Sunny Corner Wind Farm

Application Number: **02932** Commencement Date: **22/05/2025** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Sunny Corner 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 *

01/04/2030

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

01/03/2062

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

This referral is supported by the Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment, included as Attachment 1 (sensitive species locations have been redacted from the figures in Attachment 1, a non-redacted version of the report is also provided as Attachment 4), and the Sunny Corner Wind Farm Scoping Report. As the Scoping Report exceeds the document size upload limit, this document has been included as Link 1 (NSW Planning Portal - Sunny Corner Wind Farm Scoping Report). Where relevant, in-text references to the Scoping Report within this referral will refer to “Link 1.”

The Sunny Corner Wind Farm (the Project) will involve the construction, operation and decommissioning of a wind farm and associated infrastructure with a targeted electricity generation capacity of 500 MW. The Wind Farm will supply electricity to the national electricity grid via the existing electricity transmission network. The Project will also involve the development and operation of additional electricity infrastructure and other ancillary activities, including the following components:

- Up to 80 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) with a top height of 285 metres and a hub height of 185 metres;
- Electrical Reticulation Network:
    - Up to four main substations and a reactive plant;
    - Transmission line easement with on-site connection to existing 330 kV or 132 kV transmission line located to the south of the Project Area, with an option for a dedicated transmission line to Mt Piper substation;
    - Internal electrical reticulation network (33 kV, 66 kV, 132 kV, or 330 kV);
    - Switching station and associated equipment.
- Other infrastructure:
    - Operations and Maintenance (O&M) facility and infrastructure including a permanent site office and maintenance and storage facilities.
    - Approximately 500 MW / 2,000 MWh Battery Energy Storage (BESS);
    - Temporary construction compounds, concrete batching plants, wind monitoring masts, onsite borrow pits and Blade laydown and storage areas.
- Ancillary onsite and offsite facilities, as well as water tanks and firefighting equipment;
- Access:
    - Internal access including six access points from public roads, use and upgrade of existing forestry access roads, and the extension of internal access road networks;
    - Access from Port of Newcastle (to be confirmed in the EIS);
    - Road upgrades on the transport route.
- Operational workforce of up to 35 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) and construction up to 475 FTE;
- Construction generally within standard construction hours and operations 24 hours per day 7 days per week; and

The Project Area is approximately 10,495 hectare (ha), with a preliminary disturbance footprint of up to 496 ha.

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? *

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)

The EPBC Act is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). Under the EPBC Act, if the Minister determines that an action is a 'controlled action' which would have or is likely to have a significant impact on a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES) or Commonwealth land, then the action may not be undertaken without prior approval of the Minster.

The EPBC Act identifies the following nine MNES:

- World Heritage properties.
- National heritage places.
- Ramsar wetlands of international significance.
- Threatened species and ecological communities.
- Migratory species.
- Commonwealth marine areas.
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mining).
- Water resources (in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development)

Further biodiversity assessments will confirm potential impacts to MNES, during the preparation of an EIS. However, given the potential nature and scale of the Project, an EPBC Act referral on the basis of potential significant impacts threatened species threatened and migratory species (listed as MNES) is recommended.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The Project will be assessed under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and has a capital investment cost estimated at more than $30 million. Therefore, the Project is "State Significant Development (SSD)" under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW)

The purpose of the BC Act is to maintain a healthy, productive and resilient environment for the greatest well-being of the community consistent with the principles of ecological sustainable development. The BC Act outlines biodiversity survey, assessment and offset methodologies. It also requires specific consideration of potential serious and irreversible impacts (SAII).

The Project will result in an impact on areas of native vegetation and biodiversity values; however, the majority of the impacts will occur to non-native vegetation comprising softwood pine plantation forests. SSD projects must enter the Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) and a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) will be required to assess biodiversity impacts following the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM).

This is likely to trigger biodiversity offset liabilities for the Project in accordance with the BC Act (and potentially EPBC Act), with any offset obligations achieved by:

- Acquiring or retiring credits that are publicly available or setting up an onsite or offsite Stewardship Site under the BOS.
- Making payments into the Biodiversity Conservation Fund, or
- Funding a biodiversity action that benefits the threatened entities potentially impacted by the development.

Due to the largely non-native nature of the impacted vegetation, direct impacts to biodiversity values by the Project, and any associated offsets of unavoidable residual impacts are expected to be relatively low, when compared to the overall size and scope of the Project. Due to the patchy nature of the native vegetation

present within the subject land further scope exists to continue to minimise impacts to biodiversity through future design stages.

Local Land Services Act 2013 (NSW)

Land subject to forestry operations is excluded from the application of the *Local Land Services Act 2013* (LLS Act). Preliminary review suggests the LLS Act may apply to small areas of land in localised areas within the south of the Project Area, with some overlap with the preliminary disturbance footprint. Further evaluation will be undertaken as the preliminary disturbance footprint and Project Area is refined.

Locating impacts on land mapped as Category 1 – Exempt land will aim to minimise impacts to biodiversity values, and confirmation of the relevant land categories relevant to the Project will be included within any BDAR prepared to support the EIS.

Fisheries Management Act 1994 (NSW)

Key fish habitat is defined under the FM Act as aquatic habitat important to the maintenance of fish populations generally and the survival and recovery of threatened aquatic species. Key Fish Habitat is located in the subject land within streams and waterways of Strahler order 3 and above, some of which include Coolamigal Creek, Dark Corner Creek and Mitchells Creek. Habitat for the threatened Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon *Mogurnda adspersa* (Endangered, FM Act), is also mapped for a small section of Coolamigal Creek that enters the very northern boundary of the subject land.

Waterway crossings as well as clearing and excavation near key fish habitat and threatened fish habitat must consider impacts on aquatic habitat, have pollution risks mitigated and be designed in accordance with the Policy and Guidelines for Fish Habitat Conservation and Management and the Policy and Guidelines for Fish Friendly Waterway Crossings.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) establishes the fundamental functions of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. These include the conservation of nature, objects, features, places and management of land reserved under the Act. Specifically, the conservation of nature includes:

- Landforms of significance, including geological features and processes.
- Landscapes and natural features of significance including wilderness and wild rivers.

Animal and plant provisions of the NPW Act have been repealed and replaced by the BC Act. Guidelines for developments adjacent to National Parks and Wildlife Service lands (DPIE 2020) are also relevant to the Project and will be considered; namely in relation to erosion control, storm and wastewater, pest and weed management, fire and access requirements including aerial and ground measures, visual, noise and other amenity impacts, connectivity impacts, impacts to groundwater dependent ecosystems and cultural heritage.

Forestry Act 2012

The Forestry Act 2012 provides for the dedication, management and use of State forests and other Crown-timber land for forestry and other purposes such as construction and operation of renewable energy infrastructure within forest areas.

As outlined above land subject to forestry operations is excluded from the application of the LLS Act, therefore cannot be deemed Category 1 - Exempt land, and the BAM and BC Act applies to the Project.

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. *

Consistent with Section 5 of the Scoping Report, Table 5-2 identifies the initial stakeholders for the Project, and Table 5-3 and Table 5-4 summarise the consultation and feedback received to date (refer to Link 1).

