Proposed Eneabba to Moonyoonooka 330 kV Transmission Line

Community Information Sessions
August 2007

Frequently Asked Questions -
Western Power's Response to Community Issues

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
Compensation How does Western Power calculate compensation for their transmission lines? A key issue raised at the Information Sessions was the perception that compensation offered by Western Power is inadequate, particularly when compared to the ongoing compensation payments offered by wind farm operators and Alinta Gas. Community members asked Western Power to support their push for legislative change in this area.	Western Power pays compensation for easements based on standard principles of compensation valuation and other relevant legislation, and as assessed by the Valuer General's Office or any other independent valuer. Western Power is legally bound to work within the current legislation. This includes the Land Administration Act 1997, which fixes the items under which compensation can be claimed, and the Energy Operators (Powers) Act 1979. Copies of the relevant parts of the legislation are attached. There are two separate payments available to landowners: • Easement compensation; and • Payment for loss of production as a result of work for investigation, survey and construction of the transmission line works on their properties. This is fully reimbursed to the landowner. Western Power always endeavors to carry out works with minimal disturbance to properties. If damage does occur, Western Power will restore the land to its prior condition either by paying the landowner to do so, or engaging the services of appropriate contractors. Capital Gains Tax (CGT) is reimbursed to the landowner, including any reasonable costs associated with taking professional advice in calculating CGT. If the CGT reimbursement is subject to income tax, then Western Power will increase the reimbursement amount accordingly If GST is applicable, Western Power will increase the amount of compensation accordingly. Western Power understands that landowners are seeking a more attractive form of compensation for a transmission line being located on their property. It is not possible for Western Power to work outside of current legislation and to do so would not be legal. In order to change the current compensation requirements, legislative change would need to occur and this would need to be driven through your local Member of Parliament and representative farming groups. Western Power management has been advised about the request for changes to legislation and has agreed to commission an analysis of what other transmission organisations throughout Australia are doing in terms of compensation. If affected landowners wish to seek professional legal advice about easement documents, Western Power will contribute up to $500 towards the cost of this advice.
Community representation in the Consultation Process At the information sessions, some attendees expressed concern that the farming community and landowners who are affected by the	Throughout the consultation process, Sinclair Knight Merz (SKM) and Western Power have worked hard to encourage community and stakeholder involvement and ensure information is made available to interested parties This has included: • 4 project newsletters, commencing in December 2006;

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
transmission line were underrepresented throughout the process. In addition, some attendees advised that a number of homes within the study area had not received invitations and communications.	• Design Parameter Workshops; • Community Workshops; • Meetings with individual landowners and small groups; • Sustainability Assessment Verification Workshops; • 2 sets of Community issues and Western Power responses; • Mapping information; • Newspaper advertising (including local and rural publications such as the Geraldton Guardian, Mid West Times, Dongara Local Rag, Farm Weekly and Countryman); • Press releases; and • Local radio and television interviews. The initial Design Parameter Workshops had more of a strategic outlook for the project. The Design Parameter Workshops had representation from Local Shires, the Western Australian Farmers Federation, Department of Agriculture and Food, Northern Agricultural Catchment Council, and the Mingenew Irwin Group. Other representative groups were invited but chose not to attend. The community workshops were then the intended forum for wider community involvement. Invitations were sent to all landowners and known residents within the potential 1km wide corridors that were identified following the design parameter workshops, as well as 2.5km either side. An unaddressed mailout was undertaken which meant that every PO Box within the study area would have received an invitation. The study area extended from the Eneabba substation, some 20 km south of the Eneabba townsite to Geraldton and was nominally some 50km wide. Over several weeks, Western Power also advertised in newspapers including local and rural publications, sent out several media releases and conducted interviews on local radio and television stations. The overall corridor selection process has been subject to a peer review, which commended Western Power and SKM on the corridor selection process. The peer review also confirmed option 10 as the best option. Western Power is currently welcoming any suggestions on how we can improve our communication with the community in the future, and how we can better encourage involvement in our processes. Some ideas to date include different publications in which advertising could be placed and the suggestion that a community workshop could have been held in Mingenew as well as Dongara to reduce

