SHIRE OF MOORA
LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO.4

NOTICE OF PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT OF PLANNING PROPOSAL

Planning and Development Act 2005
Shire of Moora

The local government has received an application to use and/or develop land for the following purpose and public comments are invited.

Land Details:

- Lot 260 on Deposited Plan 245018 (No street address number assigned);
- Lot 591 on Deposited Plan 228024 (No street address number assigned);
- Lot 4051 (No.1769) Carot Well Road, Watheroo;
- Lot 8731 (No.1359) Carot Well Road, Watheroo;
- Lot 9899 on Deposited Plan 162033 (No street address number assigned); and
- Four (4) unnamed, unconstructed local road reserves immediately abutting the abovementioned landholdings (i.e. Landgate Land ID Nos. 3628262, 3628265, 3628272, 3889955).

Proposal:

Development of a proposed tree plantation on the abovementioned properties for carbon sequestration purposes including various associated improvements for vehicle access and fire management purposes.

Details of the proposal are attached.

Comments on the proposal are now invited and can be emailed to shire@moora.wa.gov.au or posted to the Shire's Acting Chief Executive Officer at PO Box 211 MOORA WA 6510 by no later than **Monday 2 March 2026**. All submissions must include the following information:

- Your name, address and contact telephone number;
- How your interests are affected; whether as a private citizen, on behalf of a company or other organisation, or as an owner or occupier of property;
- Address of property affected (if applicable); and
- Whether your submission supports or objects to the proposal including reasons why.

All submissions received may be made public at a Council meeting and included in a Council Agenda, which will be available on the Shire's website, unless a submission specifically requests otherwise.

Maurice Battilana
Acting Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Moora

30 January 2026

Please direct all responses/queries to:
Gareth Parry
T: +61 423 771 520
E: Gareth.Parry@woodside.com

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8th of December 2025

Shire of Moora
34 Padbury Street MOORA WA 6510
PO Box 211, MOORA WA 6510

Submitted via email to: shire@moora.wa.gov.au

To Gavin Robins, Chief Executive Officer, Shire of Moora,

WOODSIDE ENERGY CARBON (SERVICES) PTY LTD - PLANTATION AND REFORESTATION DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION IN RESPECT TO "MANAVI" PROPERTY

Please find attached a development application by Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd ("**WEC(S)**") for the proposed establishment at our 'Manavi' property of a reforestation land use referred to as "Woodside Native Reforestation Project Phase 10" in addition to a new plantation forestry land use which will be known as "Woodside Plantation Forestry Project Phase 1". The property, purchased by WEC(S) in 2025, is located in the Shire of Moora at 1359 Carot Wells Rd, Watheroo, WA 6513 on Lots 9899 (DP162033), 8731 (DP204367), 4051 (DP202154), 591 (DP228024) and 260 (DP245018).

In conjunction with this development application, WEC(S) requests the Shire of Moora's formal approval to access previously disturbed, unconstructed road reserves located within the property boundary for the construction and ongoing maintenance of firebreaks. These areas have been highlighted in the development application.

In its current state, Manavi is not expected to be reliably profitable based on traditional agricultural practices, as the property is characterised by deep sandy soils, with salinity incursions and high levels of wind erosion.

Subject to receiving all required approvals, WEC(S) proposes that: (i) approximately 760 ha out of the 4,331 ha property be repurposed for reforestation; (ii) approximately 1,900 ha be repurposed for a plantation; and (iii) the remaining approximately 970 ha continue to be used for agriculture. These varying areas ("Zones") of differing land uses will form a mosaic design across the property with the purpose of potentially generating sawlog products and Australian Carbon Credit Units ("**ACCUs**").

WEC(S) has prepared the development application in accordance with:

- the Shire of Moora's Local Planning Scheme No.4;
- the Shire of Moora's Local Planning Policy;
- the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection; and
- the Natural Resource Management Plan for the Northern Agricultural Region.

WEC(S) currently has three existing carbon farming developments within the Shire of Moora including the 'Manalling' property which WEC(S) purchased in 2020 (TP/DA01/2021), the 'Linscott' property which WEC(S) purchased in 2021 (TP/DA13/2022) and the 'Managum' property (TP/DA10/2425) which forms part of the development referred to as the "Watheroo Aggregation".

We would be pleased to meet and discuss the development application further if doing so would be helpful.

JR Greenwald
JASON GREENWALD (Dec 8, 2025 16:24:31 GMT+8)

Jason Greenwald
VP Carbon Solutions

Attached:

a) Duly completed development application form
b) Land titles for Lots 9899 (DP162033), 8731 (DP204367), 4051 (DP202154), 591(DP228024) and 260(DP245018).
c) Bushfire Management Plan
d) Plantation Management Plan

Manavi Development Application

Woodside Native Reforestation Project - Phase 10 & Woodside Plantation Forestry Project - Phase 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Overview

Woodside established a carbon business in 2018 to develop a carbon credits portfolio that can be used to assist Woodside in offsetting its net equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions that are above our targets for a given year, after avoid and reduce measures have been taken.

Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd ("**WEC(S)**") has prepared this Development Application to align with;

- the Shire of Moora's Local Planning Scheme No.4 ("**Moora LPS 4**").[1]

The intent behind this Development Application is to repurpose the property known as 'Manavi' (as described more particularly in Section 2 below), into a mixed carbon farm, featuring continued agriculture, Plantation Forestry and Environmental Reforestation. The proposed development is in line with Moora LPS 4.

As part of developing its carbon credits portfolio, in 2020, Woodside commenced the multi-phase Woodside Native Reforestation Project (the "**Project**") which aims to create biodiverse carbon farms in Australia.

The carbon sequestered from the Project is proposed to be claimed as Australian Carbon Credit Units ("**ACCUs**") under the *Carbon Farming Initiative Act – Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings - FullCAM 2024 Method* ("**FullCAM 2024 Method**").[2]

The FullCAM 2024 Method involves block planting across a property and seeding and/or planting using local native species with the objective of establishing a native forest.

Woodside's approach to carbon farming has evolved over time with the first phase ("**Phase 1**") of the Project starting in May 2020 as a pilot project that was located in the so-called "Great Southern" region of Western Australia.

Phases 2 and 3 of the Project included the development of carbon farms in low productivity sandy land located in the Shire of Moora and Dandaragan.

Phase 2 is comprised of the 'Manalling' property, located at 2947 Prices Road, Namban WA and was approved as a carbon farm in 2021 (development approval: TP/DA01/2021).

Phase 3 features the 'Linscott' property, which is located at 4369 Watheroo Rd, Watheroo and was approved as carbon farm in 2022 (development approval: TP/DA13/2122).

Phases 4 to 6 were carried out across several Shires in Western Australia, including Coorow, Dalwallinu, Gingin, Victoria Plains, Mount Marshall, Westonia, and Donnybrook-Balingup, as well as in Snowy-Monaro and Upper Hunter on the East Coast.

Phase 7 then expanded on Phase 2 and 3, with the properties known as 'Wards', 'Towri' (development approval: TP/DA157/24) and 'Managum' (development approval: TP/DA10/2425). Combined these phases of the project are referred to as the "**Watheroo Aggregation**".

Phase 8 to 9 of the Project expands on WEC(S)'s East Coast properties.

Phase 10 is proposed to be a reforestation project undertaken in conjunction with WEC(S)'s first plantation project known as "**Woodside Plantation Forestry Project - Phase 1"**. WEC(S) proposes to utilise the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Plantation Forestry)*

[1] Shire of Moora Local Planning Scheme No.4

[2] Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) (Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings—FullCAM) Methodology Determination 2024 - Federal Register of Legislation

Methodology Determination 2022 ("**Plantation Forestry Method**") to claim carbon sequestered as ACCUs while also proposing to produce sawlog.

2. Existing Land Use

The property known as 'Manavi', comprises "Woodside Native Reforestation Project - Phase 10" ("**Phase 10 of the Project**" or "**Manavi**") and "Woodside Plantation Forestry Project - Phase 1" and is located in the Shire of Moora at 1359 Carot Wells Rd, Watheroo, WA 6513. The Manavi property consists of the following lots:

- Lot 9899 on Deposited Plan 162033 on Certificate of Title Volume 112 Folio 112A
- Lot 8731 on Deposited Plan 204367 on Certificate of Title Volume 112 Folio 9A
- Lot 4051 on Deposited Plan 202154 on Certificate of Title Volume 1727 Folio 692
- Lot 591 on Deposited Plan 228024 on Certificate of Title Volume 1727 Folio 693
- Lot 260 on Deposited Plan 245018 on Certificate of Title Volume 1842 Folio 135

Our understanding is that prior to acquisition by WEC(S), the farm's operational history between 2021 and 2025 reflected a gradual shift toward diversified land use. We understand that in 2021, the property transitioned to a cattle grazing operation, then in 2022/23, the property moved to a sheep grazing model with only an estimated 300 hectares cropped. By the 2023/2024 season, we understand that the previous owner expanded cropping across approximately 620 hectares through share cropping while continuing grazing activities. This trend continued into 2024/2025, with an expansion of the share cropping area to approximately 1,430 hectares alongside the ongoing grazing. A portion of the Manavi property is planned to remain for grazing and cropping.

The property's history further reflects its challenges. In 2020, the property was listed for sale and was acquired by another party. In 2022, the property was relisted, and Woodside proposed a partial acquisition focused on the heavier sand areas. However, this proposal did not proceed, and the property was sold. In 2023, the property returned to the market, prompting WEC(S) to submit a non-binding indicative offer, which was not accepted. Most recently, in 2024, the previous owner approached WEC(S), and the property was acquired by Woodside in 2025.

3. Proposed Land Use

It is proposed that ~ 759 ha out of the ~4,331 ha property will be reforested with natives while ~1,900 ha will become a plantation. A remaining ~ 970 ha is planned to be left for agriculture and the ~ 600 ha of remnant vegetation on the land will remain, these varying areas ("**Zones**") of differing land uses will form a mosaic design across the property.

A proposed preliminary design is provided in Appendix A (Proposed Preliminary Land Use Plan). This design may be subject to minor refinements should contracts be awarded for site preparation and planting.

Reforestation is proposed to be conducted by WEC(S) across the relevant area using the FullCAM 2024 Method, which involves block planting across a property and seeding and/ or planting using local native species with the objective of establishing a native forest.

The key target characteristics are for the planted native forest to achieve 2m height with 20% canopy cover. A mix of local tree species are proposed to be supplemented with a mix of local shrub species. It is intended that the planted species will grow into a forest broadly consistent with that of the local remnant vegetation.

A plantation forest is proposed to be established and maintained by WEC(S) across the yellow deep sand soil type for commercial harvesting of wood products using the Plantation Forestry Method schedule 1 regime.

The design of this plantation is proposed to be a monoculture of *Eucaplyptus sp.* planted at a stem per hectare rate of approximately 300. The intended harvest rotation is planned to be approximately 30 years.

In accordance with the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Rule 2015* (Cth)[3], a permanence period of 100 years has been nominated for the property.

4. Land Use Compatibility

4.1 Shire of Moora

Local Planning Scheme - Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)[4] classifies the Manavi property in the "General agriculture" zone adjoining lands are classified as "Rural".

As per appendix C Lot 8597 is referred to as Manavi Rockholes and is classified as "Recreation and open space" (not part of the Manavi property).

The proposed land use is best classified as "Plantation" which is defined in the Shire of Moora's Local Planning Policy ("**Moora LPP**")[5] as "…the same meaning as in the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations[6] in Western Australia (1997) published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Australian Forest Growers."[7]

The Shire of Moora Policy Manual outlines that the policy objective in relation to agroforestry in plantations as follows:

- "To actively encourage the integration of agroforestry and plantations with existing agricultural uses over the Shire as a complementary and ancillary use.
- To facilitate retention of traditional agriculture as the predominant use on the land.
- To support applications that actively integrates agroforestry or plantations with farms in recognition of the economic, environmental and social benefits.
- To encourage planting areas with linkages to existing remnant vegetation on the same lot or adjacent lots. Where appropriate encourage linkages with vegetation on adjacent reserves however consult with the relevant reserve authority or manager.
- To protect and enhance native vegetation, wetlands and water courses and assist in the reduction of salinity, waterlogging and erosion.
- To support continuing broad acre agriculture and production as the primary and priority landuse in the Agriculture zone.
- To generally discourage the use of whole farms for plantations (particularly where it contains a dwelling) unless the applicant has clearly demonstrated extenuating circumstances or provided significant justification warranting support for a variation to any aspect of the Policy.
- To achieve agroforestry and plantation designs which do not compromise the fire safety of the local community or of biodiversity conservation and management of reserves.

[3] Federal Register of Legislation - Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Rule 2015
[4] https://services.slip.wa.gov.au/public/rest/services/SLIP_Public_Services/Property_and_Planning/MapServer
[5] Shire of Moora Planning Policy
[6] Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia (fao.org)
[7] Shire of Moora Planning Policy

- To minimise the potential for any loss of population or agricultural land through the use of whole farms for plantations and encourage agroforestry or plantations that provide a supplementary income to farmers.
- To achieve high quality fire management plans which are independent and self sufficient [*sic*] unless the relevant authority managing land outside of the application has endorsed a FMP which relies on external fire management methods (such as major protective burning of adjacent reserves).
- To encourage the selection of tree species that are complimentary to native remnant vegetation will assist in maintaining landscape function."[8]

4.2 Compatibility Assessment

Through the combination of reforestation, plantation forestry and continued general agriculture the project aims to meet the abovementioned objectives of the Shire of Moora.

In its current state, Manavi is not expected to be reliably profitable based on traditional agricultural practices, which is suggested by:

- the high to extreme hazard for wind erosion risk classification from the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development ("**DPIRD**") soil landscape mapping data[9] presented in Appendix E; and
- the salinity incursions present on Manavi, which are located adjacent to the salt lakes (see Appendix H).

The property's history further reflects its challenges. In 2020, the property was listed for sale and was acquired by another party. In 2022, the property was relisted, and Woodside proposed a partial acquisition focused on the heavier sand areas. However, this proposal did not proceed, and the property was sold. In 2023, the property returned to the market, prompting WEC(S) to submit a non-binding indicative offer, which was not accepted. Most recently, in 2024, the previous owner approached WEC(S), and the property was acquired by Woodside in 2025.

Reforestation can enable the diversification of traditional farming practices and may provide benefits, including linking reserves and remnant vegetation, reducing wind erosion and promoting biodiversity. To date, WEC(S) has made efforts on its carbon farming properties to limit planting on areas that are considered highly productive for continued agricultural use or which include habitable homesteads, in addition to keeping stock and crop on properties prior to planting activities. WEC(S)'s proposal of establishing a harvestable plantation on the property is expected to generate an additional productive land use with continual maintenance of the plantation.

WEC(S) intends to further investigate potentially complementary land uses such as beekeeping and the harvesting of bush foods (where these are acceptable to the Clean Energy Regulator ("**CER"**)).

For both the reforestation and plantation zones of the property, it is proposed that selected vegetation be planted in structured 'cells' of up to 100 hectares each.

The development of the project will be guided by the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Management (2011)[10] and the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia[11] to help protect the plantation, the environment, and the surrounding community.

A *Plantation Management Plan* ("**PMP**") and a *Bushfire Management Plan* have been submitted in conjunction with this Development Application to cover all proposed zones. These documents detail the fire management activities that will be regularly performed in addition to the installation

[8] Shire of Moora Planning Policy (2016) pg 86-89

[9] https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/org/department-of-primary-industries-and-regional-development

[10] Guidelines Plantation Fire Prctn 2011_P.indd (website-files.com)

[11] Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia (fao.org)

of water tanks (minimum 50,000L) for the property and construction of firebreaks which will, at minimum, meet the applicable regulatory requirements.

It is intended that planting will not encroach on structure-related setbacks, with a 50-metre distance between a planted area and any sheds, in addition to a reduced ground fuel levels for 100 metres from any habitable structure. For more information regarding fire management and managing bushfire risk, please refer to section 10 of this Development Application.

Wherever practicable, WEC(S) aims to provide community opportunities through possible economic benefits such as local purchasing of goods and services.

WEC(S)'s approach to the development of carbon farms strives to be consistent with the Northern Agricultural Region Natural Resource Management Plan[12] which outlines habitat loss and soil health specifically dryland salinity caused by land degradation.

5. Development Activities

The activities required for the development of the Manavi property for joint plantation forestry and reforestation are described below.

Demolition and Renovation

Currently, the property contains two dwellings and a cabin. Plans are underway to demolish the existing cabin, which has been determined by Woodside as uninhabitable, while renovations are being carried out for both houses to be suitable for occupancy. In addition to the cabin demolition, internal farm fences are being removed to allow unrestricted movement between paddocks that are not actively used for general agricultural purposes.

Asbestos contamination has also been identified on-site and will be managed in accordance with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* (WA)[13], either through removal or by being securely fenced off and clearly demarcated.

Controlled grazing

In-addition to the continued agriculture areas, the leasing of specific paddocks may be considered to help reduce standing fuel loads.

Pre-planting Burns

Mitigation burning may be used to reduce fuel loads in areas with high loads of annual or perennial grasses.

Pre-planting weed and pest control

Weed and pest control would be consistent to that conducted for an agricultural enterprise across the property with potential summer emergent knockdowns and a pre-planting broadacre knockdown spray using a tractor and boom sprayer, with potential for additional spot sprays. Pre-planting weed spraying is planned to occur in H1 2026.

Vertebrate pest control is being conducted on the property and is expected to continue for a period of approximately three years. Additional weed control would be applied to declared weeds, including Skeleton weed.

Ground Preparation

Ground preparation activities are expected to take 4 weeks and to commence in H1 2026.

Proposed activities involve a tractor-pulled rip and small scalp attachment over most of the property. Furrows and rip lines are proposed to follow a mixed north to south or east to west

[12] NARvis_RegionalNaturalResourceManagementStrategy_NorthernAgriculturalRegion_2021to2030-3.pdf
[13] Work Health and Safety Act 2020

orientation in line with previous cropping and boundary fences, with spacing between each line being dependant on the landuse zone. Mounding may occur on wet areas if deemed appropriate. These operations are in line with general farming activities as conducted with typical farming equipment. The aim is to provide the best conditions for seedlings to grow while minimising ground disturbance.

Planting of Native Trees and Plantation Forestry

Trees are planned to be planted by hand and/or via a machine planter at ~2-3m intervals within each furrow. It is estimated that planting will commence in H1 2026 following sufficient rainfall and continue for around 8 weeks. Direct seeding and watering are currently not proposed. A preliminary proposed project timeline is provided below.

Post-planting and Weed and Pest Control

Post-planting spraying is planned to be conducted using selective herbicides, pesticides, shielded sprayers, and/or mechanical methods. It is expected that, within five years, native species will begin to outcompete weed species and, consequently, ongoing weed and pest spraying is likely to be minimal or not required.

Table 1. Proposed Development Activities at Manavi

Activity	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	Q4 2026
Asbestos Treatment					
Fence Removal					
Crash Grazing					
Pest Control					
Weed Control Spray					
Mechanical Weed Control					
Ground Preperation		Weather Dependent			
Planting		Weather Dependent			
Mitgataion Burning					

5.1.1 Planting Configuration - Reforestation

A “block planting” method is proposed to be used whereby portions of the property are subdivided by both soil and vegetation community types before being planted in furrows 6m apart with seedlings approximately 3m apart.

WEC(S) proposes seedlings to be planted by a mix of manual and mechanical techniques.

In accordance with the *Guidelines for Plantation Bushfire Protection (2011)*[14], the planting configuration will resemble the Kyoto Compliant Plantings Carbon Farming Initiative (“**Kyoto Compliant Planting**”) which features a basal area >5m^2/ha or a canopy cover up to 40% at maturity over cadastral area.[15] The proposed planting of the Manavi property is expected to differ to this configuration with:

- ~500 stems per hectare (“**spha**”) (opposed to 1500 spha for Kyoto Compliant Plantings);
- trees planted approximately 3m apart in furrows spaced 6 m apart (opposed to 2.2m by 2.2m for Kyoto Compliant Plantings); and
- a targeted canopy cover of no less than 20% (opposed to 40% for Kyoto Compliant Plantings)

[14] Guidelines Plantation Fire Prctn 2011_P.indd (website-files.com)
[15] Guidelines Plantation Fire Prctn 2011_P.indd (website-files.com)

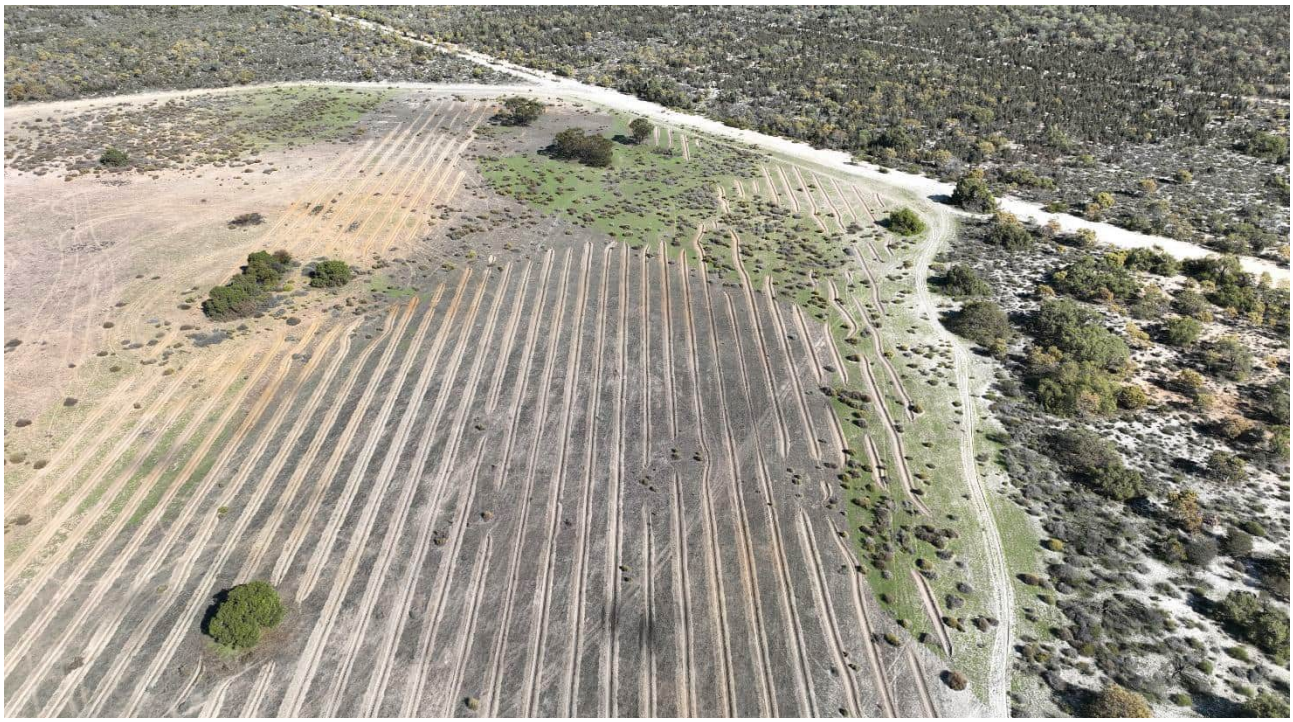


Figure 1. Wards Farm (Dandaragan)~570 stems per hectare, planting, 6m furrow spacing (deviations to avoid existing trees), mixed natives to help achieve an open banksia / eucalyptus woodland similar to adjacent remnant vegetation at Watheroo National Park.

5.1.2 Planting Configuration – Plantation Forestry

A belt planting configuration is proposed for the plantation forestry zone using furrows oriented in varying north to south or east to west configuration. The selected species is *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, planted at a density of approximately 300 stems per hectare. The harvest cycle is proposed to be approximately 30 years, with a targeted basal area of 18.75 m² per hectare. If seed supply for this species is unavailable, a similar Eucalyptus species may be substituted.

The indicative plan involves trees spaced approximately 2.5 metres apart. Planting configuration alternates between two furrows spaced at 6 metres and one furrow spaced at 21 metres. This layout may support agriculture after establishment.

Figure 2. Image A: Proof of concept showing Eucalyptus camaldulensis planted in 18-meter belt spacing with grazing occurring beneath.

Image B: Example of Eucalyptus camaldulensis subspecies selected for its upright growth habit, proposed as the preferred planting species.

6. Ongoing Activities

Once the reforestation zone and plantation zone has been established, ongoing activities would consist of carbon-related audits, property maintenance, and infill planting (if required). Specific activities for the plantation zone will also include thinning and harvesting.

Monitoring and audit

Permanent monitoring stations/plots may be established by WEC(S) to evaluate planting success and the potential need for infill planting. Monitoring will use a combination of field techniques and remote sensing techniques (e.g. drones and satellite imagery). The CER is also expected to undertake periodic carbon-related audits of the Project.

Property Maintenance

WEC(S) owns property maintenance equipment and employs a full time Carbon Farm Manager, along with several farm assistants and contractors when necessary so that critical property maintenance activities (e.g. firebreaks) can be undertaken in a timely and safe manner. The property is expected to remain tenanted with continuing agricultural related activities in the General Agriculture zone of the property.

Water Resources

Water infrastructure will be maintained for the purposes of fire management and ongoing property maintenance.

Infill Planting

Direct infill planting would only occur if a high mortality (~90%) event occurs on a cost/benefit basis, over a contiguous area greater than ~0.2 ha for the reforestation zone and if less than ~80% of seedlings survive for a plantation zone.

Thinning

Thinning is a recognised management activity detailed in the Plantation Forestry Method.

Harvesting

Under the Plantation Forestry Method, WEC(S) will ensure that no rotation exceeds 60 years in duration and, as far as reasonably practicable, that the interval between rotations does not exceed 24 months. A 30-year harvest cycle is currently proposed, with tenders for relevant work set to be awarded in the year prior to harvest this includes, clear-felling, transporting and milling.

7. Products and Services

The primary products that WEC(S) intends to generate via the proposed reforestation and plantation forestry on the Manavi property would be ACCUs issued by CER to WEC(S) under the Fullcam 2020 Method and Plantation Forestry Method in addition to timber. ACCUs are summarised by the CER as “a tradable financial product … [which] incentivise carbon abatement activities through projects ranging from reforestation to energy efficiency.,, One ACCU represents one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2-e) that would have otherwise been released into the atmosphere.”[16]

In line with the FullCAM Guidelines—*Requirements for use of the Full Carbon Accounting Model (FullCAM) with the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) methodology determination: Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Plantation Forestry) Methodology Determination 2022*[17], the proposed timber, end-use product from the plantation clear-felling is modelled as sawlog. Carbon pools include paper and pulp, fibreboard, and construction materials, along with deadwood and

[16] Guidelines Plantation Fire Prctn 2011_P.indd

[17] FullCAM Guidelines for the 2021 Plantation Forestry Method

mill residue. Actual end-use may vary depending on market demand and gate rates at the time of harvest.

8. Employment and Local Content

Wherever practicable WEC(S) intends to seek to engage local sub-contractors and to purchase goods and services from local suppliers. For example:

- over the course of approximately 3 years (2021 to October 2024), it is estimated that Woodside has spent roughly A$2 million in the Shire of Moora with local suppliers such as RedMac, Elders, and McIntosh & Son Moora.

Key local content opportunities in relation to the proposed development and its ongoing operation may include:

- the supply of farm maintenance equipment;
- the execution of on-ground activities;
- the procurement and supply of chemicals and other goods; and
- the provision of local accommodation and meals for workers during key activity times.

9. Waste Management

The primary source of waste from the Project would likely be associated with demolition of condemned buildings. A specialist demolition contractor has been engaged, with waste sent to a licensed facility for disposal and recycling. A specialised licenced contractor has also been onboarded for asbestos management.

Other potential waste types would be consistent with the Manavi property's existing agricultural uses, such as spent herbicide and pesticide containers, these containers are planned to be sent to a licensed waste management facility or returned to the relevant suppliers.

10. Fire Management

A suitably accredited bushfire practitioner prepared a Bushfire Management Plan ("**BMP"**) for the Manavi property.

The relevant BMP, which has been submitted along with this Development Application, outlines how the planting design has been completed according to bushfire management requirements for the Shire of Moora, with reference to the *Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection (2011)*.[16]

The BMP provided with this Development Application has been prepared for consideration by the relevant Shire, and WEC(S) intends to update the BMP, as required.

Property-specific layout maps and emergency contact details are proposed to be stored at the main entrances of the Property in red waterproof tubes.

WEC(S) owns four vehicle-mounted firefighting units, one water truck, and one firefighting trailer. A combination of these are proposed to be present during property maintenance activities in the summer months. Additionally, a minimum of 50,000L of water is planned to be available on the Property.

In accordance with the *Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection (2011),*[16] the following activities are proposed to be undertaken;

- External firebreaks will be established as close as practicable to the perimeter of planting areas, incorporating sections of previously disturbed unconstructed road reserves that fall within the property boundary as shown in Appendix A.
- Additional internal firebreaks will be created around planting cells not exceeding 100 hectares. These firebreaks may also utilise previously disturbed, unconstructed road reserves that fall within the property boundary as shown in Appendix A.

- WEC(S) has made the Fire Crew Member training, or the equivalent of PUAFIR001, PUAFIR201, PUAFIR204, a priority for all members of the permanent WEC(S) carbon farming team, which members may be available to support local volunteer bush firefighting brigades.

For further details please refer to the BMP.

11. Environmental Considerations

The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions ("**DBCA**") datasets 036-038[18] identify that within the boundaries and along the perimeter of Manavi there are:

- no threatened and priority fauna;
- 7 threatened and priority flora; and
- 1 threatened ecological communities.

Mitigation measures are proposed to be taken to minimise possible impacts to surrounding areas including:

- minimising any potentially significant noise or dust events;
- the use of fertiliser for a limited time during establishment of the relevant plantings; and
- the spraying of herbicide will likely not deviate significantly from current farming activities.

A review of the DBCA's wetland-related dataset[19] relative to where the Property is located, highlights existing salt lakes basins within the Moore River catchment including the Manavi Spring and Pajring Well. These areas contain peripheral vegetation and are located in existing remnant vegetation, as can been seen in Appendix G. In the process of reforesting and establish and maintaining a plantation forest, it is intended that natural surface water points on the Property will not be modified or altered as part of the Project.

It is intended for the Principles of Environmental Care outlined in the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia[20] to be upheld by planting locally native species to potentially:

- create a functional hydrological mimic of the original vegetation; and
- reduce recharge rates of the aquifer back to levels that existed prior to agricultural development (with potential improvement to minimising dryland salinity).

Unlike species such as pine, the use of a Eucalyptus species in the plantation forest zone is not expected to draw down aquifers but instead contribute to restoring pre-clearing recharge conditions[21].

12. Heritage Considerations

A review of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System[22] indicates that there are no current registered Native Title Determination areas or Aboriginal Heritage Sites located on the Manavi property.

[18] Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions - Organizations - data.wa.gov.au
[19] Wetland mapping | Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
[20] Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia
[21] Agricultural Water Management 2002: Vol 53 Table of Contents
[22] Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

13. Traffic Management

Traffic associated with the initial two years of the development of the proposed project is expected to be similar to other agricultural activities in the region (e.g. tractor movements on public roads). It is understood that the current road systems are suitable to manage the relevant traffic. It is anticipated that there will only be negligible levels of traffic beyond the development phase, which traffic will be associated with the operation of the proposed reforestation and plantation forest.

A John Deere harvester buncher, or a comparable machine, is planned to be used to harvest trees during the winter months. During the harvesting operations planned for 2056, access to certain gravel roads will be permitted only under suitable conditions. This includes compliance with the Shire of Moora's Gravel Road Network Closure for heavy vehicles exceeding 4.5 tonnes. A journey management plan would be created before harvesting when a mill has been elected to ensure the safest journey and avoid damage to infrastructure.

14. Road Reserves

The portions of unconstructed road reserves that sit within the Manavi property (**Internal Road Reserves**) have historically been disturbed and cleared and used for internal roads and other agricultural activities previously undertaken on the property. These Internal Road Reserves are proposed to continue to be utilised and maintained where practicable for both internal and external firebreaks and (where applicable) internal roads as highlighted in Appendix I.

