

Narrogin Wind Farm

Application Number: **02608**Commencement Date:
26/09/2024Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Narrogin Wind Farm

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Wind Farm

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

01/06/2025

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

31/12/2058

1.2 Proposed Action details

1.2.1 Provide an overview of the proposed action, including all proposed activities. *

Neoen Australia Pty Ltd (Neoen) is seeking approval to develop, construct and operate the Narrogin Wind Farm (the Project) approximately 7 km east of the township of Williams, 9 km west of the township of Narrogin, and 160 km south-east of Perth, Western Australia (WA). The Project will involve the construction of up to 25 wind turbines, a battery energy storage system (BESS), and associated infrastructure, and will be developed across freehold properties and road reserves, covering an area of 6,344 hectares (ha) referred to as the Project Area (see Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body, Figure 1.3, p5).

The Project location was selected for development because it has a strong wind resource, is predominantly cleared of native vegetation, has an existing high voltage transmission line located at the southern boundary of the Project Area, has a low population density, whilst also having access to established transportation corridors and water supply.

The Project will be compatible with existing cropping and grazing land uses, offering a diverse and consistent form of revenue to involved landholders. The Project will assist in the clean energy transition and decarbonisation of energy networks in Western Australia which have been identified as key goals for the Western Australian government.

The wind turbines will have a horizontal axis and a rotor consisting of three blades with a maximum blade length of up to 91 metres (m) and a maximum hub height of up to 200 m. The selected blade and hub height will be configured so that the total tip height of each wind turbine does not exceed 291 m.

The Project will include the following key infrastructure elements:

- turbines
- turbine foundations
- hardstands
- electrical connections, substations and grid connection
- BESS
- operational and maintenance facility
- construction compound, concrete batching plant and laydown areas
- borrow pits/quarries
- temporary workers accommodation
- permanent meteorological masts
- communication towers
- external site access
- internal access roads
- utilities

Project infrastructure will be located within a 671 ha Development Corridor (see Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body, Figure 1.3, p5) within the Project Area, which has been defined by applying suitable buffers around the proposed infrastructure. This strategy allows for micro-siting and optimisation of the final infrastructure layout, following a detailed engineering design process.

To ensure potential impacts are sufficiently assessed, all technical assessments are based on a 'worst case' Indicative Project Footprint of 192 ha. The Project layout is depicted in of Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body (Figure 2.1, p13).

The Project will connect into an existing 220 kV transmission line owned and operated by Western Power that intersects the southern boundary of the Project Area and forms part of the South West Interconnected System (SWIS).

The Project construction period is estimated at approximately 33 months. The workforce is expected to fluctuate in size throughout this period, with an estimated peak construction workforce of 250 personnel. The workforce will likely stay in a nearby townships, with a temporary workers accommodation facility also being considered.

During operations, both on-site and off-site personnel will manage the Project. It is expected that the Project will generate approximately 10 permanent, full-time jobs throughout its 30-year operational life.

Towards the end of its operational life, Neoen may choose to undergo decommissioning and rehabilitation of the land in accordance with a decommissioning management plan and relevant approval conditions. It is possible that Neoen may choose to instead re-power the Project by installing new equipment, but this would be subject to future planning and environmental approvals, land agreements and commercial outcomes.

This referral form should be read in conjunction with the attached supporting documents/spatial information:

Attachment 1: Narrogin Wind Farm - Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (this document and all appendices excluding Appendices E-H have been redacted where they contain the locations of sensitive species or ecological community locations)

- Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body
- Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body
- Att1-Pt3-MNES Report_Appendix A
- Att1-Pt4-MNES Report_Appendix A
- Att1-Pt5-MNES Report_Appendix B
- Att1-Pt6-MNES Report_Appendix C
- Att1-Pt7-MNES Report_Appendix D
- Att1-Pt8-MNES Report_Appendix E-H

Attachment 2: Neoen Health, Safety and Environmental Policy

- Att2-Neoen HSE Policy

Attachment 3: Neoen Sustainability Framework

- Att3-Neoen Sustainability Framework

Attachment 4: Lot and Plans within Project Area

- Att4-Lots and Plans in Project Area

Attachment 5: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (this document has been marked as sensitive as it contains cultural heritage information which is not suitable for publication)

- Att5-Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

Attachment 6: Narrogin Wind Farm Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

- Att6-Narrogin Community Engagement Plan

1.2.2 Is the project action part of a staged development or related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

1.2.6 What Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents are relevant to the proposed action, and how are they relevant? *

Commonwealth

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). Under the EPBC Act, if the Minister for the Environment determines that an action is a “controlled action” which would have or is likely to have a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) or Commonwealth land, then the action may not be undertaken without prior approval from the Minister.

Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance

The MNES Guidelines provide overarching guidance on determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act.

The significance of the proposed action on MNES can be determined through self-assessment. The significant impact criteria set out in the guideline for each MNES are to assist in determining whether the impacts of the proposed action on any MNES are likely to be significant.

If after undertaking a self-assessment it is concluded that the action is likely to have a significant impact on any MNES, or if unsure, the action should be referred to the Minister. If the Minister decides that the action is likely to have a significant impact, then the action will be determined as a controlled action requiring approval under the EPBC Act.

Referral Guidelines for 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species

The Guidelines for 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species adheres to the EPBC Act and is regulated by DCCEE. The referral guidelines provide guidance to proponents on the need to refer an action that has the potential to affect any of the three species:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*)
- Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*)
- Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)

This document distinguishes what actions are deemed likely (or unlikely) to require a referral to the Minister based on whether the action will have a significant impact on the species. Information on habitat quality, survey expectations, mitigation standards, as well as the aspects needing to be considered to determine whether referral is necessary, are also detailed in this document.

EPBC Act Biodiversity Offsets Policy

The EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (EPBC Offset Policy) outlines the approach for the use of environmental offsets under the EPBC Act.

Weeds of National Significance

Under the Australian Weeds Strategy 2017 – 2027 32 introduced plants are identified as Weeds of National Significance. This list of species was developed with reference to several key criteria: invasive tendencies, impacts, potential for spread, and socioeconomic and environmental values.

State Legislation (WA)

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act) seeks to 'conserve and protect biodiversity and biodiversity components in the State' and 'to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State'.

It not only provides for the formal listing of native flora, fauna, and ecological communities that are under threat and in need of protection but also regulates the taking, disturbing, supplying, possessing, processing, dealing, importing, and exporting of all native flora and fauna.

Activities that involve the taking, disturbing, supplying, possessing, dealing, importing, or exporting of any native flora and fauna will require an appropriate licence issued by DBCA under the BC Act.

Environmental Protection Act 1986

The *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) (EP Act) provides the legal framework to prevent, control and abate pollution and environmental harm in WA, as well as the legal basis to conserve, preserve, protect, enhance, and manage the environment.

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), undertakes environmental impact assessments, develops environmental protection policy, prepares guidelines for managing environmental impacts, and provides strategic advice to the Minister for Environment.

Part IV of the EP Act requires projects that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment to be referred to the EPA to decide if an environmental impact assessment is required.

Part V of the EP Act regulates emissions and discharges to the environment through a works approval and licensing process and regulates the clearing of native vegetation through clearing permit applications. The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) is responsible for administering Part V of the EP Act. Applications to clear native vegetation are assessed and decided in accordance with the EP Act, in particular the Clearing Principles (under Schedule 5 of the EP Act).

The Project is being referred to the EPA under Part IV of the EP Act to determine whether formal assessment is required. Should the project not require formal assessment under Part IV, a native vegetation clearing permit will be applied for under Part V of the EP Act.

Environmental Offset Policy (2011) and Guidelines (2014)

The 2011 Environmental Offset Policy and 2014 Guidelines provides the overarching framework for offset design, quantification, and implementation in Western Australia. Offsets are required to address residual significant impacts to protected State matters and may be implemented under the BC Act, or Part IV or V of the EP Act. Depending on the legislation under which the offsets are implemented, the regulating agency may be the EPA, DWER or the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). It is expected that offsets will be required to be implemented under the EP Act.

