Bungaban Wind Farm

Application Number: **02202** Commencement Date: **21/12/2023** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Bungaban 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 *

01/07/2025

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

31/12/2060

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

The following terminology will be used throughout this referral form to describe the Proposed Action:

- The Study Area (i.e. the Project Area) which covers a total area of 50,311 hectares (ha), refers to the boundaries of the involved land parcels where consent has been granted for the development of the Proposed Action, as well as relevant road easement boundaries required for access (refer to **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 1.3.1, pp 3**).

- The Development Corridor which covers a total area of 12,960.6 ha, represents the maximum spatial extent in which the Proposed Action infrastructure components may be located within the Study Area (refer to **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 1.3.2, pp 4**).
- The Development Footprint (i.e. the Disturbance Footprint) which covers a total area of 2,917.9 ha, refers to the maximum extent of land within the Study Area that may be directly impacted during construction and indicative Proposed Action location (refer to **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 1.3.3, pp 4**).

Please note that no retention area or avoidance area is proposed.

Bungaban Renewable Energy Farm Pty Ltd (the Proponent and Person proposing to take the action), a subsidiary of Windlab Developments Pty Ltd (Windlab), is proposing to develop the Bungaban Wind Farm (the Proposed Action). The Proposed Action is a renewable energy project that is located approximately 35 kilometres (km) north-east of Wandoan and 55 km south-east of Taroom.

The Study Area consists of 14 land parcels (freehold, lands lease and reserve), as well as local road reserves (**Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf*, Section 1.3.1, pp 3, Table 1.1***). The Proposed Action will be located within two Queensland Local Government Areas, the Banana Shire Regional Council and the Western Downs Regional Council, in the Southern Queensland Renewable Energy Zone (Southern QREZ).

The Proposed Action will involve the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the following components (refer to **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf*, Section 2.0, pp 9,*** and see ***Section 2.0, pp 13, Figure 2.1)***:

- Wind turbine generators, including foundations, crane hardstand, crane boom laydown blade laydown and a rotor assembly area.
- Access tracks, including:
  - Tracks within host wind farm lot and plans generally comprise of a nominal 6.5 metre (m) wide access track for light vehicles and a 50 m wide corridor for oversize overmass (OSOM) vehicles.
  - The OSOM corridor which will support external access to the host wind farm lot and plans is generally 40 m wide to ensure blade swept paths are considered.
- Underground cabling (low voltage (LV) and medium voltage (MV)) and overhead transmission lines (MV and high voltage (HV)).
- Up to five collector substations.
- Battery energy storage systems (BESS).
- Up to 15 permanent meteorological masts.
- Construction compounds and laydown areas.
- Up to three concrete batching plants.
- Operational and maintenance facilities.
- Two on-site quarries.
- Potential communications tower.

The Proposed Action is anticipated to commence early works in the third quarter of 2025 followed by full construction through to 2030. Construction phase of the Proposed Action is anticipated to last 4-5 years. The Proposed Action is estimated to have an operational life of 30-35 years.

The Proposed Action is expected to involve the following activities:

- Vegetation clearing for construction activities, to enable the installation, operation, and maintenance of project infrastructure and temporary construction facilities
- Earthworks
- Transport of project components to site, which may require upgrade works to existing road infrastructure
- Testing and commissioning of the proposed action

- Decommissioning and removal of project infrastructure.

Potential impacts from the Proposed Action can be categorised into two types, direct impacts and indirect impacts. Direct impacts include vegetation clearing, removal of potential habitat for threatened species, fauna mortality, and potential bird and bat collisions with turbine blades. Indirect impacts refer to the potential noise, dust, transport of weeds and pathogens and potential visual effects from the proposed action.

The Proposed Action will require connection to the electricity grid/network necessitating a new transmission line. This transmission line will be the responsibility of Powerlink as the proponent and does not form part of the Proposed Action and Study Area.

The following investigative/preliminary works are proposed to be excluded from the referred action as they are considered unlikely to have a significant impact on MNES, therefore not requiring approval under the EPBC Act:

- Site investigation works: activities associated with designing and assessing the potential impacts of the Project, including but not limited to geotechnical investigations, environmental investigations, site surveys and establishing the location/integrity of existing utilities and services.
- Site establishment works: activities associated with site investigation works including but not limited to, low-impact temporary structures (e.g. fly camps, offices and facilities), traffic controls, environmental controls (e.g. erosion and sediment control) and maintenance of existing access points/ways, undertaken in accordance with applicable Queensland planning and environmental approval processes.
- Utility works: the protection, modification or relocation of utilities and services, where such activities are comparable in scope/scale to replacement, renewal and maintenance, and undertaken in accordance with applicable Queensland planning and environmental approval processes.
- Cultural heritage works: the salvage of Aboriginal cultural heritage material and other management actions required to be undertaken under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) or other compliance with that Act, and to the satisfaction of the relevant registered Aboriginal party for the area.
- Low-impact vegetation removal: vegetation removal to facilitate the enabling works listed above, where the vegetation removal is unlikely to have a significant impact on MNES.

Windlab will ensure that an EPBC Act self-assessment is undertaken to determine potential impacts on MNES and resulting potential implications as required to support these proposed works in the future.

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 Proposed Action is subject to a range of legislation, policy documents, planning instruments and assessment frameworks under Commonwealth and State legislation. The Proposed Action will require primary approvals under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act), as well as a number of secondary approvals under State and environment legislation to facilitate supporting works and construction activities.

The relevant legislation, frameworks and policy documents for the Proposed Action include:

Commonwealth Legislation and Policies:

- ***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)**

The EPBC Act is a key piece of Australian environmental legislation, which prescribes a national legal framework to protect and manage matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and regulate actions that may impact Commonwealth land and proposed to be carried out by a Commonwealth agency.

A referral under the EPBC Act is required for the Proposed Action, due to the potential direct and indirect impacts on three (3) TECs, four (4) threatened flora species, 14 threatened fauna species and five (5) migratory species considered known or potentially occurring within the Study Area. Assessments of these MNES were undertaken against the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – MNES, which provides an overarching guidance on determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act.

It is understood that the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (EPBC Offset Policy) may also apply to the Proposed Action, as it outlines the approach for the use of environmental offsets under the EPBC Act.

- ***Native Title Act 1993* (Commonwealth NT Act)**

Native title is the recognition under Australian law that some Indigenous people continue to hold rights to their land and waters through their traditional laws and customs. Native title is governed by the Commonwealth NT Act, which establishes the framework for the recognition and protection of the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

- **EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy 2012**

This policy provides guidance on the role of offsets in environmental impact assessments and how the department considers the suitability of a proposed offset. It aims to improve environmental outcomes through the consistent application of best practice offset principles, provide more certainty and transparency, and encourage advanced planning of offsets. The suitability of a proposed offset is considered as part of the decision to approve or not approve a proposed action under the EPBC Act.

State Legislation, Frameworks and Policies:

- ***Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) / Planning Regulation 2017 (Planning Regulation)**

The Proposed Action will require development approval for a Material Change of Use (Wind Farm) and Operational Works (Native vegetation clearing) under the Planning Act. The Planning Regulation is subordinate legislation to the Planning Act, prescribing matters such as the relevant assessment manager, assessment benchmarks and level of assessment. The development application will be assessed by the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA), comprising the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDILGP) and supported by technical agencies such as the Department of Resources (DoR) and the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR). Windlab has engaged with SARA (DSDILGP and DoR), via two pre-lodgement meetings in February 2023, and November 2023. The Proponent is currently preparing for the development application, which will likely be submitted in Q1 2024.

- **State Planning Policy (July 2017) (SPP)**

The SPP is a key component of Queensland's planning system that expresses the state interests in land use planning and development. The state interests are promoted through plan making and development decisions of state and local government. State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) are the assessment benchmarks used by the state in its role as assessment manager or referral agency for development applications which affect a state interest.

- ***Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACH Act)**

In Queensland, Aboriginal cultural heritage is managed under the ACH Act which intends to provide effective recognition, protection, and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Under the ACH Act, any person carrying out an activity has an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Duty of Care (Duty of Care or DoC), which requires the person to take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure their activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. Failure to comply with the Duty of Care is an offence.

- ***Nature Conservation Act 1992*** **(NC Act)**

The NC Act is administered by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) and provides the framework for the conservation of nature in Queensland. The NC Act is supported by several pieces of subordinate legislation that provide for the listing of protected species, regulate the taking and keeping of native species, manage protected areas and support the conservation of particular species.

- ***Vegetation Management Act 1999*** **(VM Act)**

The VM Act provides for the regulation of vegetation clearing in Queensland in a way that conserves remnant vegetation, prevents loss of biodiversity, maintains ecological processes and prevents land degradation. In achieving this purpose, the VM Act is supported by the Vegetation Management Regulation 2012 and the Planning Act. DoR administers the VM Act through its assessment of the development application.

- ***Biosecurity Act 2014*** **(Biosecurity Act)**

The Biosecurity Act establishes a framework for an effective biosecurity system for Queensland that seeks to minimise biosecurity risks and respond to impacts on a biosecurity consideration, including responding to biosecurity events, in a timely and effective way. The Biosecurity Act is administered by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) and is supported by the Biosecurity Regulation 2016.

- ***Environmental Offsets Act 2014 (EO Act)***

The purpose of the EO Act is to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of activities on prescribed environmental matters through the use of environmental offsets. The EO Act is administered by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) and is supported in achieving its purpose by the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014 (EO Regulation).

- ***Fisheries Act 1994*** **(Fisheries Act)**

The Fisheries Act establishes the framework for the management, use, development and protection of Queensland's fisheries resources and fish habitat, and is administered by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF). The Fisheries Act is supported by a range of subordinate legislation and the Planning Act, which provides for the consideration of fisheries values through the development assessment process.

- ***Water Act 2000 (Water Act)***

The Water Act provides for the sustainable management of water resources, water supply and demand management, the management of impacts on underground water and the operation of water authorities in Queensland. The Water Act is administered by the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water (DRDMW) and is supported through the Water Regulation 2016, Water Plans for Queensland's water catchments and the Planning Act, which typically provides for the regulation of development activity interfering with water resources.