Consultation has occurred with Bathurst Regional and Lithgow City Councils since Project launch, including initial meetings with Council representatives, as well as email and phone communications throughout. Consultation via face-to-face meetings has also occurred with several local groups including Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation, Barrinang Aboriginal Corporation, and the Warrabinga Native Title Claimant Aboriginal Corporation (NTCAC) board and directors. Further engagement with the Aboriginal community will occur (at least) with the ‘Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010‘ (DECCW), 2010).

Engagement with local councils and First Nation groups and/or Traditional Owners, as well as other key stakeholder groups, is expected to occur in the future and is detailed in Table 5-5 of the Scoping Report (refer to Link 1).

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	65006175097
Organisation name	BIOSIS PTY LTD
Organisation address	3207 VIC

Referring party details

Name	Callan Wharfe
Job title	Technical Lead - BAM and offsets
Phone	0407341764
Email	cwharfe@biosis.com.au
Address	14/17-19 Power Avenue, Alexandria NSW 2015

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	673520324
Organisation name	MRP Someva ProjectCo Pty Ltd ATF MRP Someva Project Trust 1
Organisation address	2000 NSW

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Tim Mead
Job title	Development Director
Phone	0419 900 277
Email	tim.m@someva.com.au
Address	Level 8, 16 Spring St Sydney NSW 2000

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

Yes

Joint Venture Name	Business Address	ABN/ACN	Responsible Person	Email
Mainstream Renewable Power Australia	Suite 1/Level 16, 300 Flinders Street, Melbourne, VIC, 3000	56639958008	Amy Lane	amy.lane@mainstreamrp.com
Someva Renewables	Level 8, 16 Spring Street, Sydney NSW 2000	78617643384	Tim Mead	tim.m@someva.com.au

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

Yes

1.3.2.16 Describe the nature of the trust arrangement in relation to the proposed action. *

The Trust MRP Someva Project Trust 1 has been incorporated as a Joint Venture Entity between Someva Renewables and Mainstream Renewable Power, with the specific purpose of investigating the feasibility of a wind farm at Sunny Corner State Forest under the Forestry NSW Investigation Permit for Renewable Energy. The Trustee is MRP Someva Project Co Pty Ltd AFT MRP Someva Project Trust 1 who, under clause 7.1 of the Trust Deed has all the legal capacity and powers both inside and outside Australia that is possible under the law to confer on a trustee.

The Trust Deed is appended as Attachment 2.

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. *

The Applicant has a responsible history of environmental management. There are no proceedings under Commonwealth or NSW for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the person proposing to take the action.

The Applicant is an Australia renewable energy developer and advisor.

The Appicant develops renewable energy projects with a focus on creating new income opportunities for landowners, supporting communities grow into new industries, and providing lower cost electricity for the needs of future Australian generations.

The Applicant’s experience across project planning, design, construction and operations is aimed at creating the future clean energy infrastructure to support a transition to a low carbon economy.

Team members have been involved in the full end to end life cycle of renewables projects since 2008, working across development, construction and operation of approximately 2.3 GW of assets in Australia and Asia. The Applicant currently has an early-stage development portfolio of approximately 2 GW.

The Applicant has a history of responsible environmental management and does not have any proceedings against them.

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

The Applicant listens to and works with communities to deliver tailored economic, social and environmental benefits wherever we operate.

The Applicant is committed to meeting all statutory requirements for renewable energy project developments and genuinely engaging with and listening to local communities.

The Applicant's Environmental Policy and Planning Framework is appended as Attachment 3.

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	673520324
Organisation name	MRP Someva ProjectCo Pty Ltd ATF MRP Someva Project Trust 1
Organisation address	2000 NSW

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Tim Mead
Job title	Development Director
Phone	0419 900 277
Email	tim.m@someva.com.au
Address	Level 8, 16 Spring St Sydney NSW 2000

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	65006175097
Organisation name	BIOSIS PTY LTD
Organisation address	3207 VIC
Representative's name	Callan Wharfe
Representative's job title	Technical Lead - BAM and offsets
Phone	0407341764
Email	cwharfe@biosis.com.au
Address	14/17-19 Power Avenue, Alexandria NSW 2015

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	673520324
Organisation name	MRP Someva ProjectCo Pty Ltd ATF MRP Someva Project Trust 1
Organisation address	2000 NSW
Representative's name	Tim Mead
Representative's job title	Development Director
Phone	0419 900 277
Email	tim.m@someva.com.au
Address	Level 8, 16 Spring St Sydney NSW 2000

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

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

Yes

1.4.2 Select reason for exemption

Small Business

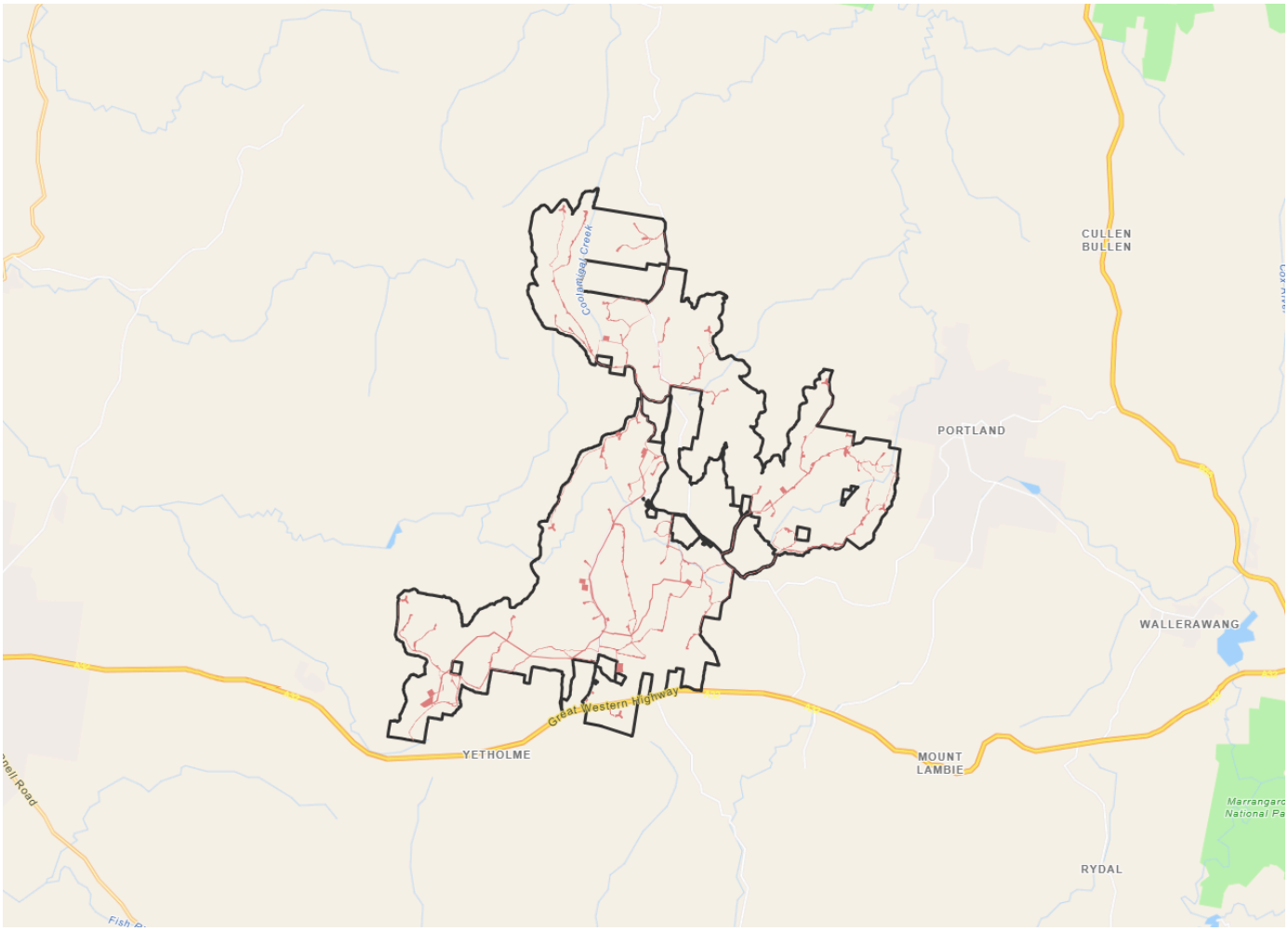
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Proposed designated proponent