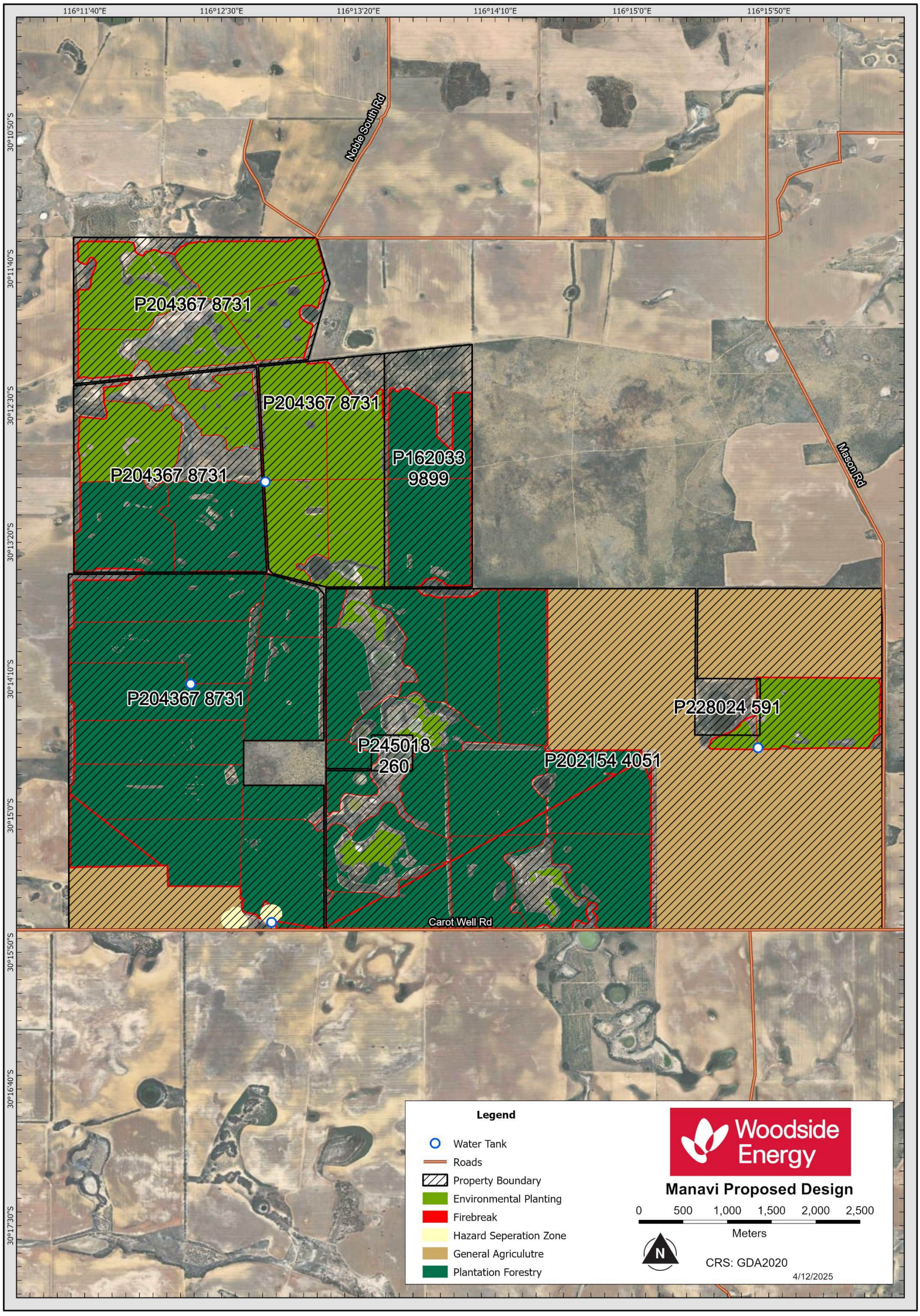
These proposed activities to maintain firebreaks within these Internal Road Reserves include:

- Weed spraying
- Invertebrate pest spraying
- Pest control
- Hazard reduction burns (potentially)
- Mechanical preparation (ploughing, discing, ripping, tilling, grading)
- Light and heavy vehicle access
- Grazing under a Grazing Licence (a sub-licence may be required)

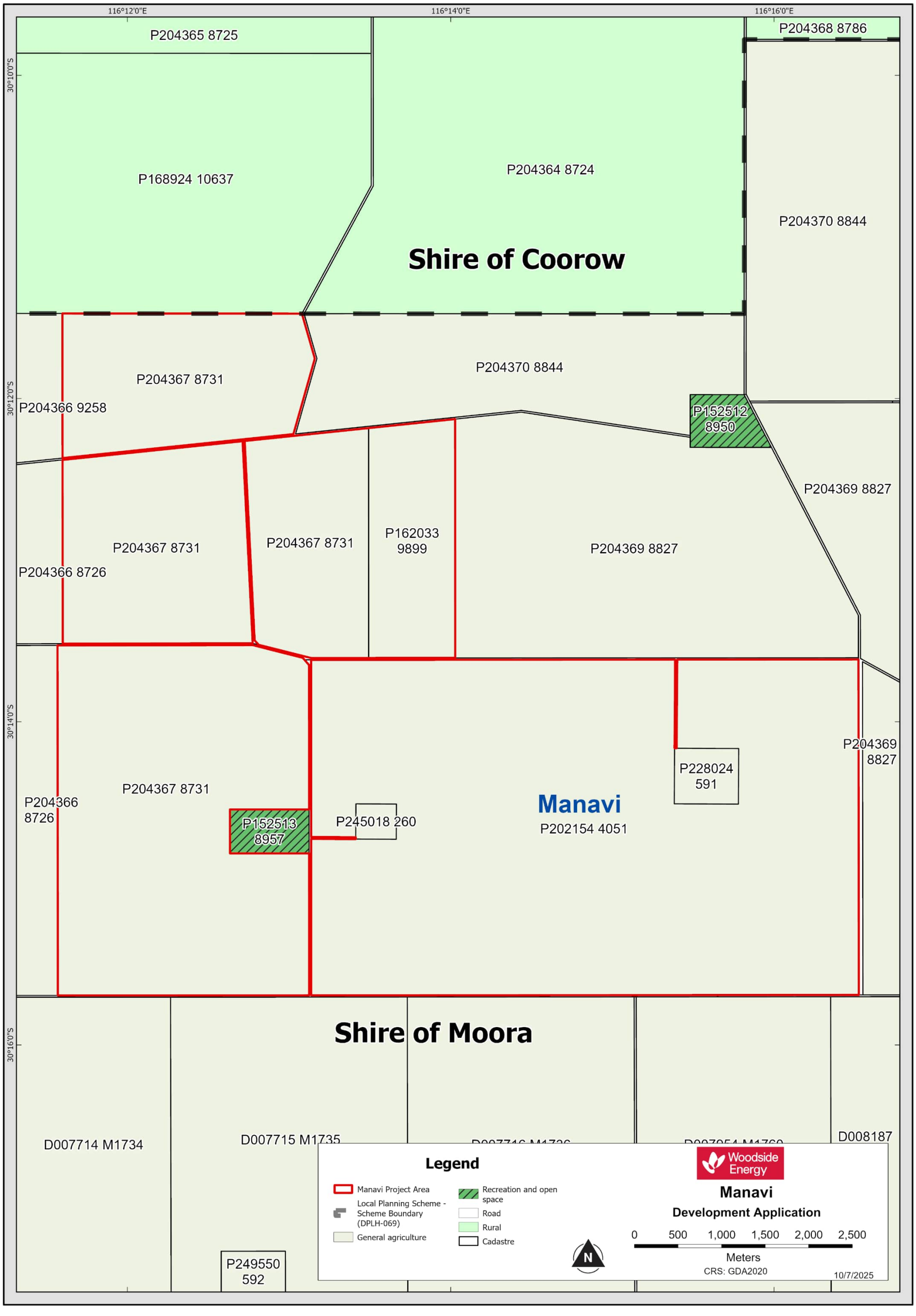
Excluded activities within these Internal Road Reserves:

- Establishment of tree plantings

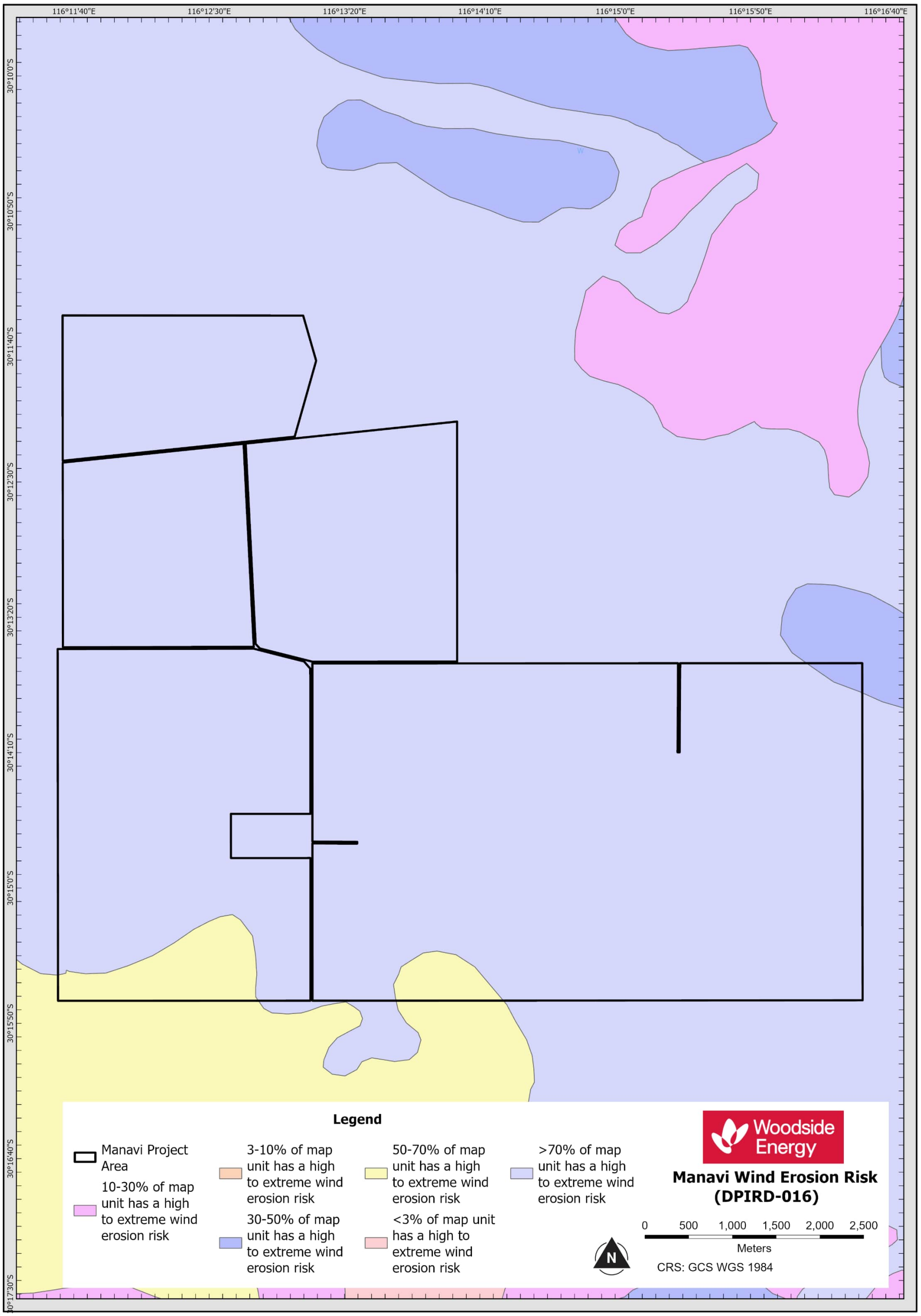
APPENDIX A: Proposed Preliminary Land Use Plan



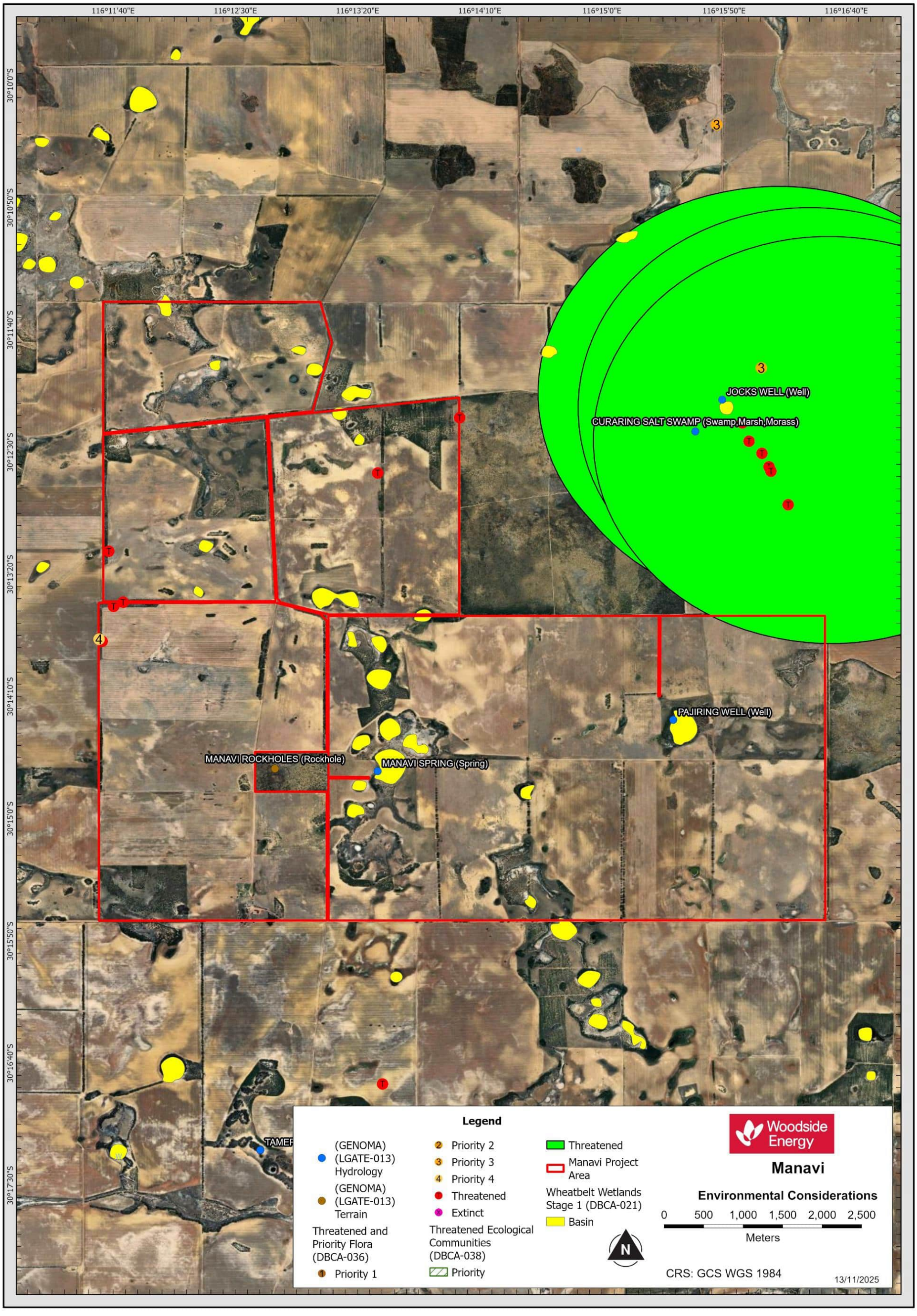
APPENDIX D: Local Planning Scheme



APPENDIX E: Wind Erosion Risk



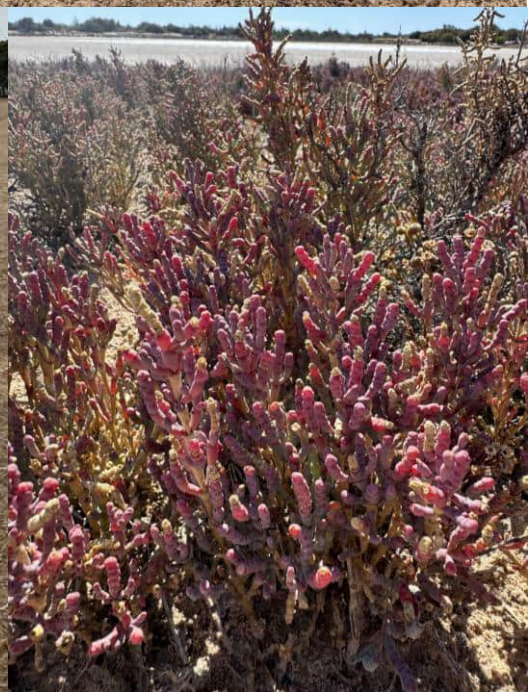
APPENDIX G: Environmental Consideration



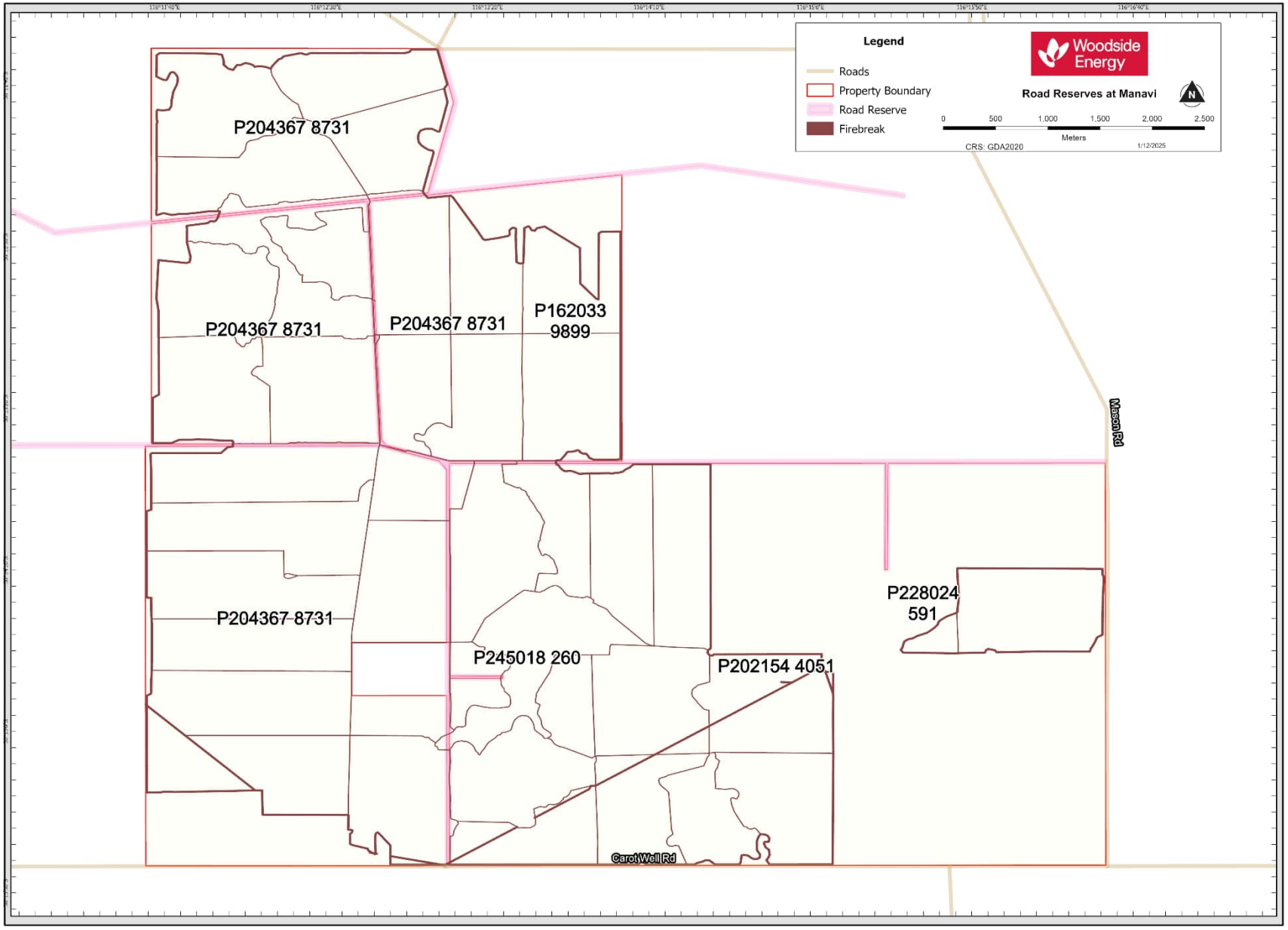
APPENDIX H: Manavi Property





APPENDIX I: Road Reserves



Manavi Development Application

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Manavi Plantation Management Plan

Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd

December 2025

Confidential

Table of Contents

1. Summary

The property known as '**Manavi**', encompassing approximately 4,331 hectares, is owned by Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd ("**WEC(S)**"). It is situated within the Shire of Moora, with its northernmost boundary adjacent to the Shire of Coorow. The Manavi property consists of the following lots:

- Lot 9899 on Deposited Plan 162033 on Certificate of Title Volume 112 Folio 112A
- Lot 8731 on Deposited Plan 204367 on Certificate of Title Volume 112 Folio 9A
- Lot 4051 on Deposited Plan 202154 on Certificate of Title Volume 1727 Folio 692
- Lot 591 on Deposited Plan 228024 on Certificate of Title Volume 1727 Folio 693
- Lot 260 on Deposited Plan 245018 on Certificate of Title Volume 1842 Folio 135

The development of a plantation land-use by WEC(S) in the Shire of Moora is being progressed in stages with the 'Manalling' property receiving development approval in 2020 (development approval: TP/DA01/2021), and the 'Linscott' property receiving approval in 2022 (development approval: TP/DA13/2122). The 'Wards', 'Towri' (development approval: TP/DA157/24) and 'Managum' (development approval: TP/DA10/2425) (these properties collectively known as the 'Watheroo Aggregation') received approval in 2024 for reforestation activities under the 'Plantation' land use.

This Plantation Management Plan ("**PMP**") outlines the proposed activities to protect sequestered carbon stored in native tree plantings, as well as the planned plantation forestry operations associated with the Manavi property. This document should be read in conjunction with the latest version of the Bushfire Management Plan (**"BMP"**) and the Bushfire Preparedness and Response Plan ("**BPRP**") which provide additional information regarding bushfire mitigation, management, and response. The objectives of these documents are provided in section 1.1.

This PMP describes the assessment of key risks to Manavi and outlines proposed preventative and mitigative control actions.

The PMP provides a summary of the relevant activities undertaken to date and highlights how WEC(S) and its contractors, as operators of Manavi, may deliver against these activities.

1.1 FRAMEWORK

- **Bushfire Management Plan**

Objective: To address the requirements for development approval as required by the Local Government.

- **Plantation Management Plan (this Plan)**

Objective: To identify activities involved for the establishment and management of the Manavi property.

- **Bushfire Preparedness and Response Plan**

Objective: To provide detailed information on fire management activities in line with prevention, preparedness, response and recovery and address the goal as stated in the *Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in WA (2006)*[1] to prevent bushfires entering or escaping from plantations consistent with state and local government requirements.

[1] Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in WA (2006)

2. Manavi Operational Details

Property:	Manavi
Plantation type:	Monoculture: *Eucalyptus Cameldulanues* ~ 1,900 Ha Native reforestation: ~759 Ha
Proprietor:	Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd
Plantation Manager	Woodside Communication Centre
ABN:	91 652 509 450
Primary Contact:	Woodside Communication Centre **24-hour Phone:** 1300 833 333 **M:** +61 8 9348 7184 **E:** wcc@woodside.com.au **Woodside Carbon Solutions team** **E:** carbon@woodside.com.au
Address:	1359 Carot Wells Rd, Watheroo, WA 6513
Land Titles:	• Lot 9899 on Deposited Plan 162033 on Certificate of Title Volume 112 Folio 112A • Lot 8731 on Deposited Plan 204367 on Certificate of Title Volume 112 Folio 9A • Lot 4051 on Deposited Plan 202154 on Certificate of Title Volume 1727 Folio 692 • Lot 591 on Deposited Plan 228024 on Certificate of Title Volume 1727 Folio 693 • Lot 260 on Deposited Plan 245018 on Certificate of Title Volume 1842 Folio 135
Local Government Area:	Shire of Moora
GPS Location:	Manavi: • 116.2135017°E 30.2613927°S (Southern entrance) • 116.2753604°E 30.2432998°S (Eastern entrance)
Shire of Moora Local Fire Control Agencies:	Chief Bush Fire Control Officer (“**CBFCO**”) • Brendan Pratt **M: 0427 541 086** Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer (“**DCBFCO**”)

	• James McNamara (Jim) **M: 0427 541 083** Fire Weather Officer • Hugh Bryan **M: 0427 542 007** Fire Control Officer, Ranger Sean Harris **M: 0408 511 409**
Local Volunteer Fire Brigade Note: in an emergency always call **000** first**.**	**Shire of Moora** **Watheroo Volunteer Bushfire Brigade (Captain)** Lloyd Elliot **M: 0438 936 610**

3. Property Overview

3.1 Area

The Manavi property is located at 1359 Carot Well Rd, Watheroo WA 6513, approximately 50km North of the Moora townsite and boarders the Shire of Coorow. The property was purchased in 2024 and covers an area of approximately ~4,331 Ha. WEC(S) is currently assessing the feasibility of using this property to jointly generate Australian Carbon Credit Units ("**ACCUs**") under the Australian Federal Government's *ACCU Scheme* in addition to producing a sawlog product.

The proposed land use categories for the property are outlined in the table 1 below.

Table 1. Proposed Land Use Categories for Manavi

Land use	Approximate Size (ha)	Previous Recorded Land use (2025-21)
Plantation Forestry	1900	Grazing and Cropping
Reforestation	760	Grazing
General Agriculture	980	Grazing and Cropping

3.2 Planting Overview

Reforestation of native plants is proposed for the reforestation land use of 'Manavi' under the Carbon Farming Initiative Act – Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings- FullCAM 2024 Method ("**FullCAM 2024 Method**"). The FullCAM 2024 Method involves block planting across a property and seeding and/or planting using local native species with the objective of establishing a native forest.

A plantation forest is proposed to be established and maintained by WEC(S) across the plantation forestry land use area, under the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Plantation Forestry) Methodology Determination 2022* ("Plantation Forestry Method") to claim carbon sequestered as ACCUs while also proposing to produce sawlog. WEC(S) is proposing to utilise schedule 1 of the methodology which refers to "Establishing a new Plantation".

3.3 Locality Map and Access Roads

Located in the Shire of Moora and adjacent to the Shire of Coroow, Manavi boarders Jocks Well Nature Reserve. Entry points for Manavi have been listed below:

Table 2. Access to Manavi

Property	Access Points	Coordinates
Manavi	Off Carot Wells Road Off Mason Rd	116.2135017°E 30.2613927°S (Southern entrance) 116.2753604°E 30.2432998°S (Eastern entrance)

3.4 Infrastructure

Table 3. Infrastructure on Manavi

Property	Infrastructure
Manavi	• Dwellings; • Sheds and Silos; and • Active farming lease

3.5 Natural Features

The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions ("**DBCA**") datasets 036-038[2] identify that within the boundaries and along the perimeter of Manavi there are:

- no threatened and priority fauna;
- 7 threatened and priority flora; and
- 1 threatened ecological communities.

Mitigation measures are proposed to be taken to minimise possible impacts to surrounding areas including:

[2] Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions - Organizations - data.wa.gov.au

- minimising any potentially significant noise or dust events;
- the use of fertiliser for a limited time during establishment of the relevant plantings; and
- the spraying of herbicide will likely not deviate significantly from current farming activities.

A review of the DBCA's wetland-related dataset[3] relative to where the Property is located, highlights existing salt lakes basins within the Moore River catchment including Manavi Spring and Pajring Well. These areas contain peripheral vegetation and are located in existing remnant vegetation as highlighted in Appendix B. In the process of reforesting and establish and maintaining a plantation forest, it is intended that natural surface water points on the Property will not be modified or altered as part of the Project.

It is intended for the Principles of Environmental Care outlined in the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia[4] to be upheld by planting locally native species to potentially:

- create a functional hydrological mimic of the original vegetation; and
- reduce recharge rates of the aquifer back to levels that existed prior to agricultural development (with potential improvement to minimising dryland salinity).

Unlike species such as pine, the use of a Eucalyptus species in the plantation forest zone is not expected to draw down aquifers but instead contribute to restoring pre-clearing recharge conditions[5].

3.6 Sensitive Areas

A review of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System indicates that there are no current registered Native Title Determination areas or Aboriginal Heritage Sites located within the Manavi Property.

4. Planting Establishment Plan

- **Plantation Cells**

Plantation cells are designed to be less than 100 hectares per cell and feature on average ~500 stems per hectare ("**spha**") for reforestation and 300 spha for plantation forestry. These

[3] Wetland mapping | Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
[4] Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia
[5] Agricultural Water Management 2002: Vol 53 Table of Contents

cells are proposed to feature firebreaks between plantation cells, remnant vegetation as required and a plantation boundary firebreak.

- **Planting Configuration - Reforestation**

Carbon farming is proposed to be conducted by WEC(S) under the FullCAM 2024 Method. The FullCAM 2024 Method involves seeding and/or planting using local native species of plants with the objective of establishing a native forest. The key target characteristics are for the forest to achieve a 2m height with 20% canopy cover.

A "block planting" method is proposed to be used whereby portions of the Manavi property are subdivided by both soil and vegetation community types before being planted in furrows approximately 3m apart in rows spaced 6m apart.

Figure 1 Wilcocks Farm (Eganu) ~570 stems per hectare, 2-years-old, 6m row spacing, mixed natives to achieve an open banksia / eucalyptus woodland

WEC(S) proposes seedlings to be planted by a mix of manual and mechanical techniques.

In accordance with the *Guidelines for Plantation Bushfire Protection (2011)*[6], the planting configuration will resemble the Kyoto Compliant Plantings Carbon Farming Initiative ("**Kyoto Compliant Planting**") which features a basal area of >5m^2/ha or a canopy cover up to 40% at maturity over cadastral area.[7] The proposed planting of the Manavi property is expected to differ from this configuration as follows:

- ~500 spha (as opposed to 1500 spha for Kyoto Compliant Plantings);
- trees planted approximately 3m apart in rows spaced 6m apart (as opposed to 2.2m by 2.2m for Kyoto Compliant Plantings); and
- a targeted canopy cover of no less than 20%

[6] Guidelines Plantation Fire Prctn 2011_P.indd (website-files.com)
[7] Guidelines Plantation Fire Prctn 2011_P.indd (website-files.com)

Figure 3. Proposed AB lines in a north to south planting direction, with a vehicle-turn-around area.

Figure 4. Proposed belt AB lines in an east to west planting direction, with a vehicle-turn-around area.

- **Planting Configuration – Plantation Forestry**

A belt planting configuration is proposed for the plantation forestry zone using furrows oriented in varying north to south or east to west configuration. The selected species is *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, planted at a density of approximately 300 stems per hectare. The harvest cycle is proposed to be approximately 30 years. If seed supply for this species is unavailable, a similar Eucalyptus species may be substituted.

The indicative plan involves trees spaced approximately 2.5 metres apart. Planting configuration alternates between two furrows spaced at 6 metres and one furrow spaced at 21 metres. This layout may support agriculture after establishment.

4.2 Species

Reforestation - Species

Planting is proposed to include a mixture of species built from surveys of the native remnant vegetation within and around the property. Species mixes are proposed to be matched with soil types on which different native vegetation systems grow. Species distribution may vary dependent on plantation cell type. These cell types are depicted in Appendix A, on average the planting density will be approximately 500 spha. See below for a complete species list:

Table 4. Manavi Indicative Reforestation Species List

Acacia acuminata	*Eucalyptus opimiflora*
Acacia assimilis	*Eucalyptus pyriformis*
Acacia microbotrya	*Eucalyptus todtiana*
Acacia scirpifolia	*Grevillea leucopteris*
Actinostrobus sp.	*Hakea prostrata*
Allocasuarina campestris	*Hakea trifurcata*
Allocasuarina huegeliana	*Leptospermum erubescens*
Banksia burdetii	*Melaleuca atroviridis*
Banksia prionotes	*Xylomelum angustifolium*
Calothamnus quadrifidus	*Callistemon phoeniceus*
Corymbia calophylla	*Casuarina obesa*
Eremaea pauciflora	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis x rudis*
Eucalyptus drummondii	*Eucalyptus obtusiflora*
Eucalyptus gittinsii subsp. Illucida	*Melaleuca brevifolia*
Eucalyptus horistes	*Melaleuca thyoides*
Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. loxophleba	*Melaleuca viminea*

- **Plantation Forestry - Species**

A stock of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River red Gum) has been grown at WEC(S)'s contracted nursery sourced from the Forest Products Commission of Western Australia seed centre in Manjimup, on average planting density will be approximately 300 spha. The species selected is an upright form of *E.camaldulensis subsp camaldulensis* with an expected height of approximately 3-4m at 20 years.