Planning and Development Act 2005

The WA *Planning and Development Act 2005* (PD Act) is the primary legislation under which development in WA is regulated. Under this Act, any development requires approval unless a range of exemptions apply. Decision makers for development applications under the PD Act are required to consider a range of factors, including potential environmental impacts. Specifically, decision makers under the PD Act need to consider relevant planning policies and guidelines which include:

- WAPC Position Statement for Renewable Energy Projects
- State Planning Policy 2
- State Planning Policy 2
- Guidance Statement 33

In the context of the Narrogin Wind Farm, approval of a development application will likely include a condition to develop and implement a management plan to mitigate potential impacts to bird and bat species.

Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007

The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (WA) (BAM Act) provides the legal framework to:

- Address invasive, weeds and diseases
- Ensure agricultural and veterinary chemicals are used safely
- Establish standards for safe and quality agricultural products
- Raise funds for biosecurity-related purposes

The BAM Act also supports biosecurity activities to detect, contain, manage or eradicate prohibited organisms/declared pests that enter the state.

1.2.7 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken regarding the project area, including with Indigenous stakeholders. Attach any completed

consultation documentations, if relevant. *

A Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) has been developed for the Project and is aligned with Neoen's stakeholder engagement framework and further informed by best-practice stakeholder engagement approaches (Att6-Narrogin Community Engagement Plan.pdf).

Through implementation of the CSEP the following stakeholder groups have been engaged:

- Nearby landowners
- Local community members from the Shires of Narrogin and Williams
- Traditional Owner groups
- Community organisations and service providers
- Special interest community groups
- Relevant local, State and Federal government agencies

Community consultation commenced in September 2022 and activities undertaken to date include face to face meetings with landholders and neighbours, regular phone/email exchanges, telephone interviews and surveys, information booklet distribution and four community information sessions in 2024, the latest held on 16 September 2024.

The materials presented by Neoen at in-person events include photo montages (providing a visual representation of the Project from various viewpoints), project maps, information booklets and general facts about wind energy projects.

The Project also has a live website ([https:// narroginwindfarm.com.au](https://narroginwindfarm.com.au)), email address and 1800 enquiries phone line.

The website allows for people to download the community information pack, submit their feedback on the Project via an online form, and for local suppliers and contractors to register their details for updates on future employment and business opportunities related to the Project.

A random telephone survey of 184 residents from the Shires of Narrogin and Williams was also undertaken between 25th March – 9th April 2024.

Through implementation of the above community engagement mechanisms, the following key concerns and benefits were identified.

Key Concerns:

- Incoming construction workforce causing strain on short-term accommodation and the housing market
- Lack of clarity around Project information and the distributive equity of compensation or benefits
- Disruption to existing farming practices
- Impacts to public health and safety
- Visual amenity concerns related to Project infrastructure

Key Benefits:

- Opportunity for further housing and accommodation development
- Procurement opportunities for local businesses and service providers
- Opportunities for employment, training, and upskilling of local people
- Economic benefits due to incoming construction workforce using local businesses
- Increased diversification of the local economy and industry

The Project has already commenced implementation of social impact management measures to address the social impacts of the Project, including the development of a Community Benefit Sharing program. A number of Community Benefit Sharing initiatives were presented by Neoen during community information sessions, with the community asked to provide ideas for funding in the following areas:

- Sporting & Recreation;
- Arts, Culture & Events;
- Energy Efficiency & Environment;
- Health & Wellbeing;
- Education & Training;
- Disaster Relief & Emergency Services; and
- Tourism

The Project will also deliver a neighbour benefit scheme, going 'above and beyond' the state government's planning requirements for large-scale renewable energy project in WA.

Neoen continues to consult with the Shire of Narrogin regarding workforce accommodation solutions and the opportunities for collaboration on both temporary and permanent accommodation arrangements.

Consultation has been undertaken with the relevant Traditional Owner groups (South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, Gnaala Karla Booja Aboriginal Corporation, Willman Aboriginal Corporation and Kaata-Koorliny Employment & Enterprise Development Aboriginal Corporation) through meetings and written communication. A desktop Aboriginal and historical heritage due diligence assessment of the Project Area has been completed. An archaeological and ethnographic heritage survey will be undertaken in consultation with the relevant Traditional Owner group.

Consultation with the relevant Traditional Owner groups will be ongoing throughout the Project.

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

Personal information means information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable.

By completing and submitting this form, you consent to the collection of all personal information contained in this form. If you are providing the personal information of other individuals in this form, please ensure you have their consent before doing so.

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the department) collects your personal information (as defined by the Privacy Act 1988) through this platform for the purposes of enabling the department to consider your submission and contact you in relation to your submission. If you fail to provide some or all of the personal information requested on this platform (name and email address), the department will be unable to contact you to seek further information (if required) and subsequently may impact the consideration given to your submission.

Personal information may be disclosed to other Australian government agencies, persons or organisations where necessary for the above purposes, provided the disclosure is consistent with relevant laws, in particular the Privacy Act 1988 (Privacy Act). Your personal information will be used and stored in accordance with the Australian Privacy Principles.

See our Privacy Policy to learn more about accessing or correcting personal information or making a complaint.

Alternatively, email us at privacy@awe.gov.au.

Confirm that you have read and understand this Privacy Notice *

1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details	
ABN/ACN	18059519041
Organisation name	UMWELT (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	2284 NSW
Referring party details	
Name	Cormac Collins
Job title	Principal Environmental Consultant
Phone	1300 793 267
Email	ccollins@umwelt.com.au
Address	Suite 3 Level 3 85 S Perth Esplanade South Perth WA 6151

1.3.2 Identity: Person proposing to take the action

1.3.2.1 Are the Person proposing to take the action details the same as the Referring party details? *

No

1.3.2.2 Is Person proposing to take the action an organisation or business? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details	
ABN/ACN	57160905706

Organisation name NEOEN AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.

Organisation address 2000 NSW

Person proposing to take the action details

Name Arkar Arkar

Job title Head of Development WA

Phone 0416987586

Email arkar@neoen.com

Address Level 12, Parmelia House, 191 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA, 6000

1.3.2.14 Are you proposing the action as part of a Joint Venture? *

No

1.3.2.15 Are you proposing the action as part of a Trust? *

No

1.3.2.17 Describe the Person proposing the action's history of responsible environmental management including details of any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the Person proposing to take the action. *

Neoen Australia Pty Ltd has a satisfactory record of responsible environment management. Neoen hold a large portfolio of renewable energy developments including solar and battery as well as a number of wind farms across Australia.

Since inception, Neoen has successfully designed, planned, and implemented a variety of renewable energy projects under the EPBC Act with satisfactory implementation of all relevant conditions under Commonwealth, State and Local approvals. Neoen is focused on remaining committed to best-practice approaches for managing any planning, environment, and social impacts. Neoen is also focused on ongoing engagement with relevant stakeholders throughout the lifecycle of their projects to deliver responsible stewardship.

Neoen Australia Pty Ltd has no past or present proceedings or prosecutions under Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

Previously referred actions under the EPBC Act by Neoen Australia Pty Ltd include:

- Collie Battery Energy Storage System, WA (2023/09462)
- Mount Hopeful Windfarm, QLD (2021/9137)
- Kaban Green Power Hub, QLD (2018/8289)
- Goyder South Hybrid Renewable Energy Facility, SA (2021/8957)
- Territory Battery Energy Storage System, ACT (2021/8884)
- Western Downs Green Power Hub, QLD (2018/8301)
- Kentbruck Green Power Hub, VIC (2019/8510)
- Victorian Big Battery, VIC (2020/8614)
- Thunderbolt Energy Hub-Stage 1, NSW (2021/9048)
- Bulgana Green power Hub, VIC (2015/7460)
- Homsdale Wind Farm, SA (2012/6573)

The above actions and the action subject to this referral have and will continue to be undertaken in accordance with Neoen's company- wide environmental management policy.

