Marri Wind Farm

Application Number: **03212** Commencement Date: **07/11/2025** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Marri Wind Farm

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Wind Farm

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

01/01/2027

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

31/12/2065

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

Marri WF Pty Ltd as trustee for the Marri WF Unit Trust (the Proponent), a wholly owned subsidiary of Alinta Energy Pty Ltd (Alinta Energy), is seeking approval to develop Marri Wind Farm (the Proposal) located approximately 20 kilometres (km) south of the township of Dandaragan within the Shire of Dandaragan. The township of Gingin is situated approximately 42 km to the south in the neighbouring Shire of Gingin. The Proposed Development Envelope (approximately 12,472 ha) and survey vicinity consists of >89% cleared agricultural land and public roads.

The Proposed Action design incorporates up to a maximum of 82 turbines with a maximum tip height of 275 m, positioned entirely within the 964 ha Proposed Construction Footprint. A potential future Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with capacity up to 6,600 MWh to support the Clean Energy Link North infrastructure upgrade.

The delivery scope for the Marri Wind Farm Proposed Action includes:

- ~12,473 ha Proposed Development Envelope
- ~10,159 ha Proposed Indicative Envelope
- 963.61 ha Proposed Construction Footprint
- ~463 ha Proposed Operational Footprint

The Proposed Action comprises the following key components:

- Up to 82 wind turbines
- Maximum tip height 275 m
- Minimum tip height equal or greater than 66 m
- Approximately 1.5 ha per turbine
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) up to 550 MW over 50 ha
- Windfarm sub-station over 3 ha
- Clearing and establishment of site access points (~3.5 ha)
- Connector sub-station over 7 ha
- 330 kV Transmission line up to 7.5 km (up to 60 m)
- Temporary construction infrastructure and facilities, including site offices, construction camps, ablutions, power and water supply, storage/laydown, parking and access points
- Brand Highway connector sub-station site entry and upgrades to that section
- One communication and up to 6 meteorological towers up to 85 m
- Up to 10 bushfire water tanks of 600 kL each
- Temporary construction infrastructure and facilities, including site offices, power and water supply, storage/laydown, parking as well as temporary worker accommodation and associated ablution facilities for up to 450 equivalent persons (EP) during the construction and commissioning phases.

The Proposed Action includes infrastructure capable of generating and delivering up to a maximum of 550 MW of renewable energy from turbines with capacity to generate up to 2,000 GWh annually, or 10% of the current South-West Interconnector System (SWIS).

The Proposed Action is anticipated to have the following environmental benefits:

- Continued co-existence of the area unaliased by energy infrastructure and agricultural production, reduce impacts to social surrounds and maintain throughout foreseeable operational expectancy (>35 years).
- Generation of renewable energy to power directly to the South-West Interconnector system to assist meeting growing clean energy demand within Western Australia.

The location and extent of the Proposed Development Envelope is provided in **Attachment A - Proposed Development Envelope**. The Proposed Action remains within design stages leading into final investment decision. The specified Construction Footprint (964 ha), which includes all turbines, transmission lines, cables, a substation, and includes temporary construction activities such as laydown areas, worker accommodation, construction compounds, access points, tracks, road upgrades, concrete batch plant

locations, and a borrow pits covers, is included in the site plan in **Attachment B - Proposed Construction Footprint and Proposed Indicative Envelope**. Micro-sitting has been incorporated through the Proposed Indicative Footprint (buffer) which will enable small amendments during construction should any unforeseen or surprise finds occur.

Following the completion of commissioning activities, approximately 501 ha no longer required for the Construction Footprint will be returned to previous land use activities. The remaining disturbance will become the 463 ha Proposed Operational Footprint for the extent of operational life.

Pre-construction activities are anticipated to comprise of:

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage monitoring
- Upgrades roads and establishment of site entries
- Install wet weather tracks installation (drainage if required) installation
- Instillation of hard stand and laydown areas, safety bunds, security huts, traffic management controls and bio-security quarantine area
- Settling and connection of transportable buildings and ablution facilities
- Establishment of water points (turkey nests)
- Turbine and other infrastructure delivery, storage on hardstands
- Substation construction (concrete foundations, slabs and bunds, underground services installation, erection of steel structures and installation of equipment, switch rooms, overhead cabling and perimeter fencing).

1.2.2 Is the project action part of a staged development or related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

1.2.6 What Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents are relevant to the proposed action, and how are they relevant? *

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act)

Classification of a Proposed Action (controlled or not a controlled action) can only be determined by Federal Minister for the Environment. Following assessment, the Proponent is required to implement the Proposed Action as per any assessment outcome which may include conditions. A controlled action under the EPBC Act suggests the Proposed Action will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES), a significant impact on the receiving environment or on Commonwealth land.

A Commonwealth Referral has been prepared (via the online EPBC business portal) based on the same information provided within the State-level Referral to ensure concurrency. The self-assessment undertaken for the Marri Wind Farm project concludes that the proposed action is likely to have some level of impact on MNES. However, the level of a significance will not have, or is not likely to have, a significant impact on MNES, and is therefore considered to be not a controlled action subject to the review of this EPBC Act referral.

Environmental Protection Act 1986 (Part IV) WA (EP Act)

The *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) *Part IV (Divisions 1 and 2),* the principal environmental legislation governing Environmental Protection and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Western Australia. A State-level referral is required under Section 38 of the EP Act if a Proposed Activity is considered likely to have a significant impact on the receiving environment.

An Environmental Referral Supporting Document (ERD) forms the State-level Referral under Section 38B(1) of the EP Act. This State-level Referral document has been prepared in line with the *EPA Environmental Impact Assessment (Part IV Divisions 1 and 2) Procedures Manual and Instructions: How to prepare an environmental review document.*

State-level document has been submitted for assessment 31/10/2025 via the Environment Online Portal Reference Number: APP-0032023.

Planning and Development Act 2005 (WA) (PD Act)

The Development Application (DA) report accompanies an application for Development Approval under Part 11B of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (PD Act) for the proposed Marri Wind Farm (the Proposal). The Proposal is prescribed as ‘Significant Development’ in accordance with the Planning and Development (Significant Development) Regulations 2024 and will be assessed by the Shire of Dandaragan.

The Development Application is proposed to be submitted to the Shire of Dandaragan on the 14/11/2025

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. *

Alinta Energy has adopted a phased approach to engagement to ensure the right stakeholders are engaged at the right time. Recognising the number of renewable energy projects in the region, Alinta has sought to minimise engagement fatigue by prioritising early engagement with those most directly impacted, addressing their concerns and building understanding before broadening discussions to other stakeholders and the wider community. This approach ensures engagement activities are purposeful, informed, and aligned with key planning and environmental assessment milestones (Refer to Attachment C – Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan).

The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) is the internationally recognised organisation for advancing public involvement and participation in government programs and services. The IAP2 spectrum of public participation assists with determining the level of engagement which is achievable with project stakeholders. Alinta applies the IAP2 spectrum to all its projects to provide transparency to stakeholders around the level of participation that is achievable during each phase of engagement.

In the initial phase, Alinta engaged with key government stakeholders and landowners prior to the Project's public announcement. Engagement with government agencies focused on understanding regional priorities, policy objectives, and planning frameworks to ensure project design, environmental studies, and engagement processes were aligned with government expectations and the Western Australian planning and approvals framework.

Engagement with landowners centred on identifying potential concerns, understanding property-specific considerations, and working collaboratively to secure land access and lease agreements in a way that supported both project feasibility and community confidence.

In parallel, Alinta initiated early engagement with Traditional Owners, reaching out to the Yued Aboriginal Corporation (YAC) in July 2024 to introduce the Project and discuss culturally appropriate engagement pathways. The first meeting in September 2024 established the foundation for ongoing collaboration, which has since evolved into an ongoing relationship, which is now in a negotiation phase.

This early phase engagement across stakeholders was critical in raising awareness, identifying local values and areas of cultural, environmental, and social importance, and helping to define the scope of environmental surveys and the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) (Refer to Attachment E - Social Impact Assessment).

