

Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project

Application Number: **02952**

Commencement Date:
03/06/2025

Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project

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 *

01/09/2028

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

01/01/2084

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

Yindjibarndi Energy Corporation (YEC; the proponent) is proposing to develop the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project (the proposed action), approximately 50 kilometers (km) south of Karratha, Western Australia on Yindjibarndi ngurra (ground; country). The Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project will comprise wind and solar energy generation facilities of up to 1,000 and 500 Megawatts ac (MWac) respectively with option for energy storage, and associated hardware and infrastructure.

Renewable energy generated and stored by the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project will predominately be made available for use throughout the Pilbara region via the North West Interconnected System (NWIS). While discussions between YEC and relevant State Government agencies are ongoing, it is anticipated that new, common user transmission infrastructure between the proposed action and the existing NWIS will be facilitated through the State Government's Pilbara Energy Transition (PET) Plan, and so has therefore been omitted from the content of this proposed action.

The generation of renewable energy is aligned with the Yindjibarndi community's vision to create profitable and sustainable community owned commercial businesses that protect ngurra, build a stronger community, and respect culture. Development of the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project is achieving this through:

- The participation of Yindjibarndi people in ecological assessments and studies to facilitate cultural knowledge building and intellectual property of country
- A joint ownership structure so that the benefits of the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project contribute to self determination for Yindjibarndi people
- Supply chain access security for Yindjibarndi owned businesses.

It is anticipated that the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project will negate carbon dioxide emissions which would otherwise have been generated through the burning of fossil fuels, and therefore represents meaningful action toward meeting the State and Federal Government's targets of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

The Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project is made up of the following spatial components:

- The project area (42,127.47 hectares [ha]) - corresponds to the 'development envelope' referred to throughout Attachment 1. Represents the area over which ecological surveys have been undertaken, and generally aligns with the relevant tenure mechanisms utilised by YEC for the purposes of the proposed action. All components of the proposed action are located within the project area. For ease of reference, this referral distinguishes between two subcomponents of the project area, being the site access route (3,231.89 ha) and the main infrastructure development envelope (38,895.58 ha).
- The indicative disturbance footprint - represents the areas subject to potential physical disturbance necessitated by the proposed action, including both temporary and longer-term disturbance. Potential direct environmental impacts will be limited to the indicative disturbance footprint, only. Refinement of the proposal's layout is ongoing, and therefore disturbance estimates are indicative only, at this stage. No more than 4,986.4 ha is proposed to be cleared within the indicative disturbance footprint.

The spatial extents of the above areas are illustrated in Attachment 1, Figure 2, p. 127-128.

Up to 1,000 MWac of wind energy generating infrastructure is proposed to be installed as part of the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project, across up to 143 individual wind turbines. Where wind turbines are proposed within optional solar array areas, these turbines will not be installed where the associated solar array area is pursued. At this stage, a reference wind turbine is being utilised which assumes a hub height of 150 m, a rotor diameter of 172 m, and a blade tip clearance above ground level of 64 m. These dimensions and additional environmentally relevant specifications are provided in Attachment 1, Table 2-1, p. 23 and Attachment 1, plate 2-1, page 24. As a general rule, approximately one third of the total area of vegetation clearing required for the construction of wind turbines will be needed for the construction phase, only. These areas can therefore be subject to rehabilitation activities immediately following cessation of construction activities, as a means of mitigating environmental impacts.

Up to 500 MWac of solar energy generating infrastructure is proposed to be installed as part of the Baru-Marnda Renewable energy project. Six potential solar array areas have been identified, of which no more than four will be implemented. These are identified in Attachment 1, Figure 2, p. 128 as Baru (B)2 and B3 (northwest of the Rio Tinto rail corridor), and Marnda (M)1, M4, M5, and M6 (southeast of the Rio Tinto rail corridor). Solar arrays will comprise a series of solar panels installed in strings, which generally follow existing terrain features. Reference solar trackers being utilised by YEC involve solar strings mounted on steel piles, installed approximately 8m apart.

In addition to wind and solar energy generating infrastructure, the following supporting infrastructure and facilities are also proposed:

- Temporary infrastructure, including:
 - Laydown areas
 - Concrete batch plants
- Longer term infrastructure, including:
 - Operations and maintenance facilities and satellite offices
 - Borrow pits
 - Internal access routes, including creek crossings
 - Internal transmission corridors, proposed to be aligned with access routes
 - Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)
 - Production bores.

In terms of access, Lumsden Point is considered the preferred port of entry for all necessary infrastructure components to be transported to site. Through the undertaking of a dedicated site access corridor selection study, YEC has identified an access route which connects the main infrastructure development envelope with Warlu Road/Manuwarra Red Dog Highway to the east, which utilises existing cleared access tracks, and which considers other existing infrastructure. This includes the Water Corporation's above ground water pipeline which offers very few crossing points, existing Rio Tinto rail crossings, and the current access route to the Ngurrawaana community. Further information on site access considerations is provided in Attachment 1, section 2.2.4, p.25.

Construction of the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project is anticipated to commence in 2028. The construction process is expected to progress in a staged manner over the following three to six years, with various infrastructure components becoming operational during and following this period. Some clearing necessitated by the proposed action (approximately 735.7 ha) will be required for construction purposes only, and is therefore proposed to be rehabilitated at the conclusion of construction activities.

At this stage, the minimum operational life of the proposed action is anticipated to be approximately 50 years, at which point consideration will be given to an extension of this provisional period, prior to decommissioning. Decommissioning will ultimately be undertaken in accordance with a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (or similar), which is anticipated to be required as a condition of Development Approval. YEC anticipates that the substantial majority of the indicative disturbance footprint will be rehabilitated during this decommissioning phase. On this basis, all clearing necessitated by the proposed action will either be temporary (rehabilitated at the conclusion of construction activities) or longer term (likely to be rehabilitated during the decommissioning phase). Further information on the preliminary rehabilitation approach is provided in Attachment 1, section 7.1.4, p. 71.

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? *

The following commonwealth and state legislation is considered relevant to the proposed action:

- Commonwealth legislation:
 - Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
 - Native Title Act 1993
- State legislation:
 - Land Administration Act 1997
 - Conservation and Land Management Act 1984
 - Planning and Development Act 2005
 - Environmental Protection Act 1986
 - Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972
 - Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
 - Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914
 - Electricity Industry Act 2004

Further information on the applicability of the above legislation to the proposed action, including relevant frameworks and policy documents, is provided in Attachment 1, section 4, p.33.