1.3.2.18 If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

Neoen Australia Pty Ltd have a company-wide Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Policy (seeAtt2-Neoen HSE Policy) and Sustainability Framework (see Att3-Neoen Sustainability Framework).

Key commitments of the HSE Policy are:

- Meeting or exceeding all applicable Health, Safety & Environmental laws or regulations
- Pursuing the objective of no harm to people, the company's assets and no damage to the environment or the local communities.
- Minimising adverse impacts of activities to the environment and the ecosystem, optimize the social impact to the communities in the surrounding of Neoen's facilities, and preserve the local cultural heritage
- Taking actions to prevent pollution and promoting the sustainability of the natural resources that we use
- Managing the HS&E matters as any other critical business activity in the company, with a continuous performance improvement mindset
- Providing guidance, support and training to our personnel and contractors in order to create and maintain a best in class HS&E culture

Key objectives of the Sustainability Framework are:

- Delivering clean energy to reduce emissions
- Promoting access to affordable and clean energy
- Speeding up the transition to a more sustainable future

Striving to deliver excellence in sustainability

1.3.3 Identity: Proposed designated proponent

1.3.3.1 Are the Proposed designated proponent details the same as the Person proposing to take the action? *

Yes

Proposed designated proponent organisation details

ABN/ACN 57160905706

Organisation name NEOEN AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.

Organisation address 2000 NSW

Proposed designated proponent details

Name Arkar Arkar

Job title Head of Development WA

Phone 0416987586

Email arkar@neoen.com

Address Level 12, Parmelia House, 191 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA, 6000

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

Confirmed Referring party's identity

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN 18059519041

Organisation name UMWELT (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

Organisation address 2284 NSW

Representative's name Cormac Collins

Representative's job title Principal Environmental Consultant

Phone 1300 793 267

Email ccollins@umwelt.com.au

Address

Suite 3 Level 3 85 S Perth Esplanade South Perth WA 6151

✔ Confirmed Person proposing to take the action's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	57160905706
Organisation name	NEOEN AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	2000 NSW
Representative's name	Arkar Arkar
Representative's job title	Head of Development WA
Phone	0416987586
Email	arkar@neoen.com
Address	Level 12, Parmelia House, 191 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA, 6000

✔ Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

1.4.1 Do you qualify for an exemption from fees under EPBC Regulation 5.23 (1) (a)? *

No

1.4.3 Have you applied for or been granted a waiver for full or partial fees under Regulation 5.21A? *

No

1.4.5 Are you going to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under EPBC Regulation 5.21A?

No

1.4.7 Has the department issued you with a credit note? *

No

1.4.9 Would you like to add a purchase order number to your invoice? *

No

1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

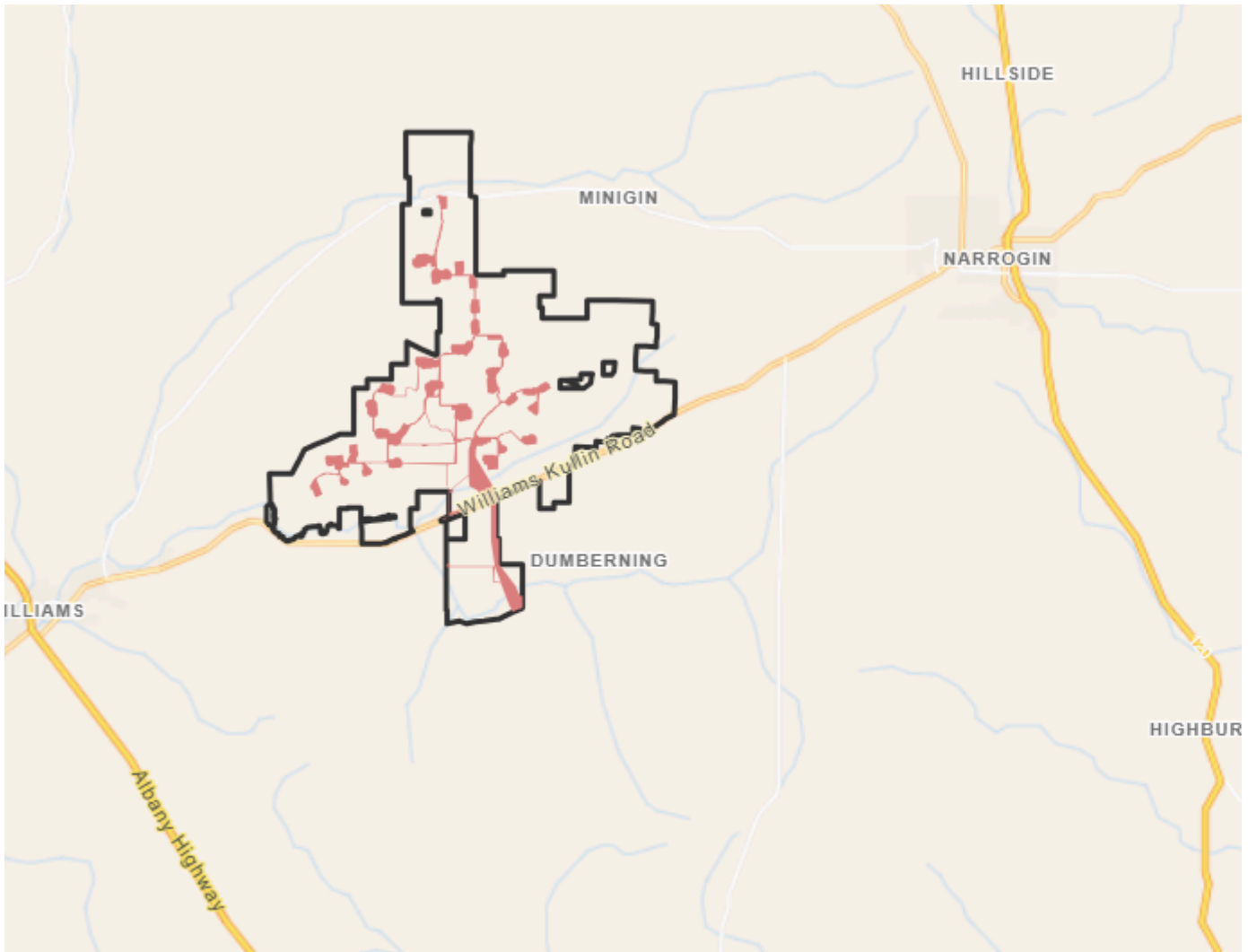
1.4.11 Who would you like to allocate as the entity responsible for payment? *

Person proposing to take the action

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint





Project area: 6352.46 Ha

Disturbance footprint: 672.46 Ha

Maptaskr © 2024 -32.839210, 117.555982

Powered By Esri - Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, F...

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

117 Cowcher Rd, Mingin, WA, 6312

2.2.2 Where is the primary jurisdiction of the proposed action? *

Western Australia

2.2.3 Is there a secondary jurisdiction for this proposed action? *

No

2.2.5 What is the tenure of the action area relevant to the project area? *

The lots intersecting the Project Area are primarily Freehold Land owned by private landholders, with some extents of public land comprised of road reserves managed by state and local government.

A full list of all Lots and Plans within the Project Area is provided in Att4-Lots and Plans in Project Area.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

3.1.1 Describe the current condition of the project area's environment.

For the purposes of this referral submission, the following distinct boundaries are discussed. These are illustrated in Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body (see Figure 1.3, Section 1.3, p5)

Project Area: refers to the boundaries of all involved land parcels where consent has been granted for development of the Project. This is synonymous to the 'Study Area' as referenced throughout the Assessment of Significant Impacts to MNES Report (see Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body and Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body). The Project Area is 6,344 ha.

Indicative Project Footprint: refers to the maximum area of land that will be cleared for installation of all Project infrastructure. It is based on the largest possible conceptual layout and has been used to calculate the maximum area of native vegetation clearing (7.41 ha of remnant native vegetation and 0.98 ha planted native vegetation). Impact assessments within this document are based on the entire Indicative Project Footprint being cleared. The Indicative Project Footprint is 192 ha.