Current engagement is focused on communicating some of the outcomes of the environmental studies and discussing potential mitigation measures with stakeholders. Targeted meetings with local and state government representatives are being held to align the Project with planning frameworks, service delivery considerations, and cumulative impact management approaches. Refer to Attachment D - Engagement and Consultation Register.

For the broader community, Alinta is sharing easy-to-understand summaries of technical studies and hosting drop-in sessions, producing community newsletters and factsheets, and maintaining regular office hours, along with a dedicated phone line and email contact, to respond to enquiries and feedback. As the Project progresses through the development phase and moves towards the public comment period of the planning process, Alinta will continue to support stakeholders and the community in engaging meaningfully with the approvals process.

The Project has developed a hierarchy of controls which can be used to respond to potential impacts identified in the environmental studies. This includes adoption of themes identified from engagement activities to date (Refer to Attachment G - Key Themes and Outcomes Identified).

The controls provide an avoid, minimise or manage and rehabilitate option, with avoid as the preferred option, except where not technically feasible. Stakeholder feedback has helped inform the control options provided to minimise or manage impacts.

As part of managing the Project's potential social impacts, a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has also been developed, informed by community feedback. The SIMP serves as a guidance framework, outlining potential approaches and mitigation options that can be adapted to the specific nature and scale of project impacts. The most appropriate measures will be identified and implemented in consultation with relevant stakeholders to ensure they are locally suitable, effective, and aligned with desired outcomes.

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.

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1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN	36684707551
Organisation name	MARRI WF PTY LTD
Organisation address	2000 NSW

Referring party details

Name	Amanda Weston
Job title	Head of Power Development East Coast
Phone	0447 446 157
Email	amanda.weston@alintaenergy.com.au
Address	Grosvenor Place, Level 13 225 George Street Sydney 2000

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? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details

ABN/ACN	36684707551
Organisation name	MARRI WF PTY LTD
Organisation address	2000 NSW

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Amanda Weston
Job title	Head of Power Development East Coast
Phone	0447 446 157
Email	amanda.weston@alintaenergy.com.au
Address	Grosvenor Place, Level 13 225 George Street Sydney 2000

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? *

Yes

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

The ultimate parent company of Marri WF Pty Ltd (ABN 36 684 707 551) is Alinta Energy Pty Limited.

All of the units in the Marri WF Unit Trust (ABN 78 658 559 049) are owned by the Marri WF Holdings Unit Trust. All of the units in the Marri WF Holdings Unit Trust are owned by Alinta Energy Clean Energy Development Pty Ltd. The ultimate parent owner of Alinta Energy Clean Energy Development Pty Ltd is Alinta Energy Pty Limited. Please refer to Attachment L - Marri Trust Deed (Refer to Attachment L - Marri Trust Deed).

Alinta Energy Pty Limited and its subsidiaries are known as the Alinta Energy Group.

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. *

Since the incorporation of Marri WF Pty Ltd and the establishment of the Marri WF Unit Trust, Marri WF Pty Ltd as trustee for the Marri WF Unit Trust (Marri WF) has been led by the following Executive Officers:
• Jeff Dimery – CEO and Managing Director of the Alinta Energy Group;
• Ken Woolley – a director of Marri WF; and
• Daniel McClelland – a Company Secretary of Marri WF.

Please note that Jessica Dyer is also a Company Secretary of Marri WF, as well as General Counsel of the Alinta Energy Group.

Past or present proceedings

To the best of our information, knowledge and belief, there are no past or present court proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against Marri WF, or the Executive Officers listed above.

In the interests of full transparency and completeness, there have been a small number of environmental notices / penalties issued against members of the Alinta Energy Group, of which the Executive Officers listed above are also Executive Officers. These notices and penalties have been minor in both nature and financial impact and, in our view, do not reflect systemic or ongoing compliance issues. All instances were administrative rather than indicative of serious environmental misconduct. The quantum of the fines imposed reflected the relatively minor nature of the breaches compared to the maximum available under the applicable legislation. Additional detail is available upon request.

Previous actions referred under the EPBC Act, or previous actions been responsible for undertaking under the EPBC Act

Members of the Alinta Energy Group, of which the Executive Officers listed above are also Executive Officers, has previously referred, or been responsible for, the following actions under the EPBC Act:
• OMPS Pty Ltd - Oven Mountain Pumped Hydro Energy Storage Project has been deemed to be a controlled action (EPBC Number 2020/8850),
• Port Hedland Solar Project Transfer from Alinta Energy Development Pty Ltd to Alinta DEWAP Pty Ltd (EPBC Number 2022/09241)
• Alinta Energy Development Pty Ltd - Port Hedland Solar Project (EPBC Number 2022/09241)
• Alinta Cogeneration Wagerup Pty Ltd - Wagerup Cogeneration Project (EPBC Number 2006/2688)
• Port Hedland Power Station Conversion Project (EPBC Number 2011/6080)

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

Marri WF will comply with the Alinta Energy Group's enterprise-wide compliance, risk management and assurance policies and framework, as applied to environmental management. This framework aims to ensure effective governance, risk management, and regulatory compliance throughout the development and operation of the Marri Wind Farm Project.
This framework is underpinned by the following key documents that have been endorsed by Alinta Energy's Board:
• Enterprise Compliance Management Framework, developed in accordance with ISO 37301;
• Compliance Policy;
• Enterprise Compliance Incident Management Response Plan, developed in accordance with ISO 37301;
• Enterprise Risk Management Framework, developed in accordance with ISO 31000;
• Risk Management Policy;
• Controls Assurance Framework; and
• Regulatory Change Framework.

Compliance for the Marri Wind Farm Project is reinforced by ownership and accountability of our compliance obligations, supported by a well-established three-lines of defence model to manage compliance risk:

- First line: Frontline staff and operational management are responsible for developing the systems, internal controls, environment, and culture to anticipate and manage operational risks. These risks include environment, health and safety, and regulatory compliance risks.
- Second line: Risk management and compliance functions, providing independent oversight and the tools, systems, and advice necessary to support the first line in identifying, managing, and monitoring risks.
- Third line: Internal audit function, providing a level of independent assurance that Alinta Energy's risk management and internal control framework is working as designed.

In addition to the enterprise framework and under the leadership of the Executive Officers listed above, the Alinta Energy Group has continuously evolved and refined its specific environmental management policies and team structure to support development and operations activities being carried out in a manner that prioritises sensitivity to the environment and complies with environmental obligations under the law. Some examples in this regard include:
• Dedicated environmental project managers for each project, reporting into senior management;
• Dedicated in-house environment and planning lawyer to assist the Alinta Energy Group in its compliance with environmental laws;
• Utilising specialist external consultants for each project (chosen on the merits of their experience); and
• Requiring contractors to develop an environment management plan for all major construction projects to minimise environmental impact and protect the ecosystems around where Alinta operates. This includes how they maintain compliance and minimise construction impacts on local vegetation, waterways and ecosystems.

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	36684707551
Organisation name	MARRI WF PTY LTD
Organisation address	2000 NSW

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Amanda Weston
Job title	Head of Power Development East Coast
Phone	0447 446 157
Email	amanda.weston@alintaenergy.com.au
Address	Grosvenor Place, Level 13 225 George Street Sydney 2000

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

Confirmed Referring party's identity

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

ABN/ACN	36684707551
Organisation name	MARRI WF PTY LTD
Organisation address	2000 NSW
Representative's name	Amanda Weston
Representative's job title	Head of Power Development East Coast
Phone	0447 446 157
Email	amanda.weston@alintaenergy.com.au
Address	Grosvenor Place, Level 13 225 George Street Sydney 2000

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.

Same as Referring party information.

