Dugald River Wind Farm – Optimised Design

Application Number: **02730** Commencement Date: **19/12/2024** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Dugald River Wind Farm – Optimised Design

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 *

01/08/2025

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

31/12/2055

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd (MMG) is proposing to develop the Dugald River Wind Farm (the Project) which comprises the construction and operation of up to 24 X 6 MW Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and associated ancillary infrastructure.

The Project will be located on the Knapdale Range to the west of the Dugald River Mine (DRM) which is located approximately 63 km north, north-east of the Township of Cloncurry and within the Cloncurry Shire Council Local Government Area.

The Project includes the following elements:

- Up to 24 X 6 MW WTGs;
- Up to two permanent Meteorological Masts (Met Masts);
- Access tracks;
- Hardstand areas;
- Supporting infrastructure (including a collection substation and underground and overhead powerlines);
- Material laydown areas;
- Construction areas; and
- An operations and maintenance facility.

Purpose of the Project

The purpose of the Project is to generate renewable energy using the available wind resource associated with the Knapdale Range. Generated power will service Mining Operations at the DRM with additional energy generation to be sold into the North West Power System (NWPS) to contribute to achievement of targets associated with the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan.

Energy is one of the highest operating costs for Mining Operations at the DRM and is subject to pricing variability. The DRM currently sources electricity from the gas fired Diamantina Power Station and the recently commissioned Dugald River Solar Farm.

The Project will provide power generation to service Mining Operations through a renewable energy source that will reduce operational costs and stabilise price volatility whilst providing positive environmental outcomes in the form of reduced emissions.

The Dugald River Solar Farm currently displaces approximately 33% of electricity related emissions, saving approximately 750 tonnes of CO_2e emissions per week. The Project has the potential to further displace an additional 40% of electricity related emissions and 900 tonnes of CO_2e per week which will assist MMG to achieve their commitment of Net Zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050.

The Project is crucial to drive progress against State and Federal decarbonisation objectives, and more specifically, the necessity of this Project aligns with the Queensland Energy Job Plan, which is a commitment by the Queensland Government to achieve 75% renewable energy generators to be connected to the grid by 2032, and 82% by 2035.

The Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan identifies wind energy as a primary contributor to the future of Queensland's energy system. The planned CopperString 2.0 development will connect the NWPS to the National Energy Market (NEM) from 2032, enabling the Project to provide renewable energy to a larger customer base.

The Queensland Government's Queensland SuperGrid Infrastructure Blueprint (September 2022) furthers the detail of the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan by stating that Queensland will require 25,000 Megawatt (MW) of large-scale renewable energy capacity by 2035 to achieve energy targets and providing wind capacity targets

The Project Area

The Project Area comprises an area of 3,140.4 ha and presents as a portion of Lot 92 on SP303378, identified as Subdivision Lease A, a portion of Lot 1 on AP23793, and a portion of Lot 36 on AP23793 as shown on the Context Plan (Att.1).

The Project has a Disturbance Footprint of up to 137.2 ha, which comprises both permanent and temporary disturbance. To maintain operational flexibility through the detailed design and construction phase, the Disturbance Footprint will be located within a Micrositing Corridor. The Micrositing Corridor has an area of 659.6 ha.

The Project Details

The candidate WTG Model is the 'Goldwind DW 165-5.2/5.6/6.0MW' which has the following features and dimensions:

- Hub height: 130m.
- Rotor diameter: Up to 165m.
- Rotor sweep area: 21,382 m2 between 47.5m and 212.5m above the WTG pad.

Hardstand Pads

The Disturbance Footprint includes an area designed to accommodate crane pads, temporary laydown areas as well as WTG assembly and erection. An area of approximately 5.0 Ha of hardstand area has been proposed for each WTG.

The area of disturbance for each WTG will vary in response to civil design requirements and therefore, the actual area of disturbance between each WTG will vary.

Access and Infrastructure Corridor

The Disturbance Footprint includes a defined access and infrastructure corridor which will be developed to facilitate access to the proposed hardstand areas. The proposed access and infrastructure corridor has a nominal width of 40 m however the actual width will vary depending on manoeuvring requirements and topographical considerations subject to detailed design.

Where possible, existing light vehicle tracks will be used and widened to reduce the creation of additional disturbance. The access and infrastructure corridor will be created through a program of earthworks designed to achieve the required geometrical alignment for the movement of WTG components.

It is anticipated that the access tracks will be created through the stripping of vegetation and scraping of topsoil which will be stockpiled for future rehabilitation requirements. Where required, fill material will primarily comprise Non-Acid Forming (NAF) material generated by the Mining Operation. Earthen fill from existing borrow pits associated with the Mining Operation may also be used where required. Importantly, the Project does not require the establishment of any standalone borrow pits for sourcing of materials.

The Micrositing Corridor has been designed to selectively avoid watercourses and waterways to the greatest extent possible. Within the Micrositing Corridor, only low level (category 1) watercourses and drainage features exist with the level of occurrence being low.

In the first instance, the Project will seek to avoid watercourses in their entirety. Where a watercourse crossing is ultimately required, the Project design will seek to minimise impacts by reducing track width in these locations. Bed level crossings in compliance with the Waterway Barrier Works Accepted Development Code will be utilised and limited to 25m in width at the watercourse crossing point.

Powerlines (33kV) will be installed to transfer power from each WTG to a collection substation. The powerline system will be installed as a combination of underground and overhead lines where appropriate to minimise ground disturbance and ensure safe construction and operation procedures. Where necessary, the above ground lines would be supported by poles.

Collection Substation

The Disturbance Footprint includes a dedicated area which will accommodate a substation (and future Battery Energy Storage System*)* for the Dugald River Wind Farm. The substation will be the terminal point for electrical infrastructure associated with the WTGs and will be connected to existing electrical

infrastructure (Dugald River Switch Yard) located on the DRM via an overhead transmission line. The Dugald River Mine has an established connection to overhead high-voltage electrical infrastructure linked to the NWPS.

Transmission Line

The Disturbance Footprint includes a 220kV transmission line which links the Dugald River Wind Farm substation to the DRM Switch Yard. The transmission line has a conservative width of 20m however will only comprise clearing for access to power poles which will be created as extensions to existing tracks.

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 MNES Impact Assessment Report (Att. 2, Section 1.4, p. 15) for the Project outlines the specific applicable Commonwealth regulatory framework associated with the Proposed Action. Additionally, applicable State and Local regulatory frameworks have been identified and summarised below.

Commonwealth Legislation

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) – An Impact Assessment comprising a combination of desktop searches and in-field surveys (spanning over 16 years, with the most recent survey event undertaken in September 2024) were undertaken to identify Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) known, likely or potentially occurring within the Micrositing Corridor. Two EPBC Act listed species are known to occur within the Project Area. The Merten's water monitor (Varanus mertensi) is known to occur in proximity to the Micrositing Corridor along the Dugald River, whilst the Glossy Ibis (Plegadis falcinellus) is known to occur within the Micrositing Corridor. Multiple species of various classifications under the EPBC Act have been mapped as potentially occurring within the Micrositing Corridor.
- EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy 2012 - This policy applies where a Residual Significant Impact on an identified MNES is expected to occur from the Project. This policy provides guidance on the role of offsets and when a proposed offset is considered suitable.
- *Native Title Act 1993* – Cultural heritage parties have been identified for the Project Area being the Kalkadoon People #4.