Development Corridor: refers to the area within which all Project works and infrastructure will be confined. It encompasses the entire Indicative Project Footprint with buffers applied to provide the Project with a reasonable level of flexibility as it progresses into the detailed design phase. The Development Corridor is 671 ha.

Additional Survey Area: refers to an earlier much larger study area boundary which encompassed early conceptual layouts of the Project. This boundary is discussed where appropriate in context of the survey effort applied to the Project's ecological assessments and to demonstrate application of the mitigation hierarchy in the design phase (specifically avoidance). No Project activities will be undertaken in the Additional Survey Area. The Additional Survey Area is 2,830 ha.

The Project Area is currently zoned as 'Rural' under both the Shire of Williams and Shire of Narrogin local planning schemes. Both local planning schemes permit renewable energy land uses within this zone, therefore rezoning is not required for the Project. However, a development application is required for this land use classification and consultation has begun with both shires regarding this approval process.

The majority of the Project Area has been mapped as 'Completely Degraded' in condition (5,221.5 ha, 82.3%). Nearly one fifth of the Project Area was mapped as being in 'Degraded' condition (1,120.2 ha, 17.6%) (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.3, p. 75).

A very small portion of the Project Area was mapped as being in 'Good' condition (0.4 ha, 0.008% of the Project Area).

Due to the history of clearing, logging and grazing in the Project Area, there was no vegetation observed that was considered to be in 'Pristine', 'Excellent' or 'Very Good' condition (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.3, p. 75).

3.1.2 Describe any existing or proposed uses for the project area.

Current land uses within the Project Area include agricultural uses, comprising of large rural properties which are mainly utilised for grazing and dryland cropping (see Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body, p. 6). The Project Area has a long history of agricultural land use which is indicated by the condition and degraded nature of native vegetation that does occur with agricultural weeds common throughout (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.7, p. 86).

The proposed land uses for the Project will be renewable energy generation and supply. Neoen have had ongoing discussions with landholders regarding the preferred siting of infrastructure on their properties and the existing agricultural land uses will continue alongside the Project during operations. Wind farm operations are considered to be a compatible land use for the co-siting of current agricultural land uses and therefore the land use is not expected to change significantly.

3.1.3 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values that applies to the project area.

There are no natural features within the Project Area that are considered to be outstanding or otherwise unique within the region.

Directly to the north of the Project Area is the Dryandra Woodland National Park and Lol Gray State Forest conservation mosaic which can be considered as an outstanding, important or otherwise unique value (see Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body, Section 1.4, p. 6). Remnant native vegetation in these areas comprise some of the more extensive remnant wandoo woodlands remaining in the Wheatbelt and provide important habitat for a number of conservation significant species such as black-cockatoos, numbats, chuditch and woylies.

Other natural features in proximity to the Project Area that are not considered to be outstanding or otherwise unique, but nevertheless remain important, include:

- Bradford Nature Reserve, located 1.8 km east of the northern boundary of the Project Area
- Three unnamed Nature Reserves which are surrounded by Project Area land parcels in the east of the Project Area

- an unnamed Nature Reserve for the purposes of conservation of flora and fauna, located approximately 1.7 km south of the Project Area

3.1.4 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

Elevations in the Project Area range between approximately 274 m and 386 m Australian Height Datum (AHD).

3.2 Flora and fauna

3.2.1 Describe the flora and fauna within the affected area and attach any investigations of surveys if applicable.

The following desktop assessments, and flora, vegetation and fauna surveys were undertaken within and surrounding the Project Area in accordance with the relevant Commonwealth or State guidelines (see Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body, Section 4.2, p. 25-39):

- Flora and Vegetation Reconnaissance Survey and Fauna Habitat Assessment
- Flora and Vegetation Reconnaissance and Targeted Surveys
- Vertebrate Fauna Survey
- Spring Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey
- Summer Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey
- Targeted Fauna Habitat Assessment

Further details on each of these are provided below and in Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body and Att2-Pt1-MNES Report_Body (see Section 6, p46 - 105):

Threatened Ecological Communities

Interrogation of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, The Environment and Water's (DCCEEW) Protected Matter's Search Tool (PMST) database returned one Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), being the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community. No other Commonwealth-listed TECs were returned from desktop searches within the search area (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.4, p. 84).

Based on the assessment against key diagnostic criteria, a total of 41.8 ha of the Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC has been identified across five patches within the Project Area (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.4, p. 84-85).

Flora

Field surveys identified a total of 149 discrete flora species from 37 families within the Project Area. The most represented plant families were the Myrtaceae (27 species), Poaceae (28 species) and Fabaceae (16 species) families. Of the species recorded, 69 are introduced, representing 46% of the total flora recorded which is indicative of the high levels of clearing for agriculture present throughout the Project Area (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.5, p. 86). Although most introduced taxa were common pasture weeds, three are listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and Declared Pests under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act (2007) (WA) (BAM Act) (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.7, p. 86):

- Bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
- Purple viper's-bugloss (*Echium plantagineum*)
- One-leaf Cape tulip (*Moraea flaccida*).

Fifteen threatened flora species were identified in the PMST results as “likely”, “may”, or “known” to occur within the Search Area. Of these 15 species, no Threatened flora species were recorded within the Project Area during field surveys, with two species identified as having a “Potential” likelihood of occurrence (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.6, p. 86 and Section 6.5.1, p. 103).

Fauna

Terrestrial habitats assessed through field surveys have been broadly mapped into five fauna habitat types (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.3, p. 86-99):

- Eucalypt woodland on laterite rise (404.6 ha)
- Eucalypt-Sheoak woodland with granites (181 ha)
- Creekline (563 ha)
- Planted (96.7 ha)
- Cleared (5,098.9 ha)

Field surveys recorded 111 fauna species, comprising 90 birds, 17 mammals (including 8 bats), 3 reptiles and 1 amphibian within the Project Area (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.3.2, p. 99). Of the fauna species recorded, 8 are introduced, representing 7.2% of the total fauna recorded (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.3.6, p. 100).

Thirteen Threatened fauna species were identified in the PMST results as “likely”, “may”, or “known” to occur within the Search Area. Of these 13 species, four threatened fauna species were recorded (through direct or secondary evidence) within the Project Area during the fauna survey program (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.3.3, p. 99):

- Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*)
- Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*)
- Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)
- Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*)

The assessment also determined that there is one Threatened species with a Moderate likelihood of occurrence (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.5.2, p. 104):

- Baudin's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*)

Six Migratory species were identified in the PMST results as “may” or “likely” to occur within the Search Area (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.5.3, p. 104). No Migratory species are known to occur within the Project Area based on the results of field surveys, with only one species assessed as having a

Moderate likelihood of occurrence (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.3.4, p. 100):

- Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*)

3.2.2 Describe the vegetation (including the status of native vegetation and soil) within the project area.

The Project Area is located across two bioregions, being the Jarrah Forest (JAF) and Avon Wheatbelt (AVW) bioregions, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA).

The Project Area intersects nine Vegetation System Associations (VSAs). The primary VSAs occurring in the Project Area are Dryandra_1023 (43.8%), followed by Narrogin_1023 (40.5%) and Narrogin_352 (4.6%) (see Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.1, p. 51).

A total of 22 Vegetation Types (VTs) (excluding cleared and planted) were mapped within the Project Area during field surveys. These 22 VTs cover an area of 1,146.6 ha and represent 18.1% of the Project Area. The majority of VTs have clearly been highly modified since European settlement and are no longer considered to be intact remnant vegetation (see Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.2, p. 54-74).

Remnant vegetation was mapped primarily as occurring either on drainage lines, or on the tops of hills influenced by either granite or laterite; these areas being the least favoured for agricultural purposes.

