Tathra Wind Farm

Application Number: **03369** Commencement Date: **10/03/2026** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Tathra 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 *

01/09/2027

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

31/08/2060

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd (SynergyRED) (the Proponent) proposes to develop a renewable energy facility referred to as the Tathra Wind Farm (the Project), approximately 15 km east of the town of Eneabba located in the Mid West region of Western Australia (Att1_Figures, Figure 1).

The Project Area is located in the Shire of Carnamah and comprises land zoned 'Rural' under the Shire of Carnamah Local Planning Scheme (LPS) No. 2. The proposed action encompasses 14 freehold lots and adjacent road reserves to support transport access within a Project Area of 15,847 hectares (ha). The Proponent has legal access to the freehold lots through option to lease agreements or consent letters with the landowners.

The Project Area and surrounding area are primarily utilised for low intensity broad-acre agricultural purposes and consist of predominantly cleared land, with pockets of remnant native vegetation that are proposed to be largely retained. An Agreement to Reserve (ATR) under the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* is in place over a section of the Project Area. The Proponent has received approval from the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation to modify the ATR footprint to avoid any overlap with the Disturbance Footprint. The Proponent is currently working with the Commissioner's office, within the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), to formalise the changes to the ATR footprint.

The proposed action is a crucial renewable energy project that will contribute to achieving State and National targets, whilst maintaining affordable and reliable electricity supply for customers across the South West Interconnected System (SWIS).

The proposed action is the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Tathra Wind Farm. The iterative design process has resulted in an indicative disturbance footprint (IDF) that avoids areas of high environmental value. However, as the final turbine model has not been selected, flexibility in the layout is required within areas of low environmental values (i.e. within areas already cleared of native vegetation), ensuring that the clearing limits and setbacks to environmental values or sensitive land uses will be met. The proposed action includes:

- Clearing of a total Disturbance Footprint of up to 1,595 ha in a Project Area of 15,847 ha (Att1_Figures, Figure 1) comprising of:
    - Up to 3.44 ha of native vegetation.
    - Up to 8.50 ha of fauna habitat.
    - Up to 97 trees without suitable hollows for Carnaby's Cockatoo.
    - Less than 1 ha of moderate to high quality Black Cockatoo foraging habitat.
- Construction of:
    - A maximum of 140 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) capable of generating up to 1,000 MW. The WTGs comprise of towers up to 160 m in height with blades up to 90 m long, with a minimum tip-height of 40 m and maximum tip-height of up to 250 m.
    - Solar facilities of up to 500 MW capacity, comprising the installation of up to 1,000,000 photovoltaic (PV) panels in multiple arrays across the Project Area.
    - Up to three battery energy storage systems (BESS) facilities with a combined capacity of up to 500 MW across the Project Area.
    - Up to three 330 kV substations to enable connection to the SWIS via the existing 330 kV transmission line that intersects the Project Area.
    - Approximately 10 km of new 330kV transmission line to connect between the electricity network's existing 330kV transmission lines and new substations.
    - Installation of primarily underground power and communication cables between turbines and substations.
    - Up to nine indicative site entrances, of which three are located on public roads and will require additional hardstand to allow turbine blade delivery.
    - Installation of, and upgrades to, internal unsealed roads for accessibility during construction and operation.

    - Supporting infrastructure including monitoring and communication towers, fencing, gates, water tanks, offices, workshops, amenities and carparking, as well as temporary infrastructure including laydown areas, stockpiles, construction compounds, gravel borrow pits, groundwater abstraction bores, dams/turkey's nests, concrete batching plants and storage facilities.
- Decommissioning within 24-months of operations ceasing, including:
    - Dismantling and removal of all above-ground infrastructure.
    - Removal of concrete footing and buried services to a minimum depth of 500 mm below surface.
    - Backfilling voids with appropriate fill.
    - It is likely that the landowner(s) may wish to retain some infrastructure (e.g. access roads, offices, groundwater bores, dams) and this will be agreed at the time of decommissioning.
- Rehabilitation of:
    - Disturbed land to a post closure land use agreed with the landowners during decommissioning phase.

A Clearing Exclusion Area of approximately 1,054 ha is proposed within the Project Area to avoid and minimise impacts to significant patches of native vegetation and fauna habitat for conservation significant species, including avoidance to nearby threatened flora species and a known nesting tree for Carnaby's Cockatoo with observed Carnaby's Cockatoo nesting and one known nesting tree, with suitable hollows and evidence of usage (Att1_Figures, Figure 2).

A glossary and reference list for this referral are provided in Attachment 2 (Att2_Glossary and References).

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? *

Legislative Measures:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Commonwealth)
    - Matters of national environmental significance (MNES) occur in the Project Area.
    - This referral is to allow a decision under the EPBC Act about whether the proposed action is a Controlled Action.
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) (State)
    - The Tathra Wind Farm was referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under Section 38 of the EP Act on 28 November 2025. The EPA published the Determination on 5 January 2026 that the Tathra Wind Farm does not require assessment under Part IV of the EP Act. Public advice is included in the EPA Determination.
    - A Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) will be sought under Part V of the EP Act to authorise the clearing of native vegetation.
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (State)
    - A Development Application (DA) was approved for the proposed action on 9 December 2025. The DA regulates requirements for the management and mitigation of amenity and environmental impacts, and conditions these appropriately. For example, the DA requires the submission of a Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan for approval of the Shire on advice from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act) (State)
    - A Bed and Banks permit under the RIWI Act will be required if any activity or works associated with the proposed action might interfere with, obstruct or destroy the bed or banks of a watercourse, wetland or surrounds. Bed and Banks permits will be required to modify and improve existing waterway crossings through the construction of culverts.
    - A 26D licence under the RIWI Act will be required if a new well (or modification of an existing well) is required. A 5C Licence will be required if surface water or groundwater is to be taken.
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) (State)
    - Threatened species listed under the BC Act occur in the Project Area.
    - Section 40 and 45 authorisation under the BC Act will be sought if required to disturb or take threatened species and ecological communities listed under the BC Act.
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AH Act) (State)
    - Although unlikely, Section 18 consent under the AH Act will be sought if the proposed action requires disturbance to Aboriginal heritage.
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (State)
    - Land within the revised ATR boundaries (on Lot 31 and Lot 6661) will be avoided and protected during development.
- *Health Act 1911* (State)
    - An application to Construct or Install an Apparatus for the Treatment of Sewage will be submitted for the construction of an onsite septic system associated with the operations and maintenance building.

Policy Documents:

- EPBC Act Environmental Offset Policy (Commonwealth)
    - The proposed action is not expected to result in significant impacts to MNES and is, therefore, not expected to require an environmental offset that meets the requirements of the EPBC Act Offset Policy.
- Draft National Environmental Standards (Commonwealth)
    - As part of the proposed reforms to the EPBC Act, the Environment Minister can make National Environmental Standards. There are currently draft National Environmental Standards publicly available for:
        - Matters of Environmental Significance (MNES)

        - Environmental Offsets.
    - The MNES Standard applies to actions seeking approval under the EPBC Act, once they have been determined to have a significant impact on a protected matter. It does not directly apply to the decisions relating to the referral process and the controlled action decision. Although the proposed action is not expected to result in significant impacts on a protected matter, the Standard has been considered during the design of the action.
    - The Environmental Offsets Standard applies to actions with residual impacts to protected matters to meet EPBC Act requirements. The proposed action is not expected to result in residual significant impacts to MNES and is, therefore, not expected to require an environmental offset that needs to be considered by the Minister where the impact to a protected matter is not unacceptable, and it can be compensated for under the EPBC Act and Regulations.

In addition to the above legislation and policy, the environmental impact assessment process is supported by various guidance documents. Relevant guidance considered during the course of the surveys and assessment includes:

- *Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (DEWHA, 2013)*
- *Technical Guidance – Flora and vegetation surveys for environmental impact assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- *Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Orchids: Guidelines for Detecting Orchids Listed as 'Threatened' under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CoA, 2013)*
- *Threatened Ecological Community Fact Sheet - Assemblages of the Organic Mound Springs of the Three Springs Area (DBCA, 2023)*
- *Ferricrete Floristic Community (Rocky Springs Type): Interim Recovery Plan 2004 – 2009 (Interim Recovery Plan No. 154) (CALM, 2004)*
- *Referral Guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species* (DAWE, 2022)
- *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020)
- *Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Mammals: Guidelines for Detecting Mammals Listed as Threatened Under the EPBC Act (DSEWPAC, 2011a)*
- *Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Reptiles: Guidelines for Detecting Reptiles Listed as Threatened Under the EPBC Act* (DSEWPAC, 2011b)
- *Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds: Guidelines for Detecting Birds Listed as Threatened Under the EPBC Act (DEWHA, 2010b)*
- *Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Bats: Guidelines for Detecting Bats Listed as Threatened Under the EPBC Act* (DEWHA, 2010a).

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 Proponent engages with stakeholders on an ongoing basis to ensure stakeholders are informed about the proposed Tathra Wind Farm development. The stakeholders consulted are outlined below:

- EPA
    - Prior to the preparation and lodgement of a referral under the EP Act
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
    - Prior to the preparation and lodgement of a referral under the EPBC Act
- Airservices and Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) - Prior to construction and operation of the development
- DBCA – Prior to the preparation and lodgement of referrals.
- DWER – As required
- Mid West Development Commission – Prior to construction and lodgement of referrals.
- Main Roads Western Australia – Prior to construction and lodgement of referrals.
- Shire of Carnamah
    - Prior to the preparation and lodgement of the DA
    - Ongoing and as required
- Shire of Three Springs – Prior to construction and lodgement of referrals
- Shire of Coorow – Prior to construction and lodgement of referrals
- Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation (YSRC) – Prior to construction, during heritage surveys, annually and as required
- Landholders and neighbours – Prior to construction and lodgement of referrals, annually and as required
- Local community members – Prior to construction and lodgement of referrals and as required
- Local businesses – as required
- Wildflower Society of WA – as required.

The Stakeholder Engagement Register outlining stakeholder identified and consulted for the Proposed Action is provided in Attachment 3 (Att3_Stakeholder Engagement Register).