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 10494.94 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 493.70 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Sunny Corner State Forest, to the north of the Great Western Highway, Sunny Corner NSW 279

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

New South Wales

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? *

Landownership within the Project Area is predominantly owned by the NSW Government, with some Crown Land throughout the northern and southern sections.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Subject Land (as described in Attachment 1, equivalent to the Project Area outlined in Link 1 and hereafter referred to as the 'Project Area') is located in approximately 10,495 hectares (ha) of softwood pine plantation predominantly in the Sunny Corner State Forest, with the Winburndale Nature Reserve bordering the Project Area to the west.

The Project Area is characterised by extensive stands of pine plantation comprised of non-native *Pinus radiata,* along with native vegetation ranging from freshwater and forested wetlands to forests and grassy woodland. The condition of this vegetation varied with the degree of disturbance present. Areas subject to less negative historic pressures such as land clearing were generally in a high condition, while vegetation along waterways or fence lines, or within environmental exclusion areas, were edge effected and subject to disturbance from invasion of non-native species.

Several hydrological features including channels, creeks, drainage lines and dams, are present within the Project Area. These aquatic habitats are considered to be in poor to moderate condition and provide sub-optimal to optimal habitat for aquatic species. The aquatic environment within the subject land and broader locality, including the aquatic ecological communities, are typified by highly modified watercourses, altered flow regimes, channel formation, diversions and removal or modification of riparian vegetation. Nevertheless, during peak periods and overflow, parts of subject land and surrounds may provide habitat for a diverse range, and large number of species.

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

The Project Area is primarily zoned for forestry purposes and primary production, as well as rural landscape which aims to maintain the character of the land and provide for compatible land use. It occurs on NSW Forestry Corporation owned land and both historically and currently operates as a softwood timber pine plantation.

The surrounding land is largely comprised of industrial services, primary production and National Parks or Nature Reserves. Various services and industries occupy the surrounding land including a number of retiring and retired coal and mineral mines, as well as the currently operational Springvale coal mine which produces coal for the Mt Piper Power Station. The Sunny Corner Transfer Station is also located in proximity to the subject land, which is a landfill waste management service.

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

There are a number of watercourses mapped across the Project Area that have been mapped as Key Fish Habitat (KFH), including several main watercourses known as Kirkconnell Creek, Daylight Creek, Coolamigal Creek, Dark Corner Creek and Mitchells Creek. Habitat for the threatened fish species Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon *Mogurnda adspersa* is also mapped for a small section of Coolimagal Creek. Watercourses however generally occur in a degraded conditon as a result of historical land use.

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

The Project Area consists of undulating topography due to its location proximal to the Great Dividing Range. Elevations range from a minimum of approximately 900 metres above sea level in the eastern extent near Portland to a maximum of approximately 1,280 metres above sea level in more mountainous areas comprising the central and western extents of the Project Area.

Generally, elevation declines with proximity to the southeastern, eastern and northern boundaries of the Project Area, and increases towards the central and western boundaries of the Project Area. The portion of the Project Area located on the southern side of the Great Western Highway is at a generally higher elevation than the southeastern and eastern extents of the Project Area situated on the northern side of the Great Western Highway.

As shown in Figure 1, the Project Area is traversed by a number of waterways. Generally, elevation declines with proximity to waterways. As the Project Area is situated in a mountainous locality and traversed by a number of waterways, there are significant variations in elevation and in the sharpness of gradients, particularly in areas of higher elevations throughout the central and western sections.

3.2 Flora and fauna

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

The following section is consistent with Section 6.4 of the Scoping Report (Link 1) as well as the Sunny Corner Wind Farm MNES Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment (Attachment 1). To date, biodiversity values have been documented in the Project Area (wind farm site) through a combination of reviewing existing reports, database searches, inspection of state-wide vegetation modelling and preliminary field visits. Biodiversity surveys and impact assessments are currently in the preliminary stages, with the following work completed to date:

- September 2024 – Desktop biodiversity assessment of the Project Area (Biosis).
- October 2024 – Initial site visit to ground truth the suitability of pre-planned bird and bat utilisation survey (BBUS) locations in the Project Area, selected via desktop assessment.
- November 2024 – Preliminary habitat assessment, vegetation mapping and validation of Plant Community Types (PCTs) and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) in the Project Area.
- November 2024 – Spring BBUS undertaken to inform further impact assessment, collision risk modelling (CRM) and Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP) (Biosis).
- March 2025 – Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment (Attachment 1) (Biosis).

A number of MNES have been recorded or are predicted to occur within the Project Area. Based on recent BioNet records, the likely presence of habitat and modelled vegetation mapping (SVTM) (NSW DCCEEW 2024), a total of four Commonwealth listed TECs and 81 threatened species listed under the EPBC Act are predicted to occur within the Project Area or within a 20 km buffer. Those considered most likely to occur, including justification, are listed below:

- Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs):
  - Natural Temperate Grassland of the South Eastern Highlands.
  - White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland.
  - Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone.
  - Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion.
- Threatened flora:
  - Black Gum *Eucalyptus aggregata* (Vulnerable) –Recorded within the subject land.
  - Clandulla Geebung *Clandulla Geebung* (Vulernable) – BioNet record adjacent to the subject land.
  - Robertson's Peppermint *Eucalyptus robertsonii* subsp. *hemisphaerica* (Vulnerable) – BioNet record within the subject land.
- Threatened fauna:
  - Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus victoriae* (Vulnerable) – recorded during BBUS.
  - Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum* (Endangered) – recorded during BBUS.
  - Large-eared Pied Bat *Chalinolobus dwyeri* (Endangered) – recorded during BBUS.
  - South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami* (Vulnerable) – recorded during BBUS.
  - Southern Greater Glider *Petauroides volans* (Endangered) – BioNet records within the subject land.
  - Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Endangered) – BioNet records within the subject land.
  - Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Vulnerable) – BioNet records adjacent to subject land.