State Legislation

- *Planning Act 2016* - A Development Permit for Material Change of Use and Operational Works will be required to facilitate the construction and operation of the Project.
- Planning Regulation 2017 – The Regulation outlines the assessment triggers, benchmarks and costs associated with the Project. These will be addressed as part of the Development Application to the State government as the primary assessment officer.
- State Development Assessment Provisions – State Code 23 – Wind farm development; State Code 16 – Natie Vegetation clearing – assessment benchmarks for the Development Application to the State government.
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act) - The objective of the EP Act is to 'protect Queensland's environment while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends'

- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* - The desktop assessment and subsequent ecology surveys have identified the presence of fauna and flora species that are threatened under the Nature Conservation Act 1992. Impacts to listed species will need to be considered at part of the Development Permit process, with additional approvals under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 required, including the adoption of a Species Management Program for tampering with animal breeding places and Protected Plant Clearing Permits required if clearing protected plants.
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) – The VM Act is the regulatory framework for the management of vegetation using the RE classification system. It regulates the broad scale clearing of vegetation, with the intent of conserving remnant vegetation, preventing the loss of biodiversity, maintaining ecological processes and allowing for sustainable use. There are clearing exemptions for some work activities. A Relevant Purpose application for infrastructure will be submitted for approval under Section 22A of the VM Act.
- *Biosecurity Act 2014* (and Regulation) – The *Biodiversity Act 2014* provides for the management of biosecurity risks in Queensland. It provides measures to safeguard Queensland economy, environment, agricultural and tourism industries and way of life from pests, diseases and contaminants. Restricted matters are assigned a category (or categories) from 1 to 7, with each category placing restrictions on the dealings with the matter.
- Environmental Offsets Framework (*Environmental Offsets Act 2014* and Regulation, Environmental Offsets Policy Version 1.16). An environmental offset condition may be imposed under various State assessment frameworks for an activity that will or is likely to have a significant residual impact on a prescribed environmental matter that is a matter of state environmental significance. There is a guideline to assist in determining whether or not a significant residual impact is likely.
- *Fisheries Act 1994* (Fisheries Act) – The Fisheries Act provides the principal legislative framework for the regulation around fishing activities and areas that are fish habitat within a given area. This outlines how activities are to be conducted given the importance of the habitat for fish. All waters are protected against degradation by direct or indirect impacts associated with development activities. Measures designed to protect fisheries resources include the declaration of fish habitat areas, protection of marine plants and designation of waterways for fish passage.
- *Water Act 2000* (Water Act) – The Water Act provides the framework for the planning and sustainable use and management of groundwater and surface water in Queensland. It also sets up conditions and controls the activities that may impact upon water resources quality. The Watercourse Identification Map identifies watercourses and drainage features mapped under the Water Act.

Local Legislation

- Cloncurry Shire Planning Scheme 2016 version 2. The Project is located within the Cloncurry Shire Local Government Area, the Proposed Action will need to have consideration for the outcomes sought by the Cloncurry Shire Council.

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. *

The Kalkadoon Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (the Kalkadoon People) are the registered Native Title holders (pursuant to Native Title determination QUD579/2005 Kalkadoon People #4 (QCD2011/007) as determined by the Federal Course of Australia on 12 December 2011) of the land in and surrounding the Project. MMG and the Kalkadoon People have agreed to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) for the Project which was signed by both parties on 29 November 2024. The ILUA is currently being registered with the National Native Title Tribunal and can be made available to the Department upon request.

MMG has engaged directly with the following parties, in relation to the Project:

- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water;
- Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development;

- Department of Transport and Main Roads;
- Department of State Development, Infrastructure, and Planning;
- Ergon Energy / Energex;
- Leaseholder; and
- The Cloncurry Council.

Consultation methods will continue to be updated throughout each phase of the Project, as new stakeholders are identified, or as key contacts for stakeholder groups change. Importantly, it is noted that there is strong stakeholder support for the Project.

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	60003687581

Organisation name	ERM AUSTRALIA CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 14, 207 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Referring party details

Name	Mifanwy Press
Job title	Managing Consultant
Phone	0730078460
Email	mifanwy.press@erm.com
Address	Level 9, 260 Queen Street, Qld 4000

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	19083405556
Organisation name	MMG DUGALD RIVER PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 24, 28 Freshwater Place, Southbank, Victoria 3006

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Daniel Bales
Job title	Study Manager - Dugald River Renewables

Phone	0477345371
Email	daniel.bales@mmg.com
Address	Level 24, 28 Freshwater Place, Southbank, Victoria 3006

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. *

MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd has a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management.

MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd has no past or present proceedings under Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd has one prior Referral in the post approval stage:

- 2015/7573, MMG Dugald River Pty LTD/Mining/65 kms north of Cloncurry/Queensland/Dugald River Zinc and Lead Mine extensions, QLD.

The Action was decided to be Not a Controlled Action if undertaken in a particular manner. The action must be taken in a manner that avoids significant impact on listed threatened species and communities, namely *Pseudantechinus mimulus*. This species was delisted from the vulnerable category in 2019.

The Project will be undertaken in accordance with MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd's *Safety, Security Health, Environment and Community Policy November 2023* (Att. 3) and *MMG Sustainability Framework* (Att. 4).

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

MMG is committed to operating responsible, prioritising safety, social wellbeing and environmental protection.

The principles of the MMG Sustainability Framework (Att.4) are as follows:

- **Compliance**: Follow laws and voluntary commitments.
- **Leadership**: Promote a culture of safety and accountability.
- **Risk Management**: Proactively identify and manage risks to people, environment, communities.
- **Resource Balance**: Consider social and ecological needs when using resources.

- **Stakeholder Engagement**: Communicate and collaborate with affected parties regarding SSHEC (Safety, Security, Health, Environment, Community) impacts.
- **Community Development**: Contribute to social and economic development where MMG operates.
- **Security**: Protect people and assets while respecting human rights.
- **Competence Building**: Equipe employees and contractors with SSHEC knowledge and skills.
- **Information Sharing**: Communicate relevant SSHEC performance.
- **Continuous Improvement**: Set and track objectives to improve SSHEC performance.
- **Transparent Reporting**: Report on SSHEC performance in a balanced, comparable, and accurate manner.