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@dcceew.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	29001584612
Organisation name	SLR CONSULTING AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	2060 NSW

Referring party details

Name	Katherine Fox
Job title	Principal Consultant
Phone	08 94225900
Email	klfox@slrconsulting.com
Address	Level 1, 500 Hay Street, Subiaco, WA 6008

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	65152752719
Organisation name	SYNERGY RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6000 WA

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Chris Binstead
Job title	Acting General Manager
Phone	08 6282 7000
Email	SynergyApprovals@synergy.net.au
Address	Level 23 152-158 St Georges Terrace, Perth, WA 6000

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. *

Neither Synergy nor SynergyRED is subject to any proceedings as outlined above.

SynergyRED has an excellent environmental track record, already having delivered a range of renewable projects for both Synergy and Bright Energy Investments (BEI) including the King Rocks Wind Farm, Albany Grasmere Wind Farm, Warradarge Wind Farm and Greenough River Solar Farm expansion.

The proposal is to be developed by SynergyRED up to financial close where it is intended to be sold to Bright Energy Investments (BEI) Group. The BEI Group is a proprietary limited company established to build, own and operate utility scale energy projects and is a joint venture between Potentia Energy and Synergy. Each project within the BEI Group has it's own operating structure, with details for the Tathra project still to be determined.

In 2008 Verve Energy, which merged with Synergy in 2014, referred the Grasmere Wind Farm development, as an expansion to the existing Albany Wind Farm on the south coast of Western Australia. The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts determined the proposal was not a controlled action (EPBC 2008/4368).

In 2010 Verve Energy obtained Federal environmental approval (EPBC 2009/4911) under the EPBC Act for Milyeannup Wind Farm, which comprised 30 wind turbines generating 55 MW of electricity, and was located on relatively pristine coastal dune habitat on the south coast, approximately 20 km east of Augusta. The key environmental impact of this Proposed Action was the clearing of up to 42 ha of native vegetation, approximately 98% of which is habitat for the Western Ringtail Possum, which was listed as Vulnerable at the time of assessment (now listed as Critically Endangered), and foraging habitat for both the Baudin's Black Cockatoo and Carnaby's Cockatoo.

In progressing feasibility assessments for wind farm developments in the southwest of Western Australia, it was determined that while the Milyeannup Wind Farm had excellent wind, it was less practical to develop due to the distance to transmission lines and the high environmental impact and associated offsets required. SynergyRED decided to investigate alternative sites before proceeding any further with this development and specifically sought out cleared agricultural land close to transmission lines. SynergyRED referred a separate action for a wind farm near Scott River that is located approximately 8 km northwest of the Milyeannup Wind Farm with significantly lower environmental impact, which was determined to be not a controlled action – particular manner on 27 February 2026.

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

Synergy has an Environment and Climate Policy (Att4_Environment and Climate Policy) which commits to managing and mitigating Synergy's environmental and climate change impacts, while supporting the Western Australian Government's emission reduction goals.

SynergyRED is a subsidiary of Synergy and operates in accordance with Synergy's Environment and Climate Policy. SynergyRED is committed to sound environmental management to minimise the potential environmental impacts of the SynergyRED's activities.

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	65152752719
Organisation name	SYNERGY RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6000 WA

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Chris Binstead
Job title	Acting General Manager
Phone	08 6282 7000
Email	SynergyApprovals@synergy.net.au
Address	Level 23 152-158 St Georges Terrace, Perth, WA 6000

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	29001584612
Organisation name	SLR CONSULTING AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	2060 NSW
Representative's name	Katherine Fox
Representative's job title	Principal Consultant
Phone	08 94225900
Email	klfox@slrconsulting.com
Address	Level 1, 500 Hay Street, Subiaco, WA 6008

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	65152752719
Organisation name	SYNERGY RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6000 WA
Representative's name	Chris Binstead
Representative's job title	Acting General Manager
Phone	08 6282 7000
Email	SynergyApprovals@synergy.net.au
Address	Level 23 152-158 St Georges Terrace, Perth, WA 6000

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? *

Yes

1.4.10 Enter purchase order number *

SRED-TTWF-PO-037

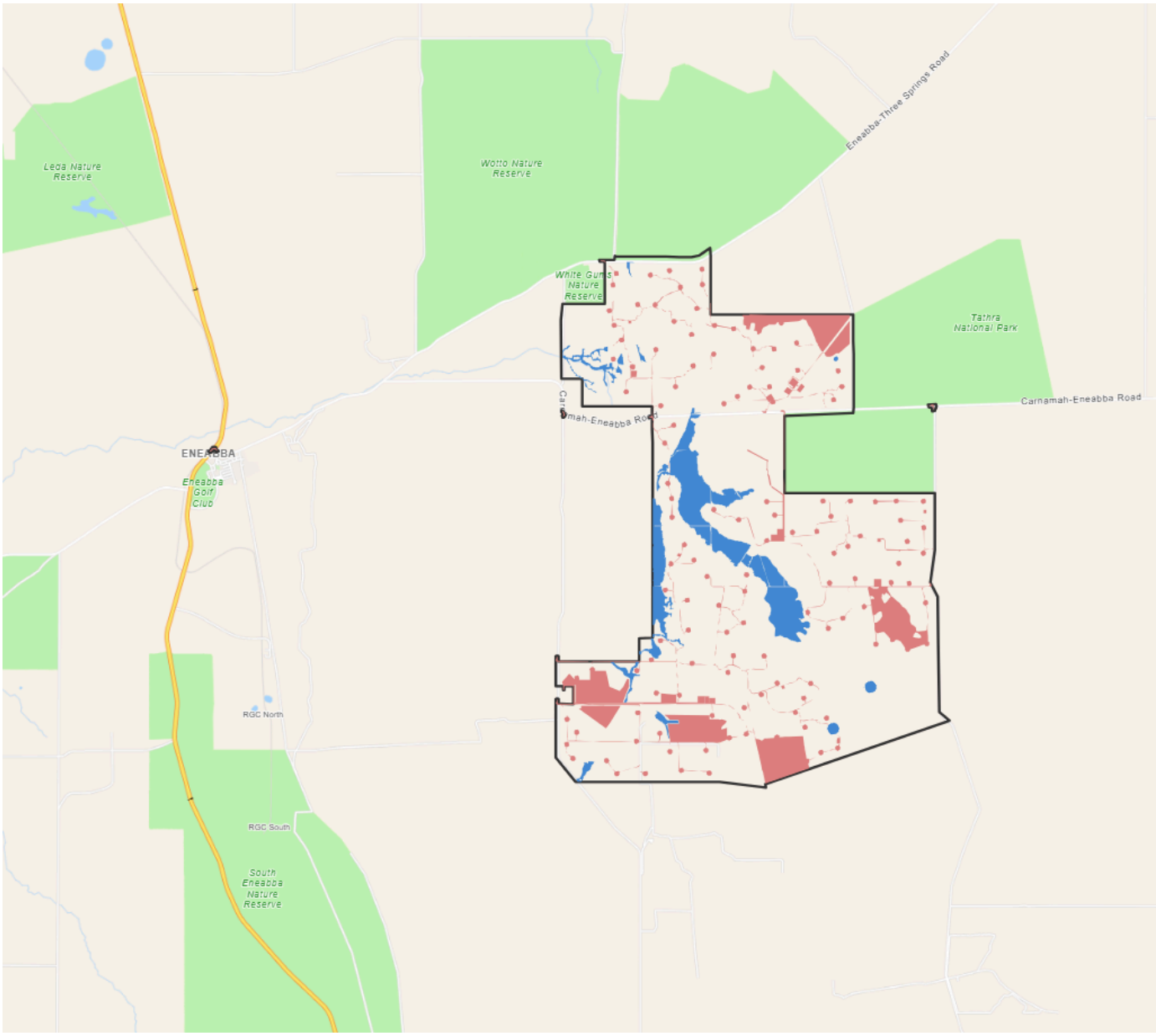
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Proposed designated proponent

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 15869.33 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 1597.11 Ha **Avoidance Area:** 1054.32 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Lot 10890 Carnamah-Eneabba Road, Eneabba Western Australia 6518 Australia

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

Western Australia

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 proposed action is located on 14 freehold lots within an area of 15,847 ha, including adjacent and external road reserves to support transport access for the wind farm components. The Proponent has legal access to the freehold lots through option to lease agreements or consent letters with the landowners.

A table detailing the full list of freehold lots and road reserves within the Project Area is provided in Att5_Land Tenure.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Project Area is located approximately 15 km east of the town of Eneabba located within the Shire of Carnamah, in the Mid West region of Western Australia (Att1_Figures, Figure 1). Access to the Project Area is via up to nine indicative site access points along the following four public roads:

- Carnamah-Eneabba Road
- Eneabba-Three Springs Road
- Rose Thomson Road
- Garibaldi Willis Road

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) divides Australia into 89 bioregions based on major biological and geographical/geological attributes. These bioregions are subdivided into 419 subregions, as part of a refinement of the IBRA framework (DCCEEW, 2025a) (linked). The Project Area is located within the Geraldton Sandplains (GES) bioregion and the Lesueur Sandplain (GES02) subregion (DCCEEW, 2025a). The Geraldton Sandplains bioregion consists of mainly proteaceous scrub-heaths, rich in endemics, on the sandy earths of an extensive, undulating, lateritic sandplain mantling Permian to Cretaceous strata. Extensive York Gum and Jam woodlands occur on outwash plains associated drainage (Desmond & Chant, 2001). The Lesueur Sandplain (GES02) comprises coastal aeolian sands and limestones, Jurassic siltstones and sandstones of the central Perth Basin. Shrub-heaths rich in endemics occur on a mosaic of lateritic mesas, sandplains, coastal sands and limestones (Desmond & Chant, 2001).

The proposed action is located within the Shire of Carnamah and is zoned ‘Rural’ under the Shire of Carnamah LPS 2. The proposed land use is in accordance with the objectives of the ‘Rural’ zone. The proposed action has minimal impact on the land, limited to footings, tracks, solar farms, BESS, substations and other relatively small-scale infrastructure. The proposed action will not adversely impact the use of the land for broadscale agricultural purposes.

The Project Area is adjacent to land zoned as ‘Parks and Recreation’, ‘Conservation’ and ‘Rural’ under the Shire of Carnamah LPS 2. The land use surrounding the proposed action consists of the following:

- Wotto Nature Reserve located directly north, which is surrounded by rural land dominated by agricultural land uses.
- Yarra Yarra Lakes located 23 km northeast of the proposed action.
- Tathra National Park located directly east, which is surrounded by cleared agricultural land with pockets of native vegetation.
- Warradarge Wind Farm located south consisting of 51 wind turbines on predominantly rural land with pockets of native vegetation.
- Alexander Morrison National Park is located 14.5 km south of the proposed action.
- Western Power’s Eneabba Terminal is located immediately southwest of the proposed action.
- The compressor station for the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (CS08) is located approximately 3 km southwest of the Project Area.
- Directly west, land is dominated by agricultural land with pockets of native vegetation. The Iluka Eneabba Rare Earth Minerals stockpile is located 9.5 km west and the Eneabba Township is located 12 km west of the development.

