Texas Solar Farm and BESS

Application Number: **03191** Commencement Date: **16/10/2025** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Texas Solar Farm and BESS

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Solar Farm

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

01/01/2029

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

31/12/2030

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

The proposed solar farm will have a capacity up to 200 MW whilst the proposed BESS will have a capacity up to 550MW/2200MWh. Subject to detailed design, the key elements of the development would include:

- Ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) modules. PV modules totalling approximately 550,000 panels, would be mounted on single axis tracking systems with an assumed maximum height up to 3.5m above ground
- Power conversion units (PCUs) with underground cabling connecting each PCU to the on-site substation
- the BESS would be grouped in containerised modules near the substation
- a switching station to switch current when storing and releasing power to and from the BESS and from the site to the grid
- A substation connected to the solar farm and BESS for connection to the distribution network via an underground or overhead 330 kV transmission line
- Temporary construction facilities may include:
    - Construction compound
    - Laydown areas
    - Construction materials storage
    - Site office buildings and amenities
    - Temporary access tracks including watercourse crossings
    - Workers accommodation (on or off site)
- Permanent supporting infrastructure would include:
    - Trenched AC and DC cables

Internal access tracks including watercourse crossings

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

No

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

The following commonwealth and state legislation is considered relevant to the proposed action:
Commonwealth legislation:

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

NSW legislation:

- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)

Investigation as part of the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) has indicated that species detected within the project area are listed under the EPBC Act. The project is being assessed in NSW under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as State Significant Development. Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements were issued in May 2024 and ecological surveys have been undertaken with field work complete in July 2025. Based on fieldwork for the BDAR, this referral is being made.

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 first publicised site visit [KG1] [AB2] occurred in the week beginning 16 September 2024 which was advertised via a postcard insert in the Thursday 12 September 2024 edition of the MacIntyre Gazette newspaper. This was distributed to 755 properties in the suburbs of Texas, Bonshaw and Yetman.

Whilst in the area, project team members met with the landowners, representatives from Goondiwindi and Inverell Shire Councils and community members who had been requested a meeting after receiving the postcard.

The project started publishing monthly advertisements in the MacIntyre Gazette from October 2024 (excluding January 2025), with a second postcard inserted into the Thursday 12 February 2025 edition, advertising community drop-in sessions in March 2025, again to 755 properties in the suburbs of Texas, Bonshaw and Yetman.

Advertisements encouraged community members to get in touch with the project team to find out more about the project and put forward ideas for future community benefit sharing. Phone calls and emails were received enquiring about project specifics, commercial opportunities such as housing, earthworks and contracting, and funding opportunities for Texas Hospital and gym upgrades and the Texas Railway Museum.

Two drop-in sessions were held at the Texas Memorial Hall, 50 High Street, Texas QLD on Tuesday 11 March from 1pm to 4pm and Thursday 13 March 2025 from 9am to 12 noon.

The drop-in sessions displayed information on the project timelines, a map of potential solar panel areas and Frequently Asked Questions flyers, feedback forms and a contact register.

Although only a small number of people attended the sessions, the conversations were constructive with members of the local roadhouse and hospital, Bonshaw Fire Brigade, Texas Industries, a Yetman farmer and interested local residents.

Attendees were all generally supportive of the project and interested to find out more as investigations progress. Comments were received around the accommodation for construction workforce and how they would integrate with the town, what infrastructure would be required at the camp, whether the camp would have their own nurse or paramedic on site or rely on the existing facilities, expected accident rates at the site, discussions around the camp currently being constructed at Yelarbon for 400-500 people, infrastructure requirements at the site including site office & shed, interest in purchasing shops and houses in anticipation of a growing population and what needs we may have further into the project.

While the project team were in the area, they also met with the Inverell Council, Goondiwindi Council, Texas Show Society, both landowners and the immediate neighbours. They also called into the MacIntyre Gazette and Texas and Districts Drought Support Group (TADDS) to introduce themselves, and provided FAQ sheets for noticeboards at Texas Bakery and Cafe, MacIntyre Gazette, Texas Takeaway and TADDS.

The Social Impact Assessment has also run two surveys during June-July and in August. These asked people about their opinions regarding the project, the landscape and lifestyle.

Targeted consultation with the indigenous community has been undertaken through the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment process and in accordance with NSW legislation. This is an extensive consultation method that includes gathering names of interested parties through approved methods (agencies, newspaper ad, direct consultation with people whose names are provided and consultation with any native title parties), providing methodologies to review prior to field work and a review of reports for community input. Registered Aboriginal Parties have also been involved with site work for pedestrian surveys and test excavation.

