



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Section 91 Licence

under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* to harm or pick a threatened species, population or ecological community* or damage habitat.

1. Applicant's Name ^: <i>(if additional persons require authorisation by this licence, please attach details of names and addresses)</i>	David Robertson	
2. Australian Business Number (ABN):	15 068 570 847	
3. Organisation name and position of applicant ^:	Jemena Eastern Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd	
4. Postal address ^:	321 Ferntree Gully Road Mount Waverley Victoria 3149	Telephone ^: B.H. (03) 8544 9315 A.H. [REDACTED]

* A threatened species, population or ecological community means a species, population or ecological community identified in Schedule 1, 1A or Schedule 2 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

^The personal details of all Section 91 licences will be displayed in the register of Section 91 licences required under Section 104 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. See notes.

5. Location of the action (including grid reference and local government area and delineated on a map).	The proposed action would be carried out near Wilton, New South Wales within the Wollondilly Shire local government area. The proposed action would occur in narrow north-south orientated construction zone approximately 18 to 24 metres in width commencing at a location to the southeast of the intersection between Picton Road and Macarthur Drive and finishing within an existing natural gas facility located on Ashwood Road, Wilton. Start and finish coordinates for the proposed action are provided below: <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Location</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th></tr> <tr> <td>Start</td><td>289,692</td><td>6,205,748</td></tr> <tr> <td>Finish</td><td>289,139</td><td>6,209,578</td></tr> </table> Map projection: MGA96 Zone 56 Figures showing the location of the proposed action and the area in which it would occur are attached.		Location	Easting	Northing	Start	289,692	6,205,748	Finish	289,139	6,209,578
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Start	289,692	6,205,748									
Finish	289,139	6,209,578									
6. Full description of the action and its purpose (e.g. environmental assessment, development, etc.)	Jemena proposes to construct a new high pressure natural gas pipeline approximately 4 kilometres in length that would connect the existing Eastern Gas Pipeline to an existing natural gas facility located on Ashwood Road, Wilton. The purpose of the proposed action is to increase the supply of natural gas into the Sydney distribution network from the Eastern Gas Pipeline. The proposal is called the Wilton Interconnect Project. The alignment of the proposed pipeline is shown in the attached figures. The proposed pipeline would be constructed along a north-south alignment. Around 95% of the proposed pipeline would be constructed within the existing cleared easement of another pipeline, the Southern Trunk, which extends from the natural gas facility on Ashwood Road, Wilton to Wollongong. The pipeline would be underground along its entire length. The proposed action includes the construction of a small aboveground offtake facility at proposed connection location with the Eastern Gas Pipeline at the southern terminus of the proposed pipeline. The proposed action also includes the installation of new gas conveyance and control apparatus within the boundaries of the existing facility on Ashwood Road. The proposed action requires the clearing of native vegetation in the vicinity of the proposed offtake facility and along the edges of the existing cleared pipeline easement at certain locations. Some of the										

	native vegetation that would require clearing has been identified as Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest, which is listed as an endangered ecological community under the NSW <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> .
7. Details of the area to be affected by the action (<i>in hectares</i>).	The proposed action would occur within a narrow construction zone generally 18 to 24 metres wide along the alignment of the proposed pipeline. 95% of the construction zone would be within an existing cleared pipeline easement. The total extent of the construction zone in which the proposed action would occur is 10 hectares. The construction zone (the area of the proposed action) is shown in the attached figures.
8. Duration and timing of the action (<i>including staging, if any</i>).	Construction of the pipeline and associated facilities is expected to commence in April 2015 with completion by the end of 2015 (subject to approval).
9. Is the action to occur on land declared as critical habitat*? (<i>tick appropriate box</i>)	☐ Yes ☒ No
* Critical habitat means habitat declared as critical habitat under Part 3 of the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>.	

10. Threatened species, populations or ecological communities to be harmed or picked.	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common name</u> (if known)	<u>Conservation status</u> (i.e. critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable)	<u>Details of no. of individual animals, or proportion and type of plant material</u> (e.g. fertile branchlets for herbarium specimens or whole plants or plant parts)
	Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest (SSTF)	Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest (SSTF)	Endangered	0.42 hectares of vegetation that meets the definition of SSTF under the TSC ACT would be cleared. Whole plants and parts of plants extending into the construction zone would be removed as part of the proposed action.

