



**Traditional Custodians & Stakeholders
Engagement Strategy & Plan (ESP)
Moah Creek Wind Farm**



MOAH CREEK
wind farm

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CCC	Community Consultative Committee
CEC	Clean Energy Council
CQP	Central Queensland Power
CRM	Customer Relationship Management
Darzin	Digital Stakeholder Platform
ESP	Engagement Strategy & Plan
EP	Engagement Plan
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
GW	Gigawatt
IAP2	International Association for Public Participation
MCWF	Moah Creek Wind Farm
LGA	Local Government Area
MW	Megawatt
QLD	Queensland
PPS	Public Participation Strategy
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
RDA	Regional Development Australia
RES	RES Australia Pty Ltd
EE	Energy Estate
QEJP	Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan
SBS	Neighbour Shared Benefit Scheme

Definitions

Name	Description
Landholders	Landholders are defined as owners of land that CQP has an interest in, or is pursuing an interest in, for the purposes of development, access, transmission etc.
Neighbours	For the purpose of this ESP, the Project's neighbours are considered to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landholders with property immediately adjacent to the project site;• Users of local roads and infrastructure near/adjacent to the project site;• Any other stakeholders living, working, or who are regularly within 5km of the project.
Community	For the purposes of this Plan, the community is defined as any person, group, or business who lives/is based within, or has a connection to the geographic area surrounding the proposed project site, within an approximate radius of 20km.
The Project	Refers to the Moah Creek Wind Farm

1. Background and Project Description

Queensland's energy system is transforming. By harnessing its natural resources to include the sun and wind, Queensland is accelerating a modern energy future where clean, reliable, and affordable energy will provide power for generations.

As a State, guided by the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan and its 'Supergrid' Infrastructure Blueprint released in September 2022, Queensland is working towards 50 per cent renewable energy by 2030, 70 per cent by 2032, and 80 per cent by 2035. At the heart of this transformation are Queensland communities.

Energy Estate and RES are jointly developing a portfolio of wind, solar, and storage projects with new transmission infrastructure with a capacity of over 4GW - Central Queensland Power (CQP). Currently it includes six large strategically located wind, solar and battery storage projects.

Our shared vision for CQP is to help drive the decarbonisation of industry and communities in Central Queensland, to support the regional large energy loads as well as facilitate the rapid development of a green hydrogen export industry in Gladstone.

The mix of wind, solar and storage projects that CQP will deliver allows for a blended generation mix to create a firm renewable electricity supply able to meet 24/7 demand requirements of heavy industry as well as the wider community. The portfolio will play a significant role in delivering on Queensland's 10 year Energy and Jobs Plan.

Moah Creek Wind Farm is one of the projects in the CQP portfolio.

The Project will be located 30 km west of Rockhampton and 10 km north-west of Stanwell, in the Rockhampton Regional Council LGA. The Project will include the development of a wind generation and associated infrastructure. This Engagement Strategy and Plan (ESP) is focused on engagement with the Traditional Custodians, neighbours, the local community and other stakeholders about the development of the wind energy facility.

Construction of the wind energy facility is proposed to commence in the second quarter of 2025. It will consist of 60 wind turbine generators (WTGs) capable of generating up to 372 MW of electricity, and associated infrastructure including access tracks, electrical reticulation cables, a substation and switching yard, and a connection to the existing 275 kV transmission line passing through the site.

2. Acknowledgment

CQP acknowledges the Darumbal people as the Traditional Custodians of the area where the Project is located. We recognise and respect their continuing connection to land, sky, sea and waterways. We thank them for protecting this land and its ecosystems since time immemorial and pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

3. Objectives of the Engagement Strategy & Plan (ESP)

Authentic and respectful partnerships and engagement with Traditional Custodians, project neighbours, the local community and other stakeholders will form an integral and vital role in the development of the Project. We acknowledge the Project will only succeed where we maintain consistent, positive relationships through dedicated personnel, delivery on promises, and genuine engagement. We recognise that strong relationships, engagement and collaboration are fundamental features of long-term success.

We are passionate about creating social licence for the Project by delivering social, economic or environmental outcomes that benefit Traditional Custodians and the local community,

This Traditional Custodians & Stakeholders Engagement Strategy & Plan (ESP) has 8 principal objectives:

- Provide an overarching strategy for managing communication and engagement with Traditional Custodians, neighbours, the local community and other stakeholders in concert with specialists and other development partners.
- Build and maintain strong, positive relationships with Traditional Custodians and stakeholders based on trust, respect, authenticity and openness, to establish a socially sustainable project.
- Facilitate early engagement with local stakeholders to understand potential social and environmental impacts and opportunities that may arise the project.
- Guide and support a strategic and coordinated approach to engagement, including specific tools, timeframes and responsibilities during the planning and assessment phase of the Project. A separate ESP will be prepared for construction and decommissioning phases of the project.
- Support the understanding of local context and identify key stakeholders, including vulnerable community groups, stakeholder expectations and project alignment with local aspirations.
- Facilitate the genuine involvement of stakeholders in the underpinning and assessment process and develop effective and meaningful responses, as far as practicable, to any identified impacts.
- Ensure that community and stakeholder inputs are effectively integrated into the technical, environmental, and planning assessments for the Project and, as far as practicable, to inform refinements to project design and to support the overall development of the Project.
- Collaborate with identified stakeholders on potential local benefit sharing opportunities to ensure they are co-designed, targeted, and appropriate to the Project's operating context.

Given the purposes above, this document is designed to be agile and dynamic. The ESP will be reviewed every twelve months throughout the life of the project and be updated as required to address:

- Stakeholder feedback and subsequent changes to the project
- Changes in the construction program
- Changes to stakeholder and community needs
- Changes to stakeholder and community information requirements
- Stakeholder feedback and subsequent changes to the project
- Changes in the construction program
- Changes to stakeholder and community needs
- Changes to stakeholder and community information requirements

4. Community Engagement Approach

Project planning will involve decisions that require consideration of a broad range of issues. We will seek to build genuine, long-term trust-based relationships with all stakeholders to enable constructive discussion and exploration of the Project, with an objective to achieve greater mutual understanding and beneficial outcomes for all.

Our engagement approach will be grounded in the principles summarised in Table 1:

Table 1: Engagement Approach

Principle	Meaning
Authentic	Report openly on impacts, issues and concerns raised. Demonstrate how issues and feedback are being captured and used to inform Project development and assessment.
Inclusive	Help people participate and understand the Project, by ensuring communication materials are clear and accessible. Be cognisant and considerate of cultural values, distinctions, and nuances. Ensure a broad and diverse range of stakeholders are consulted.
Transparent	Use open communication across all aspects of the Project and processes. Actively encourage participation in the planning process.
Responsive	Promptly acknowledge and respond to queries, issues or complaints. Consistently communicate a response to emerging issues or opportunities.
Respectful	Allow for genuine dialogue to take place. Create opportunities for stakeholders to participate in respectful discussions.
Accountable	Provide key points of contact within the Project team for concerns or queries. Make available a clear complaints mechanism and process. Take ownership for issues that arise particularly when they could impact Traditional Custodians and communities.
Agile	Be flexible in our approach to avoiding or mitigating impacts where possible. Adapt our engagement methods where necessary.

4.1 The Legislative, Regulatory and Best Practice Framework

This ESP has been developed with awareness and consideration of the following legislative requirements and best practice/industry guidance.