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

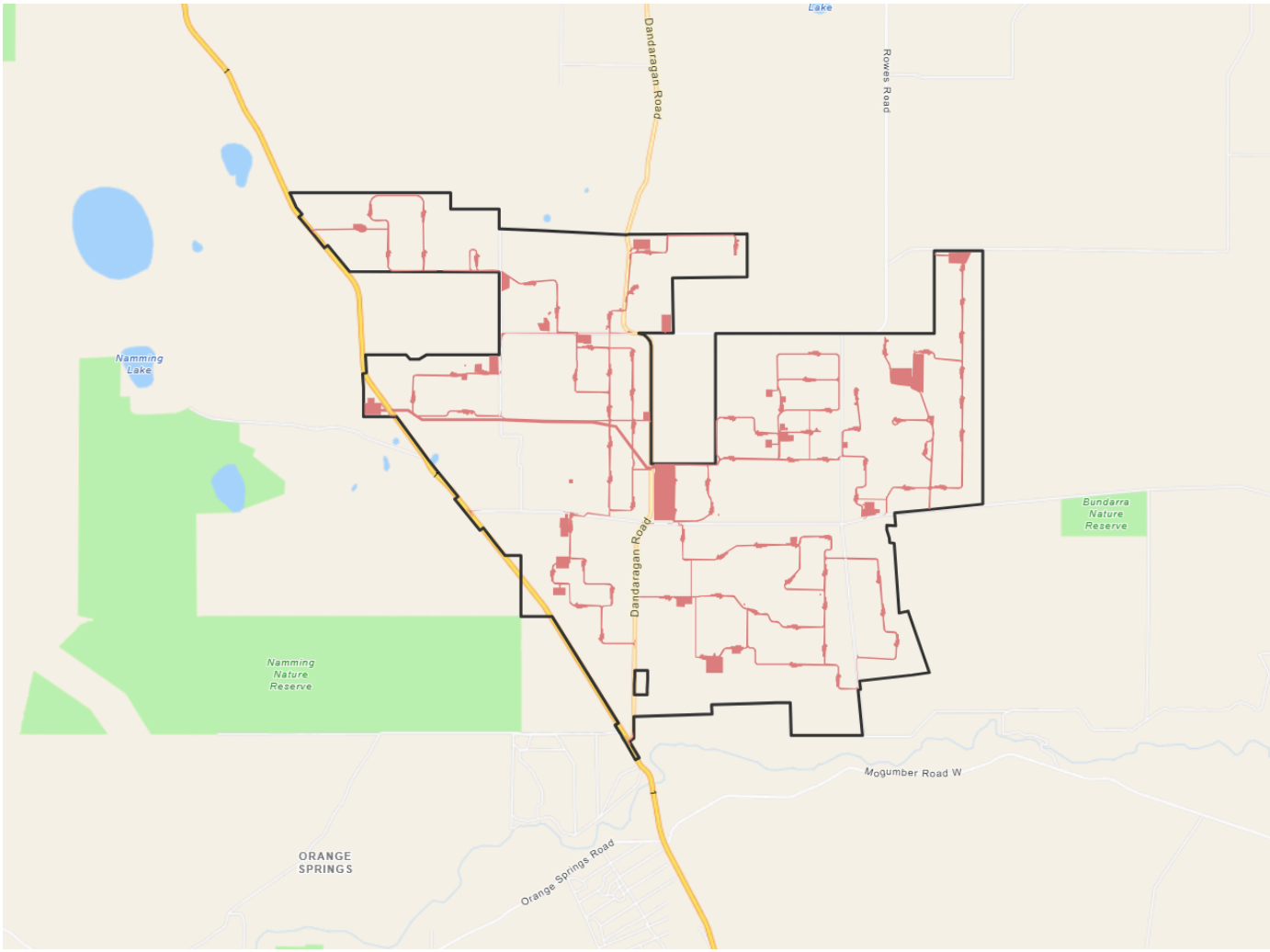
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Referring party

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 12490.27 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 964.93 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Gillingarra Road, Yathroo

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 lots intersecting the Proposed Development Envelope are primarily Freehold Land owned by private landholders, with some extents of public land comprised of road reserves managed by state and local government.

All twenty-five lots intersecting the Proposed Action Development Envelope, all are primarily Freehold Land owned by private landholders, with some extents of public land comprised of road reserves managed by state and local government.

The twenty-five Lots consist of the following:

- 9148 Brand Hwy, Yathroo, Lot 12, Plan 030647, Folio 2219/597, Area 832.9795 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 1221 Dandaragan Rd, Yathroo, Lot 7, Plan 014259, Folio 1648/342, Area 1245.5086 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No Street Address Available, Lot 3782, Plan 165377, Folio 261/49A, Area 498.1345 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 257 Walyoo Rd, Yathroo, Lot 1, Plan 007100, Folio 1646/980, Area 354.3574 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 8402 Brand Hwy, Yathroo, Lot 2, Plan 064881, Folio 1660/217, Area 533.6513 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No Street Address Available, Lot 3717, Plan 206598, Folio 1669/387, Area 881.0449 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 251 Gillingarra Rd, Yathroo, Lot 2320, Plan 090303, Folio 1669/389, Area 121.5285 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 581 Walyoo Rd, Yathroo, Lot 2, Plan 007100, Folio 1669/390, Area 76.8935 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No street address available, Lot 346, Plan 247876, Folio 1669/388, Area 16.2261 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No street address available, Lot 5, Plan 007100, Folio 1669/390, Area 106.1856 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No street address available, Lot 4, Plan 007100, Folio 1669/390, Area 273.2141 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No street address available, Lot 3, Plan 007100, Folio 1669/390, Area 429.8783 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No street address available, Lot 800, Plan 057506, Folio 2680/230, Area 314.0073 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 246 Dandaragan Rd, Regans Ford, Lot 201, Plan 033139, Folio 2192/613, Area 779.4141 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 450 Dandaragan Rd, Regans Ford, Lot 3731, Plan 164382, Folio 1306/385, Area 483.1099 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No Street Address Available, Lot 3508, Plan 161971, Folio 1380/593, Area 226.4508 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 773 Gillingarra Rd, Yathroo, Lot 3103, Plan 144559, Folio 1388/508, Area 423.3071 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No street address available, Lot 3432, Plan 159964, Folio 1388/511, Area 202.3711 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No street address available, Lot 3433, Plan 159965, Folio 1388/509, Area 560.4726 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No street address available, Lot 3442, Plan 161970, Folio 1388/510, Area 267.1875 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 762 Gillingarra Rd, Regans Ford, Lot 3577, Plan 206132, Folio 1446/945, Area 1260.4458 ha, Freehold Privately owned.

- 1040 Gillingarra Rd, Regans Ford, Lot 22, Plan 074538, Folio 2803/442, Area 524.5894 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 540 Rowes Rd, Yathroo, Lot 4, Plan 034878, Folio 1385/876, Area 502.7161 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- 620 Rowes Rd, Yathroo, Lot 3, Plan 034878, Folio 141/172A, Area 1039.2352 ha, Freehold Privately owned.
- No street address available, Lot 1, Plan 035688, Folio 141/173A, Area 248.0027 ha, Freehold Privately owned.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

Marri Wind Farm (the Proposed Action) is located approximately 20 kilometres (km) south of the township of Dandaragan within the Shire of Dandaragan. The township of Gingin is situated approximately 42 km to the south in the neighbouring Shire of Gingin (Attachment A - Proposed Development Envelope). Land tenure within the Proposed Development Envelope (PDE) of approximately 12,473 hectares (ha) is freehold, privately owned land.

The PDE lies within two Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) sub-regions, Perth (SWA2) and Dandaragan Plateau (SWA1) subregions, of which both occur the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion. The Dandaragan Plateau subregion spans 447,862 ha and is characterised by Cretaceous marine sediments covered by sands and laterites. The landscape features Banksia low woodlands, as well as Jarrah-Marri and Marri woodlands, along with scrub-heaths found on laterite pavements and gravelly sandplains (Desmond, 2001).