11. Species impact: (please tick appropriate box) a) For action proposed on land declared as critical habtat; or b) For action proposed on land <u>not</u> declared as critical habitat.		an SIS is attached ☐ Yes ☒ No Items 12 to 25 have been addressed ☒ Yes ☐ No
<i>N.B: Provision of a species impact statement is a statutory requirement of a licence application if the action is proposed on critical habitat.</i> <i>The provision of information addressing items 12 to 17 is a statutory requirement of a licence application if the action proposed is <u>not</u> on land that is critical habitat. Information addressing any of the questions below must be attached to the application.</i>		
12. Describe the type and condition of habitats in and adjacent to the land to be affected by the action.	Around 95% of the proposed action would occur within an existing cleared pipeline easement. The land in which the proposed action would occur is mostly agricultural and rural residential. The location of the proposed connection to the Eastern Gas Pipeline features intact native vegetation associated with water supply catchment areas. The cleared areas within the existing easement generally feature a mix of exotic and native grasses. Intact native vegetation is present adjacent to and at the edges of the cleared easement at certain locations. The proposed construction zone at the location where the proposed pipeline would connect to the Eastern Gas Pipeline features sections of intact native vegetation from edge to edge. The vegetation at this location, however, is affected by two cleared pipeline easements (the Eastern Gas Pipeline and Southern Trunk) and a previously cleared but abandoned road reserve. A Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA) of the proposed action has been carried by Parsons Brinckerhoff and is enclosed with this application for reference. The BIA assessed the area that would be affected by the proposed action and the adjacent areas. The BIA indicates that the areas that would be affected by the proposed action contain the following four vegetation communities/types: • Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest (Low Sandstone Influence) • Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest (High Sandstone	

	Influence) • Mixed derived native and exotic grassland, and • Planted vegetation, exotic grassland with scattered trees and areas bare of vegetation. The majority of the vegetation within the easement has been classified as <i>Mixed derived native and existing grassland</i> or <i>Planted vegetation with scattered trees and area of bare of vegetation</i>. These vegetation communities provide only marginal habitat for native species. The patches of Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest present within areas that would be affected by the proposed action provide the most viable habitat for threatened species. The condition of Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest within the project area varies with differences due to historic and ongoing disturbance and includes the following categories: • relatively intact regrowth • reduced canopy and exotic understorey • mixed derived native and exotic grassland. The faunal habitat potential in the area where relatively intact regrowth is present is moderate. The fauna habitat potential in the areas of reduced canopy and exotic understorey and mixed derived native and exotic grassland is poor. This relatively intact regrowth type is generally present at the edges of the existing cleared pipeline easement and also within the construction zone at the connection location at the southern end of the area of the proposed action. The canopy of the regrowth SSTF forest is sufficient to provide connectivity for arboreal mammals and is of suitable structure for woodland and forest birds. The age distribution of trees is heavily skewed with younger trees. Dominant and mature trees, trees with hollows and stags are very infrequent. The regrowth forest present is unlikely to provide shelter or breeding opportunities for larger hollow-dependent species but may contain small hollows suitable for small hollow dependent species. The shrub layer provides foraging and breeding opportunities for non-hollow-dependent fauna. Large woody debris occurs at very low densities in the regrowth forest within the area of the proposed action. Species which are reliant on this resource type for breeding are unlikely to occur at high densities. Streams/drainage lines adjacent to the area of the proposed action are ephemeral and lack aquatic or distinct riparian vegetation. Farm dams within/adjacent to the pipeline route have little emergent aquatic vegetation, the edges are trampled by livestock and the water features high turbidity levels. The ephemeral nature of streams makes them unsuitable as fish habitat. The poor quality of aquatic vegetation in dams and high turbidity indicate that they are
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	only likely to be suitable as habitat for common disturbance-tolerant frogs, fish (eels) and reptiles. Potential habitat for native flora species within the area of the proposal is generally limited to the areas of relatively intact regrowth that extend into the existing cleared pipeline easements and the small areas outside the existing easements that would be cleared as part of the proposed action.
13. Provide details of any known records of a threatened species in the same or similar known habitats in the locality (<i>include reference sources</i>).	The BIA included searches of the following databases: • Bionet Atlas of NSW Wildlife • Atlas of Living Australia • EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool <i>Native Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain Western Sydney</i> (Tozer, 2003) was also reviewed in relation to the proposed action. A total of 23 threatened species of plant were identified from the database searches carried out as part of the BIA that have been recorded previously or are predicted to occur within the locality. The database records indicate that none of the threatened species likely to occur in the locality have previously been observed in the immediately vicinity of the location of the proposed action. No threatened plant species were identified in the areas that would be affected by the proposed action during the field based surveys carried out as part of the BIA. It is noted that the field surveys were carried out during optimum flowering periods for the species with the potential to be present. A total of 47 threatened species of animal have been recorded previously or are predicted to occur within the locality. The majority of locations where threatened animals have been recorded in the locality are not in the immediate vicinity of the proposed action. There is one record of a koala adjacent to Macarthur Drive around 30 metres to the east of the areas that would be affected by the proposed action. Given the mobile nature of this species it is unlikely that it is still present. No threatened animal species were observed during the field surveys carried out as part of the BIA. Existing mapping datasets for native vegetation (<i>Native Vegetation of the Cumberland Plain Western Sydney</i> (Tozer, 2003)) indicate relatively large areas of SSTF adjacent to the existing cleared easements and generally within the locality.