4.1.1 Legislation

- State Code 16 (Native vegetation clearing)
- State Code 23 (Wind farm development)
- Central Queensland Regional Plan (2013)

4.1.2 Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan (QEJP)

- The Plan
- Regional Energy Transformation Partnerships Framework (in draft currently)
- Queensland SuperGrid Infrastructure Blueprint

4.1.3 Best practice and industry guidance

- First Nations' Clean Energy Network - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Best Practice Principles for Clean Energy Projects
- Australian National University - Clean Energy Agreement Making on First Nations Land
- National Wind Farm Commissioner - Best Practice Community Engagement - Observations and Recommendations on Community Engagement
- Clean Energy Council - Community Engagement Guidelines for the Australian Wind Industry Positive Social Outcomes
- Clean Energy Council - Enhancing from Wind Farm Development
- Clean Energy Council - A Guide to Benefit Sharing Options for Renewable Energy Project
- Re-Alliance Handbook - How Regional Australia can Prosper from the Clean Energy Boom
- Re-Alliance - Building Trust for Transmission: Earning the Social Licence Needed to Plug in Australia's Renewable Energy Zones
- Taryn Lane and Jarra Hicks - Best Practice Community Engagement in Wind Development
- ACTU - Sharing the Challenges and Opportunities of a Clean Energy Economy: A Just Transition for Coal-fired Electricity Sector Workers and Communities
- The Energy Charter - Landholder and Community Best Practice Engagement Guide
- IAP2 Core Values and Public Participation Spectrum

RES and Energy Estate are both members of the Clean Energy Council (the peak body for the renewables industry in Australia) and are signatories to its Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Projects. The Charter is a voluntary set of commitments by Developers to engage respectfully with the communities in which they develop and operate projects, to be sensitive to environmental and cultural values, and to make a positive contribution to the regions in which we operate. The charter commitments that we apply to the Project are as follows:

- To engage respectfully with the local community, including Traditional Custodians of the land, to seek their views and input before submitting a development application and finalising the design of the Project.
- To provide timely information and be accessible and responsive in addressing the local community's feedback and concerns throughout the life of the Project.
- To be sensitive to areas of high biodiversity, cultural and landscape value in the development and operation of the Project.
- To minimise the impacts on highly productive agricultural land and explore opportunities to integrate agricultural production.
- To consult the community on the potential visual, noise, traffic and other impacts of the Projects, and on the mitigation options.
- To support the local economy by providing local employment and procurement opportunities throughout construction and operation.
- To offer communities the opportunity to share in the benefits of the Project, and consult them on the options available, including relevant governance arrangements.
- To commit to using the Project to support educational and tourism opportunities where appropriate.
- To demonstrate responsible land stewardship over the life of the Project and welcome opportunities to enhance the ecological, cultural and/or agricultural value of the land and ocean.
- To re-cycle waste materials during the life of the Project where feasible and commit to responsible decommissioning or refurbishment/repowering of the site at the end of a project's life.

4.2 IAP2 - International Association of Public Participation Spectrum

The International Association for Public Participation has developed a widely used and globally recognised engagement tool (IAP2 Spectrum) to assist in planning public participation. It identifies a range of levels of public participation from inform (light touch) to empower (decision making ability) as follows in Table 2:

Table 2: IAP2 Levels of Engagement

Inform	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions
Consult	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions
Involve	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered
Collaborate	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution
Empower	To place final decision making in the hands of the public

The majority of our engagement interactions with Traditional Custodians and stakeholders will fall within the inform, consult and involve categories; others will include genuine collaboration. We anticipate that the range of partnership opportunities that we will utilise (such as community funds, sponsorships and scholarships) will result in Traditional Custodians, communities and stakeholders feeling empowered.

4.3 Communication Delivery Style

Key project messages will be developed and adapted for communication to targeted stakeholders and community residents and are detailed in Section 11 and Table 10.

The way these messages will be delivered will align with the approach outlined throughout Section 10 **Error! Reference source not found.**, using the following:

- Providing clear and consistent information relating to the project
- Clearly articulating Project aspects and components
- Responding to stakeholder issues, concerns and interests in a timely manner
- Outlining the environmental and social assessment process and opportunities for engagement

4.4 Alignment with the QEJP

The key messages, principles and commitments outlined in this plan, align with the 7 principles of the QEJP set out in the Regional Energy Transformation Partnerships Framework (currently in draft) as demonstrated in Table 3:

Table 3: Alignment with Queensland QEJP

	QEJP Principle	Our message
1.	Drive genuine & ongoing engagement	We will continue to prioritise transparent and inclusive engagement with a range of stakeholders to ensure that we

	QEJP Principle	Our message
		capture a diversity of opinions. Engagement will continue after permits and approvals are obtained.
2.	Share benefits with communities	We will deliver social investment through our transparent community fund, our neighbour benefit scheme, sponsorships, and skill development programs.
3.	Buy local, build local	We will engage early with the local businesses so they can better understand the services we will need for the Project. We will adopt best practice procurement that embeds local content and establish a supplier portal or mechanism to register interest.
4.	Increase local jobs & secure work	We will continue to engage with local First Nations, training & employment organisations so that the opportunities to be involved in the Project are pushed through a range of channels at an early stage. All work associated with the Project will be safe, secure and decent.
5.	Preserve Queensland's environment	If done properly, a wind farm can be developed in a way that complements existing land uses and protects biodiversity and environmental values. We will continue to work with a range of stakeholders including the Darumbal, Council, State authorities, neighbours and environmental advocacy groups to ensure this is achieved.
6	Empower First Nations peoples	We are members of the First Nations Clean Energy Network and their Best Practice Principles for Clean Energy Projects informed this ESP. The cultural values of their land must be respected and maintained by us. We will partner with Darumbal to develop skills building, training and service provider opportunities.
7	Build local capacity	A legacy of the Project will be the creation and/or transformation of local businesses that can provide the services or skills needed for the development and operation of a wind farm. This will mean they can pivot to provide services to the renewables sector -it will create resilience and opportunity.

5. Project Overview

5.1 Technical Overview

The Project involves the development of a wind farm consisting of up to 60 wind turbine generators (WTGs) as well as associated infrastructure located approximately 30 km west of Rockhampton and 10 km north-west of Stanwell within the Rockhampton Regional Council (RRC) local government area (LGA) in Central Queensland. It is located on 31 freehold and leasehold land parcels covering approximately 10,910 hectares (ha) within the LGA. The proposed wind farm disturbance footprint is expected to be approximately 654 ha.

Once operational, the wind farm is expected to deliver up to 372 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy capacity into the National Electricity Market, to power the equivalent of over 195,000 houses, and support the advancement of Queensland's renewable energy transition.

The Project will include the following development components:

- Up to 60 WTGs with a hub height of up to 175 m above ground level and a maximum tip height of up to 275 m above ground level.
- WTG hardstand, assembly, and construction areas (approximately 4 ha per WTG).

- New and upgraded access tracks.
- Underground 33 kV electrical reticulation cabling.
- A Substation and Switching Yard.
- A connection to the existing 275-kilovolt (kV) transmission line traversing the Study Area.
- Temporary construction compounds and laydown areas.
- Operation and maintenance facilities.

The State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) Decision Notice – Moah Creek Wind Farm is dated 14th August 2023 and is approved, subject to conditions. The development is for Material Change of Use for a Wind Farm (up to 60 turbines) and associated infrastructure. Federal Approval in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC) is anticipated to be received in the 2nd Quarter of 2024.

5.2 Project Drivers & Benefits

Central Queensland is located at the heart of Queensland’s electricity network and is an energy powerhouse that currently hosts more than 4,600 MW of coal-fired energy production. The Central Queensland Region is identified as a critical location for future industrial decarbonisation and renewable energy development. The recent QEJP seeks to transform Queensland’s energy system, and deliver clean, reliable and affordable energy that supports the state renewable energy and economic targets. The advancement of renewable energy through the development of renewables generation facilities, like this Project, demonstrates an alignment with driving climate action, decarbonising Queensland’s energy sector, and contributing to the health and wellbeing of communities by reducing emission-related amenity impacts.

