Procedural Breach
27-Sep-24	Marica	Surge Shaft	10 m^2	EIS Boundary Encroacment	ENV - Procedural Breach

The two sets of the vehicle tracks were repaired with negligible impact on biodiversity. The incidents were reported to NSW Government and SHL as required under contractual, lease and licence conditions.

6. Performance measures

Performance measures have been derived from relevant conditions of approval and are outlined in section 6.5.1 of the BMP. These performance measures are used as a guide to measure the efficacy of the management plan controls and will aid in the refinement of management measures where required.

Table 6-1: Performance measures

Item	Performance Measure	Compliance
1	The project will not exceed the maximum native vegetation clearing of 532 Ha.	Compliant as per clearing table in Section 3 above.
2	The project will ensure that if the shallow groundwater regime is impacted and results in a measurable change to the ecosystem function of the Alpine Bogs and Fens vegetation community, that appropriate biodiversity offsets will be calculated and paid.	No impacts to Alpine Bogs and Fens during the reporting period.
3	Other than where permitted by the Infrastructure Approval, the disturbance area will be restricted to within the approved construction envelope of the project.	Non-compliant. See the section 5 negligible exceedances (20m2) in Table 5.1.
4	Direct impacts to threatened species habitats will be generally in accordance with those quantified in the revised BDAR as summarised in section 4.2.1 of this plan.	Compliant as per clearing table in Section 3 above.
5	Threatened species impacts resulting from clearing and vehicle strike will be minimised through the implementation of effective controls such as pre-clearing procedures and fauna strike mitigation measures.	As outlined in Section 4.
6	An improvement (e.g. a reduction in weed/pest abundance or distribution) results from the implementation of a regular weed and pest control program.	Non-compliant. weeds decreased during year 3 compared to years 2 and 1. FGJV has been committed to improving some actions, such as the wheel wash function, weed sprayers, tool book, and training. Feral animal numbers have been recorded, and there is no improvement for the reporting period (Year 3).