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	19083405556
Organisation name	MMG DUGALD RIVER PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 24, 28 Freshwater Place, Southbank, Victoria 3006

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Daniel Bales
Job title	Study Manager - Dugald River Renewables
Phone	0477345371
Email	daniel.bales@mmg.com
Address	Level 24, 28 Freshwater Place, Southbank, Victoria 3006

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	60003687581
Organisation name	ERM AUSTRALIA CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 14, 207 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Representative's name	Mifanwy Press
Representative's job title	Managing Consultant
Phone	0730078460
Email	mifanwy.press@erm.com
Address	Level 9, 260 Queen Street, Qld 4000

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	19083405556
Organisation name	MMG DUGALD RIVER PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 24, 28 Freshwater Place, Southbank, Victoria 3006
Representative's name	Daniel Bales
Representative's job title	Study Manager - Dugald River Renewables
Phone	0477345371
Email	daniel.bales@mmg.com
Address	Level 24, 28 Freshwater Place, Southbank, Victoria 3006

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

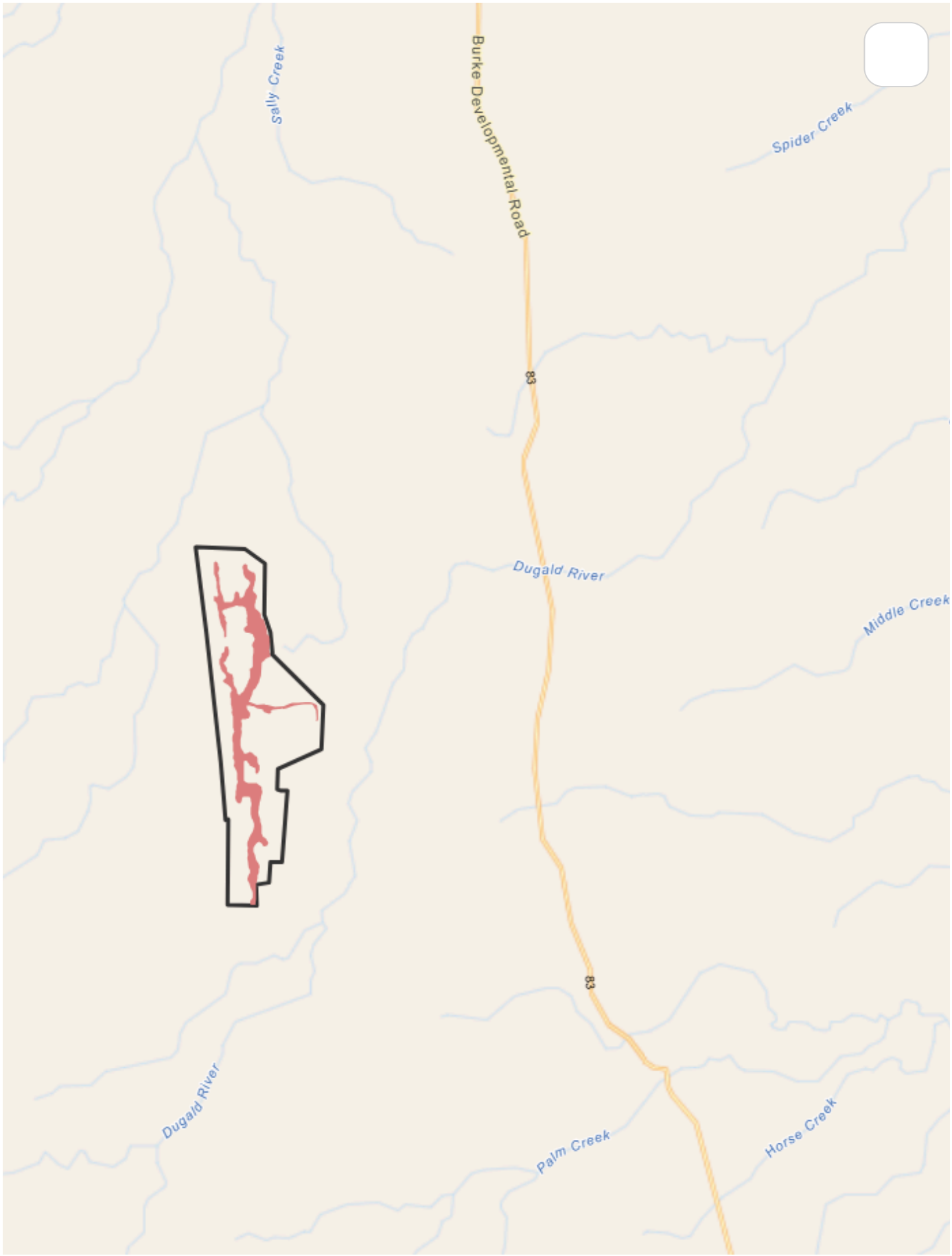
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Person proposing to take the action

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project area: 3151.43 Ha
Disturbance footprint: 661.93 Ha

Maptaskr © 2025 -20.210465, 140.441964

Powered By Esri - Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, F…

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Dugald River Mine, Burke Development Road, Cloncurry QLD 4824

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 Project will be located across three separate Land Tenures as detailed below.

- Lot 1 on AP23793 being State Land.
- Lot 36 on AP23793 being State Land.
- Lot 92 on SP202278 which is subject to a Rolling Term Lease PPH 13/3692. The Rolling Term lease is currently in the process of being subdivided (Queensland *Land Act 1994* process) to allow for the Project to be partially located within the subdivided Lease Area.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Project is located approximately 63 km northwest of Cloncurry in western Queensland and situated upon the Knapdale Range, in *Eucalyptus leucophloia* dominant habitat. The Project Area is within the Mount Isa Inlier of the Northwest Highlands bioregion as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) framework and is largely characterised by the tilted metamorphic hills and ranges.

Vegetation within the Micrositing Corridor consists of low open woodland and open spinifex dominant grasslands, with moderate to sparse Acacia dominant shrub layers. Soil types range from rocky, skeletal soil types to shallow-moderate sandy loam towards the eastern base of the range.

The Project is located on the boundary of the Leichhardt Basin and the Flinders Basin. Drainage from the Knapdale Range flows to stream order five watercourse Cabbage Tree Creek of the Leichhardt River sub-basin to the north and west and to stream order five watercourse Dugald River of the Cloncurry River sub-basin to the east and south. The rolling hills of the Knapdale Range reach maximum elevations of approximately 310 m AHD (Queensland Globe, 2023), declining in all directions into grassy plains. The Project is proposed to be located at elevations between 270-310 m AHD.

Regional Ecosystems (REs) mapped for the Micrositing Corridor are largely heterogeneous (mixed) REs comprised of 1.11.2a/1.7.7a (at 70/30%) and 1.11.3a/1.3.13a (at 90/10%). Section of homogenous REs 1.11.3a and 1.11.2a are also mapped along the western and eastern edges of the Knapdale Range respectively.