A total of eight listed migratory species are predicted to occur within the Project Area or within a 20 km buffer. None have been recorded within the subject land during preliminary field investigations, however, those considered most likely to occur include:

- White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus* (Vulnerable and Migratory, EPBC Act and Vulnerable, BC Act).
- Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus* (Migratory, EPBC Act).
- Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava* (Migratory, EPBC Act).

The MNES listed above, along with any other MNES recorded or predicted as likely to occur within the Project Area, will require consideration as part of ongoing ecological assessments.

Following the completion of the Spring BBUS surveys in 2024, a total of 49 bird species were recorded and 12 species of microbat were positively identified based on calls captured using Anabat Swift and Anabat Chorus ultrasonic bat detectors. Of the species recorded, three are threatened species listed under the EPBC Act. These include:

- Birds:
  - Gang-Gang Cockatoo (Endangered, EPBC Act and BC Act).
  - South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Vulnerable, EPBC Act and BC Act).
  - Brown Treecreeper (Vulnerable, EPBC Act and BC Act).

However, 20 species listed under the EPBC Act, including migratory species, are considered to have a moderate or higher collision risk based on habitat values recorded during the preliminary biodiversity assessment and known flight characteristics. This assessment is based on spring BBUS results, species recorded within 10 kilometres of the subject land within the NSW BioNet Atlas and preliminary Candidate and Predicted BAM-C species.

Further assessment of flora and fauna species within the Project Area, including a detailed Collision Risk Model, will be undertaken as part of the BDAR following the collection of BBUS data.

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

As suggested by background research, preliminary field investigations confirmed the vegetation present within the Project Area to be dominated by exotic pine planation. Ground truthing revealed the presence of six PCTs. A further seven PCTs were modelled as present in the NSW State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM) but could not be confirmed and remain modelled only. Therefore, following preliminary field investigations, a total of 13 PCTs remain mapped or modelled within the Project Area. These include:

- Ground truthed and SVTM modelled PCTs:
  - 4063 *Central and Southern Tableland River Oak Forest*
  - 3369 *Central Tableland Ranges Peppermint-Gum Grassy Forest*
  - 3347 *Southern Tableland Creekflat Ribbon Gum Forest*
  - 3294 *Central Tableland Peppermint-Gum Montane Forest*
  - 3211 *Central Tableland Montane Wet Forest*
  - 3932 *Central and Southern Tableland Swamp Meadow Complex*
- SVTM modelled PCTs only:
  - 3303 *Central Tableland Ribbon Gum Sheltered Forest*
  - 3367 *Central Tableland Granites Grassy Box Woodland*
  - 3534 *Central West Stony Hills Stringybark-Box Forest*
  - 3734 *Central Tableland Dry Slopes Stringybark-Box Forest*
  - 3735 *Central Tableland Peppermint Shrub-Grass Forest*
  - 3747 *Southern Tableland Western Hills Scribbly Gum Forest*
  - 4134 *Mount Canobolas Rockplate Shrubland*

Based on the current assessment undertaken within the Project Area, there are no EPBC Act listed TECs located within the preliminary disturbance footprint for the wind farm. One PCT that has been preliminarily recorded in the Project Area is associated with *Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone*, which is an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) listed under the EPBC Act. At this stage, this TEC is classified as being potentially present only, however, it will not be directly impacted by the Project.
Further information and descriptions of these PCTs and associated TECs (where relevant) is provided in the Sunny Corner Wind Farm MNES Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment (Attachment 1) (Biosis).

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.

Consistent with Section 6.6.2.1 of the Scoping Report, no Commonwealth Heritage listed places were identified within the subject land or within a 20 km radius.

The Greater Blue Mountains Area, which is listed as a World Heritage Property and a National Heritage Place, is considered most relevant to the subject land as it is located approximately 14 km from the Project Area and will be considered as part of this project.

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

The subject land is situated on the lands of Wiradjuri people within the Bathurst Local Aboriginal LAnd Council (LALC). The Wiradjuri people occupied and settled along the current rivers, as well as ancient rivers that now exist as palaeochannels (i.e., rivers that have been filled with sediment). As such, Aboriginal heritage sites are commonly located along waterways and waterbodies.

There are no major waterbodies (rivers, wetlands and estuaries) within the subject land or within 10 km of the Project area boundary. The nearest major river channels include the Coxs River, Macquarie River and Turon River which are located 17 km east of the Project Area, 27 km west of the Project Area and 26 km north of the subject land, respectively. However, a number of ephemeral and perennial watercourses are present within the subject land.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was carried out for the Project Area, and a total of nine AHIMS sites were identified within the Project Area. These include:

- Open site comprising artefact and grinding groove.
- Open site comprising stone quarry and artefact.
- Open site comprising artefact.
- Open site comprising artefact.
- Open site comprising artefact.
- Open site comprising artefact.
- Open site comprising artefact.
- Open site comprising artefact.
- Open site comprising artefact.

A total of 89 other AHIMS sites were identified outside of the Project Area within the search area. These were predominantly comprised of artefacts, modified trees, stone quarry and grinding grooves. Within these sites, a total of eight Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) were identified.

3.4 Hydrology

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

The Project Area is located within the Macquarie-Bogan catchment in Central West NSW, north of the Fish River, east of the Macquarie River and south of the Turon River. The Project Area is traversed by a number of perennial creeks, ephemeral streams, and other hydrological features such as channels, drainage lines and dams.

Preliminary field investigations indicate that some of the watercourses were in a moderate condition, supporting defined banks, flowing and pooling water, rocky habitat and fringing vegetation that may be used for refuge, while the majority of other watercourses are highly modified and in a poor condition. The watercourses and surrounding habitat within the Project Area have the potential to provide habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic species, as well as terrestrial species who have the potential to use waterways for foraging or breeding. Although, the quality of habitat varies from sub-optimal to optimal, depending on the condition of the watercourse and level of disturbance within the area. In part, riparian habitat in the Project Area is characterised by highly modified watercourses, altered flow regimes and channel formation, diversions and the removal or modification of riparian vegetation.

Although no major waterbodies (rivers, wetlands and estuaries) are present within the Project Area, a number of watercourses have been classified as Strahler order 3 or above and are mapped as Key Fish Habitat (KFH). KFH is considered to include the aquatic habitats that are important to the sustainability, maintenance, survival and recovery of aquatic species and includes all marine and estuarine habitats up to the highest astronomical tide level, and the most permanent and semi-permanent freshwater habitats up to the top of bank. Some of the main watercourses that occur within the Project Area and are also mapped as KFH include Kirkconnell Creek, Daylight Creek, Coolamigal Creek, Dark Corner Creek and Mitchells Creek.

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. *

No World Heritage protected matters were identified within the Project Area.

