# Theodore Wind Farm

Application Number: **02316** Commencement Date: **22/03/2024** Status: **Locked**

# 1. About the project

## 1.1 Project details

**1.1.1 Project title ***

Theodore Wind Farm

**1.1.2 Project industry type ***

Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)

**1.1.3 Project industry sub-type**

Wind Farm

**1.1.4 Estimated start date ***

01/01/2026

**1.1.4 Estimated end date ***

31/01/2061

# 1.2 Proposed Action details

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

Theodore Energy Development Pty Ltd (TED) proposes to develop, construct and operate the Theodore Wind Farm (Proposed Action). TED is a wholly owned subsidiary of RWE Renewables Europe & Australia GmbH (RWE).

The proposed Theodore Wind Farm consists of up to 170 turbines approximately 22 kilometres (km) east of the township of Theodore and approximately 50km south of Biloela in the Banana Shire Council local government area, Central Queensland. The closest major town is Gladstone, 150km northeast of the Project, with Queensland's capital Brisbane, located 380km southeast of the Project.

The Study Area (also referred as Project Area) is located within the Rural Zone of the Banana Shire Council. The existing land use is large scale cattle grazing. The Study Area is 46,830 hectares (ha) in size and consists of nine lots plus road reserve areas. The Proposed Action consists of up to 170 wind turbines generators (WTGs) and associated ancillary infrastructure within the bounds of the Study Area, including:

170 WTGs of up to 270 metre (m) tip height and 175 m rotor diameter;

- WTG foundations and hardstand areas;
- Temporary infrastructure such as concrete batching plants, laydown areas, temporary construction offices, parking and accommodation camp, temporary fencing, and other standard construction site ancillary works including local road upgrades to facilitate component delivery;
- Access tracks and electrical reticulation, including underground and overhead electrical works where necessary;
- Switching stations and substations;
- Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS);
- Meteorological masts; and
- Operations and maintenance facilities, with a variety of associated site facilities and storage laydowns.

The Proposed Action includes the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Theodore Wind Farm and associated infrastructure. The key activities likely to impact ecological values during construction, operation and decommissioning include:

**Construction:**

- Vegetation clearing for new access tracks, temporary construction compounds and laydown areas, borrow pits, water storage, concrete batching plants, wind turbine pads, trenches for power and instrumentation cables, electrical substation and overhead powerlines, and associated earthworks. The clearing of vegetation may result in a direct impact to MNES through the removal of habitat, direct impacts on flora and fauna, and the disruption of ecological processes.
- Excavating trenches requires the clearing of vegetation and disruption of soil structure, which may impact vegetation and geological stability and acoustic disturbance, potentially impacting MNES.
- Construction traffic movements and plant operations (rock crushing and concrete batching plants) may result in collisions with fauna, acoustic disturbance, habitat destruction and localised air pollution, potentially impacting MNES.

Further information on potential impacts resulting from the construction of the Proposed Action can be found in the Ecological Assessment Report (**Att. A, Section 5.1, pp. 108**).

**Operation:**

- Operation of the WTGs for an estimated period of 30-35 years, resulting in potential bird and bat collision risks.
- Operations and maintenance facilities including laydown areas and ancillary infrastructure to support operation of the Project
- Routine maintenance and servicing of WTGs, access tracks, electrical installations, and infrastructure as required, resulting in potential impacts of vehicle mortality and incidents, habitat disturbance (albeit, on a considerably smaller scale than construction phase activities), disturbance and potential hazardous materials exposure.

Further information on potential impacts resulting from the operation of the Proposed Action can be found in the Ecological Assessment Report (**Att. A, Section 5.2, pp. 108-109**).

**Decommissioning**:

- Dismantling and removal of WTGs
- Removal of electrical reticulation where not part of permanent network infrastructure;
- Responsible disposal/recycling/reuse of infrastructure removed from site according to the waste hierarchy; and
- Rehabilitation in accordance with good practice at the time and where not required for ongoing grazing or agricultural uses.

Further information on potential impacts resulting from the decommissioning of the Proposed Action can be found in the Ecological Assessment Report (**Att. A, Section 5.3, pp. 109**).

The infrastructure design has been refined through an iterative process including environmental, wind resource, constructability, landholder, traditional owner, and transmission network considerations. The design refinement process focused on the avoidance and minimisation of environmental impacts through the various stages of layout planning and the coordination of these aspects with engineering design and wind resource restrictions.

The Development Footprint has a maximum area of 1,932.2 ha. The anticipated Development Footprint will be refined through the detailed design phase, WTG turbine model selection and geotechnical investigation. The Proposed Action will require up to 916 ha of woody vegetation to be disturbed under the worst-case scenario to facilitate construction. It should be noted that existing land management practices will be largely unaffected by the Proposed Action as the host properties are able to continue to use the land for agricultural activities throughout the life of the Proposed Action.

Access to the Proposed Action will be via established state-controlled road haulage routes, with road works likely required along the local road connections of Defence Road and Crowsdale Camboon Road, to be defined through the detailed design and engineering phase of the Project.

The Proposed Action is in discussions to be connected to the electricity transmission network via a new transmission line. This new transmission line will connect into the proposed Banana Range Wind Farm Connection Project transmission line that is approximately 40km north of the study area. The new transmission line would be under separate ownership and subject to separate EPBC referral.

TED is committed to ensuring that decommissioning is conducted in accordance with best practice. TED will investigate the opportunity to repower with new WTGs in the first instance. Where repowering is not possible or at the ultimate end of project life, TED will seek to reinstate disturbed land to a pre-construction, or where more appropriate, a pre decommissioning state, in accordance with best practice and compliance with conditions of relevant approval and decommissioning bonds in land contracts. Where appropriate with best practice, landholders will be given the option to retain access tracks and hardstands to benefit agricultural operations.

### 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 Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report (ERM 2024) for the Proposed Action outlines the specific Commonwealth, State, and Local legislation, administering authority and the regulatory framework associated with the Proposed Action (**Att. A, Section 2, pp 8**).

These include:

**Commonwealth Legislation**

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) – Given the scale of the Proposed Action and recent decisions made by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), the Proposed Action is referred under the EPBC Act as a significant impact triggering a controlled action requiring further assessment and approval under the EPBC Act.