A large heterogeneous polygon of REs 1.11.2a/1.5.13/1.3.7b (at 70/25/5%) is mapped around the northern end and eastern side of the Knapdale Range. Mapped vegetation communities and habitats within REs present potential habitat for a variety of taxon. The six REs mapped across the Micrositing Corridor comprise the following:

- RE 1.11.2a - *Eucalyptus leucophloia* low open woodland or low woodland, sometimes with *Eucalyptus ludophilia, Corymbia terminalis, Corymbia aparrerinja* or *Eucalyptus normantonensis* usually with a Acacia spp. dominated shrub layer and Triodia spp. and/or tussock grass understorey;
- RE 1.7.7a - Low open woodland of *Corymbia capricornia*, commonly with Eucalyptus leucophloia. Eucalyptus miniata, Eucalyptus herbertiana and Corymbia ferruginea are commonly present in the north. Mixed shrub layer usually including *Grevillea wickhamii*;
- RE 1.11.3a - Low open woodland of *Corymbia terminalis* and/or *Eucalyptus leucophylla* with Acacia spp. dominated shrub layer and ground layer of Triodia spp. and/or tussock grasses. Includes areas of Acacia spp. shrubland and Triodia spp. Grassland;
- RE 1.3.13a - *Eucalyptus leucophylla* and/or *Eucalyptus pruinosa subsp. pruinosa* woodland often with *Corymbia terminalis*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Acacia cambagei* with a sparse mixed shrub layer and a sparse ground layer dominated by *Bothriochloa ewartiana* and *Sehima nervosum*, often with *Triodia longiceps*.;
- RE 1.5.13 - Eucalyptus pruinosa low open woodland often with Corymbia terminalis, E. leucophylla, Acacia cambagei or Grevillea striata and with a sparse mixed shrub layer and dense tussock grass ground layer dominated by Aristida spp. with Triodia spp. often present; and
- RE 1.3.7b - *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* fringing woodland, usually with *Lophostemon grandiflorus* and *Melaleuca bracteata* and/or M. dissitiflora.

All land zones and habitat types that occur within the Micrositing Corridor provide some form of suitable habitat function for known, likely or potentially occurring MNES species. Queensland State Mapping indicates the Micrositing Corridor is predominantly Category B Regulated Vegetation (Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999*), with ground-truthing during both historic and recent field surveys identifying some areas of potential habitat for MNES species throughout the Micrositing Corridor.

No Protected Areas are located within the Micrositing Corridor. The closest Protected Area is the Ballara Nature Refuge, located approximately 54 km to the south.

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

Existing Uses

The Project is located within the Rural Zone as per the Cloncurry Shire Planning Scheme (2016) Version 2.0, with the predominant land use within the Micrositing Corridor and adjacent locality being mining, resource exploration and low intensity cattle grazing.

The Micrositing Corridor is located on the Knapdale Range, adjacent to the DRM. Existing disturbance on the Knapdale Range includes the DRM Tailings Storage Facility and access tracks, as well as cleared areas created for resource exploration purposes and geotechnical investigations. Mine infrastructure including Tailings Pipelines, and a Raw Water Pipeline is located on the Knapdale Range and services the DRM. The steep slopes of the Knapdale Range make it generally unsuitable for low intensity cattle grazing in certain areas.

A Homestead (the McMillan Homestead) is located approximately 5.6km to the south-east of the southernmost WTG and the Micrositing Corridor boundary. The closest Township is the Township of Cloncurry, located approximately 63 km to the south, south-east.

Proposed Use

The proposed development is for a Wind Farm comprising up to 24 WTGs and auxiliary infrastructure. The Disturbance Footprint associated with the Project 137.2 ha (comprising both permanent and temporary disturbance), which accounts for approximately 4.4% of the Project Area.

The Project will not result in a substantially different use of the Project Area and will form a complimentary land use to the existing uses. In the area where the land tenure is to be a subdivided Lease, an Additional Purpose Determination to allow for ‘Renewable Energy’ purposes is being sought from the Queensland Government.

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, or other important or unique values protected as a MNES within the Micrositing Corridor.

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

The Micrositing Corridor is located on the Knapdale Range, at maximum elevations of approximately 310 m AHD. The Knapdale Range and area immediately surrounding the Micrositing Corridor is mapped as Land Zone 11: Mesozoic/Proterozoic metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. At a local scale this is intersected by Land Zone 3: alluvial soils associated with the smaller drainage line features associated with the Knapdale 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.

Field Surveys

Ecological surveys of the Knapdale Range have been performed as part of the DRM since 2008 commencing with the environmental assessments for the *Dugald River Mine Project Environmental Impact Statement,* and being bolstered year to year via ongoing ecological monitoring programs.

Supplementary vegetation and habitat assessments for the Project have been undertaken since 2023 to ensure compliance with the requirements for currency of information and due diligence of processes relating to the EPBC Act.

A summary of the historic and contemporary ecological surveys relevant to the Knapdale Range, including the survey methods used are detailed in the MNES Impact Assessment Report (Refer to **Att. 2, Section 2.2, pp. 17-23**).

Flora and Fauna

The Micrositing Corridor is located entirely within mapped Category B remnant or regrowth vegetation with Regional Ecosystem types classed (under the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999*) as least concern (3,140.45 ha), with 2,826.02 ha mapped as regulated vegetation that is essential habitat.

Pursuant to the MNES Impact Assessment Report, the following MNES species are known, likely or have the potential to occur within the Micrositing Corridor.

Known

- Mertens' Water Monitor (*Varanus mertensi*)
- Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Potential

- Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*)
- White-bellied Sea-Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*)

Additionally, the following invasive species have been identified within the Project Area:

- Dog (*Canis familiaris*);
- Cat (*Felis catus*);
- *Malvastrum americanum var. americanum*;
- *Cenchrus ciliaris*;
- Cane toad (*Rhinella marina*);
- House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*);
- European cattle (*Bos taurus*);
- House mouse (*Mus musculus*);
- Pig (*sus scrofa*);
- Goat (*Capra hircus*);
- Prickly acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*); and
- *Vachellia farnesiana.*

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

The Micrositing Corridor comprises part of three properties that occur across the Mount Isa Inlier of the Northwest Highlands bioregion as defined by the IBRA framework. Historic and contemporary ecological surveys conducted since 2008 have confirmed there are no environmental features of high ecological value that occur within the Micrositing Corridor.

The Micrositing Corridor is located along the boundary of two drainage basins, the Leichhardt River Basin to the west and the Flinders River Basin to the east. Given the location of the Micrositing Corridor along a ridge line at the headwaters of the Leichhardt and Flinders Basins, the only waterways within the Micrositing Corridor are several unnamed Stream Order 1 tributaries and a Stream Order 2 watercourse, that are defined by intermittent and ephemeral flows.

The Dugald River is located approximately 2.5 km southeast from the closest point of the Micrositing Corridor, with the Cabbage Tree Creek located to the west of the Micrositing Corridor, at a distance of approximately 4.0 km.

No mapped watercourses as defined by the *Water Act* 2000 are mapped as intersecting the Micrositing Corridor. Several unmapped low level (category 1 and 2) watercourses and drainage features are located in proximity to the Micrositing Corridor.

Watercourses occurring within and in proximity to the Micrositing Corridor are typically ephemeral, though rocky waterholes are known to persist through the dry season in the upper catchments of the smaller drainage features present along the Knapdale Range.