Local Planning Instruments:

- **Banana Shire Council Planning Scheme and Western Downs Planning Scheme (Planning Schemes)**

The key instrument used by local governments to regulate development within local government areas are planning schemes (local planning instruments). Generally, planning schemes guide the growth and development within a local government area by identifying a preferred settlement pattern for a local

government area, regulating development and providing for the preservation of important local environmental and community values. A range of secondary approvals may be required under the planning schemes (e.g. earthworks, roadworks, batching plants, quarries, BESS). Secondary approvals will be determined during detailed project design phase.

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. *

Community is at the heart of Windlab's project decision-making. Windlab provides genuine opportunities for stakeholders to meaningfully engage with the project team to shape project design and delivery throughout the planning and development phases. This results in a truly balanced project and management approach informed by local insight, that meets the expectations of our stakeholders.

Windlab is a signatory to the Clean Energy Council Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Projects. **Refer to Att 2-CEC Windlab Signatory Acknowledgement-2021.pdf.**

The Windlab team also includes expert members of the International Association of Public Participation, and our consultation and engagement approach are aligned with the IAP2 Quality Assurance Standard.

Windlab has actively engaged with key stakeholders regarding the Bungaban Renewable Energy Farm since late 2022. This has involved targeted consultation with local Councils and Traditional Owner groups, as well as broader engagement with industry organisations, community groups and communities surrounding the project footprint.

A summary of key stakeholder consultation activities undertaken to date is provided in **Att 3-Project Consultation and Engagement Overview.PDF**, including the engagement with Indigenous Stakeholders.

Windlab has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to support the project development and approval process. Planned public consultation activities include:

- Finalisation of Cultural Heritage Management Agreements (CHMAs) with Traditional Owners by Q2 2024 and co-develop a First Nations Benefit Strategy.
- Regular updates to Western Downs Regional Council and Banana Shire Council, with the next engagement scheduled for late March 2024.
- Community Information Sessions that align with key project milestones. The next sessions are planned for April 2024.
- Implementation of Community Benefit Pilot Program in consultation with Councils and local community groups.
- Consultation with local businesses and industry to inform local procurement and employment processes during construction phase.

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN	18059519041
Organisation name	UMWELT (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	Level 20, 145 Ann Street, Brisbane City, QLD, 4000

Referring party details

Name	Jenny Gui
Job title	Senior Environmental Planner
Phone	0433 171 160
Email	jgui@umwelt.com.au
Address	

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	660749397
Organisation name	BUNGABAN RENEWABLE ENERGY FARM PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 19, 324 Queen Street, Brisbane City, QLD, 4000

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	David Jackson
Job title	Senior Development Manager
Phone	+61 499 558 801
Email	david.jackson@windlab.com
Address	Level 4, 60 Marcus Clarke Street Canberra, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, 2601 Australia

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. *

Bungaban Renewable Energy Farm Pty Ltd – the proponent - is a special purpose vehicle (SPV) entity that was incorporated specifically for this project. The proponent has not been subject to any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law. The proponent is a wholly owned subsidiary of Windlab Pty Ltd (Windlab).

Windlab is the 100% Australian renewable energy company. For more than 20 years Windlab have used world-leading technology and globally recognised expertise to find, responsibly develop and operate the best performing renewable energy projects in the world.

Fully integrated across the entire renewable energy value chain, Windlab is invested in the responsible delivery of its projects for the life of the asset and the communities that host our operations are their long term stakeholders. Windlab takes the community's views seriously.

Windlab has a proven track record of not only responsibly delivering projects in accordance with applicable environmental legislation and regulation, but consistently delivering values based environmental performance initiatives beyond compliance obligations. Windlab has not been subject to any environmental legal proceedings that have resulted in fines or prosecution.

Windlab has previously delivered the following projects which were referred under the EPBC Act:

- EPBC2023/09603 – Junction Rivers Wind Farm (formerly Burrawong Wind Farm) (project under EPBC Act Referral Assessment)
- EPBC 2023/09519 – Wongalee Wind Farm (project under EPBC Act Referral Assessment)
- EPBC 2022/09312 - Prairie Wind Farm (project under EPBC Act Referral Assessment)
- EPBC2021/9066 - Gawara Baya (formerly known as Upper Burdekin Wind Farm) (project under EPBC Act Referral Assessment)
- EPBC 2017/8047 – Lakeland Windfarm (project on hold)
- EPBC 2016/7810 – Kennedy Energy Park (project operational)
- EPBC2015/7583 – Kiata Wind Farm EPBC (project operational) EPBC2013/6735 – Coonooer Bridge Wind Farm (project operational)

Windlab adopts the mitigation hierarchy which follows the approach of avoidance, minimisation and in the last resort, offsetting. In the first instance this approach for wind farms involves siting turbines and ancillary infrastructure in areas that avoid important natural values (such as stands of remnant vegetation, critical habitat or waterways). If values cannot be avoided, Windlab will then work to ensure temporary or permanent impact to those values are minimised.

Windlab designs and implements management measures and operating conditions during construction and operational stages to minimise the extent of potential or anticipated impacts.

Examples include:

- Management plans covering various environmental matters.
- Restrictions on construction activities (tree removal outside of nesting periods, limiting haulage or machinery use after hours etc).
- Establishment of buffer zones and exclusion areas to protect sensitive areas.
- Ongoing monitoring and surveillance activities (birds/bats and noise).
- Ensuring activities comply with regulatory requirements and best practice standards.

Notifying and continuing consultation with key stakeholders and regulators.

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

Windlab is a signatory to the Clean Energy Council's Best Practice for Renewable Energy Projects (the Charter), refer to **Att 2-CEC Windlab Signatory Acknowledgement-2021.pdf**.

Several clauses of the Charter address the physical environment, including:

- Clause 3. We will be sensitive to areas of high biodiversity, cultural and landscape value in the development and operations of projects.
- Clause 9. We will demonstrate responsible land stewardship over the life of the project and welcome opportunities to enhance the ecological, cultural and/ or agriculture value of the land.

The compliance with the Charter has been demonstrated through suitable site selection as well as avoidance and minimisation of impacts. Potential impacts of the Proposed Action will be managed consistently with the management approaches for wind farm project activities, and where relevant implementation of additional mitigation and management measures.

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.

Mitigation of impacts will first be addressed through the detailed design process, which allows for avoidance of potential impacts through design and location of wind farm infrastructure. Any micro-siting of turbines will be located within the already assessed Development Corridor.

Windlab has a company-wide Work, Health, Safety and Environment (WHSE) standard (refer to **Att 4-Windlab Work, Health, Safety and Environment Standard.PDF).**

Key commitments of Windlab's WHSE standard, relevant to environment and planning include:

- Complying with all relevant environmental legislation, appropriate industry guidelines and standards, and requirements of regulatory agencies and customers/clients.
- Engaging with customers/clients, partners, stakeholders and communities to understand key environmental aspects and potential impacts.
- Proactively identifying, assessing and managing risks to the environment prior to, during and after any development, construction or operational activities.
- Reviewing applicable processes and procedures including through planned and unplanned inspections and audits of environmental management systems, documentation and practices.
- Minimising impacts to natural resources so far as is reasonably practicable.
- Respecting the traditional rights of our First Nations People and respect cultural heritage values in all areas.
- Ensuring biodiversity values are protected so far as is reasonably practicable and whenever possible enhanced for future generations.
- Taking all reasonably practicable steps to prevent, identify and where necessary, remediate pollution and protect biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Ensuring wastes are managed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy with avoidance being the most preferred option and disposal the least preferred.
- Ensuring regular, transparent and effective communication with all employees, stakeholders and communities impacted by our activities.
- Implement and maintain an environment management system consistent with appropriate international standards.
- Ensuring appropriate, information, instruction, education and training is provided to our workforces, stakeholders and business partners to ensure environmental compliance and the implementation of sustainable principles and practices where possible.

- Driving environmental innovation in all stages of our operations in order to identify sustainable supply chains (energy, waste, water, air quality).

Sustainability is at the forefront of everything we do. We responsibly deliver balanced high-performing renewable energy projects that protect regional environmental and cultural values and enhance regional economies.

Windlab's development approach is an iterative process that unfolds over several years. Over this time, a project's design is tested and revised to incorporate feedback gathered from extensive stakeholder consultation, through robust environmental study, collaboration with conservation and design experts, and engagement with regulatory authorities.

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	660749397
Organisation name	BUNGABAN RENEWABLE ENERGY FARM PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 19, 324 Queen Street, Brisbane City, QLD, 4000

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	David Jackson
Job title	Senior Development Manager
Phone	+61 499 558 801
Email	david.jackson@windlab.com
Address	Level 4, 60 Marcus Clarke Street Canberra, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, 2601 Australia

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

Confirmed Referring party's identity

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

ABN/ACN	18059519041
Organisation name	UMWELT (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	Level 20, 145 Ann Street, Brisbane City, QLD, 4000
Representative's name	Jenny Gui
Representative's job title	Senior Environmental Planner
Phone	0433 171 160
Email	jgui@umwelt.com.au
Address	

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	660749397
Organisation name	BUNGABAN RENEWABLE ENERGY FARM PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 19, 324 Queen Street, Brisbane City, QLD, 4000
Representative's name	David Jackson
Representative's job title	Senior Development Manager
Phone	+61 499 558 801
Email	david.jackson@windlab.com
Address	Level 4, 60 Marcus Clarke Street Canberra, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, 2601 Australia