The current land use in the Project Area is primarily broad-acre agriculture, with the land predominantly cleared, with pockets of remnant native vegetation.

The Project Area refers to the boundaries of all involved land parcels where consent has been obtained for development of the proposed action. The Project Area is 15,847 ha. The IDF refers to the maximum area of land that will be cleared for installation of all Project infrastructure, although it is flexible in its location within the Project Area subject to the constraints in Section 4.3.8. It is based on the largest possible conceptual layout and has been used to calculate the maximum area of native vegetation clearing. Impact assessments within this document are based on the majority of the IDF being cleared, with an alternative

site entry option being considered during the assessment. The IDF is up to 1,595 ha, whereby, following detailed design, the site entry points will be selected to result in clearing of less than 1 ha of moderate to high Black Cockatoo foraging habitat.

The native vegetation extent dataset from the DPIRD (DPIRD, 2026)(linked) shows that portions of the Project Area are mapped as native vegetation, however, the majority of the Project Area is considered to be cleared for agricultural purposes.

Approximately 1,590.90 ha (99.78%) of the IDF was mapped as Highly Modified vegetation, consisting areas such as paddocks, planted trees, dams, roads and infrastructure and is considered to be in a Completely Degraded condition (Att6_Flora and Vegetation Report, Section 6.7, p 128). The area does not have any evidence of recent fire activity.

Two introduced flora taxa *(*Echium plantaginium* and **Ursinia anthemoides*) recorded in the 2024 surveys are rated as having 'High' ecological impact and are therefore considered capable of causing acute disruption of ecological processes (Umwelt, 2025g) (Att6_Flora and Vegetation Report, Section 6.3 p115). Five introduced flora taxa recorded in the 2024 survey are rated as having 'Rapid' invasiveness (Umwelt, 2025g) (Att6_Flora and Vegetation, Section 6.3, p105).

The Phytophthora dieback occurrence assessment (Glevan Consulting, 2025) (Att7_Phytopthora Dieback Occurrence Report, Section 4.5, p22) identified the majority (99.52%) of the survey area was excluded from dieback assessment due to the lack of natural vegetation. The remaining 0.48% was classified as uninfested vegetation (0.46%) or permanently uninterpretable (0.02%) due to the overall lack of sufficient indicators (Att7_Phytopthora Dieback Occurrence Report, Section 4.5, p21). All areas within the Project Area were categorised as protectable from Phytophthora dieback (Glevan Consulting, 2025) (Att7_Phytopthora Dieback Occurrence Report, Section 4.5, p22).

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

The existing land use of the Project Area is rural activities, with predominantly agricultural land use, and it is proposed to be a renewable energy facility with incorporation of existing agricultural land use.

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 Project Area that are likely to be considered outstanding natural features.

No vegetation mapped within the Project Area is considered to be analogous to any Commonwealth listed Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs).

Conservation Areas consist of areas protected for the purpose of conservation, including but not limited to National Parks, Nature Reserves, Conservation Parks and Regional Parks and may be considered outstanding natural features. Three Conservation Areas are located directly along the boundary of the Project Area, including (Att1_Figures, Figure 3):

- White Gums Nature Reserve (ID 26799) located along the northwestern boundary of the DE.
- Wotto Nature Reserve (ID 29806) located along the northern boundary of the DE.
- Tathra National Park (ID 29805) located along the northeastern boundary of the DE.

No wetlands listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands intersect the Project Area or are located within close proximity of the Project Area. A search of the DCCEEW Directory of Important Wetlands indicates that the closest classified wetland to the Project Area is Lake Logue/Indoon located approximately 33 km west of the Project Area (DCCEEW, 2018)(linked).

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

The topography of the Project Area is generally undulating with an overall downward slope from high points of approximately 300 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) in the eastern part of the Project Area to low points of approximately 200 m AHD towards the western part of the Project Area. An alluvial drainage system dissects the central part of the Project Area where the area is generally low lying (approximately 200 m AHD) surrounded by higher hill tops.

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.

Comprehensive flora, vegetation, fauna, bird and bat surveys have been undertaken across the Project Area in accordance with Commonwealth and State guidance. A March 2026 Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) search identified no new significant species (DCCEEW, 2026) (Att8_PMST Results). PMST results (2025–2026) and on-ground surveys informed the assessment of MNES.

Threatened Flora

A PMST search identified 19 Threatened flora species as potentially occurring in the Project Area (DCCEEW, 2026) (Att8_PMST Results).
Reconnaissance and targeted flora and vegetation surveys confirmed **four Threatened flora species** within the Project Area, none of which were recorded within the IDF (Umwelt, 2025g) (Att6_Flora and Vegetation Report, Section 6.2, p52). These species are listed below and details of their records are provided in Attachment 21 (Att21_Impact Assessment Tables, Section 1.0, p1).

- *Acacia wilsonii* (Endangered) – 5 individuals recorded across four locations within the Project Area.
- *Daviesia speciosa* (Endangered) – recorded at 3 locations within the Project Area.
- *Hakea megalosperma* (Vulnerable) – recorded at 14 locations within the Project Area.
- *Paracaleana dixonii* (Endangered) – 2 individuals recorded within the Project Area.

The remaining 14 PMST-listed flora species are considered unlikely to occur. Records from the surveys for all four Threatened flora species are shown in Attachment 1 (Att1_Figures, Figure 4).

Fauna Habitat

A total of 10 broad fauna habitat types were identified within the Project Area, these are listed below and described in Attachment 9 (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.1, p58):

- Sparse to Open Eucalypt and Banksia Woodland on Plains and Slopes (1,959.27 ha in Project Area). The presence of hollows, shrubland, debris and leaf litter may provide suitable habitat for birds, bats, mammals and reptiles.
- Wandoo Woodland on Sandy Soil (423.60 ha in Project Area). The presence of hollows, dense vegetation, timber logs, debris and leaf litter may provide suitable habitat for birds (including Carnaby's Cockatoo), bats and Western Spiny-tailed Skink.
- Eucalyptus Woodland on Stoney Substrate (712.20 ha in Project Area). The presence of hollows, rocky outcrops, dense vegetation, timber logs, debris and leaf litter may provide suitable habitat for birds (including Carnaby's Cockatoo), bats, mammals and reptiles (including Western Spiny-tailed Skink).
- Low Shrubland on Gentle Slope (714.68 ha in Project Area). The presence of proteaceous plants and shrubs may provide suitable habitat for birds (including Carnaby's Cockatoo), reptiles and mammals.
- Tall Shrubland Associated with Dampland (630.70 ha in Project Area). The presence of dense shrubland and leaf litter may provide suitable habitat for birds, mammals and reptiles.
- Eucalyptus Woodland along Drainage Line (92.32 ha in Project Area). The presence of hollows, dense vegetation, timber logs, debris and leaf litter may provide suitable habitats for birds (including Carnaby's Cockatoo), mammals and reptiles.
- Eucalypt Woodland on Rocky Hills (89.46 ha in Project Area). The presence of lateritic outcropping, timber logs, debris, leaf litter and large tree hollows may provide suitable habitat for reptiles, small mammals, birds and bats.
- Planted (366.52 ha in Project Area). The presence of planted trees, including pines may provide suitable habitat for birds (including Carnaby's Cockatoo) and reptiles.
- Cleared Agricultural Land (10,718.02 ha in Project Area). Pasture, crops (including canola), dams and isolated paddock trees may suitable habitat for birds (including Carnaby's Cockatoo), bats, mammals and reptiles.

The dominate disturbances to these fauna habitats include weeds, grazing, rubbish and tracks.

- Cleared (other) (75.06 ha in Project Area)

- Unsurveyed (65.14 ha in Project Area)

The most dominant habitat type being Cleared Agricultural Land (12,532 ha) which provides generally low fauna habitat value for most species, but which does still provide some foraging, roosting and potential breeding opportunities for Carnaby's Cockatoo (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.1, p58).

Threatened Fauna

Threatened fauna that may occur in the Project Area, based on the results from the PMST and their expected occurrence as assessed by Umwelt (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna, Section 5.3, p70) are summarised below:

- **Known**: Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*, Endangered)
- **High likelihood**: Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum*, Vulnerable)
- **Moderate likelihood**: Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*, Endangered)
- **Low likelihood**: 6 species as detailed in Attachment 20 (Att20_Likelihood of Occurrence, Table 2, p3)
- **Very low likelihood**: 3 species as detailed in Attachment 20 (Att20_Likelihood of Occurrence, Table 2, p3)

Records from the surveys for all Threatened fauna species are shown in Attachment 1 (Att1_Figures, Figure 5).

Migratory Fauna

Threatened Migratory Species that may occur in the Project Area, based on the results from the PMST and their expected occurrence as assessed by Umwelt (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.2, p68) are summarised below:

- **Known:** Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) (Migratory, Marine)
- **Low likelihood:** 6 species as detailed in Attachment 20 (Att20_Likelihood of Occurrence, Table 3, p5)
- **Unlikely:** Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) (Migratory, Marine) based on absence of records within 20 km and probable misidentification in historical data.

Black Cockatoo Presence and Habitat

Presence

Carnaby's Cockatoo was recorded:

- **21 times** during basic and targeted fauna surveys (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.3.1 p70).
- **75 times** in Bird and Bat Utilisation Surveys (BBUS) (Umwelt, 2025f, 2025d, 2025e, 2026c, 2026b) (Att10_Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Year 1 Summary, Section 3.2.2.1, p14; Att11_Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey 5 Memorandum, Section 3.1.2, p 4; Att12_ Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey 6 Memorandum, Section 3.1.2, p.5; Att13_ Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey 7 Memorandum, Section 3.1.1, p.5).

Two flight height records at 120 metres have been identified as significant outliers and have therefore been considered unreliable and subsequently removed from the above interpretation (Umwelt, 2026b) (Att14_Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Addendum, p1).

A total count of 304 Carnaby's Cockatoo individuals was recorded across all surveys.