The Greater Blue Mountains Area, which is listed as a World Heritage Property, is located approximately 20 km from the Project Area boundary. Although this site was recorded as part of the Protected Matters Search (PMS), it is located within the 20 km buffer only and will not be subject to any direct or indirect impacts resulting from the Project. As such, the Greater Blue Mountains Area will not require further consideration as part of this project.

4.1.2 National Heritage

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

No National Heritage protected matters were identified within the Project Area.

The Greater Blue Mountains Area, which is listed as a National Heritage Place, is located approximately 20 km from the Project Area boundary. Although this site was recorded as part of the Protected Matters Search (PMS), it is located in the 20 km buffer only and will not be subject to any direct or indirect impacts resulting from the Project. As such, the Greater Blue Mountains Area will not require further consideration as part of this project.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ramsar wetland
No	No	Banrock Station Wetland Complex
No	No	Riverland
No	No	The Coorong, and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland
No	No	The Macquarie Marshes

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. *

No Ramsar Wetlands were identified within the Project Area or the 20 km buffer area. The closest Ramsar Wetlands based on the PMS are at least 300 km away and include:

- Riverland (700 – 800 km upstream).
- The Coorong, and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland (900 – 1000 km downstream).
- Banrock Station Wetland complex (800 – 900 km upstream).
- The Macquarie marches (300 – 400 km upstream).

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

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

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

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

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Acacia bynoeana	Bynoe's Wattle, Tiny Wattle
No	No	Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater
No	No	Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface
No	No	Aprasia parapulchella	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard, Pink-tailed Legless Lizard
No	No	Banksia penicillata	a banksia
No	No	Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	Callocephalon fimbriatum	Gang-gang Cockatoo
Yes	Yes	Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo
Yes	Yes	Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat
Yes	Yes	Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)
No	No	Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)
No	No	Euastacus armatus	Murray Crayfish
No	Yes	Eucalyptus aggregata	Black Gum
No	No	Eucalyptus pulverulenta	Silver-leaved Mountain Gum, Silver-leaved Gum
No	Yes	Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. hemisphaerica	Robertson's Peppermint
No	No	Euphrasia arguta	
No	No	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
No	No	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater
Yes	Yes	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
No	No	Hoplocephalus bungaroides	Broad-headed Snake
No	No	Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot
No	No	Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl
No	No	Lepidium hyssopifolium	Basalt Pepper-cress, Peppercress, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed
No	No	Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor	Hoary Sunray, Grassland Paper-daisy
No	No	Litoria booroolongensis	Booroolong Frog
No	No	Litoria castanea	Yellow-spotted Tree Frog, Yellow-spotted Bell Frog
No	No	Maccullochella macquariensis	Trout Cod
No	No	Maccullochella peelii	Murray Cod
No	No	Macquaria australasica	Macquarie Perch
No	No	Melanodryas cucullata cucullata	South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern)
No	No	Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot
No	No	Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat
Yes	Yes	Paralucia spinifera	Bathurst Copper Butterfly, Purple Copper Butterfly, Bathurst Copper, Bathurst Copper Wing, Bathurst-Lithgow Copper, Purple Copper
No	Yes	Persoonia marginata	Clandulla Geebung
Yes	Yes	Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)
No	No	Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)
Yes	Yes	Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)
No	No	Polytelis swainsonii	Superb Parrot

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Prasophyllum petilum	Tarengo Leek Orchid
No	No	Prasophyllum sp. Wybong (C.Phelps ORG 5269)	a leek-orchid
No	No	Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse, Pookila
Yes	Yes	Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox
No	No	Pultenaea glabra	Smooth Bush-pea, Swamp Bush-pea
No	No	Pycnoptilus floccosus	Pilotbird
No	No	Rhizanthella slateri	Eastern Underground Orchid
No	No	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail
No	No	Swainsona recta	Small Purple-pea, Mountain Swainson-pea, Small Purple Pea
No	No	Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax, Toadflax
No	No	Tympanocryptis mccartneyi	Bathurst Grassland Earless Dragon
No	No	Xerochrysum palustre	Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy
No	No	Zieria obcordata	Granite Zieria

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	No	Natural Temperate Grassland of the South Eastern Highlands
No	Yes	Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone
No	No	Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion
No	No	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland

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. *

The Project is likely to have direct and indirect impact on threatened entities and/or their habitats, including MNES listed under the EPBC Act, as described in the Sunny Corner Wind Farm MNES Preliminary Biodiversity Assessment (Attachment 1). These impacts are likely to occur throughout the construction and operation of the proposed windfarm, both of which, have been summarised below.

The construction of wind turbine infrastructure, access roads and associated facilities for the operation of the Project would require clearing of vegetation and habitat, and some reshaping of the topography and landscape. These activities have the potential to result in a direct, long-term impact on the occurrence, extent and coverage of threatened entities within the project area.

The Project will likely also result in some indirect impacts to threatened entities, which may include the loss of feeding, refuge and breeding habitat for threatened fauna, habitat fragmentation and the loss of habitat connectivity. Fragmentation and loss of connectivity for threatened ecological communities may also occur, with subsequent effects on gene flow between flora communities. Direct and indirect impacts may also include changes to water flow/floodplains, sedimentation, dust deposition, erosion, weed introduction and/or spread, vehicle or machinery strike, light and noise pollution, shading and vibration from the movement of equipment and vehicles.

Operational impacts are primarily associated with the risk of turbine collision and barrier effects to threatened and protected bird and bat species. Threatened species most at risk are considered to be those with potential for ongoing population impacts once the Project is operational, this includes migrating (local, regional, international) or nomadic waterbirds, which may be less able to manoeuvre around operational turbine blades. One movement through the operational wind farm may have a local, population-level impact on some species, while ongoing collisions may affect the population as a whole. The operation of the wind turbines may also create a barrier to the movement of waterbird species between areas of habitat.

The first seasonal replicate of BBUS were undertaken in Spring 2024 to inform further impact assessment, collision risk modelling (CRM) and ultimately the Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP) which will be required as part of the operational stage of the Project. Additional surveys will be required across multiple seasons to inform the CRM and understand the potential operational risk of the proposed wind farm.

Preliminary biodiversity assessment as described in Attachment 1 determined South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo and Gang-gang Cockatoo to be key EPBC Act constraints.

South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo is likely to hold the highest EPBC Act threatened species significant impact risk for the Project. The species was recorded during the initial round of BUS, as well as numerous records occurring within 20 km of the Project Area.

The species is associated with specific food trees as they almost exclusively feed on Allocasuarina and Casuarina species (NSW DCCEEW 2025b). Within the Project Area there are numerous PCTs that the South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo is associated with. These PCTs have either been ground truthed or occur within the STVM. PCTs that South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoos are associated with and have the potential to occur within the Project Area are PCTs 3211, 3294, 3303, 3347, 3367, 3369, 3534, 3734, 3735, 3747 and 4063.

There is some anecdotal evidence that South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoos have been known to feed on non-native Pine species, such as Pinus radiata present within the majority of the Project Area. However, BirdLife Australia (2023) notes reports of the species feeding on species other than the native Allocasuarina genus need to be treated skeptically. Assessment of the species use of non-native Pine species within the Project Area will be the focus of biodiversity surveys to be completed for the Project.