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	67140184309
Organisation name	PITT & SHERRY (OPERATIONS) PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	Level 4, 113 Cimitiere Street Launceston TAS 7250

Referring party details

Name	Jake Brown
Job title	Experienced Environment and Planning Consultant
Phone	0421555894
Email	jbrown@pittsh.com.au
Address	Suite 302, 17 Bolton Street Newcastle 2300

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	60151469662
Organisation name	FRV SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED
Organisation address	2000 NSW

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Thomas Sheridan
Job title	Project Developer
Phone	+61 430 073 421
Email	thomas.sheridan@frv.com
Address	Level 10, Suite 1001/1 York St, Sydney NSW 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? *

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. *

FRV Services Australia has a strong track record of responsible environmental management and is committed to sustainable practices in all its operations. Since entering the Australian market, the company has adhered to all relevant Commonwealth, State, and Territory environmental regulations, consistently prioritizing the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity in its renewable energy projects.

To date, FRV Services Australia has not been subject to any proceedings under Commonwealth, State, or Territory law concerning the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural

resources. The company continues to implement industry-leading environmental standards, including comprehensive environmental impact assessments, habitat rehabilitation measures, and strict compliance with environmental laws, ensuring minimal impact on local ecosystems and communities.

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

FRV at this time does not have environmental policy and planning framework documentation. Please refer to 1.3.2.17 for further details.

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	60151469662
Organisation name	FRV SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED
Organisation address	2000 NSW

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Thomas Sheridan
Job title	Project Developer
Phone	+61 430 073 421
Email	thomas.sheridan@frv.com
Address	Level 10, Suite 1001/1 York St, Sydney NSW 2000

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

Confirmed Referring party's identity

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

ABN/ACN	67140184309
Organisation name	PITT & SHERRY (OPERATIONS) PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	Level 4, 113 Cimitiere Street Launceston TAS 7250
Representative's name	Jake Brown
Representative's job title	Experienced Environment and Planning Consultant
Phone	0421555894
Email	jbrown@pittsh.com.au
Address	Suite 302, 17 Bolton Street Newcastle 2300

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	60151469662
Organisation name	FRV SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED
Organisation address	2000 NSW
Representative's name	Thomas Sheridan
Representative's job title	Project Developer
Phone	+61 430 073 421
Email	thomas.sheridan@frv.com
Address	Level 10, Suite 1001/1 York St, Sydney NSW 2000

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

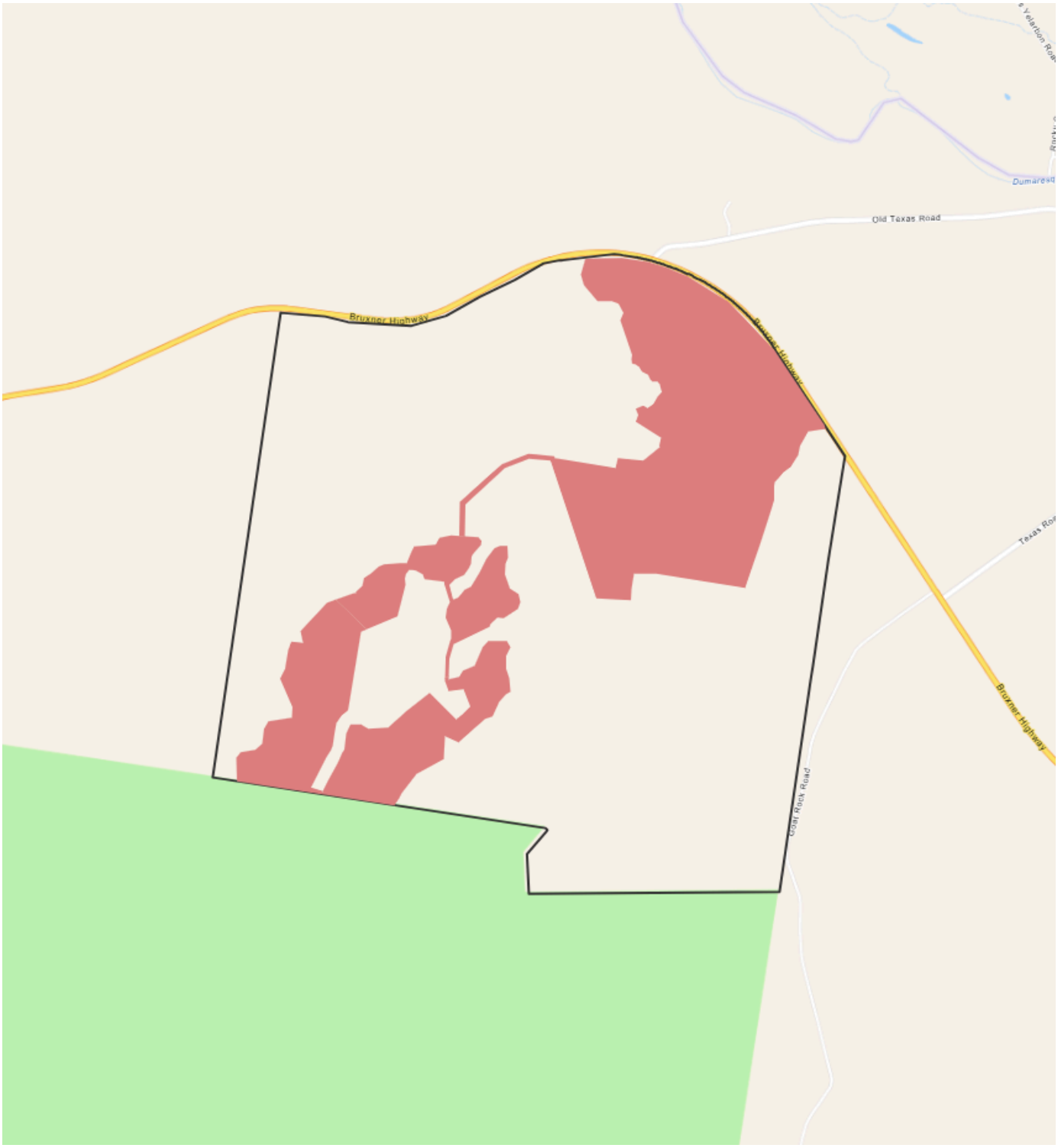
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Person proposing to take the action