14. Provide details of any known or potential habitat for a threatened species on the land to be affected by the action (<i>include reference sources</i>).	Suitable habitat was identified during field surveys for 7 threatened species of plant. The locations where suitable habitat was identified include the areas identified as relatively intact regrowth SSTF that would be cleared as part of the proposed action (PB, 2014). No threatened plant species were identified during the survey. The field inspections were carried out during optimum flowering periods for threatened flora species likely to be present. The likelihood of the 6 of the threatened plant species being present in the area of the proposed action was assessed as 'Moderate', as the vegetation present is marginal habitat and there are no records of the species in the locality. The likelihood of one species (<i>Persoonia bargoensis</i>) being present was assessed as 'Moderate to High' as appropriate habitat is present and the species has been recorded in locality. No threatened species of animal were recorded within the area of the proposed action during the surveys carried out as part of the BIA. Based on the habitat assessment carried out as part of the BIA 27 species of threatened animals are considered to have a 'Moderate' to 'High' potential to occur within the area of the proposed action. The potential habitat for these species includes the native vegetation present that extends into the existing cleared pipeline easements and the small areas outside the existing easements that would be cleared as part of the proposed action. The mapping dataset for SSTF indicates that the entire area of the proposed action is suitable habitat for SSTF. However only limited amounts of SSTF is present within the area of the proposed action due to past clearing, past and ongoing agricultural activities, past disturbance associated with construction of the existing pipelines and ongoing vegetation management along the pipeline easements. Based on past and current activities the habitat potential for SSTF within the areas that would be affected by the proposed action is highly limited.
15. Provide details of the amount of such habitat to be affected by the action proposed in relation to the known distribution of the species and its habitat in the locality.	Around 0.8 hectares of SSTF would be cleared as a result of the proposed action. The relatively intact regrowth SSTF present provides that most viable habitat for threatened species of plant and animals within the area of the proposed action. The BIA indicates that only around 0.42 hectares of the SSTF present meets the definition of SSTF under the TSC Act. SSTF is well represented in the areas adjacent to the proposed action and in the locality generally. The SSTF in the areas adjacent to the location of the proposed action represents similar or better quality habitat for threatened species than the SSTF within the area of the proposed action. The vegetation to be removed as part of the proposed action is unlikely to substantially affect the amount of

	similar native vegetation present in the locality or potential habitat for the threatened species of plants and animals that may occur.
16. Provide an assessment of the likely nature and intensity of the effect of the action on the lifecycle and habitat of the species.	Impact significant assessments (seven part tests) were carried out as part of the BIA for the: • 7 threatened species of plant • 27 species of threatened animals, and • 0.42 hectares of SSTF that meets the description of the TSC Act-listed community within or with the potential to occur within the area of the proposed action. The impact significant assessments concluded that the potential for significant impacts to the life cycle and habitat of the species and ecological community as a result of the proposed action is very low.
17. Provide details of possible measures to avoid or ameliorate the effect of the action.	The following mitigation measures, as outlined in the Review of Environmental Factors prepared for the proposed action, would be implemented to reduce the potential for biodiversity impacts. <u>Clearing</u> • Clearing of vegetation would be minimised to the greatest extent practicable. • For Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest and large isolated trees to be removed the following clearing protocol would be implemented: 1 All habitat trees in the area to be cleared would be identified (by ecological survey) and marked prior to clearing 2 An appropriately qualified Ecologist would supervise the clearing of any habitat (hollow bearing) trees and stags 3 Habitat trees would be cleared in a two stage process: under scrubbing and other trees cleared initially, the habitat tree(s) retained in place for a minimum of 48 hours following initial clearing to enable any fauna present to relocate voluntarily. Following the 48 hour waiting period the habitat tree would be felled in the presence of a suitably qualified Ecologist 4 Habitat trees to be removed would be knocked with the excavator attachment prior to felling to encourage any roosting fauna to relocate voluntarily 5 Habitat trees would be sheared at the base and gently