One low order waterway for waterway barrier works intersects a small section of the Micrositing Corridor.

The geology of the Knapdale Range is characterised by the fine-grained pink and white Knapdale Quartzites. It is bordered to the west by Lady Clayre Formation siltstones and dolostone and Coocerina Formation mudstone and bound by Mount Roseby Schist intermingled with poorly consolidated sediment and to the east. The rolling hills of the Knapdale Range reach maximum elevations of approximately 310 m AHD (Queensland Globe, 2023), declining in all directions into grassy plains.

Six major soil types for the Knapdale Range and Dugald River Mine Area were identified as follows:

- Red Plain Soil: Red sandy loam to sandy clay loam. This soil is found in the flatter areas of the DRM site (east of the Project Area).
- Knapdale Soil: Brown skeletal sandy clay loam. Found on the eastern and western slopes of the Knapdale Range.
- Dale Soil: Brown sandy loam. Found in depressions such as valley floors and plateaus of the Knapdale Range.
- Miners Soil: Lode outcrop sandy clay loam. Found on the eastern side of the Knapdale Range.

- Prospectors Soil: Western Knapdale clay loam. Found in the sloped and rocky areas of the western side of the Knapdale Range.
- Pocket Soil: Grey clay loam. Located within pockets throughout the eastern and northern side of the Knapdale Range.

The Micrositing Corridor contains distinct areas of disturbance impacted by existing land uses as well as patches of relatively undisturbed vegetation. The landscape context and vegetation across the Micrositing Corridor are further described and mapped within the MNES Impact Assessment Report (Att. 2, Section 1.3 and 3.1, pp. 13-14 and 25-29).

3.3 Heritage

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

There are no Commonwealth Heritage Places within the Micrositing Corridor. The nearest listed Heritage Place is the Mount Cuthbert Township and Smelter, located approximately 35 km north-west of the Micrositing Corridor. The Project will not impact on Commonwealth Heritage Places.

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

The Project is located on Kalkadoon Country to which the Kalkadoon People are the registered Native Title holders of the land. As per the Queensland Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DSDSATSIP) Cultural Heritage Database and Register, indicates that the Knapdale Range may contain first Nations Heritage values to the Kalkadoon People (Att.6). MMG has a long-term relationship with the Kalkadoon People due to its existing mining activities located within Kalkadoon Country. Management of First Nations values will be addressed in the executed Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) between the Kalkadoon People and MMG that is currently in the process of being registered (Att.7)

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 Micrositing Corridor is within the boundary of Leichhardt Basin and the Flinders Basin. Drainage from the Knapdale range flows to stream order 5 watercourse Cabbage Tree Creek of the Leichardt River sub-basin to the north and west and to stream order 5 watercourse Dugald River of the Cloncurry River sub-basin to the east and south.

Watercourses in the Micrositing Corridor itself area unnamed Stream Order 1 and 2 drainage features and are typically ephemeral, though rocky waterholes that may persist through the dry season are known to occur in the upper catchments of these smaller drainage features.

There are no Wetland Protection Areas in the vicinity of the Micrositing Corridor. The closest mapped Wetland Protection Area is located approximately 500 km east of the Micrositing Corridor.

There are no Ramsar Internationally Important Wetlands or DIWA (Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia) Nationally Important Wetlands mapped within a 2 km radius of the Micrositing Corridor.

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

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
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 located within 100km of the Micrositing Corridor. The closest World Heritage Area is located approximately 205 km north-west of the Micrositing Corridor and is the Australia Fossil Mammal Site (Riversleigh).

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. *

The are no National Heritage Areas located within proximity to the Micrositing Corridor. The closest National Heritage Area is located approximately 205 km north-west of the Micrositing Corridor and is the Australia Fossil Mammal Site (Riversleigh).

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 Micrositing Corridor or within the vicinity of the Micrositing Corridor. The closest Ramsar Wetland is Bowling Green Bay, located approximately 740 km east from the Micrositing Corridor.

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

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

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

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

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Acanthophis hawkei	Plains Death Adder
No	No	Amytornis dorotheae	Carpentarian Grasswren
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Chloebia gouldiae	Gouldian Finch
No	No	Elseya lavarackorum	Gulf Snapping Turtle
No	No	Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk
No	No	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
No	No	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
No	No	Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater
No	No	Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat
No	No	Macrotis lagotis	Greater Bilby
No	No	Pezoporus occidentalis	Night Parrot

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Pristis pristis	Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
No	No	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	Sminthopsis douglasi	Julia Creek Dunnart
No	Yes	Varanus mertensi	Mertens' Water Monitor, Mertens's Water Monitor

Ecological communities

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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. *

As specified within the MNES Assessment Report (Att.2), the Project is unlikely to have a Significant Residual Impact on identified MNES. No direct disturbance to MNES is anticipated as a result of the Project.

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

A total of 24 conservation significant species and 45 migratory species were assessed as part of the Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment contained within the MNES Impact Assessment Report (Att. 2. Appendix B and Appendix C, pp. 106-131).

Based on historic and contemporary ecological survey observations and desktop review, MNES species being the Mertens' water monitor (*Varanus mertensi*) were determined as known to occur within the Micrositing Corridor.

23 species were identified as potentially occurring within the Micrositing Corridor. These species are detailed within the MNES Assessment Report (Att. 2, Section 5, pp. 39-84).

No direct or indirect impacts are likely to occur to identified species. This determination for each species is discussed in length within the MNES Assessment Report (Att. 2, Section 5, pp. 39-84).

Mertens' water monitor (*Varanus mertensi*)

Mertens' water monitor (*Varanus mertensi*) is rarely seen far from water sources and is often observed basking on branches overhanging water or on rocks in the middle of streams. There are no records of the species within the Micrositing Corridor, however the species has been recently recorded within the Dugald River, approximately 2 km east of the Micrositing Corridor.

Suitable habitat for the species does not occur within the Micrositing Corridor. Surface disturbance for the Project is to occur on the Knapdale Range and is unlikely to impact the Dugald River and thus, there will be no impact on habitat for the species. No direct or indirect impacts to this species or its habitat are likely to occur as a result of the Project. Additional information on this species is provided in the MNES Impact Assessment Report (Att. 2. Section 5.5.1, pp. 81-84).

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

No

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

A Significant Residual Impact Assessment is provided within Section 5 of the MNES Impact Assessment Report (Att. 2, Section 5, pp. 39-84). This assessment has demonstrated that potential impacts to Merten's water monitor unlikely to be Significant.

Mertens' water monitor (*Varanus mertensi*)

It was concluded that the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to Merten's water monitor as the Project will result in the clearing of 0 ha of Merten's water monitor habitat.

Direct impacts on the Merten's water monitor are not anticipated to occur. It is further unlikely that indirect impacts will occur to this species or its habitat as a result of the Project. Habitat for the Merten's water monitor is located within the Project Area along the Dugald River, however is not located within the Micrositing Corridor.