The most prominent land system is the Dandaragan System which is defined as “subdued dissected lateritic plateau, undulating low hills, and rises with narrow alluvial plains. Variable deep sands and sandy gravels plus minor earths, duplexes, and clays. Generally utilised for dryland pastoral and agriculture land uses. The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) sub-regions, Perth (SWA2) and Dandaragan Plateau (SWA1) subregions, of which both occur on the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion. The Dandaragan Plateau subregion spans 447,862 ha and has a Warm Mediterranean climate, with annual rainfall averaging 700 mm. Characterised predominantly by Cretaceous marine sediments covered by sands and laterites.

The PDE intersects four Beard Vegetation Associations comprising of a medium *Marri* woodland, low *Banksia* woodland, mosaic *Hakea* and *Dryandra* shrublands and mosaic medium open *Marri* woodland and *Dryandra* shrubland. A total of sixteen vegetation types were defined and mapped. Most prevalent native vegetation types included 129.11 ha Banksia Woodlands (BaXpHcMp) representing 1.03% of the PDE and 286.21 ha *Corymbia calophylla occasionally with Eucalyptus todtiana* (CcJsHh) representing 2.29% of the PDE. Banksia Woodlands (BaXpHcMp) represents the *Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community* (EN; EBPC Act) (TEC). The remaining area of the PDE (92%) contains non-vegetated or cleared land, including paddocks, pastures, and roads.

The majority (89.8%) of the PDE and vicinity consists of cleared areas followed by Banksia heath and woodland (5.3%), open Jarrah-Marri woodland (3.0%), drainage line and riparian (1.2%), pine plantations (0.7%) and wetlands (<0.1%). These habitats were restricted to occurring in pockets of agriculture areas and along drainage lines, connected by remnant roadside vegetation (Attachment H – Fauna Habitats). Habitat condition varied considerably across the PDE, from completely degraded to excellent condition.

Several Nature Reserves occur within 5 km. Most notably, Namming Reserve to the southwest. Other nearby reserves include Moochamulla, Bundarra, Quins Hill and two unnamed reserves. Lake Guraga is located 5 km west (listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands) and two small areas along the Moore River system located ~2.1 km to the west.

The PDE does not overlap with any conservation reserves, DBCA lands or Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) or RAMSAR Wetlands. The closest wetland of national significance are Forrestdale & Thomsons Lakes, which are located approximately 130 km south of the PDE. Positioning of the Proposed Action components has been carefully undertaken so placement of individual infrastructure to take advantage of land areas that are not highly populated or trafficked and which have already been cleared of native vegetation and associated fauna habitat.

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

The Proponent plans to construct and commission a large-scale wind farm and connect to the State owned South West Interconnected System (SWIS); consisting of up to 82 turbines (up to 275m) with supporting infrastructure designed to generate up to 550 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy. Each of the proposed 82 turbines will have the capacity to generate between 6 to 8 MW. Provision for a potential 6,600-megawatt hour (MW/h) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) as well as temporary worker accommodation and associated facilities for up to 450 persons (EP) during the construction and commissioning phases.

All proposed activities required to deliver the Proposed Action are to be implemented within the PDE of approximately 12,473 ha whilst all construction and commissioning activities including those that will cause land disturbance, will only occur within the Proposed Construction Footprint (approximately 964 ha).

The most prominent land system in the PDE, the Dandaragan System, is generally utilised for dryland pastoral and agriculture land uses. The Yandin Wind Farm is located approximately 15 km north of the PDE. Other uses in surrounding areas include residential and recreational use.

The co-existence of energy infrastructure with agricultural production is expected to continue throughout all planned phases of this Proposal and for the life expectancy of the infrastructure (>35 years) and beyond. It is expected that the operational life of the infrastructure will extend past 2065.

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

The PDE area consists of softly undulating hills and patches or isolated occurrences of native vegetation.

All remaining natural landscape features within the PDE are not considered unique or of conservation value.

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 Proposed Action is located approximately 36 km east of the nearest marine area.

No Marine or intertidal areas exist within the PDE.

3.2 Flora and fauna

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

The Dandaragan Plateau and the Perth Swan Coastal Plain are distinguished by Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and Marri (*Eucalyptus calophylla*) Woodlands and Banksia heath (*Banksia ericifolia)* on sandy soils. Four Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) are known within the regional area, with one endangered, Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain within the PDE.

Four Beard Vegetation Associations were identified within the PDE; 999, 1030, 1031 and 1035. The level of retention of these Associations places them in the 'highly cleared' category conservation status of these associations was evaluated at various levels: statewide, Swan Coastal Plain bioregion, and the two subregions (Perth and Dandaragan Plateau). Association 999, covers over half the PDE, is classified as Vulnerable and Endangered across all extents. Association 1030 is considered depleted within Dandaragan subregion, but of least concern elsewhere. Association 1031 is also depleted statewide and rated Endangered/Vulnerable in the bioregion and subregions, although more than 40% within DBCA managed lands. Lastly, association 1035 is Vulnerable in both subregions and Endangered statewide, with less than 493 ha remaining.

No Environmentally Sensitive Areas are intercepted by the Proposed Action.

A total of sixteen vegetation types were defined and mapped by Pheonix (2025) within the PDE. Among these, the most prevalent native vegetation types are Banksia woodlands: BaXpHcMp (129.11 ha, representing 1.03% of the PDE) and *Corymbia calophylla* woodlands: CcJsHh (286.21 ha, representing 2.29% of the PDE). The BaXpHcMp vegetation type mapped within the PDE represents the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC. Vegetation condition within the PDE ranges from Pristine to Degraded, with the majority (~41%) classified as Completely Degraded.

A total of 72 flora taxa were recorded within the PDE. No Threatened species listed under the EPBC Act have been recorded within the PDE. No Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) have been recorded within the PDE.

Five broad fauna habitat types have been identified: Banksia heath and woodland, open Jarrah-Marri woodland, drainage line and riparian, pine plantations and wetlands (Figure 7-1 Attachment K - Marri Wind Farm Supporting Environmental Referral Document). The majority (89.8%) of the PDE (area covered within the Phoenix, 2025 survey) consists of cleared areas followed by Banksia heath and woodland (5.3%), open Jarrah-Marri woodland (3.0%), drainage line and riparian (1.2%), pine plantations (0.7%) and wetlands (<0.1%). These habitats were restricted to occurring in pockets of agriculture areas and along drainage lines, connected by remnant roadside vegetation Figure 7-2 (Attachment K - Marri Wind Farm Supporting Environmental Referral Document). Habitat condition varies considerably across the PDE, from completely degraded to excellent condition.

A total of 66 terrestrial vertebrate species were recorded within and surrounding the PDE, comprising seven amphibians, four reptiles, 41 birds, and 14 mammal species. Four introduced predators were recorded; (Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Cat (*Felis catus*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and Dog (*Canis familiaris*).

A total eight conservation significant vertebrates listed under the EPBC Act have previously been recorded within the PDE (Phoenix, 2025 (Draft)):

- Curlew Sandpiper – CR /Mig. /CR (EPBC Act)
- Red-necked Stint – Mig. (EPBC Act)
- Chuditch - VU (EPBC Acts)
- Wood Sandpiper – Mig. (EPBC Act)
- Common Greenshank – EN /Mig. (EPBC Act)
- Carnaby's black cockatoo – EN (EPBC & BC Acts).

One significant fauna species Carnaby's black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris* – EN (EPBC & BC Acts)) was recorded in the PDE during recent surveys. Forest Red-tailed Cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso;* VU) have also recently beenrecorded either within, or in the immediate vicinity (<1 km) of the PDE.

1. The PDE and immediate surrounds contain 186.5 ha of high quality foraging and roosting habitat for the Carnaby's black cockatoo (regionally significant Banksia Woodland TEC). The Proposed Construction Footprint consists of 964.4 ha, of which approximately 0.170 ha is of very good (approximately 0.015 ha) to excellent (approximately0.153 ha) foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo (Banksia Woodland TEC). A total of 1,609 Potential Nesting Trees (PNT) were recorded within the PDE; 1,178 were in areas cleared for agriculture, 258 in Open Jarrah-Marri woodland, 116 in Drainage line and riparian zones, 34 in areas cleared for infrastructure, 17 in Banksia heath and woodland, and five in Pine plantations. No PNTs that had hollows considered potentially suitable for breeding were located within the Proposed Construction Footprint.
2. No Listed Migratory Species were observed during field surveys, those considered to have some potential of being observed, have preferential marine or inter-tidal habitat (absent from PDE).