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	travel times for participants located areas further east. An indicative breakdown of representation during the consultation process is outlined below: • Design Parameter Workshops – 26% of attendees were Shire representatives, 14% of attendees were agricultural representatives. • Community Workshops – 85% of attendees were from the farming community, 24% of attendees were from the preferred corridor Option 10. • At the Sustainability Assessment Verification Workshops, 67% of attendees were from the preferred corridor.
Implications if accidental conflict occurs with transmission lines What are the legal implications for landowners if a collision occurs with a Western Power transmission tower? What are the insurance implications for landowners and will these be considered as a part of easement compensation negotiations?	Western Power is currently working with landowners to obtain their input into the possible location of the transmission line within the 1km wide corridor. We would aim to locate the transmission line in a way that minimises the likelihood of any conflicts. Any damage to a landowner's property due to collisions with Western Power infrastructure would be the responsibility of the landowner. At present, Western Power is unaware of any insurance implications associated with having a transmission line located on a property. The agricultural consultant will explore this further.
Role of the Agricultural consultant	In consultation with the Mid West Powerline Action Group, Western Power has developed a Scope of Works to engage an agricultural consultant for the project. A key aim was to ensure that the appointed consultant is widely acceptable to the farming community. The role of the agricultural consultant will be to investigate and report on the concerns and issues of affected landowners along the proposed transmission line corridor. The agricultural consultant will be funded by Western Power. The scope of works includes the following elements: • Investigate the impact of the line and provide input into the easement compensation process; • Investigate farm management and operational issues and the potential impact on landowners; • Address and report on the impact of the line on potential farming operations and land use; • Review practices and activities that have been and will be

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	identified by landowners and stakeholders; and • Investigate other specific issues including GPS interference and insurance implications. The agricultural consultant will be engaged in mid-September 2007 and will meet with landowners individually and in small groups soon after this time.
Need for the transmission line Why is the line required? Why can't the power just be generated locally, or could gas generators connect into wind farms to produce the power?	The Eneabba to Moonyoonooka 330 kV transmission line is required to secure adequate power supplies to both existing and new energy users in the Mid West region. In order for generators to provide power into a network, and for loads to draw power from a system it is essential that sufficient transmission capacity be provided. Without this, a system is unable to transport the electricity to where it is needed. A 330 kV transmission line is the 'backbone' or 'freeway' of the transmission network. The existing transmission system servicing the Mid West region does not have sufficient capacity to accommodate additional power stations (generators). Providing additional capacity will allow for: • Meeting the growing electricity needs of residential consumers and the provision of bulk electricity supply to large industry and mines in the region; • Development of renewable energy projects; • The development of gas and coal generation; and • Maintaining the overall stability and security of electricity supply in the region. If a new transmission line is not installed there may be a need to 'shed loads' in the region as early as summer 2010/2011. Load shedding ultimately means Western Power is forced to implement power cuts so that the system is not overloaded. This is an inconvenience to both residents and businesses, along with the economic impacts that result from power outages. This transmission line is also important in helping to provide network security. This means that if faults occur in one part of Western Power's overall network, power can then be drawn from other parts. When planning for a transmission line, Western Power needs to consider likely future growth projections for loads, generators and transmission capacity. Considerations for this project have included (but are not limited to):

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	• Significant growth, expected in local industry; • Demand for power, projected to grow due to industrial and mining developments; • Increased power usage by existing customers and growth in local population; and • Proposed generators, including wind farms wishing to access the market and meet new demand. The proposed transmission line will accommodate these connections. Islanding the Mid West region by only generating energy locally will not prevent the need to construct new transmission lines as they are still required to move power from local generation to the loads. The existing 132 kV lines are too weak to transport power to meet the forecast power demand. Western Power and its independent consultants have considered this option, but it was not recommended because of the following issues: • There is a need to move power from the generation sites to the load centers. This would require building transmission lines to connect from generation to the major load centers. The capacity of the existing transmission network in the Mid West is unable to transport more power to meet the growing loads without new transmission lines. Islanding the Mid West region does not remove the need to build transmission lines. • Wind farms need access to the metropolitan load centers during times of low demand (overnight and weekends). This is because there is insufficient power demand within the Mid West region during these times and therefore the wind farms need to export electricity to Perth. Without the connection to the metropolitan area they would be unable to sell their power. • New generation needs access to the Metropolitan market to be able to install units of sufficient size to be competitive in the market. • Islanding the system in the Mid West will reduce competition within the isolated system. Islanding will deny the Mid West region access to more efficient generation in the South West. Customer access will be restricted to local small generators with reduced opportunities to benefit from competition, and the sharing of generation's services. • At present the Mid West relies on metropolitan generation to provide spinning reserve to ensure reliability. An islanded system would require more generation to provide equivalent reliability, resulting in higher operation and capital costs. The proposed reinforcement to construct a 330 kV line from Pinjar to Geraldton will create a transmission backbone for the Mid West region. This will increase transmission capacity accommodating load growth in the region, connection of new customers, and creating a competitive market for all users in the Mid West region.
How were the weightings of	The analysis of feedback from the community workshops on the