5.2.1 Social & Economic Benefits

The Project is expected to provide a range of social and economic benefits to the Central Queensland region as follows:

- An overall expected investment of approximately \$600 million into the regional economy
- The creation of up to 530 wind farm local jobs during the construction phase of the Project as well as indirect supply chain jobs.
- Once operational, the wind farm will support 15 ongoing local jobs.
- Ongoing funding to support local projects, community groups and organisations over the Project’s lifetime through a range of benefit sharing programs informed by the community.
- Employment benefits from the Project will extend through local supply chains to fuel supply, vehicles servicing, plant and equipment hire, uniform suppliers, hotels/motels, cafes, restaurants, tradespeople and many other local businesses.
- Once operational, the Project would provide annual income to host landowners that will trickle down into the local and regional economy.

5.2.2 Environmental Benefits

The Project will deliver a range of environmental benefits, including:

- Enough clean, renewable energy to power the equivalent of over 195000 houses (based on Australian Energy Regulator data, Dec 2020).
- Provide clean, renewably generated electricity to industrial users within the region.
- Minimal impact on the productivity of traditional farming practices, with ongoing agricultural use anticipated within the wind farm development areas.

- Site selection that has minimised the potential for environmental impacts associated with clearing.
- The site is located in an area with low residential density reducing the potential for impacts on local amenity.
- Land within the Project site will be rehabilitated to its original condition and use after decommissioning, at the end of the Project's operational life.
- Additional fire breaks, water storage and improved access roads for firefighting.
- Net benefit through biodiversity offsets.

6. Community Profile

CQP commissioned local independent social consultants Wall Planning to complete a social baseline study for the Project. The study includes a review of the social context of the Project to better understand and articulate the existing community context. The study provides a sound basis to inform the ongoing community engagement approach for the Project and identifies the likely areas of conflict, risk and opportunity. The findings of the study are summarised in section 6.3 and 6.4.

6.1 Methodology and Data Sources

The Moah Creek Wind Farm Social Baseline Study and Social Risk Analysis considered social impacts in the defined 'social locality'. This locality was defined using:

- The scale and nature of the projects;
- Who may be affected by the project and how they may be affected;
- Built or natural features proximal to those that may affect the project;
- Relevant social, cultural, demographic trends or social change;
- The history of development within the area.

The social baseline describes the existing social conditions and trends within the social locality and provides a benchmark against which potential impacts can be assessed. This preliminary baseline data was used to assess potential social risks and opportunities relating to the Project (in line with defined social impact categories) that may relate to potential changes to people as set out in the Five Capitals Framework in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Five Capitals Framework

Data for the study was sourced from:

- ABS Data, Community Profile (ABS 2021).
- ABS Indigenous Regions Data (IREG).
- SEIFA (ABS, 2016).
- Darumbal.com.au.
- Rural fire and Emergency Services (Facebook).
- Kalaba and Wycarbah Action Group (Facebook).
- Media articles.
- realestate.com.au.
- Planning Report (Umwelt, November 2022);
- State Government Mapping.
- REZ (Department of Energy and Public Works).
- Central and Western Queensland Infrastructure Plan (State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning).

6.2 Social Locality

The demographic, social and economic analysis contained within the social baseline is based on the social locality defined as:

- Townships in closest proximity to the Project being, Rockhampton Surrounds - West (ABS SA2), which includes the broader area of Rockhampton West. (Figure 2)
- The broader host Rockhampton Region (ABS SA3).
- Understand the Rockhampton Indigenous Region (IREG).
-

Residents situated on or nearby the Project area, including, relevant local areas of Kalapa, Morinish, Morinish South, Dalma, Stanwell, Bushley and Wycarbah. (Figure 3)

- The State of Queensland

The social locality may extend beyond these boundaries at subsequent stages of project planning and assessment, to include where construction and contractor workforces may be sourced and where materials may be supplied for the Project.

Figure 2: Rockhampton Surrounds - West, Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2)

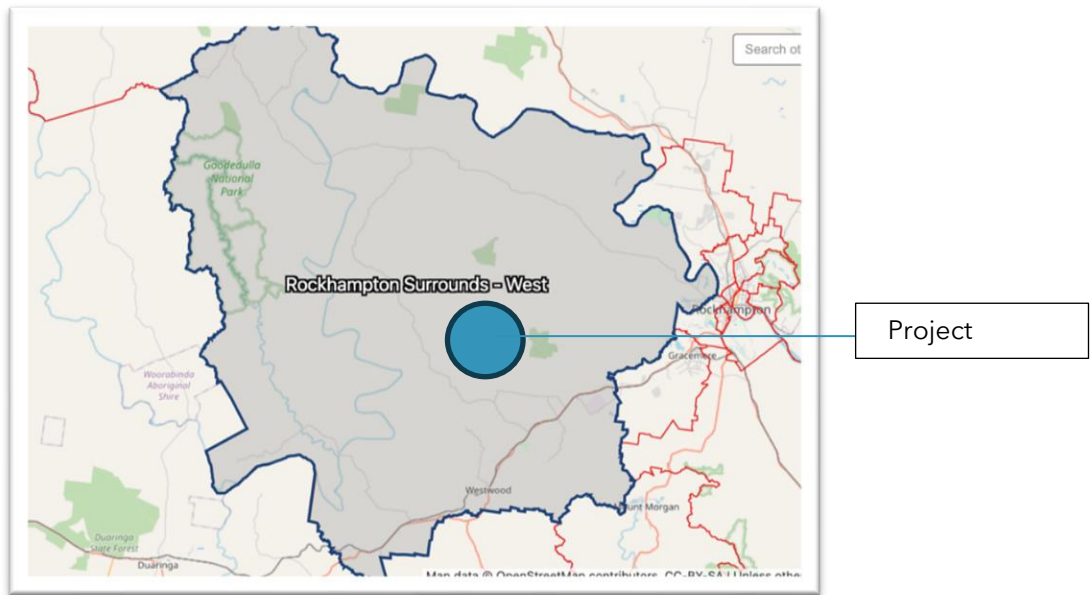
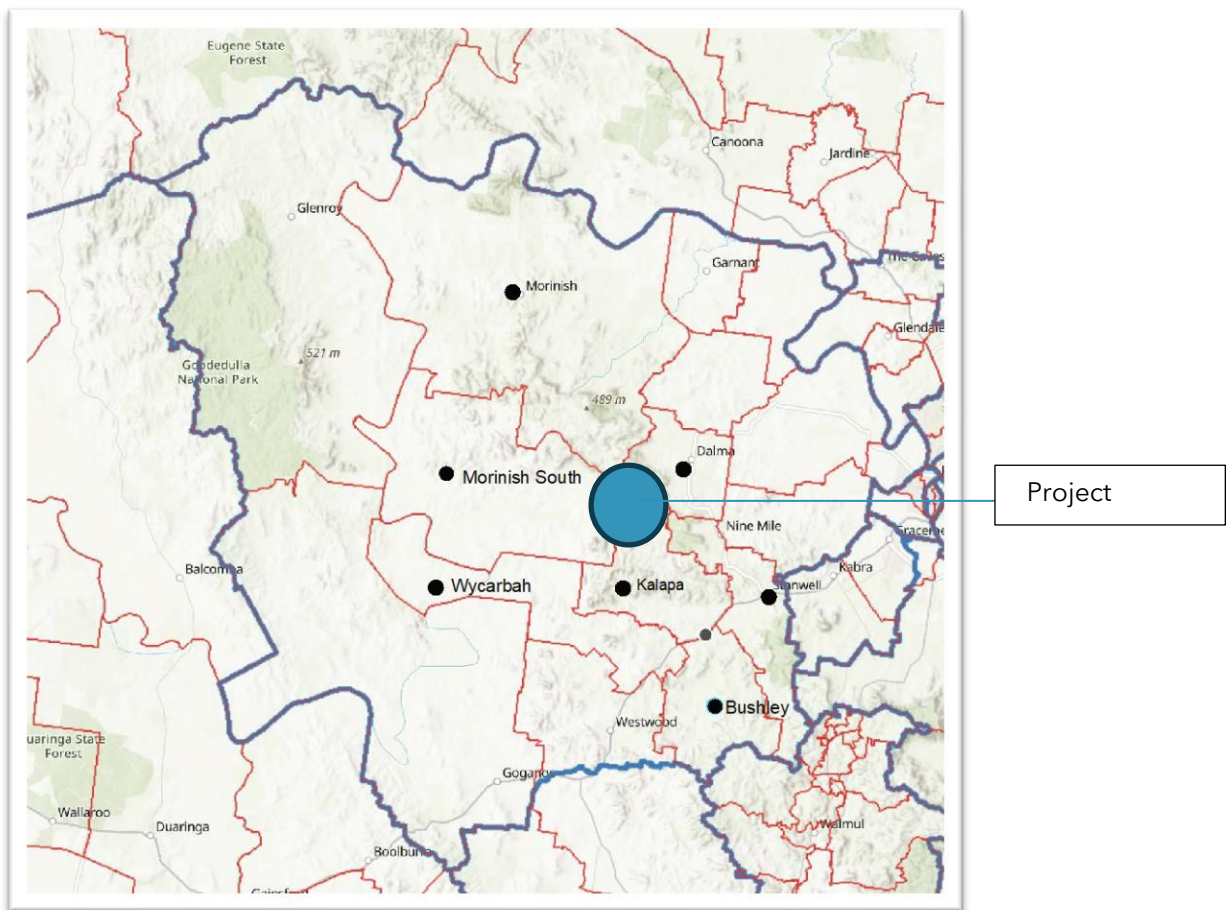