- VT7 represents the largest portion of the Project Area in the context of remnant vegetation (5.6%). This vegetation type is described as low to mid woodland to open woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis* and *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *loxophleba* over low sedgeland to open sedgeland of *Juncus acutus* subsp. *acutus* over tussock grassland of pasture weeds on drainage lines.
- The second largest VT is VT6 (*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus wandoo* subsp. *wandoo* woodland with occasional *Allocasuarina huegeliana* and *Eucalyptus astringens* subsp. *astringens*) (2.9% of the Project Area).
- The third largest is VT8 (*Eucalyptus astringens* subsp. *astringens* and *Eucalyptus gardneri* subsp. *gardneri* woodland) (1.3% of the Project Area).

The majority of the Project Area has been mapped as 'Completely Degraded' (5,221.5 ha, 82.3%). This largely consists of areas mapped as Cleared land ('Cl') and Planted ('Pl') areas, in which the land has been cleared for pasture or cropping. Nearly one fifth of the Project Area was mapped as being in 'Degraded' condition (1,120.2 ha, 17.6%); these areas predominately consisted of native trees over no or very little understorey taxa, and high levels of introduced (weed) taxa. A very small portion of the Project Area was mapped as being in 'Good' condition (0.4 ha, 0.008% of the Project Area). Due to the history of clearing, logging and grazing in the Project Area, there was no vegetation observed that was considered to be in 'Pristine', 'Excellent' or 'Very Good' condition (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.2.3, p. 75-83).

The Project Area is located across 14 separate soil-landscape units (see Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body, Section 6.5.2, p. 48-49). The most commonly occurring soil-landscape units within the Project Area are the Noombling subsystem (Narrogin) (61.5%), Noombling subsystem (Dryandra) (12.4%), and Norrine subsystem (Narrogin) (9.6%).

3.3 Heritage

3.3.1 Describe any Commonwealth heritage places overseas or other places recognised as having heritage values that apply to the project area.

No Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas have been identified within the Project Area or within a 20km radius of the Project Area according to results of the DCCEEW PMST.

3.3.2 Describe any Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area.

A desktop cultural heritage due diligence assessment has been undertaken for the Project (see Att5-Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment [note: this document has been marked as sensitive as it contains cultural heritage information not suitable for publication]).

The Project Area is entirely within the Gnaala Karla Booja (GKB) Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) area, which forms part of the greater South West Native Title Settlement (WCD2021/010).

A search of the Department of Planning, Land and Heritage (DPLH) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) revealed that most of the Project Area has not been previously surveyed (archaeological and ethnographic), according to information publicly available from the DPLH ACHIS.

A search of the ACHIS revealed that three Registered Aboriginal Sites intersect the boundary of the Project Area:

- Manaring Road (DPLH ID 5826)
- Geeralying, Narrogin (DPLH ID 5888)
- Geeralying (DPLH ID 15139)

The Project will avoid these sites and an archaeological and ethnographic heritage survey will be undertaken for zones with a high potential of encountering Aboriginal Cultural Heritage that intersect the final Project footprint.

3.4 Hydrology

3.4.1 Describe the hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area and attach any hydrological investigations or surveys if applicable. *

The Project Area is encompassed within the Murray River System which is a Proclaimed Surface Water Area. It is intersected by the Williams River and Minninging Brook. Other named watercourses intersected by the Project Area include Geeralying Brook (tributary to Williams River) and Mujiting Brook (tributary to Minninging Brook), and several smaller drainage channels.

The Project Area does not intersect any Wheatbelt wetlands but contains some riparian vegetation in some areas where watercourses exist. There is one stream gauging station approximately 10 kilometres from the Project Area and a further three approximately 20 or more km away, however none of these gauging stations are located along the watercourses intersecting the Project Area or their tributaries.

There is one wetland listed as a Ramsar site in the National Directory of Important Wetlands (Toolibin Lake) located approximately 50 km east of the Project Area.

The nearest Drinking Water Source Protection Area is approximately 50 km to the southwest of the Project Area.

The Project Area is not located within any Proclaimed Groundwater Area.

There are a number of bores, wells and other groundwater sampling sites within a 10 km radius of the Project Area however there is a lack of bores within the Project Area indicating the unreliability of the fractured rock system as a water resource.

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) with a low or moderate potential for groundwater interaction are present in the Project Area, based on mapping by the Bureau of Meteorology. These potential GDEs are the 'medium woodlands' of the 'Murray River Region' (low potential for groundwater interaction) and aquatic GDEs of Minning Brook (moderate potential). GDE mapping by the Bureau of Meteorology classifies ecosystems based on the potential for dependence on groundwater. The GDE mapping for Western Australia was derived in 2012 using remote sensing from Landsat and MODIS, with GIS analysis. Accuracy of the dataset is considered high-level and limited.

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

Potential Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to your proposed action area.

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
S12	World Heritage	No	Yes
S15B	National Heritage	No	Yes
S16	Ramsar Wetland	No	Yes
S18	Threatened Species and Ecological Communities	Yes	Yes
S20	Migratory Species	No	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
S24B	Great Barrier Reef	No	Yes
S24D	Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas	No	Yes
S26	Commonwealth Land	No	Yes
S27B	Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas	No	Yes
S28	Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency	No	Yes

4.1.1 World Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.1.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.1.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

No World Heritage Places have been identified within the Project Area or within a 20km radius of the Project Area according to results of the DCCEEW PMST.

4.1.2 National Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

No National Heritage Places have been identified within the Project Area or within a 20km radius of the Project Area according to results of the DCCEE PMST.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ramsar wetland
No	No	Peel-Yalgorup System

4.1.3.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.3.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

Results from the DCCEE PMST have indicated that there is one wetland of international importance located within 50–100 km downstream of the Project Area, being the Peel-Yalgorup System which is a declared Ramsar site. However, a review of the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia has identified that this site is mapped approximately 116 km west of the westernmost boundary of the Project Area.

Although not identified from the PMST results, a wetland listed as a Ramsar site in the National Directory of Important Wetlands (Toolibin Lake) is located approximately 50 km east of the Project Area

The Project is not expected to have any direct hydrological impacts which would result in offsite impacts to these Ramsar sites due to the nature of Project activities and the distance from the Project.

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	<i>Andersonia gracilis</i>	Slender Andersonia
No	No	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface
No	No	<i>Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi</i>	Woylie
No	No	<i>Boronia capitata</i> subsp. <i>capitata</i>	a shrub
No	No	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak
Yes	Yes	<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	No	<i>Diuris micrantha</i>	Dwarf Bee-orchid
No	No	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon
No	No	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Myrmecobius fasciatus	Numbat
Yes	Yes	Phascogale calura	Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger, Kenngoor
No	No	Pultenaea pauciflora	Narrogin Pea
Yes	Yes	Zanda baudinii	Baudin's Cockatoo, Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-cockatoo
Yes	Yes	Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	No	Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt

4.1.4.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

Yes

4.1.4.2 Briefly describe why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on these protected matters. *

Threatened Ecological Communities

Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt

Based on the assessment against key diagnostic criteria, a total of 41.8 ha of the Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC has been identified across five patches within the Project Area. These are represented by patches of VT8 (36.4 ha) and VT6 (5.2 ha) and are all in Degraded condition.

There are no potential direct impacts to this TEC as no clearing of the TEC is proposed, and ground disturbance will be set back a minimum of 40 m from the TEC (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 9.1, p. 120-124). Potential indirect impacts to this TEC before avoidance and mitigation measure are applied include, noting that as a 40m buffer is applied and the TEC in the Project Area is currently degraded these impacts are not likely (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 9.1.4, p. 122):

- further weed and pest incursion
- introduction or spread of plant diseases such as *Phytophthora* sp. dieback
- increased edge effects
- elevated dust.

Threatened Species

Field surveys undertaken within the Project Area have identified a total of five threatened species which are considered Known or otherwise likely to occur. These include:

- Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptrorhynchus banksii naso*) – Vulnerable
- Baudin's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) – Endangered
- Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – Endangered
- Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) – Vulnerable
- Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*) – Vulnerable

Suitable habitat for the five MNES species was mapped across the Project Area.

Potential direct and indirect impacts to these threatened species before avoidance and mitigation measure are applied include (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 7, p106 - 112):

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda Latirostris*), Baudin's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*), and Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptrorhynchus banksii naso*).