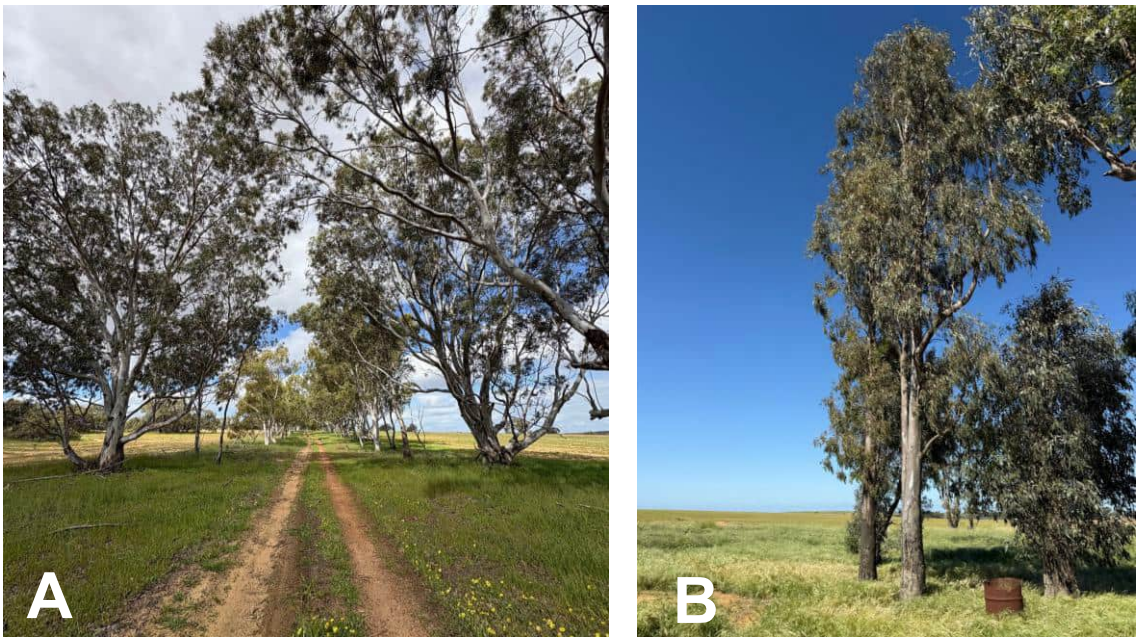


**Figure 5. Image A: Proof of concept showing *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* planted in 18-meter belt spacing with grazing occurring beneath.
Image B: Example of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subspecies selected for its upright growth habit, proposed as the preferred planting species.**

5. Plantation Management

4.3 Site Design and Preparation

Site design is proposed to support the following:

- implementation of fire controls;
- appropriate compartment sizing and firebreaks designed in consultation with a suitably accredited bushfire practitioner;
- appropriate water points; and
- initial fuel reduction activities.

Site preparation may also include initial fuel reduction activities such as:

- **Controlled grazing**

  Leasing of specific paddocks may be considered in order to help reduce standing fuel loads.

- **Weed control**

  Broad-acre knockdown herbicide treatment may be used to prepare areas of the property for planting and selectively used post-planting to manage weed growth in the inter-rows and along firebreaks.

- **Mitigation burning**

  Mitigation burning is widely used to reduce fuel loads in areas with high loads of annual or perennial grasses. Prior to the 2026/27 bushfire season, there may be potential for a ‘cool season’ mitigation burning.

  Post-planting use of mitigation burning in the ‘cool season’ is proposed to be assessed bi-annually once native trees have been determined to have built a resistance to cool grass fires.

- **Water Tanks and Bores**

  Tanks are proposed to be installed at strategic locations at the property. The provisional location of these tanks is indicated in Appendix A, but the final location of the tanks, and the total volume water available and re-fill rates and options, will be determined in consultation with experienced bushfire planners and, where appropriate, local brigade responders and Shire Fire Control Officers.

4.4 Fire Management

Fire management for the Manavi Property is outlined in the BPRP and is intended to capture both planning and operational aspects of fire management and to address components for fire management that have been identified in the *Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia (2006)*.

The BPRP is appended as Appendix D. Table 5 below summarises the key information applicable to this PMP.

Table 5: Summary of relevant fire management information

Topic	Document Name	Reference Location(s)
Key Contacts	Bushfire Preparedness and Response Plan	• Appendix A: Emergency Response Plan
Resources and equipment		• Chapter 3.9 Resources and Equipment
Preparedness and availability		• Chapter 3.4: Fire Danger Ratings and Preparedness Actions
Fire Detection and Reporting		• Chapter 3.6: Detection • Chapter 4.4: Reporting
Fuel Hazard Assessments		• Chapter 2.3.1.1: Fuel Hazard Assessments
Fire History		• Appendix A: Emergency Response Plan (Map 1)
Bushfire Emergency Response Planning		• Appendix A: Emergency Response Plan
Mitigation methods and requirements (including planned burning)		• Chapter 2.2: Fuel Hazard Management • Chapter 2.4: Mitigation Options

4.5 Weed Management

Weed and pest control would be consistent to that conducted for an agricultural enterprise across the property with potential summer emergent knockdowns and a pre-planting broadacre knockdown spray using a tractor and boom sprayer, with potential for additional spot sprays. Pre-planting weed spraying is planned to occur in March-May 2026.

Broadleaf selective herbicide may also be used post-planting, with a targeted spray the following year to be conducted (if required).

Weed status is proposed to be monitored on a regular basis throughout the first year after establishment and on an annual basis thereafter.

4.6 Harvest

Under the Plantation Forestry Method, WEC(S) will ensure that no rotation exceeds 60 years in duration and, as far as reasonably practicable, that the interval between rotations does not exceed 24 months. A 30-year harvest cycle is currently proposed with tenders for relevant work to be awarded in the year prior to harvest this includes, clear-felling, transporting and milling.

4.7 Australian Carbon Credit Units

ACCUs issued by Clean Energy Regulator ("**CER"**) to WEC(S) under both the FullCAM 2024 and Plantation Forestry Method will be generated via both the proposed reforestation and plantation forestry. ACCUs are summarised by the CER as "a tradable financial product … [which] incentivise carbon abatement activities through projects ranging from reforestation to energy efficiency One ACCU represents one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2-e) that would have otherwise been released into the atmosphere."[8]

The *ACCU scheme* outlines that the risk of fire needs to be actively managed and documented as an obligation to reduce the risk of disturbance from fire events. Carbon stored in a plantation that has been credited and is lost in a significant reversal event would need to be restored or paid back in the form of ACCUs to the *ACCU Scheme* throughout the 100-year life of the plantation.

Additionally, permanence plans are to be provided to the CER at project registration and in offset reports in years 8 and 24. While the CER does not prescribe a single type of management activity, WEC(S) would like to highlight that the CER is supportive of hazard reduction burning detailed in the CER's guidance for *Reducing the risk of fire and preserving sequestered carbon in ERF projects.*[9] The CER provides, in the lead up to the bushfire season, information regarding ACCU Scheme projects annually to state emergency services to assist with planning and response.[10]

[8] Australian carbon credit units | Clean Energy Regulator
[9] reducing-risk-fire-and-preserving-sequestered-carbon-accu-vegetation-projects
[10] reducing-risk-fire-and-preserving-sequestered-carbon-accu-vegetation-projects

WEC(S)'s modelling of potential ACCU yields has considered burn events as part of the WEC(S) management regime. As highlighted in Figure 4 below, if there is a fire (prescribed or wild), a project may still be able to generate credits in its lifetime.

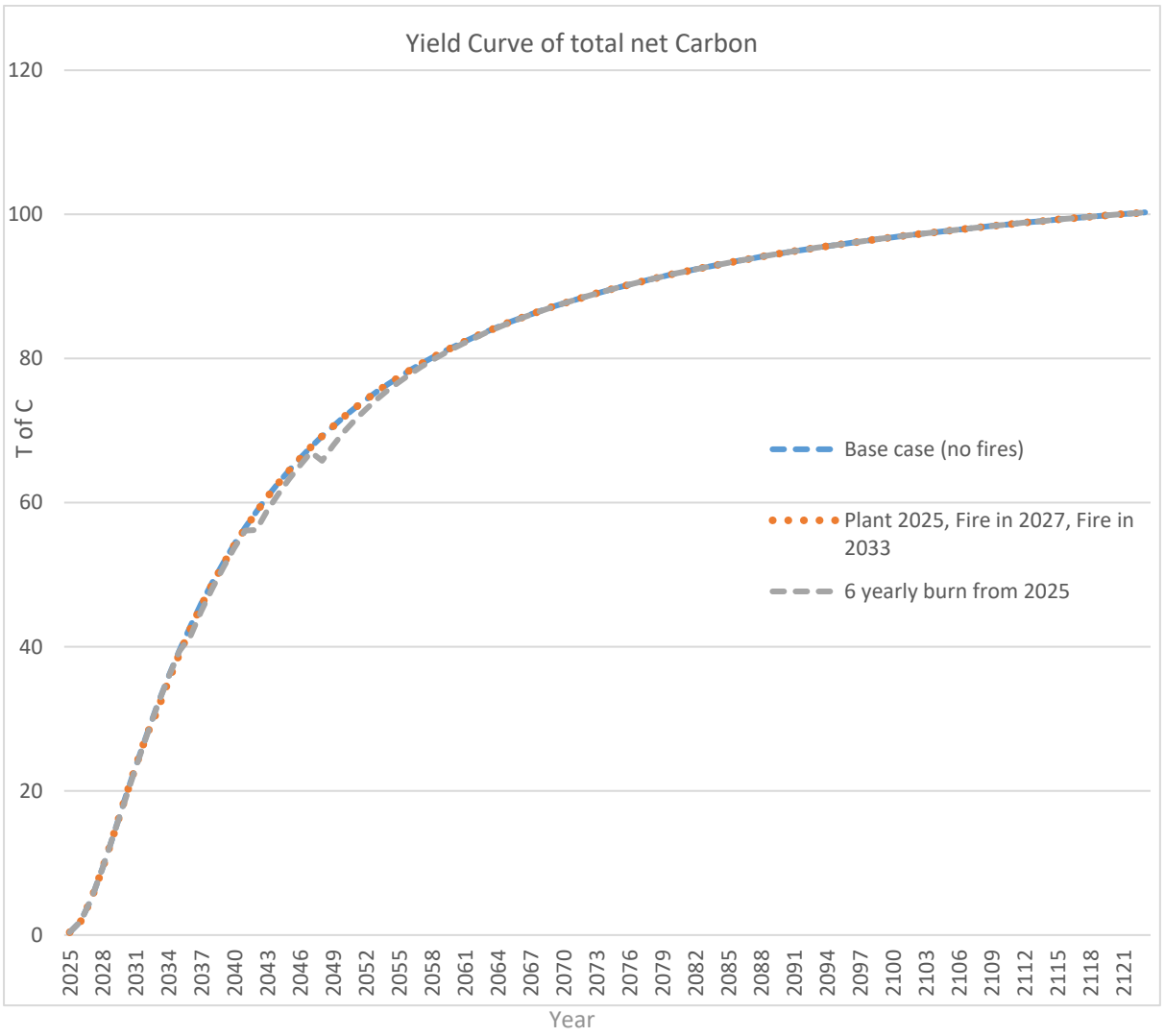


Figure 4. Generic carbon yield of an environmental planting property with and without prescribed fire events.

4.8 Monitoring and Contingencies for Disease and Pests

Monitoring for disease and pests is proposed to be conducted regularly during establishment, and annually during routine maintenance.

Rabbit control will likely be required through baiting stations, while shooting may be required for the control of other vertebrate pests such as kangaroos, goats, pigs, emus and foxes. Insect control may be done using residual insecticides (if required). Any insecticide spraying is proposed to be undertaken by a licensed professional sprayers.

4.9 Road and Firebreak Maintenance

Setback distances and firebreaks in the Manavi property are included as shown in Appendix A. These include:

Situation	Firebreak Requirements
Boundary	15m external firebreak on the boundaries of plantings, inclusive of a trafficable surface.
Plantation cell separation	6m firebreak between plantation cells, inclusive of a trafficable surface section.
Firebreak for Western Power powerlines	14-metre firebreak (7 metres on either side).
Sheds and habitable buildings	Trees are proposed to not be planted within 100m of an existing habitable buildings and 50m for sheds.

Spraying of firebreaks with herbicide is proposed to be completed annually between August and October, with further mechanical maintenance to be conducted as necessary.

Annual inspections of unsealed roads is proposed, with maintenance programs developed to address any issues identified. Unsealed roads are intended to be maintained to a trafficable standard.

No current developments were identified within 1km of the Manavi Property.

4.10 Firebreak Pruning

Edges of the plantation forest and the reforestation land use zone on the Manavi property are proposed to be maintained to ensure firebreaks have sufficient fire-vehicle access.

4.11 Pruning and Thinning Schedule

Under the Plantation Forestry Method, WEC(S) proposes that thinning or pruning that is necessary for ecological purposes or drought resilience purposes may be undertaken if Manavi is within a region declared to be a drought affected by a state body; or is recorded on the Bureau of Meteorology's 24-month recent and historical rainfall map as having a rainfall percentile ranking as either serious deficiency, severe deficiency or lowest on record.

5. Risks to Stored Carbon

Woodside Energy Group Ltd's Risk Management Policy is shown in Appendix C. The Risk Management Policy applies to the Manavi property with risks to carbon to be stored in the trees on the Manavi property during the permanence obligation period outlined in Table 6.

Table 6- Key Risks to Stored Carbon

Risk	Description
Site Preparation	Site preparation aims to provide the best conditions possible for establishing trees and shrubs. Activities include weed and ex-crop biomass control, invertebrate pest control, installation of furrows and mounds to aid water management and provide clear areas for ease of plant installation. Site preparation is important given the often degraded or challenging soils where trees are planted. Site preparation may not only impact early establishment but may also affect longer term growth and resilience of plantings.
Plant Selection	Plant selection aims to supply healthy seed and seedlings ready for planting, by selecting species and sourcing seed local to the areas in which they will be planted. Plant selection should also be cognisant of local site issues including salinity, water logging, water run-off and frost. Seedling quality is managed in nurseries to ensure seedlings are delivered of merchantable quality, healthy and free of disease.
Planting	Planting aims to install a seed or seedling into an environment which maximises its chances of healthy and enduring establishment. Skilled planting of a seed is typically performed via a mechanical “Direct seeding” machine. Like most agricultural equipment, these machines require proper setup and continuous monitoring to ensure that they continue to plant seeds in line with target specifications (e.g. depth, backfill, seed distribution, etc). Skilled planting of seedlings can be performed by hand or by mechanical means. Care must be taken to plant seedlings in the correct locations (e.g. position in furrows and mounts), at the right depth and with appropriate care to ensure holes are backfilled with soil to avoid air pockets. Planting must also be undertaken at the right time in the season, typically at the beginning of winter. Planting during this time aims to maximise exposure of seedlings to water and nutrients prior to the main growing seasons of spring and early summer.

Risk	Description
Weeds	Weed control post planting is critical to ensure that sufficient water and nutrients are available for the establishing plants. In addition, removal of all weeds can be counterproductive as weeds can provide a useful interim role in stabilising soil and preventing wind erosion of topsoil. Controlling weeds is proposed to be achieved carefully through chemical and mechanical weed management, to ensure only weeds are impacted. Proposed controls include spraying in ideal conditions, shielded spraying and chemical selection. Once plants are established, grazing stock may be introduced onto the Manavi property to graze on grass and weeds. In addition to supporting weed control, it may have the added advantage of reducing fire-prone biomass load on the Manavi property. By grazing at the right times, and in relatively short bursts, such grazing can be focussed on grass and weeds, and not the plantings. All forms of weed management are underpinned by good monitoring and timely response.
Pests	Pest control aims to minimise the impact of vertebrate and invertebrate pests on the establishment of plantings. Invertebrate pests include most commonly locusts and weevils. If left unchecked, they can have a significant impact on germinates and seedlings in a few weeks. Timely monitoring and application of pest treatments to impacted areas is critical. Controls for Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer would be adhered to. Vertebrate pests include both non-native species (e.g. rabbits, mice, foxes, feral goats, donkeys, pigs, and sheep) and native species (kangaroos, emus, and some bird species). These pests are typically found in large tracts of adjacent remnant vegetation to the Manavi property. Timely monitoring and implementation of vertebrate pest management is critical. Effective co-ordination with stakeholders including neighbours, Shire representatives and managers of State parks and reserves is important to manage pests. Pest management is important during the establishment of plantings. Once trees are established, the impact of pests is likely to be minor.

Risk	Description
Disease	The impact of disease on mixed diverse native plant species is proposed to be managed through monitoring and timely response. Introduction of disease is proposed to be controlled by nursery practices and inspection prior to site delivery. Disease will typically exist in small patches and may have limited impacts on plantings.
Weather & Climate	Poor rainfall during the establishment period can have a significant impact on plant mortality through increased susceptibility to damage from pests and disease, this may limit growth and increase mortality. Addressing all previously mentioned risks may increase survivability during extended periods of low rainfall. Once plants are established the risks are generally reduced as species selected are typically adapted to a degree of variable climatic condition. Climatic change (especially a shift to longer, drier, hotter periods) may present additional risks to the survivability of plants. Extreme weather events may also impact plantings. There are limited opportunities to respond to extended drought. Ground works may be considered to optimise the capture of rainfall, and/or irrigate plants.
Fire	The Manavi property sits in an agricultural area and may be susceptible to fire, especially during the hot, dry summer months. The highest priority in fire management is to prevent harm to people. All WEC(S) properties have BMPs). The BMP has been developed in consultation with fire management experts and will be reviewed by relevant Shires as part of the Development Application. The objective of a BMP is to: • avoid any increase in the threat of bushfire to people and assets; • reduce vulnerability to bushfire through design; and

6. Prevention and mitigation of risks

The key risk control actions that aim to prevent the loss of carbon stored in the plantings on Manavi property for the permanence obligation period are outlined in the following tables.

6.1 Site Preparation

Table 7 – Site Preparation

Control	Preventative Control Description	Mitigative Control Description	Residual Risk
1.1	Perform weed and biomass control	As per preventative control	Low
1.2	Perform invertebrate pest control		
1.3	Perform mechanical ground preparation	Limited mitigative control	

6.2 Plant Selection

Table 8 – Plant Selection

Control	Preventative Control Description	Mitigative Control Description	Residual Risk
2.1	Perform appropriate species selection for the area	Limited mitigative controls	Low
2.2	Perform seed collection proximal to site		
2.3	Perform testing of seed for viability		
2.4	Perform quality checks on seedlings	*Control 3.4 in Planting will provide some mitigation*	

6.3 Planting

Table 9 – Planting

Control	Preventative Control Description	Mitigative Control Description	Residual Risk
3.1	Perform effective seed installation	Limited mitigative controls	Low
3.2	Perform effective seedling installation		
3.3	Perform planting during seasonal planting window		
3.4	Provide nutrient and trace elements at planting		

6.4 Weeds, Pest and Disease

Table 10 – Weeds, Pests and Disease

Control	Preventative Control Description	Mitigative Control Description	Residual Risk
4.1	Perform timely weed, pest and disease monitoring	Limited mitigative controls	Low
4.2	Perform post planting weed and biomass control		
4.3	Perform post planting pest control		
4.4	Perform post planting disease control		

6.5 Weather and Climate

Table 11 – Weather and Climate

Preventative Control Description	Control	Mitigative Control Description	Residual Risk
All other controls represent preventative controls to the risk of drought	5.1	Perform mechanical groundwork to change water capture	Low
	5.2	Perform irrigation of drought impacted areas	

6.6 Fire

Table 12 – Fire

Control	Preventative Control Description	Control	Mitigative Control Description	Residual Risk
6.1	Designing proposed project to incorporate fire management requirements outlined in the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection[11].		*As per preventative control*	Low

[11] Guidelines Plantation Fire Prctn 2011_P.indd (website-files.com)

Control	Preventative Control Description	Control	Mitigative Control Description	Residual Risk
6.2	Perform annual fire management activities (inclusive of maintaining firebreaks) and, where appropriate, reducing fuel loads. Fuel load reduction operations may include mechanical reduction of standing biomass, 'cool season' mitigation burns and herbicide treatment of early-stage annual weed loads.			
6.3	Installation of fire tubes, which tubes include emergency contact details and maps.			
6.4	Increase capabilities for fire response.		Completing DFES 0995 bushfire safety awareness training or equivalent is a priority for all relevant employees of WEC(S). WEC(S) owns four vehicle-mounted firefighting units, one water truck and one firefighting trailer. WEC(S) is currently tendering for a suitable on-ground / operational fire management consultant to supplement WEC(S)'s capabilities and equipment for responding to fires.	

Control	Preventative Control Description	Control	Mitigative Control Description	Residual Risk
	All other controls represent mitigative controls in situations where the preventive controls fail.	6.5	Perform emergency response plan to an emergency event within the Manavi property.	
		6.6	Post emergency event action plan	

7. Organisation

This section provides an overview of the accountability for delivery of this PMP.

WEC(S) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Woodside Energy Group Ltd, an ASXand NYSE listed entity.

WEC(S) is the proponent for the Manavi property and is accountable for delivery of this PMP.

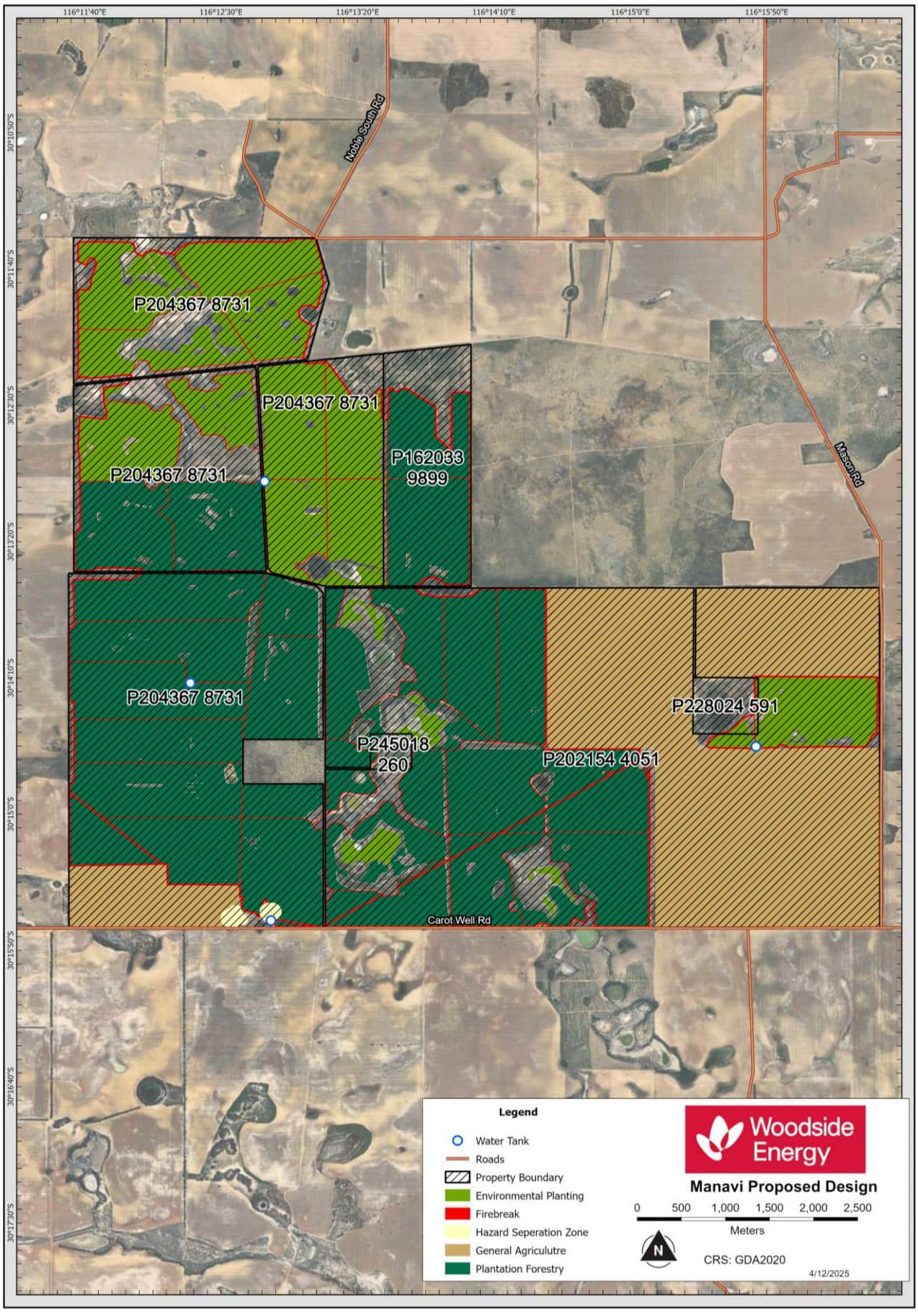
Within WEC(S), the activities required to acquire, establish, and manage the Manavi property are performed by the “Carbon Solutions” organisational unit which contains capabilities, either directly or indirectly through contracted organisations and individuals, to support the performance of the required activities of this PMP.

Contracted activities are proposed to be provided by proven, capable individuals and companies to a specification requested by WEC(S). There will likely be several overlaps between WEC(S) and the relevant contractor in relation to the performance of activities under this PMP, which overlaps may provide added flexibility and coverage in the facilitation of timely delivery of activities. Examples of activities that are likely be performed by relevant contractor under this PMP are shown in Table 12.

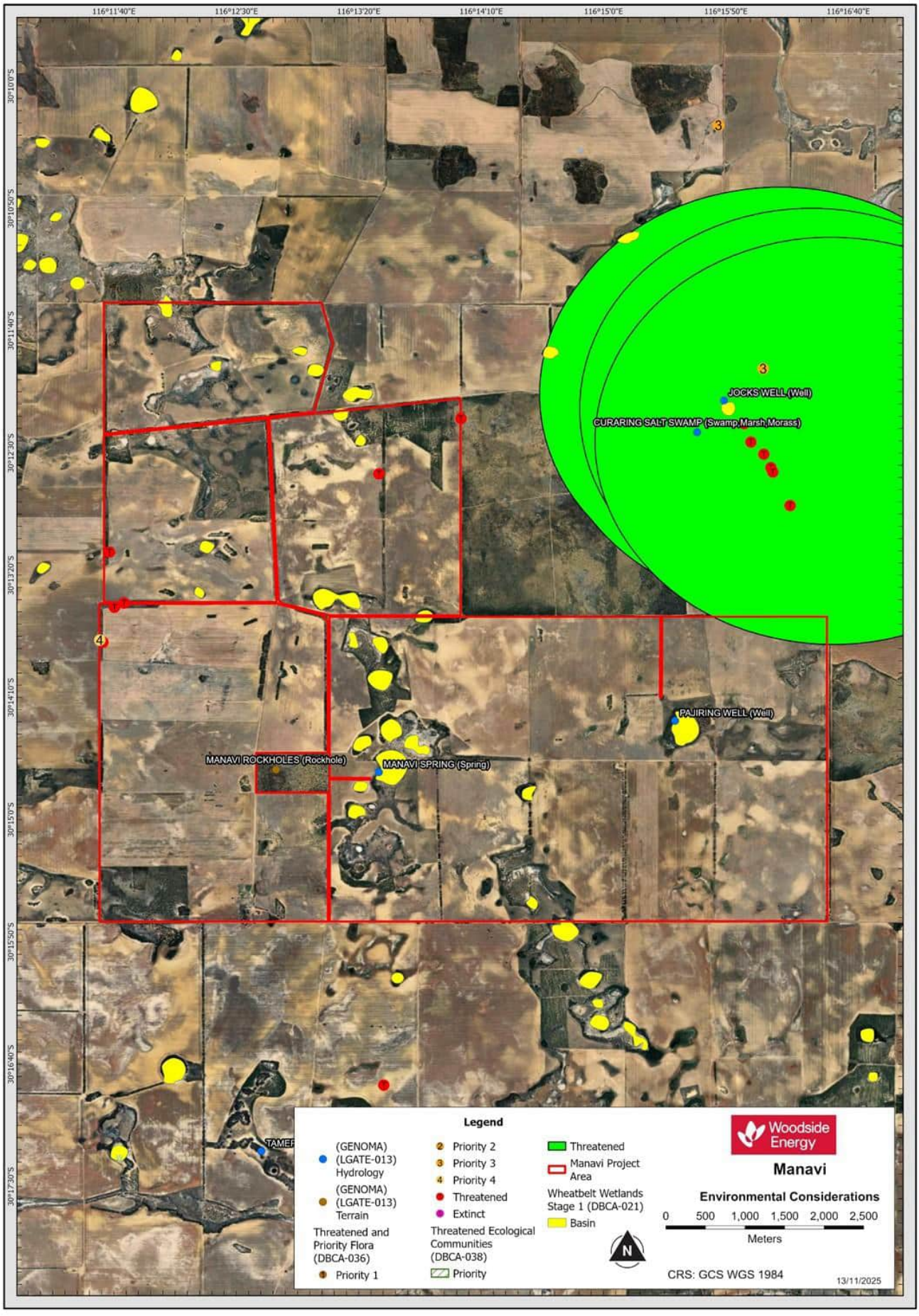
Table 12 – Typical Activities Completed by Contractors

Area	Activity
Site Preparation	• weed / biomass control • invertebrate pest control via spraying • large scale mechanical groundworks
Plant Selection	• expert species identification and selection • provision of quality seed and seedlings
Planting	• expert input to planning of planting requirements • provision of quality planting execution
Weeds, Pest and Disease	• timely weed, pest and disease monitoring • invertebrate pest control via spraying • provision of vertebrate pest control
Fire	• expert input to design in fire management plan • Training, supplemental capability and equipment

8. APPENDIX A: Proposed Preliminary Land Use Plan



9. APPENDIX B: Environmental Considerations



10. APPENDIX C: Risk Management Policy

Woodside Energy

Risk Management Policy

OBJECTIVES

Woodside recognises that risk is inherent in our business and that effective risk management supports delivery of our strategic objectives. We are committed to managing risks proactively and effectively to protect and create value.

Our risk management framework outlines how we prioritise risk management and governance. We maintain oversight of our enterprise risk exposure, seek to protect ourselves from potential negative impacts and improve our resilience against emerging risks.

Our approach enables a risk-aware culture where everyone at Woodside is responsible for proactively identifying, assessing and treating risks that relate to the objectives they are accountable for delivering.

PRINCIPLES

Woodside achieves these objectives by:

- Demonstrating leadership and commitment to aligning and integrating the risk management framework with our values, strategy, culture, behaviours, business activities and governance practices.
- Understanding the type and amount of risk we take and accept to inform our decision making and acting with due regard to the risk appetite endorsed by the Board.
- Allocating competent resources to own and assure risk and controls.
- Applying a structured and comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing and treating current risks and responding to strategic and emerging risks.
- Maintaining a robust and proportionate level of internal control.
- Analysing insights from trends and developments in the external environment and stakeholder engagement.
- Evaluating and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of our approach.

APPLICABILITY

The Managing Director of Woodside is accountable to the Board of Directors for ensuring this Policy is effectively implemented.

Responsibility for the application of this Policy rests with all Woodside employees, contractors and joint venturers engaged in activities under Woodside operational control. Woodside managers are also responsible for promotion of this Policy in non-operated joint ventures.

This Policy will be reviewed regularly and updated as required.

Revised by the Woodside Energy Group Ltd Board in June 2025.

ID: 5443801

Page 1 of 1

11. APPENDIX D: Manavi Bushfire Preparedness and Response Plan

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

Woodside Native Reforestation Stored Carbon Project

(Manavi)

Bushfire Preparedness and Response Plan

Produced to meet the relevant requirements of Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection

Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731, 9899 Carot Well Road, Watheroo (Manavi)

Shire of Moora

13 November 2025

Job Reference No: 250974

BPP GROUP PTY LTD T/A BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

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1.0	For Comment	13 November 2025
1.1	Mapping updated	20 November 2025
1.2	Terminology updated	21 November 2025

BPRP (Master) Template v1.1

DISTRIBUTION					
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Ollie Viant	ollie.viant@Woodside.com	1.2	1	☐	☒

Limitations: *The protection measures contained in this Bushfire Management Plan are minimum requirements and they do not guarantee that buildings or infrastructure will not be damaged in a bushfire, persons injured, or fatalities occur either on the subject site or off the site while evacuating. This is substantially due to the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire and fire weather conditions. Additionally, the correct implementation of the recommended protection measures will depend upon, among other things, the ongoing actions of the landowners and/or operators over which Bushfire Prone Planning has no control.*

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations made in this report associated with the proposed development are made in good faith based on information available to Bushfire Prone Planning at the time. All maps included herein are indicative in nature and are not to be used for accurate calculations.

Notwithstanding anything contained therein, Bushfire Prone Planning will not, except as the law may require, be liable for any loss or other consequences whether or not due to the negligence of their consultants, their servants or agents, arising out of the services provided by their consultants.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This plan has been developed for Woodside Energy Carbon Services (WEC(S)) to identify the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery arrangements for the Manavi Carbon Farm. The subject site is comprised of five Lots namely 'Manavi'.

1.2 Framework

1.2.1 Bushfire Management Plan

Objective: To address the requirements for Development Approval as required by the Local Government.

1.2.2 Plantation Management Plan

Objective: To identify activities involved for the establishment and management of the carbon plantation. This provides reference to fire management.