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

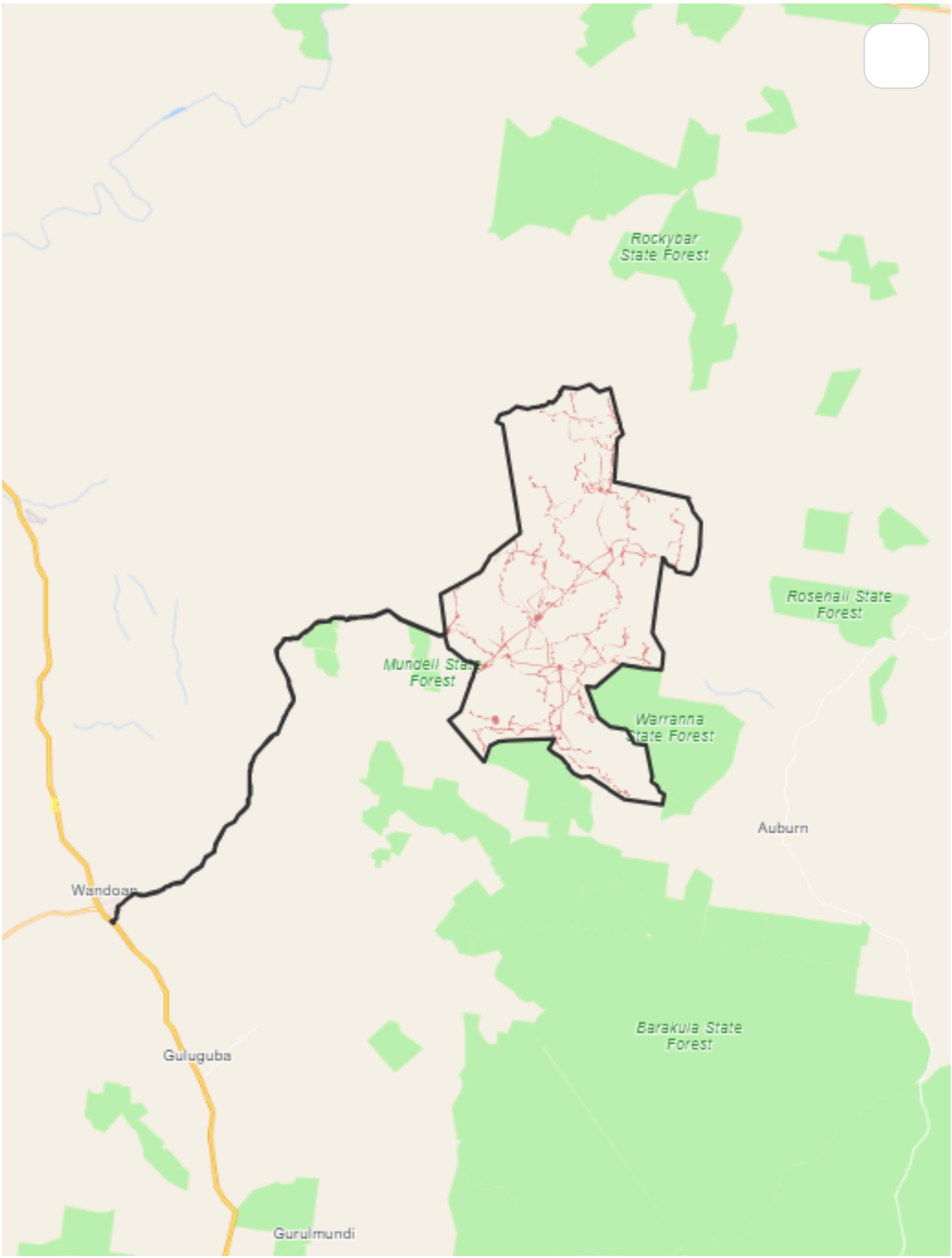
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Referring party

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 50363.72 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 2920.91 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Big Valley Road, Bungaban, QLD 4419

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 Study Area covers 50,311 hectares (ha) and consists of 14 land parcels (freehold, lands lease and reserve), as well as local road reserves (**Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf*, Section 1.3.1, pp 3, Table 1.1***). The land parcels are as follows:

- 2 FT800 (freehold)
- 41 SP137907 (freehold)
- 22 SP263821 (freehold)
- 7 FT831 (freehold)
- 7 NT283 (freehold)
- 42 SP137907 (freehold)
- 1 SP321813 (freehold)
- 2 SP321813 (freehold)
- 4 FT800 (freehold)
- 5 NT196 (freehold)
- 21 SP263821 (freehold)
- 3 FT831 (freehold)
- 12 NT364 (lands lease)
- 9 NT280 (reserve)

The Study Area is encumbered by a number of easements that run generally north-south through the eastern portion of the Study Area. These easements are associated with the Miles to Gladstone gas pipeline infrastructure (PPL 154). Easements within the Study Area includes:

- FB SP225890
- FA SP225891
- A SP137907
- C SP137907
- B SP137907
- EZ SP225892
- EY SP225892
- EX SP225892
- FC SP225889

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Proposed Action will be developed within the Study Area, which is located approximately 35 kilometres (km) north-east of Wandoan and 55 km south-east of Taroom. The Study Area is situated within the rural zone of two Queensland Local Government Areas (LGA); Banana Shire Regional Council and the Western Downs Regional Council. Zoning within the Study Area is predominantly categorised as Rural with very small areas of community facilities, high impact industry, recreation and open space and rural residential under the Western Downs Regional Council and Banana Shire Regional Council planning schemes (refer to **Att 5-Land Zoning.PDF**). No changes to zoning are required to facilitate the Proposed Action.

The Study Area connects to the small township of Wandoan. The Study Area has a rural, inland context, located approximately 250 km from the coast within a subtropical climate zone (as per the Koppen classification system). Zoning on all boundaries of the Study Area is predominantly rural with very small areas of community facilities, high impact industry, recreation and open space and rural residential under the Western Downs Regional Council and Banana Shire Regional Council planning schemes (refer to **Att 5-Land Zoning.PDF**). Land uses on all boundaries of the Study Area are dominated by grazing native vegetation, productive native forests and scattered areas of cropping. Smaller areas of grazing modified pastures, residential and farm infrastructure, services, reservoir/dam, transport and communication, Intensive animal production, manufacturing and industrial, other minimal use, utilities and waste treatment and disposal land uses are also present on the boundaries of the Study Area (refer to **Att 6-Land Use.PDF**).

The land has been subject to large-scale historical clearing activities, commensurate with its use as beef cattle and livestock grazing land for more than 100 years. There are two state-controlled roads in proximity to the Study Area. Auburn Road is located approximately 10 km to the south-east of the Study Area and intersects Barakula State Forest, and Leichhardt Highway (Taroom - Miles) is located approximately 37 km to the west of the Study Area. The Proposed Action will utilise one external access point from Big Valley Road for construction and operation of the project. Road infrastructure in the Study Area will operate as per usual. The Proposed Action ‘s internal road network has been designed to facilitate construction and operation of the Proposed Action and the minimise impacts to the external road users.

In general, most materials, infrastructure and staff are assumed to be transported to the project primarily via Miles (Warrego Highway) / Wandoan (Leichhardt Hwy) / Windeyer Road / Woodside Road / Roche Creek Road / Bungaban Road / Big Valley Road). All necessary road works and upgrades will be carried out prior to construction to ensure the road network is suitable for all project activities.

The Study Area has been under investigation over the past two years. Early monitoring of the resource and findings of the flora and fauna studies within the Study Area have provided Windlab with the confidence to work with the local community and stakeholders to further progress with the Proposed Action. The Study Area is within an ideal location with the following favourable site attributes:

- Dominated by pastoral land that provides access to quality renewable energy resource on land largely historically cleared and used for grazing cattle for more than 100 years.
- In proximity to the existing electricity transmission network and camp facilities.

Outcomes of the ecological surveys undertaken thus far suggest that the Study Area is dominated by landscape that is largely modified as a result of historical clearing. Pasture improvement grasses and weeds are relatively common across the entire Study Area. Exotic fauna including feral dogs and pigs also present.

Although habitat suitable for a range of threatened and/or migratory species is supported, these areas generally comprise relatively small and fragmented patches of native vegetation, including in remnant condition. Large and intact patches are rare.

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

Land use within the Study Area is predominantly agriculture comprising cattle grazing. There is an existing quarry in the south-western extent as well as active oil and gas field development in the vicinity of the Study Area. The Proposed Action seeks to develop a wind farm and ancillary infrastructure that will coexist alongside the existing agricultural operations.

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

There are no natural features within the Study Area that are recognised by the State or Commonwealth government as being of significance. Several State Forests, comprising relatively large areas of intact vegetation, are present in the surrounding area (refer to **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf*, Section 1.3.1, pp 3)***. Two State Forests are located adjacent to the Study Area, including Warranna State Forest to the south-east and Barakula State Forest to the south.

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

Elevation within the Study Area varies from 300 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) on the lower slopes and plains to 463 m AHD on the upper slopes, ridges, and peaks. State mapped landscape features within or directly adjacent to the Study Area include Price Hill (331 m AHD, to the immediate north), Tabletop Hill (406 m AHD, to the immediate north-west), Mount Misery (424 m AHD, in the central west) and Kennedy Peak (463 m AHD, in the west just south of Tabletop Hill). Kennedy Peak forms part of the Auburn Range, which extends to the north-east across the Study Area. South of the Study Area within Barakula State Forest is the Great Dividing Range, one of the largest mountain ranges in Queensland. Geographically, this locates the Study Area to the northeast of the Great Dividing Range.

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.

Desktop assessments were completed prior to all field surveys which involved a review of literature, record databases, State mapping and publicly available datasets including the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) (**Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 4.1, pp 16**). The likelihood of occurrence assessment was re-run periodically to ensure latest species' information were captured and reviewed to ensure that outcomes were appropriate within the context of survey findings.