A total of 22 invertebrate fauna taxa were collected from the PDE and surrounds. No Confirmed, known or suspected threatened Short-Range Endemics (SREs) were recorded in the PDE.

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

Pre-European vegetation mapping for Western Australia identified four vegetation associations within the PDE. The conservation status of these associations was evaluated at various levels: statewide, Swan Coastal Plain bioregion, and the two subregions (Perth and Dandaragan Plateau). Association 999, covers over half the PDE, is classified as Vulnerable and Endangered across all extents. Association 1030 is considered depleted within Dandaragan subregion, but of least concern elsewhere. Association 1031 is also depleted statewide and rated Endangered/Vulnerable in the bioregion and subregions, although more than 40% within DBCA managed lands. Lastly, association 1035 is Vulnerable in both subregions and Endangered statewide, with less than 493 ha remaining.

No Environmentally Sensitive Areas are intercepted by the Proposed Action.

Multiple flora and vegetation assessments have been completed within the PDE and surrounding areas; including desktop reviews, reconnaissance surveys, and targeted surveys. A total of sixteen vegetation types were identified within the PDE. Among these, the most prevalent native vegetation types within the PDE are Banksia woodlands: BaXpHcMp (129.11 ha, representing 1.03% of the PDE) and *Corymbia calophylla* woodlands: CcJsHh (286.21 ha, representing 2.29% of the PDE). The BaXpHcMp vegetation type mapped within the PDE represents the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC. Vegetation condition within the Proposed Development Envelope ranges from Pristine to Degraded, with the majority (~41%) classified as Completely Degraded.

A total of 72 flora taxa were recorded within the PDE. No Threatened species listed under the EPBC Act have been recorded within the PDE. No Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) have been recorded within the PDE.

The Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community is listed under the EPBC Act (hereafter referred to as Banksia Woodlands TEC). A total of 427.42 ha of the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC has been identified within the area surveyed - PDE and vicinity. The majority of the TEC surveyed (352.89 ha) are existing records of the TEC that were visited and confirmed, followed by 62.88 ha representing new records of the TEC (the remainder are pre-existing records of the TEC were not visited during the surveys).

Of the total of 427.42 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC within the areas surveyed (as outlined above) 186.5 ha (~44%) occurs in the Proposed Development Envelope and immediate surrounds. The majority of the Proposed Construction Footprint avoids intersection with the TEC, however approximately 0.170 ha of Banksia Woodlands TEC (approximately 0.153 ha in excellent condition and approximately 0.015 ha in very good condition) is proposed to be impacted by the Proposal. This equates to ~0.1% of the total surveyed Banksia Woodlands TEC in the PDE.

Additionally, two categories of recognised localised significant flora communities were observed within the study area including:

1. vegetation of high value, and
2. vegetation analogous to Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC.

High value habitat is classified as locally significant vegetation due to its high plant species diversity and its potential to support other important flora. These areas are generally too small or degraded to be regarded as TEC, however the in-situ vegetation is analogous to Banksia Woodlands TEC. Vegetation analogous to Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC encompasses 6.13 ha within the PDE surveyed. An additional 1.22 ha of locally significant vegetation analogous to Banksia TEC was identified in the survey.

3.3 Heritage

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

No, Commonwealth heritage places overseas or other places recognised as having heritage values that apply to the project area.

Historic places and artefacts potentially of significance at a State, National or International level have not been identified within PDE. The State Register of Heritage, areas, places and objects with heritage significance that represent history and development within Western Australia is maintained by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

There are no national or state listed places of heritage significance within the PDE. A review of the Inherit database identified two historical heritage places within approximately 12 km, they are identified as:

- Regan's Ford – River Crossing and Tennis Court Site (P05823)
- Mogumber Mission (fmr) and Cemetery (P03618)

The EPBC Act establishes the National Heritage list, which includes Indigenous places of outstanding heritage value to the nation. In addition to this, the State Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) provides information on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in Western Australia.

Potential for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is described under 3.3.2 of this EPBC Referral.

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

The Aboriginal and Historical Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (DDA) was undertaken in 2025. Multiple significant Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites may be present in and around the PDE. Including registered and lodged sites of cultural significance.

The DDA identified 16 registered, lodged or historic Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites within a 5 km buffer area. Assessment found limited prior heritage surveys, indicating a need for broader field investigations.

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) and Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) online databases identified four sites intersecting PDE (Attachment F - Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment). The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites located within the PDE are described further down as dot points.

The PDE lies within the traditional lands of the Yued people (represented by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation (YAC)), as determined under the Yued Indigenous Land Use Area (WI2015/009), under the broader Southwest Native Title Settlement (Determination Reference: WCD2021/010) (Attachment F - Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment).

There is high potential for ethnographic sites to be present within the PDE in addition to archaeological objects, supported by records of artefact scatters often located near water sources. The PDE falls under the existing Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). The Proponent has developed a Heritage Protection Agreement (HPA) with YAC. The HPA details the agreed process to identify and protect cultural heritage in collaboration with the YAC.

Currently recorded Cultural Heritage Places registered within the ACHIS that intersect with the PDE include:

- ACH Identifier: ACH-00020008 Gingin Brook Waggyl Site; Camp, Creation / Dreaming Narrative, Historical, Hunting Place, Plant Resource and Water Source which intersects PDE.
- ACH Identifier: ACH-00005214 NATGAS 133 Artefacts / Scatter, which intersects PDE.
- ACH Identifier: ACH-00005484 GAS PIPELINE 81 Artefacts / Scatter, which intersects PDE
- ACH Identifier: ACH-00018083 Moore River Pools (PCE-06), Hunting Place, Plant Resource, Water Source, which intersects PDE

No disturbance of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is expected through implementation of the Proposed Action. As with many highly disturbed land areas, the potential for surprise finds remains possible. The Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) and Heritage Protection Agreement (HPA) and site procedures during construction with Yued representatives available in the instance of a surprise find, to ensure appropriate mitigation controls can be quickly implemented.

3.4 Hydrology

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

The PDE is situated within the Gingin Groundwater Area, a Proclaimed Ground Water Area. Three aquifers are located beneath the Proposed Action which include the unconfined upper Superficial Swan, the middle Leederville Formation, and the confined lower Yarragadee Formation (BOM, 2025).

The Minyulo-Caren Caren Catchment and the Moore River Catchment (Refer to Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-8 of Attachment I). Both catchments are included in the proclaimed surface water area of the Moore-Hill Rivers Basin.

The Moore River – Regans Ford is located directly south of the Proposed Action outside the PDE, whilst Caren Caren Brook located in the north-west of the PDE. Both pre-mentioned surface drainage systems form part of the Nambung/Cataby Coastal Tributaries Surface Water Area and are lined with riparian vegetation.

These water systems intersect two geomorphic wetlands, of which are classified as the wetland types: Dampland and Palusplain within the PDE. Majority of these wetland types are found in the surrounding region in similar agricultural settings (i.e. on disturbed and/or degraded land). The closest Drinking Water Source Protection Area is approximately 23.8 km to the southwest of the Proposed Action. The PDE encompasses a part of the Victoria Plains and Namming Lake, while a section of the transmission line extends into the North Moore River Park groundwater subareas. Within a 10 km radius of the Proposed Action, several groundwater bores and sampling sites exist, many of which are privately owned (Refer to section 1.5.5 or Attachment K - Supporting Environmental Referral Document).