1.2.3 Bushfire Preparedness and Response plan (This Plan)

Objective: To provide detailed information on fire management activities in line with prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR).

1.3 Fire Management Principles

The principles of fire management on Manavi are to:

- Mitigate risk from fire escaping or entering property which may impact internal or neighbouring assets; and
- Minimise extent of vegetation impacted by high intensity bushfire; and
- Ensure built assets are protected through maintained low fuel areas; and
- Minimise damage to vegetation through planned burning or mechanical activities; and
- Maintain ecological health of vegetation through considered application of planned fire at appropriate intervals, spatial extent and intensity

1.4 Site Details

Table 1: Site Details

Subject Site:	Manavi
Plantation type:	Native reforestation
Proprietor:	Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd (WEC(S))
Plantation Manager	Woodside Communication Centre
Primary Contact:	Woodside Communication Centre **24-hour Phone:** 1300 833 333 **M:** +61 8 9348 7184 **E:** wcc@woodside.com.au **Woodside Carbon Solutions team** **E:** carbon@woodside.com.au
Address:	Manavi : (Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731 and 9899 Carot Well Road, Watheroo, WA)
Local Government Area:	Shire of Moora

2 Prevention

2.1 Local Government Bushfire Risk Management Plan

Bushfire Risk Management Plans (BRMP) are developed by Local Government in line with the Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan (DFES). This is a tenure blind approach to bushfire risk management and includes identification and assessment of bushfire risk to assets, stakeholder engagement approaches and tenure blind treatments to reduce risk. Consideration should be given to involvement in future reviews of these plans to ensure WEC(S) assets are captured, along with treatments undertaken in managing bushfire risk.

2.2 Fuel Hazard Management

Fuel hazard management is one component of meeting the fire management principles for Manavi. This may be achieved through the following management objectives listed in Table 2 below.

An estimation of fuel accumulation for the proposed vegetation types, with consideration of soil productivity, climate and plantation vs remnant vegetation is difficult to determine.

Table 2: Proposed Management Cells

Cell Classification	Description	Management Objectives	Treatment(s)
Asset Protection Zone	Areas defined in the Bushfire Management Plan.	Maintain vegetation in line with Bushfire Management Plan (BMP).	Mechanical vegetation management as defined in property BMP
Land Management	All other areas within Manavi. This may include planted and remnant vegetation if deemed appropriate.	Maintain overall fuel hazard of moderate or below across a determined area as identified in the strategic planning process with input from experienced bushfire practitioners.	Utilise a combination of fuel management which may include mechanical/grazing/mild planned burning rotation to manage fuel loads

The Land Management objective has been developed to provide a measurable proportion of vegetation where direct attack has some chance of being successful[1] on the days of high fire danger. It is recognised that maintaining fuel hazard below high can increase likelihood of direct attack success when suppressing a bushfire. If successful, direct attack usually results in a smaller fire area.

2.2.1 Assumptions

There are several assumptions made in considering potential fuel hazard across the site when developing objectives and indicative plans for fuel management. These may influence actual hazard and includes but is not limited to:

[1] https://www.ffm.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf file/0005/21110/Report-82-overall-fuel-assess-guide-4th-ed.pdf
https://www.publish.csiro.au/wf/pdf/WF19029

- Artificial planting (i.e. row, 'belt formation' and 'block planting') with aged stands which will exhibit similar fuel accumulation and overall fuel hazard to native forest vegetation.
- Time for vegetation to establish from planting to a steady productive state will be consistent.
- Productivity of selected species are similar compared to native vegetation on which fuel accumulation models are developed.

2.3 Strategic Planning

An indicative strategic plan may be developed to guide cell rotation in line with future objectives. This is primarily based on a rotational program to maintain fuel loads and considers operational practicalities along with reducing large areas of high fuel loads. Additional factors such as seasonality, frequency and intensity should be considered through this process[2]. Additional treatments such as grazing or mechanical fuel management may also be implemented. The scale and effectiveness of any treatment may influence fuel loads.

The indicative plan may be supported by fuel hazard assessments to determine annual treatment priorities remain focused on reducing high fuel load areas. (refer Section 2.3.1.1).

Strategic planning aims to:

- Manage fuel hazard to below high in targeted areas (indicatively 10 years fuel age) (Refer S2.2). This can be achieved through a combination of planned burning, grazing, mechanical and chemical treatments. This threshold of high may be varied if required based on fuel accumulation and observed fuel hazard and structure to ensure appropriate.
- Vary season of burning and consider previous burn outcomes (i.e. avoid successive hot fires).
- Prioritise buffers through cell selection to reduce likelihood of large bushfires either entering or exiting the property boundaries. This is a key focus on prioritising treatment areas and should consider existing remnant vegetation, plantation areas and grassland.
- Identify areas where planned burning is not a feasible option (environmental, complexity, access or vegetation constraints).

Additional pre planting burning may be undertaken for debris or vegetation removal and may be considered as part of an annual review program.

The future planning for the site could include the development of a treatment cell map, which identifies an indicative rotation of treatments to reduce fuel hazard across a portion of the identified vegetation area. This includes remnant vegetation management and also identifies areas where burning is not likely to be possible. Other mitigation measures in these areas may be worth consideration, which may reduce the required annual treatment requirements. By maintaining fuel hazard below high it is recognised that suppression success increases, however, does not remove the risk of bushfire.

[2] https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/management/fire/fire-information-notes
https://publications.dfes.wa.gov.au/publications/banksia-woodlands-bushfire-fuel-management-guide

2.3.1.1 Fuel Hazard Assessments

Fuel hazard may be measured to quantify annual burn program priorities and maintain an awareness of areas of high risk due to fuel load.

This may be undertaken using the Overall Fuel Hazard Assessment Guide[3]. Assessment results may be mapped and used to identify areas of high hazard to refine the annual treatment program.

Fuel hazard assessments should be undertaken during summer where possible to measure actual fuel loads experienced in a bushfire event.

2.4 Mitigation Options

2.4.1 Mechanical

Mechanical works may be utilised to manage vegetation and may include the following methods: slashing, mulching and firebreaks. Additional detail on these can be found in the DFES Guide To Mechanical Mitigation[4].

2.4.2 Planned Burning

Planned burning may be utilised to meet fuel management objectives. This is a long-term strategy and the proposed program may vary as a consequence of fuel accumulation, seasonal conditions, natural events (bushfire), planned burn achievements, vegetation health and time to establish to maturity from planting.

2.4.2.1 Operational Planning

Operational planning is required to be undertaken prior to commencing individual planned burns and includes the development of burn maps, prescriptions and permits from local authorities. The detail included in an operational plan-can include:

- Objectives
- Description of the area, including fuels and assets/values
- Operational map
- Description of the values including built assets/infrastructure (residences, sheds, schools, transmission lines, major roads, etc.)
- Prescriptions and weather conditions
- Ignition patterns and techniques
- Measures for protection of assets and other values
- Resourcing requirements
- Health and safety issues (for burn personnel and the public)
- Risk assessment
- Environmental considerations or constraints. Including consideration of hygiene management (disease and weed)
- Notifications
- Guidance on implementation
- Communications Plan and reporting structure
- Authority and approvals to implement

[3] OFHA; Hines et al. 4th Edition 2010
https://www.ffm.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/21110/Report-82-overall-fuel-assess-guide-4th-ed.pdf
[4] https://publications.dfes.wa.gov.au/publications/guide-to-mechanical-bushfire-mitigation

- Post burn actions and monitoring (i.e. post burn weed control)

2.4.2.2 Implementation

FIRE WEATHER FORECASTS

A relevant Incident Weather Forecast or local area forecast (Meteye) must be obtained and considered prior to any ignition. Weather forecast information must be included in pre burn briefings to crew.

FIRE BEHAVIOUR MODELS

The appropriate fire behaviour model should be used depending on vegetation type and structure, which may alter over time. A link to the online model calculator for all the identified models is https://aurora.landgate.wa.gov.au/fbc/#!/

- The Dry Eucalypt Forest Fire Model (DEFFM/Vesta)[5] is appropriate for eucalypt forest and is used for fire behaviour and fuel accumulation modelling.
- The grassland model should be used for areas of grassland.

2.4.2.3 Authority to Commence Ignition

Depending on the timing of the planned burn there may be a requirement to obtain a permit from the relevant Local Government Authority. In an unrestricted season it is not a requirement to obtain a permit but it is recommended to do so.

Regardless of whether a permit is required or obtained a suitable authority within the land manager structure should approve the burn prior to ignition and notification to the local fire authority made.

2.4.2.4 Constraints

All proposed burning activities must comply with the Bushfires Act 1954. Consultation with local fire authorities is required.

Checks for sensitive values such as environmental or cultural values must be undertaken to ensure there is no negative impact arising from burning operations.

2.4.2.5 Post Burn Monitoring

Burn plans should identify post burn monitoring requirements and conditions to certify a burn is complete and safe. Consideration is also important to identify high fire danger days following a burn to ensure monitoring is undertaken in line with the risk presented.

2.4.3 Other Mitigation Treatments

Grazing and chemical treatments are also considered potential treatments in managing fuel hazard across the property and may be implemented as identified.

Chemical spraying of weeds or regrowth following mechanical works and planned burning is to be undertaken as required to complement both fuel and environmental management outcomes.

[5] https://research.csiro.au/pyropage/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2015/11/CSIRO-PyroPage-Issue-4-Dry-Eucalypt-Forest-Fire-Model.pdf

Herbicide is to be applied in line with chemical label application instructions by competent personnel. Weather conditions are to be considered when scheduling herbicide application works.

2.5 Ignition Prevention (Accidental or Deliberate)

Powerlines

- Maintenance of breaks around poles may be undertaken to 7m horizontal clearance from lines. Vertical clearance 4m.
- Whilst undertaking maintenance a visual inspection of poles may also to be undertaken to identify obvious areas of pole degradation or damage. If suspected contact Western Power for advice.

Access restrictions into property

- Public access is restricted to Manavi with main access gates proposed to be locked and signposted private property and under surveillance.

3 Preparedness

3.1 Key Contacts and Information Sources

Key contacts are located in the Bushfire Emergency Response Plan (Appendix A) and the Plantation Management Plan.

3.2 Indicative Annual Works Program

TASK	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Consideration of Planned burning	X	X	X								X	X
Deliver/Coordinate required training		X	X									
Undertake firebreak maintenance		X	X	X								
Review BPRP. Update ERP, maps and distribute			X	X								
Map completed works (firebreak/fuel age)				X								
Check and service equipment				X								
Pre-Season Briefings conducted				X								
Check field signage and maintain as required					X							
Check BMP for any required actions and complete.					X							
Follow up weed or vegetation spraying as required				X	X	X						
Assess fuel hazards						X	X	X	X			
Consider plan for planned burn program							X	X	X	X		
Identify required training and plan							X					
Review training packages and update							X	X				
Maintain Operational Preparedness				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

Figure 1: Annual Works Program

3.3 Fire Weather and Australian Fire Danger Rating System (AFDRS)

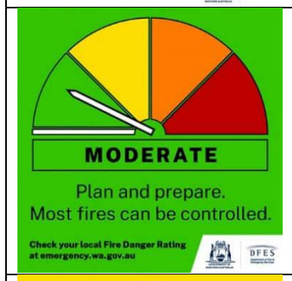
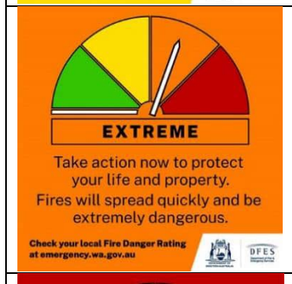
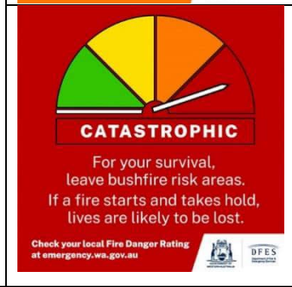
The site is located in the Yarra Yarra Fire Weather District. Fire Danger Ratings FDR) can be found at:

www.emergency.wa.gov.au or http://www.bom.gov.au/wa/forecasts/fire-danger-ratings.shtml.

Figure 2: Fire Behaviour Index (source: DFES)

3.4 Fire Danger Ratings and Preparedness Actions

Table 3: FDR and Preparedness Actions

Location	FDR	ACTIONS		
		Resources	Comments	Coordination
Manavi		None identified but may be available on request depending on availability.	None specified.	Plantation Manager to monitor conditions, remain alert and abide by local laws and regulations.
		None identified but may be available on request depending on availability.	Where on site work is being undertaken ensure minimum 1 x 400L unit is in proximity with appropriate staff.	
		Consider making available 2 x vehicles to dispatch from Perth within 8 hours from mobilisation request if risk of ignition or impact is increased.	Where on site work is being undertaken ensure minimum 1 x 400L unit is in proximity with appropriate staff. Consider weather (i.e. Lighting forecast) and current bushfires in the area.	Plantation Manager to monitor conditions, remain alert and abide by local laws and regulations. Monitor www.emergency.wa.gov.au for incidents within 5km of property or where potential to impact identified. Monitor hotspots on https://myfirewatch.landgate.wa.gov.au/map.html. Check for Total Fire Ban (TFB) or Harvest Vehicle Movement Ban (HVMB) and ensure compliance and notification to staff.
		2 x vehicles available to dispatch from Perth within 4 hours from mobilisation request.	Where on site work is being undertaken ensure minimum 1 x 400L unit is in proximity with appropriate staff. Consider postponing work which may increase risk of ignition.	
		3 x vehicles available to dispatch from Perth within 2 hours from mobilisation request	No non-critical site work to be undertaken.	

3.5 Total Fire Bans and Harvest Vehicle Movement Bans

Total Fire Bans (TFB) and Harvest Vehicle Movement Vehicle (HVM) Bans may be imposed by DFES or Local Government at their discretion. It is the responsibility of WEC(S) to ensure all restrictions are communicated and requirements followed by staff and contractors on the site.

Notification of HVM bans can be subscribed to via the relevant Local Government website (Moora). ABC Local radio will also announce any bans at 10am, 12.30pm & 2pm daily.

It is recommended that all plantation managers and key staff subscribe to both Local Government notification services.

3.6 Detection

Local fire response agencies are responsible for detection and reporting of fires through 000.

On days of High FDR or above the Plantation Manager should monitor local conditions and www.emergency.wa.gov.au. All fires detected must be reported to 000 with as much information as possible, including location, area, fuels in which it is occurring and any other information such as resources on site and communications utilised.

3.7 Access

Main property access is from Carot Well Rd, Watheroo and second access is from Mason Rd through locked gate access.

3.8 Firebreaks

Firebreaks are designed and maintained in line with Local Government firebreak notices and as defined in the BMP.

The spatial location and width standards of identified firebreaks can be found in the Operations Map located in the Emergency Response Plan (Appendix A).

Additional firebreaks may be maintained in areas of remnant vegetation if required to enable access for fuel management treatments or fire access in line with environmental considerations.

Table 4: Firebreak specifications

Situation	Firebreak Requirements
Property Boundary	15m external firebreak as close as practicable on the boundaries of the plantation, inclusive of 15m minimal fuel condition.
Plantation Cell Separation	6m firebreak between plantation cells, inclusive of 6m minimal fuel condition.
Firebreak for western power powerlines	14m (7m either side) minimal fuel condition.
Habitable Buildings and Sheds	The plantation should not be within 100m of the existing habitable building and 50m for sheds.

3.1 Resources and Equipment

3.1.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All plantation personnel involved in fire prevention and fire operations activities are to be supplied with, and expected to wear or carry, standard firefighting PPE. PPE is to meet Australian Standards, and it is the responsibility of the wearer to ensure it is maintained and worn or carried in accordance with plantation policy and protocols.

All staff who may be expected to assist with fire operations are to be provided with appropriate PPE prior to each season and maintain and ensure it is available to them as required. It is the responsibility of individuals to wear PPE appropriately and as directed.

3.1.2 Equipment and Vehicles

Human and equipment resources are available to assist in patrol, monitoring and support roles. These vehicles are not equipped to the same standard as a BFB fireground vehicle but maintain a level of capability in line with support roles. These are identified in the table below:

Table 5: Resource listing

Type	Location	Description
WEC(S) Support (slip-on)	Mobile	4x4 ute with 800L water tank
WEC(S) Support (slip-on)	Mobile	4x4 ute with 600L water tank
WEC(S) Support (slip-on)	Mobile	4x4 ute with 600L water tank
WEC(S) Support (slip-on)	Perth CBD	4x4 ute with 300L water tank
WEC(S) Support truck	Mobile	Truck with 10,000L water tank
WEC(S) Support trailer	Mobile	Trailer with 1,500L water tank
WEC(S) Support vehicle	Perth CBD	4wd vehicle
WEC(S) Support vehicle	Perth CBD	4wd vehicle

3.1.2.1 Fire Vehicle Requirements

All vehicles must be in a roadworthy condition and be equipped with the following as a minimum equipment checklist as provided in Appendix D.

3.1.3 Personnel and Roles

3.1.3.1 Bushfire Coordination Manager

This role is proposed to have duties related to daily preparedness in line with this plan.

WOODSIDE LIAISON

A role identified to be contact into an active bushfire Incident Management Team (IMT) to provide advice and represent the interests of Woodside in the incident. Woodside maintain a whole of business emergency coordination capability and are considering how bushfire management integrates in a broader context.

This role should have:

- Knowledge and experience of incident management
- Understanding of Woodside fire management objectives

3.1.3.2 Field Support Roles

Used to describe all other personnel operating in support of the incident by Woodside or Woodside contracted staff.

3.1.4 Plant

No heavy earthmoving equipment is owned or operated and is reliant on contractors to provide. Engagement of heavy earthmoving equipment for suppression should be engaged through the incident logistics section.

For non-incident related works any contractor engagement to be undertaken in line with WEC(S) guidelines for engagement. All equipment to meet regulatory and legal requirements.

3.2 Water

There is no reticulated water supply in the area, with strategic tanks being the primary emergency water source. Locations of water points are described below and are marked on the operations map provided in the Emergency Response Plan (Appendix A).

Table 6: Water Point Locations

Property Name	Tanks/Soaks Location	Details
Manavi	Western soak	Very good water source, currently feeds entire western tanks and troughs.
	Eastern soak	Good water source, currently feeds eastern tanks - solar pump.
	Water Point 1. Existing	Currently 3 tanks filled by 2 inch pipe coming in from western soak. Good access. • Flexi N, fiberglass, 43,000L, 2 inch outlet stainless steel tap. • Flexi N, fiberglass, 23,000L, 2 inch outlet stainless steel tap. • Water, poly, 43,000L, 2 inch outlet stainless steel tap.
	Water Point 2. Proposed	Proposed 50,000lL tank location. Good access for fire appliances.
	Water Point 3. Proposed	Proposed 50,000lL tank location. Good access for fire appliances.
	Water Point 4. Proposed	Proposed 50,000lL tank location. Good access for fire appliances.

The proposed water tank, existing water tanks and soaks on Manavi are capable of delivering material volumes of water for herbicide treatments, mitigation burns and wildfire response. The location of these tanks is indicated in Appendix A. The final location of the proposed tank, and the total volume water available, and re-fill rates and options, may be chosen in consultation with experience bushfire planners and, where appropriate, local brigade responders and Local Government Fire Control Officers.

Additional dams are located on Manavi but depending on season may not be reliable water sources.

3.3 Signage

Water points should be signed on site and also marked on Operations Maps. Signage should be a standard blue 'W' within a Blue circle with White background.

Alternatively, the word 'water' written in blue with a white background.

3.4 Training

Two categories of training have been identified for WEC(S) staff in line with role expectations.

All WEC(S) staff	• Nationally accredited course in Basic Wildfire Awareness **(22541VIC)**[6] , or; • DFES 0995 Bushfire Safety Awareness
WEC(S) Farm team	• Accepted fire skills training from an accredited provider. This is being investigated further as to available options but there are options available from registered training organisations, or; • DFES1056 Rural Fire Awareness.

4 Response

4.1 Objective

Woodside may provide resources to assist fire agencies in response and monitoring of bushfire only on WEC(S) managed tenure. Woodside are not a response agency and may provide support in line with capability and experience under the command and control structure of any incident. Initial response can be provided by Woodside on own tenure where a small and controllable fire is started or located, if safe, until control is established.

4.2 Principles for Bushfire Support by Woodside

- Everyone at the fire has a responsibility for safety.
- Support only on Woodside owned or managed land.
- Accept responsibility for your decisions and actions.
- Ensure someone from the Incident Management Team (IMT) at the fire is aware of your presence and of what tasks you are undertaking.
- Work cooperatively with emergency services and others.
- Be aware of the situation around you and any hazards likely to cause you or others harm.
- Wear appropriate personal protective clothing (PPE) at all times.
- Know and work within your personal limits and ability.
- Ensure your equipment is well maintained and that you know and operate it within its limits and capability.
- Ensure the tasks you undertake match your capability and that of your equipment.
- Maintain communications.

4.3 Safety

Safety is the number one priority at all bushfires. Consider changing weather conditions and individual personnel capabilities before and during operations.

Any near misses or incidents that occur at an incident must be reported to the controlling agency and internally through standard WEC(S) processes.

[6] https://training.gov.au/training/details/22541VIC/summary

4.4 Reporting

Under the Bushfires act (1954) S28 the occupier of the land is to extinguish bush fire occurring on own land where a bush fire is burning on any land —

(a) at any time in any year during the restricted burning times; or

(b) during the prohibited burning times. This does not apply to burning operations being undertaken in compliance with the Act.

WEC(S) is not a response agency under the State Hazard Plan – Fire. All incidents must be reported immediately to local fire agencies via 000.

4.5 Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

Important information for first responders is contained within a simple to reference A3 document which is referred to as the Emergency Response Plan (ERP). This is contained in Appendix A of this document and should be updated annually, provided to listed distribution contacts on the ERP and copies maintained on site at site access points.

The intent of the ERP is to provide key information and convey the local knowledge and priorities of Woodside in the event of an incident.

4.6 Guidelines for Operating Private Equipment at Fires

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services have developed a useful resource in the Guidelines for Operating Private Equipment at Fires. This guideline should be referred to for further detail as it outlines expectations and guidance for landowners responding to bushfire on their property.

https://dfes.wa.gov.au/documents/Guidelines-for-Operating-Private-Equipment-at-Fires.pdf

4.7 Incident Coordination

It is important to note that all response activities must be undertaken under the direction of the Incident Controller of the incident and authorised under the Bushfires Act (1954)[7].

It is essential that communications are established and maintained with the incident to work collaboratively on suppressing fire and ensuring the safety of all personnel.

4.8 Briefings

All staff or contractors on site should receive a SMEACS (Situation, Mission, Execution, Admin and Logistics, Command and Communications, Safety) briefing if undertaking fire support activities.

4.9 Communications

Incident communication should follow the incident Communications Plan as established by the Incident Controller.

The default UHF channel utilised by WEC(S) is normally **UHF39**.

The default fire communications channel for the Shire of Dandaragan is UHF 11. Each incident will allocate a communications plan and this must be followed.

[7] https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_106_homepage.html

4.10 Debriefs and Major Incident Reviews

Following a bushfire or major bushfire a debrief should be conducted to identify learning opportunities and feedback to better inform future incident management.

The detail and scope of this will vary on the incident. At a minimum an internal debrief should be conducted and any broader areas identified be communicated with the controlling agency.

5 Recovery

5.1 Post Incident Action Plan

Where a major bushfire has impacted on assets a post incident action plan may be required to be developed. This may document any remedial actions required by the landowner and may include:

- Rehabilitation of burnt areas
- Maintenance of firebreaks
- Vegetation management (tree hazard/debris removal)
- Monitoring of weeds
- Carbon project specific actions

Following major incidents the IMT may develop recovery plans and WEC(S) may provide input into this if suitable.

APPENDIX A: EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

This page left intentionally blank – Print following 3 pages as stand-alone document for dissemination and access on site.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN	MANAVI AGGREGATION	CURRENT FOR 2025/2026	REVIEW BY 30 NOVEMBER 2026

KEY CONTACTS

Emergency	**000**		
Woodside plantation manager	Woodside Communication Centre 24-hour Phone: **1300 833 333/9348 7184**		
Shire of Moora	Chief Bush Fire Control Officer	Brendan Pratt	**0427 541 086**
	Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer	James McNamara (Jim)	**0427 541 083**
	Fire Control Officer/Ranger	Sean Harris	**0408 511 409**
Shire of Coorow	Chief Bush Fire Control Officer	Kelvin Bean	**0428 521 103**
	Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer	Ben Plozza	**0427 531 294**
Fire Danger ratings	http://www.bom.gov.au/wa/forecasts/fire-danger-ratings.shtml		
Emergency information	www.emergency.wa.gov.au		
Hotspot monitoring	https://myfirewatch.landgate.wa.gov.au/map.html		

MAPS AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Map ID	Type	Purpose
Map 1_2025	Operations Map (Ortho) - Manavi	Orthophoto with key assets/water/access/hazards identified. To provide guidance for response activities and planning.
Map 2_2025	Fire History	Current fuel age of property to identify low threat areas or potential high fuel loads

SITE DETAILS

Plantation type:	Native reforestation and Eucalyptus monoculture – single eucalyptus species
Proprietor:	Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd
Plantation Manager	Woodside Communication Centre
ABN:	91 625 509 450
Address:	Manavi: (Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731 and 9899 Carot Well Road, Watheroo, WA)

VALUES AND HAZARDS

CONSIDERATION	RESPONSE
Carbon assets (vegetation)	Minimise disturbance to vegetation. Utilise existing breaks where possible
Power Lines (Distribution)	Protect poles from fire and tree impact through patrol and monitoring actions. Locations marked on ops map.
Communications	Mobile coverage is limited. WEC(S) staff to monitor UHF 11. Incident communications plan to be followed.
Hazards - site	Areas of soft sand. Areas of planted vegetation exist and may not exhibit expected fire behaviour.
Hazards - UXO	Confirmed to not be within a known UXO area

DOCUMENT LOCATIONS AND DISSEMINATION

Woodside Communication Centre
Manavi Farm gates

OPERATIONAL PLANTATION GUIDELINES

Objectives

- Protect life and property from bushfire.
- Minimise the spread of bushfire originating from the plantation land.
- Protect surrounding properties and community interests from the damaging effects of bushfire.
- Minimise area of vegetation lost to fire or mechanical clearing.

Strategies

- Prevent impact to surrounding properties.
- Collaborate and support response agencies through provision of local knowledge and resources.
- Conduct direct attack where conditions and access allow.

Tactics

- Ensure all staff are briefed (SMEACS).
- Utilise machinery to support suppression and directly track fires where conditions allow.
- Request air support where appropriate, particularly in support of first attack phase. WEC(S) has no objection to foam use.
- Backburning of large cells is not preferred unless direct attack is unlikely to succeed or to keep fire area smaller.
- Prioritise protection of plantation assets over built infrastructure.
- Utilise Woodside Resources to support as appropriate in line with equipment and training capabilities.

Figure 1

Operations Map

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA

Jocks Well Nature Reserve

MASON RD

CAROT WELL RD

------ LEGEND ------

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Driveway
- Current Main Water Pipe
- Proposed Main Water Pipe
- Water tank
- Dam
- Gate
- Dwelling
- Shed
- Dwelling to be Removed
- Shed to be Removed
- Overhead Powerlines

Vegetation
- Planted Areas
- Remnant Vegetation

Firebreaks
- External Firebreak
- Internal Firebreak
- Powerline Firebreak

DBCA Legislated Lands and
- Nature Reserve

Reserves
- Reserves

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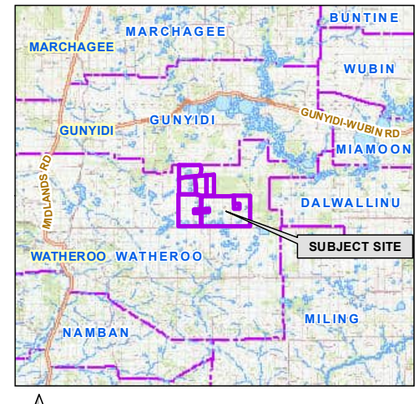
Kilometres

------ LOCALITY ------



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
A3 Scale 1:30,000

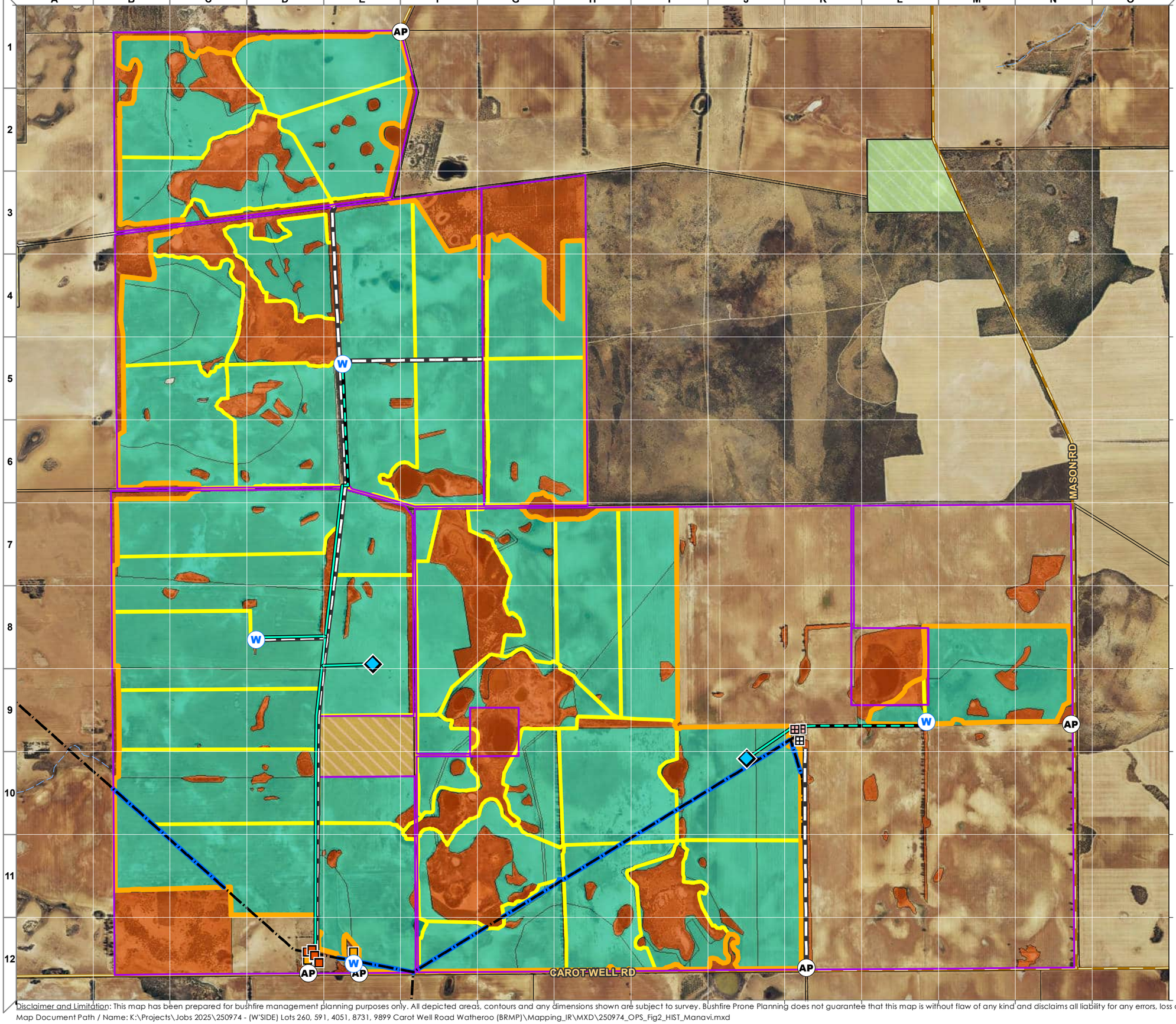
BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

Map Document Path / Name: K:\Projects\Jobs 2025\250974 - (W'SIDE) Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731, 9899 Carot Well Road Watheroo (BRMP)\Mapping_IR\MXD\250974_OPS_Fig1_OPER_Manavi.mxd

Figure 2

Fire History Map

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA



------ **LEGEND** ------

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Driveway
- Current Main Water Pipe
- Proposed Main Water Pipe
- Water tank
- Dam
- Gate
- Dwelling
- Shed
- Dwelling to be Removed
- Shed to be Removed
- Overhead Powerlines

Fuel Age Manarvi Aggregation

- 0 - 3 Years
- Greater than 10 Years / Unknown

Firebreaks

- External Firebreak
- Internal Firebreak
- Powerline Firebreak

DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters

- Nature Reserve

Reserves

- Reserves

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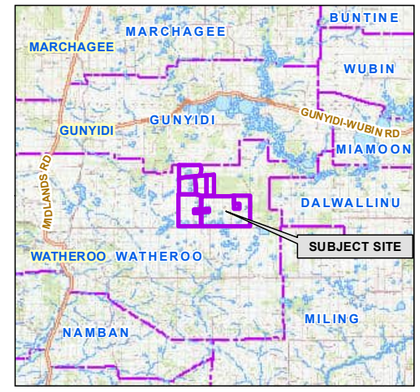
Kilometres