- Loss of fauna habitat
- Degradation of fauna habitat
- Fragmentation of fauna populations
- Displacement of fauna
- Vehicle strikes
- Wind turbine collisions
- Barotrauma
- Vegetation clearing
- Edge effects
- Introduction and spread of weeds and pests
- Elevated dust

Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*).

- Loss of fauna habitat
- Degradation of fauna habitat
- Fragmentation of fauna populations
- Vehicle strikes
- Vegetation clearing
- Edge effects
- Introduction and spread of weeds and pests
- Elevated dust

Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*).

- Loss of fauna habitat
- Degradation of fauna habitat
- Fragmentation of fauna populations
- Vehicle strikes
- Vegetation clearing
- Edge effects
- Introduction and spread of weeds and pests
- Elevated dust

4.1.4.4 Do you consider this likely direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact?

*

No

4.1.4.6 Describe why you do not consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

Project infrastructure has undergone an iterative design process to consider values identified through surveys and avoid areas of native vegetation and ecological value with the majority of proposed ground disturbance (95.6%) restricted to areas of existing disturbance.

Significant impact assessments have been undertaken for the Eucalypt Woodlands of Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC and each of the five threatened fauna species assessed as have a moderate or greater likelihood of occurrence in the Project Area. The results of these assessments are summarised below with further details provided in Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body (see Section 9, p120 - 180)

Threatened Ecological Communities

Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt

A significant impact assessment was undertaken for the TEC with reference to the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1.

41.8 ha of the Eucalyptus Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt TEC has been identified across five patches within the Project Area, with all patches being in a Degraded condition.

There are no potential direct impacts to this TEC as no clearing of the TEC is proposed, and ground disturbance will be set back a minimum of 40 m from the TEC (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body, Section 9.1, p. 120-124)

Indirect impacts to this TEC are expected to be negligible, however potential threats such as weed and pest incursion, introduction or spread of plant diseases such as *Phytophthora* sp. dieback, increased edge effects and elevated dust will be conservatively managed through measures implemented in the Project CEMP (see Att1-Pt8-MNES Report_Appendix E-H, Appendix G).

Given that the Project does not propose any vegetation clearing in areas mapped as critical to the survival of this TEC and indirect impacts are expected to be negligible and adequately managed through measures outlined in the CEMP, the project is not expected to have an impact on this TEC. A significant impact assessment has been undertaken in Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body (see Table 9.2, p123)

Threatened Species

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Baudin's Black-Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*), and Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)

Significant impact assessments were undertaken for the three black-cockatoo species with reference to the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 and critical habitat as described in the Referral Guideline For 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species. Information from the SPRAT dataset and the Black Cockatoos Recovery Plan were also considered.

There were no direct observations of black-cockatoo individuals within the Project Area during four surveys over a total of 18 days, although aged foraging material for the black-cockatoos was identified. No evidence of roosting was recorded during field surveys.

The Project Area contains 407.9 ha of high-quality foraging habitat for black-cockatoo species. The Project will result in the clearing of up to 3.32 ha of high-quality native foraging habitat and up to 5.07 ha of low-quality native foraging habitat. Clearing will be distributed across approximately 20 patches, with the majority (85%) of clearing areas being less than 0.5 ha in size. The proposed clearing primarily consists of the edges of fragmented patches and comprises 2% of all suitable native foraging habitat within the Project Area.

Targeted mapping of 60% of the Indicative Project Footprint within the Development Corridor has assessed 109 suitable or potential nesting trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 500 mm or greater. Of these 109 trees assessed, no trees with active or historical evidence of nesting were found (Rank 1 or 2 trees),

five Rank 3 trees containing suitable hollows were identified, and the remaining trees did not have potentially suitable hollows (Rank 4 and 5).

Within a 20 km radius of the Project Area there is approximately 27,255 ha of land managed and protected for conservation purposes and approximately 9,268 ha within a 12 km radius. Much of this land consists of the Lol Gray State Forest and Dryandra Woodland National Park located to the north of the Project Area. The proposed clearing of up to 8.39 ha of fragmented black-cockatoo habitat represents a permanent removal of 0.09% of similar or suitable habitat within the 12km zone, and 0.03% of similar or suitable habitat within the 20 km zone.

The WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) has mapped a total of 49,139 ha of native vegetation within a 20 km radius of the Project Area, and 19,934 ha within a 12 km, much of which is located within the lands managed and protected for conservation captured above but also includes remnant roadside vegetation and native vegetation occurring within freehold land. The maximum removal of fragmented foraging habitat within the Project Area represents up to 0.017% of native vegetation within a 20 km radius, and up to 0.042% of native vegetation within a 12 km radius.

A collision risk assessment for black-cockatoos was undertaken to assess the likelihood and consequence of turbine collision for the species. While the black-cockatoos received an overall Moderate level of concern risk ranking, this was in large part due to the consequences of collision rather than their likelihood of flying at RSA height. The potential for collision with blades was considered to be low as available literature and knowledge of species' flight behaviours suggest they typically fly below the minimum RSA height of 49 m AGL.

Based on the above, the Project is not considered to pose a significant impact to the three species of black cockatoo.

A detailed assessment for each species of black cockatoo against each of the Significant Impact Criteria is provided in Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body (see Table 9.9, p134; Table 9.10, p142 and Table 9.11, p149)

Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroi*)

A significant impact assessment was undertaken for the Chuditch with reference to the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 for species listed as Vulnerable. Information from the SPRAT dataset and the Chuditch Recovery Plan were also considered.

Chuditch are highly mobile and known to readily disperse large distances. The species is a known resident of Dryandra Woodland National Park north of the Project Area. The Chuditch was recorded only on a single camera trap on a single night over a total of 1,276 camera trap nights, which is indicative of dispersal rather than residency in the Project Area. No breeding habitat has been mapped in the Project Area.

The majority of habitat patches in the Project Area are too small and fragmented to regularly support a population of the species, and the species is susceptible to predation by foxes which were recorded across 12 of the 21 camera traps established.

The Project has avoided much of the remnant native vegetation within the Project Area with a total of 7.41 ha of habitat suitable for dispersal proposed for clearing. This represents 0.65% of the total suitable habitat within the Project Area, the majority of which comprises vegetation at the perimeter of remnant patches or within heavily degraded areas, thus not materially diminishing its dispersal capacity for individuals that may use the area for dispersal.

Given the amount of potentially suitable dispersal habitat retained across the broader Project Area and present in the surrounding region, and the highly mobile nature of the species, the permanent removal of 7.41 ha of dispersal habitat is not considered to pose a significant impact to the Chuditch.

A detailed assessment for the Chuditch against each of the Significant Impact Criteria is provided in Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body (see Table 9.13, p163)

Red-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale calura*)

A significant impact assessment was undertaken for the Red-tailed Phascogale with reference to the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 for species listed as Vulnerable and the current conservation advice for the species.

The Red-tailed Phascogale is a primarily nocturnal and semi-arboreal species. The Project Area is within the core range of this species, and it is known to survive in relatively small habitat patches. The Red-tailed Phascogale was recorded on one camera trap in the Project Area and two camera traps in the Additional Survey Area over a total of 1,276 camera trap nights. The Eucalypt – Sheoak woodland with granites and Eucalypt woodland on laterite rise habitats are likely to provide critical habitat for this species, and it may also disperse through creekline or planted habitats.

The Project will result in the removal of up to of 8.39 ha of suitable Red-tailed Phascogale habitat, which represents 0.67% of this habitat within the Project Area.

Habitat removal will be primarily confined to the perimeters of approximately 20 patches of fragmented degraded vegetation which provide limited to no breeding habitat.

Based on the above, the Project is not considered to pose a significant impact to the Red-tailed Phascogale.