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
sustainability principles calculated?	rating of the sustainability principles involved the tallying of the results for each principle. All community members were asked to rate the importance of each principle from 1 – 10. Respondents were also given the option of marking the principle as 'not important' or 'not an issue'. The data for each individual rating is presented in a table in Appendix G3 of the *Stage 1 – Eneabba to Moonyoonooka 330 kV Transmission Line. Corridor Selection Volume 1 Main Report*. Listed in the columns are the number of people that rated the particular value for the principle. The data was presented in 6 tables, with the feedback for each workshop shown separately. The total feedback is then summarised, with feedback from a total of 110 workshop participants. Post community workshop, Western Power's Project Officer Brian Logan undertook a number of personal visits and small workshops for property owners who were unable to attend the workshops; this data is presented in a table similar in format as those used for the Community Workshop feedback. The final table shows the amalgamation of the summarized workshop data with the post workshop feedback on one table, with a total of 117 respondents. The final weighting of the values was calculated through the averaging of the results provided. Weighting = sum of rankings/total number of respondents.
Fires How does Western Power intend to prevent pole top fires? What are they doing to improve current pole top fire risks on existing lines?	330 kV transmission lines are required to be designed and built to very high standards to ensure safety and reliability. Separation between live (conductor) wires and tower members are designed and constructed to ensure that there is no chance of flash-overs which could cause fires. As they are constructed out of steel they cannot burn, unlike the wooden poles currently carrying many of the lines servicing the region. Wild fires under and adjacent to transmission lines can cause the conductors to anneal and sag below design limits. The solution is to keep vegetation under the line to acceptable levels. Grass and low level remnant vegetation does not usually contain sufficient fuel to cause a problem. Vegetation under transmission lines is removed or trimmed to maintain electrical safety clearances and reduce 'fuel' to acceptable levels. Western Power has recently submitted its proposed works program to the Economic Regulation Authority. This extensive program is designed, amongst other things, to improve reliability of power. 45% of the $3.5 billion recently allocated to Western Power will be spent in regional areas. This, over the next 4 years, should produce improvements to all areas of the network, including the services and support we are able to provide to rural communities. The reduction of pole top fires is receiving special attention, including: • Silicon coating of pole top equipment; • Aerial line washing; • The use of steel cross arms; and

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	• Introducing steel poles into our network.
Future transmission lines Are there known plans for future transmission lines to connect into the line? Are there any known potential developers in the area? Have Eneabba Gas approached Western Power with a plan to connect into the line? What is happening with Aviva?	Western Power may require a new single circuit 132 kV transmission line between the Moonyoonooka terminal substation and Rudds Gully by 2012. This project is currently under investigation. The need for additional lines from Moonyoonooka substation will be dictated by growth in the region, such as the Oakagee Port Project. Western Power will work with local shires and local communities regarding the placement of these lines as they become necessary. At this point, Western Power has no plans for connections to and from the line. Where and when this happens will be dictated by generators and major loads. With regard to the Eneabba Gas and Aviva connections to the grid, we are unable to discuss any details, as the discussions are subject to confidentiality requirements and are ongoing.
EMF Could nearby residents and workers be affected by the electromagnetic fields emitted by the line?	EMF occurs wherever electricity is used. While powerlines emit EMF, it is important to note that EMF levels dissipate rapidly to negligible levels as you move away from the line. Powerlines are not the only source of EMF. Some examples of EMF levels are shown below. • Transmission line, directly under the line – 10 to 200 milliGauss (mG) • At the edge of the easement – 2 to 50 mG • Electric blanket – 5 to 30 mG • Personal computer – 2 to 20 mG A recent report commissioned by Western Power to calculate the level of EMF emission from the proposed line has shown that readings directly under the transmission line are estimated to be approximately 100 mG, and this drops to approximately 2.5 mG at a distance 100 metres away. This report is available on the Western Power website. Western Power designs, constructs and operates all transmission lines in compliance with the guidelines recommended by the World Health Organisation, the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia and the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency. It should be noted that guidelines for human exposure to EMF are: • 1000 mG for continuous 24 hour per day exposure.