------ **LOCALITY** ------



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APPENDIX B: ANNUAL PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST

Table 7: Annual Preparedness Checklist

ACTIVITY	COMPLETE	DATE	COMMENTS
Firebreaks maintained to required standard			
Water points audited for location and serviceability			
Staff trained for roles and currency			
Vehicles and Equipment operational in line with requirements (pumps/vehicles/firefighting equipment)			
Maps reviewed and updated			
Assess and update fuel hazard assessments			
BPRP review complete and distributed. Including - ERP updated and available on site - Discussed with LG's and details confirmed			

APPENDIX C: VEHICLE EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

Table 8: Annual Vehicle Equipment Checklist

VEHICLE	COMMENTS	COMPLETE
Oil level		
Fluids (wipers/radiator)		
Lights functioning		
Fuel – maintain above 3/4		
Tyres (pressures and condition). Check spare tyre.		
UHF radio functioning		
Service schedule		
Beacon operational		
Test drive and all ok		
INTERIOR	**COMMENTS**	**COMPLETE**
Fire blankets (min x 2)		
First aid kit		
Fire Extinguisher (including date)		
EQUIPMENT	**COMMENTS**	**COMPLETE**
Pump operational		
Pump fuel checked and available		
Water tank full		
Hose reel functional		
Rake hoe available and maintained		

Inspection Date:_____

Inspected By:_____

If any items missing or action required follow up with supervisor immediately and rectify

APPENDIX D: PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FLOWCHART

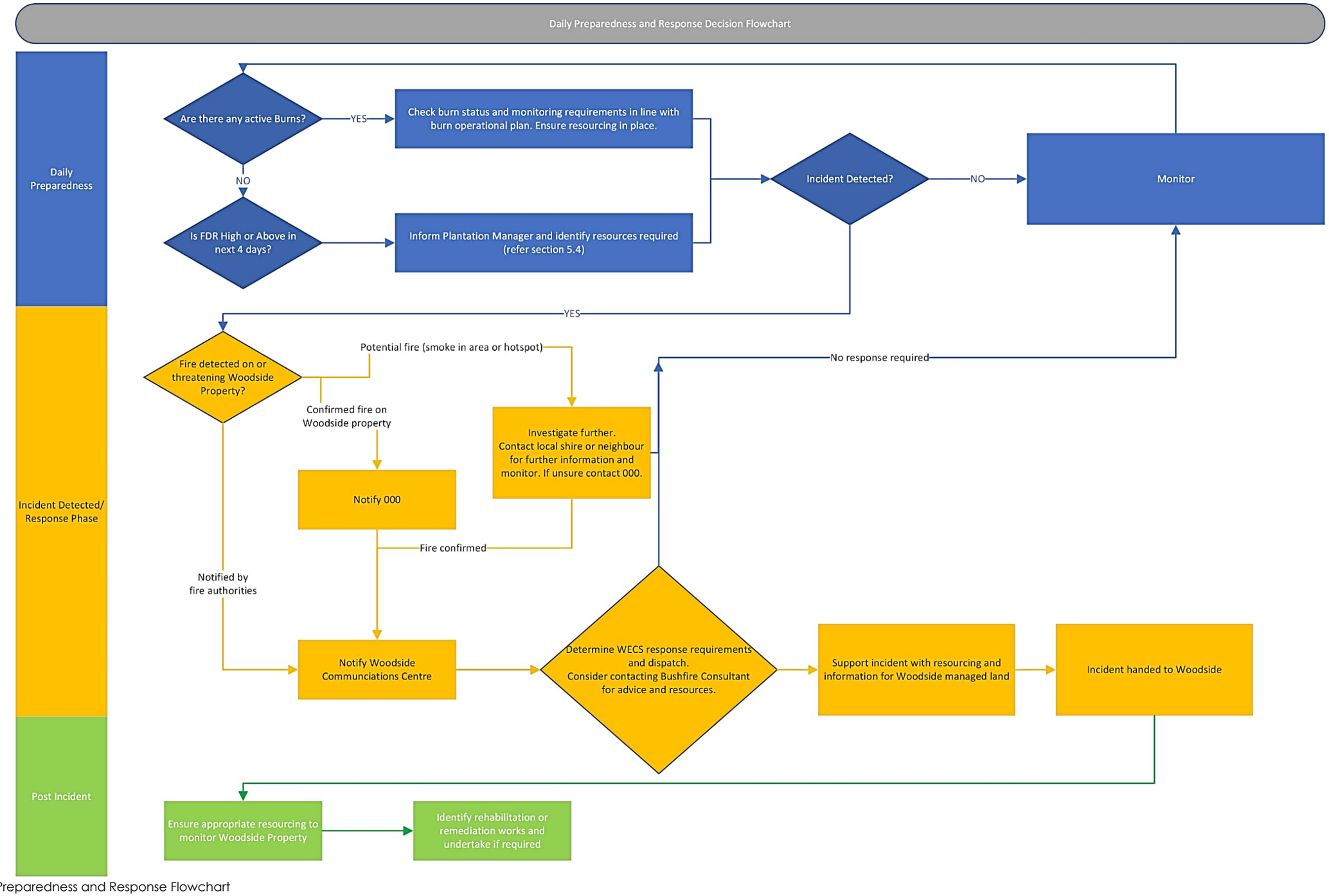


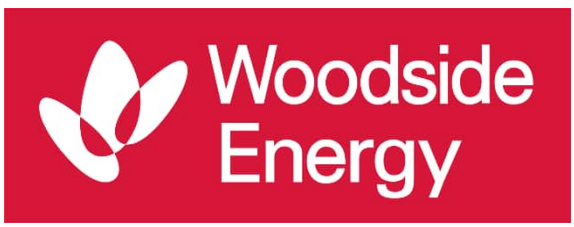
Figure 3: Preparedness and Response Flowchart

Manavi Plantation Management Plan

Head Office
Mia Yellagonga
11 Mount Street
Perth WA

Postal address:
GPO Box D188
Perth WA 6840
Australia

Contact:
Gareth Parry
E: carbon@woodside.com.au



Bushfire Management Plan Coversheet

Site address:	Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731 & 9899 Carot Well Road, Watheroo

Site visit / date:	Yes	✓	No	21 October 2025

Report author or reviewer:	Kathy Nastov

Not accredited		Level 1 BAL assessor		Level 2 practitioner		Level 3 practitioner	✓

BPAD accreditation number:	27794	Accreditation expiry – month / year	August 2026

Bushfire Management Plan - version / date:	V1.2	25 November 2025

If one or more of the following responses are yes, then these should be automatically referred to DFES.	**Yes**	**No**
Strategic planning is required to address SPP 3.7 and the Guidelines		✓
The application is a vulnerable land use		✓

If one or more of the following responses are yes, and the decision-maker requires input from DFES, then the application can be referred.	**Yes**	**No**
The BAL rating has been calculated by a method other than Method 1 as prescribed by AS 3959		✓
An outcomes-based approach has been submitted to demonstrate compliance with the bushfire protection criteria		✓

Note: If a subdivision or development application meets all the acceptable solutions and does not otherwise trigger a referral as listed above, seeking advice from DFES on SPP 3.7 or other matters is at the discretion of the decision-maker.

The information provided within this bushfire management plan, to the best of my knowledge, is true and correct:

Dated signature of report author or reviewer:		25 November 2025

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

Woodside Native Reforestation Stored Carbon Project – Phase 10
Woodside Plantation Forestry Project – Phase 1

(Manavi)

Bushfire Management Plan (BMP)

Produced to meet the relevant requirements of Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection

Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731 & 9899 Carot Well Road, Watheroo

Shire of Moora

Change in Land Use – Plantations

25 November 2025

Job Reference No: 250974

BPP GROUP PTY LTD T/A BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

ACN: 39 166 551 784 | ABN: 39 166 551 784

SUITE 11, 36 JOHNSON STREET
GUILDFORD WA 6055

PO BOX 388
GUILDFORD WA 6935

08 6477 1144 | admin@bushfireprone.com.au

DOCUMENT CONTROL

PREPARATION		
Author:	Greg Dunstan (BPAD Level 1 No. 16382)	
Co-Author:	Pratima Khadka	
Reviewed:	Kathy Nastov (BPAD Level 3 No. 27794)	

VERSION HISTORY		
Version	Details	Date
1.0	Original	14 November 2025
1.1	Report update	20 November 2025
1.2	Report update	25 November 2025

PBMP (Master) Template v1.0

DISTRIBUTION					
Destination		Version	No. Copies	Hard Copy	Electronic Copy
Person	Email				
Gareth Parry	GARETH.PARRY@woodside.com	1.0	1	☐	☒
Ollie Viant	ollie.viant@Woodside.com	1.0	1	☐	☒

Limitations: *The protection measures contained in this Bushfire Management Plan are minimum requirements and they do not guarantee that buildings or infrastructure will not be damaged in a bushfire, persons injured, or fatalities occur either on the subject site or off the site while evacuating. This is substantially due to the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire and fire weather conditions. Additionally, the correct implementation of the recommended protection measures will depend upon, among other things, the ongoing actions of the landowners and/or operators over which Bushfire Prone Planning has no control.*

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations made in this report associated with the proposed development are made in good faith based on information available to Bushfire Prone Planning at the time. All maps included herein are indicative in nature and are not to be used for accurate calculations.

Notwithstanding anything contained therein, Bushfire Prone Planning will not, except as the law may require, be liable for any loss or other consequences whether or not due to the negligence of their consultants, their servants or agents, arising out of the services provided by their consultants.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Woodside Contacts

WOODSIDE COMMUNICATION CENTRE
(PRIMARY CONTACT)

24 hour Phone: 1300 833 333

M: +61 8 9348 7184

E: wcc@Woodside.com.au

Woodside Carbon Solutions team

E: carbon@Woodside.com.au

WOODSIDE AUSTRALIA PROJECT MANAGEMENT
(KEY CONTACTS)

Plantation Manager - Gareth Parry

M: +61423771520

E: GARETH.PARRY@woodside.com

Proposal Details and the Bushfire Management Plan

Commissioning and Purpose

Landowner / Proponent:	Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd Mia Yellagonga Karlak, 11 Mount Street Perth WA 6000
Bushfire Prone Planning commissioned to produce the BMP by:	Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd Mia Yellagonga Karlak, 11 Mount Street Perth WA 6000
Purpose of the BMP:	Development Application - To identify and subsequently implement the minimum standards responding to the local risk and local government requirements of the proposed re-vegetation (Plantation) area.
Local Govt. Area:	Shire of Moora

The Proposed Land Use Details

Land use type:	Native Reforestation Plantation for the purposes of carbon stores.
Factors that have identified the proposal's bushfire planning requirements:	Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator requirements for proponents to manage the risk of bush fire in Emissions Reduction Fund vegetation projects. Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011 (as agreed upon by the Forest Industries Federation of Western Australia (FIFWA)).
Subject site address:	**Manavi:** 1359 Carot Well Road, Watheroo WA
Subject lot/site total area:	Landgate Lot on Plan: **Manavi:** P245018 260 (16.1874 hectares) P228024 591 (40.4743 hectares) P202154 4051 (2023.3174 hectares) P204367 8731 (2020.9751 hectares) P162033 9899 (230.1078 hectares)
Plantation type(s):	Combination of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* plantation forestry and a mixed environmental planting

Description of the proposed development/use:

Woodside Energy Carbon (Services) Pty Ltd (WEC(S)) established by Woodside Energy Ltd in 2018 aims to develop a carbon credits portfolio that will enable the company to meet its net equity Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions reduction aspirations and regulatory obligations. The carbon sequestered will be used to generate Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) under the Federal Government's Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF).

The subject site also known as 'Manavi' was purchased by WEC(S) with the intention of repurposing it to a mixed carbon farm, featuring continued agriculture, plantation forestry and environmental reforestation. The property falls under Woodside Plantation Forestry Project – Phase 1 and Woodside Native Reforestation Project – Phase 10 and is location in the Shire of Moora and in line with Moora LPS 4 (Local Planning Scheme No. 4).

The plantation for carbon stores intends to revegetate existing cleared farmland with native species within their natural range, retain native vegetation where possible, avoid unnecessary clearing and minimise environmental impact on the site. The proposed plantation will fall into a Biodiversity planting and plantation forestry category, with the intent to link the planting areas with remnant native vegetation within the site.

The bushfire management plan provides details on the intended future management of the plantation site and configuration of revegetation 'Cells' (or belt planting) and existing native vegetation with the intent of minimising ignition sources, confining bushfires within the site within the cell firebreaks limiting the potential for bushfires originating within the site to spread to land outside of the plantation boundaries.

The requirement for this Bushfire Management Plan is for the 'Development Application' planning purpose to address a condition of change in land use. The necessity for additional documents in addition to this bushfire management plan arises to further address the management actions, activities and preparedness, response and recovery requirements for the plantation site. These documents are designed to be 'living documents' that will require updating to meet changing environmental conditions and management strategies for the lifespan of the plantation.

There are two existing dwellings on site which are under renovation and an existing cabin which is underway to be demolished. No new habitable buildings are proposed to be constructed on site. Therefore, the requirement to address SPP 3.7 and the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines is not applicable for this development proposal.

Figure 1.0

Proposed Plantation Site

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA

GUNYIDI

GUNYIDI

Lot 8731

Lot 8731

Lot 8731

Lot 9899

Lot 8731

Lot 591

WATHEROO

Lot 4051

DALWALLINU

MILING

------ **LEGEND** -----

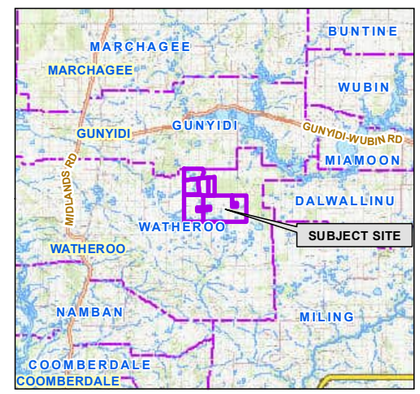
- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Locality / Suburb

Manavi Plantation

- Environmental Planting
- Plantation Forestry

0 1 2 3
Kilometres

------ **LOCALITY** ------



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
A3 Scale 1:50,000

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

Map Document Path / Name: K:\Projects\Jobs 2025\250974 - (W'SIDE) Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731, 9899 Carot Well Road Watheroo (BRMP)\Mapping_IR\MXD\250974_Fig1_V2_PLANT_Carot Rd Watheroo.mxd

Figure 1.1

Location Plan

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA

SUBJECT SITE

------ LEGEND -----

- Subject Site
- Locality / Suburb

Reserves

- Reserves

DBCA Legislated Lands and

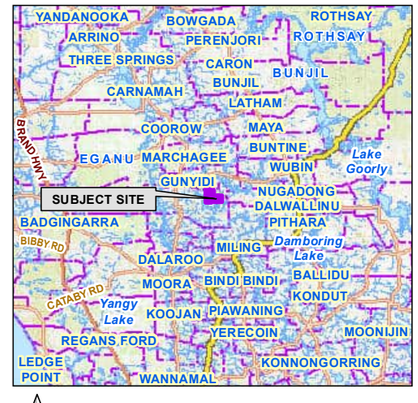
- Conservation Park
- National Park
- Nature Reserve
- Section 34A Freehold
- Section 5(1)(h) Reserve

DBCA Lands of

- Crown Freehold - Dept Interest

0 5 10 15 20 25
Kilometres

------ LOCALITY ------



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A3 Scale 1:500,000

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

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Summary Statements

THIS DOCUMENT – STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Bushfire Management Plan (BMP)

The BMP sets out the required package of bushfire protection measures to lessen the risks associated with a bushfire event. It establishes the responsibilities to implement and maintain these measures.

The BMP also identifies the potential for any negative impact on any environmental, biodiversity and conservation values that may result from the application of bushfire protection measures or that may limit their implementation.

Risks Associated with Bushfire Events

The relevant risks are the potential for loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which results in personal loss and economic loss. For a given site, the level of that risk to persons and assets (the exposed elements) is a function of the potential threat levels generated by the bushfire hazard, and the level of exposure and vulnerability of the at-risk elements to the threats.

Bushfire Protection Measures

The required package of protection measures is established by the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011. These measures are limited to those considered by the WA planning authorities as necessary to be addressed for the purpose of land use planning. They do not encompass all available bushfire protection measures as many are directly relevant to a planning approval stage. For example:

- Protection measures to reduce the vulnerability of buildings to bushfire threats is primarily dealt with at the building application stage. They are implemented through the process of applying the Building Code of Australia in accordance with WA building legislation and the application of construction requirements based on a building's level of exposure - determined as a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) rating); or
- Protection measures to reduce the threat levels of consequential fire (ignited by bushfire and involving combustible materials surrounding and within buildings) and measures to reduce the exposure and vulnerability of elements at risk exposed to consequential fire, are not specifically considered.

The package of required bushfire protection measures for plantations established by the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011 includes:

- Planning for Plantation Fire Management.
- Plantation Fire Protection Specifications.
- Response to Bushfire, Equipment and Training.

The set of fire protection standards for plantations aims to protect human life and local community interests, while minimising fire risk to plantation assets.

Compliance of the Proposed Land Use with 'Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection' Requirements

This BMP indicates how the proposed land use can implement and maintain the required 'acceptable' measures as detailed in the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011 and any additionally recommended bushfire protection strategies - or its capacity to satisfy the Guidelines intent through the justified application of additional bushfire protection measures as supportable 'alternative' solutions.

Elements of the DPLH State Planning Policy 3.7 (SPP 3.7) and Planning for Bushfire Guidelines are not specifically relevant where the development proposal is for plantation purposes only and no built infrastructure or subdivision land use is proposed. A pragmatic approach in consideration of the bushfire mitigation measures and intent of both 'Guidelines' is in this instance warranted.

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services and the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage endorse the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011 and encourage local authorities to adopt them.

Compliance of the Proposed Development or Use with SPP 3.7 Requirements

The BMP assesses the capacity of the proposed development or use to implement and maintain the required 'acceptable' solutions and any additionally recommended bushfire protection measures - or its capacity to satisfy the policy intent through the justified application of additional bushfire protection measures as supportable 'alternative' solutions.

The package of required bushfire protection measures established by the Guidelines includes:

- The requirements of the bushfire protection criteria which consist of:
    - Element 1: Location (addresses threat levels).
    - Element 2: Siting and Design (addresses exposure levels of buildings).
    - Element 3: Vehicular Access (addresses exposure and vulnerability levels of persons).
    - Element 4: Water Supply (addresses vulnerability levels of buildings).

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT/USE – BUSHFIRE PLANNING COMPLIANCE SUMMARY		
Environmental Considerations		**Assessment Outcome**
Will identified environmental, biodiversity and conservation values limit the full application of the required bushfire protection measures?		No
Will identified environmental, biodiversity and conservation values need to be managed in the implementation and maintenance of the bushfire protection measures - but not limit their application?		Yes
Summary Statement: The establishment and maintenance of the Plantation will require ongoing management planning to ensure environmental assets are preserved appropriately. Mitigation measures are to be taken to minimise the impacts on environmental, biodiversity and conservation values identified.		
Required Plantation Bushfire Protection Measures		**Applied**
Element	The Acceptable Standards	
1: Implementation	1.1 Local Government	Fully Compliant
	1.2 Plantation Managers	Fully Compliant
2: Planning for Plantation Fire Management	2.1 External Firebreaks and Setback Distances	Fully Compliant
	2.2 Fuel Reduction	Fully Compliant
3: Fire Management Plan	3.1 Fire Management Plan	Fully Compliant
4: Plantation Fire Protection Specifications	4.1 Compartment Size and Layout	Fully Compliant
	4.2 Fire Breaks and Access	Fully Compliant
	4.3 Water Supplies	Fully Compliant
5: Equipment and Training	5.1 Equipment	Fully Compliant
	5.2 Training	Fully Compliant
6: Harvesting and Post Plantation Management	6.1 Harvesting	Fully Compliant
	6.2 Post Plantation Management	Fully Compliant
7: Plantation Species	7.1 Plantation Species Category	Biodiversity plantings
Other Documents Establishing Bushfire Protection Measure Variations or Additions		N/A
The Methodology Applied to the Development of an Alternative Solution The necessity for an alternative solution is in response to non-compliance with the applicable acceptable solutions.		N/A

Other 'Bushfire Planning' Documents to Be Produced This necessity for additional documents is determined by the proposed development/use type and the requirements established by The Guidelines for Plantation Management (as amended). They may be produced concurrently or subsequent to the BMP.	**Required**
Plantation Management Plan: The Plantation Management Plan sets out the management actions and activities, as well as disturbance events and other relevant information for this project. The PMP intends to set out how the project will be run ('the management regime'). Where relevant, set out other information about how the project will be managed, including the management activities that have been or will be implemented to address identified risks.	Yes
Bushfire Preparedness and Response Plan: An operational document presenting prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery procedures and associated actions. As necessary, supporting information to justify determinations is included.	Yes

Summary Statement: The requirement for the Bushfire Management Plan for the Development Application planning purposes also includes additional requirements to manage the risks associated with the new activities on the Plantation site, which considers the plantation forestry methods being undertaken. The requirements for the subsequent plantation documentation will differ depending on which activity or activities the project is undertaking.

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT/USE – BUSHFIRE PLANNING RISK SUMMARY

Asset identification and risk assessment

Assets at risk from bushfires in the Plantation area are recorded in the *Asset Risk Register* in the Plantation Management Plan (PMP) if applicable. Assets are divided into four categories: human settlement, economic, climate, and cultural. Each asset has been assigned a bushfire risk rating between low and extreme based on the risk assessment methodology.

Plantation asset risk profile

A summary of the risks assessed in the Plantation area is indicated in the Plantation Management Plan. The PMP shows the proportion of assets at risk from bushfires in each risk category at the time the PMP was prepared. This information may become outdated as risks are treated, or additional risks are identified and assessed.

Risk acceptance criteria

The acceptable level of risk for each asset category is shown in the PMP. A risk that is assessed as exceeding the appropriate risk limits will be considered for treatment.

Treatment priorities

The treatment priority for each asset is automatically assigned based on the asset's risk rating. Consequence and likelihood combine to give the risk rating and subsequent treatment priority for an asset. The treatment priority assigned will help inform decision-making for risk acceptability and the development of the Treatment Strategy and schedule.

Risks below the acceptable level do not require treatment during the life of the Plantation Management Plan. They will be managed by routine plantation management controls and monitored to detect any increase in their risk rating.

THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT/USE – BUSHFIRE PLANNING COMPLIANCE SUMMARY		
Relevant SPP 3.7 Bushfire Protection Measures (Development) The Acceptable Solutions of the Bushfire Protection Criteria (Guidelines)		**Assessment Outcome**
Element	The Acceptable Solutions	
2: Siting and Design	A2.1a Siting and design	N/A
	A2.1b Siting in an area with a radiant heat impact exceeding 29 kW/m² (BAL-40 or BAL-FZ)	N/A
	A2.2 Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	N/A
	A2.3 Clearing of native vegetation	N/A
3: Vehicular Access	A3.1 Private Driveways	N/A
4: Water Supply	A4.1 Water supply	N/A
Summary Statement: Elements of the DPLH 'Guidelines' are not specifically relevant where the development proposal is for plantation purposes only and no built infrastructure is proposed.		

1.0 Implementation

A major impact on the site assets (Plantation) is bushfire. Obligations for bushfire management arise from the *Bush Fires Act 1954 and* the *Code of Practice for timber Plantations in Western Australia*. The 'Act' and 'Code' place a responsibility on the landowner/plantation management to:

- Protect life and property from bushfire;
- Minimise the spread of bushfire originating from the plantation land, and
- Protect surrounding properties, community interests and State forests from the damaging effects of bushfires.

Bushfires present risks to the health, safety and welfare of personnel, contractors and visitors to the site. Fire and associated smoke can also impact on the local community and neighbouring properties. This BMP indicates the required bushfire protection measures from a bushfire planning perspective for the Plantation site that aims to protect life and local community interests while minimising fire risk to the plantation assets. The Bushfire Management Plan contains both a planning component and an overview of the operational component, which should be read in conjunction with the ***Plantation Management Plan*** and ***Preparedness and Response Plan*** prepared for the sites.

Areas outside of the site are not under the control of the landowner. The management of these areas is limited generally to unprogrammed or uncoordinated with adjoining landowners seasonal planned burning (where undertaken by an adjoining landowner) and firebreak maintenance. Therefore, the potential for bushfire impact originating from the broader landscape external to the subject site has been considered in preparing the plans.

1.1 Local Government

Local Governments have a statutory ability to consider the impact of plantations or large areas of re-vegetation with local species and implement provisions to ensure safe management through their town planning scheme which may require additional considerations. The Plantation landowner is also required to comply with elements of the ***Shire of Moora Fire Break Requirements (Notice***), in conjunction with the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection.

This Bushfire Management Plan describes the measures developed to implement bushfire management strategies on the land to meet obligations and business priorities. The plan provides the base framework for how the site manager/s intends to manage the accumulative fuel loads, firebreaks and access, water supplies for firefighting and respond to bushfires originating on or from an external impact to the site. It is not intended to repeat existing plans, policies or procedures, but to provide overarching guidance to the bushfire management arrangements. Included are strategies, and approaches to minimise the fire risks to the assets of value on the site and to neighbours and the wider community.

The broad range of vegetation types, fire history, climate change, weather conducive to bushfires, unpredictability between years and seasons and local vegetation values across the local area mean that the risk posed by bushfires varies significantly therefore there is a requirement for a planned approach to site management.

1.2 Plantation Managers

The landowner/plantation manager is responsible for the ongoing management of the plantation site. Future responsibilities for implementation and management of the bushfire protection measures may be established through contractor mutual agreement and contracted obligations for the project duration, in line with a project activity timelines schedule. As such, on formal cessation of the project works by either party, the responsibilities for the continued management of the bushfire protection measures detailed within the bushfire management plan for the site remain the responsibility of the landowner.

The term 'bushfire management' includes both fire prevention and fire suppression activities. It is recommended that a cooperative bushfire management and response arrangement is established between key local fire authorities and forms part of the annual reviewing of the bushfire management planning for the site. These arrangements assist the site landowner and/or manager in lessening accumulative bushfire fuel on their land and adequately responding to and assisting in controlling bushfires where conditions are tenable to do so. It also facilitates high levels of support and coordination between the agencies to ensure sufficient resources to respond to escalating bushfire situations which are beyond the capability of the site manager or any one agency. It provides for a shared responsibility and ability to operate within an inter-agency coordinated system.

Any substantial loss of plantation resources has long-term implications. In order to deliver bushfire protection to the greatest extent possible, Woodside recognises that it needs to:

- Work collaboratively with local fire authorities to develop bushfire management and operations plans;
- Implement programs for bushfire prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery;
- Work cooperatively with local fire authorities to respond to bushfires to minimise the adverse impacts on human life, on social, economic and environmental values;
- Use fire under appropriate conditions to promote ecosystem health, diversity and resilience in native vegetation areas, and as a risk reduction strategy;
- Maintain appropriate levels of bushfire management capability to effectively discharge its responsibilities as an organization, recognising that bushfire mitigation is a responsibility of the landowner/plantation management for this site.
- Woodside may also develop partnerships with First Nations peoples as the Traditional Owners and ongoing custodians of the land to ensure the maintenance and protection of their culture and values.

2.0 Planning for Plantation Fire Management

One of the greatest risks to the plantation for carbon stores is the impact of unplanned bushfires. The loss of significant areas of plantation or native forest ultimately impacts the ability to meet the carbon store commitments.

The Plantation which is intended to incorporate local native species is susceptible to bushfires, particularly at regular intervals. Historically native vegetation shows a tolerance to mild fire once native vegetation is established. However, when not killed outright, fire can damage plantation vegetation or greatly reduce growth rates. Whilst it may still be possible to recover plantation cell areas, it will be at a much-reduced carbon offset value until fully established again. There is a significant loss of resources and time to re-establish these areas if they are impacted by bushfires. The following mitigation measures detailed within this bushfire management plan have been considered for the preparation of the Plantation site and will be further detailed in subsequent preparedness and response plans.

2.1 External Fire Breaks and Setback Distances

Firebreaks and setback distances will be developed throughout the subject sites comprising external perimeter and internal firebreaks that form compartment cells and assist with hazard reduction measures that reduce fuel loads to protect neighbouring infrastructure and essential infrastructure, where existing, including any additional requirements determined by the Local Government.

Assessment of the broader landscape out to 1 kilometre of the plantation boundary ensures that neighbouring infrastructure is considered in the planning for the plantation site so as not to adversely impact adjoining land use or development.

The minimum setback distances as specified for Plantation Hazard Separation Zone and Asset Protection Zone Distances are detailed below.

1. The Shire of Moora Fire Break Requirements (Notice) standard requirement for an Asset protection zone (APZ) dimension around a building or an asset of value is 20m.

2. Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011 recommend an asset protection zone (APZ) between the plantation and an existing or approved habitable building be a minimum of 100 metres, unless the building has been constructed to an approved higher standard.

3. Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011 recommend an asset protection zone (APZ) between the plantation and an existing or approved non- habitable structure (i.e. sheds and enclosed storage areas) be a minimum of 50 metres.

The above Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection requirements for an APZ comprise the following:

PLANTATION AREA Hazard Separation Zone/Low Fuel Zone <8t/ha + Firebreak 6m + APZ 20m < 2t/ha **HABITABLE BUILDING**

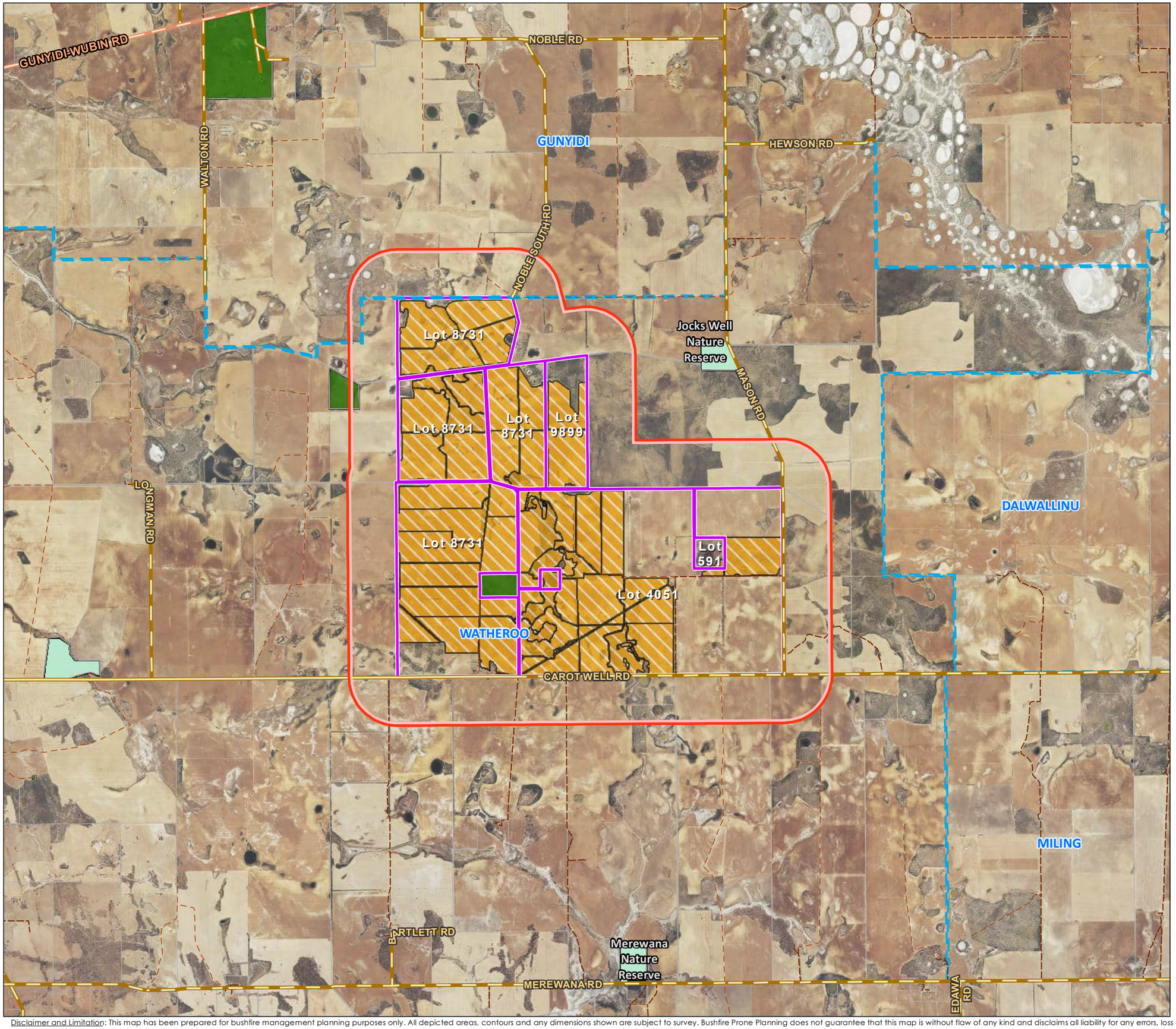
Total 100m

Refer to 'Appendix B' for advice on the asset protection zone minimal fuel condition standards.