Thorough assessment of this species' presence will be completed during the BDAR process. This process will include mapping of suitable habitat, targeted surveys and detailed recommendation to continue to apply the avoid and minimise impact principles to the Vulnerable EPBC Act listed species.

Gang-gang Cockatoo has is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and has a significant impact risk for the Project. The species was recorded during the initial BBUS survey as well as numerous records within and adjacent to the Project Area.

Gang-gang Cockatoos are associated with woodland and forest habitats. In spring and summer, they are generally found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. In winter and autumn, the species often moves to lower altitudes in drier more open eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly box-gum and box ironbark assemblages (NSW DCCEEW 2025c). Within the Project Area there are numerous PCTs that Gang-gang Cockatoo is associated with. These PCTs have either been ground truthed or occur within the STVM. PCTs that Gang-gang Cockatoos are associated with and have the potential to occur within the Project Area are PCTs 3211, 3294, 3303, 3347, 3367, 3369, 3534, 3734, 3735, 3747, 3932 and 4063.

Thorough assessment of this species' presence will be completed during the BDAR process. This process will include mapping of suitable habitat, targeted surveys and detailed recommendation to continue to apply the avoid and minimise impact principles to the Vulnerable EPBC Act listed species.

Other threatened species associated with PCTs within the Project Area, listed under the EPBC Act will be assessed during the environmental impact assessment phase accordingly, with offsets applied under the BAM and EPBC Act policies.

The following MNES species have been determined to be at potential risk from the Project. Further biodiversity surveys and assessment will be completed to ascertain potential impacts to these species, and ongoing avoidance and minimisation of impacts will occur to ensure any unavoidable impacts are recued to the fullest extent possible.

- Black Gum (Vulnerable) – recorded within Project Area during field investigations.
- Clandulla Geebung (Vulnerable) – recorded adjacent to Project Area BioNet.
- Robertson's Peppermint (Vulnerable) – recorded within Project Area BioNet.
- Brown Treecreeper eastern subspecies (Vulnerable) – recorded within Project Area during field investigations.
- Grey-headed Flying-fox (Endangered) – recorded adjacent to Project Area BioNet.
- Koala (Endangered) – recorded adjacent to Project Area BioNet.
- Large-eared Pied Bat (Endangered) – recorded adjacent to Project Area BioNet.
- Purple Copper Butterfly (Vulnerable) – recorded within the Project Area BioNet.
- Southern Greater Glider (Endangered) – recorded adjacent to Project Area BioNet.
- White-throated Needletail (Vulnerable, Migratory).
- Fork-tailed Swift (Migratory).
- Yellow Wagtail (Migratory).

The Project Area is located in a highly modified environment dominated by a softwood pine plantation within the Sunny Corner State Forest. Native vegetation, and the habitat it provides, predominantly occurs within riparian corridors or as small to medium size patches adjacent to large swathes of plantation. A high number of named perennial waterways (creeks) are present, as well as ephemeral streams and more permanent water bodies such as dams. The habitat provided by these features is considered suitable for a number of threatened fauna, migratory listed species, raptors (such as Little Eagle) and large forest/woodland inhabiting threatened species, such as the recorded South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo and Gang-gang Cockatoo.

Threatened species, particularly aerial species, may be subject to a higher risk from the Project due to potential WTG collision and movement corridor impacts. Species, some EPBC Act listed, with a higher risk of being impacted by wind farms are considered to be those with potential for ongoing population impacts during operation, such as:

- Raptors which may manoeuvre close to turbine blades to prey on carrion below. These species can be at low density in the landscape and removal of even one breeding pair may be significant at a

local level.
- Flocking birds.
- Migrating, especially MNES listed Migratory or nomadic waterbirds, which may be less able to manoeuvre around operational turbine blades, and operational WTGs may also affect breeding viability, inclusive of large colonial nesting events.
- Resident or colonial roosting bats that may fly within the rotor swept area.

A preliminary assessment of the bird and bat species likely to occur within the Project Area, based on habitat values recorded during the preliminary biodiversity assessment is provided in Attachment 1, along with each species' potential collision risk based on known flight characteristics. This assessment is based on the spring BBUS results, species recorded within 10 kilometres of the Project Area within the NSW BioNet Atlas and preliminary Candidate and Predicted BAM-C species.

Threatened and migratory species known or predicted to occur within the Project Area, or within 10 kilometres of the Project Area, have been preliminarily considered to be at-risk of collision. A list of species considered to be at-risk of collision is provided in Table 5 of Attachment 1. However, this list is not exhaustive, with non-threatened species preliminarily determined to be at a low risk of impacts having been excluded. Further detailed assessment of all relevant species will be provided in the project's BDAR.

Threatened and migratory species known or predicted to occur within the Project Area, and preliminarily determined to be most at-risk include Fork-tailed Swift, Gang-gang Cockatoo, and White-throated Needletail.

Refer to Attachment 1 for further discussion of impacts to threatened species and TECs within the Project Area.

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. *

Further assessment of flora and fauna species will confirm biodiversity impacts during the preparation of an EIS, which will be subject to ongoing avoidance and minimisation efforts. At this stage however, given the potential nature and scale of the Project and expected residual impacts, an EPBC Act referral on the basis of potential significant impacts to Commonwealth listed threatened species and ecological communities is considered warranted.

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. *

Further assessment of flora and fauna species will confirm biodiversity impacts during the preparation of an EIS, which will be subject to ongoing avoidance and minimisation efforts. At this stage however, given the potential nature and scale of the Project and expected residual impacts, a controlled action decision on the basis of potential significant impacts to Commonwealth listed threatened species and ecological communities is considered warranted.

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. *

The avoidance and minimisation of impacts to biodiversity values is a requirement under both state and Commonwealth legislation and will be implemented throughout the Project. Avoidance and minimisation have already occurred in the initial project design phase as a result of the initial desktop biodiversity constraints prepared by Biosis, prior to the initial field investigation (Attachment 1).

Areas of higher risk of biodiversity impacts within the Project Area, in relation to fauna collision, are associated with native vegetation and riparian areas providing habitat for aerial species and 200 metre to 300 metre buffers on these areas where activity with rotor swept area is likely to be higher form species moving into or out of habitats. Project infrastructure will be minimised in these areas to the fullest extent possible, to minimise the potential for impacts such as loss of breeding opportunities, and potential collision with WTGs or overhead powerlines by protected species. Additional areas of higher risk occur where bird and bat activity is considered likely to be higher, such as moving between habitats as part of regular flights, or areas where the operation of WTGs has the potential to result in ongoing disturbance to breeding or other important habitats. These areas are yet to be determined and will form part of ongoing efforts to avoid and minimise impacts of the Project. WTG exclusion areas will also be implemented where possible within the project area. By excluding or minimising WTGs from these areas, it will be ensured that the minimum setback will also remain free from turbine blades. This impact minimisation measure is noted as a material item of feedback from NSW DCCEEW on other wind farm projects' BDARs and is an important means of minimising impacts of the Project. WTGs placed within higher risk areas may be more likely to be subject to seasonal, or event-based, curtailments (or similar).