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. *

YEC understands that stakeholder engagement is fundamental to ensuring that the voices and concerns of all stakeholders are heard and addressed, leading to more inclusive and sustainable project outcomes. By actively involving the community, YEC aims to better understand and mitigate potential social impacts, fostering trust and collaboration.

YEC commenced engagement with key stakeholders regarding the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project in 2023. The key objectives of the engagement to date have been:

- To inform stakeholders of the Project Baru-Marnda and its potential impacts to the environment and community (positive and negative)
- To identify community values and aspirations in relation to Project Baru-Marnda
- To understand the perspectives of local community stakeholders and stakeholder groups such that these perspectives can be considered as part of the Proposal design evolution
- To engage early with regulators to understand areas of interest and potential concerns, such that these can be considered as part of the Proposal design evolution.

Significant consultation has been undertaken with key Federal, State and Local regulatory authorities in addition to extensive and ongoing consultation with the Traditional Owners – the Yindjibarndi people. A detailed discussion on YEC's stakeholder engagement approach, record, and outcomes is provided in Attachment 1, section 5, p.38

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

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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.

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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 92143411456
Organisation name COTERRA PTY LTD
Organisation address 6005 WA

Referring party details

Name William Oversby
Job title Principal Scientist
Phone (08) 9381 5513
Email will.oversby@coterra.com.au
Address Level 1, 98 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005

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 667821865
Organisation name YINDJIBARNDI ENERGY CORPORATION PTY LTD
Organisation address Unit 2, Level 13, 1 Spring Street, Perth WA 6000

Person proposing to take the action details

Name Tamara Brooker
Job title General Manager - Project Development
Phone 0448 031 777
Email tamara.brooker@yec.au
Address Unit 2, Level 13, 1 Spring Street 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. *

YEC has a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management and has no history of environmentally irresponsible action. YEC has not been the subject of any proceedings under Commonwealth, State, or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

Further information on YEC's formation is provided in Attachment 1, section 1.2, p. 21.

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

YEC has agreed it will consult with Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (YAC) and Yindjibarndi Ngurra Aboriginal Corporation (YNAC) in relation to the proposed location of renewable energy projects (including the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project), and that it will not develop a project in areas that are culturally, socially, or environmentally not acceptable to YAC and YNAC.

The development of reliable renewable energy generation and storage facilities has been identified at a state, national, and international level as a means to address the environmental threat posed by a changing climate. YEC considers the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project to be one of Western Australia's flagship projects in achieving this environmental protection goal.

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 667821865
Organisation name YINDJIBARNDI ENERGY CORPORATION PTY LTD
Organisation address Unit 2, Level 13, 1 Spring Street, Perth WA 6000

Proposed designated proponent details

Name Tamara Brooker
Job title General Manager - Project Development
Phone 0448 031 777
Email tamara.brooker@yec.au
Address Unit 2, Level 13, 1 Spring Street 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	92143411456
Organisation name	COTERRA PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA
Representative's name	William Oversby
Representative's job title	Principal Scientist
Phone	(08) 9381 5513
Email	will.oversby@coterra.com.au
Address	Level 1, 98 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005

✔ 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	667821865
Organisation name	YINDJIBARNDI ENERGY CORPORATION PTY LTD
Organisation address	Unit 2, Level 13, 1 Spring Street, Perth WA 6000
Representative's name	Tamara Brooker
Representative's job title	General Manager - Project Development
Phone	0448 031 777
Email	tamara.brooker@yec.au
Address	Unit 2, Level 13, 1 Spring Street 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

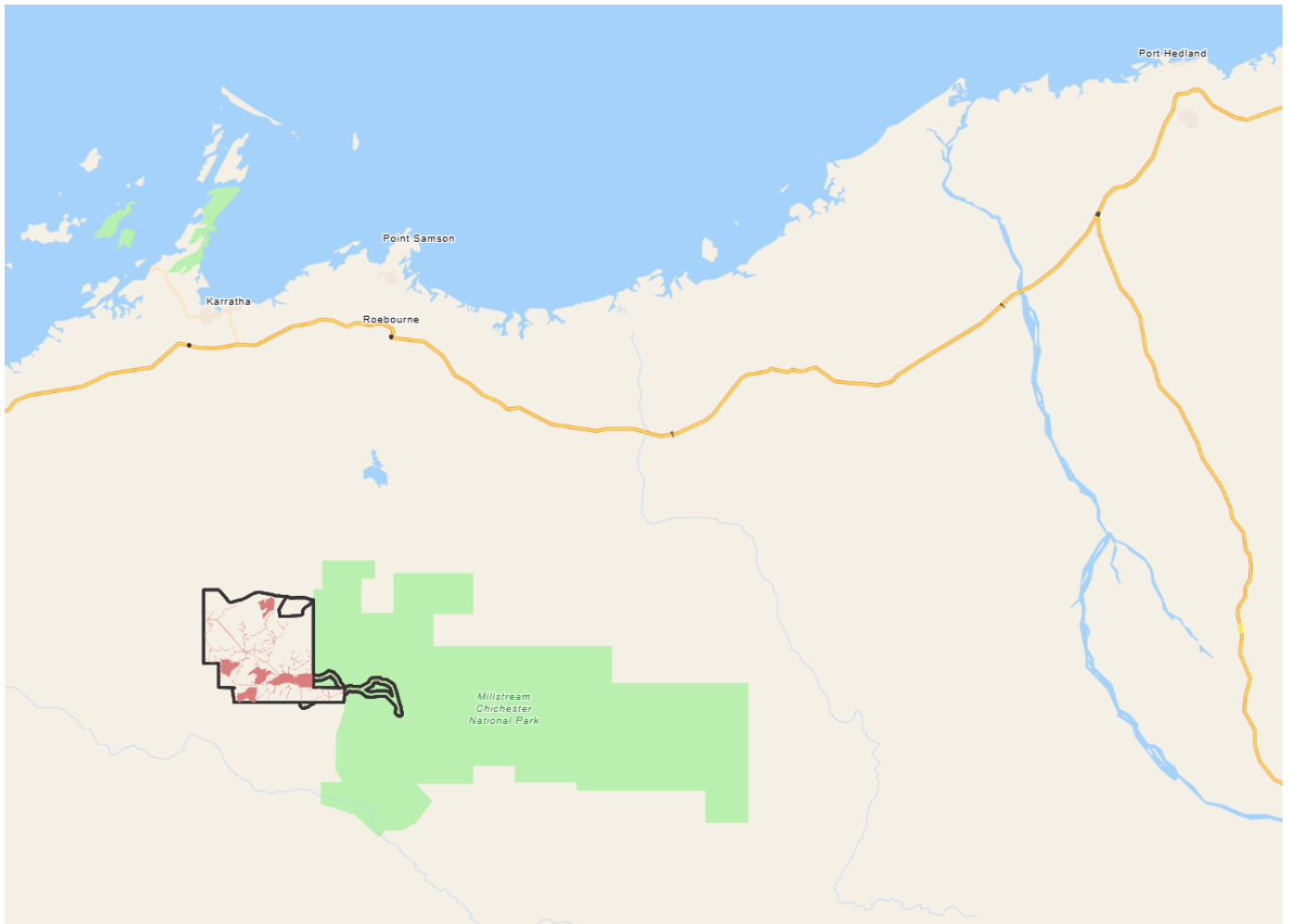
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Proposed designated proponent