Figure 1.2

Surrounding Land Use

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA



------ **LEGEND** -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- 1 km Assessment Area
- Locality / Suburb
- Manavi Plantation Area

Reserves

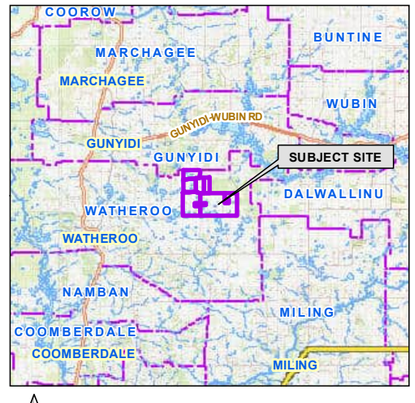
- Reserves

DBCA Legislated Lands and

- Nature Reserve

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

------ **LOCALITY** ------



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
A3 Scale 1:75,000

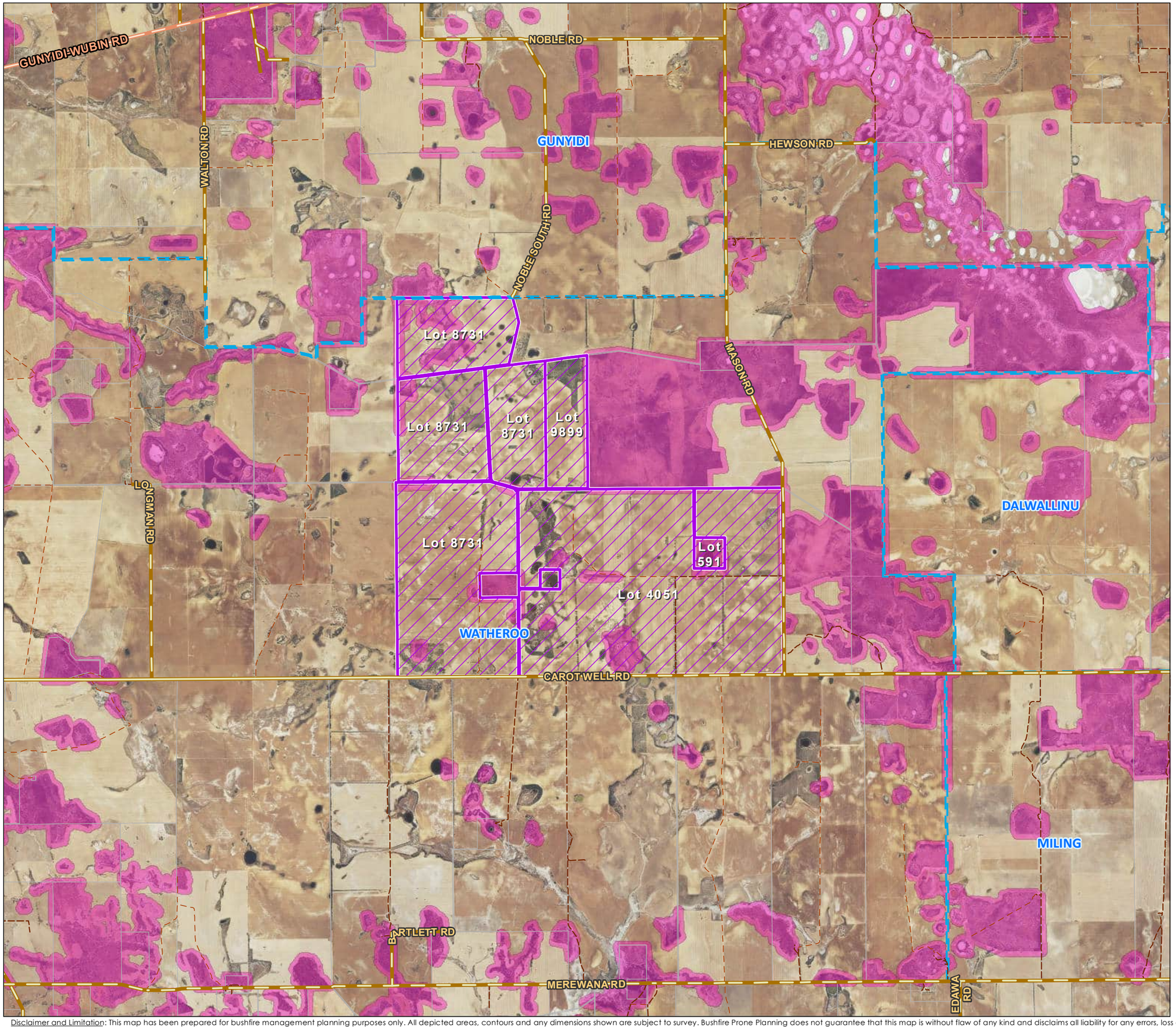
BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

Map Document Path / Name: K:\Projects\Jobs 2025\250974 - (W'SIDE) Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731, 9899 Carot Well Road Watheroo (BRMP)\Mapping_IR\MXD\250974_Fig1-2_LAND_Carot Rd Watheroo.mxd

Figure 1.3

Bushfire Prone Area

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA



------ **LEGEND** -----

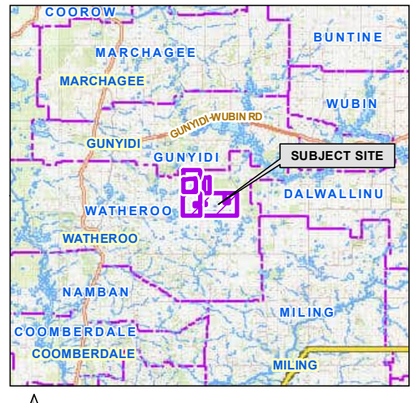
- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Locality / Suburb

Bushfire Prone Area OBRM-

- Bushfire Prone Area 2

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

------ **LOCALITY** ------



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

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BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

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2.1 Fuel Reduction

Hazardous fuel management considers the range of fire protection strategies and practices available and adopts those which best meet both fire protection objectives and the principles of environmental management. These may include use of fire in a controlled environment. Consideration will be given to:

- At an overall property scale, excluding the use of fire to sensitive areas on sites;
- A means to achieve ecological outcomes by altering habitat structure and composition of flora and fauna species;
- To protect or enhance water catchment on the site, historical, Indigenous and other cultural values;
- Accommodating fire protection objectives outlined in the Shire of Moora Fire Break Requirements (Notice).

Hazardous fuel management should consider rolling targets for seasonal prescribed burning subject to weather conditions or seasonal mechanical methods of hazardous fuel reduction areas within the site, including weed management by slashing, ploughing or other environmentally approved techniques.

The Preparedness and Response Plan will include the following:

- Implementation of good hygiene measures to minimise the risk of dieback spread during activities.
- Planning for post-fire weed control to assist regeneration after fire.
- Consideration of burning intervals which will be influenced by fuel loads. Where possible and without compromising any bushfire mitigation requirements, extend the period between burns to assist in maintaining vegetation health.
- The planned fire regime will be developed to consider the frequency, season, intensity and pattern characteristics of fire. These can be influenced by decisions including how, when and under which conditions fires are lit.
- Consider fire exclusion, which can also be classed as a fire regime as plant and animal compositions will continue to change in the absence of fire.
- Planned burning may be utilised to meet fuel management objectives.

Planned Burning

This bushfire management plan provides an overview of the suite of measures that will be undertaken to ensure carbon remains sequestered in the project area. Planned burning may be utilised to meet fuel management objectives. This is a long-term strategy, and the proposed program may vary as a consequence of fuel accumulation, seasonal conditions, natural events (bushfire), planned burn achievements, vegetation health and time to establish to maturity from planting.

Operational planning is required to be undertaken prior to commencing individual planned burns and includes the development of burn maps, prescriptions and permits from local authorities.

Operational burn plans include:

- Objectives
- Description of the area, including fuels and assets/values
- Operational map
- Description of the values including built assets/infrastructure (residences, sheds, schools, transmission lines, major roads, etc.)
- Prescriptions and weather conditions
- Ignition patterns and techniques
- Measures for protection of assets and other values
- Resourcing requirements
- Health and safety issues (for burn personnel and the public)
- Risk assessment
- Environmental considerations or constraints. Including consideration of hygiene management (disease and weed)
- Notifications
- Guidance on implementation

- Communications Plan and reporting structure
- Authority and approvals to implement

An indicative strategic plan may be developed to guide cell rotation in line with future objectives. This is primarily based on a rotational program to maintain fuel loads and considers operational practicalities along with reducing large areas of high fuel loads. Additional factors such as seasonality, frequency and intensity should be considered through this process.

Approving Planned Burning

All site-specific burn plans must be approved by Woodside designated officer, or their delegate, and all burns must be authorized prior to commencement of burning. All planned burning is to be undertaken in accordance with State Legislation and Local Government requirements pursuant to provisions of the Bush Fires Act 1954.

Fuel Reduction planning components will include:

Geographical Information System Mapping (GIS)

- GIS analysis of spatial information such as the planning area, fire history, built, natural and cultural assets and values.
- Layers will be periodically reviewed and updated to incorporate new data and fire history, or site detail as required.
- Map layers are to be stored in the Corporate GIS database.

Manavi will have a series of 'Response' based maps which identify the following:

Assets at risk

- This map identifies fire-vulnerable asset location.
- Settlements/townships adjoining State Forest.
- Plantations high-value young regrowth areas.
- Land tenure boundaries.
- Probable high-intensity fire paths to plantation areas and fire-vulnerable assets on site.

Hazard reduction constraints

- Identify areas that are hazard reduction treatable and non-treatable land/ vegetation classification map.
- Non-burnable area categories (such as hazardous areas or areas such as peatlands).
- Land excluded from planned burning by environmental regulations.
- Plantation high value young regrowth areas.
- Fire sensitive area types in which mechanical fuel reduction is preferred to burning as a fuel management treatment *(Note: Grazing may also be a suitable option)*.
- Land not tenable for hazard reduction burning due to operational constraints (neighbour fencing/assets not feasible to protect, no reliable burn boundaries, access issues etc.).

3.0 Fire Management Plan

Woodside is to ensure capability for bushfire response within the plantation site to be defined and established in accordance with Woodside's risk-minimisation approach. The approach should incorporate daily readiness and preparedness which is informed by the Australian Fire Danger Rating (AFDR) and the status of fire activity in the surrounding areas on any given day.

The "Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Recovery model" is suggested as the framework for the delivery of bushfire management planning and programs undertaken by Woodside on plantation sites.

Preparedness should include:

A pre-incident readiness for the bushfire season, which considers resources and procedures for daily activities and requirements for fire preparedness and response or to assist local bushfire brigades with bushfire operations such as 'mop up'.

Hazardous fuel load reduction mitigation works, revised annually, with scheduled mitigation activities that reduce the risk of bushfire ignition and impact or support operational activities in terms of the ability to respond effectively to extinguishment of bushfire on the Plantation site.

Woodside (Plantation Management) will establish a relationship and maintain communication with local brigades on local bushfire issues. Firefighting capabilities include equipment on the plantation sites, water available for firefighting activities at strategic locations near roadways and central to the plantings, maintained accessways, maps at key entrances for fire and equipment information on the property.

3.1 Fire Management Plan

The requirement for the Bushfire Management Plan for the Development Application planning purposes also includes additional requirements to manage the risks associated with the new activities on the Plantation site, which considers the plantation forestry methods being undertaken. The requirements for the subsequent plantation documentation will differ depending on which activity or activities the project is undertaking.

Management plans to be developed in conjunction with this bushfire management plan are:

Plantation Management Plan: The Plantation Management Plan sets out the management actions and activities, as well as disturbance events and other relevant information for this project. The PMP intends to set out how the project will be run ('the management regime'). Where relevant, set out other information about how the project will be managed, including the management activities that have been or will be implemented to address identified risks.

Bushfire Preparedness and Response Plan: An operational document presenting prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery procedures and associated actions. As necessary, supporting information to justify determinations is included.

Bushfire Prevention

The objective for Woodside plantation management is to work cooperatively with Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DCBA), Department of Fire and Emergency Service (DFES), local government authorities and other stakeholders on programs to prevent the occurrence of unplanned fires.

Measures for bushfire prevention are determined and implemented at a Management Area/Plantation Protection Area level. Measures applied are:

- Compliance with the Shire of Moora Fire Break Requirements (Notice) and DEFS declared Total Fire Ban days to prevent ignition by machinery and enforce fire use restrictions to reduce accidental ignition.
- Policy and process for ceasing plantation operations during extreme fire weather to reduce accidental ignitions.
- Stop/regulate access into the plantation or other areas of the property during adverse conditions.

- Undertaking fuel reduction planned burning programs. (This should be undertaken in accordance with state fire legislation and local fire permit requirements.

Planning and Preparedness

Woodside will aim to undertake fire prevention and preparedness activities in a planned and cohesive manner, delivering the best possible level of bushfire protection, as required by legislation, while simultaneously maximising ecological and other land management outcomes.

Measures applied are:

- Annual pre-readiness for the bushfire season, fire suppression strategies and priorities, and
- Annual hazardous fuel mitigation works, to mitigate the risk of bushfires on its managed land.

This provides for a consistent and cohesive approach for both suppression and fuel management activities.

Management activities must:

- Include an assessment of risk to life and property, economic risk to commercial assets, and risks to rare and threatened species and communities
- Describe the priorities for fire protection works as part of the annual review.

Pre-Incident Plans

Prior to fire season commencement each year, pre-incident preparedness is undertaken, to ensure effective response to bushfires on the site. Levels of preparedness and defined numbers of personnel and equipment required for initial attack are determined in accordance to predicted fire danger rating.

Pre-incident preparedness is to consider the following information:

- Fire preparedness guidelines and fire danger information (AFDR);
- Response arrangements (communication with local brigades and the local government);
- Local emergency services (volunteer bush fire brigades) contact information;
- Links to weather information; and
- Reviewed annually any recommendations or current strategies, prior to the commencement of the fire season.

4.0 Plantation Fire Protection Specifications

Local governments may add to or modify the acceptable solutions to recognise special local or regional circumstances (e.g., topography/vegetation/climate). These are to be endorsed by both the WAPC and DFES before they can be considered in planning assessments if being assessed under the (Guidelines DPLH 2021v1.4). The Local Government may consider variations to their Fire Break Notice. In these circumstances, the owner/occupier must request a variation. This BMP details the variation from the Fire Break Notice for consideration by the Shire.	
Do endorsed regional or local variations to the acceptable solutions apply to the assessments against the Bushfire Protection Criteria for the proposed development /use?	Yes
Existing Local Government Requirements	
Shire of Moora: Plantations as of 1 January 2020: Plantations 3 hectares or less • Require a 6-metre-wide by 4-metre-height clearance fire break around the entirety. Plantations over 3 hectares • 15-metre-wide by 4-metre-height clearance fire break around the entirety • 6-metre-wide by 4-metre-height clearance internal fire breaks a minimum of every 30 hectares • Minimum of 25,000L water supply and hard stand for every 50 hectares no further than 20 minutes turnaround.	

4.1 Compartment Size and Layout

Carbon farming is proposed to be conducted by WEC(S) using the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative – Plantation Forestry) Methodology Determination 2022. (Refer to Plantation Management Plan).

Table 1: Compartment Size and Layout

Compartment Size (Cell)	Up to ~100 hectares each 'Cell' based on local conditions (sandy and gravel soils, moderate rainfall, existing remnant vegetation, plantation species (scrub) and density of the proposed planting (~470 stems per hectare). Plantation mapping is indicative of the final established planting area available. For the whole property, the average expected planted vegetation height at maturity will be 5.8 meters.

Figure 1.4

Planting Cells, Limited to Areas Under 100 ha

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA

GUNYIDI
WATHEROO
MASON RD
CAROT WELL RD

67.8 ha
84.8 ha
61.8 ha
90.5 ha
47.7 ha
82 ha
57.6 ha
64.6 ha
76.5 ha
68 ha
87.1 ha
91.1 ha
58.9 ha
76.1 ha
93.7 ha
90.8 ha
37.7 ha
53.5 ha
98.5 ha
91.5 ha
74.2 ha
79.6 ha
94.9 ha
82.8 ha
90.5 ha
79.7 ha
90.6 ha
12.3 ha
37.3 ha
14.5 ha
35.3 ha
87.2 ha
96 ha
30.4 ha
54 ha
34.4 ha
69.8 ha
87.1 ha
79.9 ha
59.1 ha
79.2 ha
49.5 ha
10.1 ha
43.8 ha

------ LEGEND -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Access
- Current Main Water Pipe
- Proposed Main Water Pipe
- Water tank
- Dam
- Gate
- Dwelling
- Shed
- Dwelling to be Removed
- Shed to be Removed
- Overhead Powerlines

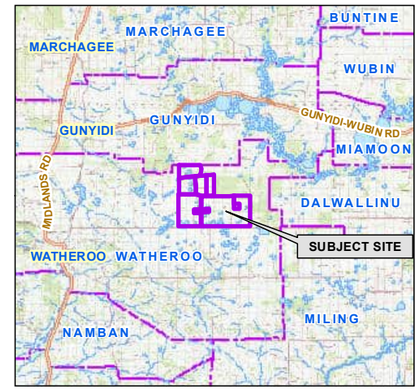
Firebreaks

- External Firebreak
- Internal Firebreak
- Powerline Firebreak
- Locality / Suburb

Total planting area approx : 2,993 ha

0 0.5 1 1.5
Kilometres

------ LOCALITY ------



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
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A3 Scale 1:30,000

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

Map Document Path / Name: K:\Projects\Jobs 2025\250974 - (W'SIDE) Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731, 9899 Carot Well Road Watheroo (BRMP)\Mapping_IR\MXD\250974_Fig1-4_CELLS_Overall.mxd

4.2 Fire Breaks and Access

Install and maintain external perimeter and internal firebreaks that form compartment cells and engage in hazard reduction measures that reduce fuel loads so as to protect neighbouring communities and essential infrastructure, including any additional requirements by the Local Government.

Table 3: Fire Break and Access

Firebreaks & Access	15m external firebreak as close as practicable on the boundaries of the plantation, inclusive of 15m minimal fuel condition. 6 metres firebreak between plantation cells, inclusive of 6 metres minimal fuel condition. A minimum of 14 metres firebreak (7 metres on either side) for Western Powerlines. Maintained in a trafficable condition for emergency vehicles (fire appliances) with a vertical axis clearance of 4 metres for all firebreaks. Firebreaks must be maintained in line with the annual firebreak notice developed by the Local Government. Access to meet the technical requirements as detailed in 'Appendix C'		
Dwellings and assets of value	Habitable Buildings:100 metre hazard separation zone incorporating 6 metre firebreaks. Non-Habitable Buildings/Sheds: 50 metre hazard separation zone incorporating 6 metre firebreaks.		
Western Power – Both sides from centreline	Power – Single pole support up to 33kV	Horizontal Clearance 7 metres	Vertical Clearance 3 metres around lines
	Power – Double pole support up to 66 - 132kV	Horizontal Clearance 7 metres	Vertical Clearance 4 metres around lines
	Power – Steel pylon support up to 330kV	Contact service provider	Vertical Clearance Contact service provider
Telstra (No heavy machinery to turn around on lines)	Telephone (Copper)	5 metres both sides or 6 metres total if accurately line marked	
	Telephone (Fibre optic)	10 metres both sides	
Water/sewer pipelines (Water Corporation)	6 metres		
Gas pipeline	30 metres easement plus additional setbacks as required by the WAPC Planning Bulletin 87 and the Department of Planning Land Use Guidelines in pipeline corridors or subsequent versions of these documents.		

*All clearance/separation distances may be subject to changes and must be confirmed with the relevant agency

4.3 Water Supply

The plantation site, Manavi, will incorporate strategic water supply points which will be audited by the plantation management before the start of the fire season. The water points will provide sufficient water supply for firefighting and site operations.

Table 4: Water Supply Requirements

Water Supplies	**Minimum Requirement:** Maintain a strategic water supply of minimum 50,000 ltrs (tank/s) dedicated to fire fighting on site. There are currently three existing water tanks suitable for fire tanks, two 43,000 ltrs and one 23,000 ltrs. There exist other tanks on site, however they are not suitable for firefighting on site. The provisional location of proposed new tanks is indicated in 'Appendix D'. Water sources will be positioned to provide 50,000L within 5km from anywhere within the plantation. The water source point must have a hardstand area for heavy trucks to park on whilst drawing water. Suitable metal fittings must be available on the water tank for fire appliance connection.

5.0 Equipment and training

The Landowner has a legal responsibility to prevent fire from escaping their land in accordance with the Bush Fire Act 1954. It must be possible for Woodside personnel and the Landowner (or appropriate representatives) to attend a bushfire on the plantation site and respond with appropriate resources to the bushfire.

5.1 Equipment

Maintain bushfire management resources according to that defined in the site Plantation preparedness and Response Plan which is formulated around daily Australian Fire Danger Ratings – AFDR and pre-determined responses to conditions conducive to bushfires.

Woodside (WEC(S)) owns 4 vehicle mounted firefighting units, one water truck and one firefighting trailer, dedicated to plantation sites.

As a minimum for the plantation site, Woodside is to ensure 2 x suitably constructed 4WD vehicle-mounted 'slip-on' units and 1 x trailer-mounted fire pump/water tank unit, to ensure sufficient mobile water capacities and fire-fighting ability, are available for responding to bushfire within the plantation site boundaries. It is proposed that some of this equipment, or an appropriate contracted equivalent, be made available whilst Woodside personnel/workers are undertaking activities conducive to the ignition of a bushfire and available during the bushfire season.

Plantation management should have access to, own, or contract light and heavy machinery that can be used in firefighting. Additional Heavy plant such as front-end loaders (FEL) may be specifically stood-up and ready for deployment, particularly during periods of increased fire danger.

Heavy plant to be fit for purpose, that is Roll Over Protection (ROP's), Falling Object Protection (FOP's) and (OPG) Operator Protection Guarding compliant, which meets the relevant Australian or International Standard. Personnel (Heavy Plant Operators) must be trained and highly experienced in operating and supervising heavy plant. To the greatest extent possible, site managers should always provide a heavy Plant Supervisor (machine supervisor) to direct

and work with heavy plant on the fire ground to ensure communications with the plant operator and to also provide fire protection for plant working on fire lines.

- Firefighting equipment must be in good working order and well maintained;
- All machinery is to be fitted with approved, serviceable fire extinguisher in line with Australian Standards (This is a requirement of the Bush Fires Act 1954 and Bush Fires Regulations 1954);
- Refueling of machinery and equipment will not occur in the planted area. Refueling must be undertaken on a hardstand area, free from flammable material;
- Vehicles and machinery operating in the plantation during the bushfire season must comply with the Bush Fires Act 1954 and must adhere to the requirements of Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans and Total Fire Bans when set by the Local Government and/or Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner.

Radio Communications and Technology

Woodside is to maintain its own radio network which can be used in bushfire control situations and daily operational requirements. Liaison with local fire agencies is required to develop a working relationship to ensure that during a bushfire incident plantation personnel can communicate effectively with other agencies to ensure inter-operability. Procedures relating to appropriate radio installation, upkeep and maintenance should be developed.

DFES has implemented the WAERN (Western Australian Emergency Response Network) throughout the Wheatbelt and southern Western Australia provide bushfire appliances the ability to communicate with UHF (CB) radios (these dual band radios allow communications on both the UHF and VHF band and can be setup as a repeater if required).

In addition, Telstra GO Repeaters are network coverage extension devices that maximise mobile signal in areas of low coverage. Telstra GO Repeaters receive a signal from a nearby Telstra mobile base station before amplifying and distributing this improved mobile signal to the desired area via an antenna. Mobile & Vehicle Cel Fi Go Repeater Kit can be installed in site vehicles as appropriate.

The availability of options such as 'StarLink' mobility can also provide high-speed, low-latency broadband internet in the most rural and remote locations.

5.2 Training

Capability requirements for the plantation site should define the number of fire operations and support personnel that are necessary to undertake programmed mitigation works and provide assistance at fires on-site at any given time. WEC(S) has made the Fire Crew Member training, or the equivalent of PUAFIR001, PUAFIR201, PUAFIR204, a priority for all members of the permanent WEC(S) carbon farming team, which members may be available to support local volunteer bush firefighting brigades. Seasonal personnel may be necessary to supplement firefighting capacity to meet the seasonal operational requirement numbers.

It is recommended that Personnel are to be trained in a range of competencies to enable plantation resources to assist with the management of fires, with roles ranging from on ground basic fire fighters through to senior management roles. Once fires go beyond Woodside capability, local government and DFES resources are likely to take over operational control of an incident.

Bushfire training is an essential component of safe, efficient and effective fire management operations. Woodside are to:

- Apply national standards as the basis of competency definition, or where these do not exist, accepted industry standards;
- Define competency requirements;
- Review the competencies of personnel according to established currency requirements;
- Provide and/or facilitate training programs and competency assessments for skills acquisition, maintenance and personal and professional development to ensure personnel have the required competencies.
- Maintain systems to record training and competency for all fire management activities.
- Training requirements and review/expiry dates are to be tracked and monitored through an appropriate system for all operational Plantation firefighting personnel.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)/Personal Protective Clothing (PPC)

All plantation personnel involved in fire prevention and fire operations are to be supplied with, and expected to wear or carry, standard firefighting PPE/ PPC. PPE/ PPC is to meet Australian Standards and it is the responsibility of the wearer to ensure it is maintained and worn or carried in accordance with plantation policy and protocols.

Currency and competency

Personnel who participate in fire related operational activities including both bushfire and prescribed burning should log the details of their hours and operational roles in an appropriate system. This enables capture of activity for maintenance of currency and competency against fire qualifications.

Post Incident and End-Of-Season Debriefs and Reports

Major fire suppression events undertaken by Plantation personnel may be subject to a post incident debrief.

End of season debriefs are also undertaken and actions or 'lessons learnt' identified and addressed in training, procedure review and/or development or communicated out to all firefighting personnel.

The format and scope of the post incident debrief depends on the incident level and the nature of events during the incident. The style of debriefing can range from an informal discussion between plantation manager and personnel on a small incident, to a formal debriefing with relevant agencies on a complex incident.

6.0 Harvesting and Post Plantation Management

The mixed-species environmental planting consists of a mix of tree species native to the local area. The local mixed-species and the planting location determine how much carbon is stored. This methodology provides for crediting emission reductions via establishing permanent (non-harvest) forests. As part of the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) Scheme, crediting is based on carbon sequestered in the trees as they grow.

6.1 Harvesting

The Phase 1 plantation is scheduled for harvest, limited to the Eucalyptus camaldulensis species. The environmental plantings will remain untouched and will not be harvested.

6.2 Post Plantation Management

Under the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) scheme, the plantings from this project will be subject to a 100-year permanence period. During this time, an obligation remains to maintain carbon stores in the project area.

The landowner is responsible for the ongoing management of the plantation site. Future responsibilities for implementation and management of the bushfire protection measures may be established through mutual agreement and contracted obligations for the project duration, in line with the project activity timelines schedule. As such, on formal cessation of the project by either party, the responsibilities for the continued management of the bushfire protection measures detailed within the bushfire management plan for the site is the responsibility of the landowner.

Bushfire Recovery

Directly, or assist other agencies to undertake recovery activities of bushfire affected areas on site in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of plantation areas.

Other bushfire recovery actions may include operations to salvage, repair, rehabilitate or replace fire damaged assets and sites disturbed by fire control operations.

All recovery operations and actions post bushfire should be carried out in accordance with an Incident Action Plan for the bushfire.

Further significant recovery operations may include salvage operations for recoverable vegetation and replanting of plantation or silvicultural operations to facilitate regeneration.

Rehabilitation

Undertake rehabilitation of disturbance resulting from firefighting operations as soon as practical after the bushfire is contained. Where substantial rehabilitation works are or will be required, a rehabilitation plan is prepared and implemented. In some circumstances, the bushfire may be declared a natural disaster and funding for rehabilitation and recovery works may be available under the Natural Disasters Recovery Fund. Where possible, rehabilitation activities such as erosion control measures should be undertaken in conjunction with control activities when they allow for such works.

Monitoring and Recording

All data, such as fire histories, prescribed burning and results of management programs to be recorded on a regular basis to update GIS layers and to inform annual planning and reporting.

Requirements for additional records or reporting, such as a fire investigation, planning developments, training and Quality Assurance Audits/Operational Inspection Reports will be maintained in a format that complies with the Woodside Records Management Policy.

Evidence to support any claims must be kept ensuring these records provide details of land management actions with respect to activities that reduce bushfire risk on the site. This might include copies of prescribed burn permits, date stamped photos of fire hazard reduction activities or receipts from service providers.

Details for each individual bushfire including situation reports, communication, mapping, photos, video, documents, predictions, and Incident Action Plans (IAP) should be developed and archived.

All details including logs, maps and planning should be captured and stored in case it needs to be produced later, where appropriate.

7.0 Plantation Species

The proposed plantation is divided into plantation forestry zone (using *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and mixed environmental planting zone.

Mixed species composition for long duration non-harvesting carbon stores requires the long term management of fuel loads in these plantings and may be limited due to contract restrictions which needs to be factored. Most plantations have a high grassy fuel understory for the first few years after planting which will require management strategies to be implemented.

It is assumed that plantation areas will be managed to some degree (through fuel load reduction) in a reduced fuel condition in the understory with a predominance of emergent grasses, which will support fragmented wind-driven grassland fire behaviour in the early phases of plant establishment. The vegetation classifications given below assume insufficient management for classification as Low Threat vegetation, and thus classification follows AS3959-2018.

Species with mature heights of maximally ~6m or less, or where heights of >6m are rare, are considered shrubs, and classified to either Class C Shrubland or Class D Scrub depending on predicted mature heights. Species with mature heights are commonly >6m are considered as trees, Class A Forest (AS3959-2018).

7.1 Plantation Species Category and Configuration

Plantation Forestry

The plantation forestry zone will utilise belt planting configuration with *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* planted at a density of 300 stem per hectare. The trees will be spaced approximately 2.5 metres apart; rows alternate between two furrows spaced at 6 metres and one furrow spaced at 21 metres. The vegetation post-plantation will be classified as Class A – Forest as per AS3959:2018 vegetation classification.

Environmental Planting

The reforestation planting will adopt block planting method using mixed species, planted at a density of 500 stems per hectare. The trees will be spaced approximately 3 metres apart in rows spaced 6 metres apart with a targeted canopy cover of no less than 20%. A mix of local tree species (e.g. Eucalypt, Banksia, Casuarina) will be supplemented with a mix of local shrub species (e.g. Melaleuca, Hakea). The vegetation post-plantation will be classified as Class A – Forest as per AS3959:2018 vegetation classification. The complete list of species is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Plant Species for Environmental Planting and Plantation Forestry

Land use	Species
Environmental Planting	Acacia acuminata
Environmental Planting	Acacia assimilis
Environmental Planting	Acacia microbotrya
Environmental Planting	Acacia scirpifolia
Environmental Planting	Actinostrobus sp.
Environmental Planting	Allocasuarina campestris
Environmental Planting	Allocasuarina huegeliana
Environmental Planting	Banksia burdetii
Environmental Planting	Banksia prionotes
Environmental Planting	Calothamnus quadrifidus
Environmental Planting	Corymbia calophylla
Environmental Planting	Eremaea pauciflora
Environmental Planting	Eucalyptus drummondii
Environmental Planting	Eucalyptus gittinsii subsp. Illucida
Environmental Planting	Eucalyptus horistes
Environmental Planting	Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. loxophleba
Environmental Planting	Eucalyptus opimiflora
Environmental Planting	Eucalyptus pyriformis
Environmental Planting	Eucalyptus todtiana
Environmental Planting	Grevillea leucopteris
Environmental Planting	Hakea prostrata
Environmental Planting	Hakea trifurcata
Environmental Planting	Leptospermum erubescens
Environmental Planting	Melaleuca atroviridis
Environmental Planting	Xylomelum angustifolium
Environmental Planting	Callistemon phoeniceus
Environmental Planting	Casuarina obesa
Environmental Planting	Eucalyptus camaldulensis x rudis

Environmental Planting	*Eucalyptus obtusiflora*
Environmental Planting	*Melaleuca brevifolia*
Environmental Planting	*Melaleuca thyoides*
Environmental Planting	*Melaleuca viminea*
Plantation Forestry	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*

Environmental Considerations

Many bushfire prone areas also have high biodiversity values. Consideration of environmental priorities within the boundaries of the land being developed can avoid excessive or unnecessary modification or clearing of vegetation. Approval processes (and exemptions) apply at both Commonwealth and State levels.