Breeding and Roosting

Assessment of Carnaby's Cockatoo breeding and roosting identified:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo is known to have been breeding within the Wandoo Woodland on Sandy Soil habitat at the time of the first BBUS.
- A breeding pair of Carnaby's Cockatoo with a chick has been recorded nesting in a *Eucalyptus accedens* within the Project Area.
- No Carnaby's Cockatoos were observed nesting in any trees during the Targeted survey and no confirmed breeding trees have been recorded in the IDF (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.3.1 p72).
- Surveys identified **436 potential nest trees** across the Project Area (Umwelt, 2025c, 2025b, 2025a, 2026a) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.3.1 p72; Att15_Black Cockatoo Assessment for Potential Solar Farm Areas, p. 3; Att16_Black Cockatoo Assessment for Solar Farm Areas and Additional Trees within Disturbance Footprint, Section 4.2, p. 13; Att17_Breeding Assessment of Black Cockatoo Nest Trees, p2):
    - One known Carnaby Cockatoo nesting tree (with a hollow of suitable size and anecdotal evidence of use) (Category 1) was considered likely to have been utilised during the breeding season.
    - One known nesting (Category 2), did not have any evidence of active use but may have been occupied to some extent (however currently has a feral Honey Bee hive below the hollow entrance).
    - 39 trees were recorded as suitable nesting trees (with suitable hollows and no evidence of use) (Category 3).
    - 395 potential nesting trees (without suitable hollows) (Category 4 and 5).
- **97 potential nest trees** occur within the IDF; none contain suitable hollows.

All records of trees that meet the potential Black Cockatoo nest tree criteria are shown in Attachment 1 (Att1_Figures, Figure 5).

Foraging Habitat

Foraging habitat was scored using the BCE methodology (Bamford, 2020) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.3.1, p28) which considers the type, density and condition of trees and shrubs in an area as well as the context such as availability of nearby foraging habitat which was considered an acceptable approach (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.3.1, p72).

Foraging habitat assessment identified the majority of the Project Area to have negligible to low foraging value (Site Score 0-2) (11,162.10 ha (70.4%)), with 432.78 ha (2.7%) of low to moderate foraging value (Site Score 3), and some areas of moderate and moderate to high foraging value habitat present (Site Score 4 and 5) (4,187.68 (26.3%)) (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.3.1, p72).

The following classifications display the clearing areas with the assumption that nine site entrances will be cleared, however, following detailed design either site entrance four or five will be progressed to ensure that less than 1 ha of moderate and moderate to high foraging value habitat is cleared. Foraging habitat scores in the IDF are listed below and shown in Attachment 1 (Att1_Figures, Figure 5):

- No foraging value - Score 0: 5.55 ha (0.35%)
- Negligible to Low foraging value - Score 1: 1,581.86 ha (99.2%)
- Low foraging value - Score 2: 4.26 ha (0.27%)
- Low to Moderate foraging value - Score 3: 1.89 ha (0.12%)
- Moderate foraging value - Score 4: 0.55 ha (0.03%)
- Moderate to High foraging value - Score 5: 0.76 ha (0.05%)

The IDF is therefore assessed as providing **low to negligible foraging value** for Carnaby's Cockatoo.

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

Soil landscapes and land system mapping of Western Australia describes the broad soil and landscape characteristics from regional to local scales and has been captured ranging from 1:20,000 to 1:250,000 (DPIRD, 2025b) (linked).

The Project Area is located in the Coalara System (ID 1433), Boothendarra System (ID 1424), Yerremullah System (ID 1429) and Otorowiri System (ID 1515) and comprises three soil landscape systems (DPIRD, 2025b):

- Coalara System (222Co) – Partially dissected plateau with lateritic caps and intervening dandy drainage lines; Pale and yellow deep sand, sandy gravels and sand over gravel.
- Boothendarra System (224Bh) – Subdued stripped lateritic plateau, undulating and gently undulating rises, sandy duplexes, pale deep sand, sandy and loamy gravels and minor clays.
- Otorowiri System (224Ot) – Undulating to rolling sandplain and low hills. Gentle to moderately steep valley sides at margins of Mooladara Hill System. Spring lines are a common occurrence.

The vegetation of WA as it was presumed to have existed prior to European settlement has been mapped at a scale of 1:250,000 as vegetation system associations (VSAs), with the pre-European Vegetation spatial database created (Beard et al., 2013; DPIRD, 2019). There are four VSAs mapped in the Project Area:

- Eridoon_378 – 65.04% extent remaining
- Tathra_49 – 36.48% extent remaining
- Tathra_379 – 23.74% extent remaining
- Tathra_391 – 52.96% extent remaining

A total of 12 VTs were mapped in the Project Area as described below (Umwelt, 2025g) (Att6_Flora and Vegetation Report, Section 6.4, p106). Areas occurring within the IDF are based on an indicative layout. Total clearing of native vegetation will not exceed 3.44 ha over these VTs:

- AS – 67.61 ha in Project Area
    - Sparse mid shrubland of *Allocasuarina campestris* over low sparse heathland of *Melaleuca aspalathoides* over open mid sedgeland of *Ecdeiocolea monostachya* on grey sand flats and slopes.
- CAM – 83.75 ha in Project Area
    - Low woodland of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *arida* over *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla*, *M. concreta*, and/or *Banksia menziesii* tall open shrubland over sparse sedgeland. Associated with wetland and drainage areas.
- CS – 119.86 ha in Project Area
    - Isolated *Calitris pyramidalis* and *Eucalyptus drummondii* over tall closed shrubland of *Calothamnus quadrifidus* subsp. *angustfolius*, *Banksia leptophylla* var. *leptophylla*, *Thryptomene mucronulata* and *Melaleuca ryeae* over isolated shrubs over sparse sedgeland. Associated with edges of drainage lines on white to brown sand or sandy clay loam.
- HH – 648.11 ha in Project Area
    - Sparse mid heathland of mixed *Allocasuarina* species over sparse low heath of mixed proteaceous species over low isolated sedges. Generally associated with lateritic slops on white or grey sand, or orange or brown clay loam, with laterite pebbles.
- HM – 375.72 ha in Project Area
    - Low *Eucalyptus gittinsii* subsp. *illucida* and/or *Eucalyptus drummondii* woodland over tall open shrubland of *Banksia armata* and/or *B. kippistiana* and *Petrophile shuttleworthiana* over isolated sedges. Associated with rocky upper slopes and crests on sandy clay loam with gravelly laterite.
- PFE – 322.30 ha in Project Area
    - Low open woodland of *Eucalyptus accedens* and/or *Eucalyptus drummondii*, over tall open shrubland of *Banksia strictifolia* and/or *Banksia sessilis*, or with *Isopogon divergens* or *Melaleuca concreta*, over mixed low sparse understorey species. Associated with exposed

ironstone bedrock and coarse fragments on red-brown clay loam or light clay plains or lower slopes, especially seasonally inundated areas.

- PM – 118.18 ha in Project Area
    - Tall shrubland of *Melaleuca acutifolia* and *Melaleuca concreta* over mixed low to mid sparse understorey shrubs. Occasionally with low woodland of *Eucalyptus diminuta*. Associated with seasonally inundated areas, mostly on red-brown light clay to clay loam soils, with exposed ironstone bedrock and coarse fragments.
- RC – 89.62 ha in Project Area
    - Sparse to open low Eucalyptus woodland of mixed mallee species, over tall shrubland to open shrubland of *Melaleuca concreta*, *M. marginata* and/or *M. tinkeri*, over *Lepidosperma* sparse sedgeland. Associated with rocky slopes and breakaways on clay.
- SAC – 411.29 ha in Project Area
    - Low open *Eucalyptus accedens* (occasionally with *E. loxophleba*) woodland over sparse low to mid shrubland or proteaceous species, over sparse mid sedgeland of *Ecdeiocolea monostachya*. Associated with mid to lower slopes and flats on grey sand or light clay over laterite, or sandstone crests.
- SBP – 75.85 ha in Project Area
    - Low sparse woodland of *Xylomelum angustifolium, Banksia prionotes* and *Banksia attenuata* or *Eucalyptus todtiana* over mid sparse shrubland of *Banksia candolleana* or *Scholtzia laxiflora* over isolated low shrubs or sedges of mixed species. Associated with yellow sand.
- SEB – 1,852.62 ha in Project Area
    - Low sparse woodland of *Eucalyptus todtiana* and *Banksia* spp. Over mid sparse shrubland of proteaceous and myrtaceous species, over low sparse sedgeland of *Mesomelaena pseudostygia* or *Ecdeiocolea monstachya*. Associated with white to grey sands on plains and low slopes.
- WM – 401.24 ha in Project Area
    - Tall shrubland to closed shrubland of *Melaleuca concreta*, *M. viminea* subsp. *viminea* and *M. rhaphiophylla* over sparse to open shrubland of *Kunzea micrantha* subsp. *petiolata*, *Thryptomene mucronulata* and *Calytrix flavescens* over sparse sedgeland. Associated with wetland and drainage areas.
- DAM – 6.47 ha in Project Area
    - Dams, artificial water bodies.
- M1 – 5,356.87 ha in Project Area
    - Mostly cleared, with isolated remnant trees over pasture.
- M2 – 362.40 ha in Project Area
    - Planted areas, including plantations, gardens, revegetated riparian areas, and tree-lined driveways.
- M3 – 5,416.95 ha in Project Area
    - Cleared land with no vegetation including minor tracks and crop areas.
- CL – 73.19 ha in Project Area
    - Cleared land including bitumen roads and infrastructure.
- Unsurveyed – 65.14 ha in Project Area

A total of 4,566.46 ha of remnant native vegetation ranging in condition from Degraded to Excellent, was mapped within the Project Area (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att6_Flora and Vegetation Report, Section 6.7, p138), of which 3.44 ha was mapped within the IDF with condition also ranging from Degraded to Excellent (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att6_Flora and Vegetation Report, Section 6.7, p138). The majority of the remnant vegetation recorded in the survey showed signs of disturbance consistent with edge effects due to proximity to cleared land and agricultural land uses.

Threatened Ecological Communities

There are no Commonwealth listed TECs recorded in, or within close proximity to, the Project Area.

3.3 Heritage

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

There are no Commonwealth, World or State Registered Heritage Places registered in, or within the vicinity of, the Project Area (DCCEEW, 2026; DPLH, 2024).

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

The Project Area falls within the Yamatji Nation Southern Regional Agreement (YNSRA) area, governed by the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA), authorised on 9 December 2019. The Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation (YSRC) represents the cultural interests of the Yamatji people and has been actively engaged throughout the heritage assessment process.