- EPBC Act Environmental Offset Policy 2012 – This policy applies where residual significant impact on a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES) is expected to occur from the Proposed Action. This policy provides guidance on the role of offsets and when a proposed offset is considered suitable.
- We believe that the controlling provisions for the action are encompassed in Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 1, Section 18 of the EPBC Act

**State Legislation**

- *Planning Act 2016* – A Development Permit for a Material Change of Use, Operational Works and Reconfiguring a Lot will be required to facilitate the construction and operation of the Proposed Action.
- Planning Regulation 2017 – The Planning Regulation 2017 outlines the assessment triggers, benchmarks and costs associated with the Proposed Action. As part of the Development Application to the State Government as the primary assessment offer, the following will be addressed:
    - State Code 16: Native vegetation clearing
    - State Code 23: Wind farm development
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) – The desktop assessment and subsequent ecology surveys have identified the presence of flora and fauna species that are threatened under the NC Act. Impacts to listed threatened species will need to be considered as part of the Development Permit process, with additional approvals under the NC Act required, including the adoption of a Species Management Program for tampering with animal breeding places.
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) - The desktop assessment and subsequent field surveys identified the presence of native vegetation, therefore requiring a Development Permit to clear vegetation to accommodate Project infrastructure. Environmental offsets will also apply where there are significant residual impacts to Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES).
- *Biosecurity Act 2014* (and regulation) - This Act provides for the management of biosecurity risks in Queensland. The Act provides measures to safeguard Queensland economy, environment, agricultural and tourism industries and way of life from pests, diseases and contaminants. Restricted matters are assigned a category (or categories) from 1 to 7, with each category placing restrictions on the dealings with the matter.
- Environmental Offsets Framework (*Environmental Offsets Act 2014* and Regulation, Environmental Offsets Policy Version 1.7) - An environmental offset condition may be imposed under various State assessment frameworks for an activity that will or is likely to have a significant residual impact (SRI) on a MSES. There is a guideline to assist in determining whether or not an SRI is likely.
- *Fisheries Act 1994* (Fisheries Act) - Construction of a watercourse crossings for waterways identified under the *Fisheries Act 1994* will trigger the need for a waterway barrier works approval.
- *Water Act 2000* (Water Act) - Assessment under the Water Act may be required, dependent on final turbine layout and access tracks, for clearing riparian vegetation and excavating or placing fill in watercourses.

**Local Legislation**

- Banana Shire Council Planning Scheme 2021 - The Development Application will need to consider the outcomes sought by the local planning instrument in demonstrating suitability of the site.

### 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. *

Our guiding principles for stakeholder engagement are to build transparent and constructive relationships with landholders, near neighbours, the community, traditional owners and other interested parties. We have been engaging with stakeholders regarding the proposed Theodore Wind Farm since late 2021. We have applied a structured and planned approach to stakeholder engagement that is underpinned by stakeholder mapping and risk frameworks. This began with the identification of potential landholders and their fence line neighbours to ensure a viable project and was followed by initiating contact with the established traditional owner group of the area, the Wulli Wulli People as well as discussions with the Banana Shire Council.

Engagement with landholders has involved a commercial element included as part of this engagement. As renewable energy projects do not have the ability to secure tenements via government approvals, TED has engaged in negotiating fair and acceptable compensation and land access terms with landholders to reach signed agreements and develop a feasible project. Engagement with near neighbours has also been ongoing since project inception and we have a good understanding of the potential impacts to neighbours, particularly through project construction and are currently working on a community benefits model that will support near neighbours during this period. This commitment has come directly from feedback received during stakeholder engagement to date.

TED has conducted two rounds of formal community information sessions, each round conducted over two days (one half day each in Banana and Theodore). The first round of community information sessions was held in August 2023 with approximately 60 attendees and the second round in February 2024 with approximately 30 attendees (**Att. G**). Key themes of interest at both sessions were workforce accommodation options, technical layout and design of project and turbines, local jobs and procurement, transmission lines and community sponsorship.

Our commitment to working closely with the Wulli Wulli People, the traditional owners of the land, has been demonstrated through regular meetings and updates. We have signed an early works agreement (**Att F.** *this document is not publicly available due to cultural sensitivity reasons*), and various site visits have been undertaken by Elders, Wulli Wulli Nation Aboriginal Corporation members, and cultural heritage monitors for the purpose of met mast construction. We have agreed to undertake additional survey works in collaboration with the Wulli Wulli People and are preparing to work together towards further agreements.

The project has provided three formal project briefings to the Banana Shire Council. All briefing sessions were delivered in person and supported with slide pack presentations on project progress and considerations.

A regular physical presence within the township of Theodore has recently been established and from March 2024 a “pop-up” shopfront will operate from the Theodore RSL Hall 2 days each month. Other engagement initiatives have included a community survey and a dedicated website (theodorewindfarm.com.au) that includes project information, quarterly community newsletters and a dedicated stakeholder engagement resource

for Queensland projects.

As the Theodore Wind Farm project progresses through the planning and approvals stage, TED will continue to undertake engagement activities in line with our principles and strategy documents (**Att H.** *this document is not publicly available as it contains commercial in confidence information*).

# 1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

**Privacy Notice:**

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

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

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

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

See our Privacy Policy to learn more about accessing or correcting personal information or making a complaint. Alternatively, email us at privacy@awe.gov.au.

☑ **Confirm that you have read and understand this Privacy Notice ***

### 1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

| | |
|---|---|
| **ABN/ACN** | 12002773248 |
| **Organisation name** | ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED |
| **Organisation address** | Level 14, 207 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000 |

Referring party details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name** | Michael Rookwood |
| **Job title** | Principal Consultant |
| **Phone** | +61730078478 |
| **Email** | michael.rookwood@erm.com |
| **Address** | GPO Box 2892 Brisbane QLD 4001 |

# 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** | 671752588 |
| **Organisation name** | Theodore Energy Development Pty Ltd |
| **Organisation address** | Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 |

Person proposing to take the action details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name** | Heidi Creighton |
| **Job title** | Head of Onshore Wind |
| **Phone** | 0396002698 |
| **Email** | theodorewindfarm@rwe.com |
| **Address** | Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 |

**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. ***

Theodore Energy Development Pty Ltd (TED) is a wholly owned subsidiary of RWE Renewables Europe & Australia GmbH (RWE), a specialised renewable energy company. TED is a new special purpose vehicle (SPV) incorporated for this project. Therefore, TED has not been subject to any proceedings against it under Commonwealth, State or Territory law for protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

RWE owns and operates the Limondale Sun Farm through its wholly owned subsidiary RWE Limondale Sun Farm Holding Pty Ltd. RWE and RWE Limondale Sun Farm Holding Pty Ltd have no current or historical proceedings under Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

RWE is committed to protection of the environment, conservation of natural resources and reducing emissions evidenced through the RWE Biodiversity Policy (refer to **Att. B**). RWE ensures compliance through environmental policies to ensure that environmental protection is implemented responsibly according to operator obligations and in line with RWE's sustainability practices to prevent serious adverse effects on the environment (refer to **Att. C**).

**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**

RWE Renewables Europe & Australia GmbH (RWE) has a suite of policies and guidelines surrounding environmental protection, biodiversity and sustainability.

An environmental protection policy was implemented by RWE in January 2024 and remains in force and available for public view (refer to **Att. C**). This directive outlines that in the context of environmental protection, RWE fulfils its responsibility and ensures that the business-related environmental aspects are identified and considered throughout all project phases. RWE are investing heavily in the expansion of renewable energies and are consistently reducing CO2 emissions with the intention of reaching climate-neutral by 2040. RWE is also working towards implementing strategies to achieve net positive impact on biodiversity.

RWE published a biodiversity policy in December 2022 that is intended to establish a reference framework for integrating the protection and promotion of biodiversity within the scope of our business activities (refer to **Att. B**). The biodiversity framework encompasses principles such as choosing asset locations, minimising impacts during construction, monitoring impacts during operation as well as taking into account end-of-life solutions years prior to decommissioning requirements.

Finally, and as of January 2024, RWE committed to start making nature-related disclosures based on the recommendations made by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (refer to **Att. D**). As an early adopter of this scheme, RWE are supporting broader climate-related sustainability reporting and policies.

RWE communicate all environmental and biodiversity activities on our website and in our annual sustainability reporting (refer to **Attachment E**).