10 ecological surveys were completed across multiple seasons for the Proposed Action since May 2022 (***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 4.2 and Section 4.3, pp 17-18, Table 4.1 and Table 4.2***). The primary purpose of the field surveys was to identify and describe ecological values in the Study Area, to inform the assessment of ecological impacts of the Proposed Action on MNES and capture seasonal variation in results. The specific scope for each survey, including specific methods, is described in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 4.3, pp 17-18.**

A summary of the survey efforts to date, include:

- ERM combined survey from 2-6 May 2022 including vegetation and habitat assessments, targeted fauna surveys (camera traps), fixed point and roaming bird surveys.
- ERM combined survey from 5-8 Sept 2022 including vegetation and habitat assessments, targeted fauna surveys (camera traps and spotlighting), fixed point and roaming bird surveys.
- ERM combined survey from 31 Oct - 4 Nov 2022 including vegetation and habitat assessments, fixed point and roaming bird surveys.
- Umwelt flora and diurnal fauna survey from 19-23 Feb 2023, including vegetation and habitat assessments, TEC verification, anabat call detector deployment, active searches and roaming bird surveys.
- Umwelt bird and bat utilisation survey (BBUS) from 20-27 Feb 2023, including anabat call detector deployment and vantage point bird surveys.

- Umwelt flora and diurnal fauna survey from 27 Feb to 4 Mar 2023 (as per earlier Umwelt survey).
- Umwelt targeted nocturnal fauna survey from 8-9 Mar, 18-24 Mar 2023, including harp trapping and spotlighting.
- Boobook targeted *Adclarkia* spp. survey from 14-18 Mar 2023.
- Umwelt flora and diurnal fauna survey from 28 May to 2 Jun2023 (as per earlier Umwelt survey).
- Umwelt BBUS from 7-15 Nov 2023 (as per earlier survey).

Flora
Approximately 82% of the Study Area is dominated by non-remnant vegetation, which was found to generally comprise historically cleared exotic pasture dominated by Cenchrus ciliaris* (buffel grass), with rare to occasional native or exotic low shrubs including Acacia spp., Alectryon diversifolius and Opuntia tomentosa*. In many places, this vegetation community occupies large continuous expanses. Remnant and regrowth vegetation is also present, generally comprising small, fragmented patches, except in the far southern and eastern Study Area extents. Remnant and regrowth vegetation is associated with Acacia dominant woodlands and open forests on duricrust or coarse-grained sediments, Acacia harpophylla (brigalow) dominant communities, Eucalypt dominant open forests and woodlands on varying geologies, Eucalypt woodlands and open forests on alluvium and semi-evergreen vine thicket. *Above details outlined in* ***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 6.1, pp 45.***

A total of 179 flora species from 47 families and 119 genera were identified during the Umwelt field surveys. The plant families representing the most taxa were Poaceae (31 taxa), Leguminosae (23 taxa), Myrtaceae (16 taxa), and Asteraceae (9 taxa) ***(Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 6.3, pp56)***. Field surveys also identified 22 introduced species, which represents 12% of the total flora recorded***.***

The initial desktop assessment identified 23 MNES values (six Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) and 17 threatened flora species). Based on the presence of analogous REs in the State vegetation mapping, 7 of these values have a ‘moderate’ likelihood of occurrence, and the remaining 16 values have a ‘low’ or ‘unlikely’ likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area.

The 7 moderate values which included 3 TECs and 4 threatened flora species (listed in ***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 6.2, pp 56 and Section 6.3.2, pp 57)*** were targeted during the field surveys for assessment and verification where possible. These “potentially occurring” TEC’s and Threatened Flora species include:

1. Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC
2. Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC
3. Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions TEC
4. Ooline (*Cadellia pentastylis*)
5. *Xerothamnella herbacea*
6. Small-leaved denhamia (*Denhamia parvifolia*)
7. Belson's panic (*Homopholis belsonii*).

All three TECs were present within the Study Area. However, none of the four threatened flora species, nor any other flora species listed under the EPBC Act were recorded during the field survey program. This is discussed in ***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 6.3.2, pp57 and Section 6.3.2, pp57***. The full Likelihood of Occurrence assessment can be within **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part D.pdf-Appendix C.**

Fauna
As outlined in ***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf, Section 6.5, pp57 and Section 6.3.2, pp68-72***, there is a variety of native fauna that was recorded during the field survey program including birds, microbats, arboreal and ground-dwelling mammals, reptiles, amphibians and snails. Birds were the most diverse fauna group, with 101 species recorded. Introduced species such as the cane toad (*Rhinella marina*), feral pig (*Sus scrofa*) and feral dog (*Canis familiaris*) are also common throughout the Study Area, contributing to key threatening processes that impact on threatened species.

The initial desktop assessment identified 42 43 EPBC Act listed fauna species (including 31 threatened fauna species and 12 migratory species), as discussed in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf, Section 6.5.6, pp 71 and Section 6.5.7, pp72.** Following field-verification, updated likelihood of occurrence assessments and habitat mapping, 19 36 of these values were considered 'potentially present' and were targeted throughout the field survey program.

These 19 values include 14 threatened fauna species and 5 migratory species (listed in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf, Section 6.5.6, Table 6.3, pp 71 and Section 6.5.7, Table 6.4, pp 72**), which were targeted during the field surveys for assessment and verification where possible.

These potentially occurring fauna species included:

1. Glossy-black cockatoo (south-eastern) (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*)
2. Squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*)
3. Painted honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*)
4. White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)
5. Diamond firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*)
6. Brigalow woodland snail (*Adclarkia cameroni*)
7. Dulacca woodland snail (*Adclarkia dulacca*)
8. Large-eared pied bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*)
9. South-eastern long-eared bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*)
10. Greater glider (central and southern) (*Petauroides volans*)
11. Yellow-bellied glider (south-central) (*Petaurus australis australis*)
12. Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
13. Yakka skink (*Egernia rugosa*)
14. Dunmall's snake (*Furina dunmalli*) (Migratory)
15. Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*) (Migratory)
16. Black-faced monarch (*Monarcha melanopsis*) (Migratory)
17. Satin flycatcher (*Myiagra cyanoleuca*) (Migratory)
18. Rufous fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*) (Migratory)
19. Glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) (Migratory).

Four of the species listed above were recorded during the field survey program including the koala, greater glider (southern and central), white-throated needletail and glossy ibis.

A single individual glossy ibis was incidentally recorded during the Mar 2023 BBUS, at a farm dam located within the southern Study Area (on 42SP137907) (**Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf, Section 9.5.5.3, pp314**). The White-throated needletail was recorded on two occasions during the Nov 2023 BBUS; one sighting was incidentally recorded and the other was recorded from a vantage point within 5NT196 (UVP9) (***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf, Section 9.4.4.3, pp183***). On both occasions, the species was recorded flying over wooded habitat within the Study Area in small flocks of 7-15 individuals. ERM recorded three separate individuals of greater glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*), observed within Eucalypt woodlands and open forests on alluvium habitat during spotlighting surveys in September 2022 (ERM 2022) (***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part D.pdf, Appendix B, Section 4.3.3.2, pp54***).

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) was directly observed during the February 2023 and Mar/Apr 2023 surveys. The first sighting was in February and was made from a vantage point in the central Study Area (lot and plan 3FT831). As part of the flora and diurnal fauna survey completed the following day, the individual previously sighted was confirmed in the same general location. A second individual was recorded further west along North Bungaban Creek. The March/April 2023 observation was recorded while spotlighting in the same general vicinity as previous sightings. Scat and scratches of Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) have also been recorded within the Study Area (ERM 2022; Umwelt 2023). ***(Refer to Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf, Section 9.4.4.3, pp69)***

A review of database searches identified 25 threatened and/or migratory bird species, as well as four threatened bat species that have the potential to occur within the Turbine Survey Area (***Att 7-BBUA-Jan 24.pdf, Section 5.1, pp 37, Table 5.1***). The likelihood of occurrence assessment determined a total of 12 bird and bat species listed under the NC Act and / or EPBC Act to be known or have a high or moderate likelihood of occurring within the Turbine Survey Area. The results of the assessment are summarised in ***Att 7-BBUA-Jan 24.pdf, Appendix C***. Threatened species identified in the risk assessment include: white-throated needletail and Chalinolobus dwyeri, non-listed species include, Taphozous troughtoni. Other non-listed microbats were assessed as a moderate to high-risk ranking.

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

Findings from the field survey program indicates that the Study Area is dominated by a mixed native and exotic, non-remnant vegetation community (covering approximately 82%)**.** This community, as described earlier, comprises historically cleared exotic pasture dominated by buffel grass, with rare to occasional low shrubs including exotic *Opuntia tomentosa* and native *Alectryon diversifolius* and *Acacia* spp (***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 6.1, pp 45)***. Vegetation communities dominated by native species in regrowth and remnant condition do also occur and cover 6% and 13% of the Study Area respectively. A total of 27 unique vegetation communities (each analogous to an RE) are considered present within the Study Area (***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 6.1, Table 6.1, pp 46-49***), including:

1. Eucalyptus populnea woodland with Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata on alluvial plains (RE 11.3. 17)
2. Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains (RE 11.3.2)
3. Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains (RE 11.3.4)
4. Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines (RE 11.3.25)
5. Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata shrubby open forest on Cainozoic clay plains (RE 11.4.3)
6. Corymbia bloxsomei +/- Callitris glaucophylla +/- Eucalyptus crebra +/- Angophora leiocarpa woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces (RE 11.5.21)
7. Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone (RE 11.7.2)
8. Corymbia citriodora or Eucalyptus crebra woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust (RE 11.7.6)
9. Semi-evergreen vine thicket, generally dominated by a low tree layer including Croton insularis and Denhamia oleaster. Occurs on steep upper and middle slopes where heavy clay soils have formed from sediments (RE 11.9.4a)
10. Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest to woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks (RE 11.9.5)
11. Acacia harpophylla with +/- Eucalyptus populnea, Casuarina cristata, Cadellia pentastylis and Brachychiton spp. Occurs on undulating plains and rises formed mainly on shales, and with cracking clay soils (RE 11.9.5a)
12. Eucalyptus populnea, Eremophila mitchellii shrubby woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks (RE 11.9.7)
13. Eucalyptus populnea open forest with a secondary tree layer of Acacia harpophylla and sometimes Casuarina cristata on fine-grained sedimentary rocks (RE 11.9.10)
14. Corymbia citriodora woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks (RE 11.10.1)
15. Acacia shirleyi or A. cantenulata open forest on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. Crests and scarps (RE 11.10.3)
16. Eucalyptus crebra +/- Callitris glaucophylla +/- Angophora leiocarpa +/- Eucalyptus spp. woodland on soils formed from medium to coarse-grained sediments (RE 11.10.7a)
17. Callitris glaucophylla woodland with Eucalyptus crebra on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks (RE 11.10.9)
18. Eucalyptus crebra woodland on igneous rocks (RE 11.12.1)

19. Eucalyptus melanophloia woodland on igneous rocks (RE 11.12.2)
20. Corymbia citriodora open forest on igneous rocks (granite) (RE 11.12.6)
21. Eucalyptus populnea woodland on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes (RE 11.12.17)
22. Acacia harpophylla open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes (RE 11.12.21)
23. Eucalyptus moluccana or E. microcarpa woodland to open forest on margins of alluvial plains (RE 11.3.26)
24. Shrubland on natural scalds on deeply weathered coarsegrained sedimentary rocks (RE 11.7.5)
25. Dichanthium sericeum grassland with clumps of Acacia harpophylla on fine-grained sedimentary rocks. (RE 11.9.12)
26. Eucalyptus decorticans, Lysicarpus angustifolius +/- Eucalyptus spp., Corymbia spp., Acacia spp. oodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. (RE 11.10.4)
27. Eucalyptus crebra woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary Rocks (RE 11.10.7).