Under existing conditions, surface runoff generated across the PDE is generally unconfined and drains toward the Brand Highway, on the western boundary. Drainage beneath the highway is facilitated via a network of Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA) culverts and two major bridge structures that cross Caren-Caren Brook and the Moore River (Refer to Figure 4-2 of Attachment I). These structures represent key hydraulic control points influencing downstream flow conditions and potential high flow or flood behaviour. Surface water flow is an important consideration guiding the Proposed Action design driven by (hydrology) model developed to highlight potential high flow impacts on proposed infrastructure, upstream and downstream areas.

An active stream gauging station is located approximately 1 km to the south of the Proposed Action servicing the Moore River, known as Quinns Ford (station number 617001).

A hydraulic model was developed utilising TUFLOW, in-line with the principles and methodologies outlined in the Australian Rainfall and Runoff 2019 guidelines. The model was simulated for the 0.2% 0.5%, 1%, 5%, 10%, 20% and 50% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) design rainfall events across a wide range of durations to capture critical flood behaviour across the project site.

The results for the 1% AEP flood event scenarios were modelled (refer to Table 4-1 of Attachment I for a range of durations and temporal patterns. The Peak flood level, velocity, hazard category and Bed Shear Stress (BSS) for the 1% AEP and the peak flood depth for the 1% AEP flood, refer to Figure 5-1 to Figure 5-5 of Attachment I.

Sedimentation and erosion potential was also modelled as a high-level erosion screening method using bed shear stress (BSS) rasters from TUFLOW model and soil-specific critical shear stress thresholds (Refer to Figure 5-8 and Table 5-1 of Attachment I).

Water Register Geoportal review determined that limited groundwater allocations within the PDE. Groundwater resources availability is shown in Figure 6-2 and Table 6-2 Attachment J for existing groundwater licences/lots. Key assumptions and estimate of water demand shown in Table 6-2 and Table 6-4 of Attachment J.

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	No	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes
S24B	Great Barrier Reef	No	Yes
S24D	Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas	No	Yes
S26	Commonwealth Land	No	Yes
S27B	Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas	No	Yes
S28	Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency	No	Yes

4.1.1 World Heritage

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

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

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

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

No

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

No listed or identified World Heritage Areas exist within the PDE for this Proposed Action.

4.1.2 National Heritage

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

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

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

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

No

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

No listed or identified National Heritage Areas exist within the PDE for this Proposed Action.

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 listed or identified Ramsar Wetland or Areas exist within the PDE for this Proposed Action.

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

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

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

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

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Acacia forrestiana	Forest's Wattle
No	No	Andersonia gracilis	Slender Andersonia
No	No	Anigozanthos viridis subsp. terraspectans	Dwarf Green Kangaroo Paw
No	No	Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface
No	No	Banksia fuscobractea	Dark-bract Banksia
No	No	Banksia mimica	Summer Honeypot
No	No	Caleana dixonii	Sandplain Duck Orchid
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Chamelaucium lullfitzii	Gingin Wax
No	No	Conospermum densiflorum subsp. unicephalatum	One-headed Smokebush
No	No	Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch, Western Quoll
No	No	Drakaea elastica	Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid
No	No	Egernia stokesii badia	Western Spiny-tailed Skink, Baudin Island Spiny-tailed Skink
No	No	Eleocharis keigheryi	Keighery's Eleocharis
No	No	Eucalyptus dolorosa	Dandaragan Mallee, Mount Misery Mallee
No	No	Eucalyptus leprophloia	Scaly Butt Mallee, Scaly-butt Mallee
No	No	Grevillea curviloba subsp. incurva	Narrow curved-leaf Grevillea
No	No	Hakea megalosperma	Lesueur Hakea

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Hemiandra gardneri	Red Snakebush
No	No	Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl
No	No	Macarthuria keigheryi	Keighery's Macarthuria
No	No	Nannatherina balstoni	Balston's Pygmy Perch
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Parantechinus apicalis	Dibbler
No	No	Ptychosema pusillum	Dwarf Pea
No	No	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	Thelymitra stellata	Star Sun-orchid
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
Yes	Yes	Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
Yes	Yes	Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community
No	No	Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community

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. *

Key threatening processes associated with the Banksia Woodland TEC community
The potential direct impacts on Banksia Woodland TEC which may result from the Proposed Action:

Clearing and fragmentation (at two site entry locations) of approximately 0.170 ha of Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (TEC), of which approximately 0.153 ha is of excellent condition and approximately 0.015 ha is of very good condition within the Proposed Construction Footprint.

The potential indirect impacts on Banksia Woodland TEC which may result from the Proposed Action;
• Further degradation of remaining stands of Banksia Woodland TEC, or more noticeable edge impacts; including higher rates of invasive weed colonisation (degrading the overall vegetation health).
• Introduction of die-back diseases such as Phytophthora cinnamomi (DoEE, 2016) from farming or earth moving equipment, due to poor equipment hygiene practices between work sites.
• Changes to hydrological or hydrogeological processes, quality or availability which can be resultant of excessive groundwater use (less water availability or increased salinity) or harvesting surface water and preventing downstream ecosystems from receiving environmental flows.
• Introduction of hard hooved animals (farming animals escaped from farmlands) and either consuming or trampling low growing species within the TEC community or degrading the soil profile.

Key threatening processes associated with the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo
The potential direct impacts on Carnaby's Black Cockatoo which may result from the proposal:
• The majority (91.5%) of the PDE and vicinity was assessed as providing low foraging value for Carnaby's cockatoo (canola crop, and sparsely scattered Marri) (Phoenix, 2025c) Figure 74. High quality foraging habitat is restricted to Banksia heath and woodland habitat, which constitutes 5.3% of the area studied. The remaining habitat types were assessed as having moderate foraging value.

The potential indirect impacts on Carnaby's Black Cockatoo which may result from the proposal;
• Habitat degradation associated with construction and operational activities (introduction of weeds, feral animals, altered fire regime)
• Changes to the airshed above the current landscape.
• Disturbance and possible displacement of fauna from construction and operation activities.
• Edge effects of land clearing leading to increased access for predators.

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 includes the direct clearing of a small area of Banksia Woodland TEC to enable access to construct and operate the Connector Sub-station on the Western side of the Brand Highway (roadside verge vegetation into cropping paddock equalling approximately 0.153 ha) and a smaller portion within the internal roads to enable safe passage of transported goods (approximately 0.015 ha).
Following extensive investigation and specialised survey programs being commissioned the Proponent. A very small area of Banksia Woodland TEC which totals approximately 0.170 ha has been identified as minimalist disturbance option for Banksia Woodland TEC and its potential as Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) forage area.

Refer to Attachment K: ERD Sections 1.4.1 and 1.4.8 with Figure 1-3, Figure 1-6; and Section 6.5.2, Table 6-3; Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3.
The Proposed Action requires ingress and egress from the Band Highway will require new earthwork activities across the existing road reserves. These works will need to be constructed to withstand substantial lengths of proposed deliveries of oversized over mass capital investment infrastructure (turbines, blades, transportable buildings, transformers etc.). These access points will also be utilised for the mobilisation and demobilisation of machinery and equipment to implement the construction phase of the Proposed Action.

Utilisation of the Significant Impact Guidelines (No. 1.1): Matters of National Environmental Significance impact criteria focusing on fragmentation of an ecological community, adversely affecting habitat critical to an ecological community or critical potential forage habitat for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris); and where possible avoiding the potential for population decline of any Threatened species.
Of the total of 427.42 ha of Banksia Woodlands TEC within the areas surveyed to support this Project, 186.5 ha (~44%) occurs within the PDE and immediate surrounds. The majority of the Proposed Construction Footprint avoids intersection with the Banksia Woodlands TEC and mature potential nesting trees, however approximately 0.170 ha of Banksia Woodlands TEC (approximately 0.153 ha in excellent condition and approximately 0.015 ha in very good condition) is proposed to be impacted by the Proposed Action, this equates to ~0.1% of the total surveyed Banksia Woodlands TEC within the PDE (and potential Carnaby's Black Cockatoo forage area).

Attachment K: ERD Section 6.5.1, 6.5.2 and 6.5.3 for detailed impacts.