A detailed assessment for the Red-tailed Phascogale against each of the Significant Impact Criteria is provided in Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body (see Table 9.15, p173)

4.1.4.7 Do you think your proposed action is a controlled action? *

No

4.1.4.9 Please elaborate why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action.

*

The Project is not considered to be a controlled action because:

- The Project Area has been selected and the Project design has been optimised so that 95% of proposed ground disturbance is in previously cleared areas.
- No EPBC listed flora were recorded in the Project Area during the field surveys.
- No TEC will be cleared.
- No vegetation in Good condition or better will be cleared.
- The Project will not clear more than 7.41 ha of native remnant vegetation and 0.98 ha of planted native vegetation. This represents a permanent removal of:
 - 0.65% of suitable habitat for Chuditch within the Project Area.
 - 0.67% of suitable habitat for Red-tailed Phascogale within the Project Area
 - 2% of suitable foraging habitat for black-cockatoos within the Project Area
 - 0.09% of black-cockatoo habitat within a 12km buffer of the Project Area, and 0.03% of black-cockatoo habitat within a 20 km buffer.
- The 8.39 ha of fauna habitat loss is distributed across over 20 patches of vegetation in the Project Area and consists of degraded and highly fragmented vegetation at the perimeter of existing patches, with approximately 85% of clearing areas being less than 0.5 ha.
- No Rank 1 (trees with activity at hollow observed) and Rank 2 (trees with hollows of suitable size with chew marks visible) black-cockatoo nesting trees will be removed.
- Providing a minimum turbine tip height of 49 m above ground level minimises risk of turbine strike for black-cockatoo species which typically fly at canopy height and along areas of remnant vegetation in areas of lower topographic relief.

- Significant Impact Assessments were undertaken for the six EPBC listed fauna that were identified as having a moderate or greater likelihood of occurrence in the Project Area. Each Significant Impact Assessment determined that the Project would not pose a significant impact to the species assessed (see Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body (see Table 9.9, p134; Table 9.10, p142 and Table 9.11, p149))

Further mitigations and controls will be implemented as per Att1-Pt8-MNES Report_Appendix E-H (see Appendix G).

4.1.4.10 Please describe any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action and attach any supporting documentation for these avoidance and mitigation measures. *

Avoidance

The Project has been designed to **avoid**:

- Clearing of TEC.
- Clearing of vegetation in Good condition or better
- 98% of suitable black-cockatoo foraging habitat within the Project Area
- 99% of suitable Chuditch and Red-tailed Phascogale habitat within the Project Area
- The Additional Survey Area which contained the largest and most intact remnant habitat patch, consisting of Good to Very Good condition native vegetation, with the highest quality fauna habitat and direct observations of black-cockatoos
- Rank 1 (trees with activity at hollow observed) and Rank 2 (trees with hollows of suitable size with chew marks visible) black-cockatoo nesting trees.

Mitigation

The Project will be governed by a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which includes a management approach and actions to limit and reduce the potential impacts on fauna, including threatened species. A Preliminary CEMP has been developed to support this referral and a copy is provided in Att1-Pt8-MNES Report_Appendix E-H (see Appendix G).

Operational impacts to birds and bats will be managed through a Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP). A Preliminary BBAMP has been developed to support this referral and a copy is provided in Att1-Pt7-MNES Report_Appendix D.

The Preliminary CEMP includes the following mitigation measures as related to the six EPBC listed species:

- Approved native vegetation clearing area boundaries will be demarcated prior to clearing, and clearing of remnant native vegetation will not exceed 7.41 ha of remnant native vegetation and 0.98 ha of planted native vegetation.
- Micro-siting of Project infrastructure will aim to retain habitat trees where possible.
- Habitat trees within the Final Project Footprint that can be safely retained will be marked with flagging tape and avoided.
- Preclearance searches will be undertaken by a licenced fauna spotter prior to and during clearing activities within remnant vegetation types and should include denning habitat for the Chuditch and Red-tailed Phascogale.
- Where Chuditch or Red-tailed Phascogale are found during pre-clearance surveys, a no-go zone will be established and the area avoided until the individuals have naturally dispersed.
- Where habitat features such as existing hollow logs cannot be retained in-situ during land clearing, they will be relocated to adjacent areas of suitable habitat if safe and practicable.
- Fauna spotters will be present during all native vegetation clearing to ensure that no trees being removed are housing black-cockatoos, chicks, or eggs.

- A targeted assessment of all unassessed potential breeding trees for black-cockatoos will be undertaken within the Final Project Footprint.
- No Rank 1 (trees with activity at hollow observed) and Rank 2 (trees with hollows of suitable size with chew marks visible) trees will be removed. If identified within 50m of a clearing front, these trees will have a no-go zone established around their perimeter in the form of fencing or flagging.
- Disturbance of Rank 3 (potentially suitable hollow visible but no chew marks present at entrance; or potentially suitable hollow suspected to be present) trees will be minimised through micro-siting where practicable. Where it is discovered that a Rank 3 tree has been used or is in active use for nesting by black-cockatoos, a no-go zone will be established around the tree and the tree will not be cleared until the chick has naturally fledged and the breeding pair vacated.
- Vegetation clearing will be halted in areas where black-cockatoo species are located, and clearing will not resume until the species leaves the location on its own accord.
- Construction and operation personnel will be educated on the potential presence for fauna, in particular black-cockatoos, Chuditch and Red-tailed Phascogale
- Training/information requirements will be in place for all personnel working on the Project, including but not limited to inductions, daily toolbox talks and/or site walk overs which discuss the management measures or risks of a particular locations

Further mitigation measures are provided in Att1-Pt8-MNES Report_Appendix E-H (see Appendix G).

4.1.4.11 Please describe any proposed offsets and attach any supporting documentation relevant to these measures. *

Although residual impacts remain after the application of the mitigation hierarchy, when assessing these impacts against criteria in the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1, these are unlikely to be considered significant due to the extent, fragmentation and quality of native vegetation proposed for clearing.

An environmental offset is still likely to be required under the State Part V EP Act Native Vegetation Clearing Permit process and will be prepared in accordance with the WA Environmental Offset Policy 2011 and Environment Offset Guidelines 2014.

Further to the Part V offset, Neoen is investigating the potential to contribute funds to initiatives to further improve conservation outcomes for black-cockatoos under their “above and beyond” initiative. A prior example of where this initiative has gone beyond regulatory requirements to achieve conservation outcomes is the purchase and donation of land as part of the Goyder Wind Farm in South Australia.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail

4.1.5.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.5.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

A total of six Migratory species were identified in the PMST results as “may” or “likely” to occur within the Search Area.

Based on the results of field surveys, no Migratory species were recorded within the Project Area, with only one species assessed as having a Moderate likelihood of occurrence; that being the Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*).

There are no records of the Fork-tailed Swift within a 20 km radius of the Project Area in the DBCA's Threatened and Priority Fauna Database, however, the species is considered to potentially occur on occasion given the modelled distribution by DCCEEW and its wide-ranging nature.

The nearest record found for the Fork-tailed Swift in the eBird database is approximately 30 km south of the Project Area in Arthur River from 2018. Although, this record cannot be verified and the species can often be difficult to identify for inexperienced observers.

The Fork-tailed swift is unlikely to be concentrated within the Project Area and may only very occasionally occur as a foraging visitor. The Fork-tailed Swift is only likely to forage above the Project Area and surrounding region given its typical flight behaviours during the non-breeding season when it may occur.

As the Fork-tailed Swift is likely to be exclusively aerial on occasions where it may occur within the Project Area, it is unlikely to be affected by the relatively limited levels of on-ground clearing compared to the broader Project Area. Additionally, the species is highly mobile and agile when in-flight and is likely able to avoid turbines through macro- or meso-avoidance when it may transit through the area or forage in the surrounding region. A significant impact assessment was undertaken for the Fork-tailed Swift and further information is provided in Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body (see Table 9.16, p179)

4.1.6 Nuclear

4.1.6.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.6.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The Proposed Action does not involve any activities characterised as Nuclear Actions under Section 22 of the EPBC Act 1999 (Cth).

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.7.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.7.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The proposed action is an onshore project and not located in proximity to any Commonwealth Marine Area.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

4.1.8.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.8.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The proposed action is located in Western Australia and there is no interaction between project activities and the Great Barrier Reef.