An Aboriginal heritage survey of the Project Area was conducted in 2025 in consultation with YSRC and with Yamatji consultants nominated by YSRC. Following the completion of the survey a draft heritage survey report was provided to YSRC and Synergy. The draft report did not identify any Aboriginal heritage sites. Synergy has, through the YSRC, arranged for a second Aboriginal heritage survey of the project area to be conducted in March 2026, once again with the participation of Yamatji consultants. Once received, results and recommendations from the ensuing report of the completed the survey will be recorded and incorporated into the Proposal design where necessary.

A heritage Due Diligence Assessment undertaken by Urbis in 2025 provided a detailed desktop analysis to identify the Aboriginal and historic (non-Indigenous) heritage potentially occurring in the Project Area.

Key findings from the Due Diligence Assessment for Aboriginal Heritage included:

- No Registered, Lodged, or Historic Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) sites within the Project Area.
- Low potential for unknown ACH based on findings of previous surveys, though subsurface values may still exist.
- ACH in surrounding areas is often associated with water sources and creek lines.

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. *

Catchments

The Project Area is located within the Hill River and Tributaries Catchment, between the Namburg River system in the south and the Arrowsmith River to the north and the Eneabba Creek and Tributaries Catchment (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 4.7.2 p18). The surface water drainage features within the Project Area generally flow from northeast to southwest, with the exception of a tributary that flows from southeast to northwest, which is consistent with the topography of the Project Area (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 4.7.2, p18).

Flood Risk

A review of the Soil landscape land quality – Flood Risk Map (DPIRD, 2025a)(linked) suggests that the majority of the Project Area is classified as L1 (<3% of map unit has a moderate to high flood risk), while the northwest corner of the Project Area between the Warradarge Creek and upper Eneabba Creek has a slightly higher flood risk at L2 (3-10% of map unit has a moderate to high flood risk) (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 6.3, p36). The area immediately surrounding Warradarge Creek tributaries in the central and southeast portion of the Project Area is classified as either M2 (30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high flood risk) or H2 (>70% of map unit has a moderate to high flood risk) (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 6.3, p36). A portion of the Warradarge Creek drainage line in the southwest corner of the Project Area is classified as H1 (50-70% of map unit has a moderate to high flood risk (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 6.3, p36). Notably, the proposed IDF is generally located within areas classified as low to moderate flood risk, however, one wind turbine generator (WTG) located in the northwest of the Project Area is within an area classified as L2 (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 6.3, p36).

Surface Water

Two significant streams intersect the Project Area:

- Warradarge Creek and tributaries flowing from east to west through the central and south-eastern portions of the Project Area then south through the western portion of the Project Area.
- Eneabba Creek flowing west from the northwestern portion of the Project Area.

There are two streamflow gauges within a 50 km radius of the Project Area, Arrowsmith River – Robb Crossing (Gauge 701005) and Hill River Springs (Gauge 617002). Hydrographic data dating from 1972 has recorded maximum daily flows as 35 m3/s and 31 m3/s at the Arrowsmith and Hill River sites respectively (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 4.7, p18). As these sites have comparable catchment areas to Warradarge Creek at the downstream Project Area boundary, it is expected surface water flows may be similar to streamflow observations (up to 35 m3/s and 25,000 ML per year) (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 4.7, p18).

Daily water quality monitoring records for the Hill River Springs (Gauge 617002) from 2010 to 2024 indicated average annual electricity conductivity ranging from 2.65 mS/cm (2024) to 6.06 mS/cm (2017) with an overall average of 4.54 mS/cm, indicative of freshwater (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 4.7, p19).

Groundwater

The Project Area is not located within a proclaimed Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA). The Project Area is located within the Arrowsmith groundwater area, which is proclaimed under the RIWI Act (DWER, 2025)(linked). This area includes Eneabba and was established to regulate groundwater abstraction and ensure sustainable use (DWER, 2025).

The Project Area is located above the following primary aquifers:

- The Surficial (Upper) aquifer, forming part of the extensive palaeodrainage systems of the Dandaragan Plateau.
- Leederville-Parmelia aquifers in the Dandaragan Plateau landscape zone covering the majority of the Project Area, including eastern and central potions.
- Yarragadee aquifer in the Arrowsmith landscape zone covering the southwestern and northwestern portions of the Project Area.

Groundwater flow in the Project Area is predominantly in a southeasterly direction for the Upper aquifer, an easterly direction for the Leederville-Parmelia aquifer and northwestern direction for the Yarrgadee aquifer (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 4.8, p20).

The groundwater elevation across the Project Area varies between the intersecting aquifers, with the groundwater elevation for the Parmelia aquifer ranging from 223 to 238 mAHD and the Yarragadee aquifer ranging from 96 to 208 mAHD (Eco Logical Australia, 2025) (Att18_Hydrogeology Baseline Report, Section 4.8, p20).

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

Potential Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to your proposed action area.

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
S12	World Heritage	No	Yes
S15B	National Heritage	No	Yes
S16	Ramsar Wetland	No	Yes
S18	Threatened Species and Ecological Communities	Yes	Yes
S20	Migratory Species	Yes	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes
S24B	Great Barrier Reef	No	Yes
S24D	Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas	No	Yes
S26	Commonwealth Land	No	Yes
S27B	Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas	No	Yes
S28	Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency	No	Yes

4.1.1 World Heritage

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

No World Heritage Areas are located in or near the Project Area. The proposed action will, therefore, not result in direct or indirect impacts to a World Heritage Area.

4.1.2 National Heritage

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

No declared National Heritage places are located in or near the Project Area. The proposed action will, therefore, not result in direct or indirect impacts to a National Heritage place.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

No Ramsar wetlands are located in or near the Project Area. The proposed action will, therefore, not result in direct or indirect impacts to a Ramsar wetland.

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	Yes	Acacia wilsonii	Wilson's Wattle
No	No	Andersonia gracilis	Slender Andersonia
No	No	Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface
No	No	Banksia catoglypta	
No	No	Banksia serratuloides subsp. perissa	Northern Serrate Dryandra
No	Yes	Caleana dixonii	Sandplain Duck Orchid
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	Yes	Daviesia speciosa	Beautiful Daviesia
No	Yes	Egernia stokesii badia	Western Spiny-tailed Skink, Baudin Island Spiny-tailed Skink
No	No	Eleocharis keigheryi	Keighery's Eleocharis
No	No	Eucalyptus crispata	Yandanooka Mallee
No	No	Eucalyptus johnsoniana	Johnson's Mallee
No	No	Eucalyptus leprophloia	Scaly Butt Mallee, Scaly-butt Mallee
No	No	Eucalyptus rhodantha	Rose Mallee
No	No	Eucalyptus x impensa	Eneabba Mallee
No	No	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
No	No	Grevillea althoferorum	
No	No	Grevillea christineae	Christine's Grevillea

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Grevillea curviloba subsp. incurva	Narrow curved-leaf Grevillea
No	Yes	Hakea megalosperma	Lesueur Hakea
No	No	Hemiandra gardneri	Red Snakebush
No	No	Hemiandra rutilans	Sargents Snakebush, Colourful Snakebush
Yes	Yes	Idiosoma nigrum	Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider, Black Rugose Trapdoor Spider
No	No	Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl
No	No	Leucopogon obtectus	Hidden Beard-heath
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Parantechinus apicalis	Dibbler
No	No	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	Spirogardnera rubescens	Spiral Bush
No	No	Thelymitra stellata	Star Sun-orchid
No	No	Verticordia albida	White Featherflower
Yes	Yes	Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo

Ecological communities

—

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. *

Threatened Flora

A PMST search identified 19 Threatened flora species. Of the 19 species, four are known to occur in the Project Area. The potential direct and indirect impacts for these species are provided below.

Acacia wilsonii, Paracaleana dixonii, Daviesia speciosa and *Hakea megalosperma*

Potential direct impacts:

- None identified, there are no Threatened flora species records within the IDF.

Potential indirect impacts:

- Degradation of habitat due to altered surface hydrology or groundwater availability.
- Degradation of habitat due to introduction or ingress of weeds or plant disease including Phytophthora dieback.
- Degradation of habitat due to altered fire regime.
- Degradation of habitat due to increased dust generation during construction.

An assessment of cumulative impacts on Threatened flora is provided in Attachment 19 (Att19_Cumulative Impact Assessment) and displayed in Attachment 1 (Att1_Figure 7).

Threatened Fauna

A PMST search identified 12 Threatened fauna species as potentially occurring in the Project Area. Of the 12 species, nine are unlikely to occur in the Project Area. Potential direct and indirect impacts to the three species that are known to occur or have a high or moderate likelihood of occurrence in the Project Area are provided below.

Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (Endangered)

Likelihood of occurrence: Known

Potential direct impacts:

- Loss of foraging habitat due to clearing.
- Potential fragmentation of foraging habitat due to clearing.
- Potential loss of individuals due to vehicle strike or WTG collision.

Potential indirect impacts:

- Degradation of habitat due to altered fire regime, hydrology, dust, noise, ingress of weeds or pathogens.
- Altered behaviour due to the presence of WTGs.

Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia) (Endangered)*

Likelihood of occurrence: Moderate

Potential direct impacts:

- Loss of habitat due to clearing.
- Potential fragmentation of habitat due to clearing.

Potential indirect impacts:

- Degradation of habitat due to altered fire regime.
- Increased competition and/or predation due to changes in feral animal populations.
- Degradation of habitat due to dust.
- Degradation of habitat due to ingress of weeds or pathogens.

Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum)* (Vulnerable)

Likelihood of occurrence: High (Historically Known)

Potential direct impacts:

- Loss of habitat due to clearing.

Potential indirect impacts:

- Degradation of habitat due altered surface hydrology or groundwater availability.
- Degradation of habitat due to altered fire regime.
- Increased competition and/or predation due to changes in feral animal populations.
- Degradation of habitat due to dust.
- Degradation of habitat due to ingress of weeds or pathogens.

An assessment of cumulative impacts on Threatened fauna is provided in Attachment 19 (Att19_Cumulative Impact Assessment) and displayed in Attachment 1 (Att1_Figure 7)

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. *

The proposed action has applied the mitigation hierarchy through avoidance, minimisation and restoration. Infrastructure has been sited to avoid native vegetation and high-value fauna habitat wherever possible. Where vegetation cannot be avoided, significant impact assessments have been undertaken for threatened flora species known to occur in the Project Area from the 2024-25 surveys. Significant impact assessments have been undertaken for the three Threatened fauna species with moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence in the Project Area.