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 84545.57 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 6013.88 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Millstream Western Australia, 6716

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 majority of the project area is located within a section 91 license area, granted to Yiyangu Pty Ltd on 1 August 2023 under the Land Administration Act 1997 (LA Act). Yiyangu Pty Ltd has granted authority to YEC to enter upon and use those portions of the development envelope covered by this section 91 license. YEC are also currently progressing an Option to Lease crown land under Section 88 of the LA Act, which is anticipated to be converted into a Crown Lease pending receipt of Development Approval.

A portion of the project area (namely the access route; see Attachment 1, Figure 1, page 126) is located within the Millstream Chichester National Park, which is managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) under the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (CALM Act). YEC is currently working with DBCA to progress a license to enter and use land within the National Park for the purpose of this access route under section 101 of the CALM Act.

YEC is also working collaboratively with Main Roads Western Australia, the Water Corporation, and Ngurrawaana Community to secure relevant land access permissions where relevant, for the remainder of the project area. Further information on the relevant legislation pertaining to the proposal's land tenure arrangements is provided in Attachment 1, section 4, page 33.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The project area is located approximately 50 km south of Karratha within the Shire of Ashburton Local Government Area, and is subject to the Shire's Local Planning Scheme No 7 (LPS 7). Under the provisions of LPS 7, the project area is predominately zoned reserved for 'Public Purposes – Water and Drainage'. LPS 7 does not set out any purpose or objective associated with the Public Purpose – Water and Drainage reserve.

Clause 3.2.2 of LPS 7 states, with respect to the Use and Development of reserves, that:

'Where an application for planning approval is made with respect to land within a reserve, the Local Government shall have regard to the ultimate purpose intended for the reserve and Local Government shall confer with the organisations it considers relevant to that purpose and the proposed use or development.'

Notwithstanding the reservation under LPS 7, the subject land is Unallocated Crown Land and does not form part of the broader Crown Reserve under the *Land Administration Act 1997*.

During December 2023, approximately one third of the project area was burnt in the north and northwest. Notwithstanding, at the time of the September and November 2024 surveys, vegetation was still largely identifiable, and the vegetation communities were distinguishable. Further, the 2024 surveys were partly informed by the 2023 survey of the adjacent Jinbi Solar Facility, which provided quantitative information on the pre-fire floristic conditions of the area. During the post-wet season survey scheduled for 2025, a subset of the survey sites established in these burnt areas will be reassessed.

In terms of access, Lumsden Point is considered the preferred port of entry for all necessary infrastructure components for the proposal. Through the undertaking of a dedicated site access corridor selection study, YEC has identified an access route which connects the main infrastructure development envelope with Warlu Road/Manuwarra Red Dog Highway to the east, which utilises existing cleared access tracks, and which considers other existing infrastructure. Further information on the proposed access route is provided in Attachment 1. section 2.2.4, p. 25.

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

In 1994, the Yindjibarndi people launched one of Australia's very first native title claims which was determined by the Full Federal Court in 2005. The High Court affirmed Yindjibarndi Exclusive Possession rights in a second determination claim in 2020. Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation (YAC) currently serves as the Registered Native Title Body Corporate for the area in which the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project is proposed. In this area, YAC holds exclusive possession native title rights and interests, the highest form of native title.

Most recently, an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) was endorsed between Yiyangu Pty Ltd (the primary tenure holders of the proposed action and an equity owner of YEC), YAC and Yindjibarndi Ngurra Aboriginal Corporation (YNAC) regarding the development of renewable energy facilities on Yindjibarndi ngurra. The ILUA was subsequently registered with the Native Title Tribunal under the NT Act on 8 April 2024. Most notably, the ILUA requires that all renewable energy projects on Yindjibarndi ngurra require the approval of both YAC and YNAC that the proposed location of the project is culturally, socially and environmentally acceptable to YAC and YNAC.

From an environmental perspective, the ILUA includes a Heritage Protection Agreement between the two parties, which prescribes how environmental surveys on Yindjibarndi ngurra are to be undertaken, when and how the Yindjibarndi community will be involved in such surveys, and whether heritage surveys are necessary before environmental surveys are undertaken.

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

A portion of the project area (namely the access route; see Attachment 1, Figure 1, p. 126) is located within the Millstream Chichester National Park, a class A reserve vested with the Conservation and Parks Commission of Western Australia, and managed on the commission's behalf by the DBCA. YEC are currently working with DBCA to progress a license to enter and use land within the National Park for the purpose of this access route under section 101 of the CALM Act.

The east of the project area and access route partially intersects the Harding Dam Surface Water Catchment Area, a Priority 1 Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) (see Attachment 1, Figure 13, p. 145). Priority 1 source protection areas are defined to ensure that there is no degradation of the water source, and are declared over land where the provision of the highest quality public drinking water is the prime beneficial land use. The project area is located approximately 22 km southwest of the Harding Dam Reservoir Protection Zone.

Information on YEC's approach toward the mitigation of potential impacts on the PDWSA is provided in Attachment 1, section 7.3.4, p. 99.

The project area does not intersect any nationally significant wetlands or RAMSAR wetlands.