Figure 3: Suburbs and Localities, including, Kalapa (SAL31470), Bushley (SAL30461), Morinish (SAL31920), Morinish South (SAL31921), Wycarbah (SAL33185), Dalma (SAL30796), Stanwell (SAL32656)



6.3 Social Baseline

A summary of the key implications and insights from the social baseline assessment is outlined in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Moah Creek Wind Farm Social Baseline

Factor	Description
<p>Small communities, ageing population and lower population growth</p>	<p>The local areas surrounding the proposed project site consist of small populations including, Kalapa (97 people), Morinish South (13 people), Dalma (95 people), Stanwell (301 people) and Wycarbah (36 people).</p> <p>The median age of Rockhampton Surrounds - West is 43 years. Kalapa which has a median age of 48 years and Wycarbah has a median age of 41 years. Whilst the broader Rockhampton region has a median age of 37 years.</p> <p>The population growth for the Rockhampton Region is forecast to increase 17.22% by 2041 compared to Rockhampton West that has a forecasted population growth of 1.16%,</p>
<p>Key industry in the locality and region</p>	<p>Beef cattle farming (specialised) which may include beef cattle feedlots.</p> <p>Rockhampton is recognised as the Beef Cattle of Australia and is the top cattle region in Australia with the highest head of cattle numbers. The Central Queensland Livestock Exchange, located in the region, is one of Australia's major cattle selling centres. The second highest industry of employment in the social locality is coal mining, followed by health care.</p> <p>Wycarbah has a total of 14 people employed in agriculture, 3 of which are managers, 5 are labourers and 3 involved in mining. Kalapa has a total of 43 employees. Agriculture includes 7 managers, 4 technicians/ trades and 10 clerical and administrative workers. Mining employs 4 people and 8 people are not stated.</p> <p>The Rockhampton Surrounds - West area is characterised by high labour force participation and low unemployment. Household incomes slightly higher than the rest of the State.</p>
<p>Lower level of disadvantage</p>	<p>The Rural West socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) score is 1,022.2 or 55 percentile compared to the broader Rockhampton region that is in the 19th percentile. A higher score indicates a lower level of disadvantage.</p> <p>This is also reflected in the median family weekly incomes that is higher in the Rural West compared to Rockhampton and similar to the weekly median income in Queensland.</p> <p>Whilst Rockhampton West has lower levels of education attainment compared to the State, this reflects the major industry of employment, which is beef cattle production and mining. Beef producers are often part of multi-generational businesses where the knowledge of managing the herd and the land is typically passed down through generations. Mine workers are often highly skilled trades people.</p> <p>Post-secondary level of educational attainment (which includes Certificate level III, Certificate level IV, advanced Diploma and Diploma level and Bachelor Degree level and above) for Rockhampton Surrounds - West is 39% which is similar compared to Rockhampton (41.4%) and approximately 10% lower than the rest of Queensland (50.2%).</p> <p>9.1% of people aged 15 years and over in the Rockhampton West - Surrounds have a Bachelor Degree level and above which is lower compared to Rockhampton (13.7%) and Queensland (21.9%). The statistics are indicative of the top three occupations involved in technical and trades, management and machinery operators and drivers.</p>

<p>Government support for the industry</p>	<p>Generally, there is Government support at the Federal, State and Local Government for renewable energy projects in the region. The State Government policies outline strategic and economic support for proposed projects as well as how communities gain benefits from the REZ.</p> <p>The CWQIP refers to Central Queensland as having significant solar and wind resources and is in a stronger part of the electricity network, facilitating the supply of existing and future industries.</p> <p>The QEJP outlines substantial investment in generation, transmission and storage to build the Queensland SuperGrid. Powerlink will invest \$365 million into the Central QREZ region to enable up to 3,300MW of new renewable capacity to connect to the grid. This short-to-medium term investment will increase renewable connection capacity and reinforce the</p> <p>Federal, State and local elected representatives have varied views about renewable energy development and the Project. Local Government has a focus on maximising outcomes through business development and employment while ensuring the local amenity is not adversely affected. Federal and State politicians express views that largely reflect their substantive policies and reiterate the concerns raised by the people in their electorates.</p>
<p>Traditional Owners</p>	<p>Darumbal People are the traditional custodians of the Rockhampton and Capricorn Coast area. Traditional Darumbal society dictated their way of living in the belief of “oneness”. They had a complex social system where everyone and everything was related. Their behaviours and obligations were influenced by their worldviews of these beliefs. They had strict marriage laws, gender specific roles and ceremonies. The Darumbal people state that <i>“culture is the heart of our identify and without it we would be lost”</i>.</p> <p>The Darumbal Enterprises Pty Ltd is the cultural heritage body for the Project area. An ILUA (a voluntary agreement between native title parties and other people or bodies about the use and management of land and/ or waters) is being negotiated with the project proponents and the Darumbal people.</p>
<p>Limited access to Social Services</p>	<p>The Rockhampton Hospital is greater than 40 km from the Project area. The closest GP is also in Rockhampton.</p> <p>The rural fire service is provided by the Kalapa Rural Fire Brigade, which is a local community group of volunteers. The closes Police Branch and Ambulance Station is in Gracemere which is at least 38 km form the Project area.</p> <p>Kalapa State School closed in 1996. Stanwell State School is at least 30 km form the Project area. The closest secondary school is in Rockhampton. Early learning/ kindergarten options and before and after school care is available in Gracemere.</p>
<p>Fears and aspirations</p>	<p>Communities may be concerned about how the project could result in negative impacts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual • Great Barrier Reef • Clearing native vegetation • Property prices • Bushfire risk • Traffic, dust, noise and light during construction • Noise and light pollution or shadow flicker during operation • Impact to birds, bats and koalas • Risk of erosion during construction