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	• 10 000 mG for a few hours per day (occupational purposes). Research into EMF is an ongoing process and Western Power is committed to monitoring information and research from around the world.
Landowner options What opportunities do landowners have to voice their ideas about the transmission line?	Western Power has now identified Option 10 as the 1km wide preferred corridor for the project. Western Power is currently working with landowners to obtain their input into the possible location of the transmission line within the 1km wide corridor. Western Power is always happy to answer queries and follow up on concerns on this project or any other. Other options for landowners who may wish to voice their opinions about the project include: • Speaking with your local Member of Parliament; • Lodging a submission with the Economic Regulation Authority; • Providing comment during the public comment period set by the Environmental Protection Authority during environmental approvals process.
Existing infrastructure on properties Landowners expressed concern regarding the disruptive and potentially costly impact of having more than one transmission line on a property.	Western Power is sensitive to the issues faced by farmers with existing infrastructure on their properties. The sustainability assessment considered existing transmission infrastructure when assessing the impacts of a new transmission line on land use. In addition, Project Officer Brian Logan continues to have detailed discussions with affected landowners to clarify any potential line route issues.

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
Visual impacts on properties	Western Power recognises that the visual impact of its infrastructure can be a concern to local communities and other stakeholders. Some section of the line may be visible to users of roads, from dwellings and from recreational areas. The corridor selection process and now the line route selection process will have been committed to minimising visual impacts where possible. Things that can be done include positioning transmission lines through gullies and along existing fence lines and adjusting structure heights and span distances. Visual impacts were also considered in the sustainability principles that were assessed in the corridor selection process. A Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) will be undertaken for this project. The assessment will examine local character, natural areas, heritage areas and landscape value. Local authorities, landowners and other landholders will be consulted as a part of the assessment. This is standard practice in all Western Power transmission projects. Information from the VIA feeds into the environmental approvals process. It can include recommendations on structure placement, structure heights and local screening methods. Results of this assessment should be available in early 2008.
Locating the transmission line in a nature reserve rather than farming land	One of the great challenges faced by Western Power is balancing the various competing needs of different stakeholder groups. Wherever the line is located, someone will be impacted. As such, Western Power carefully considers and balances social, economic, technical and environmental considerations in making decisions. A transmission line is a very necessary piece of infrastructure that is required to service the entire Mid West region. Understandably, some landowners have expressed a preference for the line to be located on Crown Land or in a Nature Reserve rather than on their properties. They felt that this would provide a more direct route for the transmission line, which would in turn be cheaper. Some of the key issues associated with travelling in a straight line, or through nature reserves include: • Associated environmental impacts including advice from Department of Environment and Conservation that a transmission line is not a compatible use for a nature reserve. The Mid West region of WA has already been extensively cleared and as a result the Environmental Protection Authority has targeted this area for conservation of remnant vegetation;

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	• Any attempt by Western Power to run a transmission line through reserves that protect remnant native vegetation is likely to attract a higher level of environmental assessment. This would set back the project schedule by approximately 2 years, with no guarantees of approvals at the end of the process. If the project is not completed by Summer 2010/2011 there is a high probability that serious power outages will occur throughout the region; • A straight line option would effectively ignore the social and environmental input that has gone into the assessment; • The line would be close in proximity to Irwin and Eneabba townsites; • A straight line would pass over 168 landholdings of less than 40 ha in size, compared to 25 for the preferred corridor; and • The route would conflict with existing infrastructure.
Option 10 as the preferred option Some attendees commented to the fact that Options 10 and 4 were both very close in terms of how they performed in the sustainability assessment.	Detailed background research was undertaken in order to determine the three key corridor options (orange, pink and blue). This included research into existing government data, stakeholder input, site visits and ultimately a Graphical Information System analysis of the data that was collected. The draft options were then refined as a result of input from stakeholders including community members during and after the Community Workshops. Although none of the options are 'constraint-free', the work that was put into identifying the options has meant that they could all viably house a transmission line. Because of this, the options tended to perform closely in the assessment. Once Option 10 was identified as the best performing option in the sustainability assessment, Western Power and SKM conducted a further site visit to confirm its suitability and to ensure that northing had been missed in previous reviews. Following this, Western Power management signed off on Option 10 as the preferred corridor option for the project. During this time, a peer review was also conducted by independent reviewers into the corridor selection process for the project. The peer assessment again confirmed that the process was sound, and the results correct. As with all of our projects, a challenge we face is to carefully balance all of the important issues when we make our decisions. It is for this reason that we have been consulting with stakeholders and have engaged independent consultants SKM to undertake a sustainability assessment. This assessment helped us select the corridor that is considered most suitable in terms of social, economic, environmental