In terms of the project area's general amenity, YEC has undertaken dedicated noise and visual impact assessments the proposed action, which are provided as Attachment 8 and Attachment 9, respectively. With regard to noise, the impact assessment determined that the predicted noise level for the operation of wind turbines in a worst-case scenario is between 20 and 33 A-weighted decibels (dB[A]) at the nearest sensitive receptor (Ngurrawaana community), which is less than the criterion of 35dB(A) set in the applicable guidelines. Additionally, construction related traffic noise during peak hour was also predicted to be less than 20dB(A) at the Ngurrawaana community, which is less than the 55 and 50 dB(A) day and night criteria by which local residences are affected by noise from new local road corridors. No other project component was considered to have the potential for noise emissions at or near relevant criteria for a significant impact. Overall, it was determined that the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project will comply with all of the relevant acoustic requirements.

With regard to visual amenity, the visual impact assessment determined that generally, impacts to landscape character and landscape values are expected to be minimal, due to the proposed action's located away from most view locations (typically 6.5 km). However, wind turbines were identified to be highly visible from the Ngurrawaana community, where these appear in the mid-ground. The Ngurrawaana community was the only view location assessed as having a Level 1 visual impact level, on this basis.

In accordance with YEC's commitment to undertaking engagement that is respectful, inclusive, and meaningful, and on the recommendations of the visual impact assessment (Attachment 9, section 5.5, p. 76), the acceptability of visual impacts on the Ngurrawaana community will be discussed directly with Ngurrawaana community, YAC and YNAC. Based on the outcomes of this engagement, and recognising that YEC will not develop a project in areas that are culturally, socially, or environmentally not acceptable to YAC and YNAC, YEC will seek to refine the proposed action where appropriate and identify mitigation measures which can be employed to ensure the proposal does not result in any significant harm to the visual amenity of the 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.

The project area's topography is diverse. Generally, the project area is dominated by undulating hills and valleys, intersected with flat, low relief creek lines and floodplains. Smoother terrain is present at lower elevations in the north west, north east and south of the project area. Elevation ranges from approximately 340 meters Australian Height Datum (mAHD) in the center to approximately 140 mAHD in the north west, with broad scale contours illustrated in Attachment 1, Figure 4. p. 131.

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.

An overall description of the flora and fauna within the indicative disturbance footprint, project area, and adjacent areas is provided within Attachment 1, section 7.1.2, p. 53 (flora) and Attachment 1, section 7.2.2, p.76 (fauna). Specific flora and vegetation survey reports are provided at Attachment 2 and Attachment 3, and specific fauna survey reports are provided at Attachment 3, Attachment 4, and Attachment 5. A brief summary of the results of these assessments is provided as follows:

Flora:

A total of 297 vascular plant taxa across 49 families have been recorded from within the main infrastructure development envelope by Mattiske Consulting (Attachment 2) and 89 taxa across 25 families have been recorded from within the access route by RPS Group (Attachment 3). Nine of these recorded species are introduced (exotic) plant species, although none of these are declared plant species pursuant to the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*.

No flora or ecological communities listed as Threatened under the EPBC Act have been identified within the project area.

Fauna:

A total of 257 vertebrate fauna species are considered to potentially occur within the project area, of which 122 species have been confirmed to occur. Seven fauna species which are listed under the EPBC Act or Biodiversity Conservation Act (BC Act) are considered to have the potential to be either regular visitors or residents of the project area, which are:

- Bargunyii (Pilbara Olive Python; *Liaisis olivaceus barroni*) – resident – listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Yirriwardu (Northern Quoll; *Dasyurus hallucatus*) – resident – listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) – regular visitor – listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat (*Rhinonictis aurantia*) – regular visitor – listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) – regular visitor - listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) – regular visitor – listed as Migratory under the BC Act and EPBC Act
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) - regular visitor - listed as Specially Protected - Otherwise in Need of Special Protection under the BC Act.

Generally, more species and a higher abundance of terrestrial fauna was observed in creek lines throughout the project area, than elsewhere. The project area's geology was not considered to be conducive for the formation of large caves, but the potential exists for shallow overhangs, boulder piles, faults, and small caves. Two such small caves were identified within the project area, which are displayed in Attachment 1, figure 10, p. 142.

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

An overall description of the vegetation and soils within the indicative disturbance footprint, project area, and adjacent areas is provided within Attachment 1, section 3.2, p. 31 (land systems and geology), and Attachment 1, section 7.1.2, p. 53 (vegetation). Specific vegetation survey reports are provided at Attachment 2 and Attachment 3. A brief summary of soils and vegetation is provided as follows:

Soils:

Geology across the project area is represented by recent and quaternary sediments, intrusive and extrusive volcanic rock, as well as volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks. In terms of land systems, nine are mapped as intersecting the project area. These are displayed in Attachment 1, Figure 3, p. 129.

Vegetation:

A total of 18 vegetation communities have been described and mapped within the development envelope, including four vegetation communities recorded at isolated intersections on the proposed route from the port of entry. These are described in Attachment 1, section 7.1.2, p. 53, and illustrated in Attachment 1, Figure 7. p. 137. Generally, vegetation within the project area was observed to be in a largely excellent condition, however some signs of cattle grazing were observed throughout, particularly in the south and south-east of the project area in association with the G2 and S2 communities.

No vegetation within the project area is considered to represent a Threatened Ecological Community listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act. Two Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) as listed by the DBCA were identified to occur within the project area, being:

- Four Plant Assemblages of the Wona Land System, specifically the Cracking Clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range (Priority 1; Cracking Clays PEC)
- Riparian Flora and Plant Communities of Springs and River Pools with High Water Permanence of the Pilbara Region (Priority 2; Riparian Flora PEC)

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.

There are no Commonwealth heritage places within or in proximity to the project area. There are no other known places of non-indigenous heritage value within or in proximity to the project area.

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

The Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project is located on Yindjibarndi ngurra, on land where Yindjibarndi People hold exclusive possession native title rights and interests. Yindjibarndi Elders have always specified that all Yindjibarndi ngurra is significant, important, and integrally linked, and that Yindjibarndi are concerned with the management of all ngurra, not just areas containing identified heritage sites. YEC recognises that the Yindjibarndi people are the primary source of information with regards to the values of their heritage, and is therefore committed to understanding the cultural heritage values within the project area through direct and ongoing consultation with Yindjibarndi people through their representative organisations YAC and YNAC.

To this end, YEC is currently in the process of undertaking detailed heritage surveys across the project area in collaboration with Yindjibarndi representatives and in accordance with the Indigenous Land Use Agreement and Heritage Protection Agreement. The surveys are being carried out with a view to informing final siting of proposed infrastructure and potential mitigation measures that could be employed by YEC to ensure that potential impacts on cultural heritage are mitigated to the fullest extent practicable.