Out of the above, the following RE's are considered analogous to a TEC (as listed in ***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 6.2, pp 56***):

- REs 11.4.3, 11.9.5, 11.9.5a, 11.12.21 (Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC)
- RE 11.3.2 (Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC)
- RE 11.9.4a (Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions TEC).

Each of these three TECs are considered known to occur within the Study Area (***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 6.2, pp 56***). The above vegetation communities as well as farm dams and other waterbodies form the seven broad habitat types of the Study Area. Extensive habitat modification due to historical clearing and ongoing cattle grazing has occurred within the Study Area. Habitat structure and quality is dependent on intensity of disturbance ranging from minimally to highly disturbed. A summary of these habitat types can be found within the ***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf, Section 6.4, pp 57-67*.**

The remaining TECs (Weeping Myalls Woodlands, Coolibah – Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions and The community of native species dependent on the natural discharge of groundwater form the Great Artesian Basin) including analogous REs were not recorded during the field surveys, nor were any additional TECs not identified in the desktop assessment (***Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 6.2, pp 56***).

3.3 Heritage

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

No Commonwealth heritage places were identified in the Protected Matters Search Tool for the Study Area. A search of the Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts (DTATSIP) Cultural Heritage Database and Register was undertaken on 6 February 2023. Results indicate that there are no registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the Study Area. Searches of the statutory historical heritage registers were also undertaken on 11 January 2023. Results indicate that there are no registered historical heritage features or archaeological sites recorded within the Study Area.

An updated Cultural Heritage Constraints Assessment is currently being undertaken for the proposed action, as well as ongoing engagement with the relevant indigenous stakeholders. Upon completion, the assessment can be made available to the Department upon request.

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

Based on a Preliminary Desktop Cultural Heritage Constraints Assessment, the Proposed Action traverses the claim areas of indigenous stakeholders. The Study Area does not contain registered Aboriginal cultural heritage material/sites, likely reflective of a lack of archaeological recording within the Study Area, rather than a lack of Aboriginal cultural heritage. However, there is potential for non-registered (unrecorded) Aboriginal cultural heritage material/sites to exist within the Study Area, where associated with sensitive landforms (including water sources, proximity to potential silcrete outcrops and areas with remnant native vegetation). Through the project's design process, potential impacts to sensitive landforms have been avoided and minimised, where practicable.

Windlab is currently engaging with indigenous stakeholders for the Proposed Action, to prepare relevant cultural heritage management agreements (CHMA). Further assessments and surveys for the Proposed Action will be undertaken through the CHMA process to understand the presence and potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Upon completion, the CHMAs will be available to the Department upon request. The CHMAs will not be made publicly available due to confidentiality reasons.

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 lies in the upper catchment area of Dawson River and Auburn River. Majority of the drainage features within the Study Area are unmapped tributaries that flow towards defined watercourses within and beyond the Study Area. The runoff from the eastern region of the Study Area discharges east towards the Auburn River and the western region of the Study Area discharges west towards Dawson River, northwest of the Study Area.

Defined watercourses within the Study Area include the following:

- Red Range Creek (Non-Perennial) and Cockatoo Creek (Non-Perennial) in the north of the Study Area that flow in a westerly direction.
- Ada Creek (Perennial and Non-Perennial), Lydia Creek (Non-Perennial) and Oaky Creek (Non-Perennial) in the northeast which flow in a north easterly direction.
- Kennedy Creek (Non-Perennial) located on the western boundary of the Study Area and flows west.
- North Bungaban Creek (Non-Perennial) located in the centre of the Study Area and flows towards the west.
- Impey Creek (Non-Perennial) located on the eastern boundary of the Study Area and flows east.
- Spring Creek (Non-Perennial), Mountain Creek (Non-Perennial) and Box Tree Gully (Non-Perennial) located within the southeastern region of the Study Area. These three watercourses flow in a south easterly direction, converging within the Study Area.

The majority of the watercourses within the Study Area are 1st, 2nd and 3rd Order streams, however Impey Creek reaches 4th order and Spring Creek reaches 5th order within the Study Area.

Potential consolidated sedimentary aquifers are mapped in the south-western corner and across the northern portion of the OSOM road corridor, and potential igneous rock aquifers are mapped across the north-western extent.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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 the Study Area, or within close proximity to the Study Area. The PMST Report generated for the Study Area does identified five Ramsar sites including Banrock Station wetland complex (SA), Narran Lake Nature Reserve (NSW), Riverland (SA) and the Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert wetland (SA). However, the proximity to these sites ranges from 400–500 km upstream to 1400–1500 km upstream. It is understood these sites have been included as the Study Area may occur within the wider catchments associated with these wetlands. Due to the nature of the proposed development and the significant distance from these sites, it is considered highly unlikely the Proposed Action may impact on them.

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	Acacia curranii
No	No	Acacia handonis
Yes	Yes	Adclarkia cameroni
No	No	Adclarkia dawsonensis
Yes	Yes	Adclarkia dulacca
No	No	Anomalopus mackayi
No	No	Aphelocephala leucopsis
No	No	Arthraxon hispidus
Yes	Yes	Cadellia pentastylis
No	No	Calidris acuminata
No	No	Calidris ferruginea
Yes	Yes	Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami
No	No	Calytrix gurulmundensis
Yes	Yes	Chalinolobus dwyeri
No	No	Climacteris picumnus victoriae
No	No	Dasyurus hallucatus
No	No	Delma torquata
Yes	Yes	Denhamia parvifolia
No	No	Dichanthium queenslandicum
No	No	Dichanthium setosum
Yes	Yes	Egernia rugosa
No	No	Elseya albagula
No	No	Eriocaulon carsonii
No	No	Erythrotriorchis radiatus
No	No	Eucalyptus beaniana
No	No	Falco hypoleucos

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species
Yes	Yes	Furina dunmalli
No	No	Gallinago hardwickii
Yes	Yes	Geophaps scripta scripta
Yes	Yes	Grantiella picta
No	No	Hemiaspis damelii
Yes	Yes	Hirundapus caudacutus
Yes	Yes	Homopholis belsonii
No	No	Homoranthus decumbens
No	No	Lathamus discolor
No	No	Lepidium monoplocoides
No	No	Macroderma gigas
No	No	Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda
Yes	Yes	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
No	No	Rhaponticum australe
No	No	Rheodytes leukops
No	No	Rostratula australis
Yes	Yes	Stagonopleura guttata
No	No	Thesium australe
No	No	Turnix melanogaster
No	No	Vincetoxicum forsteri
Yes	Yes	Xerothamnella herbacea

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
Yes	Yes	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	Yes	Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains
Yes	Yes	Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions
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. *

The Proposed Action has the potential to cause direct and indirect impacts to Threatened Ecological Communities and Threatened Species listed under the EPBC Act prior to the implementation of minimisation and management practices. Potential impacts as a result of the Proposed Action on all known or potentially occurring Threatened Ecological Communities and Threatened Species are described in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf, Section 9.0, pp 99-316.** Impacts include both direct, and indirect impacts during all stages of the Proposed Action including construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning.

Direct impacts include:

- Vegetation / habitat clearing relevant to three TECs (Brigalow TEC, SEVT TEC and Poplar Box), four threatened flora species (*Xerothamnella herbacea,* Belson's panic, ooline and small-leaved denhamia) and 14 threatened fauna species including threatened birds, birds, arboreal mammals, reptiles and snail species.
- Fauna injury and mortality during construction activities (clearing, earthworks and vehicle strike).
- Loss of fauna movement opportunities for terrestrial and arboreal fauna species.
- Turbine collisions, barotrauma and barrier effects during the operational stage of the Proposed Action.
- During operation, it is expected that some vehicle activity, including the use of light vehicles, large trucks and maintenance equipment, will occur. Though the traffic is expected to be of low intensity, there is some risk of vehicle strike to terrestrial fauna species including medium to large mammals, woodland birds and reptiles.

The loss of vegetation and habitat, as well as the construction activities required to be undertaken to clear vegetation or complete construction, and ongoing operation, can potentially result in indirect or secondary impacts to Threatened Species.

Indirect impacts include:

- Reduced habitat quality due to increased edge effects, excessive deposition of dust on leaves of plants suppressing photosynthesis and growth, potential for on-site contaminations (fuel spills), the establishment and spread of exotic species and altered fire regimes.
- Increased noise and light pollution may also displace or alter habitat use by some fauna species.
- Soil exposure resulting in an increased risk of erosion and sedimentation of water bodies, reducing water quality and degrading aquatic habitats and associated water sources.
- Changes in hydrology from installation of infrastructure creating a barrier to surface flow and increasing stormwater run-off.

A more detailed breakdown of potential direct and impacts is provided below for the species and communities that are considered to be at risk of potential significant impacts.