# 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** | 671752588 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Organisation name** | Theodore Energy Development Pty Ltd |
| **Organisation address** | Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 |

Proposed designated proponent details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name** | Heidi Creighton |
| **Job title** | Head of Onshore Wind |
| **Phone** | 0396002698 |
| **Email** | theodorewindfarm@rwe.com |
| **Address** | Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 |

## 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 | 12002773248 |
| Organisation name | ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED |

| | |
|---|---|
| Organisation address | Level 14, 207 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000 |
| Representative's name | Michael Rookwood |
| Representative's job title | Principal Consultant |
| Phone | +61730078478 |
| Email | michael.rookwood@erm.com |
| Address | GPO Box 2892 Brisbane QLD 4001 |

## 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 | 671752588 |
| Organisation name | Theodore Energy Development Pty Ltd |
| Organisation address | Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 |
| Representative's name | Heidi Creighton |
| Representative's job title | Head of Onshore Wind |
| Phone | 0396002698 |
| Email | theodorewindfarm@rwe.com |
| Address | Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 |

## 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.

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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? ***

Yes

**1.4.10 Enter purchase order number ***

214

## 1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Third party

**1.4.12 Is the third party an organisation? ***

Yes

**1.4.13 Do they have an existing ABN or ACN? ***

Yes

**1.4.14 ABN/ACN ***

72626156894

**1.4.16 Organisation name ***

RWE RENEWABLES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

**1.4.17 Organisation's primary address ***

Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

**1.4.18 First name ***

Heidi

**1.4.19 Last name ***

Creighton

**1.4.20 Job title ***

Head of Onshore Wind

**1.4.21 Phone ***

0396002698

**1.4.22 Email ***

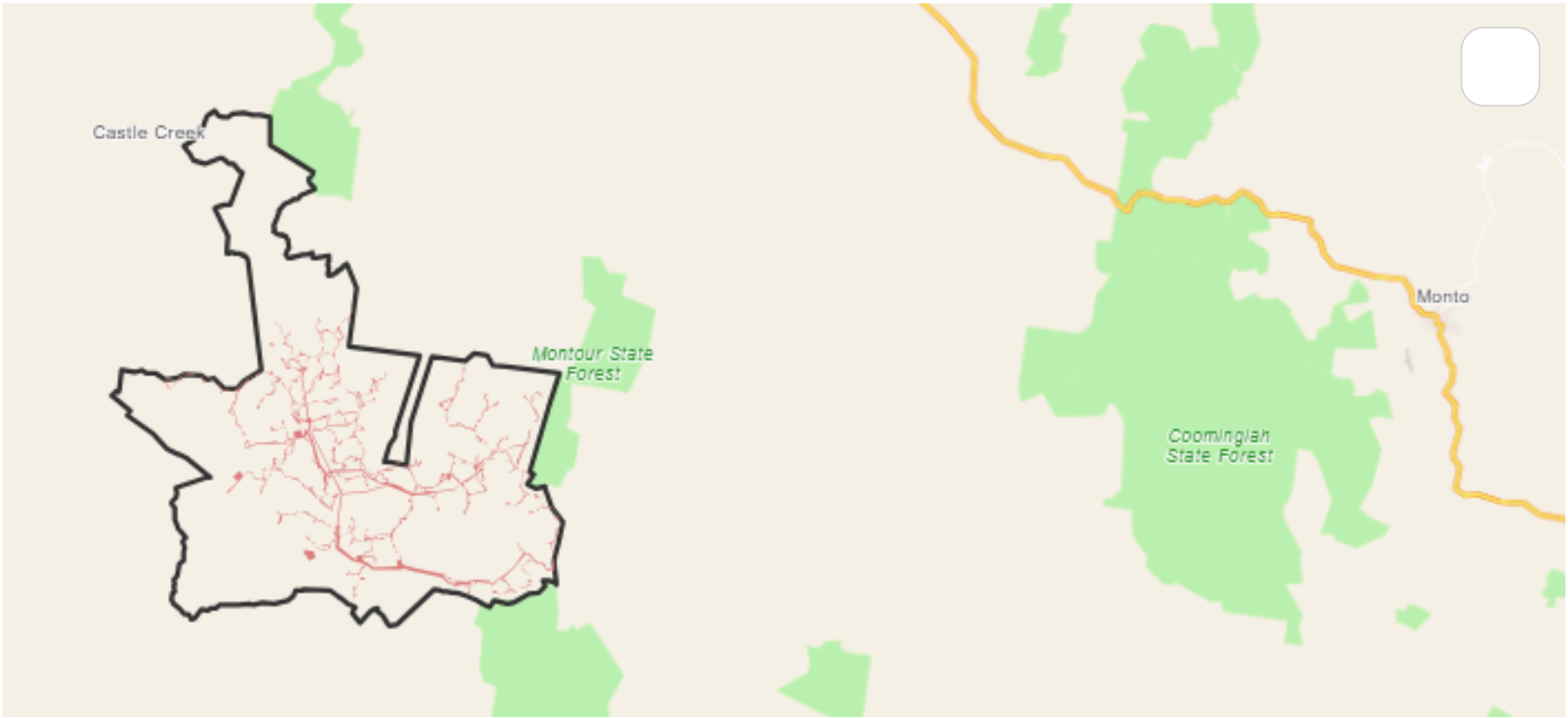
accounts.au@rwe.com

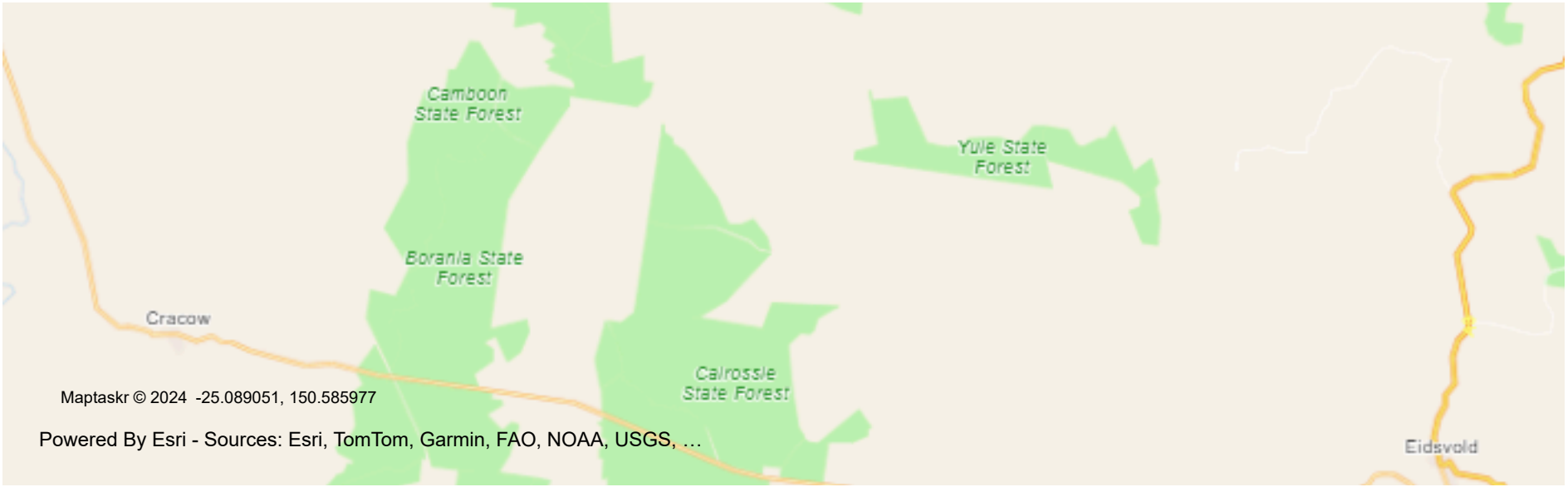
**1.4.23 Address ***

Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

# 2. Location

## 2.1 Project footprint






**Project Area:** 46829.96 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 1932.15 Ha

## 2.2 Footprint details

**2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? ***

7647 Crowsdale Camboon Road, Camboon, QLD

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

Queensland

**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 existing land use within the Study Area is cattle grazing and associated rural dwellings. The Study Area incorporates three individual land holdings, which is made up of eight freehold and one Grazing Homestead Perpetual Lease lot. (**Att. A, Section 1.2.1, pp. 4**) It is noted, TED and the lease holder have an approved application to transfer the Grazing Homestead Perpetual Lease to freehold on the 17 April 2024. The Study Area also encompasses part of local road reserve areas which is crown land.

# 3. Existing environment

## 3.1 Physical description

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

The proposed Theodore Wind Farm is located approximately 22 kilometres (km) east of the township of Theodore and approximately 50km south of Biloela in the Banana Shire Council local government area. The closest major town is Gladstone, 150km northeast of the Project, with Queensland's capital Brisbane, located 380km southeast of the Project.

The ecological features observed within the Study Area are typical of the region and are characterised in the north of the Study Area by grasslands with historic clearing. In the south-east of the Study Area the landscape is generally characterised by non-eucalypt dominated open forest, non-remnant grasslands and woodlands on alluvial plains and igneous rock.

The dominant broad habitat type across the Study Area is grasslands and cultivated agricultural land, accounting for almost half of the Study Area, 22,562.1 ha. The remainder of the Study Area is largely categorised as eucalypt dominated woodlands and riparian areas. The habitats in the Study Area are mostly in moderate to low condition, with signs of degradation and fragmentation due to cattle grazing, dieback, erosion, and the presence of introduced flora species (refer to **Att. A, Section 4, pp. 45**).

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

**Existing Uses**

The Proposed Action occurs within the Banana Shire Council local government area (LGA) and is zoned as Rural under the Banana Shire Council Planning Scheme 2021. Cattle grazing (and associated homesteads) is the dominant land use in the Study Area, with largely cleared areas associated with cattle grazing areas dominating the landscape. The existing cattle grazing land use includes tracks, fences, dams, yards, modified pastures, and other infrastructure spread across the landscape.