Further information on known indigenous heritage values within the project area, as well as potential impacts on indigenous heritage and YEC's application of the mitigation hierarchy, is presented in Attachment 1, section 7.4, p. 102. Discussion on YEC's indigenous engagement approach is presented in Attachment 1, section 5, p. 38.

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. *

To understand the existing environment within the project area as it relates to inland waters, a desktop hydrology and hydrogeology assessment was undertaken by Pentium Water, which is provided as Attachment 6. The assessment included consideration of the existing surface and ground water environment, hydrologic and hydraulic modelling, an assessment of potential impacts from the proposed action on inland waters, as well as consideration of potential mitigation measures that could be employed to avoid and minimise these impacts. A description of the key findings of this assessment is provided in Attachment 1, section 7.3.2, p. 96, and is summarised below:

Surface Water:

The project area is located at the intersection of three catchment areas, which are displayed in Attachment 1, Figure 13, p. 145. Numerous ephemeral creek lines are dispersed throughout the project area, and are easily identified through the C1 to C6 vegetation communities identified by Mattiske Consulting (Attachment 2) and in Attachment 6, Figure C, p. 12.

The east of the project area partially intersects a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) (Priority 1), being the Harding Dam Surface Water Catchment Area. Priority 1 source protection areas are defined to ensure that there is no degradation of the water source, and are declared over land where the provision of the highest quality public drinking water is the prime beneficial use. The project area is located approximately 22km southwest of the Harding Dam Reservoir Protection Zone.

Groundwater

The project area is located within the Pilbara proclaimed groundwater area pursuant to the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, and therefore a license will be required to construct or alter a well, and to take groundwater for the purposes of the project. The project area is specifically located within the Hamersley - Fractured Rock, and Pilbara - Fractured Rock groundwater resources. There are no recorded, publicly available data on the depth to water in the project area or the quality of groundwater. However the drilled depth of water bores in the region tends to be less than 30m. Experience in the local area also suggests that the water is low salinity (fresh to brackish) with few dissolved metals.

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	Yes	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes
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.

*

There are no World Heritage areas within or in proximity to the proposed action. No potential direct or indirect impacts on World Heritage areas are therefore expected to occur.

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.

*

There are no National Heritage places within or in proximity to the proposed action. No potential direct or indirect impacts on National Heritage places are therefore expected to occur as a result of the proposed action.

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.

—

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.

*

There are no Ramsar wetlands within or in proximity to the proposed action. No potential direct or indirect impacts on Ramsar wetlands are therefore expected to occur as a result of the proposed action.

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>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu]
No	No	<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk
Yes	Yes	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon
Yes	Yes	<i>Liasis olivaceus barroni</i>	Pilbara Olive Python
Yes	Yes	<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat
No	No	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Greater Bilby
No	No	<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	Night Parrot
Yes	Yes	<i>Rhinonicteris aurantia</i> (Pilbara form)	Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat
No	No	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe

Ecological communities

—

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. *

A description of the existing environment with the project area as it pertains to these protected matters is provided in Attachment 1, section 7.2.2, p. 80. Potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on these matters that may result from the proposed action are assessed in Attachment 1, section 7.2.3. p. 84. A summary for each of these matters is provided below.

Bargunyji (Pilbara Olive Python; *Liasis olivaceus barroni*):

The Bargunyji (Pilbara Olive Python) is restricted to ranges within the Pilbara region, usually in association with rocky landscapes. The species is usually found in close proximity to water, and is known to prefer deep gorges and waterholes. While there are no published records of the species within 40km of the project area, the deep gorges and waterholes which are the species' preferred habitat are likely to be found in association with the Riparian Flora Priority Ecological Community (PEC), corresponding to the C2, C3, and C4 vegetation communities as mapped by Mattiske Consulting (Attachment 2). Major drainage lines within the project area which do not form part of the Riparian Flora PEC (vegetation communities C1, C5, and C6) may also provide dispersal habitat for the species.

Potential direct impacts on the Bargunyji (Pilbara Olive Python) are anticipated to be limited to the clearing of dispersal habitat only. No more than 11.8 hectares of temporary and 139.4 hectares of longer term clearing of dispersal habitat is proposed, representing approximately 7.66% mapped within the project area. No clearing of preferred habitat for the species will occur. Potential indirect impacts on the species may include vehicle strike, limitations on opportunities for dispersal, excavations during construction incidentally causing entrapment, and the sedimentation of water sources.

Yirriwardu (Northern Quoll; *Dasyurus hallucatus*):

Within the Pilbara, the Yirriwardu (Northern Quoll) is often associated with rocky areas and structurally diverse woodland and forest which may provide shelter and refuge from fire and predation. Vegetated habitats surrounding these areas may also provide foraging and dispersal opportunities for the species. Within the project area, the most suitable habitat for the species is likely to be in association with the Riparian Flora PEC, where deeper gorges and valleys are likely to provide shelter. However, scats were also recorded on all creek lines within the project area during fauna surveys undertaken in 2024, suggesting these areas also function as suitable habitat for the species. Yirriwardu (Northern Quoll) scats were also found in small caves within the project area, and are therefore considered to represent suitable shelter habitat for the species.

Potential direct impacts on the Yirriwardu (Northern Quoll) are anticipated to be limited to the clearing of dispersal habitat only (all vegetation communities excluding C2, C3, and C4). No more than 735.7 hectares of temporary and 4,250.7 hectares of longer term clearing of dispersal habitat is proposed, representing approximately 11.92% of that mapped within the project area. No recorded caves will be directly impacted by the proposed action. Potential indirect impacts on the species may include vehicle strike, limitations on opportunities for dispersal, excavations during construction incidentally causing entrapment, and the sedimentation of water sources.

Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*)

Throughout its extensive range, the Grey Falcon typically favours wooded ephemeral or permanent drainage lines interspersed with Acacia scrub. While the species is resident and sedentary when seasonal conditions are favourable and when breeding, generally the species is known to be highly nomadic across its range. Within the project area, preferred habitat for the species was observed in the form of tall trees along creek lines, particularly in the south east of the project area. While this is considered likely to correspond to the C1 and C6 vegetation communities in this area, drainage lines in general are considered to be preferred by the species. To date, direct observations have been made of the Grey Falcon both opportunistically and during dedicated site utilisation surveys, including opportunistic sightings in August

2024 and March 2025, and during dedicated Vantage Point surveys on the 29th and 30th of September 2024, 1st of October 2024, and March 2025. Flight heights were estimated to be between 30 and 160 m for all observations. All sightings were confined to the southern half of the project area.