Any 'modification' or 'clearing' of vegetation to reduce bushfire risk is considered 'clearing' under the ***Environmental Protection Act 1986*** (EP Act) and requires a clearing permit under the ***Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*** (Clearing Regulations) – unless for an exempt purpose.

Clearing native vegetation is an offence, unless done under a clearing permit or the clearing is for an exempt purpose. Exemptions are contained in the EP Act or are prescribed in the Clearing Regulations (note: these do not apply in environmentally sensitive areas).

The ***Department of Water and Environmental Regulation*** (DWER) is responsible for issuing 'clearing' permits and the framework for the regulation of clearing. Approvals under other legislation, from other agencies, may also be required, dependent on the type of flora or fauna present.

Local Planning Policy or Local Biodiversity Strategy: Natural areas that are not protected by the above Act and Regulation (or any other National or State Acts) may be protected by a local planning policy or local biodiversity strategy. Permission from the local government will be required for any modification or removal of native vegetation in these Local Natural Areas (LNA's). Refer to the relevant local government for detail.

For further Information refer to Guidelines v1.4, the Bushfire and Vegetation Factsheet - WAPC, Dec 2021 and https://www.der.wa.gov.au/our-work/clearing-permits

Figure 2.1 shows environmental, biodiversity and conservation values on site identified using publicly available databases. No reserves are identified within the subject site. Furthermore, as per the information received from Woodside Energy, there exist seven threatened and priority fauna, one threatened ecological community and salt lakes basins within the Moore River Catchment containing peripheral vegetation within the subject site.

Woodside (and any future landowner/s) are to adopt principles of environmental care when planning and conducting bushfire management activities in line with the following:

- Protect water quality and quantity by implementing measures designed to minimise the impact of bushfire on swampy ground and bodies of standing water, and their physical, chemical, and biological qualities;
- Protect soil to maintain its physical and chemical properties and promote stabilisation of bare or disturbed earth;
- Consider landscape values, geomorphologic features, and cultural and historical sites when planning operations;
- Protect indigenous flora and fauna following bushfire suppression by measures which promote the re-establishment of the ecological processes existing prior to the bushfire;
- Avoid the possible introduction and spread of pest plants and animals, plant diseases, and insect pests;
- Address air quality by measures which diminish the impacts of smoke generated by prescribed burning;
- Maintain the robustness and diversity in WA's indigenous flora and fauna species populations and communities through use of appropriate fire regimes and bushfire mitigation activities

Figure 2.1

Environmental Considerations

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA

GUNYIDI-WUBIN RD
NOBLE RD
WALTON RD
GUNYIDI
NOBLE SOUTH RD
HEWSON RD
Lot 8731
Jocks Well Nature Reserve
MASON RD
Lot 8731
Lot 8731
Lot 9899
LONGMAN RD
DALWALLINU
Lot 8731
Lot 591
Lot 4051
WATHEROO
CAROT WELL RD
MILING
BARTLETT RD
Merewana Nature Reserve
MEREWANA RD
EDAWA RD

------ LEGEND -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Locality / Suburb
- Manavi Plantation Area

Reserves

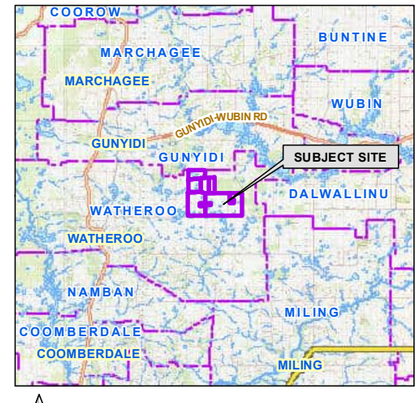
- Reserves

DBCA Legislated Lands and

- Nature Reserve

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

------ LOCALITY ------



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Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
A3 Scale 1:75,000

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

Map Document Path / Name: K:\Projects\Jobs 2025\250974 - (W'SIDE) Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731, 9899 Carot Well Road Watheroo (BRMP)\Mapping_IR\MXD\250974_Fig2-1_ENV_Carot Rd Watheroo.mxd

Figure 3.1.0

Classified Vegetation & Topography

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA

Lot 8731
Lot 8731
Lot 8731
Lot 9899
Lot 8731
Lot 591
Lot 260
Lot 4051

------ **LEGEND** -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Photo & Direction
- Water tank
- Gate
- Dwelling
- Shed
- Dwelling to be Removed
- Shed to be Removed
- Building Node Area
- Asbestos Contaminated Area

150m Vegetation Assessment Area

- 150m from Subject Site

Classified

- Class (A) Forest
- Class (B) Woodland
- Class (D) Scrub
- Class (G) Grassland
- Excluded 2.2.3.2 {f}

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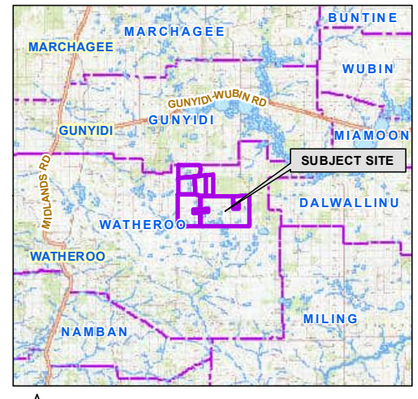
Kilometres

------ **LOCALITY** ------



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Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
A3 Scale 1:30,000

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

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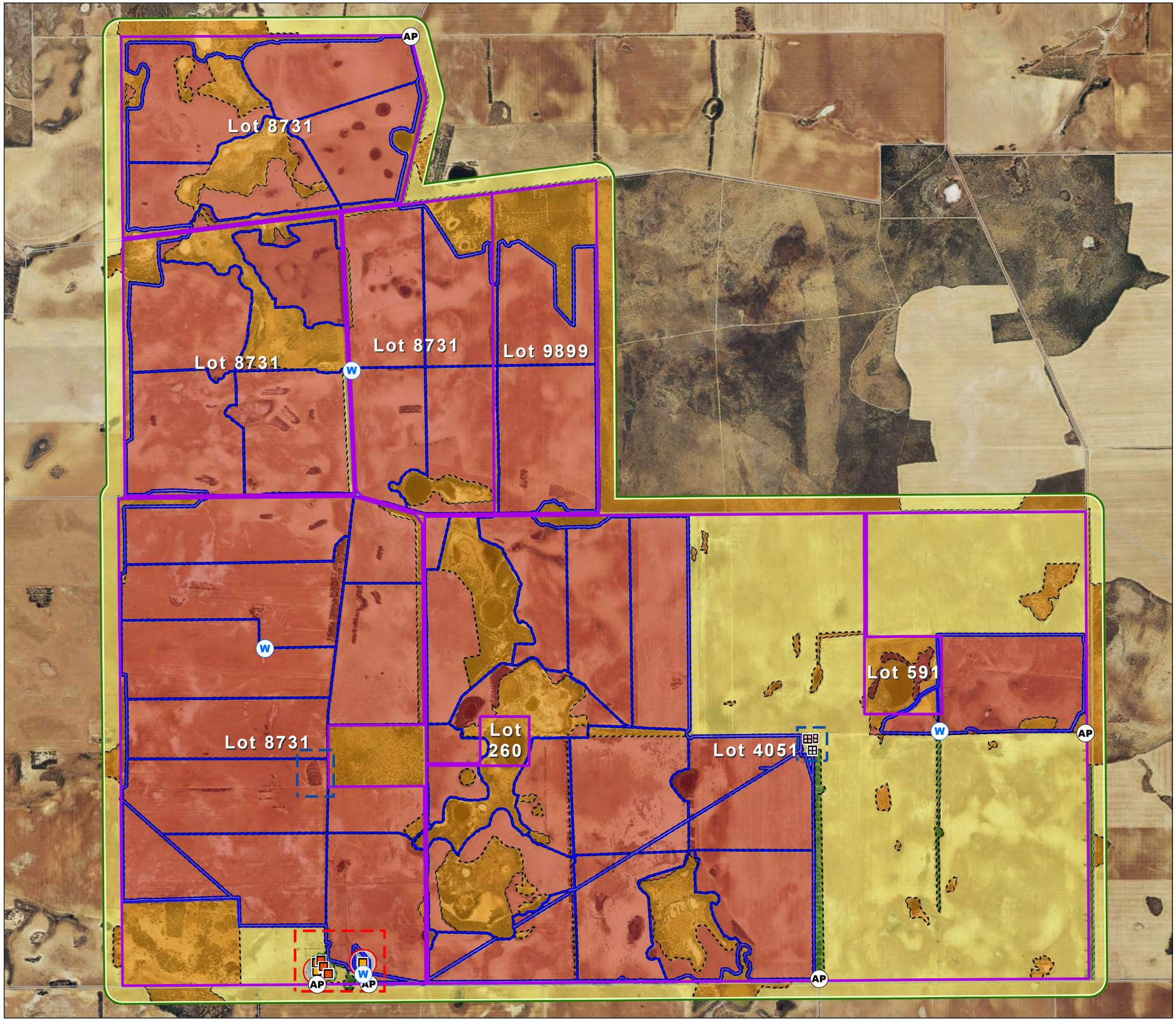

Figure 3.1.1

Classified Vegetation & Topography (Post Development)

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA

------ **LEGEND** -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Water tank
- Gate
- Dwelling
- Shed
- Dwelling to be Removed
- Shed to be Removed
- Building Node Area
- Asbestos Contaminated Area

Asset Protection Zones

- 100m Plantation HSV
- 50m Plantation HSV
- Indicative 20m APZ - Dwellings

150m Vegetation Assessment Area

- 150m from Subject Site

Classified

- Class (A) Forest
- Class (B) Woodland
- Class (D) Scrub
- Class (G) Grassland
- Excluded 2.2.3.2 (e)
- Excluded 2.2.3.2 {f)

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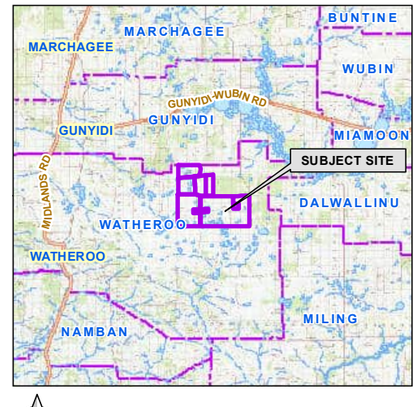
Kilometres

------ **LOCALITY** ------



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
A3 Scale 1:30,000

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

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Figure 3.1.2

Terrain Elevation Map

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA

WALTON RD
NOBLE SOUTH RD
MASON RD
CAROT WELL RD
GUNYIDI
WATHEROO
DALWALLINU
Lot 8731
Lot 8731
Lot 8731
Lot 8731
Lot 9899
Lot 591
Lot 4051
AP
W

------ LEGEND -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- 1 km Assessment Area
- Water tank
- Gate
- Dwelling
- Shed
- Dwelling to be Removed
- Shed to be Removed
- Overhead Powerlines
- Locality / Suburb

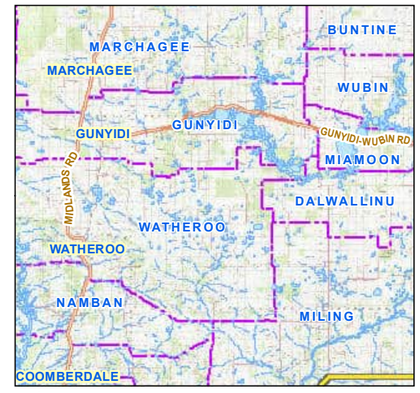
KEY

Elevation (m)

- 255 - 260
- 261 - 265
- 266 - 270
- 271 - 275
- 276 - 280
- 281 - 285
- 286 - 290
- 291 - 295
- 296 - 300
- 301 - 305
- 306 - 310
- 311 - 314
- 315 - 319
- 320 - 324
- 325 - 329
- 330 - 334
- 335 - 339
- 340 - 344
- 345 - 349
- 350 - 354

0 1 2 3
Kilometres

------ LOCALITY ------



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

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A3 Scale 1:50,000

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

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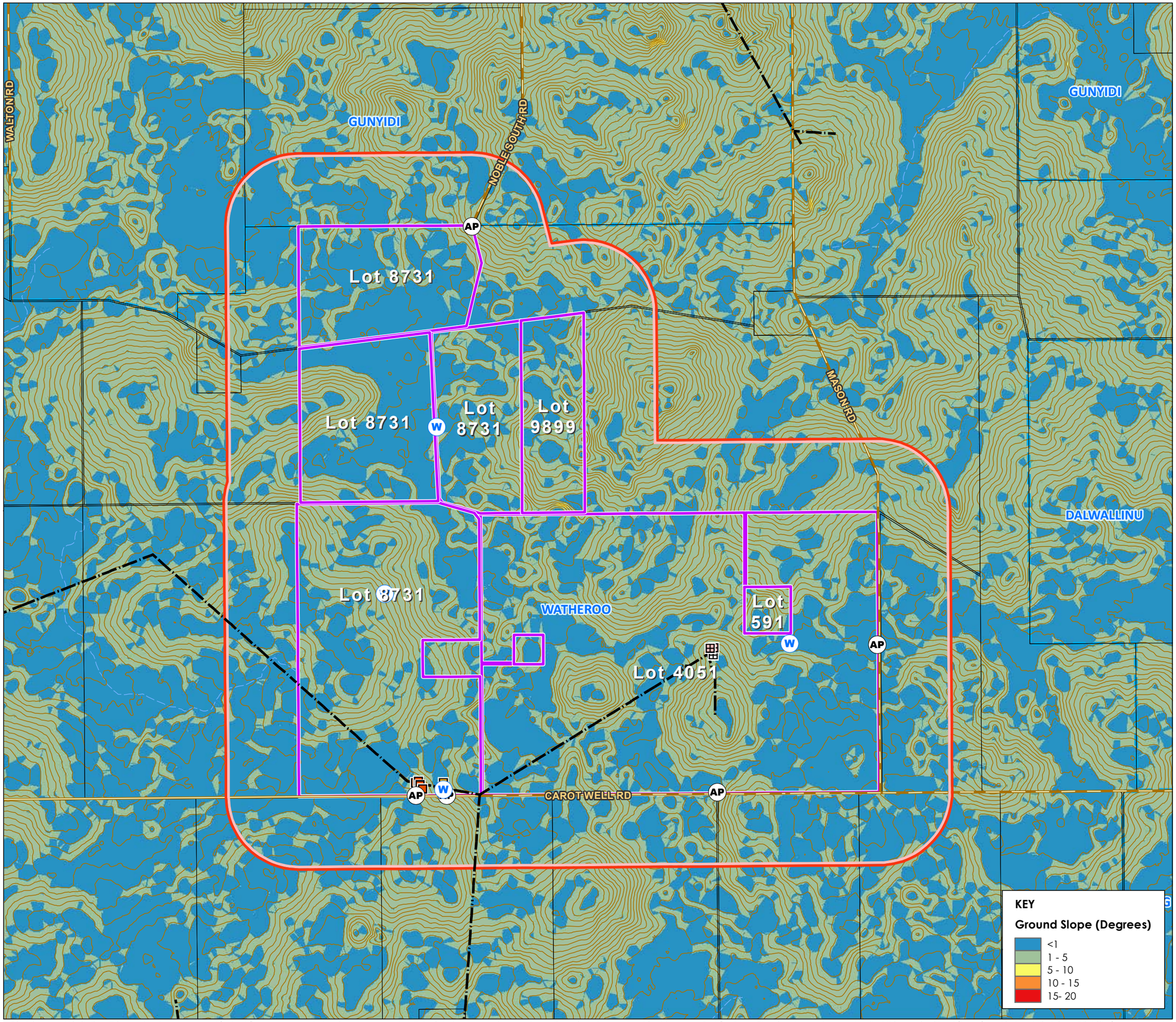
Figure 3.1.3

Terrain Slope Map

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA



------ **LEGEND** -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- 1 km Assessment Area
- Water tank
- Gate
- Dwelling
- Shed
- Dwelling to be Removed
- Shed to be Removed
- Overhead Powerlines
- Locality / Suburb

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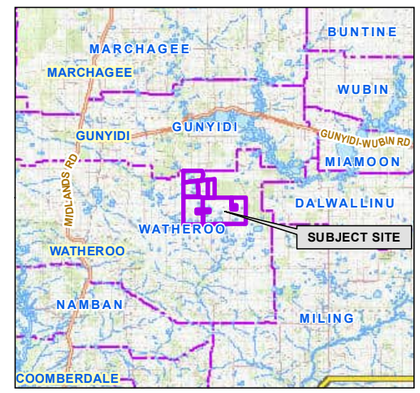
Kilometres

------ **LOCALITY** ------



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BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
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8.0 Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) Assessment Summary (Table Format)

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

Caution! Future building works require a 'determined' BAL rating for building permit applications. When a BAL assessment is being used for planning assessment purposes, (as opposed to a building assessment purpose), the required 'determined' BAL rating typically is not able to be derived (here are only limited scenarios where this is possible). The BAL ratings will more likely be only 'indicative' of what can be achieved – with planning compliance for this factor being achieved when BAL-29 is indicated.

Otherwise, an additional assessment of the site data for building application purposes is required, and potentially approval will need to be obtained for native vegetation modification and/or removal from the relevant authority.

Refer to Appendix B for additional information.

8.1 The BAL Determination Methodology Applied and Location of Data and Results

LOCATION OF DATA & RESULTS					
BAL Determination Methodology		Location of the Site Assessment Data			Location of the Results
AS 3959:2018	Applied to Assessment	Classified Vegetation and Topography Map(s)	Calculation Input Variables		Assessed Bushfire Attack Levels and/or Radiant Heat Levels
			Summary Data	Detailed Data with Explanatory and Supporting Information	
Method 1 (Simplified)	Yes	Figure 4.0	Table 3.1	Appendix A1	Table 3.1

8.2 Site Assessment Data and BAL Results

Table 3.1: Summary of applied calculation input variables applied to deriving the BAL rating for the identified exposed element (the relevant building/structure).

DATA APPLIED TO THE DERIVATION OF THE BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVELS (BAL) [1]							
BAL Determination Method	METHOD 1 - AS 3959:2018 CLAUSE 2.2 - SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE				Applied Fire Danger Index		FDI 80
The Receiver of Radiant Heat Relevant Building(s) / Structure(s) and Their Location	Vegetation Classification		Effective Slope		Separation Distance		Bushfire Attack Level (AS 3959:2018 Table 2.5)
			Determined	Applied Range	Minimum Allowed Building Setback from Lot Boundary [2]	Total	
	Area	Class	degrees	degree range	metres		
Existing buildings	1	Excluded cl 2.2.3.2(f)	N/A	N/A	-		BAL-LOW
					Indicative Bushfire Attack Level		BAL-LOW

Supporting details: Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011 require an asset protection zone (APZ) between the plantation and an existing or approved habitable building to be a minimum of 100 metres, unless the building has been constructed to an approved higher standard. Similarly, Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011 require an asset protection zone (APZ) between the plantation and an existing or approved non- habitable structure (i.e. sheds and enclosed storage areas) to be a minimum of 50 metres. Also, the Shire of Moora Fire Break Requirements (Notice) standard requirement for an Asset protection zone (APZ) dimension around a building or an asset of value is 20m.

Therefore, the indicative BAL rating for the existing buildings is BAL–LOW, as this plan complies with the Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection 2011, and the area within 100 metres of the existing habitable buildings will be managed to a low-threat condition.

[1] All data and information supporting the determination of the classifications and values stated in this table and any associated justification, is presented in Appendix A.

[2] This is the minimum building setback (i.e., the distance from a proposed building to the lot boundary) that is established by either the applicable R-code setback or another mechanism (e.g., restricted covenant), that is to apply to the proposed building/structure on the relevant lot. It is identified as a fixed component of the total separation distance from vegetation when its application is important to be identified because it establishes the closest distance to the lot boundary that a building/structure can legally exist. In other words, it identifies the part of the lot on which development cannot occur. When it is not critical for this distance to be identified, just the total separation distance is stated.

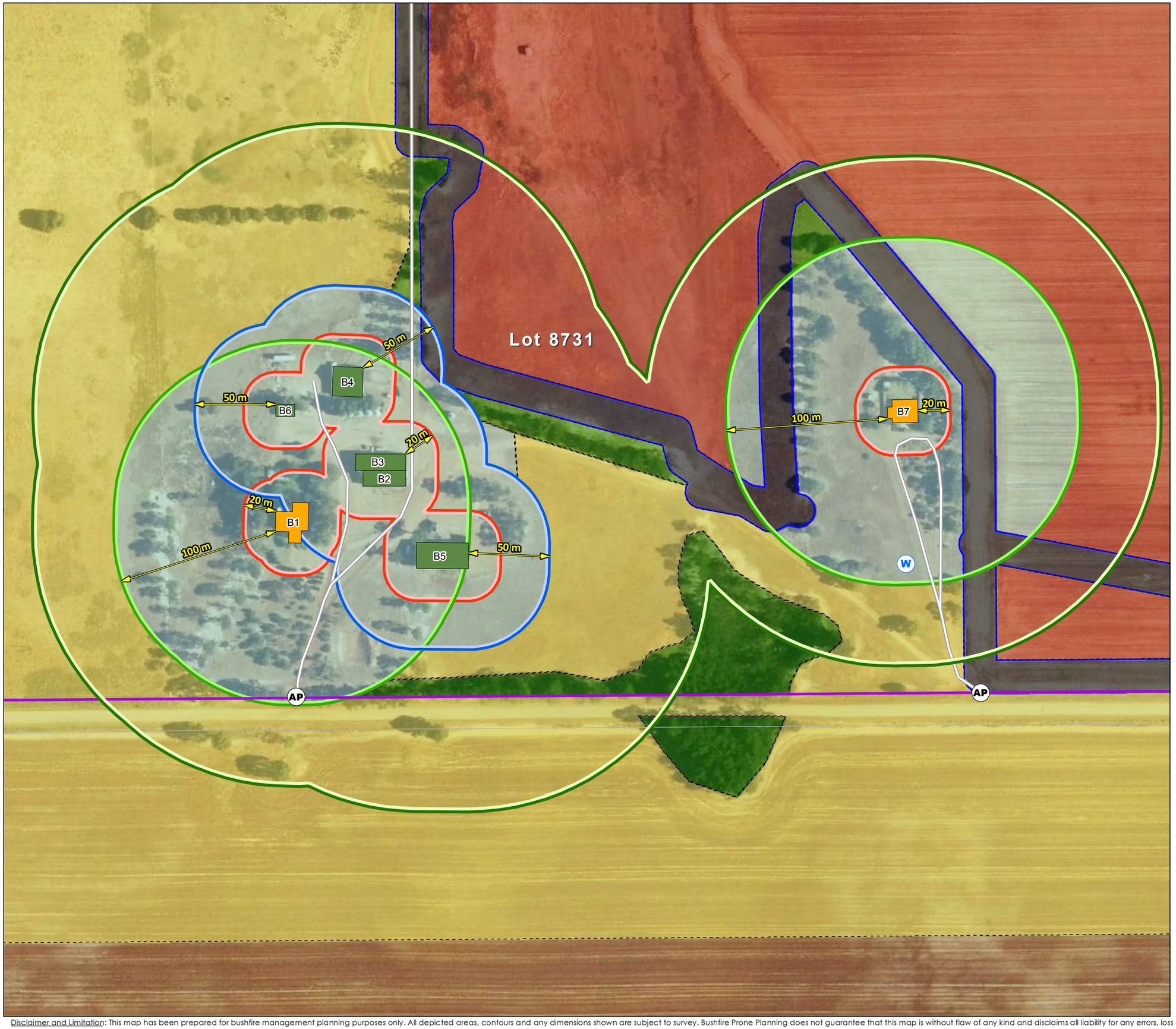


Figure 4.0

Indicative APZ Map (Post Re-Vegetation)

PLANTATION AREA : MANAVI
WATHEROO
SHIRE OF MOORA

------ LEGEND -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Water tank
- Gate

Asset Protection Zones

- 100m Plantation HSV
- 50m Plantation HSV
- 20m LGA Firebreak Notice APZ
- APZ Distance

Existing Building

- Dwelling
- Shed
- Driveway

150m Vegetation Assessment Area

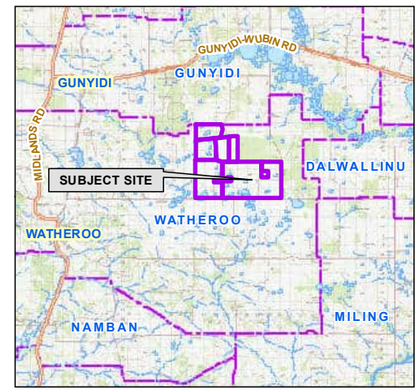
- 150m from Subject Site

Classified

- Class (A) Forest
- Class (B) Woodland
- Class (G) Grassland
- Excluded 2.2.3.2 (e)
- Excluded 2.2.3.2 {f)

0 20 40 60 80 100
Metres

------ LOCALITY ------



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 19/11/2025
A3 Scale 1:2,250

BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING

Map Document Path / Name: K:\Projects\Jobs 2025\250974 - (W'SIDE) Lots 260, 591, 4051, 8731, 9899 Carot Well Road Watheroo (BRMP)\Mapping_IR\MXD\250974_Fig4_APZ_Carot Rd Watheroo.mxd

8.0 Responsibilities for Implementation and Management of the Bushfire Protection Measures

8.1 Landowner/Plantation Manager Responsibilities – Prior to Operation

LANDOWNER/PLANTATION MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES – PRIOR TO OPERATION	
No.	Implementation Actions
1	The local government may condition a development application approval with a requirement for the landowner/proponent to register a notification onto the certificate of title and deposited plan. This will be done pursuant to Section 70A *Transfer of Land Act 1893* as amended ('Factors affecting use and enjoyment of land, notification on title'). This is to give notice of the bushfire hazard and any restrictions and/or protective measures required to be maintained at the owner's cost. This condition ensures that: 1. Landowners/proponents are aware their lot is in a designated bushfire prone area and of their obligations to apply the stated bushfire risk management measures; and 2. Potential purchasers are alerted to the Bushfire Management Plan so that future landowners/proponents can continue to apply the bushfire risk management measures that have been established in the Plan.
2	The subject lot/s are to be compliant with the current version of the ***Shire of Moora Fire Break Requirements (Notice)***, issued under s33 of the Bushfires Act 1954.
3	Construct/Maintain vehicular access routes within the subject sites to comply with the technical requirements referenced in the BMP and the relevant local government annual firebreak notice.
4	Install/Maintain the required firefighting static water supply to comply with the technical requirements stated in the BMP.
5	Implement the bushfire protection measures that have been established within this BMP as measures established by the acceptable solutions.
6	A BAL assessment report may be required for new building works to confirm determined ratings and will be required when ratings are indicative. BAL certificates will need to be issued to accompany building applications. The BMP may also establish, as an additional bushfire protection measure, that construction requirements to be applied will be those corresponding to a specified higher BAL rating. Compliance with the Building Code of Australia (Volumes 1 and 2 of the National Construction Code), will require certain bushfire resistant construction requirements be applied to residential buildings in bushfire prone areas (i.e., Class 1, 2 and 3 and associated Class 10a buildings and decks). Other classes of buildings may also be required to comply with this construction when established by the relevant authority or if identified as an additional bushfire protection measure within the BMP. The deemed to satisfy solutions that will meet the relevant bushfire performance requirements are found in AS 3959 – Construction of Building in Bushfire Prone Areas (as amended) and the NASH Standard - Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas (as amended).

8.2 Landowner/Plantation Manager Responsibilities – Ongoing Management

LANDOWNER/PLANTATION MANAGER – ONGOING MANAGEMENT	
No.	Management Actions
1	Comply with the Local Government/s Fire Break and Fuel Hazard Reduction Notice issued under s33 of the Bush Fires Act 1954. Check the notice annually for any changes.
2	Maintain vehicular access routes within the lot to comply with the technical requirements referenced in the BMP and the relevant local government annual firebreak notice.
3	Maintain the static firefighting water supply tanks and associated pipes/fittings and vehicle hardstand in good working condition.
4	Maintain the bushfire protection measures that have been established within this BMP as measures additional to those established by the acceptable solutions.
5	Annually review the Bushfire Preparedness and Response Plan and complete all actions at the appropriate times of the year.
6	The bushfire-specific content of the operation's site emergency plan must be reviewed annually, relevant information updated and all bushfire-related preparation procedures must be carried out.
7	Implement the bushfire protection measures that have been established within this BMP as strategies established by the acceptable solutions.
8	Ensure all future buildings the landowner has responsibility for, are designed and constructed in full compliance with: • The bushfire-resistant construction requirements of the Building Code of Australia (Volumes 1 and 2 of the National Construction Code), as established by the Building Regulations 2012 (WA Building Act 2011); and Any additional bushfire protection measures this Bushfire Management Plan has established are to be implemented.
9	Ensure that builders engaged to construct dwellings/additions and/or other relevant structures on the lot, are aware of the existence of this approved Bushfire Management Plan (BMP). The plan identifies that the development site is within a designated bushfire-prone area and states the indicative (or determined) BAL rating(s) that may (or will) be applied to buildings/structures. A BAL assessment report may be required to confirm determined ratings and will be required when ratings are indicative. BAL certificates will need to be issued to accompany building applications. The BMP may also establish, as an additional bushfire protection measure, that construction requirements to be applied will be those corresponding to a specified higher BAL rating. Compliance with the Building Code of Australia (Volumes 1 and 2 of the National Construction Code), will require certain bushfire-resistant construction requirements to be applied to residential buildings in bushfire-prone areas (i.e., Class 1, 2 and 3 and associated Class 10a buildings and decks). Other classes of buildings may also be required to comply with this construction when established by the relevant authority or if identified as an additional bushfire protection measure within the BMP.

	The deemed to satisfy solutions that will meet the relevant bushfire performance requirements are found in AS 3959 – Construction of Building in Bushfire Prone Areas (as amended) and the NASH Standard - Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas (as amended).

APPENDIX A: DETAILED ASSESSMENT DATA AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A1: AS3959-2018 Assessment Inputs Common to the Method 1 and Method 2 Procedures

A1.1: FIRE DANGER INDICES (FDI/FDI/GFDI)

When using Method 1 the relevant FDI value required to be applied for each state and region is established by AS 3959:2018, Table 2.1. Each FDI value applied in Tables 2.4 – 2.7 represents both the Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) and a deemed equivalent for the Grassland Fire Danger Index (GFDI), as per Table B2 in Appendix B. When using Method 2, the relevant FFDI and GFDI are applied.

The values may be able to be refined within a jurisdiction, where sufficient climatological data is available and in consultation with the relevant authority.

Relevant Jurisdiction:	WA	Region:	Whole State	Method 1	Applied FDI:	80
				Method 2	Applied FFDI:	N/A
					Applied GFDI:	N/A

A1.2: Vegetation Assessment and Classification

Vegetation Types and Classification

In accordance with AS 3959:2018 Clauses 2.2.3 and C2.2.3.1, all vegetation types within 100 metres of the 'site' (defined as "the part of the allotment of land on which a building stands or is to be erected"), are identified and classified. Any vegetation more than 100 metres from the site that has influenced the classification of vegetation within 100 metres of the site, is identified and noted. The maximum excess distance is established by AS 3959: 2018 Clause 2.2.3.2 and is an additional 100 metres.

Classification is also guided by the Visual Guide for Bushfire Risk Assessment in WA (WA Department of Planning February 2016) and any relevant FPA Australia practice notes.

Modified Vegetation

The vegetation types have been assessed as they will be in their natural mature states, rather than what might be observed on the day. Vegetation destroyed or damaged by a bushfire or other natural disaster has been assessed on its expected re-generated mature state. Modified areas of vegetation can be excluded from classification if they consist of low threat vegetation (refer to Appendix B) and that any required active management can be expected to continue in perpetuity, and this can be adequately justified.

The Influence of Ground Slope

Where significant variation in effective slope exists under a consistent vegetation type, these will be delineated as separate vegetation areas to account for the difference in potential bushfire behaviour, in accordance with AS 3959:2018 Clauses 2.2.5 and C2.2.5.