The temporary nature of the clearing works for the Project, would not significantly increase the risk of sedimentation of waterways. Erosion and sediment control structures will be implemented throughout construction and operation of the Project to limit impacts on the downstream environment. On completion of the Project, disturbed areas will be rehabilitated to negate the potential for additional impacts to occur.

Additional information on this species, including the potential impacts are provided in the MNES Impact Assessment Report (Att. 2. Section 5.5.1, pp. 81-84).

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

No

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

Based on the Significant Residual Impact Assessments undertaken in accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines (DoE, 2013), the Project is unlikely to have a Significant Residual Impact on the EPBC Act listed threatened species determined as known to occur in proximity to the Micrositing Corridor being the:

- Mertens' water monitor (*Varanus mertensi*).

Habitat within the Micrositing Corridor is not considered preferred habitat for any of the species assessed as it does not contain habitat which would contribute to the maintenance of the population.

Considering this, the Project is considered unlikely to cause serious disruption to the lifecycle or habitat considered critical to the survival of this species as it is likely transient through the Micrositing Corridor.

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. *

Potential impacts from the Project will be managed in a manner consistent with the management approaches for Wind Farm Projects and, where relevant, additional measures will be implemented.

The first element of impact mitigation was through turbine design and layout based on avoidance of vegetation and habitat for MNES species. This included minimising the impact to regulated vegetation and threatened species habitat. Additionally, the Project has been strategically positioned on the Knapdale Range to maximise access to the wind resource without increasing the number of WTGs, thereby minimising the total Rotor Swept Area to the greatest extent possible.

The following additional overarching principles will be applied during the next stages of the Project to further avoid, minimise, and mitigate impacts.

Loss of existing native vegetation

- Areas of high value remnant vegetation will be avoided through detailed design and using micrositing to the greatest extent possible.
- A Vegetation Management Plan will be developed and implemented to ensure that clearing is undertaken in accordance with Legislative standards and requirements.
- Progressive restoration and rehabilitation of temporary disturbance areas will occur once construction has been completed.

Weed and pest control

- A Biosecurity Plan will be developed and implemented for the Project. This will include measures such as vehicle clean downs, weed hygiene declaration and obligations for vehicles to remain on access tracks throughout the Project Area.
- Weed management and control methods will depend upon location, weed species identified, the degree of the infestation, relevant landholder agreement or conduct and compensation agreements provisions, and Local, State and National Legislative standards and requirements.
- Generally, fill material will be sourced from existing sources associated with the DRM and will only be imported to the Project Area if required. Limiting the potential amount of fill being brought into the Project Area will reduce the potential for weeds and pests from an outside source to be introduced.
- Weeds of National Significance (WONS) and Invasive species will be identified and monitored within the Project Area during the life of the Project. Appropriate weed monitoring will occur to ensure new weed species are identified, recorded and managed appropriately.

Mortality or injury to native fauna

- A Bird and Bat Management Plan (Att. 5) has been produced in order to implement impact mitigation measures for the Project.
- A Fauna Management Plan will be developed to implement impact mitigation measures for the Project.
- During vegetation clearing activities fauna management will be implemented that may include preclearing surveys, fauna spotter-catcher supervision and methods to reduce impacts as set out in a fauna management plan.
- No driving will occur in unauthorised areas, and in other areas will be carried out at safe speeds adopted to the road conditions.
- Injured, sick or dead fauna will be recorded and reported during construction. This can be carried out by a fauna spotter- catcher.
- Impacts to birds and bats from collisions with WTGs will be monitored.

- The Micrositing Corridor has been designed to avoid areas of known habitat for bird and bat species.

Barotrauma

- A Bird and Bat Management Plan (Att. 5) has been produced in order to implement impact mitigation measures for the Project.
- Additionally, the placement of lights on WTGs will be reduced to the greatest extent possible and will help to reduce insect presence, thus limiting potential feeding opportunities for bats close to the WTGs.

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

No offsets are proposed.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	Yes	Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone
No	Yes	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	Yes	Calidris alba	Sanderling
No	Yes	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
No	Yes	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	Yes	Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint
No	Yes	Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot
No	Yes	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	Yes	Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover
No	No	Charadrius veredus	Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel
No	Yes	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
No	No	Glareola maldivarum	Oriental Pratincole
No	No	Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow
No	Yes	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern
No	Yes	Limicola falcinellus	Broad-billed Sandpiper
No	Yes	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit
No	Yes	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit
No	No	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
No	No	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail
No	Yes	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel
No	Yes	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis
No	Yes	Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover
No	Yes	Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover
No	No	Pristis pristis	Freshwater Sawfish, Largetooth Sawfish, River Sawfish, Leichhardt's Sawfish, Northern Sawfish
No	Yes	Sternula albifrons	Little Tern

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	Yes	Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed Tattler
No	Yes	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
No	Yes	Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank
No	Yes	Xenus cinereus	Terek Sandpiper

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. *

No migratory species are known or considered likely to occur within the Micrositing Corridor. A total of 23 migratory species were concluded as having a potential to occur within the Micrositing Corridor (Att.2, Section 5, pp. 39-80).

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*):Primarily found in coastal habitats and is known to occur at Lake Moondarra in Mount Isa, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the lack of suitable habitat of this species the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Bar-tailed Godwit.

Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*):Found to utilise a variety of habitat types, with inland records suggesting the species uses inland waterways during migration passage. The species is known to occur at Lake Moondarra in Mount Isa, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Black-tailed Godwit.

Broad-billed Sandpiper (*Limicola falcinellus*):This species favours coastal habitats and is rarely recorded inland. There are no records of the species within the vicinity of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Broad-billed Sandpiper.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*):Favoring sheltered coastal embayment, however, will also utilise artificial water sources. There is a known breeding colony located at Lake Moondarra, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Caspian Tern (Att.2, Section 5.4.4, pp. 49-51).

Common Greenshank/ Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*):Typical habitat includes large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves, or seagrass, with the species also known to utilise terrestrial wetlands and artificial wetlands. The species is known to occur at Lake Moondarra, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Common Greenshank/ Greenshank.

Curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*):Species is known to prefer mudflats, wetlands, marshes and similar wading habitats. Known to occur at Lake Moondarra, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat critical to the survival of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Curlew sandpiper.

Great knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*):Associated with sheltered coastal habitats with large intertidal mudflats, including inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries and lagoons, rarely occurring on inland lakes. There is a single record of the species at Lake Moondarra, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Great knot.

Greater Sand Plover (*Charadrius leschenaultii*):The species primarily occurs on sheltered sandy, shelly, or muddy beaches with intertidal mudflats or sandbanks, and sandy estuarine lagoons. There is a single record of the species at Lake Moondarra, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Greater Sand Plover.

Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*):The species occurs almost entirely within coastal areas. There is a single record of the species at Lake Moondarra, approximately 70 km south-west of the Micrositing Corridor. Due to the absence of suitable habitat critical to the survival of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Grey Plover. Impacts to the Greater Sand Plover are described in the MNES Assessment Report.