This small volume of clearing is also identified as potential forage area for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris). Initial results from a 24-month monitoring survey (potential nesting trees) to understand what resources are available, and which areas of those resources the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo utilise. The results suggest the area to be cleared is not particularly favoured by the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (or potential hollows). Refer to Attachment K: ERD Section 7.4.1, 7.4.2; Table 7-3 and Figure 7-2, followed by Section 7.4.5; Figure 7-3, Figure 7-4 and Figure 7-5.

A total of 1,609 Potential Nesting Trees (PNT) were recorded during recent field surveys. Of the total PNT surveyed, 101 were found to contain one or more hollows; however, 32 of those did not meet the minimum criteria required to host breeding black cockatoos (hollow diameter or orientation), 4 were occupied by other species such as the European Honeybee, Australian Galahs, or Corellas; 19 PNT showed evidence of recent chew marks, 15 showed evidence of old chew marks and the remaining 31 had no evidence of use. No PNTs that had hollows considered potentially suitable for breeding were located within the Proposed Construction Footprint.

Of the 1,609 PNT observations, 1,178 were in areas cleared for agriculture, 258 in Open Jarrah-Marri woodland, 116 in Drainage line and riparian zones, 34 in areas cleared for infrastructure, 17 in Banksia heath and woodland, 5 in Pine plantations and the remainder recorded outside of the Proposed Action PDE.
Attachment K: ERD Section 7.5.1, 7.5.2 and 7.5.3 for detailed impacts.

To date, this monitoring program has not positively identified any actual nesting trees within the Proposed Construction Footprint and implemented design amendments to avoid mature trees which may have the potential to become nesting trees in the future.
The potential impacts can be described as minor or insignificant due to the following outcomes of minimising the overall potential impact/s:
• The clearing of up to approximately 0.170 ha will result in a permanent change, especially for the site access to the connector substation (approximately 0.153 ha excellent quality, approximately 0.015 very good quality).
• The overall setting where this TEC is located is best described as roadside vegetation, edge effects on both sides from either a highway or farming lands.
• This impact is considered noticeable, but not a significant change to the rural setting, where other roads connect to the Brand Highway.
• The clearing impact is not considered likely to result in a substantial reduction in quality or occurrence of this community along narrow roadside extent.
• Transmission line route (option a) equated to a larger footprint of disturbance to TEC, recorded breeding sites (Carnaby's) and two potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage along the Moore River. These combined impacts greatly out way the current option being proposed.

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 EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). Under the EPBC Act, approval from the federal Minister for the Environment is required to take a 'controlled action'. A controlled action under the EPBC Act includes where the proposal will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (MNES) or a significant
impact on the environment on Commonwealth land.

Self-assessment of a proposed action may assist in identifying the potential significance that action may have on MNES, if implemented without mitigation or offsets. Significant impact criteria, defined in Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance (DoE, 2013) assists to determine whether the impacts expected from the proposed action are likely to be considered significant.

The self-assessment undertaken on behalf of the Proponent concludes that the proposed action is likely to have some level of impact on MNES. However, the level of a significance will not have, or is not likely to have, a significant impact on MNES, and is therefore considered to be not a controlled action subject to the review of this EPBC Act referral.

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

The mitigation hierarchy, as outlined in the Statement of Environmental Principles, Factors, Objectives and Aims of EIA and presented as Table 6-8 of the Attachment K: ERD. Avoidance is considered the most preferred mitigation measure, while offsets are the least preferred.

Flora Species:
Refer to the Attachment K: ERD Section 6.7.1, 6.7.2 and 6.7.3 for detailed assessment of significance and residual impacts to flora species. In, consideration of the proposed avoidance and management measures, and accounting for remaining residual impacts, the following environmental outcomes for flora and vegetation are anticipated:
Clearing limits will apply to the Proposed Action, including
• Up to 84 ha of native vegetation
• Up to approximately 0.170 ha of the Banksia Woodlands TEC
• Up to 55 individuals of a P3 species.
Overall, the Proposed Action is anticipated to minimise potential impacts through implementation of highlighted mitigating controls and provision of offsets. In consideration of the proposed avoidance and management measures presented in Attachment K: ERD Section 6.6.1 and Section 6.6.2 to abate Sections 6.5.1, 6.5.2 and 6.5.3.

Fauna Species:
Refer to the Attachment K: ERD Sections 7.7.1, 7.7.2 and 7.7.3 for detailed assessment of significance and residual impacts to fauna species.
In consideration of the proposed avoidance and management measures presented in Attachment K: ERD Section 7.6.1 and Section 7.6.2 to abate Sections 7.5.1, 7.5.2 and 7.5.3 and 7.5.3 and likely residual impacts associated with the Proposed Action, the anticipated environmental outcome includes:
• No greater than approximately 0.170 ha of high-quality foraging habitat for black cockatoo species mapped within the PDE will be impacted.
Whilst additional technical survey data is still being obtained, residual impacts are predicted to remain low to negligible following the avoidance and mitigation measures described above and the potential provision of offsets.
Overall, the Proponent has anticipated satisfactorily outcomes minimise the potential for impacts through the implementation of the Proposed Action.

Mitigation of impacts to Threatened Species:
Flora Species:
Mitigation options considered for this Proposed Action have weighed the potential concerns and impact potential, further investigated and queried flora and vegetation data and proposed engineering. Results of this work has concluded that minimising the overall volume of clearing of TEC which is also not directly connected to a water way is the most practical mitigation measure which can be applied Attachment K: ERD Section11.4.4 and Table 11-8.
Connection location into the State grid at the proposed connector substation is linked to external direction from Western Power and outside of the control of the Proponent. Offsets for the clearing of approximately 0.170 ha of Banksia Woodland TEC may be required at the discretion of the regulator. Offset potentially required (~2 ha).
Impact is considered small and unlikely to place significant risk to the ecological community within the local area, whilst only minimally reducing the regional population.

Fauna Species:
Mitigation measures proposed to limit potential impacts to threatened species are summarised in detail within Attachment K: ERD Section 11.3.5 for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, and includes:

Two Commonwealth plans are in place to aid implementation of threat reducing mechanisms for the Black Cockatoo's these are:
• Forest Black Cockatoo (Baudin's Cockatoo Calyptorhynchus baudinii and Forest Red tailed Black Cockatoo Calyptorhynchus banksii naso) Recovery Plan
• Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Threat Abatement Plan for Predation by Feral Cats 2024) Instrument
Where possible, ongoing monitoring or risk reduction controls should be implemented in line with these Commonwealth plans. This is of particular importance during the Proposal construction phase when waste food scraps etc, are likely to be attractant to predator fauna species during construction.
Additional mitigation measures supported through the implementation of site-based programs currently underway and expected to conclude over the next 2-years. This includes PNT and breeding assessment program, and a Bird and Bat utilisation Survey (BBUS) to further develop site specific adaptive management of risks. include:
• Identify factors affecting the number of breeding attempts and breeding success, and if possible, manage hollows to increase recruitment (avoid clearing mature trees due to the potential to become nesting trees)
• Identify and manage important sites (prior identification of "potential to become" a nesting tree) and protect these from threatening processes, i.e. clearing, degradation, feral pests.
• Learning how the local populations utilise resources in relation to the Proposed Action and the surrounding areas, and how this utilisation may change across seasons.