Potential direct impacts on the Grey Falcon are anticipated to include the clearing of preferred habitat and dispersal habitat, as well as collision with turbines. No more than 11.8 hectares of temporary and 139.4 hectares of longer term clearing is proposed of preferred habitat, representing approximately 7.03% of that mapped within the project area. No more than 723.9 hectares of temporary and 4,146.7ha of longer term clearing is proposed of dispersal habitat, representing approximately 12.22% mapped within the project area. In terms of collision risk, a collision risk assessment undertaken for the species as part of a Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan (BBMP; Attachment 7, section 3, page 15) determined that while the species is at risk of collision, this risk is not considered to be spatially uniform, nor at a consistent level within and between years. Potential indirect impacts on the species may include vehicle strike.

Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat (*Rhinoncteris aurantia* [Pilbara form]):

While almost all productive and semi productive habitats are known to be utilised by the Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat, it is understood that the species is most commonly encountered over small pools of water in rocky gullies and gorges, and at cave or mine adit entrances. Underground, diurnal roosts for the species which provide warm, humid microclimates are considered critical for the survival of the species, given its inability to maintain heat and water balance. Within the project area, the geology is not considered to lend itself to the formation of such large, deep caves. While some caves have been identified within the project area, none of these are considered suitable for use as roosting habitat for the species. Between August and December 2024, three recordings were captured of the Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat within the project area, all of which were from creek lines in the eastern half of the project area. These three recordings were captured from 338 recording nights. The closest of these recordings to sunrise/sunset was at 3:20:23; three hours and 21 minutes prior to sunrise.

Potential direct impacts on the species are anticipated to be limited to the clearing of dispersal habitat only. No more than 11.8 hectares of temporary and 139.4 hectares of longer term clearing of dispersal habitat for the species is proposed, representing approximately 7.03% of that mapped within the project area. A collision risk assessment undertaken for the species as part of a Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan (BBMP; Attachment 7, section 3, page 15) determined that the species has a low collision risk.

Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*):

Two foraging strategies are typically employed by the Ghost Bat, including perching in vegetation to ambush passing prey, and gleaning surfaces such as the ground while in flight. In terms of the former strategy, the species typically utilises vantage points in trees, and gullies or gorge systems which open out into plains or riparian lines provide the best foraging opportunities. During the day, Ghost Bats may roost in caves, rock crevices, and old mines. Permanent roost sites are generally deep natural caves or disused mines with a relatively stable temperature of 23 to 28 degrees Celsius and a moderate to high relative humidity of 50 to 100%. No such caves have been identified within the project area, nor have any observations or audio recordings been made. Notwithstanding, there is potential for creek lines within the project area to be utilised for foraging or transiting purposes by the species.

Potential direct impacts on the Ghost Bat are considered to be limited to the clearing of this foraging/transit habitat, only. No more than 11.8 hectares of temporary and 139.4 hectares of longer term clearing of this habitat is proposed, representing approximately 7.03% of the project area. A collision risk assessment undertaken for the species as part of a Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan (BBMP; Attachment 7, section 3, page 15) determined that the species has a low collision risk.

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

*

Yes

4.1.4.5 Describe why you consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

Implementation of the proposed action will necessitate the clearing of habitat for the Bargunyji (Pilbara Olive Python), Yirriwardu (Northern Quoll), Grey Falcon, Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat, and Ghost Bat. The proposal's operation has the potential to result in the collision of Grey Falcons with wind turbines.

An assessment of the significance of potential impacts on these protected matters is provided within Attachment 1, section 7.2.3, p. 88.

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

Yes

4.1.4.8 Please elaborate why you think your proposed action is a controlled action. *

Without the undertaking of appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and rehabilitation actions, implementation of the proposed action has the potential to significantly impact the Bargunyji (Pilbara Olive Python), Yirriwardu (Northern Quoll), Grey Falcon, Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat, and Ghost Bat.

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. *

A detailed discussion of YEC's proposed avoidance, minimisation, and rehabilitation measures as they pertain to threatened species is presented within Attachment 1, section 7.2.4, p. 91. A summary of these measures is provided as follows:

Avoidance:

- All preferred habitat for the Bargunyji (Pilbara Olive Python) and Yirriwardu (Northern Quoll) will be completely avoided by the proposed action.
- All caves identified within the development envelope will be completely avoided by the proposed action
- Prioritisation has been given to avoiding creek line habitats, which represent habitat for the widest array of fauna. Only 7% of mapped creek line vegetation within the project area will be impacted by the proposed action
- No wind turbine is proposed within creek line vegetation
- Minimum buffer distances of 60 m have been established between creek line vegetation and proposed turbines
- Minimum buffer distance of 2,899 m between proposed wind turbines and the Ngurrawaana community, which is known to be frequented by Grey Falcons
- Minimum buffer distances of 428 m between the nearest proposed wind turbine and any recorded cave.

Minimisation:

- Construction of solar arrays in a manner which maintains effective distances between panel rows, so as to facilitate fauna dispersal and break up the lake-like appearance of arrays from above
- Implementation of dark sky lighting principles so as to mitigate the potential for infrastructure to serve as a fauna attractant
- Implementation of a Bird and Bat Management Plan (Attachment 7), to mitigate turbine collision risk
- Development and implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan or similar which prescribes construction methods to mitigate potential impacts

Rehabilitation:

- Rehabilitation of 735.7 ha of the indicative disturbance footprint following the construction phase of the proposed action
- Rehabilitation of the substantial remainder of the indicative disturbance footprint (4,250.7 ha) during the decommissioning phase
- All rehabilitation to be undertaken in accordance with a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Management Plan, or similar
- All rehabilitation being undertaken with the aim of returning land to its pre-development uses where possible.

Following the implementation of the mitigation measures summarised above, potential residual impacts on threatened species are not anticipated to be significant.

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

Yindjibarndi Energy Corporation proposes to employ all three impact mitigation approaches (avoid, minimise, rehabilitate) to mitigate impacts on Threatened species to the fullest extent practicable. For all residual impacts, the proposed action's finite operational life means that these potential impacts are anticipated to be temporary in nature. YEC's commitment to rehabilitation with the aim of returning the land to its pre-development uses where possible mean that, at the conclusion of the proposal's implementation, there is not anticipated to be a significant difference from the current, baseline environment, nor any significant residual impacts resulting from the proposed action. On this basis, no offsets are considered to be required.