	lowered to the ground to prevent potential injury to any roosting fauna present, and 6 The Ecologist would inspect any potential hollows for fauna and capture, relocate and release the individual animals as required. • Contact numbers for local wildlife rescue groups would be included in the Project Induction which construction personnel would be required to attend prior to their commencement on the Proposal. • Wherever possible any vegetative material that has been cleared, lopped or otherwise removed would be retained and used as surface mulching to assist site revegetation and sediment and erosion control on completion of the works. • Suitable large woody debris generated by the widening of the pipeline clearing would be stacked at the edges of the pipeline clearing. • Wherever possible, topsoil removed to across the construction zone would be stockpiled in a linear windrow no more than 600 millimetres high to prevent composting of any seed stock present within and replaced once the construction is completed to facilitate effective revegetation. <u>Fauna management</u> • The amount of open excavation would be generally limited to no more than 250 metres at any location to minimise the incidental trapping of native fauna. • Excavations would be backfilled so as to cover as much open trench as practicable by the end of each day's work. If this is not possible, the ends of the open trenches would be sloped to allow escape for any animals that may venture into the trench. • All excavations would be checked each morning prior to the commencement of works to ensure no animals are trapped within them. • Animals trapped within the trenches would not be handled by construction contractor personnel for animal welfare and occupational health and safety reasons. • If an animal trapped within the trench is reluctant to move to the end of the trench an animal handling expert or appropriately qualified Ecologist would be contacted to assist with the removal. • Pipe installation and trench backfilling would not be completed if an animal is trapped within the subject trench. <u>Weed management</u> • All construction plant, equipment and vehicles would arrive on-site free of encrusting mud or accumulated vegetation debris which could contain weed seeds.
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- All construction plant, equipment and vehicles would be inspected on arrival prior to accessing the construction zone. Any failing inspections shall be refused entry to the construction zone and sent away for cleaning before returning to site and re-inspected.
- Construction equipment with built up soil and vegetative matter would be cleaned on-site (for example using high pressure water) before leaving the property to the immediate south of Lisa Road to reduce the potential for the spread of Fireweed located in that property to other parts of the construction zone.

Rehabilitation

- Relevant mitigation measures associated with site restoration and rehabilitation, documented in a Rehabilitation Plan, would be implemented to facilitate effective revegetation across surface disturbed as a result of the Proposal.
- The species used in revegetation would be in character with the existing vegetation.
- Post-construction monitoring for germination/regeneration of threatened species of plant would be carried out within the construction zone undertaken six months after clearing and before the first post-construction vegetation maintenance event in all locations where higher condition (canopy cover >10%) Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest is cleared.
- Appropriate licences would be sought under the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995* if impacts to any emergent threatened species during routine easement management activities cannot be avoided.
- Periodic weed monitoring would be carried out in spring and summer following suitable rainfall for a period of at least 12 months. Weed removal/treatment would be conducted as required during the post-construction weed monitoring in consultation with and with agreement from the relevant landowners.
- Site revegetation would be deemed effective when a minimum sustainable level of vegetative cover of at least 70% of the construction zone has been achieved.

N.B: The Director-General must determine whether the action proposed is likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats. To enable this assessment the Applicant is required to address items 18 to 24. Any additional information referred to in addressing these items must be attached to the application.

18. In the case of a threatened species, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	No threatened plant or animal species have been identified in the area that would be affected by the proposed action. The area of the proposal action contains potential habitat for 7 threatened species of plant and 27 threatened species of animal. The impact significance assessments (seven part tests) carried out for these threatened species as part of the BIA concluded that the potential for significant impact to these species is low. The proposed action is therefore unlikely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the threatened species potentially present such that viable local populations of the species are likely to be placed at risk of extinction.
19. In the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species that constitutes the endangered population such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	No endangered populations have been identified in the area of the proposed action. The proposal is therefore unlikely to have an adverse effect on any endangered populations such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.
20. In the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed: (i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or (ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the	The BIA identified that 0.42 hectares of SSTF that meets the TSC Act definition of the endangered ecological community that would be cleared as part of the proposed action. The SSTF that would be cleared is generally regrowth vegetation at the edges of the existing cleared pipeline easement and within the proposed construction zone at the proposed connection location with the Eastern Gas Pipeline. It is also well represented in the areas adjacent to the area of the proposed action and generally within the locality. The proposal action would not have an adverse impact on the extent of the ecological community such that the local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction. Given the amount and locations of the SSTF that would be cleared as part of the proposed action and the amount of SSTF present within the locality it is unlikely that the action would substantially and

composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.
21. In relation to the habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community: (i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed, and (ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed action, and (iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species, population or ecological community in the locality.	The relatively intact regrowth SSTF present provides the most viable habitat for threatened species. 0.8 hectares of SSTF would be cleared as a result of the proposed action. Only 0.42 hectares of the 0.8 hectares is representative of the TSC Act-listed endangered ecological community. The SSTF provides potential habitat for 7 threatened species of plant and 27 threatened species of animal. Given the amount of similar native vegetation and habitat in the adjacent areas the proposed action would be unlikely to significantly reduce potential habitat for these species and ecological community in the locality. The proposed action would involve clearing native vegetation at the edges of an existing cleared pipeline easement. The proposed action would not fragment or isolate any habitat for threatened species of ecological communities. Given the amount of native vegetation to be cleared and the amount of similar vegetation present in adjacent areas, the habitat that would be removed as part of the proposed action is not important and would not affect that long term survival of any threatened plant and animal species present. TSC Act-listed SSTF is well represented in the local area. The amount of SSTF that would be removed as part of the proposed action is not of sufficient size or quality to be important to the long-term survival of the community in the locality.

22. Whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on critical habitat (either directly or indirectly).	No critical habitat has been identified within or adjacent to the area of the proposed action. No critical habitat would be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed action.
23. Whether the action proposed is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan.	A draft recovery plan has been prepared for vegetation communities of the Cumberland Plain. The draft plan includes reference to SSTF. The consistency of the proposed action with the draft recovery plans was considered in the impact significance assessment for SSTF prepared as part of the BIA. The Assessment concluded that the proposed action would not interfere with the recovery actions identified in the draft recovery plan. Various recovery plans and recovery strategies were considered (where available) for the threatened plant and animal species with the potential to occur in the area of the proposed action. In all cases that proposed action was considered unlikely to affect recovery actions and strategies. Further details are included in Appendix C of the BIA, which contains the impact a significance assessments.
24. Whether the action proposed constitutes or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to result in the operation of, or increase the impact of, a key threatening process.	In relation to SSTF, the proposed action constitutes the following three key threatening process: • clearing of native vegetation • invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers, and • invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses. Regarding the threatened species of plant and animals that have the potential to occur within the area of the proposed action, the main key threatening processes of relevance are: • clearing of native vegetation, and • invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses and other exotic species. The area of native vegetation that would be removed as part of the proposed action is small. The recommended mitigation measures commit to reducing the amount of clearing required to the greatest extent practical and include other measures to minimise potential impacts to threatened animal and plant species. Mitigation measures are also proposed to minimise the potential for weed introduction, establishment and propagation to the proposed action. With the recommended mitigation measures implemented the key threatening

	processes of relevance to SSTF and the threatened species that might be present are unlikely to be significantly increased by the project.
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Important information for the applicant

Processing times and fees

The *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* provides that the Director-General must make a decision on the licence application within 120 days where a species impact statement (SIS) has been received. No timeframes have been set for those applications which do not require a SIS. The Director-General will assess your application as soon as possible. You can assist this process by providing clear and concise information in your application.

Applicants may be charged a processing fee. The Director-General is required to advise prospective applicants of the maximum fee payable before the licence application is lodged. Therefore, prospective applicants should contact the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) prior to submitting a licence application.

A \$30 licence application fee must accompany a licence application.

Protected fauna and protected native plants*

Licensing provisions for protected fauna and protected native plants are contained within the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. However, a Section 91 Licence may be extended to include protected fauna and protected native plants when these will be affected by the action.

If you are applying for a licence to cover both threatened and protected species please provide the information requested in Item 10 *as well as* a list of protected species and details of the number of individuals animals or proportion and type of plant material which are likely to be harmed or picked.

Request for additional information

The Director-General may, after receiving the application, request additional information necessary for the determination of the licence application.

Species impact statement

Where the application is not accompanied by a SIS, the Director-General may decide, following an initial assessment of your application, that the action proposed is likely to have a significant effect on threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats. In such cases, the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* requires that the applicant submit a SIS. Following initial review of the application, the Director-General will advise the applicant of the need to prepare a SIS.

Director-General's requirements for a SIS

* Protected fauna means fauna of a species not named in Schedule 11 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Protected native plant means a native plant of a species named in Schedule 13 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Service 1974*.

Prior to the preparation of a SIS, a request for Director-General's requirements must be forwarded to the relevant OEH Office. The SIS must be prepared in accordance with section 109 and 110 of the TSC Act and must comply with any requirements notified by the Director-General of OEH.

Disclosure of Personal Information in the Public Register of s91 Licences

The Public Register provides a list of licence applications and licences granted. A person about whom personal information is contained in a public register may request that the information is removed or not placed on the register as publicly available.