	<p>Positive impacts on the community could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the project within the region • Reduced carbon emitting industries • Increased energy security and reliability • Local employment generation and procurement of local businesses and services • Programs to benefit local community, organisations and near neighbours
Environmental	<p>The Project area is characterised by a variety of vegetated environments, including cleared agricultural land, regrowth and remnant woodland, and vine thicket across an undulating terrain. Large areas of remnant vegetation occur within the Project area that are generally confined to areas of higher elevation including the hilltops and slopes.</p> <p>Construction activities increase the risk of soil erosion and sedimentation</p>
Proximity to infrastructure	<p>The Project is located in close proximity to the Stanwell Coal Fired Power Station, is among the major industrial loads in the area, such as the Boyne smelter and various proposed green hydrogen/ ammonia projects in Gladstone.</p> <p>A key reason the site was selected was due to proximity to transmission lines, two 275 kV run across the site and the Stanwell substation is 10km southeast of the site. Therefore, marginal loss factor is expected to be stable due to high voltage connection and proximity to load in Gladstone.</p>
Cumulative impacts	<p>The Planning Report that accompanied the Development Application, prepared by Umwelt (November 2022) identified and assessed potential cumulative impacts associated with a number of approved or potential projects in the broader landscape (that are sufficiently advanced in their planning to enable consideration). This included one proposed wind farm and one proposed solar farm. Overall, no significant cumulative impacts are considered to arise due to the combined effect of the Project with other approved or proposed developments located in the wider region around the site due to the distance of these projects from Moah Creek Wind Farm.</p> <p>However, there is potential for the landscape to appear somewhat more intensively developed, particularly as experienced in sequential views when driving around the wider Project Area, which may affect the perception of the rural and natural character of the region.</p>

6.4 Identification and Mapping of Stakeholders

Mapping and identification of stakeholders is a key task for the Project. Assessing and mapping stakeholders as to their interest and influence determines the level and frequency of engagement that is necessary and allows the Project to assess the reach of ongoing community engagement against the identified social baseline.

Stakeholder identification and mapping continues throughout project phases.

Table 5 identifies stakeholder groups, maps relevant interests and concerns and suggests the appropriate level of engagement.

Table 5: Stakeholder groups

Stakeholder group	Stakeholders	Level of Engagement (IAP2)	Level of Interest	Level of Influence	Potential interests and concerns
Host landowners	Landowners with the potential to host infrastructure, have already been engaged regarding infrastructure hosting options, or have agreed to host infrastructure	Collaborate	High	High	Individual consultation, access to private land, noise, visual amenity, health and safety, construction disruption, remuneration
Immediate neighbours	Neighbouring dwellings within a 5 km radius of a potential turbine location	Involve	High	Medium	Individual consultation, noise, visual amenity, property values, health and safety, impact of construction, traffic
Surrounding community	Community members who live within localities surrounding the project beyond 5 km from a potential turbine location	Inform	Medium	Medium	Community consultation, community wellbeing, economic benefits / impacts, impacts of construction traffic, health and safety, visual amenity, land use
First Nations	Darumbal People as Traditional Owners, Darumbal People Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body; Darumbal Enterprises Pty Limited; First Nations Clean Energy Network, First Nations Chamber of Commerce & Industry; Original Power	Involve	High	High	Community consultation, impact on Aboriginal social, historical, scientific and aesthetic objects or values, economic benefits / impacts, impacts of construction traffic, health and safety
Local community organisations & businesses	Advance Rockhampton; Capricorn Chamber of Commerce, Capricorn Enterprise; Rockhampton Agricultural Society Inc; local business (especially tourism or agriculture), Lions and Rotary Clubs, local action groups and tourism organisation, social service organisations/charities e.g. social	Consult	Medium	Medium	Community consultation, community wellbeing, business opportunities, social and economic impacts, environmental impacts, local Indigenous and European heritage objects and values

	housing and disability providers or food banks				
Local council, state & federal elected members	Cr Tony Williams, Mayor Rockhampton RC & Advance Rockhampton Cr Matt Burnett, Mayor Gladstone RC Stephen Andrew, Member for Mirani Bryson Head, Member for Callide Brittany Lauga, Member for Keppel Colin Boyce, Member for Flynn	Involve	High	High	Community consultation, community wellbeing, impact on local residents and businesses, economic benefits, impacts on local roads and infrastructure
State agencies	Queensland Treasury; Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning; Department of Environment and Science; Department of Energy and Public Works; State Assessment and Referral Agency; Queensland Parks and Wildlife; Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water; Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; Department of Resources; Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport; Department of Transport and Main Roads; Trade & Investment Queensland	Involve	High	High	Community consultation, project approval, regulatory compliance, environmental impact

State Government Owned Corporations	CleanCo; Stanwell Corporation; North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation (NQBP); CS Energy; Queensland Investment Corporation (QIC); Energy Queensland (EQ); Gladstone Ports Corporation.	Involve	High	High	Community consultation, project approval, regulatory compliance, environmental impact
Federal agencies	Civil Aviation and Safety Authority; Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water; Department of Industry Science and Resources; National Parks and Wildlife Service; Regional Development Australia, AusIndustry; Australian Renewable Energy Agency; Energy Security Board; Clean Energy Finance Corporation; COAG Energy Council; Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner; Indigenous Business Australia; Clean Energy Finance Corporation.	Involve	High	High	Community consultation, project approval, regulatory compliance, environmental impact
Local schools, organisations, clubs	Stanwell State School; Kalapa Hall Committee; Stanwell Progress Association; Dalma Hall, Kalapa CWA	Consult	Low	Low	Community wellbeing, economic benefits, community involvement and events, local sponsorship
Environment and Special Interest Groups	Capricorn Coast Landcare; Fitzroy Basin Association; Kalapa-Wycarbah Local Action Committee; Rockhampton Community Notice Board Facebook; Alton Downs/Ridglands And	Consult	High	High	Community consultation, community wellbeing, business opportunities, social and economic impacts, environmental impacts, local Indigenous and European heritage objects and values

	Surrounding Areas Noticeboard Facebook; Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE); BirdLife Capricornia; Capricorn Conservation Council; Farmers For Climate Action; Queensland Conservation Council; Australian Conservation Foundation; Wildlife Preservation Society Queensland; Materials & Embodied Carbon Leaders' Alliance; The Next Economy: Friends of the Earth; World Wildlife Fund				
Local media	CQ Today; CQ News; The Morning Bulletin; Gladstone Observer; Gladstone Today; 4RO; Hit CQ; Triple M CQ; ABC Capricornia; 4US Community radio; 4CC	Inform	Medium	Low	Community discontent / protests, safety concerns, environment or heritage impacts, project milestones
National / state media	Courier Mail, Resource Industry Media, Renew Economy, ABC TV and radio; Commercial TV 7/9/10;	Inform	Medium	Low	Community discontent / protests, safety concerns, environment or heritage impacts, project milestones
Utilities	Powerlink; Electricity and gas, Water, Catchment, Telecommunications providers, NBN	Consult	Medium	Low	Stakeholder consultation, project approval, regulatory compliance, environmental impact, signal interference.
Industry Groups and Associations	Business Council of Australia; Gladstone Industry Leadership Group (GILG); Gladstone Engineering Alliance (GEA); Queensland Farmers' Federation Infrastructure Sustainability Council; Queensland Farmers Federation; Australian Industry Group; Industry Capability	Consult	High	Medium	Stakeholder consultation, economic opportunities, environmental impact, impact of construction, traffic

	Network (ICN); Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEFA); RE-Alliance; Clean Energy Council; Minerals Council of Australia; The Energy Charter; Smart Energy Council;				
Unions	Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union; Electrical Trades Union; Maritime Union of Australia	Consult	Medium	Medium	Employment and training opportunities; safe work practices; environmental sustainability; employment transition.
Education and Training Providers	Energy Skills Queensland; Central Qld Innovation Research Precinct; Central Queensland University - Institute for Farming Systems; CQU TAFE; Local RTOs; QUT	Consult	High	Low	Employment and training opportunities.
Emergency Services	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES); Rural Fire Service Queensland, Queensland State Emergency Service; Kalapa RFS Gracemere Police Station; Gracemere Ambulance Station; Rockhampton Hospital; CQ Doctors Allenstown;	Consult	High	Low	Emergency management, environmental impact, traffic, social amenity, safety concerns

6.5 Potential Social Risks and Opportunities

This section provides a preliminary assessment of the social risks and opportunities (impacts) that have been identified, with consideration of the Project design, construction, operation, and decommissioning activities associated with the Project.