Further consideration of potential residual impacts and the requirement for offsets is presented within Attachment 1, section 8, p. 113.

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	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
Yes	No	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel
No	No	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental Pratincole
No	No	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
No	No	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail
No	No	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail

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

Yes

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

A description of the existing environment within the project area as it pertains to Fork-tailed Swifts (*Apus pacificus*) is provided within Attachment 1, section 7.2.2, p. 83. Potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the species that may result from implementation of the proposed action is provided within Attachment 1, section 7.2.3, p. 84. A summary is provided as follows.

The Fork-tailed Swift breeds in Siberia between April and July, and spends the non-breeding season (October to mid-April) in Australia. Being almost exclusively aerial, the species is effectively independent of terrestrial ecosystems when in Australia. The species is known to fly from as low as one meter to more than 300 m above the ground. Within the project area, three sightings were made of the species in March 2025. Seven individuals were observed in total, including four birds at once during one sighting. All sightings were made at the southern and central areas of the project area, and all observations were below 40 m in height.

Potential impacts on the Fork-tailed Swift resulting from the proposed action are anticipated to be limited to turbine collision, only. Based on a species specific collision risk assessment undertaken as part of a Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan (Attachment 7), the Fork-tailed Swift is considered to be at-risk of collision. However, this risk is not considered to be spatially uniform, nor at a consistent level within or between years.

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

*

No

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

The Fork-tailed Swift is known to fly at heights consistent with the rotor sweep height of reference turbines utilised by the proposed action. However, the species will only be present within the project area during the non-breeding season, between October and April. Further, the species has been observed during only one survey event within the project area, and all individuals were observed flying below rotor sweep height. On this basis, potential impacts on the Fork-tailed Swift are not anticipated to be significant. The collision risk assessment for the Fork-tailed Swift is provided in Attachment 7, section 3, p. 15.

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

Yes

4.1.5.8 Please elaborate why you think your proposed action is a controlled action. *

While there are not anticipated to be any significant impacts on migratory fauna, implementation of the proposed action has the potential to result in significant impacts on Threatened fauna. The significance of potential impacts on threatened fauna is assessed in Attachment 1, section 7.2.3, p. 84.

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

The mitigation of potential impacts on the Fork-tailed Swift is primarily discussed within Attachment 7, section 5, p. 21, and Attachment 7, section 6, p. 22. Two broad mitigation approaches are proposed, which include proactive management (such as adherence to dark sky lighting principles to reduce the likelihood of turbines serving as a fauna attractant), and adaptive management, where management actions are initiated once impact thresholds are met.

Where possible, adaptive management measures will be designed to directly correspond with and address the nature of the impact threshold met. Depending on the nature of the impact threshold met, YEC considers that a broad range of management measures is available to be implemented so as to mitigate further impacts, as appropriate. Though not exhaustive, these potential adaptive management measures could include:

- Seeking external guidance and advice
- Establishment of temporary avoidance areas
- Review of the monitoring program
- Installation of bird and/or bat detection systems
- Acoustic and/or visual deterrents
- Scheduling.

Through implementation of these mitigation measures, there are not anticipated to be any significant impacts on the Fork-tailed Swift resulting from the proposed action.

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

Through the implementation of the suite of impact mitigation measures proposed by YEC, there are not anticipated to be any significant residual impacts on the Fork-tailed Swift resulting from the proposed action, and so no associated offsets are proposed. Further discussion on significant residual impacts and the application of offsets is provided in Attachment 1, section 8, p. 113.

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 is not a nuclear action, nor is the proposal affiliated with a nuclear action. There are not anticipated to be any nuclear related impacts associated with the proposal.

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.

—

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.

*

There are no Commonwealth Marine Areas within or in proximity to the proposed action. No potential direct or indirect impacts on Commonwealth Marine Areas are therefore expected to occur as a result of the proposed action.

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 not located in proximity to 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 does not relate in any way to a large coal mining or coal seam gas development. No direct or indirect impacts associated with such developments is anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

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.

—

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.

*

There are no Commonwealth lands within or in proximity to the proposed action. No potential direct or indirect impacts on Commonwealth lands are therefore expected to occur as a result of the proposed action.

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.

*

The proposed action is not located within or in proximity to Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas No potential direct or indirect impacts on Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas are therefore expected to occur as a result of the proposed action.

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:

- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)

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)
- 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? *

Yes

4.3.2 Do you have an alternative timeline you are proposing for your proposed action? *

No

4.3.3 Briefly describe why an alternate timeline for your proposed action was not possible.

*

The Pilbara region accounts for more than 40% of Western Australia's emissions, despite utilising less than 2% of renewable energy generation. The Western Australia Government estimates that the Pilbara will require between 24 and 41 Gigawatts of newly generated renewable energy by 2050. The proposal timeline has been nominated as a means of achieving this target. Further information on proposal alternatives is provided in Attachment 1, section 2.4, p. 27.

4.3.4 Do you have an alternative location you are proposing for your proposed action? *

No

4.3.5 Briefly describe why an alternative location for your proposed action was not possible. *

The location of the project area specifically balances between proximity to multiple Pilbara Strategic Industrial Areas (SIAs) (including the Maitland SIA, Burrup SIA, and Ankatell SIA) whilst remaining outside of the Wind Category D zone which is associated with potentially extreme wind events. Further, the majority Yindjibarndi owned contracting entity Yurra Pty Ltd represents an established and local civil and maintenance workforce. On this basis, there are considered to be few alternative locations for the proposal which provide the same level of opportunities as those associated with the current location.

Preliminary project layouts developed by YEC originally identified nine potential solar array areas distributed across the project area. Since this time, in light of environmental survey information being made available for these areas and through engagement with the Yindjibarndi peoples, YEC has refined these nine potential areas down to six, with the objective of avoiding potentially significant environmental impacts. Three optional solar areas were removed (being B1, M2 and M3), primarily due to the potential for significant impacts on:

- Aboriginal cultural heritage sites
- Occurrences of Priority-listed ecological communities
- Populations of Priority-listed flora species
- The amenity values of the Ngurrawaana community, and surrounds
- Locations identified to be favored by conservation significant terrestrial fauna

The remaining six optional solar areas (of which no more than four may be implemented) (see Attachment 1, figure 2, p. 127) have resulted in greater minimum buffer distances from, and a reduction in the maximum extent of potential clearing of, areas of greater social and environmental value.

Further information on proposal alternatives is provided in Attachment 1, section 2.4, p. 27.