**Proposed Use**

The Proposed Action use is a renewable energy facility comprising of up to 170 WTGs, access tracks, substations, overhead and underground electrical cabling, hardstands, operation and maintenance compounds, Battery Energy Storage Systems, as well as additional ancillary infrastructure. The total disturbance footprint is anticipated to be a maximum under the worst case scenario of 1,932.2 ha or 4.1% of the total Study Area (including up to 916 ha of vegetation clearing/ potential habitat). The impact area will be refined through the detailed design phase and is expected to be significantly smaller than the current impact area, per commentary in section 1.2.1, ground conditions will be a key determinant of the final impact area. Throughout the duration of the construction and operational phases of the development, the properties will be able to be utilised for rural and agricultural purposes and it is anticipated that tracks established during construction of the development will aid in continued agricultural activities.

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

There are no natural features and/or any other important or unique values specific to the Study Area relevant under the EPBC Act. Notwithstanding, TED recognises the importance of potential cultural heritage values that may be present within the Study Area and is working with the traditional owners to identify and mitigate any associated impacts.

### 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 topography of the Study Area is characterised by ridgelines and flatter plains. Across the Study Area the landscape features vary in geology, from Torsdale volcanics mixed with Camboon volcanics in the east of the area, and sedimentary stratigraphy on the western extent of the Study Area. The ridgelines in the north and centre of the Study Area decrease in steepness further south in the Study Area. The ridge lines range from moderately steep through to rolling and are complimented by gently sloping foothills.

The Study Area varies between 210m AHD and 603m AHD, the extremes of these values are well outside of the Disturbance Footprint. Within the Disturbance Footprint, the elevation varies between 300m AHD and 507m AHD. Slope across the Study Area varies between 0 to 80 degrees with a mean of 5.9 degrees indicating a generally relatively gently sloping topography.

# 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.

Eight field investigations have been undertaken within the Study Area between October 2022 and February 2024. Field survey timing, techniques and survey effort are provided in **Att. A, Table 3-4, pp. 15**. The location of surveys undertaken over the eight periods are shown in **Att. A, Figure 3-1**. A summary of the field investigation effort is provided below:

- Four (4) ecologists undertook a six (6) day ecological survey within the Study Area from 17th of October to the 22nd October 2022, with a total of 240 person hours on the ground. The surveys involve completing vegetation assessments, Regional Ecosystems (RE) and Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) ground truthing and validation, habitat assessments, targeted threatened species surveys, spotlighting, call playback, deploying camera traps and Anabats, and Bird Utilisation Surveys (BUS).
- Two (2) ecologists undertook a five (5) day bird and bat survey within the Study Area from 13th of February to the 17th of February 2023, with a total of 100 person hours on the ground, completing assessment of threatened fauna, deploying Anabats, and BUS.
- Four (4) ecologists undertook a five (5) day ecological survey within the Study Area from 27th of March to the 31st of March 2023, for a total of 200 person hours, completing vegetation assessments, RE and TEC ground truthing and validation, habitat assessments, targeted threatened species surveys, deploying Anabats, and BUS.
- Four (4) ecologists undertook a five (5) day ecological survey within the Study Area from 5th of June to the 9th of June 2023, for a total of 200 person hours, completing vegetation and habitat assessments, targeted threatened species surveys, and BUS.
- Two (2) ecologists undertook a five (5) day ecological survey within the Study Area from 25th of September to the 29th of September 2023, for a total of 100 person hours, completing habitat assessments, vegetation assessments, and BUS.
- Two (2) ecologists undertook a five (5) day ecology survey within the Study Area from the 9th of October to the 13th of October 2023, for a total of 100 person hours, completing habitat assessments, vegetation assessments, and BUS.
- Two (2) ecologists undertook a five (5) day ecology survey within the Study Area from the 4th of December to the 8th of December 2023, for a total of 100 person hours, completing BUS.
- Two (2) ecologists undertook a five (5) day ecology survey within the Study Area from the 19th of February to the 23rd of February 2024, for a total of 100 person hours, completing BUS.

Based on the PMST results (**Att A., App B, pp. 216**) and survey effort completed to date (as outlined above), a likelihood of occurrence assessment has been undertaken for potentially impacted threatened and migratory species and ecological communities (**Att. A, App. A, 178**). A summary of the results is a follows:

**Fauna**

Based on direct observations during targeted field surveys, four EPBC Act listed threatened species have been concluded as known or likely to occur.

- Squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) - listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act (known);
- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) - listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act (known);
- Greater glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*) - listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act (known); and
- Large-eared pied-bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*) – listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act (likely).