Impacts to the remaining Threatened flora and fauna species in the Project Area are not expected to be significant as detailed in Attachment 20 (Att20_Likelihood of Occurrence, Section 20.2, Table 2, p4).

The results of these assessments are summarised below with further details of the assessments against the Significant Impact Criteria (DEWHA, 2013) and the referral criteria in the Referral Guideline for 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species (DAWE, 2022) provided in Attachment 21 Tables 7 to 10 (Att21_Impact Assessment Tables).

Threatened Flora

Acacia wilsonii (Endangered)

The proposed action is unlikely to have a significant impact on *Acacia wilsonii* as:

- Targeted searches recorded 5 individuals at 4 locations within the Project Area.
- Occurs within VT HH vegetation (~648.11 ha mapped in the Project Area).
- 17 WA Herbarium records representing ~8 populations; 1 partly in DBCA estate.
- No individuals will be cleared.

The proposed action may impact individuals of this species (if present) through clearing of native vegetation and disturbance to the seedbank through clearing up to 3.44 ha of native vegetation. However, given the availability of suitable habitat in the vicinity of the Project Area and surrounding area and no individuals are proposed to be cleared, **the proposed action is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to this species.**

Daviesia speciosa (Endangered)

The proposed action is unlikely to have a significant impact on *Daviesia speciosa* as:

- Targeted searches recorded 3 locations within the Project Area; 1 new population (~50 plants).
- Occurs in VT HH vegetation (~648.11 ha mapped in the Project Area).
- 16 WA herbarium records representing ~10 populations.
- No individuals or habitat within 10 m of plants will be cleared.

The proposed action may impact the preferred habitat of this species through clearing of up to 3.44 ha of native vegetation. However, given the availability of suitable habitat in the vicinity of the Project Area and surrounding area and no individuals or habitat within 10 m of recorded individuals are proposed to be cleared, **the proposed action is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to this species.**

Hakea megalosperma (Vulnerable)

The proposed action is unlikely to have a significant impact on *Hakea megalosperma* as:

- Targeted searches recorded 29 individuals from 14 locations within the Project Area. Considered as 3 new populations.
- Closest individual 5 m from proposed clearing (road reserve only).
- Occurs in VT SEB vegetation (~1,852.62 ha mapped in the Project Area).
- 59 WA herbarium records representing 30 broad localities. 10 within conservation estates.
- No individuals will be cleared.

The proposed action may impact the preferred habitat of this species through clearing up to 3.44 ha of native vegetation. The proposed clearing is unlikely to fragment a known population given the clearing is restricted to a site entrance situated approximately 5 m south of the known population.

Potential indirect impacts associated with dust and edge effects may decrease the quality of habitat for the species. The *Hakea megalosperma* individuals located within the Project Area are recorded along the road reserve and in patches of very good quality remnant native vegetation surrounded by disturbed areas, which indicates that the species and its habitat is relatively resilient to edge effects and indirect impacts from road usage.

Given the availability of suitable habitat in the vicinity of the Project Area and surrounding area and no recorded individuals are proposed to be cleared **the proposed action is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to this species.**

Paracaleana dixonii (Endangered)

The proposed action is unlikely to have a significant impact on *Paracaleana dixonii* as:

- Targeted searches recorded 2 individuals in the Project Area.
- Occurs in VT SEB vegetation (~1852.62 ha mapped in the Project Area).
- 57 mature plants known across eight WA populations. There are 20 WA herbarium records.
- No individuals will be cleared.

The proposed action may impact the preferred habitat of this species through clearing up to 3.44 ha of native vegetation. However, given the availability of suitable habitat in the vicinity of the Project Area and surrounding area and no individuals or habitat within 10 m of recorded individuals are proposed to be cleared, **the proposed action is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to this species.**

Threatened Fauna

Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (Endangered)

The proposed action is unlikely to have a significant impact on Carnaby's Cockatoo as:

- The species are highly mobile with broad distribution and competent flight behaviour (Johnstone, 2025).
- Rotor Swept Area (RSA) increased from 30 m to 40 m to lower potential collision risk to low risk (Nature Advisory, 2026b) (Att22_Bird and Bat Risk Assessment, Section 5.1.1, p14).
- 95% of recorded flight heights below minimum RSA; flights ranged 0–60 m AGL (Umwelt, 2025f, 2025d, 2025e, 2026c, 2026b) (Att10_Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Year 1, Section 3.2.2.1, p17; Att11_Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey 5 Memorandum; Att12_Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey 6 Memorandum; Att13_Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey 7 Memorandum; Att14_Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Addendum).
- Data from existing windfarms show continued foraging within footprints of existing wind farms (Ecologia, 2025).
- Carcass monitoring data from Warradarge and Yandin wind farms (located immediately south and 96 km south of the Project Area) shows no detected collisions at lower RSA (17 m and 30 m respectively) (Ecologia, 2026) (Att23_Warradarge Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring Report, Section 3.1, p9) and Ecologia (2022, 2024) (linked).
- Extensive foraging habitat available regionally (~185,000 ha within 15 km) (DPIRD, 2026) much of which is located within Conservation Areas.
- Clearing limits including:
- No known or suitable nesting trees will be cleared.
- Clearing restricted to 97 potential nesting trees (none with suitable hollows) out of 436 recorded.
- Implement a WTG free zone (from the WTG tower) within 100 m of major waterways, native vegetation and 200 m native vegetation clearing exclusion zone around the known Carnaby's Cockatoo nest tree (Category 1) and one known nesting tree (Category 2).

- 99% of clearing area contains negligible–low foraging value; <1 ha of moderate–high value foraging habitat will be cleared.

The proposed action may reduce the area of occupancy by up to 0.46% of the total area of occupancy of this species. However, data from existing wind farms demonstrates that Carnaby's Cockatoos continue to forage inside the footprint of existing wind farms (Johnstone, 2025).

The Carnaby's Cockatoo is considered to be most at risk when moving from one foraging site to another and during north-south migrations (Johnstone, 2025). Given there is one record centrally located within the Project Area, there is potential for movements to occur within the Project Area with potential for direct strikes from WTGs. However, 95.4% of Carnaby's Cockatoo flight heights occur outside the RSA range (Nature Advisory, 2026b. Carcass monitoring data from two existing windfarms has not detected direct strike impacts at significantly lower RSAs.

The proposed action may adversely affect habitat critical to the species given the presence of breeding habitat in the Project Area. However, no known nesting trees or suitable nesting trees will be cleared. Clearing of potential nesting trees will be limited to 97 (without hollows) of the 436 trees recorded.

Given the above**, the proposed action is unlikely to result in a significant impact to this species.**

Western Spiny-tailed Skink (*Egernia stokesii badia*) (Endangered)

The proposed action is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Western Spiny-tailed Skink as:

- The species prefers woodland and Acacia shrublands, but habitat in Project Area is marginal (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.1, p58).
- No individuals or refuge sites recorded in targeted surveys.

The proposed action will clear up to 0.29 ha of woodland habitat that could support the species.

Given the marginal nature of the habitat present, lack of records within the Project Area and the very limited proposed clearing of woodland habitat, **the proposed action is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to this species.**

Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider (*Idiosoma nigrum*) (Vulnerable)

The proposed action is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider as:

- No individuals detected in surveys; one historical record ~12 km west of Project Area. The Project Area is not at the limit of the species range.
- Potential habitat present, particularly the Wandoo woodland, however the habitat is already considered to be fragmented due to regional land use.

Given the current highly fragmented nature of potential habitat, clearing of native vegetation (some of which may represent habitat for this species) is limited to 3.44 ha, the only historical record is located outside the Project Area and there are no records of this species within the Project Area**, the proposed action is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact to this species.**

Further information is provided in the assessment against the Significant Impact Criteria (Att21_Impact Assessment Tables).

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. *

The proposed action will not have a significant impact on Threatened Species and Ecological Communities because:

- The potential for habitat fragmentation is unlikely given the existing habitat in the Project Area is degraded and highly fragmented.
- Extensive areas of native vegetation are available in the vicinity of the Project Area (185,323 ha of native vegetation within 15 km of the Project Area).
- No EPBC Act listed TECs were recorded in the Project Area.
- No Threatened flora to be cleared.
- Clearing of native vegetation (potential Threatened flora and fauna habitat) limited to 3.44 ha.
- RSA increased to 40 m above ground level to minimise the risk of turbine strike for Carnaby's Cockatoos during operation.
- Clearing of moderate and moderate to high quality foraging habitat for Carnaby Cockatoo limited to less than 1 ha and 97 (out of 436) potential nesting trees without suitable hollows (Category 4 and 5).
- Implementation of a 200 m minimum clearing exclusion area around the known Carnaby's Cockatoo nest tree (Category 1) and one known nesting tree (Category 2).
- Due to the highly disturbed nature of the Project Area, the proposed action is not expected to result in the establishment of new invasive species or introduce dieback that may cause the decline of MNES species.
- The implementation of an adaptive management approach to the risk of WTG strike on Carnaby's Cockatoo and the potential for altered nesting behaviour will ensure that the proposed action does not have a significant impact on the population of the species during the operation phase of the proposed action. With the overall risk to Carnaby's Cockatoo identified as Low risk in the Bird and Bat Risk Assessment (Nature Advisory, 2026b) (Att22_Bird and Bat Risk Assessment, Section 4.3, p. 12).
- Implementation of mitigation and management controls as outlined in Section 4.1.4.10 of this referral.

Further information is provided in the assessment against the Significant Impact Criteria (Att21_Impact Assessment Tables).

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

Avoidance

The proposed action has been designed to utilise existing tracks and disturbed areas and avoids:

- All recorded Threatened flora.
- Clearing of high value fauna habitat with large patches of native remnant vegetation.
- All known Carnaby's Cockatoo nesting trees and trees with suitable hollows for Carnaby's Cockatoo.
- Clearing of native vegetation to facilitate bushfire mitigation measures.

Implements a proposed WTG free zone (from the WTG tower) within 100 m of major waterways and 200 m native vegetation clearing exclusion area around the known Carnaby's Cockatoo nesting tree (Category 1) and the known nesting tree (Category 2).