4.3.6 Do you have alternative activities you are proposing for your proposed action? *

No

4.3.7 Briefly describe why an alternative activity for your proposed action was not possible. *

Were no version of the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project to proceed, then it is reasonable to consider that the renewable energy otherwise generated by the proposal would instead be generated through the burning of fossil fuels. The North West Interconnected System is currently almost exclusively powered through open-cycle gas turbines, and as of 2023 has a scope 2 emissions intensity of 620 grams of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) per kilowatt hour. Assuming the Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project's 1,500 MWac potential is instead produced at this intensity, then this could foreseeably result in the emission of approximately 7,679,223 t CO₂e, per year. The Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy project therefore represents the potential for significant and quantifiable action toward achieving the State and Federal Government's targets of net zero emissions by 2050.

Further consideration of the project's Greenhouse gas emissions mitigation potential is provided in Attachment 1, section 7.5.1, p. 111.

4.3.4 Alternatives: Impact and mitigation

4.3.4.1 Do these alternatives have a different impact, avoidance, or mitigation measure compared to what you have already provided? *

No

4.3.5 Alternatives: Considered alternatives

4.3.5.1 Do you have any other alternative actions, including not taking the action, that you have considered but are not proposing as part of this referral? *

No

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	16/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	16/06/2025	No	High

1.2.6 Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents that are relevant to the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

1.3.2.17 (Person proposing to take the action) Proposer's history of responsible environmental management

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

2.2.5 Tenure of the action area relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Attachment 8 - Sonus Noise Impact Assessment.pdf Sonus (2025). Yindjibarndi Renewable Energy Hub: Noise Impact Assessment	01/06/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Attachment 9 - Ecoscape Visual Impact Assessment.pdf Ecoscape (2025). Yindjibarndi Energy Project Baru and Marnda: Visual Impact Assessment	16/06/2025	No	High

3.1.4 Gradient relevant to the project area

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Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High
#3.	Document Attachment 2 - Matiske Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment.pdf Matiske Consulting (2025). Yindjibarndi Renewable Energy Project: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment	01/01/2025	Yes	High
#4.	Document Attachment 2 - Matiske Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment_redacted.pdf Matiske Consulting (2025). Yindjibarndi Renewable Energy Project: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment	01/01/2025	No	High
#5.	Document Attachment 3 - RPS Flora Vegetation and Fauna Assessment.pdf RPS Group (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment	02/05/2025	No	High
#6.	Document Attachment 4 - Bamford Fauna Assessment.pdf Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Fauna Assessment Report	26/06/2025	Yes	High
#7.	Document Attachment 4 - Bamford Fauna Assessment_redacted.pdf Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Fauna Assessment Report	26/06/2025	No	High

#8.	Document	Attachment 5 - Bennelongia Short Range Endemic Desktop Assessment.pdf Bennelongia Environmental Consultants (2024). Yindjibarndi Renewable Energy Jinbi Project: Short Range Endemic Invertebrate Desktop Assessment	01/01/2024	No	High
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3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Attachment 2 - Mattiske Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment.pdf Mattiske Consulting (2025). Yindjibarndi Renewable Energy Project: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment	31/12/2024	Yes	High
#4.	Document	Attachment 2 - Mattiske Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment_redacted.pdf Mattiske Consulting (2025). Yindjibarndi Renewable Energy Project: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment	31/12/2024	No	High
#5.	Document	Attachment 3 - RPS Flora Vegetation and Fauna Assessment.pdf RPS Group (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment	01/05/2025		High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Attachment 6 - Pentium Hydrology and Hydrogeology Assessment.pdf Pentium Water (2025). Hydrology and Hydrogeology Assessment: Yindjibarndi Energy Corporation Renewable Energy Project	02/04/2025	No	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	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Attachment 2 - Mattiske Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment.pdf Mattiske Consulting (2025). Yindjibarndi Renewable Energy Project: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment	31/12/2024	Yes	High
#4.	Document	Attachment 2 - Mattiske Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment_redacted.pdf Mattiske Consulting (2025). Yindjibarndi Renewable Energy Project: Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment	31/12/2024	No	High
#5.	Document	Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	09/06/2025	Yes	High
#6.	Document				

Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan_redacted.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	09/06/2025	No	High
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4.1.4.5 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	08/06/2025	Yes	High
#4.	Document	Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan_redacted.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	08/06/2025	No	High

4.1.4.11 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Proposed offsets relevant to avoidance or mitigation measures

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document				

Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2. Document Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

4.1.5.2 (Migratory Species) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	08/06/2025	Yes	High
#4.	Document	Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan_redacted.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	08/06/2025	No	High

4.1.5.6 (Migratory Species) Why you do not consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	08/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan_redacted.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	08/06/2025	No	High

4.1.5.8 (Migratory Species) Why you think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

4.1.5.10 (Migratory Species) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	08/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 7 - Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan_redacted.pdf Coterra Environment (2025). Baru-Marnda Renewable Energy Project: Preliminary Bird and Bat Management Plan	08/06/2025	No	High

4.1.5.11 (Migratory Species) Proposed offsets relevant to avoidance or mitigation measures

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

4.3.3 Why an alternate timeline for your proposed action was not possible.

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf	15/06/2025	Yes	High

Environmental Impact Assessment
Supporting Information

#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High
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4.3.5 Why an alternative location for your proposed action was not possible

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	No	High

4.3.7 Why an alternative activity for your proposed action was not possible

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Attachment 1 - EIA Supporting Information_redacted.pdf Environmental Impact Assessment Supporting Information	15/06/2025		High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	92143411456
Organisation name	COTERRA PTY LTD
Organisation address	6005 WA
Representative's name	William Oversby
Representative's job title	Principal Scientist
Phone	(08) 9381 5513
Email	will.oversby@coterra.com.au
Address	Level 1, 98 Colin Street, West Perth WA 6005

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, **William Oversby of COTERRA 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	667821865
Organisation name	YINDJIBARNDI ENERGY CORPORATION PTY LTD
Organisation address	Unit 2, Level 13, 1 Spring Street, Perth WA 6000
Representative's name	Tamara Brooker

Representative's job title	General Manager - Project Development
Phone	0448 031 777
Email	tamara.brooker@yec.au
Address	Unit 2, Level 13, 1 Spring Street 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, **Tamara Brooker of YINDJIBARNDI ENERGY CORPORATION 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, **Tamara Brooker of YINDJIBARNDI ENERGY CORPORATION 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. *