Copies of all applications and licences issued under section 91 and certificates issued under section 95 of the Act are available on the OEH website at

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspecies/S91TscRegisterByDate.htm

or in hardcopy form from The Librarian, OEH, 59 Goulburn St, Sydney.

Certificates

If the Director-General decides, following an assessment of your application, that the proposed action is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats, a Section 91 Licence is not required and the Director-General must, as soon as practicable after making the determination, issue the applicant with a certificate to that effect.

N.B: An action that is not required to be licensed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, may require licensing under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, if it is likely to affect protected fauna or protected native plants.

I confirm that the information contained in this application is correct. I hereby apply for a licence under the provisions of Section 91 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

Applicant's name David Robertson

(Please print)

Applicant's Position & Project Manager

Organisation (if relevant) Jemena

(Please print)

Applicant's signature



Date

13.02.2015

For more information or to lodge this form, contact the nearest branch of OEH's Conservation and Regulation Division:

Metropolitan Branch

P: 02 9995 6802

F: 02 9995 6900

PO Box 668

Parramatta

NSW 2124

North East Branch

P: 02 6640 2500

F: 02 6642 7743

PO Box 498

Grafton

NSW 2460

North East Branch
P: 02 4908 6800
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PO Box 488G,
Newcastle
NSW 2300

North West Branch
P: 02 6883 5330
F: 02 6884 8675
PO Box 2111
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P: 02 6122 3100
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PO Box 622 Queanbeyan
NSW 2620

Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW)
PO Box A290, Sydney South NSW 1232