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	and technical considerations.
GPS implications If GPS interference is experienced as a result of the transmission line, what will Western Power do to over come this?	Western Power has engaged a consultant (SPW Technology) to investigate the potential for interference from transmission lines and the effect on GPS systems. Current information would suggest that the transmission line is generally unlikely to cause interference to GPS. However, Western Power will continue to investigate the potential impact and explore ways to overcome any problems that are identified. In order to assist with our research, Western Power is encouraging any landowner who may already have an existing line on their property and has experienced GPS interference to contact us. Please provide the details of the interference experienced and the make and model of the GPS system.
Aerial spraying and transmission lines Aerial spraying is common practice in much of the Mid West. What will Western Power do to ensure the safe and efficient operation of farming practices such as this?	Western Power will work with landowners affected by the preferred corridor to determine a line route that has, as much as reasonably possible, minimal impact upon farming activities and operations. The line structures (towers), for example, could be located along fence lines, or a suitable distance into paddocks to minimise the impact of access requirements for machinery, particularly for wide machinery such as boom sprays. Further considerations may include adjusting the height of the towers and varying span distance between towers to better suit particular farming operations. The agricultural consultant will be able to investigate this further. With regard to aerial spraying, Western Power does not place limitations or provide any further guidelines to the normal safety regulations as required for standard aerial spraying practices. Safety is the responsibility of the pilot.
Moonyoonooka Substation What is the exact location of Moonyoonooka substation?	Moonyoonooka substation is located approximately 5km east of Glengarry Road on the Clune family's land.
Heritage Did Western Power consider the various heritage sites in the region, including fossils that have been found in the area?	Western Power has consulted with various stakeholders including heritage representatives throughout the process. This has included the Heritage Council, local shires and community members who have been able to provide interesting and valuable input. Although there are no heritage sites of national or state significance within the preferred corridor, there was not a great deal of information available to detail locally significant sites. An example of this is a potential fossil site, which was raised by a community member at the Community Workshops. This has been followed up with the WA Museum. Others at the community workshops marked other local heritage sites as significant, such as Glengarry and the Irwin townsite. As such, all known Nationally or State registered heritage sites were avoided by the corridor selection

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	process. As such, Western Power will continue to speak with relevant local groups in refining the line route, to ensure that locally significant sites are avoided where possible. There are also various Aboriginal heritage sites that have been considered throughout this process.
Line route selection stage What will happen during the line route selection stage?	Western Power Project Officer Brian Logan has been continuing to meet with affected landowners to discuss ideas for the potential location of the line route within the corridor. Brian will then present the input from landowners to Western Power management and a final line route will be defined. Once this has occurred, landowners will be advised of the final line route location. It is expected that a final line route will be identified by late September 2007. Western Power is committed to locating the line in the most suitable locations within the corridor and will attempt to minimise impacts on landowners.
Construction and maintenance access to the line What construction and maintenance access requirements will Western Power have? Will Western Power inform local landowners when access is required? Some landowners were concerned about construction and maintenance workers accessing the line through their properties without consent and potentially threatening Quality Assurance and Environmental Management System (EMS) accreditation.	Western Power is committed to improving the way we liaise with communities, including farmers. Western Power will work with individual landowners to ensure that our construction and maintenance works do not affect the quality assurance and EMS status of properties. We will endeavor to ensure that landowners are notified prior to us accessing the property for construction and then future maintenance purposes. Western Power encourages long term, cooperative management strategies such as staff awareness training, vehicle equipment hygiene and vehicle and plant washdowns. We encourage you to contact Brian Logan with any specific queries or requirements. Western Power will also discuss noxious and declared weeds with landowners and the Department of Agriculture and Food to ensure brushdown/washdown facilities and signage is set up where applicable. The Department of Agriculture and Food and AWB International can organise farm biosecurity warning signage for landowners that can be used to help with long-term management. These signs are placed