The assessment utilised a range of sources to identify and develop a layered picture of the potential social effects, risks and opportunities arising from the Project.

Potential social effects, in summary, may include:

- Changes to local population and demographic profiles.
- Changes to social structures, networks and relationships.
- Changes to residential amenity and social well-being.
- Increased social vulnerability and differential effects on parts of the community.
- Increased demand on housing and social infrastructure.
- Changes to perceptions of aesthetic, recreational and other social values of landscape or locality.
- Changed attitudes to proposed development.

A summary of the key potential social risks include:

- Negative sentiment of some parts of the community and some political representatives.
- Concerns and opportunities due to impact on property values.
- Community objection due to impacts to visual landscape and change of sense of place (the project may not 'fit' with the rural landscape).
- Impacts on Traditional Owners and connection to country and cultural values.
- Community concern regarding bushfire risk.
- Construction impacts such as traffic, noise, light pollution and road deterioration.
- Environmental concerns including, loss of remnant vegetation and habitat for koalas, greater gliders, ghost bats, wedge-tailed eagles and northern quolls.
- Close to full employment in the region therefore may need to source workforce from outside of the Region.
- Availability and affordability of short-term accommodation during the construction phase.
- Community concern with regard to disruption to or interference with local aviation services.
- Cumulative impacts from a number of renewable energy projects across the region.

A summary of the key potential social opportunities include:

- Proximity of the Project relatively close to heavy industry and transmission lines.
- Positive sentiment towards the Project and support of renewable projects due to reducing reliance on carbon emitting industries.
- Energy security and reliability for the future.
- Local employment generation and procurement of local business and services resulting in local economic benefits.
- Opportunity for workforce transition, for example suitably trained mining workforce in the region.
- Opportunity for training and employment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

- Programs to benefit local community, organisations and near neighbours.

Table 6 sets out and ranks the potential risks and opportunities of the Project. The preliminary ranking of the risk was limited to a desktop review of policy documents, media analysis, Development Application material and associated documentation.

Table 6: Moah Creek Wind Farm Social Risk Analysis

SIA Category	Impact	Positive/ Negative	Preliminary Rating	Project Phase	Stakeholder Group	Mitigation and Enhance Response
Environmental values	Negative sentiment of the community and Leader of The Nationals, David Littleproud, Federal Member for Flynn, Colin Boyce, and Federal Member for Capricornia, Michelle Landry, due to environmental impacts, including, clearing of native vegetation, impact on Great Barrier Reef marine park area	Negative	Medium	Construction and operation	Immediate neighbours Surrounding Community Darumbal People as Traditional Owners Environmental and special interest groups	Prepare final Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan Rehabilitation Plan Erosion and Sediment Control Place Cleared Vegetation Plan Finalised Bird and Bat Management Plan Bushfire Management Plan (in consultation with QFES) for construction and operation phase Prepare Stormwater Management Plan Prepare Erosion Sediment Control Plan for construction and operation phase Implementation of Construction Environmental Management Plan Development of Social Impact Assessment and implement mitigation measures

Environmental values	Community concerns with regard to clearing of native vegetation and impact on fauna habitat for the Project	Negative	Medium	Planning and construction	Immediate neighbours Surrounding Community Darumbal People as Traditional Owners Environmental and special interest groups	Prepare final Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan Rehabilitation Management Plan Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Cleared Vegetation Plan Implement environmental offset requirements
Surroundings	Concerns and opposition due to impact on property values	Negative	Medium	Planning, construction and operation	Immediate neighbours Environmental and special interest groups	Implement Neighbour Shared Benefit Scheme
Surroundings	Community objection due to impacts to visual amenity associated with the construction and operational presence of the wind turbines and potential overhead transmission line infrastructure	Negative	High	Planning, construction and operation	Immediate neighbours Environmental and special interest groups Surrounding community Visitors/ Tourists to the area	Implement Neighbour Shared Benefit Scheme
Culture	Impacts on Traditional Owners connection to Country and cultural values	Negative	Medium	Construction and operation	Darumbal People as Traditional Owners	Development of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Negotiate Indigenous Land Use Agreement

						Implementation of Traditional Custodian and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan (ESP)
Surrounds Way of Life	Community concerns regarding bushfire risk	Negative	Low	Construction and operation	Immediate neighbours Surrounding community including key townships Local Government Emergency Services	Implement ESP Implement Bushfire Management Plan Develop broader Community Benefit Scheme
Surrounds Way of Life	Negative sentiment from the community due to aesthetic changes to the area and that the Project may not 'fit' with the described characteristics and values of the rural landscape	Negative	Medium	Operation	Immediate neighbours Surrounding community including key townships Local community organisations and businesses Some sections of Government	Implementation of ESP Develop broader Community Benefit Scheme
Way of Life	Full employment in the region, therefore would	Negative	High	Construction	Immediate neighbours	Development of Workforce Strategy

	likely need to source workforce from outside of the Region. Alternatively if employment is sourced from within the Region, existing businesses may lose employees if existing businesses cannot offer the same level of pay				Surrounding community including key townships Local Government Local businesses and service providers	Development of Workforce Accommodation Strategy
Community Way of Life	Change to sense of place for rural communities	Negative	Medium	Construction and operation	Immediate neighbours Surrounding community including key townships	Implementation of ESP Develop broader Community Benefit Scheme
Way of Life Accessibility	Negative sentiment and community opposition due to construction impacts such as project-related traffic (accessibility, road closures, increased travel time, road deterioration)	Negative	Low	Construction	Immediate neighbours Surrounding community including key townships Local Government Local community organisations and businesses	Development of a Traffic and Transport Impact Plan for construction phase and operational phase Prepare Haulage Management Plan Implementation of ESP Develop broader Community Benefit Scheme Implement Neighbour Shared Benefit Scheme
Livelihoods	Impacts on availability and affordability of short-	Negative	Medium	Construction	Surrounding community	Development of Workforce Accommodation Strategy

Accessibility	term accommodation in construction phases,				including key townships Local Government	
Surroundings	Negative sentiment due to the potential loss of social amenity associated with construction and operation, e.g. noise during construction; noise, shadow, flicker and aviation lighting during operation	Negative	Low	Construction and operation	Immediate neighbours Surrounding community including key townships Local community organisations and businesses	Prepare Wind Monitoring Tower Management Plan/ Meteorology Masts Marking Plan Prepare Updated Noise Impact Assessment Prepare Operational Noise Strategy Prepare Noise Monitoring Plan and Noise Monitoring Report Prepare Final Electromagnetic Interference Report Pre and Post Construction Telecommunications Report
Community Livelihoods	Community concern due to disruption to, or interference with, local aviation services	Negative	Medium	Planning	Immediate neighbours Surrounding community including key townships Air Services (CASA)	Development of Final Aviation Impact Assessment Implementation of ESP Develop broader Community Benefit Scheme
Surroundings Livelihood	Community opposition due to cumulative impacts from a number of	Negative	High	Planning, construction and operation	Immediate neighbours	Implementation of ESP