Phone: 131 555 (Environment Line) Fax: 9995 5999

Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au

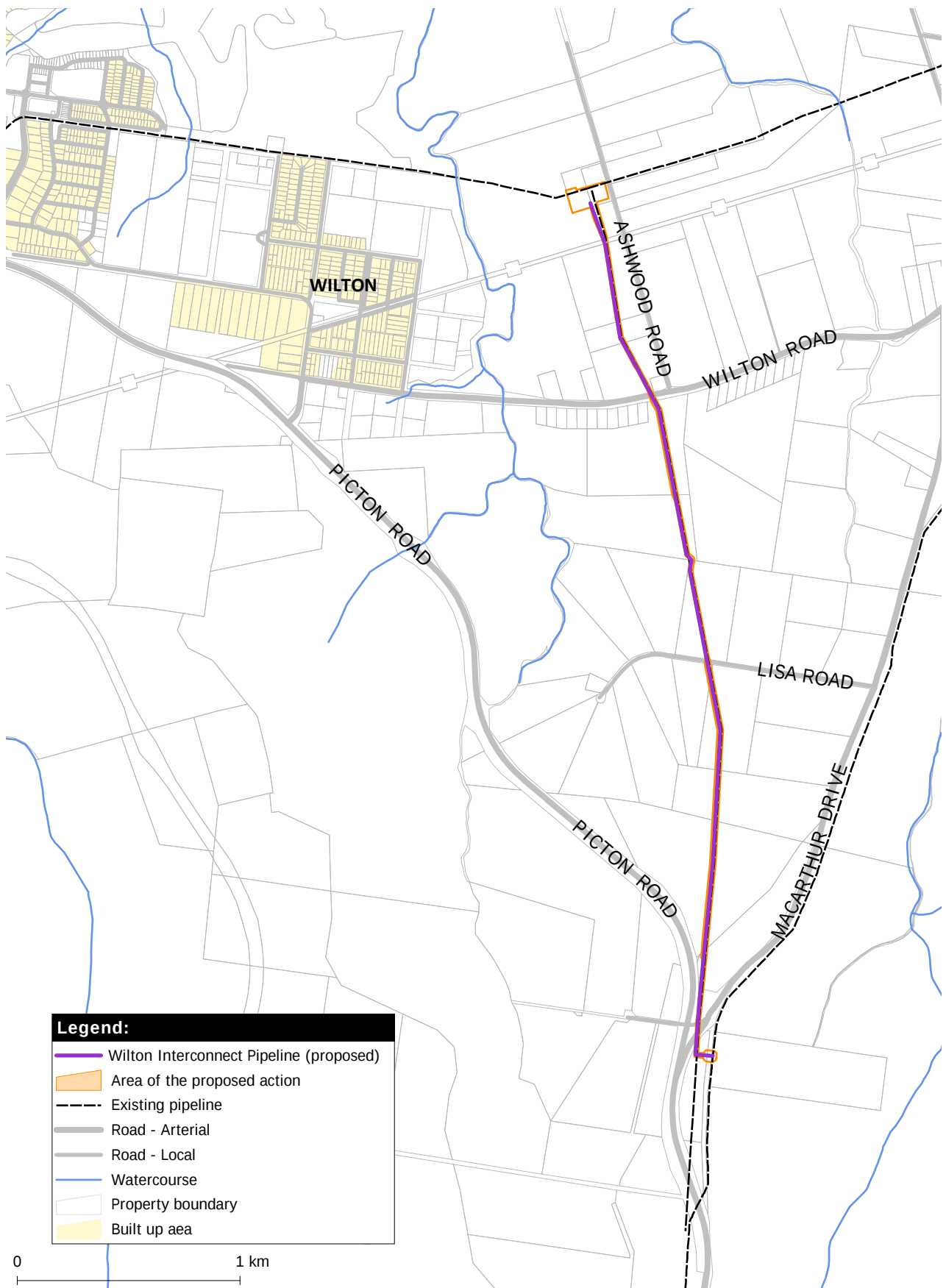


Figure 1 The Wilton Interconnect Project



Figure 2 Wilton Interconnect - Area of Proposed Action: Northern Section