Mitigation

Within the 15,847 ha Project Area, the proposed action will clear no more than 3.44 ha of native vegetation, including the following specific values to MNES:

- Less than 1 ha of moderate to high quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo and 97 potential nesting trees without suitable hollows for Carnaby's Cockatoo.
- 1.89 ha low to moderate quality foraging habitat (comprised 1.58 ha of native and 0.31 ha of non-native vegetation) for Carnaby's Cockatoo.
- 4.26 ha of low-quality foraging habitat (comprised 0.36 ha of native and 3.90 ha of non-native vegetation) for Carnaby's Cockatoo.
- Vegetation types HH and SEB that provide potential habitat for Threatened flora recorded in the project area.
- Wandoo Woodland that may provide suitable habitat for Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider.
- Potential habitat for Western Spiny-tailed Skink.

Implementation of a minimum 2 m buffer area around *Acacia wilsonnii* and *Hakea megalosperma* that have been recorded in close proximity to site access points to minimise risk for indirect impacts. Due to the proximity of these records to the road, the following additional measures will be implemented

- Installation of appropriately designed culverts and drainage infrastructure to manage surface water run-off.
- Sediment and erosion controls in accordance with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline 2008 (IECA, 2008).
- Dust suppression during construction and periods of high vehicle movement through water carts and implementing speed limits.
- Visual inspection of dust deposition on known mapped records.

Implementation of a larger buffer of at least 10 m has been implemented for all other Threatened flora records within the Project Area.

A structured selection process was undertaken to review all access points, prioritising options with the lowest environmental impact. The following key changes and refinements were made resulting in the proposed access points:

- Selection of site access points to reduce impacts to vegetation clearing resulting to a reduction of disturbance to moderate - high quality Carnaby's Cockatoo habitat to below 1 ha.
- Minimise the number of transport and site access points and associated swept paths (from 18 to 9) through appropriate selection.

Implementing an Environmental Management Framework (SynergyRED, 2025)(SynergyRED, 2025) (Att24_Environmental Management Framework) which includes:

- Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) requirements.
- Weed and dieback hygiene management measures.

- Waste management procedures and removal of waste offsite.
- Feral animal control (as required).
- Prohibition of feeding fauna.
- Limiting movements and utilising existing tracks where available and appropriate speed limits to manage indirect impacts.
- Consideration of type and use of lighting on infrastructure and construction hours, including no lighting on WTGs.

A Bushfire Management Plan (Western Environmental, 2025) (Att25_Bushfire Management Plan) will be implemented during construction and operation of the proposed action.

Implementation of a Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP) (Nature Advisory, 2026a) (Att26_Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan) to minimise and mitigate potential impacts on bird and bat species at risk of collision with wind turbines due to their flying behaviour, habitat requirements, size or feeding strategies including:

- Operational (post-construction) phase Bird Utilisation Surveys in each of the first and second years from commissioning of the first stage and then in the first year following the commissioning of additional stages.
- Monthly turbine strike monitoring concurrently with monitoring flight movement of species of concern.
- Carnaby's Cockatoo nest / hollow monitoring during August, October and December of each year the Project is operational.
- Carcass monitoring program (incidental and formal carcass searches).
- Scavenger and searcher efficiency trials.
- Implementation of an adaptive management framework to achieve environmental outcomes.

Rehabilitation

Areas that are cleared for construction or operation will be rehabilitated during decommissioning in accordance with a Decommissioning Management Plan (Att27_Decommissioning Management Plan).

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

The proposed action is not considered to have a significant residual impact on Threatened species and TECs and therefore 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
Yes	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey

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

Yes

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

A PMST search identified eight Migratory species as potentially occurring in the Project Area. Of the eight species, six have a low likelihood of occurrence in the Project Area and one was excluded as it is considered a likely historically misidentified species. Potential direct and indirect impacts to the one species (Fork-tailed Swift) that is known to occur in the Project Area are provided below.

Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) (Migratory)

Likelihood of occurrence: Known

Potential direct impacts:

- Potential loss of individuals due to WTG collision.

Potential indirect impacts:

- None identified, the species may occasionally occupy the airspace above the Project Area but is otherwise considered unlikely to depend on the habitat for survival.

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 mitigation hierarchy was applied during the design of the proposed action to reduce potential impacts to any MNES. Significant impact assessments have been undertaken with reference to the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 for Migratory species recorded or considered likely to occurred within the Project Area, comprising the Fork-tailed Swift. Information from the Species Profile and Threats Database were also considered. Impacts to the six Migratory species were assigned a likelihood rating of low and a low likelihood of occurrence in the Project Area was assigned for the following reasons:

- Common Sandpiper, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Curlew Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper: When surface water is present they may opportunistically utilise the following habitat types during the non-breeding season; Tall Shrubland Associated with Dampland, Eucalyptus along Drainage Line, and Cleared Agricultural Land;
- Eastern Curlew: No suitable habitat to support this species in the Project Area;
- Osprey: Habitat restrictions limited to coastal areas and therefore no suitable habitat to support this species is present in the Project Area.

The remaining species (Grey Wagtail) was excluded as it is considered a likely historical misidentified species.

The results of this significance assessment are summarised in this section with further details provided in Attachment 21 (Att21_Impact Assessment Tables).

In Australia, Fork-tailed Swifts are believed to be exclusively aerial, flying at heights up to 1,000 m above the ground (DCCEEW, 2025b). During the Bird and Bat Utilisations Surveys, there was one observation of the species recorded, comprising four individuals, whereby the individuals was observed flying within the RSA height range (30m above ground level (AGL) to 250 m AGL). The presence of this species within the Project Area is considered to be opportunistic, infrequent and dependent on weather conditions (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_ Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.4, p76).

The Project Area does not support an ecologically significant proportion of the population. The species is a highly mobile aerial forager, which is most likely to frequent the Project Area during suitable weather conditions for foraging conditions (Umwelt, 2025c) (Att9_ Basic and Targeted Fauna Report, Section 5.4, p76). Additionally, the species is a non-breeding summer migrant to all states within Australia and given its broad range and use of habitat, it is likely an infrequent visitor to the Project Area (Nature Advisory, 2026b). Despite frequently flying at heights consistent with RSA, Fork-tailed Swift is likely an infrequent visitor to the study area given its broad range and use of habitats and therefore has a less likely chance of impacts. This coupled with its estimated population and non-threatened species status, it has been assessed at a very low risk (Nature Advisory, 2026b) (Att22_Bird and Bat Risk Assessment, Section 5, p13).

Although individuals were observed within the RSA with potential for WTG strike during operations, they have been observed in very low numbers across the site and the consequences of impacts at this time are considered low due to its migratory status and individuals recorded not representing a significant national or international proportion of the population.

Given the highly mobile and almost exclusively aerial nature of this species, low number of records in the Project Area and lack of reliance on the habitats present in the Project Area, **the proposed action is unlikely to result in a significant impact to this species.**

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. *

There has been no mortality of the Fork-tailed Swift recorded at Warradarge wind farm, immediately south of the Project Area (Ecologia, 2026) (Att23_Warradarge Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring Report, Section 3.1, p9). There is potential for loss of individuals from direct WTG strike but given the Project Area does not support an ecologically significant population, and impacts will be monitored and mitigated through implementation of an approved BBAMP (Nature Advisory, 2026a) (Att26_Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan), the proposed action is unlikely to disrupt the lifecycle of a population or lead to a detectable reduction of East Asian Australian Flyway population.

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. *

Avoidance

Iterative design avoids WTGs in areas of high fauna habitat value

Mitigation

A BBAMP (Nature Advisory, 2026a) (Att26_Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan) has been prepared to monitor and manage potential impacts on migratory species and includes:

- Operational (post-construction) phase Bird Utilisation Surveys in each of the first and second years following commissioning of the first stage and first year following commissioning of additional stages.
- Monthly turbine strike monitoring concurrently with monitoring flight movement of species of concern for the first two years of each commissioned stage.
- Carcass monitoring program (incidental and formal carcass searches).
- Scavenger and searcher efficiency trials.
- Implementation of an adaptive management framework to achieve environmental outcomes.

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

The proposed action is not considered to have a significant residual impact on migratory species and therefore no offsets are proposed.

4.1.6 Nuclear

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

No

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

The proposed action does not include any activities that would involve nuclear impacts.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

The Project Area is not within or near a Commonwealth Marine Area. No direct or indirect impacts to Commonwealth Marine Areas will result from the proposed action.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

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

No

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

The Project Area is not located within or near the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. No direct or indirect impacts to the Great Barrier Reef will result from the proposed action.

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 does not include any coal seam gas developments or large coal mining developments. No direct or indirect impacts to a water resource from coal mining or coal seam gas development will result from the proposed action.

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 Project Area is not located within or near Commonwealth Land. No direct or indirect impacts to Commonwealth Land will result from the proposed action.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

No Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas are located within or near the Project Area. No direct or indirect impacts to Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas will result from the proposed action.

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. *

With the growing concerns surrounding the accumulation of greenhouse gases (GHG) within the atmosphere driving climate change, the need for alternative clean energy is ever-increasing. The desire to achieve reductions in GHG emissions has led to a transition in energy generation towards renewable energy facilities including wind farms, solar farms and BESS both regionally and globally.

The *Climate Change Act 2022* set Australia's GHG emissions reduction target to a 43% reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050. The Australian government is also targeting 82% renewable energy in electricity grids by 2030 (DCCEEW, 2023). In Western Australia, the Government has committed to a whole-of-government 2030 GHG emissions reduction target of 80% below 2020 levels.

Planning and implementation of renewable proposals requires that the location meets engineering requirements, physical site conditions, and considers environmental and social constraints. For the proposed action this includes:

- **Favourable region for renewable energy** including strong, consistent wind speeds, exceptional solar resources and ideal battery storage conditions. The Mid West region of Western Australia is widely recognised as one of the country's most favourable locations for wind energy development and is complimented with an exceptional solar source.
    - Strong local wind resource and favourable diurnal wind profile that compliments the electricity demand profile.
    - Exceptional solar resources, whereby solar power generation reaches a peak during the middle of the day, when wind output is typically lowest.
    - Ideal conditions for battery storage to enhance the performance and reliability of both wind and solar power.
- **Suitable network connections in close proximity to the proposed generation:** Proximity to existing 330 kV power lines that traverse the Project Area, comprising the Western Power Eneabba to Three Springs transmission lines.
- **Reasonable road access and feasible construction costs:** Access to the Project Area is via the regional road network from ports, with minimal (and only localised) upgrades required. The topography of the subject land which is largely open and gently undulating minimising the need for extensive earthworks.
- **Preferably low vegetation cover:** The Project Area is largely cleared and only contains small pockets of remnant, good quality vegetation that can be largely retained through careful siting of the WTGs, solar facilities, BESS and supporting infrastructure.
- **Limited surrounding sensitive receptors:** Sparsely populated surrounds and minimal sensitive land uses.