Although there are generally low levels of native vegetation within the Project Area, all areas are considered a high constraint to the Project to ensure all efforts to avoid and minimise impacts are undertaken. This is due to the legislative requirements to avoid and minimise impacts, and the potential for threatened species to occur. Threatened flora records exist within the Project Area, including Robertson's Peppermint which is a MNES species listed as being at risk of Serious and Irreversible impacts (SAII) under the NSW BAM. All efforts will be made from the outset to avoid impacts to these known records, and further assessment will be undertaken to assess the Project Area and disturbance footprint for this and other threatened flora during the development of the BDAR.

Bird and Bat adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP)

A BBAMP is to be prepared for the Project which will aim to provide an effective monitoring program and strategy to manage and mitigate operational issues relating to bird and bat impacts for the wind farm. Guided by the collision risk modelling and assessment as well as the WTG risk assessment, and importantly, additional baseline data, a detailed BBAMP is likely to be required to be drafted prior to project approval, in conjunction with relevant stakeholders, to inform adaptive management measures around the potential for collision mortality, barrier effects and behavioural displacement of resident, nomadic and migratory bird and bat species.

The BBAMP would include baseline data on threatened bird and bat species as well as those considered at moderate risk surrounding the development that could potentially be affected. One of the key objectives for the collection of detailed baseline data is to gather adequate information that can be replicated on the existing bird and bat species abundance prior to commencement of construction of the Project. This includes the setup of impact zones and control zones that would be monitored pre-construction and upon operation for an agreed amount of time. The data collected will be utilised to detect changes in the species use (including changes in activity patterns such as avoidance) of the site post-construction and during operation of the wind farm and allow for stringent mitigation measures to be implemented as and when they are required to be.

Further avoidance and minimisation measures will be implemented following detailed impact assessment undertaken as part of the BDAR.

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

The BOS and 'EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy' (Commonwealth of Australia 2012) are expected to apply to the assessment, generating an offset requirement for the Project. An appropriate mechanism to satisfy the Project's offset credit obligation will be established.

An offset requirement for the Project's residual impacts will be determined in accordance with the BAM (as allowable under the Assessment Bilateral Agreement), which will secured via (but not limited to):

- Acquiring or retiring credits that are publicly available.
- Establishing a Biodiversity Stewardship Site (or multiple sites).
- Making payments into the Biodiversity Conservation Fund using the offsets payment calculator.

The above listed offsetting options have been endorsed by the Commonwealth, and all offsets for MNES subject to significant impacts will be secured in accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy.

The Applicant has adopted early strategies to avoid, minimise or offset the impacts of the Project to the extent known at the scoping stage.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
Yes	Yes	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
Yes	Yes	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail

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

Yes

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

A total of eight listed migratory species are predicted to occur within the Project Area and 20 km buffer, including four threatened species listed under the EPBC Act. Of the predicted migratory species, the following are considered most likely to occur:

- Fork-tailed Swift
- White-throated Needletail
- Yellow Wagtail

Impacts to migratory species are largely associated with the operational stage of the Project due to the risk of turbine collision and barrier effects to threatened and protected bird and bat species. Species most at risk are considered to be those with potential for ongoing population impacts once the Project is operational, this includes migrating (local, regional, international) or nomadic waterbirds, which may be less able to manoeuvre around operational turbine blades. One movement through the operational wind farm may have a local, population-level impact on some species, while ongoing collisions may affect the population as a whole. The operation of the wind turbines may also create a barrier to the movement of waterbird species between areas of habitat.

The first seasonal replicate of BBUS were undertaken in Spring 2024 to inform further impact assessment, collision risk modelling (CRM) and ultimately the Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP) which will be required as part of the operational stage of the Project. Additional surveys will be required across multiple seasons to inform the CRM and understand the potential operational risk of the proposed wind farm.

Collison risk to MNES

The Project Area is located in a highly modified environment dominated by a softwood pine plantation within the Sunner Corner State Forest. Native vegetation, and the habitat it provides, predominantly occurs within riparian corridors or as small to medium size patches adjacent to large swathes of plantation, within private landholdings or land in the National Park estate. A high number of named perennial waterways (creeks) are present, as well as ephemeral streams and more permanent water bodies such as dams. The habitat provided by these features is considered suitable for a number of threatened fauna, migratory listed species, raptors and large forest/woodland inhabiting threatened species.

Aerial and migratory species may be subject to a higher risk from the Project due to WTG collision and movement corridor impacts, and areas of potential habitat have been subject to avoidance and minimisation from the outset of project design. Species with a higher risk of being impacted by wind farms are considered to be those with potential for ongoing population impacts during operation. Migrating, especially MNES listed Migratory or nomadic waterbirds, are particularly at risk of collision as they may be less able to manoeuvre around operational turbine blades, and operational WTGs may also affect breeding viability, inclusive of large colonial nesting events.

Further information on the impacts to migratory species is provided in the Preliminary MNES Biodiversity assessment (Attachment 1) (Biosis).

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

Yes

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

Further BBUS over multiple seasons will confirm biodiversity impacts during the preparation of a BDAR, which will be subject to ongoing avoidance and minimisation efforts to reduce impacts to at-risk species, where possible. However, given the nature and scale of the Project and expected residual impacts, an EPBC Act referral on the basis of potential significant impacts to Commonwealth listed migratory species is considered warranted.

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

Yes

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

Further BBUS over multiple seasons will confirm biodiversity impacts during the preparation of an EIS, which will be subject to ongoing avoidance and minimisation efforts to reduce impacts to at-risk species, where possible. However, given the nature and scale of the Project and expected residual impacts, a Controlled Action decision on the basis of potential significant impacts to Commonwealth listed migratory species is considered warranted.

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. *

Refer to avoidance, minimisation and mitigation for threatened species (s4.1.4) included in this referral and in Attachment 1.

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

Refer to Section 4.1.4.11 of this referral and Attachment 1 in relation to proposed offsets.

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 Project does not involve 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.

—

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 Project is not located within or in proximity to 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 Project is not located within or in proximity to the Great Barrier Reef.

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

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

No

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

The Project does not involve 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.

—

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. *

No Commonwealth Lands occur within the Project Area.

One-hundred (100) locations of Commonwealth Land protected under the EPBC Act were identified during the PMS. However, these occur within the 20 km buffer or feature area only and will not be impacted by the Project.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

No Commonwealth Heritage places were recorded within the Project Area or within the 20 km buffer.

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)
- Migratory Species (S20)

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)
- 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. *

The following provides a description of the various alternative locations and sizes, doing nothing, or a larger project that were considered and discounted; resulting in the considered Project Description above upon which the Application has been prepared taken from Section 3.6 of the Scoping Report (Link 1).

No Project or "Do Nothing"

The Project Area is within NSW State Forest, currently owned by FCNSW and used as a timber production and soft wood pine plantation estate. The 'Do Nothing' scenario would allow for broad scale timber production and plantation estate to continue, however, would forgo up to 475 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs during construction and associated direct and indirect economic inputs to the local and regional economy.

The Project's capital investment and associated flow on effects through the community and NSW would also not be realised.