Four additional EPBC Act listed fauna species are considered to have the potential to occur, due to the presence of general habitat for these species observed within the Study Area and recent records in the Locality, including:

- Black-breasted buttonquail (*Turnix melanogaster*), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act;
- White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act;
- Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*), listed as Endangered and Migratory under the EPBC Act; and
- Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

**Flora**

No listed flora species have been assessed as known or likely to occur within the Study Area. However, based on survey effort and habitat suitability, six listed threatened flora species have been assessed as having the potential to occur:

- Ooline (*Cadellia pentastylis*), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act;
- Cossinia (*Cossinia australiana*), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Austral Cornflower (*Rhaponticum australe*), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act
- *Solanum dissectum,* listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- *Solanum johnsonianum,* listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- *Xerothamnella herbacea,* listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act

**TECs**

The PMST identified five EPBC Act listed TECs with potential to occur within the Study Area. Based on in-situ ground-truthing via completion of quaternary vegetation assessments and Biocondition transects, as well as desktop assessment of aerial imagery, one TECs has been considered known to occur:

- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains.

With another TEC being determined likely to occur:

- Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant).

**Migratory Species**

There is one EPBC Act listed migratory species that is regarded as known to occur within the Study Area based on direct observations during targeted field surveys in 2022 and 2023:

- Satin flycatcher (*Myiagra cyanoleuca*).

An additional three listed migratory species were regarded as having the potential to occur within the Study Area:

- Rufous fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*);
- Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*); and
- White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*).

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

The Proposed Action is located within the Southern Brigalow Belt bioregion as defined by the Interim Biographic Regionalisation for Australia framework, within the Fitzroy catchment. The Study Area has been classified into six broad habitat types, defined based on vegetation community type and structure. These habitat types have then been considered as respective foraging, breeding, roosting, denning, dispersal and movement functions for listed threatened and/or migratory species that are known, likely or have the potential to occur within the Study Area. Ground-truthed habitat mapping has been informed by these six habitat types, and subsequently used to identify areas of habitat for listed threatened species (refer to **Att A., Section 4.2, Table 4-1, pp.46**).

The mapped vegetation communities and broad habitat types are:

- Grasslands and cultivated agricultural land;
- Waterbodies and drainage features;
- Riparian woodland and open forest dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea,* E. *tereticornis* often associated with stream channels;
- Vine forest/Thickets and Dry Rainforest;
- Eucalypt woodland and open forest dominated by E. *crebra* with a grassy understorey; and
- Brigalow woodlands.

The vegetation in the Study Area are mostly in moderate to low condition, with signs of degradation and fragmentation due to cattle grazing, dieback, erosion, and the presence of introduced flora species. The dominant broad habitat type across the Study Area is grasslands and cultivated agricultural land, accounting for almost half of the Study Area.

# 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.

A Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (CHDDA) was undertaken in December 2022. The CHDDA included searches of relevant Commonwealth, State and local heritage registers. The search results indicate there are no Commonwealth Heritage Places, National Heritage Places or World Heritage Properties located within the Study Area. There are also no heritage places listed on the Queensland Heritage Register or within Banana Shire Council Planning Scheme 2021, within the Study Area.

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

TED has engaged with the relevant party for the Study Area, the Wulli Wulli People. A Survey Agreement has been formalised and signed between both parties to manage cultural heritage for the Proposed Action (**Att. F** *this document is not publicly available due to cultural sensitivity reasons*). TED facilitated an Elders Site Visit and Assessment, which was undertaken between 21 and 23 September 2023, which produced a survey report and accompanying management measures and recommendations. Engagement with the Wulli Wulli People is an ongoing process for the Proposed Action.

The Study Area contains known registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, and a high potential for further unknown sites to be identified through the cultural heritage survey process. This includes places of both tangible places and intangible value of particular significance to the Wulli Wulli People.

## 3.4 Hydrology

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

The Study Area occurs within the Fitzroy drainage basin. Recognized watercourses (per the *Water Act 2000*) that occur in the Study Area are Oxtrack Creek, Six Mile Creek, Kable Creek, Boam Creek, South Creek, Nine Mile Creek, and Castle Creek, as well as an unnamed tributary in the south-east corner of the Study Area.

The majority of watercourses impacted by the Proposed Action are low order and generally of low quality and impacted by cattle. There are no wetlands of international importance associated with the Study Area. There are also no high ecological value (HEV) waterways present in the Study Area, nor high ecological significance (HES) wetlands.

Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report (**Att. A, Figure 4-14**) shows the watercourses, drainage features and wetlands mapped throughout the Study Area.

# 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 adjacent to the Study Area.

### 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 the Study Area or within proximity to the Study Area.

### 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 and in close proximity to the Study Area.

## 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 |
|---|---|---|
| No | No | Arthraxon hispidus |
| Yes | No | Cadellia pentastylis |
| No | No | Calidris acuminata |
| No | No | Calidris ferruginea |
| Yes | Yes | Chalinolobus dwyeri |
| Yes | No | Cossinia australiana |
| No | No | Dasyurus hallucatus |
| No | No | Delma torquata |
| No | No | Denisonia maculata |
| No | No | Dichanthium queenslandicum |
| No | No | Dichanthium setosum |
| No | No | Egernia rugosa |
| No | No | Elseya albagula |
| No | No | Erythrotriorchis radiatus |
| No | No | Falco hypoleucos |
| No | No | Furina dunmalli |
| No | No | Gallinago hardwickii |
| Yes | Yes | Geophaps scripta scripta |

| Direct impact | Indirect impact | Species |
|---|---|---|
| No | No | Grantiella picta |
| No | No | Hemiaspis damelii |
| No | Yes | Hirundapus caudacutus |
| No | No | Macroderma gigas |
| No | No | Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda |
| No | No | Nyctophilus corbeni |
| Yes | Yes | Petauroides volans |
| Yes | Yes | Petaurus australis australis |
| Yes | Yes | Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) |
| No | No | Polianthion minutiflorum |
| No | No | Pteropus poliocephalus |
| Yes | No | Rhaponticum australe |
| No | No | Rheodytes leukops |
| Yes | Yes | Rostratula australis |
| No | No | Stagonopleura guttata |
| Yes | Yes | Turnix melanogaster |
| Yes | No | Xerothamnella herbacea |

## Ecological communities

| Direct impact | Indirect impact | Ecological community |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | No | Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) |
| No | No | Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions |
| Yes | No | Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains |
| No | No | Weeping Myall Woodlands |

### 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. *

In general, potential impacts from the construction phase relate to habitat loss and habitat disturbance. Operational impacts are largely limited to possible bird and bat collisions with operational WTGs. Decommissioning phase impacts are similar to those that might occur during the construction phase but likely to be of much lower magnitude as there is no additional vegetation clearing is anticipated during the decommissioning phase.

Direct impact to MNES would be through habitat loss and degradation, which is typically from disturbance to native vegetation that is regulated vegetation or habitat as defined in the Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report. Direct disturbance to MNES is considered in the Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report (**Att A, Table 7-1, pp 120**).

The Disturbance Footprint of the Proposed Action (maximum area to be impacted) is 1,932.2 ha and includes a maximum impact to 916 ha to remnant and regrowth vegetation associated with the infrastructure. The Disturbance Footprint is 4.1% of the total Study Area. Through detailed design it is anticipated that the proposed Disturbance Footprint will be reduced significantly.  It is anticipated that a significant proportion of the initially cleared Disturbance Footprint will undergo progressive restoration of grass species for up to 50% of the disturbance footprint. Proposed Action As construction progresses, natural regeneration will be allowed to occur in areas that were disturbed for construction and not required for operations.