THE INFLUENCE OF VEGETATION GREATER THAN 100 METRES FROM THE SUBJECT SITE	
Vegetation area(s) within 100m of the site whose classification has been influenced by the existence of bushfire prone vegetation from 100m – 200m from the site:	N/A
Assessment Statement:	No vegetation types exist close enough, or to a sufficient extent, within the relevant area to influence the classification of vegetation within 100 metres of the subject site.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Classification (Existing)</td><td colspan="2">(G) Grassland</td><td colspan="2">Plantation site classification (Post-development)</td><td colspan="2">(A) Forest
(G) Grassland</td></tr>
<tr><td>Types Identified</td><td colspan="7">Sown pasture G-26 Open tussock G-23 Low shrubland C-12
Low open woodland G-08</td></tr>
<tr><td>Effective Slope</td><td>Measured</td><td>N/A</td><td colspan="2">Applied Range (Method 1)</td><td colspan="3">Downslope >0-5 degrees</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Foliage Cover (all layers)</td><td><10%</td><td>Shrub/Heath Height</td><td>N/A</td><td>Tree Height</td><td><10m</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Additional Justification:</td><td colspan="6">Areas of cropping land belonging to Moderate Bushfire Hazard Levels vegetation characteristics:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Current State</td><td colspan="3">Post-development</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Moderate: (G) Grassland</td><td colspan="3">Extreme: (A) Forest</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Moderate: (G) Grassland</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Small areas of Low Open Woodland and Low Shrubland pockets across the plantation sites, interface with Grassland.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Post Development Assumptions:</td><td colspan="6">A portion of the site will be retained for ongoing agricultural use (cropping), and the remaining area will be revegetated to Class A Forest.

A forest classification has been applied to the plantation areas. Native mixed species (trees ~6m in height at maturity)</td></tr>
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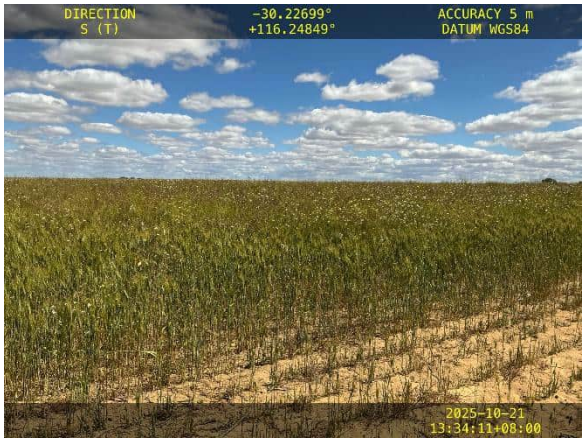

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PHOTO ID: 8

PHOTO ID: 9

PHOTO ID: 10

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<tr><th colspan="8">VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Classification (Existing)</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">(B) Woodland</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Plantation site classification (Post-development)</td><td colspan="2">(A) Forest</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">(B) Woodland</td></tr>
<tr><td>Types Identified</td><td colspan="3">Woodland B-05</td><td colspan="2">Tussock grassland G-22</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Effective Slope</td><td>Measured</td><td>N/A</td><td colspan="2">Applied Range (Method 1)</td><td colspan="2">Downslope >0-5 degrees</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Foliage Cover (all layers)</td><td>10-30%</td><td>Shrub/Heath Height</td><td>N/A</td><td>Tree Height</td><td>Up to 20m</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Additional Justification:</td><td colspan="6">Areas of Woodland vegetation belonging to Extreme Bushfire Hazard Levels vegetation characteristics:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Current State</td><td colspan="3">Post-development</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Extreme: (B) Woodland</td><td colspan="3">Extreme: (A) Forest</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Extreme: (B) Woodland</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Post Development Assumptions:</td><td colspan="6">Small remnant area of woodland areas with clear separation between top canopy layer and understorey. Absence of shrub species.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Some of the area will be retained as woodland while other area will be reclassified as Class A Forest due to surrounding plantation.</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
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<tr><td colspan="4">PHOTO ID: 11</td><td colspan="4">PHOTO ID: 12</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Classification (Existing)</td><td colspan="2">(A) Forest</td><td colspan="2">Plantation site classification (Post-development)</td><td colspan="3">(A) Forest</td></tr>
<tr><td>Types Identified</td><td colspan="3">Open forest A-03</td><td colspan="4">Tussock grassland G-22 -</td></tr>
<tr><td>Effective Slope</td><td>Measured</td><td colspan="2">N/A</td><td colspan="2">Applied Range (Method 1)</td><td colspan="2">Downslope >0-5 degrees</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Foliage Cover (all layers)</td><td>30-70%</td><td>Shrub/Heath Height</td><td><2m</td><td>Tree Height</td><td colspan="2">Up to 20m</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Additional Justification:</td><td colspan="6">Areas of Open Forest belonging to Extreme Bushfire Hazard Levels vegetation characteristics:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Current State</td><td colspan="3">Post-development</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Extreme: (A) Forest</td><td colspan="3">Extreme: (A) Forest</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Remnant vegetation with multi-layered fuel structure with tree height up to 20 metres to the top of canopy.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Post Development Assumptions:</td><td colspan="6">It is understood that the existing native vegetation on the property will be retained.</td></tr>
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</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Classification (Existing)</td><td colspan="2">(D) Scrub</td><td rowspan="3">Plantation sites classification (Post-Development)</td><td colspan="4">(A) Forest</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">-</td><td colspan="4" rowspan="2">(D) Scrub</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Types Identified</td><td colspan="7">Open scrub D-14 Low open shrubland G-19
Low shrubland C-12 Sown pasture G-26 Tussock grassland G-22</td></tr>
<tr><td>Effective Slope</td><td>Measured</td><td colspan="2">N/A</td><td>Applied Range (Method 1)</td><td colspan="2">Downslope >0-5 degrees</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Foliage Cover (all layers)</td><td>>30%</td><td>Shrub/Heath Height</td><td>Up to 6m</td><td>Tree Height</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="4">Additional Justification:</td><td colspan="5">Areas of mixed shrub species belonging to Extreme Bushfire Hazard Levels vegetation characteristics:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Current State</td><td colspan="3">Post-development</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Extreme: (D) Scrub</td><td colspan="3">Extreme: (A) Forest</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Extreme: (D) Scrub</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Scrub Vegetation includes predominantly areas of open scrub with shrubs of mixed species composition ≥2m in height. Foliage cover for open scrub is ~30% within its natural state.
The fencing post shown in Photo ID: 20 is 1 metre tall, and the surrounding vegetation is approximately twice that height.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Post Development Assumptions:</td><td colspan="5">Some of the area will be retained as scrub while other area will be reclassified as Class A Forest due to surrounding plantation.</td></tr>
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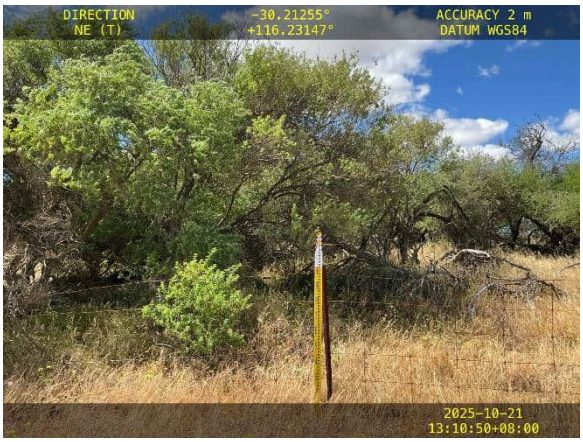

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PHOTO ID: 22

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PHOTO ID: 26

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PHOTO ID: 28

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<tr><th colspan="4">EXCLUSIONS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Classification (Existing)</td><td>N/A</td><td>Plantation site classification (Post-development)</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Types Identified</td><td colspan="3">N/A -</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exclusion Clause</td><td colspan="3">2.2.3.2 (e) Non-vegetated areas and (f) Low threat vegetation - minimal fuel condition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Justification:</td><td colspan="3">Non-vegetated structures such as existing dwellings and sheds. Low threat vegetation around Asset Protection Zone (APZ) area surrounding the dwellings.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Post Development Assumptions:</td><td colspan="3">It can be expected that the area identified as an Asset protection zone surrounding the existing dwellings will be maintained to low-threat condition as per AS 3959:2018 exclusions/standards.</td></tr>
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APPENDIX B: ADVICE - ONSITE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT - THE APZ

THE ASSET PROTECTION ZONE (APZ) – EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

An asset protection zone (APZ) is an area surrounding a habitable or specified building that is:

- Not vegetated; and/or
- Supports retained or planted vegetation that can be considered to present a low bushfire threat as a result of;
    - Low flammability and/or higher moisture content characteristics; and/or
    - Minimal fuel loads (either naturally or as a result of continual maintenance).

The primary objectives of establishing an APZ are:

- To ensure a reduction in the exposure of the building/structure to the bushfire direct attack mechanisms (threats) of flame contact, radiant heat transfer and ember attack, by establishing appropriate separation distances from each identified area of classified vegetation.

  These distances are measured from the nearest part of an external wall and/or the supporting posts of building parts without external walls; and

- To ensure a reduction in the exposure of the building/structure to bushfire indirect attack mechanisms (threats) by:

    - Preventing surface fire spreading to the building/structure;
    - Minimising the potential for tree strike that can decrease building/structure resilience to bushfire direct attack mechanisms; and
    - Limiting the potential for consequential fires to impact the building/structure by eliminating, reducing, moving away and/or shielding consequential fire fuels.
      These fuels include accumulated debris, stored combustible/flammable items and constructed combustible items. Note that consequential fire, typically ignited by embers, is the primary cause of building loss in a bushfire event; and
- To provide a defendable space for firefighting activities.

The relevant technical requirements for an APZ are established in the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines (DPLH/WAPC) (as amended), Appendix B2: Siting and design and available online at Planning WA - SPP 3.7 Bushfire

B1: The Asset Protection Zone (APZ) - Dimension and Location Requirements

PLANNING APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS VERSUS LANDOWNER IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Dimensions Established by a Local Government

To satisfy certain local government requirements, required APZ dimensions may be stated in the notice issued annually by the relevant local government under s.33 of the Bushfires Act 1954. These may be greater than the dimensions applied by the above mechanisms. A maximum APZ dimension could also be applied by the LGA.

THE 'REQUIRED APZ'

The dimensions of the APZ that will be the responsibility of a landowner to implement and/or maintain around a habitable or specified building/structure, are stated as the separation distances between these buildings and each identified area of classified vegetation. These distances will be site specific and dependant on variables which include:

- The potential bushfire behaviour in the identified vegetation which is dependent on factors including vegetation types, fuel loads, ground slopes and fire weather.
- The intended use of the site, with vulnerable uses requiring greater safety margins; and
- The constructed bushfire resistance of the subject building/structure (typically corresponding to a BAL rating

or kW/m^2 level of radiant heat exposure).

Dimensions Established by the BAL Rating of the Subject Building/Structure

These minimum separation distances, to be installed and maintained, correspond to a 'determined' BAL rating and align the building's applied level of bushfire resistant construction to its potential level of exposure to flames, radiant heat and embers from the bushfire (note: this will not account for any exposure from significant consequential fires closer to the building).

Landscaping Design & Construction Principles to Apply

Where initial or renovation landscaping of grounds surrounding buildings and assets of value is being conducted, apply the directions and principles of the following measures to the greatest extent possible.

For additional guidance, refer to:

- Planning for Bushfire Guidelines (DPLH/WAPC) (as amended), Appendix B2: Siting and design and available online at Planning WA - SPP 3.7 Bushfire
- The DFES '*Bushfire Preparation Toolkit*' publication. Website: publications.dfes.wa.gov.au/?hazard=Bushfire

☐ **Use of Non-Vegetated Areas:**

Reduce the exposure of the facility/premises to the direct and indirect threats of bushfire by incorporating low threat uses of land adjoining the facility/premises and/or the bushfire hazard. These uses create robust and easier managed asset protection zones and include:

- Non-vegetated areas e.g. footpaths, paved areas, roads, driveways, parking, drainage.
- Formally managed areas of vegetation (public open space and other recreation areas), including irrigated areas; and
- Services installed in a common section of non-vegetated land.

☐ **Landscaping – Non-Combustible Construction:** Ensure non-combustible materials are used for fencing and any other landscaping construction, including retaining walls.

☐ **Landscaping – Tree and Plant Species Selection**

Utilise trees and plants with characteristics that are more resistant to burning. Refer to *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas, Appendix 4 'Explanatory Notes E2: Plant Flammability' (WAPC 2021) for initial guidance.*

Avoid planting trees with ribbon or stringy barks (ember/firebrand production). Preference for smooth bark.

☐ **Landscaping – Tree and Plant Separation from Buildings/Assets of Value (Location):**

Trees (greater than 6 metres in height: Minimise the potential for tree strike damage (falling or blown) to the buildings/assets of value (allowing flame, radiant heat and ember entry to internal spaces), and debris accumulation on, in and around the facility/premise. Principles to apply are:

- Ideally trees will be separated from buildings/structures by a distance of at least 1.5 times the height of the tallest tree;
- As a minimum, trunks at maturity should be at least 6 metres from all elevations of the building, branches at maturity should not touch or overhang a building or powerlines. Mature tree canopies should be separated at least 5m with total canopy cover not exceeding 15% and not connected to tree canopy outside the APZ;
- Species of trees that produce significant quantities of debris (fine fuels) during the bushfire season should be located a sufficient distance away from vulnerable exposed elements to ensure debris cannot drop and accumulate within at least 4m of buildings/structures or be likely to be relocated by wind to closer than 4m to buildings / structures.

Shrubs and scrub (0.5 metres to 6 metres in height):

- Should not be located under trees or within 3 metres of buildings;

- Should not be planted in clumps greater than 5m^2 in area;
- Clumps of shrubs should be separated from each other and any exposed window or door by at least 10 metres (unless they can be classified as low flammability plants); and
- Shrubs greater than 6 metres in height are to be treated as trees.

Ground covers (less than 0.5 metres in height):

- Can be planted under trees but and no closer than two metres from a structure but 3 metres from doors or windows if greater than 100 mm in height; and
- Ground covers greater than 0.5 metres in height are to be treated as shrubs.

Grass: Where possible utilise irrigated perennial species.

Mulches should be non-combustible e.g., stone, gravel and crushed rock. Where wood mulch is used it should be greater than 6mm in thickness.

☐ **Separation Between the Buildings/Assets of Value and the Consequential Fire Fuels of Stored Flammable Products (Fuels / Other Hazardous Materials):**

If applicable, establish sufficient separation distance between the consequential fire fuels and the facility/premises. The required separation distance will be dependent on the fuel and storage type and will need to be determined.

☐ **Separation Between the Buildings/Assets of Value and the Consequential Fire Fuels of Stored and Constructed Combustible Items:**

These consequential fire fuels include:

- Stored Combustible Items - Heavy Fuels (greater than 6mm diameter) e.g. building materials, packaging materials, firewood, branches, sporting/playground equipment, outdoor furniture, garbage bins etc:
- Stored Combustible Items – Large Heavy Fuels e.g. vehicles, caravans, boats, trailers and large quantities of dead vegetation materials stored as part of site use.
- Constructed Combustible Items – Heavy Fuels e.g. landscaping structures including fences, screens, walls, plastic water tanks.
- Constructed Combustible Items – Large Heavy Fuels e.g. adjacent buildings/structures including houses, sheds, garages, carports. (Note: If the adjacent structure is constructed to BAL-29 requirements or greater and can implement a significant number of additional bushfire protection measures associated with reducing exposure and vulnerability, these minimum separation distances could be reduced by 30%).

Apply the rule of thumb "assume flames produced from a consequential fire source will be twice as high as the object itself … where the consequential fire source is a structure, then the maximum eave height is a reasonable measure of maximum height".

Apply the following separation distances from the subject building/structure as a multiple of the height of the consequential fire source and dependent on the bushfire construction standard applied to the building/structure:

- At least six times the height when the facility/premises construction incorporates design and materials that is only intended to resist low levels of radiant heat up to 12.5 kW/m^2 and no flame contact (BAL-12.5);
- Between 4 and 6 six times the height when the facility/premises construction incorporates design and materials intended to resist radiant heat up to 29 kW/m^2 and no flame contact (BAL-29).
- Between 2 and 4 times the height when the facility/premises construction incorporates design and materials intended to resist up to 40kW/m^2 and potential flame contact (BAL-40).
- Less than 2 times the height when the facility/premises construction incorporates design and materials intended to resist extreme levels of radiant heat and flame contact (BAL-FZ).
- Zero separation distance is required if the facility/premises is separated by a non-combustible FRL 60/60/60 rated wall, or the potential consequential fire source is fully enclosed by the facility/premises.

☐ **Constructed Barriers to Shield Buildings/Assets of Value from Bushfire:** Where applicable, install walls, fences and/or landforms to shield the buildings/Assets of Value (or any identified consequential fire fuels – refer to

previous item) from direct and indirect bushfire attack mechanisms and reduce the potential impact of these threats.

These barriers should be constructed using appropriate fire resistant / non-combustible construction materials (e.g. masonry, steel, earthworks). These are to withstand the impact of direct bushfire attack mechanisms for the required period.

- ☐ **Constructed Barriers to Shield Buildings/Assets of Value from Consequential Fire:** Applicable to all identified consequential fire fuel sources. Install a non-combustible barrier (including complete enclosure when appropriate), of required robustness, that will reduce the exposure of the buildings/assets of value to the threats of consequential fire.

- ☐ **Planted Vegetation Barrier to Shield Buildings/Assets of Value:** Use appropriate species (lower flammability) of hedges and trees strategically to reduce the buildings/assets of value exposure to radiant heat, to filter/trap embers and firebrands, and to lower wind speeds (prevailing synoptic and/or fire driven).

- ☐ **Shield Non-Structural Essential Elements:** These are vulnerable elements essential to the continued operation of the buildings/assets of value which are potentially exposed to the fire attack mechanisms of both bushfire and consequential fire. They include electricity cabling and water plumbing and also applies to any installed firefighting equipment / water storage.

  When the use of fire rated materials to the degree necessary is not possible or practical, the application of non-combustible shielding can be applied to reduce exposure to the bushfire threats. Shielding includes underground installation.

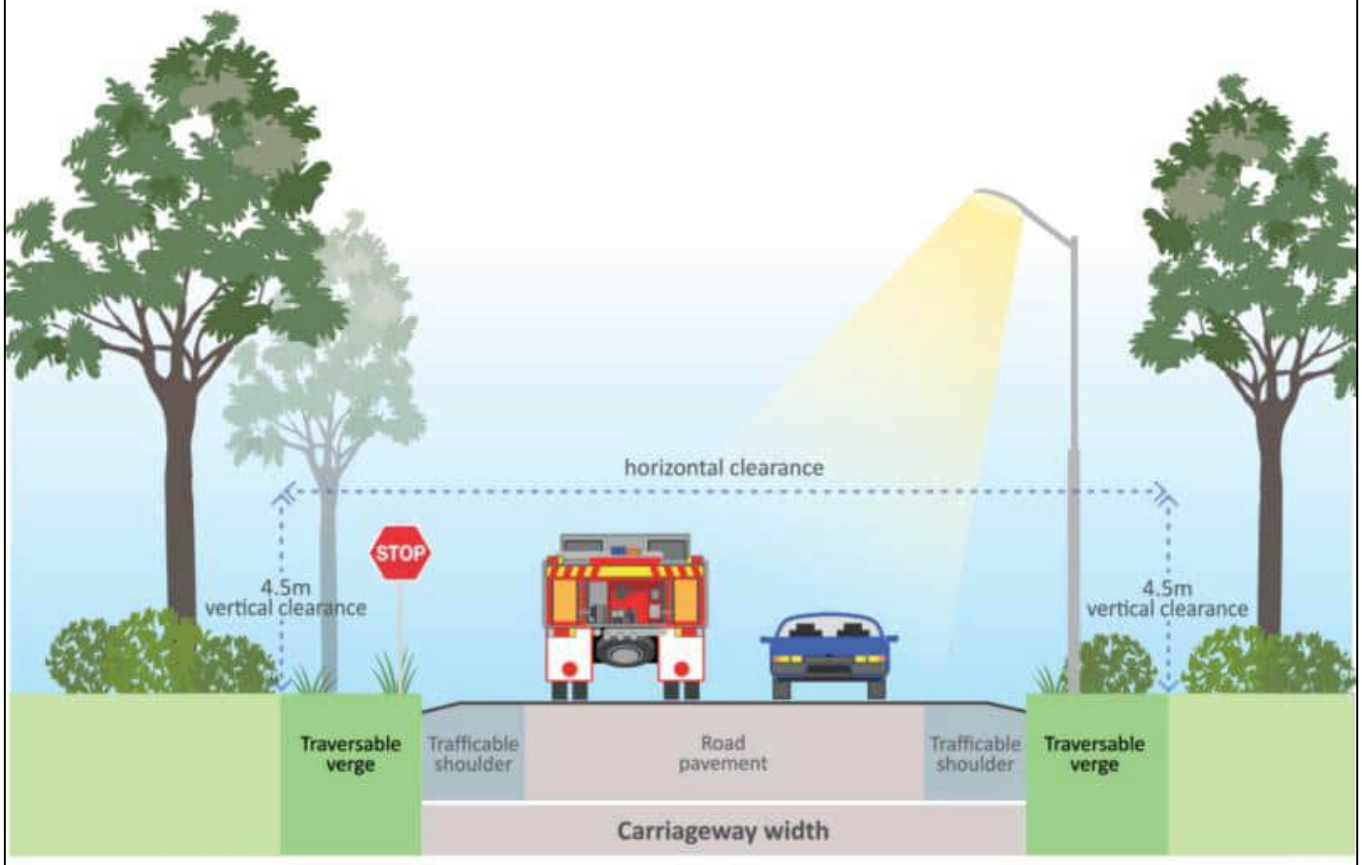
APPENDIX C: GUIDANCE - TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR VEHICULAR ACCESS

The relevant technical requirements are established in the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines (DPLH/WAPC) (as amended), Appendix B3: Vehicular access and available online at Planning WA - SPP 3.7 Bushfire

The following excerpts are presented here as a quick reference to applicable terminology and design requirements applied in the assessment against the bushfire protection criteria, Element 3: Vehicular access in this BMP.

C1: Road Component Terminology

Figure 26: Area encompassing horizontal clearance and vertical clearance



Horizontal clearance: The carriageway width (including the road pavement and trafficable shoulder) and traversable verge that provides for the movement and parking of vehicles and area required by emergency services to operate. Infrastructure and vegetation within the traversable verge should be frangible, however, non-frangible items can occur providing they do not restrict vehicular movement in the event of an emergency.

C2: Vehicular Access Technical Requirements

Table 10: Vehicular access technical requirements

	1		2		3		4		5	
TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	**PERIMETER ROADS**		**PUBLIC ROADS**		**EMERGENCY ACCESS WAY[3]**		**FIRE SERVICE ACCESS ROUTE[3]**		**BATTLE-AXE & PRIVATE DRIVEWAYS[1]**	
MAP OF BUSH FIRE PRONE AREAS DESIGNATION	**Area 2**	**Area 1**	**Area 2**	**Area 1**	**Area 2**	**Area 1**	**Area 2**	**Area 1**	**Area 2**	**Area 1**
Minimum horizontal clearance (metres)	12	8	See note 5		10	6	10	6	6	
Minimum vertical clearance (metres)	4.5									
Minimum weight capacity (tonnes)	15									
Maximum grade unsealed road[2]	See note 5		See note 5		1:10 (10% or 6°)					
Maximum grade sealed road[2,4]					1:7 (14.3% or 8°)					
Maximum average grade sealed road					1:10 (10% or 6°)					
Minimum inner radius of road curves (metres)					8.5					

Notes:

[1] Driveways and battle-axe legs to comply with the Residential Design Codes and Development Control Policy 2.2 Residential Subdivision where not required to comply with the widths in this Appendix or the Guidelines.

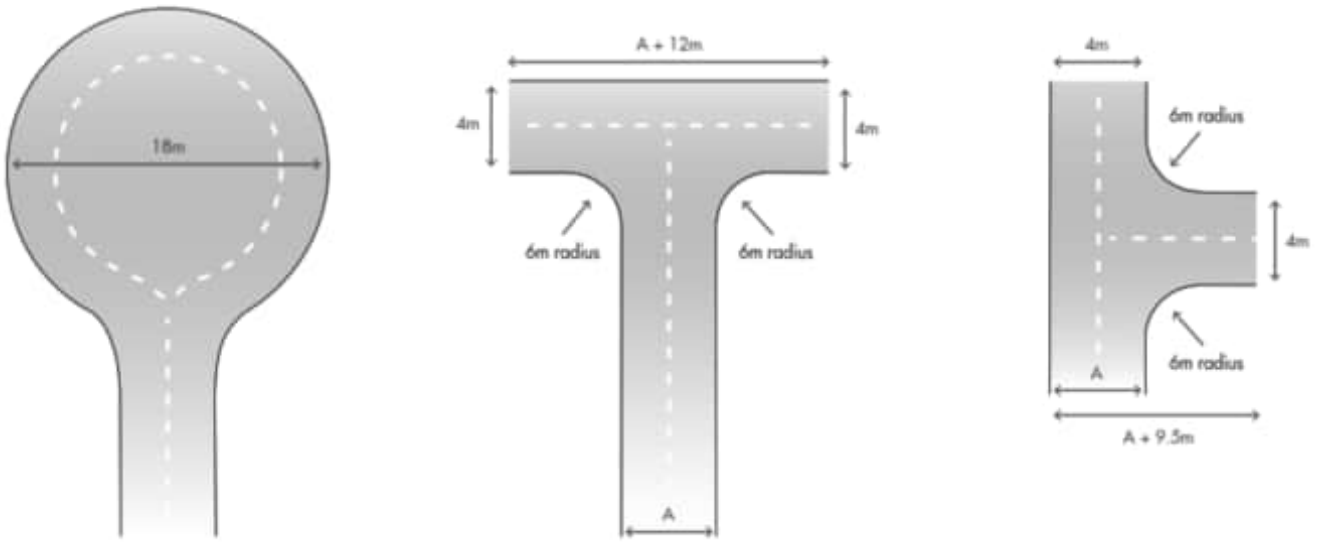
[2] Dips must have no more than a 1 in 8 (12.5% - 7.1 degrees) entry and exit angle.

[3] To have crossfalls between 3 per cent and 6 per cent.

[4] For sealed roads only the maximum grade of no more than 1 in 5 (20 per cent) (11.3 degrees) for no more than 50 metres is permissible, except for short constrictions to 3.5 metres for no more than 30 metres in length where an obstruction cannot be reasonably avoided or removed.

[5] As outlined in the Institute of **Public Works Engineering Australasia (IPWEA) subdivision guidelines, Liveable Neighbourhoods, Austroads Standards** Main Roads standard, supplement, policy or guideline and/or any applicable or relevant local government standard or policy.

Figure 30: Design requirements for a turn-around area



APPENDIX D: GUIDANCE - TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLY

The relevant technical requirements are established in the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines (DPLH/WAPC) (as amended), Appendix B4: Water supply and available online at Planning WA - SPP 3.7 Bushfire

The information provided in this appendix is additional to that provided in the Guidelines. It includes:

- For reticulated water supply, the hydrant location specifications established by the WA Water Corporation (Design Standard DS 63), as dependant on land use type and relevant to bushfire planning assessments (highlighted). Note: the maximum distance from a hydrant to the rear of a lot/building is generally interpreted as not applicable to large lot sizes where the maximum distance becomes an impractical limitation i.e., typically rural residential areas; and
- Images of example installations of acceptable water supply tanks and outlet fittings.

D: Firefighting Water Supply - Tank and Fittings

Bushfire Centre of Excellence
TRAINING / KNOWLEDGE / ENGAGEMENT

Water tank connections for bushfire-prone areas (domestic and commercial)

Information Sheet, January 2025

This fact sheet provides information on how to best set up water supplies to assist firefighters on properties in bushfire-prone areas. It includes information on the siting, capacity, access and appropriate fittings needed for firefighters to access and use water supplies during an emergency.

Please note: if you are establishing water supplies to comply with planning requirements, you should read this fact sheet in conjunction with the *Planning for Bushfire Guidelines*, as well as relevant planning schemes or policies from your local government.

What fittings should I fit the water tank with?

All tanks for firefighting should be fitted with a 50 millimetres or 100 millimetres male camlock fitting. This fitting is readily available from most hardware and rural supply shops. DFES recommends a male camlock fitting, as it means there are no perishable washers or working parts to maintain.

The fitting should be controlled by a butterfly, ball or gate valve, as these can easily control flow.

Why do I need a water tank for bushfires on my property?

You may have a water tank dedicated to bushfires to make your property as resilient as possible, or it may be a formal requirement under relevant planning or building regulations.

A water tank dedicated to firefighting supports firefighters attempting to protect your property and other assets from bushfires. You should consider a dedicated water tank alongside other bushfire prevention and preparedness activities, such as managing bushfire fuels and having a bushfire plan.

Where should I site a water tank?

You should site water tanks on clear, level ground compacted to take the maximum weight of the tank when full.

The tank should also be in a low-fuel area with at least 3 metres cleared around it to prevent direct contact with flames.

The water tank must be accessible to firefighting appliances and include a suitable area for these to turn around. You can find more information on recommended minimum standards for access in the *firebreak construction guidelines*.

What capacity should the tank be?

The recommended minimum capacity for a firefighting water supply is 10,000 litres.

You may be using the tank for other purposes besides bushfire fighting, such as water for livestock or other rural purposes. However, it is recommended that a minimum of 10,000 litres is always available for firefighting.

Example Strategic 47,000 Litre Concrete Tank & Protected Fittings

Example 10,000 Litre Concrete Tank

Example Storz and Camlock Couplings

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

TITLE NUMBER	
Volume	Folio
1842	**135**

RECORD OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893

The person described in the first schedule is the registered proprietor of an estate in fee simple in the land described below subject to the reservations, conditions and depth limit contained in the original grant (if a grant issued) and to the limitations, interests, encumbrances and notifications shown in the second schedule.

BGRoberts

REGISTRAR OF TITLES

REGISTRAR OF TITLES WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 260 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 245018

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:
(FIRST SCHEDULE)

WOODSIDE ENERGY CARBON (SERVICES) PTY LTD OF 11 MOUNT STREET PERTH WA 6000
(T Q340618) REGISTERED 7/3/2025

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:
(SECOND SCHEDULE)

Warning: A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required. Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.

----------END OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE----------

STATEMENTS:

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND:	1842-135 (260/DP245018)
PREVIOUS TITLE:	1842-135
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS:	NO STREET ADDRESS INFORMATION AVAILABLE.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY:	SHIRE OF MOORA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

TITLE NUMBER	
Volume	Folio
1727	**693**

RECORD OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

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BGRoberts

REGISTRAR OF TITLES

REGISTRAR OF TITLES WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 591 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 228024

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:
(FIRST SCHEDULE)

WOODSIDE ENERGY CARBON (SERVICES) PTY LTD OF 11 MOUNT STREET PERTH WA 6000
(T Q340618) REGISTERED 7/3/2025

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:
(SECOND SCHEDULE)

Warning: A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required. Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.

----------END OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE----------

STATEMENTS:

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND:	1727-693 (591/DP228024)
PREVIOUS TITLE:	322-122A
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS:	NO STREET ADDRESS INFORMATION AVAILABLE.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY:	SHIRE OF MOORA

NOTE 1: N074380 DEPOSITED PLAN 405754 LODGED.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

TITLE NUMBER	
Volume	Folio
1727	**692**

RECORD OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

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BGRoberts

REGISTRAR OF TITLES

REGISTRAR OF TITLES WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 4051 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 202154

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:
(FIRST SCHEDULE)

WOODSIDE ENERGY CARBON (SERVICES) PTY LTD OF 11 MOUNT STREET PERTH WA 6000
(T Q340618) REGISTERED 7/3/2025

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:
(SECOND SCHEDULE)

Warning: A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required. Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.

----------END OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE----------

STATEMENTS:

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND:	1727-692 (4051/DP202154)
PREVIOUS TITLE:	291-171A
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS:	1769 CAROT WELL RD, WATHEROO.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY:	SHIRE OF MOORA

NOTE 1: N074380 DEPOSITED PLAN 405754 LODGED.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

TITLE NUMBER	
Volume	Folio
112	**9A**

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BGRoberts

REGISTRAR OF TITLES

REGISTRAR OF TITLES WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 8731 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 204367

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:
(FIRST SCHEDULE)

WOODSIDE ENERGY CARBON (SERVICES) PTY LTD OF 11 MOUNT STREET PERTH WA 6000
(T Q340618) REGISTERED 7/3/2025

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:
(SECOND SCHEDULE)

Warning: A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required. Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.

----------END OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE----------

STATEMENTS:

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND:	112-9A (8731/DP204367)
PREVIOUS TITLE:	112-9A
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS:	1359 CAROT WELL RD, WATHEROO.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY:	SHIRE OF MOORA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

TITLE NUMBER	
Volume	Folio
112	**112A**

RECORD OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

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BGRoberts

REGISTRAR OF TITLES

REGISTRAR OF TITLES WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 9899 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 162033

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:
(FIRST SCHEDULE)

WOODSIDE ENERGY CARBON (SERVICES) PTY LTD OF 11 MOUNT STREET PERTH WA 6000
(T Q340618) REGISTERED 7/3/2025

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:
(SECOND SCHEDULE)

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----------END OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE----------

STATEMENTS:

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SKETCH OF LAND:	112-112A (9899/DP162033)
PREVIOUS TITLE:	112-112A
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS:	NO STREET ADDRESS INFORMATION AVAILABLE.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY:	SHIRE OF MOORA