4.1.9 Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas

4.1.9.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.9.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

The proposed action is neither a coal mining or coal seam gas development.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Commonwealth land area
No	No	Commonwealth Land -

4.1.10.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.10.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

One Commonwealth Land (52042) has been identified within the Project Area and 12 Commonwealth lands have been identified with a 20km buffer of the Project Area according to results of the DCCEEW PMST.

The following DCCEEW dataset was reviewed and no areas of commonwealth land were found to occur within or in close proximity to the Project Area: <https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-dga-df8a04c6-2987-4539-8847-d3ff4c178595/details?q=owned%20>

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.11.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.11.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact.

*

No Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas have been identified within the Project Area or within a 20km radius of the Project Area according to results of the DCCEE PMST.

4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

4.1.12.1 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Agency? *

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will likely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

None

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will unlikely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)
- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)
- Migratory Species (S20)

- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

4.3.1 Do you have any possible alternatives for your proposed action to be considered as part of your referral? *

No

4.3.8 Describe why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible. *

Alternatives for the Project included locating it in a different area, or a “do nothing” alternative.

Alternative areas for large-scale wind farms in the Wheatbelt in the short-term are limited due to the location of suitable transmission infrastructure that do not require significant upgrades or new long-distance transmission corridors to provide network access. A demand assessment undertaken for the SWIS found from initial modelling that the level of electricity required by 2042 could grow to five times that of 2022. This would necessitate almost ten times the amount of current generation capacity in the SWIS if electricity is to be generated primarily from renewable sources. Therefore, it is critical that progress towards the transition is commenced as soon as possible to allow demand to be met.

The existing 220 kV transmission line in the south of the Project Area connects to the major load centres via Muja terminal and utilises the existing infrastructure for generation from the coal power plants thereby replacing existing generation sources known to be retiring within the same transmission network. At 80 km from Muja terminal, the Project is also relatively close to a major distribution substation when compared with other eastern wind farm projects, resulting in lower electricity losses.

The “do nothing” alternative for the Project would further delay the clean energy transition and decarbonisation of energy networks in Western Australia which have been identified as key goals for the Western Australian government. Climate change is a key threat for many ecosystems and species, but particularly those threatened species considered as part of this assessment such as black-cockatoo species and the Red-tailed Phascogale. Changes to rainfall, temperature extremes, and bushfires may accelerate the decline of these species through a combination of range contractions in response to changing climatic conditions, impacts to suitable habitat from more intense and frequent bushfires, and effects on factors influencing breeding success and timing. Renewable energy projects are critical in addressing these challenges in the long-term by directly reducing emissions from energy production.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	25/09/2024	No	High
#2.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance-Part 2	25/09/2024	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	No	High
#4.	Document	Att1-Pt3-MNES Report_Appendix A.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm - Phase 2 Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation Assessment_Part 1	18/09/2024	Yes	High
#5.	Document	Att1-Pt3-MNES Report_Appendix A_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm - Phase 2 Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation Assessment_Part 1	18/09/2024	No	High
#6.	Document	Att1-Pt4-MNES Report_Appendix A.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm - Phase 2 Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation Assessment_Part 2	18/09/2024	Yes	High
#7.	Document	Att1-Pt4-MNES Report_Appendix A_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm - Phase 2 Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation Assessment_Part 2	18/09/2024	No	High
#8.	Document	Att1-Pt5-MNES Report_Appendix B.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Vertebrate Fauna Survey 2023	30/08/2024	Yes	High
#9.	Document	Att1-Pt5-MNES Report_Appendix B_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Vertebrate Fauna Survey 2023	30/08/2024	No	High
#10.	Document	Att1-Pt6-MNES Report_Appendix C.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm– Fauna Habitat Assessment of Previous Disturbance Footprint	15/07/2024	Yes	High
#11.	Document	Att1-Pt6-MNES Report_Appendix C_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm– Fauna Habitat Assessment of Previous Disturbance Footprint	15/07/2024	No	High
#12.	Document	Att1-Pt7-MNES Report_Appendix D.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Preliminary Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan	19/09/2024	Yes	High

#13.	Document Att1-Pt7-MNES Report_Appendix D_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Preliminary Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan	19/09/2024	No	High
#14.	Document Att1-Pt8-MNES Report_Appendix E-H.pdf PMST Results, Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment, Preliminary CEMP and Species List	20/09/2024	No	High
#15.	Document Att2-Neoen HSE Policy.pdf Neoen HSE Policy	01/07/2024	No	High
#16.	Document Att3-Neoen Sustainability Framework.pdf Neoen Sustainability Framework	01/07/2024	No	High
#17.	Document Att4-Lots and Plans in Project Area.pdf Lots and Plans in Project Area	20/09/2024	No	High
#18.	Document Att5-Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment.pdf Desktop study and due diligence assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and historic heritage values within the Project Area	09/09/2024	Yes	High
#19.	Document Att6-Narrogin Community Engagement Plan.pdf Summary of social context for the Narrogin Wind Farm including the compilation of a social baseline profile for the Project, and a summary of engagement outcomes	06/11/2024	No	High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att6-Narrogin Community Engagement Plan.pdf Summary of social context for the Narrogin Wind Farm including the compilation of a social baseline profile for the Project, and a summary of engagement outcomes	07/11/2024	No	High

2.2.5 Tenure of the action area relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att4-Lots and Plans in Project Area.pdf Lots and Plans in Project Area	19/09/2024	No	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	No	High
#2.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance-Part 2	24/09/2024	Yes	High
#3.	Document				

Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body_redacted.pdf	25/09/2024	High
Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance		

3.1.2 Existing or proposed uses for the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	High	High
#2.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance-Part 2	24/09/2024	High	High
#3.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	High	High

3.1.3 Natural features, important or unique values that applies to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	High	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	High	High
#2.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance-Part 2	24/09/2024	High	High
#3.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	High	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1-Pt1-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	High	High

#2.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance-Part 2	24/09/2024	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	No	High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att5-Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment.pdf Desktop study and due diligence assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and historic heritage values within the Project Area	10/09/2024	Yes	High

4.1.4.2 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance-Part 2	24/09/2024	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	No	High

4.1.4.6 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance-Part 2	24/09/2024	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	No	High
#3.	Document	Att1-Pt8-MNES Report_Appendix E-H.pdf PMST Results, Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment, Preliminary CEMP and Species List	19/09/2024	No	High

4.1.4.9 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document				

Att1-Pt8-MNES Report_Appendix E-H.pdf	19/09/2024	High
PMST Results, Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment, Preliminary CEMP and Species List		

4.1.4.10 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Att1-Pt8-MNES Report_Appendix E-H.pdf PMST Results, Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment, Preliminary CEMP and Species List	19/09/2024	High	High

4.1.5.3 (Migratory Species) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body.pdf Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance-Part 2	24/09/2024	High	High
#2.	Document Att1-Pt2-MNES Report_Body_redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Narrogin Wind Farm Assessment of Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance	24/09/2024	High	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	18059519041
Organisation name	UMWELT (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	2284 NSW
Representative's name	Cormac Collins
Representative's job title	Principal Environmental Consultant
Phone	1300 793 267
Email	ccollins@umwelt.com.au
Address	Suite 3 Level 3 85 S Perth Esplanade South Perth WA 6151

Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

- I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *
- By checking this box, I, **Cormac Collins of UMWELT (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *
- I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	57160905706
Organisation name	NEOEN AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	2000 NSW
Representative's name	Arkar Arkar
Representative's job title	Head of Development WA
Phone	0416987586
Email	arkar@neoen.com
Address	Level 12, Parmelia House, 191 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA, 6000

- Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *
- I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *
- I, **Arkar Arkar of NEOEN AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

- I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *

Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

The Proposed designated proponent is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

- Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *
- I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *
- I, **Arkar Arkar of NEOEN AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.**, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *
- I would like to receive notifications and track the referral progress through the EPBC portal. *