The following Threatened Species and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) have the potential to be subject to direct and/or indirect impacts from the Proposed Action The potentially impacted areas noted below may overlap.

**Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)**

8.5 ha of direct disturbance.

The area of potential and known habitat to be disturbed is up to 8.5 ha, which represents 2.6% of the total amount of TEC in the Study Area. Given the amount of disturbance to this TEC, it is likely to be a significant impact.

**Poplar Box Grassy Woodlands on Alluvial Plains**

8.2 ha of direct disturbance.

The area of potential and known habitat to be disturbed is up to 8.2 ha, which represents 1.6% of the total amount of TEC in the Study Area. Given the amount of disturbance to this TEC, it is likely to be a significant impact. Given the amount of disturbance to this TEC, it is likely to be a significant impact.

**Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)**

16.4 ha to preferred foraging and breeding habitat, 867.9 ha general foraging and breeding habitat and 315.7 ha dispersal habitat.

As a result of targeted surveys across multiple field surveys and seasons, evidence of koala use in the Study Area is limited, and generally absent from large areas of suitable habitat. Despite this, koala habitat has been conservatively mapped in the Study Area. The Proposed Action will result in the clearing of 867.9 ha of preferred foraging and breeding habitat, 16.4 ha of general foraging and breeding habitat, as well as disturbance to 316.1 ha of dispersal habitat. The disturbance to potential foraging and breeding habitat may adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species.

**Squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*)**

437.2 ha of disturbance to foraging habitat and 524.0 ha of disturbance to breeding habitat.

Targeted surveys across multiple field surveys and seasons found evidence of squatter pigeons across the Study Area, albeit with only occasional observations indicating a low population density. The Proposed Action will result in the clearing of 437.2 ha of foraging and roosting habitat and 524.0 ha of breeding habitat. t is likely to have a significant impact to the habitat critical to the survival of the species.

**Greater glider (southern and central) (*Petuaroides Volans*)**

861.9 ha disturbance to foraging habitat and 15.5 ha disturbance to denning habitat.

Targeted surveys for the greater glider, including spotlight surveys and surveys for hollow bearing trees determined that the species occurs across the Study Area, but with limited denning and breeding habitat largely confined to remnant vegetation associated with waterways. The Proposed Action will result in clearing of 861.9 ha foraging habitat and 15.5 ha of denning and breeding habitat.

**Large-eared pied bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*)**

886.3 ha of disturbance to habitat available.

While no records are known for the species within the Study Area, and no direct observations from targeted surveys, records occur for the species in the Locality. The Proposed Action will result in the clearing of 886.3 ha of potential foraging habitat.

In addition, the following Threatened Species have the potential to be impacted:

- Yellow-bellied glider - impact of 303.1 ha to potential foraging and breeding habitat
- Satin flycatcher – impact of 19.6 ha to foraging and roosting habitat.
- White-throated needle tail – impact is aerial only – no clearing impact.
- Black-breasted button quail – impact of 3.1 ha to foraging and breeding habitat.
- Australian painted snipe – impact of 1.3 ha to foraging habitat.
- *Cossinia australiana* – potential impact to 3.1 ha
- *Cadelia pentastylis* – potential impact to 3.1 ha
- *Solanum dissectum* – potential impact to 8.7 ha
- *Rhaponticum australe* –potential impact to 886.3 ha
- *Solanum johnsonianum* – potential impact to 8.7 ha
- *Xerothamnella herbacea* – potential impact to 8.7 ha

### 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. *

A full MNES Significant Impact Assessment has been undertaken as part of the Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report (**Att A, App E**). This assessment has demonstrated the potential impacts to Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) and Poplar Box Grassy Woodlands on Alluvial Plains TECs, and koala, squatter pigeon, greater glider and large-eared pied bat.

**Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)**

The Proposed Action is proposing to disturb 8.5 ha which is 2.6% of this TEC within the Study Area. As such the Proposed Action is likely to reduce the extent of an ecological community and adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the ecological community based on the definition of critical habitat outlined in the Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) ecological community included in **Att. A, App. E**).

**Poplar Box Grassy Woodlands on Alluvial Plains**

The Proposed Action will impact up to 8.2 ha of this TEC. Having undertaken a significant impact assessment in accordance with SIG 1.1 (DoE, 2013), the Proposed Action is likely to reduce the extent of an ecological community and fragment or increase fragmentation of an ecological community.

**Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)**

The total amount of habitat to be disturbed is up to 884.3 ha or 3.9% of the available potential breeding and foraging habitat within the Study Area and as such impacts to koala as a result of the Proposed Action will likely reduce the area of occupancy of the species and adversely affect habitat critical to the species.

**Squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*)**

The total amount of habitat to be disturbed is up to 961.2 ha or 4.0% of the total available habitat within the Study Area. In accordance with SIG 1.1 (DoE, 2013) it was determined that a significant impact to squatter pigeon is likely on the premise of “Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species” and “Reducing the area of occupancy of an important population of the species.”

**Greater glider (southern and central) (*Petuaroides Volans*)**

The total amount of habitat to be disturbed is up to 877.4 ha or 3.9% of the total available habitat within the Study Area. In accordance with SIG 1.1 (DoE, 2013) it was determined that a significant impact to greater glider is likely on the premise of “Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species” and “Reduce the area of occupancy of the species.”.

**Large-eared pied bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*)**

The total amount of habitat to be disturbed is up to 886.3 ha or 4.1% of the total available habitat within the Study Area. The proposed disturbance has the potential to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population, reduce the area of occupancy and adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species.

### 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. *

An assessment was undertaken for relevant listed species against SIG 1.1 as part of the Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report (**Att A, App E**). This assessment concluded that there were likely to be significant impacts for the following:

- Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominated and co dominated) TEC;

- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC;
- Breeding habitat for squatter pigeon (southern);
- Foraging and denning habitat for greater glider (southern and central); and
- Foraging and breeding habitat for koala;

With the potential for a significant impact to:

- Foraging habitat for Large-eared pied-bat.

Based on this assessment, the Proposed Action is likely to be a controlled action under the EPBC Act.

We believe that the controlling provisions for the action are encompassed in Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 1, Section 18 of the EPBC Act

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

**Avoidance**

The Project layout has been developed with consideration given to engineering issues, including maximum safe slope for workplace health and safety, operational requirements, landholder requirements, minimising environmental disturbance and ongoing site management requirements (bushfire setbacks). TED has considered both current and near future WTG models through design to minimise the likelihood for any need for major adjustments to the WTG layout prior to construction. The impact area will however undergo significant further design refinement through the detailed design process, the current impact area represents the worst-case impact area.

The key component of the vegetation management strategy is avoidance through layout design. The avoidance strategy will occur in two phases. The first design phase is based on avoidance and/or minimisation of vegetation and potential habitat mapped as a result of the field investigation conducted, and subsequent constraints identified. The second design phase will involve pre-clearance surveys which includes on the ground micro siting at each location proposed for infrastructure (such as WTGs). The pre-clearance surveys will assess the localised environmental values, including threatened species breeding habitat and protected plants to determine if micro -siting can be used to further avoid key values where detailed engineering permits.