Grey-tailed Tattler (*Tringa brevipes*):This species prefers sheltered coastal habitats with reefs and rock platforms or intertidal mudflats and is rarely recorded inland. There are no records of the species within the vicinity of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Grey-tailed Tattler.

Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*):This species typically inhabits soft wet ground or shallow waters with green or dead growth. The species is known to occur at Lake Moondarra, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat critical to the survival of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Latham's snipe.

Lesser sand plover (*Charadrius mongolus*):Associated with large intertidal sand or mudflats in sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries and is rarely recorded inland. The species has been recorded within the Mount Isa region, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Lesser sand plover.

Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*):Primarily associated with sheltered coastal habitats and has not been recorded within the vicinity of the Micrositing Corridor. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Little tern.

Marsh sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*):Found on coastal and inland wetlands and are occasionally recorded at reservoirs, waterholes, bore-drain swamps and flooded inland lakes. The species have been recorded at Lake Moondarra, Mount Isa, Corella Dam and Chinaman Dam. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Marsh sandpiper.

Pacific golden plover (*Pluvialis fulva*):Common in coastal areas and typically occurs on beaches, mudflats and saltflats in sheltered areas. There are several records of the species at Lake Moondarra and Mount Isa, approximately 70 k south-west of the Micrositing Corridor. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Pacific golden plover.

Red knot (*Calidris canutus*):This species mainly inhabits intertidal mudflats, sandflats, and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbors. They rarely use inland lakes or swamps. There are no records of this species within the vicinity of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the red knot.

Red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis*):In Australia, Red-necked Stints are found mainly in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons, and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores. There are several records of the species occurring at Lake Moondarra and around Mount Isa city approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species,the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Red-necked stint.

Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*):Found primarily in coastal regions, with exposed rock coastlines or coral reefs. Several records of the species occur at Lake Moondarra approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Ruddy turnstone.

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*):Primarily found on sandy coastal shores, with the species rarely recorded inland on sandy shores of ephemeral brackish lakes or river pools. There are no records of the species within the vicinity of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat critical to the survival of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Sanderling.

Sharp-tailed sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*):Species typically occurs at tidal mudflats, saltmarshes, mangroves, wetlands, floodwater, irrigated agricultural land and ponds, having a strong association with water. The species is known to occur at Lake Moondarra, Mount Isa city, Rifle Creek Dam, Corella Dam and Chinaman Dam. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Sharp-tailed sandpiper.

Terek sandpiper (*Xenus cinereus*):In Australia, Tereks Sandpipers are associated with coastal areas and prefer mangroves for roosting and soft wet intertidal mudflats or sheltered estuaries, embayments, harbors or lagoons for foraging. There is one record of the species at Lake Moondarra, approximately 70 km south-west of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Terek sandpiper.

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*):In Australia, Whimbrels are found on the intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts or harbors, lagoons, estuaries, and river deltas, often those with mangroves. There are no records of the species within the vicinity of the Project. Due to the absence of suitable habitat of the species, the Project is unlikely to cause a Significant Residual Impact to the Whimbrel.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*):There is a lack of suitable habitat present for the species within the micrositing corridor. Preferred habitat for this species includes freshwater marshes at the edges of lakes, rivers, lagoons, floodplains, wet meadows, swamps and sewage ponds. The species are found to be abundant around the Mount Isa and Cloncurry Townships. It is unlikely that works associated with the Project will significantly impact this species as habitat is not known to be present within the Micrositing Corridor.

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. *

Based on the Significant Residual Impact Assessments undertaken in accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines (DoE, 2013), the Project is unlikely to have a Significant Residual Impact on the EPBC Act listed migratory species determined as known to occur in proximity to the Micrositing Corridor (Att.2, Section 5, pp.39-84).

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 Project will not result in a Significant Residual Impact to any identified migratory species (Att.2, Section 5, pp.39-84).

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

Potential impacts from the Project will be managed in a manner consistent with the management approaches for Wind Farm Projects and, where relevant, additional measures specific to the Project will be implemented.

The first element of impact mitigation was through turbine design and layout based on avoidance of vegetation and habitat for MNES species. This included minimising the impact to regulated vegetation and threatened species habitat. Additionally, the Project has been strategically positioned on the Knapdale Range to maximise access to the wind resource without increasing the number of WTGs, thereby minimising the total Rotor Swept Area to the greatest extent possible.

The following additional overarching principles will be applied during the next stages of the Project to further avoid, minimise, and mitigate impacts.

Loss of existing native vegetation

- Areas of high value remnant vegetation will be avoided through detailed design and using micrositing to the greatest extent possible.
- A Vegetation Management Plan will be developed and implemented to ensure that clearing is undertaken in accordance with Legislative standards and requirements.
- Progressive restoration and rehabilitation of temporary disturbance areas will occur once construction has been completed.

Weed and pest control

- A Biosecurity Plan will be developed and implemented for the Project. This will include measures such as vehicle clean downs, weed hygiene declaration and obligations for vehicles to remain on access tracks throughout the Project Area.
- Weed management and control methods will depend upon location, weed species identified, the degree of the infestation, relevant landholder agreement or conduct and compensation agreements provisions, and Local, State and National Legislative standards and requirements.

- Generally, fill material will be sourced from existing sources associated with the DRM and will only be imported to the Project Area if required. Limiting the potential amount of fill being brought into the Project Area will reduce the potential for weeds and pests from an outside source to be introduced.
- Weeds of National Significance (WONS) and Invasive species will be identified and monitored within the Project Area during the life of the Project. Appropriate weed monitoring will occur to ensure new weed species are identified, recorded and managed appropriately.

Mortality or injury to native fauna

- A Bird and Bat Management Plan (Att.5) has been produced in order to implement impact mitigation measures for the Project.
- A Fauna Management Plan will be developed to implement impact mitigation measures for the Project.
- During vegetation clearing activities fauna management will be implemented that may include preclearing surveys, fauna spotter-catcher supervision and methods to reduce impacts as set out in a fauna management plan.
- No driving will occur in unauthorised areas, and in other areas will be carried out at safe speeds adopted to the road conditions.
- Injured, sick or dead fauna will be recorded and reported during construction. This can be carried outby a fauna spotter- catcher.
- Impacts to birds and bats from collisions with WTGs will be monitored.
- The Micrositing Corridor has been designed to avoid areas of known habitat for bird and bat species.

Barotrauma

- A Bird and Bat Management Plan (Att.5) has been produced in order to implement impact mitigation measures for the Project.
- Additionally, the placement of lights on WTGs will be reduced to the greatest extent possible and will help to reduce insect presence, thus limiting potential feeding opportunities for bats close to the WTGs.

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

Nil Offsets are required as the Project will not result in a Significant Residual Impact to an identified migratory species.

4.1.6 Nuclear

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

No

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

The proposed development is not a nuclear action.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

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

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

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

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

No

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

The proposed development is not within, nor does it impact on, a Commonwealth Marine Area. The closest Commonwealth Marine Area is the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, located over 500 km east of the Micrositing Corridor.