Way of Life Community Decision Marking	renewable energy projects across the region				Surrounding community including key townships Local community organisations and businesses Environmental and special interest groups	Develop Social Impact Assessment and implement mitigation measures
Surroundings	Location of the project in relatively close proximity to heavy industry and transmission lines	Positive	High	Planning, construction and operation	Local community organisations and businesses Local and State Government	Development of Social Impact Assessment
Decision Making	Positive sentiment towards the Project and support of renewable projects due to reduced reliance on carbon emitting industries	Positive	High	Planning and operation	Environmental and special interest groups Local and State Government	Development of Air Quality and Emissions Impact Assessment Implementation of ESP Development of Social Impact Assessment
Decision Making	Positive sentiment due to increased energy security and reliability for the future	Positive	High	Planning and operation	Surrounding community including key townships Local community organisations and businesses Local and State Government	Implementation of ESP Development of Social Impact Assessment

Livelihoods Decision Making	Local employment generation and procurement of local business and services resulting in local economic benefits	Positive	Medium	Planning, construction and operation	Surrounding community including key townships Local community organisations and businesses Local and State Government	Implementation of ESP Development of Social Impact Assessment
Way of Life	Opportunity for workforce transition, for example, there is a suitably trained mining workforce in the region that could form part of the construction workforce for the Project	Positive	Low	Construction and Operation	Proximal communities Broader community Local and State Government	Development of Workforce Management Plan
Way of Life	Opportunity for training and employment of persons identifying as Aboriginal and/ or Torres Strait Islander peoples (total of 111 people with a median age of 18).	Positive	High	Construction and Operation	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples	Development of Workforce Management Plan

7. Traditional Custodians Engagement

We recognise the Darumbal as the Traditional Custodians for the Project, and we respect their deep and continual connection to land, sea, sky, waterways and community. Listening to and learning from them is a cornerstone to our development process.

Our approach with the Darumbal has and will continue to be not just about a cultural heritage assessment process and providing updates, but also about exploring genuine partnerships and long-term opportunities.

Our approach with the Traditional Custodians is to engage at a measured pace for the benefit of all parties and to talk openly, with consideration and respect. We understand that providing detailed and timely information to them is both necessary and important.

We have had multiple meetings with the Darumbal, and we will continue to do so in order to:

- Explore genuine opportunities for partnership
- Ensure we fully understand their relationship to the land and hear their stories
- Minimise any impact on the cultural and heritage importance of our proposed sites
- Involve them in project design, construction and procurement

Our Project Team is developing a deeper understanding of Darumbal culture by participating in specific Cultural Awareness training.

8. Digital Stakeholder Platform

We manage our stakeholder details and interactions through our Digital Stakeholder Platform hosted with Darzin. It works in concert with this ESP for each project in the portfolio. Holistically, they will deliver up a deep understanding of the Project and a sense of being informed, consulted and involved for the Traditional Custodians and all stakeholders.

The key functions of the platform are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7: Darzin functions

•	Map Traditional Custodians and stakeholders according to their influence, interest and impact
•	Track all interactions with Traditional Custodians and stakeholders
•	Record issues and concerns and capture our responses to these
•	Use Artificial Intelligence to identify and report on stakeholder driven sentiment
•	Generate bulk mail outs (emails, texts) to stakeholders by category, interest, issue or Project
•	Record complaints and responses to complaints
•	Produce a range of reports and analytics on interactions with stakeholders

9. Engagement Methods

We have met and will continue to meet with a wide range of stakeholders using a variety of methods and activities to inform them and take feedback.

When it comes to stakeholder engagement methods, we are committed to:

- Being flexible and inclusive in our range of engagement opportunities that will be tailored to the range of needs and preferences of the communities in which we operate; and
- Continuously evaluate the effectiveness of our engagement methods and tone, modifying these as necessary so as to ensure that our activities address community and stakeholder concerns, needs and expectations.

We will tailor engagement according to individual stakeholder groups’ needs and preferences, the type of information being conveyed and the level of feedback required.

The engagement of stakeholders will include a combination of:

- **Involvement:** to facilitate stakeholder involvement in the identification of issues/impacts, areas of interest/concern and strategies to address the issues raised. Furthermore, to understand community sentiment and track this over time as a risk mitigation tool.
- **Informing:** to improve knowledge and awareness of CQP, its activities, the Project, and key issues/impacts as they arise.

Various methods will be used to involve the different stakeholder groups based on the type of information being conveyed, level of feedback required, understanding of stakeholder needs regarding engagement, and identified stakeholder engagement preferences identified in xxx below. This will include existing or previous mechanisms utilised by CQP as well as additional mechanisms.

Table 8: Engagement methods

Collateral	Description and purpose
Letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter of introduction • Letters to impacted residents (immediate neighbours and surrounding community) • Invitations to community drop-in sessions, pop-ups and other meetings
Door knocking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal ‘door knocking’ to provide information (interactive), to provide a ‘face’ of the project, opportunity for members of the public to pose questions, project team to visually share results of technical studies, and collect community feedback (Round 2 only)
Project updates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project introduction and overview • Regular updates about project development and construction
Media releases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major project milestones • Holding statement/s based on key messages addressing relevant issue or concern
Emails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email database compiled during early community engagement and scoping phase (updated regularly) • Targeted project update emails • Upcoming impacts (construction) • E-newsletters and invitations to events
Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platform for the wider community engagement may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Project documentation, as relevant to the development application

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project overview ○ Interactive map ○ News stories and videos of project in the community ○ Construction updates ○ Fact sheets ○ Community Consultative Committee information and minutes, if applicable ○ Opportunities (e.g., employment, community benefits, etc) ○ Contact details ○ Feedback and complaint form
Fact sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draft and publish series of fact sheets, potentially covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wind energy ○ Wind farms and renewable energy ○ Wind farms and the electricity grid ○ Wind farm visual and noise impacts ○ Wind farm health and safety ○ Wind farm construction ○ FAQs
Advertisements / flyers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Invitations to community information sessions ● Promote project opportunities such as community benefits ● Notify of upcoming construction impacts
Social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project milestones and updates ● Good news stories ● Photos
Project briefings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formal project briefings to key stakeholders and government agencies, including branded project PowerPoint deck
Personal meetings / interviews*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduce the project and team ● Listen to individual concerns, interests, issues and gather preliminary feedback, scope potential impacts and opportunities - including sensitivities - to inform mitigation strategies, key messages and engagement approach and build understanding of engagement preferences
Community information and feedback sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drop in/pop-up sessions to provide information, engage with community, answer questions ● Information booth/stall at local events (e.g., field days, shows)
Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitate dialogue between community, stakeholders and the project team ● Listen to concerns, interests, issues and feedback, scope potential impacts and opportunities to inform mitigation strategies, key messages and engagement approach and build understanding ● Participate in the planning and development of the project

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote project opportunities such as community benefits Regular updates about project development and construction
Site tours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised stakeholder tours of the project site Introduce the project and team Celebrate project milestones

*Personal meetings may include small groups, noting that the focus of these meetings is to understand and scope local concerns, interests, issues, and priorities, rather than provide information on the project.

Table 9 outlines the mechanisms that are planned to be used to engage the key stakeholder groups.

Table 9: Engagement tools and mechanisms

Key Stakeholder Group	Tools and mechanisms						
	Letters	Project updates / fact sheets	Media release	Emails / website	Project briefing	One-on-one meetings	Community sessions
Local Government				x	x	x	
State Government				x	x	x	
Federal Government				x			
Traditional Owners		x	x	x	x	x	x
Host landholders	x	x		x		x	x
Neighbours (within 5km)	x	x	x	x		x	x
Community groups		x	x	x	x		x
Wider community		x	x	x			x
Local businesses		x	x	x		x	x
Local media		x	x	x			

10. Key Messages

Our key messages have been developed and refined around four message categories. These will be used to inform engagement and associated material development. The four categories of key messages are:

- About The Developers** - RES and Energy Estate
- The Project** - Details on the project, quick facts, and project description

- **The Process** - The development planning and approvals process, including key milestones and opportunities for engagement.
- **Impacts and opportunities** - key issues in relation to the Project i.e., social and environmental impacts, stakeholder issues/concerns, opportunities and benefits, engagement preferences and information requirements.