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	on gates and direct anyone who needs to gain access to first call the landowner who can then advise them of the specific entry conditions. A project specific Environmental Management Plan will be developed to manage these issues. In addition, Western Power is currently drafting a procedure to address biosecurity issues during maintenance and construction at an organisational level. Movements and compliance of contractors will be closely monitored by Brian Logan during construction. Although access roads are used on a regular basis during the construction of the line, once the line is operating there are minimal maintenance requirements, particularly because it is constructed from steel. Generally inspections are carried out annually and are done via helicopters. Any damage that occurs to land during the construction of the line will be restored once construction has been completed. This will either be organised by Western Power, or Western Power will pay the landowner to restore the land. This will be discussed with property owners at a suitable time. There is currently legislation before Parliament in regards to biosecurity and Western Power will comply with this legislation once adopted.
Compaction issues from construction Some landowners were concerned that compaction, brought about by construction, may affect the productivity of land.	This will form a part of the restoration process. If full restoration is not achieved, then Western Power will negotiate a settlement, which will take into account production loss.
Soil erosion How will Western Power combat potential soil erosion issues?	Western Power will use various methods to avoid contributing to soil erosion in the area, including: • Clearing to be minimised in erosion-prone areas where possible; • Breakaway ridges will be avoided where possible; • Clearing methods that keep vegetation rootstock in place may be used; • Water run off drains across sloping ground will be installed if problems arise around access tracks; Any eroded areas will be restored at completion of construction and will be monitored in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan that will form a part of the construction contract. It is important that landowners pass any information on to Brian

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	Logan about areas that are of concern.
Will there be opportunities for local employment?	Western Power will encourage contractors to seek local employment where this is possible. The construction of transmission lines is a specialist field and there are only limited companies within Australia who have accreditation to do so. As such, local employment will generally be for suppliers. The construction of this line will also enable growth in the Mid West region and, in turn, create more job opportunities for locals.
Are there opportunities to look at different pole design at this point?	The most efficient and economic design for the transmission line is lattice steel structures. That is what Western Power is proposing to install for this project. Structures are generally about 50 metres high and have span distances of 400 – 500 metres.
Privatisation of Western Power Who is Western Power and are there any plans to privatise the organisation? Could some flexibility in compensation arrangements be written into easement documents so that if Western Power was privatised in the future, compensation arrangements may change to reflect a change in ownership?	In April 2006, following a decision by Parliament, the 'old' Western Power separated into four completely separate energy businesses: 1. Western Power – responsible for the transmission and distribution powerline network within the South West Interconnected System (SWIS); 2. Verve Energy – a generation business that produces electricity at its power stations; 3. Synergy – an energy retailer that sends electricity accounts, organizes connections and helps SWIS customers manage their electricity requirements; and 4. Horizon Power – is responsible for all aspects of generating, transporting and retailing electricity to customers in the Kimberley, Pilbara and parts of the Mid West and Goldfields (outside the SWIS). Western Power is owned by the Western Australian Government and is required to operate in accordance with legislation enacted by the Parliament. The Government's stated position is that they have no plans to sell or privatise Western Power. Any change to Western Power's ownership status will have to be legislated and this legislation will deal with existing assets, such as transmission lines and associated easements. Western Power has not in the past and would not introduce a new clause into the easement agreements.
Will Western Power consider locating the transmission line within road reserves rather than on private property?	Shire of Irwin and Shire of Three Springs have agreed to support the placement of the transmission line within road reserves where roads are wide enough to allow for it. Western Power is considering a number of options for the final line route and is in discussions with all affected landowners.

Stakeholder Issue	Western Power Response
	Western Power needs to balance a series of factors when finalising a line route, and it is important to consider the 'knock-on' effect to landowners who live north and south of any changes to the line route. Western Power is currently examining some road reserves that fall close to the preferred corridor. In many cases, remnant vegetation is present within the road reserves and therefore any decision to build the line within the road reserves would require a botanical survey and, if environmentally acceptable, would be included as impacts in the referral to the Environmental Protection Authority. Whilst we are prepared to consider this at a couple of locations along the line route, we are not confident that such a proposal is acceptable.