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 proposeddevelopment will not result in any director indirect impactsto the Great Barrier Reef. The Great Barrier Reef is located at a distance of over 500 km east of the Micrositing Corridor.

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

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

No

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

The Project is a Wind Farm for the production of renewable energy and does not relate to a Mining or Coal Seam Gas development.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

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

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

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

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

No

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

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

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

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

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

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

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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 development 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:

None

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)
- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)
- 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. *

The location of the Project has been determined by balancing a broad range of opportunities and constraints, including anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic environmental factors, cultural heritage and potential for energy production.

The Micrositing Corridor has specifically been designed to mitigate potential impacts to environmental values as determined through historic and contemporary ecological surveys spanning over 16 years. Environmental design philosophies were applied during development of the Micrositing Corridor for the purpose of avoiding impacts to the greatest extent possible.

The Disturbance Footprint will be strategically placed in areas with existing disturbance where possible. The Project will specifically utilise and upgrade existing access tracks to the greatest extent possible to negate clearing for access purposes.

The Project is located in an ideal location for WTGs for a number of reasons, including:

- Proximity of the DRM and associated electricity infrastructure (including current connections to the NWPS and future connections to the NEM);
- Availability and quality of the wind resource;
- Existing Tenure granted under the *Mineral Resource Act 1989;*
- Future Tenure to be granted under the *Land Act 1994;* and
- Comparability with existing land uses.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Att 1-Context Plan-2024.pdf MMG Dugald River Wind Farm Context Plan	17/12/2024	No	High
#2.	Link	Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan https://www.energyandclimate.qld.gov.au/energy/e..			High
#3.	Link	Queensland SuperGrid Infrastructure Blueprint https://www.epw.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_fil..			High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2- Ecology MNES Report-2024.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance significant impact assessment including desktop review and field data.	18/12/2024	No	High
#2.	Link	Biosecurity Act 2014 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High
#3.	Link	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2004A00485/lates..			High
#4.	Link	Environmental Offsets Act 2014 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High
#5.	Link	Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High
#6.	Link	Environmental Protection Act 1994 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High
#7.	Link	EPBC Act environmental offsets policy https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publi..			High
#8.	Link	Fisheries Act 1994 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High
#9.	Link	Native Title Act 1993 https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2004A04665/2017-..			High
#10.	Link	Native Vegetation Act 1992 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High
#11.	Link	Planning Act 2016 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High
#12.	Link				

		Planning Regulation 2017 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..		High
#13.	Link	Planning Scheme https://www.cloncurry.qld.gov.au/council-documen..		High
#14.	Link	Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy https://www.des.qld.gov.au/policies?a=272936:pol..		High
#15.	Link	State Development Assessment Provisions https://www.planning.qld.gov.au/planning-framewo..		High
#16.	Link	Vegetation Management Act 1999 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..		High
#17.	Link	Water Act 2000 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..		High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Kalkadoon People #4 (QC2005/012) https://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitl..			High
#2.	Link	Kalkadoon People #4 (QC2010/004) https://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitl..			High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 3-MMG Dugald River SSHEC Policy-2023.pdf MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd Safety, Security, Health, Environment and Community Policy	07/11/2023	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 4-MMG Dugald RIver Sustainability Framework-2023.pdf MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd Sustainability Framework	28/02/2023	No	High
#3.	Link	Dugald River Zinc and Lead Mine extension, Qld https://epbcpublicportal.environment.gov.au/all-..			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 4-MMG Dugald RIver Sustainability Framework-2023.pdf MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd Sustainability Framework	27/02/2023	No	High

2.2.5 Tenure of the action area relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Land Act 1994 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Queensland Globe https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/			High
#2.	Link	Vegetation Management Act 1999 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High

3.1.2 Existing or proposed uses for the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Planning Scheme https://www.cloncurry.qld.gov.au/council-documen..			High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2- Ecology MNES Report-2024.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance significant impact assessment including desktop review and field data.	17/12/2024	No	High
#2.	Link	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2004A00485/lates..			High
#3.	Link	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Report under the Environmental Protection Act 1994 Dugald R https://www.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/00..			High
#4.	Link	Vegetation Management Act 1999 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Att 2- Ecology MNES Report-2024.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance significant impact assessment including desktop review and field data.	17/12/2024	No	High
#2.	Link	Queensland Globe https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/			High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 6 - Cultural Heritage database and register search report - 2025.pdf Queensland Government Cultural Heritage database and register search report.	06/02/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. 7 - Dugald River Wind Farm ILUA - ILUA Registration Form - 2024.pdf ILUA registration and information package.	01/10/2024	Yes	High
#3.	Link	Search the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database and Register https://www.culturalheritage.qld.gov.au/achris/p..			High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/austral..			High

4.1.4.2 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2- Ecology MNES Report-2024.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance significant impact assessment including desktop review and field data.	17/12/2024	No	High

4.1.4.6 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2- Ecology MNES Report-2024.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance significant impact assessment including desktop review and field data.	17/12/2024	No	High

4.1.4.9 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Link	Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publi..			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 5- MMG Dugald River Bird and Bat Management Plan-2024.pdf MMG Dugald River Wind Farm Bird and Bat Management Plan based on at least two years bird and bat utilisation data.	18/12/2024	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2- Ecology MNES Report-2024.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance significant impact assessment including desktop review and field data.	17/12/2024	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2- Ecology MNES Report-2024.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance significant impact assessment including desktop review and field data.	17/12/2024	No	High
#2.	Link	Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publi..			High

4.1.5.9 (Migratory Species) Why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2- Ecology MNES Report-2024.pdf Matters of National Environmental Significance significant impact assessment including desktop review and field data.	17/12/2024	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 5- MMG Dugald River Bird and Bat Management Plan-2024.pdf MMG Dugald River Wind Farm Bird and Bat Management Plan based on at least two years bird and bat utilisation data.	17/12/2024	No	High

4.3.8 Why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Land Act 1994 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High
#2.	Link	Minerals Resources Act 1989 https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inf..			High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	60003687581
Organisation name	ERM AUSTRALIA CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 14, 207 Kent Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Representative's name	Mifanwy Press
Representative's job title	Managing Consultant
Phone	0730078460
Email	mifanwy.press@erm.com
Address	Level 9, 260 Queen Street, Qld 4000

☑ 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, **Mifanwy Press of ERM AUSTRALIA CONSULTANTS 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	19083405556
Organisation name	MMG DUGALD RIVER PTY LTD
Organisation address	Level 24, 28 Freshwater Place, Southbank, Victoria 3006
Representative's name	Daniel Bales
Representative's job title	Study Manager - Dugald River Renewables
Phone	0477345371
Email	daniel.bales@mmg.com
Address	Level 24, 28 Freshwater Place, Southbank, Victoria 3006

☑ 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, **Daniel Bales of MMG DUGALD RIVER 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, **Daniel Bales of MMG DUGALD RIVER 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. *