These key messages must be dynamic and capable of change if required.

Table 10 contains a list of key messages. These messages are not exhaustive and will be altered over time.

Table 10: Key Messages

The Developers	
Question	Message
Who are the Developers?	<p>RES Group is the world's largest independent renewable energy company. Active in the development globally of both onshore and offshore wind, solar, energy storage and transmission and distribution, RES' project portfolio extends to over 20GW of renewable energy projects.</p> <p>RES is a family-run business, committed to the principles of openness and transparency across its projects and their operations.</p> <p>Energy Estate is a developer of large-scale energy transition projects committed to accelerating the transition and decarbonisation of the energy industry.</p> <p>Energy Estate is proud to be the one of the leading developer and strategic designer of advanced industrial precincts across Australia.</p>
How does the technology work?	<p>Wind flows over the blades like air flowing over an aeroplane wing. Turbines capture wind energy within the area swept by their blades. The spinning blades drive an electrical generator that produces electricity.</p>
Where is the Project?	<p>The project is located 30 km west of Rockhampton and 10 km north of Stanwell.</p>
Will the transmission line be underground or above ground?	<p>Transmission lines will be established and maintained in accordance with Energy Queensland - Vegetation Management Strategy 2021. This may include underground infrastructure, however majority of transmission infrastructure is likely to be overhead.</p>
How much land will it take up?	<p>Area for the Project consists of 31 freehold and leasehold land parcels and covers approximately 10,910 hectares (ha) within the Rockhampton Regional Council LGA in Central Queensland. The proposed disturbance footprint associated with the delivery of the Project is expected to be approximately 654 ha.</p>
What will the Project produce?	<p>Once operational, the wind farm will have capacity to deliver up to 372 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy into the National Electricity Market (NEM), to power the equivalent of over 195,000 houses, and supporting the advancement of Queensland's renewable energy transition.</p>
What is the timing of the Project?	<p>The wind farm will be operational in Early 2027</p>

How long will it take to construct the wind farm?	Construction is expected to take 2 years.
Where will construction workers live?	Rockhampton has a skilled and diverse workforce. We are committed to using as much local talent and service providers from Rockhampton and the region as possible. Some skills may not be available locally, if so, it is anticipated they will be absorbed by the existing accommodation providers and will spend money into the local economy.
How long will it operate?	Wind farms typically have a design life of 25 or 30 years depending on the wind conditions experienced in the site.
The Process	
What is the State assessment process?	<p>We will be lodging a development application for the Project under the Planning Act 2016 for a Development Permit for 1) a Material Change of Use (Wind Farm) and 2) Operational Works (Native Vegetation Clearing).</p> <p>This requires us to undertake a detailed assessment of potential impacts associated with the Project against relevant planning instruments and assessment benchmarks, including State Code 23: Wind farm development (State Code 23) and State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing (State Code 16) of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).</p> <p>State Code 23 is intended to protect individuals, communities, and the environment from adverse impacts due to the construction, operation and decommissioning of wind farm development.</p>
What is the Federal Process?	<p>We will be referring the project to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) for review under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act).</p> <p>The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage unique plants, animals, habitats and places.</p> <p>We will share information about this referral on our website as it will include a 10-day public consultation period.</p>
How can people have their say?	<p>The engagement plan for the Project includes consultation with interested parties, affected communities and local representative groups through a range of personal meetings, information sessions and other mechanisms.</p> <p>People can also learn about the Project through our project website. Further, people can raise queries, receive feedback, and generally express an interest in being informed website and email. There is no ability to have a say in the DA process, but you can make a submission under the EPBC Act process during its public comment period. We will ensure information as to the public period is on the project website.</p>
Impact and Opportunities	
How will I be affected?	Selecting the location of the wind farm was a detailed process and took account of cultural heritage, wind resources, transmission infrastructure, road conditions, terrain, use of land and accessibility. We recognise that the siting of the project may still result in some

	<p>community impacts (both positive and negative) and that impacts may be experienced differently across stakeholder groups.</p> <p>We are committed to continue working with the community and key stakeholders to identify potential environmental and social impacts associated with the Project and to explore relevant strategies to mitigate any negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.</p>
What are the likely impacts?	<p>Comprehensive assessments will be completed to identify the potential positive and negative impacts of the project and how best to manage these potential impacts.</p> <p>The detailed design of the Project has and will continue to be informed by these studies to ensure that negative impacts are mitigated to the greatest extent possible, and positive impacts enhanced.</p>
How will the Wind Farm benefit the community?	<p>The Project will deliver a range of environmental, social and economic benefits to Rockhampton and the region including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing enough electricity to power about 195000 houses • an estimated investment of approximately \$600 million • the creation of approximately 530 jobs during construction
How will the project influence climate change?	<p>The Project is aligned with the Australian Government’s energy policy, through its key objectives of supporting the National Energy Market to provide reliable electricity, developing energy infrastructure that is efficient, and contributing to net reductions in greenhouse gas emissions through replacement of existing coal and gas-fired electricity and diesel-powered back-up systems.</p> <p>The Project is aligned with State and Commonwealth emissions reductions policies and key elements of the State Infrastructure Strategy (SIS) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaching Queensland’s renewable energy targets of 50% by 2030, 70% by 2032 and 80% by 2035. • Supporting the establishment of Queensland as a ‘renewable energy superpower’, which is identified as one of five key focus areas of the SIS that is critical in delivering a zero-carbon future for the state. • Aiding in the transition from coal fired power generation and contributing to the industrial decarbonisation of the region, including supporting the establishment of a clean manufacturing hub.
What are the safety and health risks associated with the project?	<p>The project will be subject to detailed design and assessment to provide for safe construction and operation.</p>
What is the impact on fauna and flora?	<p>Detailed assessments of any impacts on fauna and flora are being carried out as part of the approvals and planning process. Impacts to flora and fauna may occur as a result of ground disturbance associated with the construction of the proposed infrastructure.</p> <p>A detailed biodiversity development assessment report is being developed for the Project. This assesses the impact to flora and fauna</p>

	and determines appropriate mitigation measures and offset requirements applicable for the wind farm.
What happens to the infrastructure when it is no longer used?	The infrastructure will be decommissioned at the end of the life of the wind farm. All infrastructure and components above ground will be removed. A decommissioning and rehabilitation management plan will be developed and implemented prior to closure to manage this process.

11. Community Consultative Committee

A Community and Consultative Committee (CCC) will be established when Development Approval is granted for the Project. The aim of the CCC is to allow multiple views to be represented with a focus on generating understanding, rather than acceptance, of the Project. It is a forum for discussion between CQP and representatives of the community, stakeholder groups and the local Council on issues directly related to the project. It will assist our team and contractors to understand issues and perceptions relating to the project's design and construction and gain additional feedback about aspects of the project which may impact on the wind farm's neighbours and wider community. To ensure the committee is a success, we will:

- Encourage the community and other stakeholders to reach out to the CCC with all of their comments.
- Ensure the CCC has access to accurate project information.
- Acknowledge local concerns and issues raised at CCC meetings.
- Transparently make available the CCC meeting minutes on the Project website; and
- The CCC is separate from the Community Fund Committee that may be established to administer a community benefit program.

12. Complaints Handling

A transparent and robust system for the tracking and resolution of complaints is critical. The public and all stakeholders have the right to raise issues and make complaints about any aspect of the Project including activities, information, events, notice periods, timing of communications and decision-making. We recognise the value of complaints as they are an important form of feedback and continuous improvement.

We are committed to managing complaints with honesty and transparency and in a timely manner. Complaints can be made during face-to-face conversations or lodging a complaint via the CQP:

- Postal address
- Email address
- 1800 number
- Contact form on the Project website

Complaints relating to CQP projects will be responded to and handled in a manner set out in CQP complaints handling process