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

The significance of residual impacts has been assessed. Impact assessments were based on the maximum potential area of clearing. Actual disturbance is likely to be lower; therefore, the predicted residual impacts presented below are likely to represent an over-estimate (conservative approach).
Residual environmental impacts assessed but not considered significant or requiring offsets include:

- **Action:** Trimming to native vegetation above approximately 2 m in height. This allows for the expected overhang that will essentially pivot or sweep out behind the turning transport vehicle. This is expected to mainly occur when transporting turbine blades of up to 91 m in length. Total trimming of native roadside vegetation above 2 m in height will be required over approximately 3.10 ha within the Proposed Construction Footprint.
  Impact: Considered short term and recoverable and not of a significant extent which would result in loss of vegetation. Trimming is expected to enable the vegetation to regrow relatively easily (recover).
  Offset: not applicable as incorporated into licencing process.
- **Action:** Clearing of 81.24 ha of native vegetation from within the Proposed Construction Footprint or at site entry locations, which is classified as degraded or poor condition and not listed as a priority or listed species.
  Impact: Whilst clearing presents a long-term impact that is both visual and ecological, it is known that some land clearing will be required to implement the Proposed Action. The volume of clearing has been minimised where possible through use of pre-cleared agricultural lands.
  Offset: not applicable as incorporated into licencing process.

Residual environmental impacts which may require an offset include:

- **Action:** Clearing of approximately 0.170 ha of Banksia Woodland of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) of which approximately 0.153 ha is of excellent condition and approximately 0.015 ha is very good condition and is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act and as Priority 3 by DBCA (BC Act).
  The TEC identified in this area is captured under the Transmission Route (option b) and is also classified as potential foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris), threatened under the EPBC Act and BC Act within the Proposed Construction Footprint.
  - Originally Transmission Line (option a) was proposed which would require of a much larger area of TEC either side of the Moore River and disturbance to beds and banks and potentially impact on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ethnographic).
  - It has been noted that the Transmission Line (option a) may have potential to impact on 7 potential nesting trees (3 no evidence of use, 2 with old chewing evidence and 1 with fresh chewing.)
  - Hence why this Transmission Line (option a) is no longer being considered under this Proposal.
- **Impact:** Clearing under Transmission Line (option b) will result in the permanent removal and loss of approximately 0.153 ha of TEC roadside vegetation to enable access from the Brand Highway to the connector sub-station and the state grid. Also, site access to Wind Farm area will result in the permanent removal and loss of approximately 0.015 ha of TEC roadside vegetation at Moochamulla road, refer to Attachment K: ERD Figure 6-2 and 6-3; Figure 7-4 and 7-5.
  Of the 1,060 observations of Carnaby's Cockatoo recorded during Bird and Bat Utilisation Surveys and Targeted Carnaby's Cockatoo Surveys within the PDE, no breeding or foraging of habitat or sightings of birds were observed in this particular section of the TEC identified for clearing.
  Offset: Application of the early indications from the offset calculator suggests direct land conservation of approximately up to 2 ha of the same type and condition Banksia Woodlands TEC could be located and placed into conservation as an offset by the Proponent if required by the regulator.

If an environmental offset is required it will be prepared in accordance with the WA Environmental Offset Policy 2011 and Environment Offset Guidelines 2014.
The majority (584.73 ha, 87.5 %) of proposed clearing activities within the surveyed portion of the Proposed Construction Footprint will not require environmental offsets due to the existing degraded or previously cleared condition of the vegetation in existence.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	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
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank

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

No

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

No listed or identified Migratory Species preferred or potential known habitat types critical to roosting, foraging, nesting, breeding occur within the PDE for this Proposed Action.

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. *

No nuclear actions, mining, processing or other use is proposed under this Proposed Action.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

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

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

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

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

No

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

No Commonwealth Marine Area exists within the PDE for this 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 Great Barrier Reef does not occur in Western Australia. The Proposed Action is located on land in Western Australia with no marine activities expected.

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 Activity is a construction and energy generation project.
No mining coal mining activities are proposed.

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.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Commonwealth land area
No	No	Commonwealth Land -

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. *

All land tenure located within the PDE is freehold and privately owned land.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

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

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

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

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

No

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

No listed or identified World Heritage Areas which exist outside of Australia will be impacted on by this Proposed Action.
All activities are planned to be completed on Australian soil within the described PDE only.

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. *

During the feasibility phase of the Proposed Action, consideration has been given to the ‘do nothing’ scenario and the ‘Project scenario’. The ‘do nothing’ scenario would mean that the Proposed Action’s renewable energy infrastructure would not be constructed, which would forego the benefits of the Proposed Action. The outcomes of the ‘do nothing’ scenario would include:

- Not contributing towards Australia’s 2050 net zero targets, as legislated in the *Climate Change Act 2022*
- Not supporting key strategies such as the *Energy Transformation Strategy* and *State Planning Strategy 2050*, which seek to diversify the State’s energy mix, strengthen network resilience, and promote investment in renewable infrastructure.
- Not providing economic benefits including substantial investment in the Shire of Dandaragan, contributing to regional resilience at a time when traditional agricultural industries are increasingly affected by changing climatic conditions.

By utilising existing transmission corridors, the Proposed Action also maximises efficiency and minimises the environmental footprint of new energy infrastructure.

The ‘do nothing’ scenario is not the preferred option for the Project.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment A - Proposed Development Envelope.pdf Proposed development envelope location figure	07/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Attachment B - Proposed Construction Footprint and Proposed Indicative Envelope.pdf Marri Wind Farm proposed disturbance footprint	07/11/2025	No	High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment C - Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan.pdf Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan	07/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Attachment D - Engagement and Consultation Register.pdf Engagement and Consultation Register	07/11/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Attachment E - Social Impact Assessment.pdf Social Impact Assessment	07/11/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Attachment G - Key Themes and Outcomes Identified.pdf Key Themes and Outcomes Identified	07/11/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment L - Marri Trust Deed.pdf	07/11/2025	Yes	

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment A - Proposed Development Envelope.pdf Proposed development envelope location figure	06/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Attachment H - Fauna Habitats.pdf Fauna Habitats Figure	07/11/2025	No	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment K - Marri Wind Farm Supporting Environmental Referral Document Part1.pdf Marri Wind Farm Western Australian EP Act Supporting Environmental Referral Document	27/10/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Attachment K - Marri Wind Farm Supporting Environmental Referral Document Part2.pdf Marri Wind Farm Western Australian EP Act Supporting Environmental Referral Document	27/10/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Attachment K - Marri Wind Farm Supporting Environmental Referral Document Part3.pdf Marri Wind Farm Western Australian EP Act Supporting Environmental Referral Document	27/10/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Attachment K - Marri Wind Farm Supporting Environmental Referral Document Part4.pdf Marri Wind Farm Western Australian EP Act Supporting Environmental Referral Document	27/10/2025	No	High

3.3.2 Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment F - Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment.pdf Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment	07/11/2025	No	High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment I - Flood Study Part1.pdf Flood Study	07/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Attachment I - Flood Study Part2.pdf Marri Wind Farm Flood Study Part 2	02/10/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Attachment I - Flood Study Part3.pdf Marri Wind Farm Flood Study Part 3	02/10/2025	No	High
#4.	Document	Attachment I - Flood Study Part4.pdf Marri Wind Farm Flood Study Part 4	02/10/2025	No	High

#5.	Document	Attachment J - Water Resources Impact Assessment.pdf Water Resources Impact Assessment	07/11/2025	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	Attachment K -Marri Wind Farm Supporting Environmental Referral Document.pdf Supporting Environmental Referral Document	06/11/2025	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	Attachment K -Marri Wind Farm Supporting Environmental Referral Document.pdf Supporting Environmental Referral Document	06/11/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment K -Marri Wind Farm Supporting Environmental Referral Document.pdf Supporting Environmental Referral Document	06/11/2025	No	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	36684707551
Organisation name	MARRI WF PTY LTD
Organisation address	2000 NSW
Representative's name	Amanda Weston
Representative's job title	Head of Power Development East Coast
Phone	0447 446 157
Email	amanda.weston@alintaenergy.com.au
Address	Grosvenor Place, Level 13 225 George Street Sydney 2000

☑ 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, **Amanda Weston of MARRI WF 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.

Same as Referring party information.

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

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

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

☑ I, **Amanda Weston of MARRI WF PTY LTD**, the Person proposing the action, consent to the designation of **Amanda Weston of MARRI WF PTY LTD** 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.

✔ 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, **Amanda Weston of MARRI WF 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.