Several more avoidance measures have been implemented, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Avoidance of woodland patches by locating infrastructure outside of these areas where possible;
- Clearly delineate approved vegetation clearance areas/ work zones to prevent over-clearing; and
- WTGs will maximise the use of areas that are less vegetated, to avoid and minimise clearing of mature trees. This can be achieved across many parts of the Study Area given the open nature and scattered trees of the landscape with low density of larger patches of remnant

vegetation. This is included in the micro siting pre-clearance phase.

**Mitigation**

Potential impacts to the proposed activities will be managed in a manner consistent with the management approaches for wind farm activities and where relevant, additional measures will be implemented.

At each location of proposed infrastructure, following detailed design and prior to construction, detailed site specific pre-clearance surveys will be conducted to inform micro-siting and further avoidance of ecological values as part of the final design of the Proposed Action. Impact and disturbance mitigation will follow a two-stage process.

The first element of impact mitigation will be determining turbine design and layout based on avoidance of vegetation and potential habitat mapped, as a result of the field investigation conducted. This will include minimising the impact to regulated vegetation and threatened species habitat. Noting that this process has already been undertaken as part of the design phase completed to date, and where possible disturbance will be reduced as part of the future detailed design phase.

The second part of the impact mitigation effort will involve on the ground micro-siting at each location proposed for infrastructure. Such micro-siting will involve on the ground assessments of the potential infrastructure locations to determine if any ecological values, such as threatened species habitat that occur in that area will influence re-siting of infrastructure.

**Loss of existing native vegetation:**

- Areas of remanent and regrowth vegetation to be avoided at the design and micro-siting stages, where practicable.
- Areas of threatened flora and fauna habitat will be avoided at design and micro-siting stages, where practicable.
- A Vegetation Management Plan will be developed and implemented to ensure that clearing is undertaken in accordance with legislative standards and requirements.
- Progressive restoration of access corridors once construction has been completed will occur to reduce impacts.

**Weed and pest control**

- A Biosecurity Plan will be developed and implemented for the Proposed Action. This will include measures such as vehicle clean downs, weed hygiene declaration and obligations to stick to access tracks throughout the Study Area.
- Weed management and control methods will depend upon the location, weed species identified, the degree of the infestation, relevant landholder agreement or conduct and compensation agreements provisions, and local, state and national regulatory requirements.
- Imported material able to transport weed and seed will require a weed hygiene declaration and be assessed to ensure they are free of contamination, disease and invasive weeds.
- Weeds of National Significance (WONS) and invasive species will be identified and monitored in the Study Area. Appropriate weed monitoring will occur to ensure new weed species are identified, recorded and managed appropriately.

**Mortality or injury to native fauna**

- A Bird and Bat Management Plan will be produced in order to implement impact mitigation measures for the Proposed Action.
- A Fauna Management Plan will be produced in order to implement impact mitigation measures for the Proposed Action.
- During vegetation clearing activities fauna management will be implemented that includes pre-clearance surveys, fauna spotter-catcher supervision and methods to reduce impacts as set out in a Fauna Management Plan.
- No driving will occur in unauthorised areas, and in other areas will be carried out at safe speeds adopted to the road conditions.
- Injured, sick or dead fauna will be recorded and reported during construction. This can be carried out by a fauna spotter-catcher.
- Impacts from turbine collision to bats and birds will be monitored.
- Areas of bird habitat including known nests will be avoided in the design and then further avoided when micro-siting occurs, where practicable.
- Development of a Bird and Management Plan that considers the impacts that will occur to birds and mitigation measures to address these.
- WTGs have been sited from key bird and bat habitats (waterways and drainage lines) where practicable. Micro-siting will also aim to avoid large remnant trees where possible, and any large nests identified on site.

**Impacts from turbine collision to birds and bats**

- A Bird and Bat Management Plan will be produced in order to implement impact mitigation measures for the Proposed Action.
- Areas of bird habitat including known nests will be avoided in the design and then further avoided when micro-siting occurs, where practicable.

The management and mitigation measures specific to the ecological values identified as a result of this assessment is provided in **Att. A, Table 6-1, pp 114**.

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

An assessment was undertaken for relevant listed species against SIG 1.1 as part of the Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report (**Att A, App E**). This assessment concluded that there were likely to be significant impacts for the following:

- Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominated and co dominated) TEC;
- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC;
- Breeding habitat for squatter pigeon (southern);
- Foraging and denning habitat for greater glider (southern and central); and
- Foraging and breeding habitat for koala;

With the potential for a significant impact to:

- Foraging habitat for Large-eared pied-bat.

Where significant impacts to MNES cannot be avoided, The Proponent is committed to offsetting these impacts. An Offset Management Strategy (OMS) will be prepared, that specifically outlines the requirements to deliver and manage appropriate land-based offsets, in accordance with the conditions of approvals for the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action will also offset the “actual” area of habitat impacted that will be further defined at the detailed design phase. This incentivises the minimisation of impacts to habitats so as to reduce the offset requirement and ecological burden on MNES. The disturbance area for species with likely or potential significant impacts, as described in Appendix E, are outlined in Table 8 1 below. Offset requirements for these species will be calculated in accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (DSEWPC, 2012).

There is a preference for offsets to be located within the Study Area, avoiding areas of Proposed Action infrastructure. Once an offset area has been selected, and adequate surveys undertaken to confirm species habitat and habitat quality, an Offsets Area Management Plan (OAMP) will be prepared for the implementation and ongoing management of the selected offset area/s.

### 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 |
|---|---|---|
| No | No | Actitis hypoleucos |
| No | No | Apus pacificus |
| No | No | Calidris acuminata |
| No | No | Calidris ferruginea |
| No | No | Calidris melanotos |
| No | No | Crocodylus porosus |
| No | No | Cuculus optatus |
| No | No | Gallinago hardwickii |

| Direct impact | Indirect impact | Species |
|---|---|---|
| No | Yes | Hirundapus caudacutus |
| No | No | Monarcha melanopsis |
| No | No | Motacilla flava |
| Yes | Yes | Myiagra cyanoleuca |
| No | No | Rhipidura rufifrons |

### 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. *

In general, potential impacts from the construction phase relate to habitat loss and disturbance. Operational impacts are largely limited to possible bird and bat collisions with operational WTGs. Decommissioning phase impacts are similar to those that might occur during the construction phase but likely to be of much lower magnitude as there is no additional vegetation clearing during the decommissioning phase.

Direct impact to MNES will be habitat loss and degradation, which is typically from disturbance to native vegetation (predominantly by land clearing) that is regulated vegetation or habitat. Direct disturbance to MNES is considered in the Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report (**Att A, Section 7, Table 7-1, pp 120**).

As per the Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report (**Att A, App E**), there will be direct impacts to one migratory species, Satin flycatcher and potential for indirect impacts to a second migratory species, White throated needletail.

**Satin flycatcher (*Myiagra cyanoleuca*)**
Up to 19.6 ha of direct disturbance

The Proposed Action is unlikely to support an ecologically significant portion of the species' population (17,000 individuals – internationally significant or 1,700 individuals – nationally significant) (DoE, 2015). The Proposed Action is therefore unlikely to cause significant impacts to the species' lifecycle (breeding, feeding, migration or resting). Additionally, the Proposed Action will implement management and mitigation measures

regarding biosecurity measures to ensure the Proposed Action will not introduce new invasive species which would adversely impact satin flycatcher within the Study Area.