TECs

All three TECs are considered known to the Study Area, however some areas of have not been subject to field assessment and are thus considered 'potential' TEC. Vegetation clearing required for construction of the Proposed Action, will result in direct impacts to all three TECs. Direct impacts are anticipated to Brigalow TEC (0.3 ha of known and 35.3 ha of potential), Poplar Box TEC (7.4 ha of potential) and SEVT TEC (1.0 ha). Vegetation clearing requirements may induce further fragmentation of the communities within the Study Area. Potential indirect impacts as a result of the Proposed Action relevant to the TECs include further weed and pest incursion, increased edge effects and elevated dust levels, potentially leading to reduced vegetation health.

Brigalow woodland snail (*Adclarkia cameroni*) and Dulacca woodland snail (*Adclarkia dulacca*)

Both the Brigalow woodland snail and the Dulacca woodland snail were determined to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence as per the findings of land snail expert and Principal Ecologist Craig Eddie of Boobook Ecological Consulting (refer to **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part D.pdf, Appendix B**). Potential habitat for the Brigalow woodland snail is limited to the far southern Study Area and includes remnant and regrowth condition woodlands and open forests associated with Spring Creek and Box Tree Gully. A total of 9.1 ha of potential habitat occurs in the Development Footprint, within 221 ha in the Study Area. Potential habitat for the Dulacca woodland snail is limited to areas south of Knudsen's Road (southern Study Area) and includes remnant and regrowth condition brigalow vegetation communities and vine thicket. A total of 11.1 ha of potential habitat in the Development Footprint, with 97.8 ha in the Study Area. Potential impacts on these species as a result of the Proposed Action include habitat loss and degradation, direct mortality, exacerbation of pest populations, and fires.

Greater glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*)

The greater glider (southern and central) is known to occur within the Study Area, recorded on three occasions by ERM while spotlighting in 2022. In consideration of the habitat definitions provided in the *Guide to greater glider habitat in Queensland*(Department of Environment and Science, 2022) potential habitat within the Study Area has been categorised into three main types. **Denning, foraging and dispersal** (2,844.3 ha within the Study Area), which includes all patches of the following 'habitat' or 'potential habitat' REs in remnant condition. **Future denning, foraging and dispersal** (3,321.8 ha within the Study Area), which includes regrowth condition of the above REs, as well as all areas of RE 11.12.1. **Potential foraging and dispersal** (645.0 ha within the Study Area), which includes regrowth and remnant areas of REs not considered 'habitat' or 'potential habitat' but are dominated by eucalypts.

Potential impacts on this species as a result of the Proposed Action include habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation, and increased intensity and frequency of fires. Vegetation clearing required for the construction of the Proposed Action will result in direct impacts to 142.5 ha of mapped potential habitat, including 9.3 ha of denning, foraging and dispersal habitat, 113.2 ha of future denning, foraging and dispersal habitat and 19.9 ha of potential foraging and dispersal habitat.

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)

Koala is known to occur within the Study Area, known to occur within lot and plan 3FT831. Although fragmented, eucalypt woodlands and forests in remnant and regrowth condition are relatively common across the Study Area. Alluvial and riparian communities are considered particularly important as they are likely to provide climate refugia. Remaining eucalypt woodlands and forests on other substrates are considered likely to support the ecological requirements of the species including breeding, foraging and dispersal. Non-remnant communities supporting scattered regrowth eucalypt trees are also present and considered to provide habitat suitable for dispersal only.

Potential impacts on this species as a result of the Proposed Action include habitat loss and degradation, mortality from vehicle strike, exacerbation of pest populations including wild dogs, and disruptions to breeding behaviours from operational noise. Vegetation clearing required for the construction of the Proposed Action will result in direct impacts to a total of 280.8 ha of potential habitat, including 152.1 ha of breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat, 16.4 ha of potential climate refugia habitat and 112.3 ha of dispersal only habitat. Although habitat fragmentation is a known threat to the species, it is not anticipated that impacts from the Proposed Action would result in isolation of koala populations due to habitat fragmentation.

Dunmall's snake (*Furina dunmalli*)

Dunmall's snake was determined to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area primarily based on the presence of suitable habitat and the Study Area's proximity to a 'likely to occur' area within the species' predicted distribution. A total of 7,351.3 ha of potential habitat suitable for breeding, foraging and dispersal has been mapped within the Study Area. Identified potential habitat for the species comprises remnant and select regrowth areas of ironbark, box-bark and brigalow communities. Potential impacts on this species as a result of the Proposed Action include habitat loss and degradation, direct mortality and exacerbation of pest populations. Vegetation clearing required for the construction of the Proposed Action will result in direct impacts to 177.4 ha of potential breeding and foraging habitat.

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. *

Assessment determined that potential significant impacts may affect the following MNES:

TEC's:

- **Brigalow TEC:** Based on the Significant Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Brigalow TEC in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf, *Section 9.2.1.6, Table 9.2, pp 102-103,*** the Proposed Action has the potential to have a significant impact on Brigalow TEC. However, the mapping of this community utilised a conservative approach and it is likely that the extent of modelled Brigalow TEC is over-estimated within the Study Area. The present condition of land within the Study Area is highly fragmented and highly modified, due to extensive agricultural practices. Findings from the field surveys indicates that Brigalow patches across the Study Area are often as small as, or smaller, than the minimum required thresholds for this TEC; these patches are separated by large extents of cleared land. Given the prevalence of this community in regrowth condition, and similar land use and levels of disturbance across the Study Area, it is likely that most areas of modelled Brigalow TEC (as outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 9.2.1.3, pp 100)*** once field verified, will not meet TEC status.
- **SEVT TEC:** Based on the SIA of the SEVT TEC in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf, *Section 9.2.2.6, pp 108-110, Table 9.4***, as well as details of potential impacts outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part**

B.pdf*, Section 9.2.2.5, pp 108*, the Proposed Action has the potential to have a significant impact on the SEVT TEC. However, the Proposed Action will apply recommendations from the communities' Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT) during the micro-siting of project infrastructure, to ensure that all reasonable efforts will be made for undertaking clearing works within or near SEVT TEC, to not reduce the patch size below 2 ha, or less than 35 m wide for linear features. SEVT TEC is generally regarded as a fire-sensitive community. Appropriate risk management measures such as fuel load management, incorporating fire regimes, and weed management, will be applied to maintain biodiversity values while minimising the risk of bushfires.

- **Poplar Box TEC:** Based on the SIA of the Poplar Box TEC in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 9.2.3.6, Page 116-117, Table 9.6*** the Proposed Action has the potential to have a significant impact on Poplar Box TEC. The areas of 'potential' Poplar Box TEC covering approximately 121.1 ha, were mapped in association with confirmed additional patches of RE 11.3.2 within Knudsen's Road reserve and rare patches of RE 11.3.17 (confirmed and modelled). The mapping of this community utilised a conservative approach noting the lack of condition threshold data. It is considered likely that the extent of modelled Poplar Box TEC is over-estimated within the Study Area, as some areas of RE 11.3.2 were found during the field survey to have a distinct shrubby understorey. The proposed clearing for the proposed action may induce further fragmentation of the community within the Study Area. However as recommended in the Conservation Advice (Department of the Environment and Energy, 2019), during the micro-siting of project infrastructure, all reasonable efforts will be made to ensure clearing works do not intersect or dissect a patch of confirmed Poplar Box TEC in a way that reduces the patch size below 1 ha.

Threatened fauna:

- **Brigalow woodland snail (Adclarkia cameroni):** Based on the SIA of the Brigalow woodland snail in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.6.6, pp 205-206, Table 9.27*** the proposed action has the potential to have a significant impact on brigalow woodland snail. Extensive surveys have been undertaken by land snail expert, Craig Eddie of Boobook Ecological Consulting, to target this species in the Study Area. Neither brigalow woodland snail nor any Adclarkia spp. were detected. Notwithstanding this, as the south of the Study Area adjoins parts of the Barakula State Forest, which potentially contain suitable woodland habitat on alluvial soils suitable for this species, further targeted surveys will be undertaken in these areas, to ensure that the presence/absence of this species can be verified. In the interim, a conservative approach has been adopted with respect to the SIA for the Brigalow woodland snail. The potential impacts of the proposed action and species-specific mitigation measures for the proposed action are outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.6.5, pp 204-205;*** the relevant methods to manage the potential impacts on brigalow woodland snail and its habitat is detailed in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.3.1, pp 94-95 of Attachment 2).*** Pre-clearance surveys for this species will also be undertaken within areas of potential habitat prior to any proposed works.
- **Dulacca woodland snail (Adclarkia dulacca):** Based on the SIA of the Dulacca woodland snail in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.7.6, pp 211-213, Table 9.29***, the proposed action has the potential to have a significant impact on brigalow woodland snail. Extensive targeted surveys have been undertaken for this species, and neither the Dulacca woodland snail nor any Adclarkia spp. were detected. But due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat within unsurveyed portions to the south of the Study Area, further targeted surveys are required to confirm presence/absence of this species. In the interim, a conservative approach has been adopted with respect to the SIA for the Dulacca woodland snail. The potential impacts from the proposed action and species-specific mitigation measures for the proposed action are outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.7.5, pp 211***; the relevant methods to manage the potential impacts on Dulacca woodland snail and its habitat is detailed in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.3.1, pp 94-95***. Pre-clearance surveys for this species will also be undertaken within areas of potential habitat prior to any proposed works.