In addition, the Project Area consists of consolidated land ownership, with nine private landowners affected. Many with existing relationships that have been formed during the development and operation of the Warradarge Wind Farm.

The proposed action includes the co-location of wind and solar generation within the same Project Area. This reduces both environmental impact and project costs by enabling shared use of infrastructure such as grid connections and substations. The addition of a BESS further enhances this setup by:

- Balancing wind and solar output during periods of overlap.
- Improving grid stability.
- Storing surplus energy that would otherwise be curtailed.
- Supporting a more consistent electricity supply during periods of high demand.

In addition to the broader site selection process and constraints assessment undertaken to determine the location of the Project Action, an iterative layout design process has been undertaken to optimise the power generation capacity of the proposed action while minimising the impacts to MNES. It is through this process that direct impacts are predominantly confined to site access points.

Through careful planning and an iterative design process, the project has the opportunity to avoid impacts to MNES while delivering a major renewable energy development that can move forward quickly to help meet State and National renewable energy targets.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1_Figures.pdf Figures supporting the referral	27/03/2026	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att1_Figures_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Figures supporting the referral	27/03/2026	No	High
#3.	Document	Att2_Glossary and References.pdf Glossary and References	27/03/2026	No	High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att3_Stakeholder Register.pdf Stakeholder Register	27/03/2026	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	Att4_Environment and Climate Policy 2025.pdf Environment and Climate Policy 2025	01/08/2025	No	High

2.2.5 Tenure of the action area relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att5_Land Tenure.pdf Land tenure within the Project Area	27/03/2026	No	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1_Figures.pdf Figures supporting the referral	26/03/2026	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att1_Figures_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Figures supporting the referral	26/03/2026	No	High
#3.	Document	Att6_Recon and Targeted Flora and Vegetation.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Reconnaissance and Targetted Flora and Vegetation Survey Report	05/08/2025	Yes	High
#4.	Document	Att6_Recon and Targeted Flora and Vegetation_Redacted1.pdf	05/08/2025	No	High

		Redacted Tathra Wind Farm Reconnaissance and Targetted Flora and Vegetation Survey Report			
#5.	Document	Att7_Phytophthora Dieback Occurrence.pdf Phytophthora Dieback Occurrence Report for Tathra Wind Farm	08/10/2025	No	High
#6.	Link	Australian Government – Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/land/nrs/p..			High
#7.	Link	Data WA https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/native-..			High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1_Figures.pdf Figures supporting the referral	26/03/2026	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att1_Figures_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Figures supporting the referral	26/03/2026	No	High
#3.	Link	Directory of Important Wetlands https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/wetlands/..			High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att1_Figures.pdf Figures supporting the referral	26/03/2026	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att1_Figures_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Figures supporting the referral	26/03/2026	No	High
#3.	Document	Att10_Bird and Bat Utilisation Year 1.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Surveys Year 1 Summary Report	08/10/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Att11_BBUS5 Memo.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Memo - BBUS 5	08/09/2025	No	High

#5.	Document	Att12_BBUS6 Memo.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Memo - BBUS 6	28/11/2025	No	High
#6.	Document	Att13_BBUS7 Memo.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Memo - BBUS 7	11/02/2026	No	High
#7.	Document	Att14_Bird and Bat Utilisation Addendum.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Surveys Year 1 Summary Report - Addendum	27/02/2026	No	High
#8.	Document	Att15_BlackCockatoo Assessment Potential Solar Area.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Memorandum - Black Cockatoo Assessment for Potential Solar Farm Areas	18/07/2025	No	High
#9.	Document	Att16_Black Cockatoo Assessment Solar Area and Additional Trees.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Black-cockatoo Assessment for Solar Farm Areas and Additional Trees within Disturbance Footprint	19/11/2025	No	High
#10.	Document	Att17_BCNestTreeInspectionMemo.pdf 2025-26 Breeding Assessment of Black-cockatoo Nest-trees at the Tathra Wind Farm	24/03/2026	Yes	High
#11.	Document	Att17_BCNestTreeInspectionMemo_Redacted.pdf Redacted 2025-26 Breeding Assessment of Black-cockatoo Nest-trees at the Tathra Wind Farm	24/03/2026	No	High
#12.	Document	Att20_Likelihood of Occurrence.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Likelihood of Occurrence	30/03/2026	No	High
#13.	Document	Att21_Impact Assessment Tables.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Significant Impact Assessment	27/03/2026	No	High
#14.	Document	Att6_Recon and Targeted Flora and Vegetation.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Reconnaissance and Targetted Flora and Vegetation Survey Report	04/08/2025	Yes	High
#15.	Document	Att6_Recon and Targeted Flora and Vegetation_Redacted1.pdf Redacted Tathra Wind Farm Reconnaissance and Targetted Flora and Vegetation Survey Report	04/08/2025	No	High

#16.	Document	Att8_PMST results.pdf Tathra Wind Farm PMST results	27/03/2026	No	High
#17.	Document	Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Basic and Targeted Fauna Survey	07/08/2025	Yes	High
#18.	Document	Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna_Redacted.pdf Redacted Tathra Wind Farm Basic and Targeted Fauna Survey	07/08/2025	No	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att6_Recon and Targeted Flora and Vegetation.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Reconnaissance and Targetted Flora and Vegetation Survey Report	04/08/2025	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att6_Recon and Targeted Flora and Vegetation_Redacted1.pdf Redacted Tathra Wind Farm Reconnaissance and Targetted Flora and Vegetation Survey Report	04/08/2025	No	High
#3.	Link	Data WA https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/soil-la..			High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att18_Hydrogeology.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Hydrogeological and Surface Water Desktop Assessment	07/08/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att18_Hydrogeology.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Hydrogeological and Surface Water Desktop Assessment	06/08/2025	No	High
#3.	Link	Data WA https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/fpm-100..			High
#4.	Link	Data WA https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/wrims-g..			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	Att1_Figures.pdf Figures supporting the referral	26/03/2026	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att1_Figures_Redacted.pdf Redacted version of the Figures supporting the referral	26/03/2026	No	High
#3.	Document	Att19_Cumulative Impact Assessment.pdf Cumulative Impact Assessment for Tathra Wind Farm	27/03/2026	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	Att10_Bird and Bat Utilisation Year 1.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Surveys Year 1 Summary Report	07/10/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att11_BBUS5 Memo.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Memo - BBUS 5	07/09/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Att12_BBUS6 Memo.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Memo - BBUS 6	27/11/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Att13_BBUS7 Memo.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey Memo - BBUS 7	10/02/2026	No	High
#5.	Document	Att14_Bird and Bat Utilisation Addendum.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Utilisation Surveys Year 1 Summary Report - Addendum	26/02/2026	No	High
#6.	Document	Att20_Likelihood of Occurrence.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Likelihood of Occurrence	29/03/2026	No	High
#7.	Document	Att21_Impact Assessment Tables.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Significant Impact Assessment	26/03/2026	No	High
#8.	Document	Att22_Bird and Bat Risk assessment.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Risk Assessment	02/02/2026	No	High

#9.	Document	Att23_WarradargeWFBird_and_Bat_Mortality_Monitoring.pdf Warradarge Wind Farm Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring	04/03/2026	No	High
#10.	Document	Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Basic and Targeted Fauna Survey	06/08/2025	Yes	High
#11.	Document	Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna_Redacted.pdf Redacted Tathra Wind Farm Basic and Targeted Fauna Survey	06/08/2025	No	High
#12.	Link	Yandin Wind Farm Reports https://tiltwebsite.blob.core.windows.net/tiltwe..			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.	Document	Att21_Impact Assessment Tables.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Significant Impact Assessment	26/03/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Att22_Bird and Bat Risk assessment.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Risk Assessment	01/02/2026	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	Att24_Environmental Management Framework.pdf Tathra Wind Farm: Environmental Management Framework	25/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att25_Bushfire Management Plan.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bushfire Management Plan	12/08/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Att26_Bird and Bat Adaptive MP.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan	02/03/2026	Yes	High
#4.	Document	Att26_Bird and Bat Adaptive MP_Redacted.pdf Redacted Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan	02/03/2026	No	High
#5.	Document	Att27_Decommissioning Management Plan.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Decommissioning Management Plan	18/08/2025	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	Att21_Impact Assessment Tables.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Significant Impact Assessment	26/03/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Att22_Bird and Bat Risk assessment.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Risk Assessment	01/02/2026	No	High
#3.	Document	Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Basic and Targeted Fauna Survey	06/08/2025	Yes	High
#4.	Document	Att9_Basic and Targeted Fauna_Redacted.pdf Redacted Tathra Wind Farm Basic and Targeted Fauna Survey	06/08/2025	No	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	Att23_WarradargeWFBird_and_Bat_Mortality_Monitoring.pdf Warradarge Wind Farm Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring	03/03/2026	No	High
#2.	Document	Att26_Bird and Bat Adaptive MP.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan	01/03/2026	Yes	High
#3.	Document	Att26_Bird and Bat Adaptive MP_Redacted.pdf Redacted Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan	01/03/2026	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att26_Bird and Bat Adaptive MP.pdf Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan	01/03/2026	Yes	High
#2.	Document	Att26_Bird and Bat Adaptive MP_Redacted.pdf Redacted Tathra Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan	01/03/2026	No	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	29001584612
Organisation name	SLR CONSULTING AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	2060 NSW
Representative's name	Katherine Fox
Representative's job title	Principal Consultant
Phone	08 94225900
Email	klfox@slrconsulting.com
Address	Level 1, 500 Hay Street, Subiaco, WA 6008

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

☑ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☑ By checking this box, I, **Katherine Fox of SLR CONSULTING 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. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

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	65152752719
Organisation name	SYNERGY RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD
Organisation address	6000 WA
Representative's name	Chris Binstead

Representative's job title	Acting General Manager
Phone	08 6282 7000
Email	SynergyApprovals@synergy.net.au
Address	Level 23 152-158 St Georges Terrace, Perth, WA 6000

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

☑ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☑ I, **Chris Binstead of SYNERGY RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS 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. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

✔ 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. *

☑ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☑ I, **Chris Binstead of SYNERGY RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS 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. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.