**White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)**

Impact is aerial only – no clearing impact.

### 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 total amount of habitat to be disturbed is up to 19.6 ha or 1.0% of the total available habitat within the Study Area and is unlikely to be considered a significant impact for the Satin flycatcher. There is no direct impact associated with White throated needletail.

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

No

### 4.1.5.9 Please elaborate why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action. *

The total amount of potential Satin flycatcher (*Myiagra cyanoleuca*) habitat to be disturbed is up to 19.6 ha or 1.0% of the total available habitat within the Study Area and is unlikely to be considered a significant impact.

### 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 following avoidance and mitigation measures will be considered in managing the impact from the Proposed Action.

- Injured, sick or dead fauna will be recorded and reported during construction. This can be carried out by a fauna spotter-catcher.
- Impacts from turbine collision to bats and birds will be monitored.
- Areas of bird habitat including known nests will be avoided in the design and then further avoided when micro-siting occurs, where practicable.
- Development of a Bird and Bat Management Plan that considers the impacts that will occur to birds and mitigation measures to address these.
- WTGs have been sited from key bird and bat habitats (waterways and drainage lines) where practicable. Micro-siting will also aim to avoid large remnant trees where possible, and any large nests identified on site.

Refer to **Att. A, Table 6-1, pp. 114** for the full details on management and mitigation measures for the Proposed Action.

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

No applicable offsets proposed for migratory species.

### 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.

## 4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

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

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

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

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

No

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

The proposed action is not within, nor does it impact a Commonwealth Marine Area.

## 4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

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

No

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

The proposed action will not result in any direct or indirect impacts 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 will not impact on a water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas.

## 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.

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### 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. *

The proposed action is not located on Commonwealth land, nor will it result in any direct or indirect impact to Commonwealth land.

## 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 will not impact any Commonwealth heritage places overseas.

### 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? ***

No

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

Alternatives to this proposed action have not been provided. TED selected the Theodore Wind Farm site through a site scouting process that identified the area as having a feasible wind resource based on mesoscale wind mapping combined with LIDAR and Meteorological Mast monitoring along with a generally lesser quantity of environmentally significant areas than other potential prospect areas in Central QLD.

The project parcels are ideal with large land parcels with low dwelling density leading to excellent offsets to neighbours and a minimal number of dwellings surrounding the project compared to industry averages.

The current land use of cattle grazing is highly compatible with cooperation and coexistence with a wind farm, with minimal impact on cattle farming operations and the potential for any infrastructure installed for the wind farm to be utilised during the operations period for day-to-day operations of the existing land use.

The area has been analysed for constructability and has been determined to be a constructable site. TED (as a subsidiary of RWE) takes pride that RWE generally develops, constructs, and operates its own projects.

The Project design has been refined on several occasions through an iterative process including environmental, wind resource, cultural heritage, constructability, landowner and engineering considerations. The design refinement process focused on the avoidance and minimisation of environmental impacts through the various stages of layout planning. The current layout was determined from the constraints the initial layout identified via the preliminary impact assessments. Key layout refinements have been made to minimise environmental impacts, while having consideration for wind resource, topographic and other amenity impacts.

Further to this, the large scale renewable energy proposed action aligns with Queensland’s 70% renewable energy target by 2032, as outlined within the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan, as well as the Commonwealth Climate Change Act 2022 which outlines the goal to have a reduction of Australia’s greenhouse gas emissions of a 43% reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 and to achieve net zero by 2050.

# 5. Lodgement

# 5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf<br>Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 06/06/2024 | 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 | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf<br>Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | No | High |

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach F - CONFIDENTIAL WWNAC Early Works Agreement.PDF<br>CONFIDENTIAL Wulli Wulli Nation Aboriginal Corporation - Terms of Reference for Cultural Heritage Survey | 22/09/2023 | Yes | High |
| #2. | Document | Attach G - Theodore WF - Newsletter & Information Booklet_Feb24.PDF<br>Community Engagement Newsletter and Information Booklet - February 2024 | 01/02/2024 | No | High |
| #3. | Document | Attach H - CONFIDENTIAL Theodore CSEP_V3.pdf<br>CONFIDENTIAL Theodore Wind Farm - Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan - Version 3 | 08/04/2024 | Yes | High |
| #4. | Link | Theodore Wind Farm<br>https://theodorewindfarm.com.au | | | 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 | Attach B-RWE Biodiversity Policy_Dec22.pdf<br>RWE's corporate biodiversity policy | 03/01/2023 | No | High |
| #2. | Document | Attach C-RWE Environmental Protection Directive_Jan24.pdf<br>RWE's corporate environmental protection policy | 01/01/2024 | No | High |

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

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach B-RWE Biodiversity Policy_Dec22.pdf<br>RWE's corporate biodiversity policy | 02/01/2023 | No | High |
| #2. | Document | Attach D-TNFD Early Adopters Press Release_Jan24.pdf<br>RWE's corporate commitment to nature-related financial disclosures | 16/01/2024 | No | High |
| #3. | Document | Attach E-RWE 2022 Annual Report_Mar23.pdf<br>RWE's Annual Report for 2022 | 04/05/2023 | No | High |

2.2.5 Tenure of the action area relevant to the project area

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf<br>Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | No | High |

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf<br>Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | No | High | |

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf<br>Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | No | High |

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf<br>Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | No | High |

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach F - CONFIDENTIAL WWNAC Early Works Agreement.PDF<br>CONFIDENTIAL Wulli Wulli Nation Aboriginal Corporation - Terms of Reference for Cultural Heritage Survey | 23/09/2023 | Yes | High |

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf<br>Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | 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 | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | No | High |

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 | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | No | High |
| #2. | Link | Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 EPBC Act 1999 https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do.. | | | High |

4.1.4.8 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you think your proposed action is a controlled action

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | 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 | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | 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 | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | 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 | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | No | High |
| #2. | Link | Referral guideline for 14 birds listed as migratory species under the EPBC Act https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do.. | | | High |

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

| | Type | Name | Date | Sensitivity | Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1. | Document | Attach A - 0661076_Theodore WF_EAR_Final_06062024_v1.pdf Theodore Wind Farm Ecology Assessment Report including MNES Impact Assessment prepared by ERM | 05/06/2024 | No | High |

# 5.2 Declarations

## Completed Referring party's declaration

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

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN/ACN | 12002773248 |
| Organisation name | ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED |
| Organisation address | Level 14, 207 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000 |
| Representative's name | Michael Rookwood |
| Representative's job title | Principal Consultant |
| Phone | +61730078478 |
| Email | michael.rookwood@erm.com |
| Address | GPO Box 2892 Brisbane QLD 4001 |

☑ 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, **Michael Rookwood of ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED**, 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 | 671752588 |
| Organisation name | Theodore Energy Development Pty Ltd |
| Organisation address | Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 |
| Representative's name | Heidi Creighton |
| Representative's job title | Head of Onshore Wind |
| Phone | 0396002698 |
| Email | theodorewindfarm@rwe.com |
| Address | Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000 |

☑ 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, **Heidi Creighton of Theodore Energy Development 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.

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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, **Heidi Creighton of Theodore Energy Development 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. *