- **Greater glider (central and southern) (Petauroides volans):** Based on the SIA of the Greater glider in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.10.6, Table 9.36, pp 241-243***, the proposed action has the potential to have a significant impact on greater glider (southern and central). Potential impacts on this species as a result of the proposed action prior to the implementation of management controls may include habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation, and increased intensity and frequency of fires. The potential impacts from the proposed action and species-specific mitigation measures for the proposed action are outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.10.5, pp 240-241***; the relevant methods to manage potential impacts on the greater glider (southern and central) and its habitat are outlined in ***Att 1, Section 8.3.1, pp 94-95***. Where cannot be retained, hollow-bearing trees and stags will be soft felled to minimise the chances of injury or death and inspected by a fauna spotter-catcher to identify any denning greater glider (southern and central) individuals.
- **Koala (combined populations of QLD, NSW and the ACT) (Phascolarctos cinereus):** Based on the SIA of the Koala in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.12.6, pp 259-262, Table 9.40***, the proposed action has the potential to have a significant impact on koala. Potential impacts on this species as a result of the proposed action prior to the implementation of management controls may include habitat loss and degradation, mortality from vehicle strike, exacerbation of pest populations including wild dogs, and disruptions to breeding behaviours from operational noise. Although a one-off event, the loss of habitat is expected to be the impact with the greatest potential consequences. The potential impacts from the proposed action and species-specific mitigation measures for the proposed action are outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.12.5, pp 259***; the relevant methods to manage potential impacts on the koala and its habitat are outlined in ***Att 1, Section 8.3.1, pp 94-95***.
- **Dunmall's snake (Furina dunmalli):** Based on the SIA of the Dunmall's snake in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.14.7, pp 280-282, Table 9.44,*** the proposed action has the potential to have a significant impact on Dunmall's snake. Potential impacts on this species as a result of the proposed action prior to the implementation of management controls may include habitat loss and degradation, direct mortality and exacerbation of pest populations. The potential project impacts and species-specific mitigation measures for the proposed action are outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.4.14.6, pp 279***, including pre-clearance surveys and micrositng project infrastructure. The relevant methods to manage potential impacts on the koala and its habitat are outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.3.1, pp 94-95.***

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. *

Significant impacts have potential to occur for the following MNES:

- Brigalow TEC
- SEVT TEC
- Poplar Box TEC
- Brigalow woodland snail (*Adclarkia cameroni*)
- Dulacca woodland snail (*Adclarkia dulacca*)
- Greater glider (central and southern) (*Petauroides volans*).
- Koala (combined populations of QLD, NSW and the ACT) (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
- Dunmall's snake (*Furina dunmalli*)

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 Proponent has applied a hierarchy of 'avoid, minimise, and mitigate' strategies to the proposed action's site selection and design process. This process is informed by findings from a suite of extensive field surveys, which was used to design and develop the proposed Disturbance Footprint. These principles and the order in which they were applied is outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.0, pp 90***.

Avoid

The avoidance of MNES values has been demonstrated through early site selection of the Study Area as well as throughout the design phase of the Development Footprint. Early concept design phase was informed by baseline ecological surveys, desktop assessment, and the development of a consolidated ecological constraints mapping data. The ecological constraints map was refined as the proposed action progressed, drawing from the findings obtained from all ecological field surveys. Subsequently, the size and configuration of the Development Footprint also undertook several revisions based on new constraints that were identified by the ecological constraints mapping. Further details of the Ecological Constraints Mapping are outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.1.2, pp 91***. Further, the design revisions were also responsive to the outcomes of community and landholder engagement, wind resource data, grid connectivity options and an evolving detailed understanding of the on-ground constraints including MNES. Responsive design details are outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.1.3, pp 91***.

Minimise

As detailed in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.2, pp 92,*** where proposed action-related impacts on MNES cannot be avoided, all efforts will be made to minimise such impacts. Vegetation clearing and the subsequent construction of the proposed action will occur progressively and in stages. By doing this, only a small subset of the Development Footprint will be impacted at one time. Indirect impacts resulting from the construction of the proposed action will be localised, short-term and actively managed.
Infrastructure for the proposed action may be sited anywhere within the larger, 'buffered' Development Corridor. Additional field surveys specific to terrestrial ecology (as well as other types of constraints) will be conducted prior to construction, including pre-clearance surveys. This data will allow for increased accuracy and detail in mapped terrestrial ecological values within the Study Area including MNES. Ground-truthed ecological field data will strongly influence the final design, with the avoidance hierarchy principles in place.

Mitigation and Management

Mitigation and management measures developed for the proposed action vary in scope and include both general and species-specific measures. Further detail on these measures, which will be captured and implemented through project management plans.

General mitigation measures identified in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.3.1, pp 93, Table 8.1,*** include, a Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan, Weed Monitoring and Management Plan, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, Pre-clearance searches, targeted measures to manage other indirect impacts.

Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.3.2, pp 96* outlines the proposed MNES-specific Mitigation Measures, which include avoidance of specific vegetation patches and trees through micro-siting, undertaking pre-clearance surveys, implement sediment and erosion control measures, incorporate speed limits and signage, as well as protocols for unexpected finds.

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

No offsets are proposed at this stage of the proposed action.

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
Yes	Yes	Apus pacificus
No	No	Calidris acuminata
No	No	Calidris ferruginea
No	No	Calidris melanotos
No	No	Cuculus optatus
No	No	Gallinago hardwickii
Yes	Yes	Hirundapus caudacutus
Yes	Yes	Monarcha melanopsis
No	No	Motacilla flava
Yes	Yes	Myiagra cyanoleuca
No	No	Pandion haliaetus
Yes	Yes	Plegadis falcinellus

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species
Yes	Yes	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. *

Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*)

Despite the high likelihood of occurrence rating for this species, the fork-tailed swift was not identified during the field survey program. The air space above remnant, regrowth and non-remnant woody vegetation all has the potential to be used by this species for foraging and dispersal within the Study Area. A number of recommended survey methods were employed during peak activity periods to detect this bird species. The combination of diurnal bird surveys, vantage point surveys and incidental records across the field program provide adequate survey effort, in accordance with the guidelines.

A total of 383.2 ha of potential foraging and dispersal habitat in the Development Footprint, with 10,795.6 ha in the Study Area. However, as described above the species is almost exclusively aerial and highly mobile, constantly moving in search of food. Potential habitat within the Development Footprint is unlikely to be regularly inhabited or necessary for supporting any part of the species lifecycle. This loss of habitat is likely to be inconsequential to the species success within Queensland and Australia more broadly. Potential direct impacts on the fork-tailed swift as a result of the Proposed Action may also occur during the operational phase. The species is likely to occur within the Study Area between October and April and a high proportion of their flight activity is at RSA height.

Satin flycatcher (*Myiagra cyanoleuca*)

The satin flycatcher has not been recorded within the Study Area but is considered a moderate likelihood due to the presence of suitable habitat and scattered desktop records. The nearest ALA record (undated) occurs approximately 29 km east near Jarrah State Forest. Suitable habitat for foraging and dispersal includes all eucalypt woodlands and forests, where comprising a viable patch (i.e. 0.5 ha or greater). A number of recommended survey methods were employed during peak activity periods to detect this bird species. The combination of diurnal bird surveys, vantage point surveys and incidental records across the field program provide adequate survey effort, in accordance with the guidelines.

A total of 164 ha of potential foraging and dispersal habitat in the Development Footprint, with 7,196.7 ha in the Study Area. The species may be a seasonal visitor to the Study Area when in transit between breeding grounds in south-eastern Australia and wintering areas in northern Australia. It is unlikely that the habitat within the Study Area is of the magnitude and condition that it could support the ecological requirements of a significant proportion of a population, even temporarily when on transit. This is supported by the absence of records, despite extensive survey including seasonal fauna surveys and bird utilisation surveys.

Potential impacts on this species as a result of the Proposed Action include habitat loss and degradation, and mortality from turbine collision. Although a one-off event, the loss of habitat is expected to be the impact with the greatest potential consequences. Potential direct impacts on the satin flycatcher as a result of the Proposed Action may also occur during the operational phase. While little is known about the flight height range of the satin flycatcher whilst migrating, the majority of movements when within the Study Area are likely to occur below RSA height as they are a canopy and sub-canopy dwelling species.

Rufous fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*)

The rufous fantail has not been recorded within the Study Area but is considered a moderate likelihood due to the presence of suitable habitat and scattered nearby records, including within the Barakula State Forest. A number of recommended survey methods were employed during peak activity periods to detect this bird species. The combination of diurnal bird surveys, vantage point surveys and incidental records across the field program provide adequate survey effort, in accordance with the guidelines.

A total of 181.8 ha of marginal breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat in the Development Footprint, with 8,482.3 ha in the Study Area. Brigalow and eucalypt woodlands throughout the Study Area may be utilised for foraging and dispersal, where comprising a viable patch (i.e. 0.5 ha or greater). While the Study Area lacks the wet forest and rainforest preferred by the species for breeding, the Study Area is within the breeding distribution and therefore the habitats have been conservatively mapped as marginal breeding habitat.

The species is likely to be a seasonal visitor to the Study Area. It is unlikely the habitat within the Development Footprint is of the magnitude that it could support the ecological requirements of a significant proportion of a population, even temporarily when on transit. This is supported by the infrequency of records, despite extensive survey including seasonal fauna surveys and bird utilisation surveys.

Potential impacts on this species as a result of the Proposed Action include habitat loss and degradation, and mortality from turbine collision. Potential direct impacts on the rufous fantail as a result of the Proposed Action may also occur during the operational phase. While little is known about the flight height range of the rufous fantail whilst migrating, the majority of movements when within the Study Area are likely to occur below RSA height as they forage in the low to middle strata, sometimes in or below the canopy or on the ground.

Black-faced monarch (*Monarcha melanopsis*)

The black-faced monarch has not been recorded within the Study Area but is considered a moderate likelihood due to the presence of suitable habitat and scattered records. The nearest ALA record occurs approximately 32 km to the south-east (dated 2002). A number of recommended survey methods were employed during peak activity periods to detect this bird species. The combination of diurnal bird surveys, vantage point surveys and incidental records across the field program provide adequate survey effort, in accordance with the guidelines.

A total of 8.3 ha of breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat in the Development Footprint, with 973.9 ha in the Study Area. Suitable habitat for the species within the Study Area includes riparian vegetation (analogous to RE 11.3.25) and communities that support semi-evergreen vine thicket (including RE 11.9.4 and 11.9.5a) in remnant condition. While the Study Area lacks the rainforests that are preferred for the species for breeding, the Proposed Action is located within the species distribution and therefore the it has been conservatively assumed habitat could be suitable for breeding.