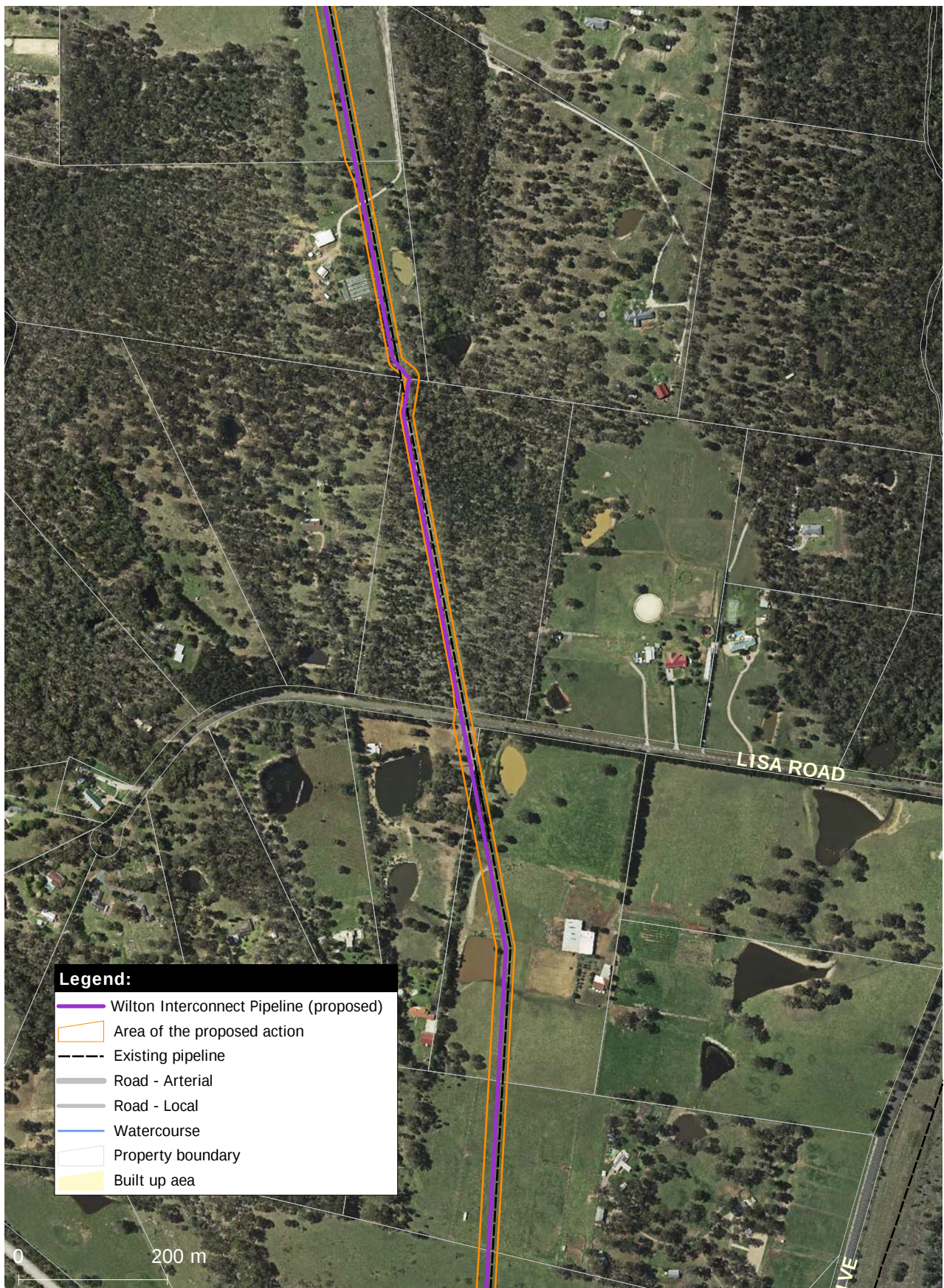


Figure 3 Wilton Interconnect - Area of Proposed Action: Central Section

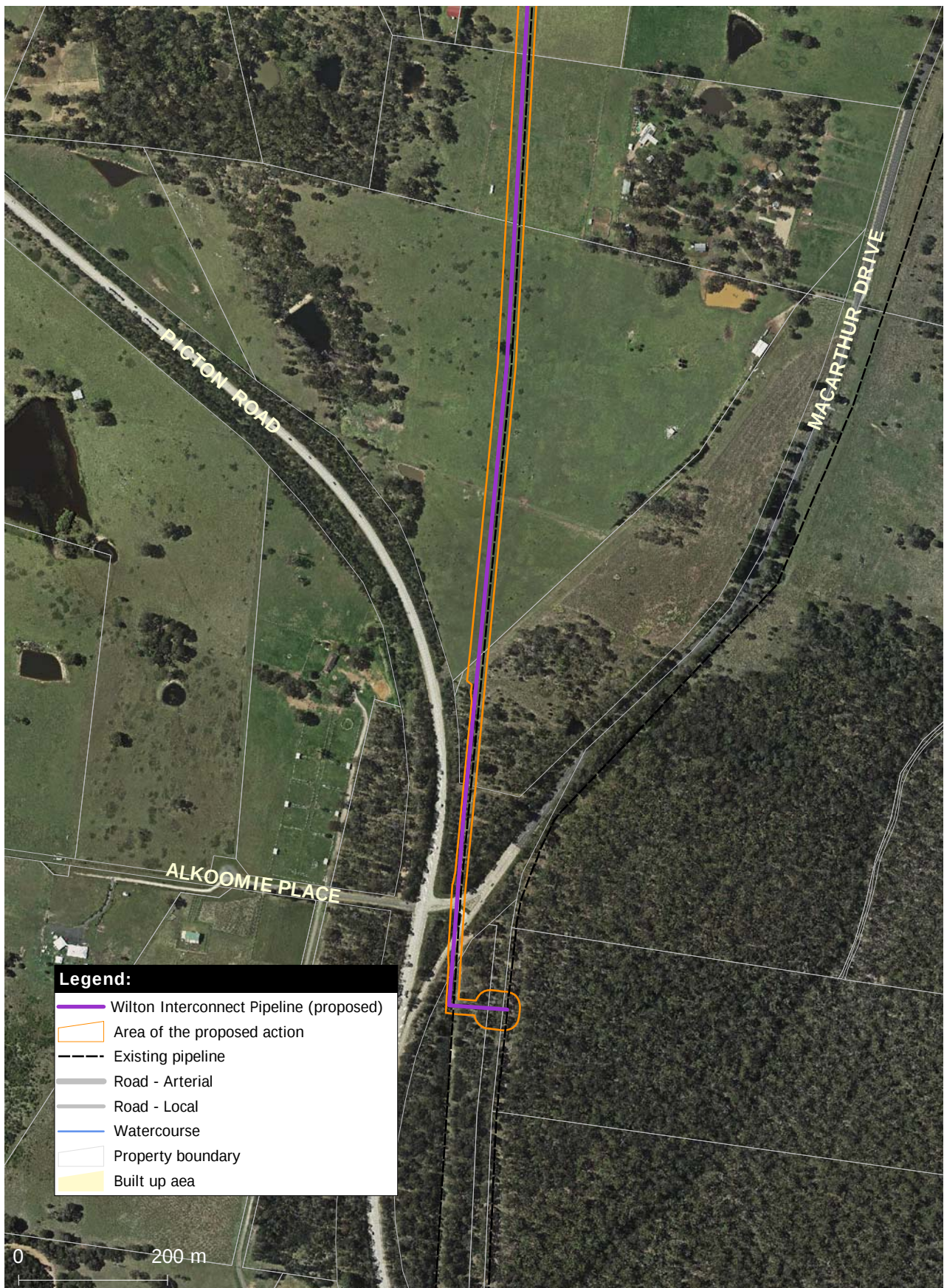


Figure 4 Wilton Interconnect - Area of Proposed Action: Southern Section