Proposed community benefits including community co-designed Benefit Funds, Neighbour Benefits (e.g. screening and vegetation options and annual payments to near neighbours) and supporting local jobs would also not be realised. The 'Do Nothing' approach does not meet the objectives to develop renewable energy projects in NSW and does not support the Project objectives.

The Project aims to generate renewable energy and limit the production of greenhouse gas emissions. Not progressing the Project would result in not saving approximately 1 million tonnes CO2 per annum (Mtpa) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and powering approximately 300,000 homes annually. This would be a missed opportunity to contribute to the reduction of Australia's emission and use of fossil fuels for energy production.

Alternative Sourcing of Energy

The Project lies within the Bathurst and Lithgow LGAs. The expected benefits of the Project are to provide more reliable energy from renewable energy supply, reduce energy bills for local and regional communities, reduce GHG emissions, and create community benefits and opportunities.

The existing forestry land uses are incompatible with other forms of renewable energy generation, namely solar power, as solar requires a much larger footprint.

Alternative Site Location

FCNSW opened up areas of its estate for renewable energy (wind farm) proposals. This was a competitive industry-wide process, after examining opportunities in other areas of the estate (some of which now are being developed by other wind farm developers). Someva and Mainstream elected to proceed with the proposal to progress the opportunity at Sunny Corner State Forest (at the expense of pursuing other alternative forests that were considered) for the advantages which are outlined below.

Sunny Corner State Forest was selected for the following reasons:

- Proximity to Sydney-ring transmission lines and load centre. Offering existing connection to a strong part of the electrical network without the need for new public transmission infrastructure;
- Proximity to the Mt Piper Substation;
- Proximity to major transport highways;
- Proximity to potential construction and operations workforce. Existing FCNSW plantation operations, mines and coal fired power station. Reskilling local power station workforce is an opportunity;
- Existing plantation and operations within State Forest, established haulage routes and site access tracks; and
- Surrounding area and community is already heavily industrialised with powerlines and power stations, which will be closing down and ultimately replaced by the Project.
- Other suitable plantation sites operated by the FCNSW are being investigated for wind and battery projects by other Applicants. A wind farm at Sunny Corner State Forest was investigated due to the

reasons provided above.

Maximum Impact Layout

The Project aims to identify a layout which maximises energy output and economic benefits to NSW and the local community.

The Project Area is an existing industrial pine plantation, with minimal native vegetation. Through the preliminary design process, specific attention was pointed to utilising existing access tracks and infrastructure where possible, especially through the FCNSW mandated native vegetation pockets. Through this design process, impacts were limited to existing access tracks and areas of existing pine plantation, with avoidance of native vegetation a key design consideration.

The maximum site layout considered in the pre-feasibility studies for the Project consisted of an 87-WTG layout. A multifactor Constraints Analysis considered the following:

Cumulative sound and visual effects;

- Total project footprint;
- Prevailing wind conditions;
- Telecommunications links;
- Proximity to nature reserves and native vegetation pockets; and
- Terrain gradients.

Based on the above, seven WTG's were removed from the site layout and the remaining 80 WTGs were re-positioned into their current locations.

Preliminary noise modelling predicted a level of exceedances at a number of non-associated receivers and therefore the preliminary assessment has considered the effect of using sound optimised operational modes at key WTG locations.

The Project will be further refined to minimise noise impacts with (at least) the following options considered to further reduce impacts:

- Modifications to the WTG layout or WTG selection;
- Agreements with neighbouring landowners (and/or commitments to relevant mitigation);
- Background noise monitoring; and
- Directional noise modelling.

Preliminary visual assessment revealed that due to the undulating topographic character of the region, views range from filtered to open and as identified on the viewshed mapping results, views of the Project are likely possible within the Project Area.

Preliminary internal visual analysis further refined the layout, with assessments removing WTG in key areas to minimise potential impacts to the surrounding receivers.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att_1_SCWF_MNES_Report_Redacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment	21/05/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att_4_SCWF_MNES_Report_NonRedacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment (sensitive species retained on figures)	21/05/2025	No	High
#3.	Link	NSW Planning Portal - Sunny Corner Wind Farm Scoping Report https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-proj..			High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/publications/..			High
#2.	Link	NSW Planning Portal - Sunny Corner Wind Farm Scoping Report https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-proj..			High

1.3.2.16 (Person proposing to take the action) Nature of the trust arrangement in relation to the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att_2_Trust_Deed.pdf	17/01/2024	Yes	

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	Att_3_Someva_EPandPF.pdf Someva Environmental Policy and Planning Framework	28/06/2024		High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Att_1_SCWF_MNES_Report_Redacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment	20/05/2025	No	High
#2.	Link	NSW Planning Portal - Sunny Corner Wind Farm Scoping Report https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-proj..			High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att_1_SCWF_MNES_Report_Redacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment	20/05/2025	No	High
#2.	Link	NSW Planning Portal - Sunny Corner Wind Farm Scoping Report https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-proj..			High
#3.	Link	NSW State Vegetation Type Map (SVTM C2.0M2.1) https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animal..			High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att_1_SCWF_MNES_Report_Redacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment	20/05/2025		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	Att_1_SCWF_MNES_Report_Redacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment	20/05/2025	No	High
#2.	Link	Gang Gang Cockatoo – profile https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/prof..			High
#3.	Link	Glossy Black-Cockatoo https://hanzab.birdlife.org.au/species/glossy-bl..			High

#4.	Link	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo – profile https://threatenedspecies.bionet.nsw.gov.au/prof..	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	Att_1_SCWF_MNES_Report_Redacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment	20/05/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	EPBC Act environmental offsets policy https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publi..			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	Att_1_SCWF_MNES_Report_Redacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment	20/05/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att_1_SCWF_MNES_Report_Redacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment	20/05/2025		High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att_1_SCWF_MNES_Report_Redacted.pdf Sunny Corner Wind Farm Preliminary MNES Biodiversity Assessment	20/05/2025	No	High

4.3.8 Why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	NSW Planning Portal - Sunny Corner Wind Farm Scoping Report			High

https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-proj..

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	65006175097
Organisation name	BIOSIS PTY LTD
Organisation address	3207 VIC
Representative's name	Callan Wharfe
Representative's job title	Technical Lead - BAM and offsets
Phone	0407341764
Email	cwharfe@biosis.com.au
Address	14/17-19 Power Avenue, Alexandria NSW 2015

☑ 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, **Callan Wharfe of BIOSIS PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *

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

Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	673520324
Organisation name	MRP Someva ProjectCo Pty Ltd ATF MRP Someva Project Trust 1
Organisation address	2000 NSW
Representative's name	Tim Mead

Representative's job title	Development Director
Phone	0419 900 277
Email	tim.m@someva.com.au
Address	Level 8, 16 Spring St Sydney NSW 2000

☑ 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, **Tim Mead of MRP Someva ProjectCo Pty Ltd ATF MRP Someva Project Trust 1**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

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

✔ Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

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

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

☑ I, **Tim Mead of MRP Someva ProjectCo Pty Ltd ATF MRP Someva Project Trust 1**, 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. *