Potential impacts on this species as a result of the Proposed Action include habitat loss and degradation, and mortality from turbine collision. Although a one-off event, the loss of habitat is expected to be the impact with the greatest potential consequences.

Potential direct impacts on the black-faced monarch as a result of the Proposed Action may also occur during the operational phase. While little is known about the flight height range of the black-faced monarch whilst migrating, the majority of movements when within the Study Area are likely to occur below RSA height as they forage within six metres of the ground.

Glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

The glossy ibis was recorded opportunistically at a farm dam within the southern extent of the Study Area. Seasonal foraging and dispersal habitat for this species includes all farm dams and waterbodies greater than 0.5 ha in size. A number of recommended survey methods were employed during peak activity periods

to detect this bird species. The combination of diurnal bird surveys, vantage point surveys and incidental records across the field program provide adequate survey effort, in accordance with the guidelines.

A total of 1.9 ha of seasonal foraging and dispersal habitat in the Development Footprint, with 236.3 ha in the Study Area. No breeding habitat has been mapped as this species has only been recorded breeding in Channel Country in Queensland. Within the Study Area, farm dams are not representative of this habitat due to their steep man-made banks, extensive cattle pugging at the water's edge and little to no aquatic vegetation. As such, the habitat within the Study Area is not considered to be important habitat.

Potential impacts on this species as a result of the Proposed Action include habitat loss and degradation, mortality from vehicle strike and turbine collision, and exacerbation of pest populations. Vegetation clearing and particularly the loss of fringing aquatic vegetation may result in further degradation of potential habitat within the Study Area. An additional potential direct impact on the glossy ibis as a result of the Proposed Action includes collision with turbines. The species may fly at RSA height during migration, however outside of migration this species spends a high proportion of their time at ground-level.

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 Proposed Action is unlikely to have a significant impact on migratory species, given it will not lead to the further degradation of retained habitat; is unlikely to substantially modify, destroy or isolate an area of important habitat; is unlikely to introduce or exacerbate weeds or pests beyond existing levels; and is unlikely to seriously disrupt the lifecycle of an ecologically significant proportion of the relevant populations.

Further details relating to the SIA of the fork-tailed swift is described in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.5.1.6, pp 287-288.***

Further details relating to the SIA of the satin flycatcher is described in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.5.2.6, pp 294-295.***

Further details relating to the SIA of the rufous fantail is described in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.5.3.6, pp 302-301.***

Further details relating to the SIA of the black-faced monarch is described in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.5.4.6, pp 307-309.***

Further details relating to the SIA of the glossy ibis is described in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf*, Section 9.5.5.6, pp 315-316.***

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 Proposed Action is unlikely to have a significant impact on migratory species. However, as outlined in section 4.1.4.7 of this referral form, we do consider the Proposed Action to be a controlled action for potential significant impacts to threatened species and threatened ecological communities.

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 Proponent has applied a hierarchy of ‘avoid, minimise, and mitigate’ strategies, to the Proposed Action’s site selection and design process. This process is informed by findings from a suite of extensive field surveys, which was used to design and develop the proposed Disturbance Footprint. These principles and the order in which they were applied is outlined in **Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf*, Section 8.0, pp 90.***

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

No offsets are proposed for the Proposed Action at this stage.

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. *

There are no nuclear-related facilities located within, adjoining or nearby the Study Area. No nuclear action would be undertaken as part of the Proposed 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 located within, adjoining or nearby a Commonwealth marine area. The Proposed Action will not impact any Commonwealth marine area.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

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

No

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

The Proposed Action is not located within, adjoining or nearby the Great Barrier Reef. The Great Barrier Reef is approximately 200 km north-east of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action will not impact the Great Barrier Reef.

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

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

No

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

The Proposed Action is a renewable energy project and is not located within or adjoining a water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas. The Proposed Action will not impact 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.

—

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 will not be impacting any 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. *

Timing

Windlab considers the presented timeline is critical to ensuring a meaningful contribution to Commonwealth and Queensland governments renewable energy and emission reduction targets. The Commonwealth Government’s Powering Australia Plan is focused on creating jobs, reducing pressure on energy bills and reducing emissions by boosting renewable energy, including 82 per cent renewables by 2030. Further, the Queensland Government's Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan, released in September 2022, sets commitments of 70% renewable energy by 2032, and 80% by 2035.

The Proposed Action involves the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the wind farm, proposed to consist of up to 204 wind turbine generators (turbines) and ancillary infrastructure, which will deliver approximately 1.4 gigawatts (GW) of power to the national energy market (NEM). The Proposed Action will be responsibly developed; producing power by 2030 for up to 740,000 homes within Queensland.

The Proposed Action will contribute to making energy cheaper, cleaner and more reliable.

Location

The proposed Study Area has been under investigation over the past two years. Early monitoring of the resource and findings of the flora and fauna studies within the Study Area have provided Windlab with the confidence to work with the local community and stakeholders to further progress with the Proposed Action. The Study Area is within an ideal location with the following favourable site attributes:

- Dominated by pastoral land that provides access to quality renewable energy resource on land largely historically cleared and used for grazing cattle for more than 100 years.
- In proximity to the existing electricity transmission network and camp facilities.

Windlab is a signatory to the Clean Energy Council's Best Practice for Renewable Energy Projects (the Charter), refer to **Att 2-CEC Windlab Signatory Acknowledgement-2021.pdf** The compliance with the Charter has been demonstrated through suitable site selection as well as avoidance and minimisation of impacts. Potential impacts of the Proposed Action will be managed consistently with the management approaches for wind farm project activities, and where relevant implementation of additional mitigation and management measures.

Windlab adopts the mitigation hierarchy which follows the approach of avoidance, minimisation and in the last resort, offsetting. In the first instance this approach for wind farms involves siting turbines and ancillary infrastructure in areas that avoid important natural values (such as stands of remnant vegetation, critical habitat or waterways). If values cannot be avoided, Windlab will then work to ensure temporary or permanent impact to those values are minimised. At each location of proposed infrastructure, following detailed design and prior to construction, detailed site-specific pre-clearance surveys will be conducted inform micro-siting and further avoidance of ecological values as part of the final design of the Proposed Action.

Mitigation of impacts will first be addressed through the detailed design process, which allows for avoidance of potential impacts through design and location of wind farm infrastructure. Any micro-siting of turbines will be located within the already assessed Development Corridor.

Activities

The described Project Description detailed in the MNES report (**Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf, Section 2.0, pp 9-10**) outlines the Proposed Action components, construction approach, materials, operations and maintenance, and decommissioning. These activities are considered best practice in the development, construction, operation and decommissioning of wind farms in Australia.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf MNES Report Jan 24 - Part A (Page 1 - 64)	09/01/2024	No	High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2-CEC Windlab Signatory Acknowledgement (1).pdf Clean Energy Council Best Practice Charter - Acknowledgement Letter	26/08/2021	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 3-Project Consultation and Engagement Overview.pdf Overview of consultation and engagement for Bungaban Wind Farm, undertaken to date.	18/04/2024	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	Att 2-CEC Windlab Signatory Acknowledgement.pdf Clean Energy Council Best Practice Charter - Acknowledgement Letter	26/08/2021	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 4-Windlab Work, Health, Safety and Environment Standard.pdf Windlab's WHS acknowledgement	01/08/2018	No	High

2.2.5 Tenure of the action area relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf MNES Report Jan 24 - Part A (Page 1 - 64)	08/01/2024	No	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 5-Land Zoning.pdf Zoning of land within and surrounding the proposed action.	13/03/2024	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 6-Land Use.pdf Land use within and surrounding the proposed action.	13/03/2024	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf MNES Report Jan 24 - Part A (Page 1 - 64)	08/01/2024	No	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf MNES Report Jan 24 - Part A (Page 1 - 64)	08/01/2024		High
#2.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part D.pdf MNES Report Jan 24 - Part D (Appendices)	08/01/2024	No	High
#3.	Document	Att 7-BBUA-Jan 24.pdf Bird and Bat Utilisation Assessment	09/01/2024	No	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf Matters if National Environmental Significance	09/01/2024	No	High

Assessment Part B (Page 65 - 189)

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-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf Matters if National Environmental Significance Assessment Part B (Page 65 - 189)	08/01/2024		High
#2.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part D.pdf MNES Report Jan 24 - Part D (Appendices)	08/01/2024		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	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf Matters if National Environmental Significance Assessment Part B (Page 65 - 189)	08/01/2024		High
#2.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance Assessment Report Part C (Page 190 - 327)	09/01/2024	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	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf Matters if National Environmental Significance Assessment Part B (Page 65 - 189)	08/01/2024		High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part C.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance Assessment Report Part C (Page 190 - 327)	08/01/2024	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-MNES-Jan 24-Part B.pdf Matters if National Environmental Significance Assessment Part B (Page 65 - 189)	08/01/2024		High

4.3.8 Why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Att 1-MNES-Jan 24-Part A.pdf MNES Report Jan 24 - Part A (Page 1 - 64)	08/01/2024	High
#2.	Document	Att 2-CEC Windlab Signatory Acknowledgement.pdf Clean Energy Council Best Practice Charter - Acknowledgement Letter	25/08/2021	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	18059519041
Organisation name	UMWELT (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	Level 20, 145 Ann Street, Brisbane City, QLD, 4000
Representative's name	Jenny Gui
Representative's job title	Senior Environmental Planner
Phone	0433 171 160
Email	jgui@umwelt.com.au
Address	

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

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

Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	660749397
Organisation name	BUNGABAN RENEWABLE ENERGY FARM PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 19, 324 Queen Street, Brisbane City, QLD, 4000
Representative's name	David Jackson
Representative's job title	Senior Development Manager
Phone	+61 499 558 801
Email	david.jackson@windlab.com
Address	Level 4, 60 Marcus Clarke Street Canberra, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, 2601 Australia

☑ 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, **David Jackson of BUNGABAN RENEWABLE ENERGY FARM PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

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

✔ Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

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

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

☑ I, **David Jackson of BUNGABAN RENEWABLE ENERGY FARM 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. *