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 1618.07 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 443.19 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

13738 Bruxner Wy, Texas NSW 4385

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

New South Wales

2.2.3 Is there a secondary jurisdiction for this proposed action? *

No

2.2.5 What is the tenure of the action area relevant to the project area? *

The lands is freehold with FRV having a option agreement in place with the landholders

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Site is situated within Texas, NSW approximately 1.3 km south of the NSW and QLD border. The nearest town to the Site is Texas, QLD, located approximately 4 km to the north east.

The Site includes six lots totaling approximately 1,600 ha, owned by two landowners:

- Lots 15 – 18 DP750122
- Lot 20 DP 750122
- Part Lot 2 DP1124783 (remainder of this lot extending north of Bruxner Way); and
- Lots 1 and 2 DP 820232.

Through Lot 2 DP 1124783, Lot 16 DP 750122 and Lot 18 DP 750122 is a 60m wide easement to accommodate Transgrid's 330kv powerline that forms part of the QLD to NSW Interconnector.

The Site is zoned *RU1 – Primary Production* under the Inverell LEP. The Site is used predominantly for grazing. The Site is predominantly gently sloping towards Dumaresq River to the north. The highest elevation is approximately 360 metres (m) above sea level near the western boundary. The lowest elevation is approximately 280 m adjacent to Sandy Creek on the northern boundary. The Site is predominantly open grassland mostly cleared of dense vegetation, with some large areas of dry sclerophyll forests south of the Site and scattered riparian vegetation found along watercourses. The land and soil capability has been assessed as class 5 and 6. Class 5 is Moderate–low capability land: Land has high limitations for high-impact land uses. Will largely restrict land use to grazing, some horticulture (orchards), forestry and nature conservation. The limitations need to be carefully managed to prevent long-term degradation. Class 6 is Low capability land: Land has very high limitations for high-impact land uses. Land use restricted to low-impact land uses such as grazing, forestry and nature conservation. Careful management of limitations is required to prevent severe land and environmental degradation. The key limitations defining this LSC class within the Project Area include soil depth and waterlogging hazards. General agricultural improvements present include dams, stock fences and gates, and unsealed access tracks in generally good condition.

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

The land is currently used for agriculture. A 330kv transmission line is also currently on the property.

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

No outstanding natural features – or other natural values recognised as important or unique – occur within the proposal area.

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 landforms within the Development Footprint predominately comprise lower slopes and plains surrounding Sandy Creek and continuing to the eastern boundary of the Project, while rising to a hill crest on the western boundary. The lowest elevation is approximately 270 m in the far north of the Development Footprint, rising to approximately 366 m on elevated areas towards the s western Development Footprint boundary. Gradients are typically less than 2%.

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 site consists of a mosaic of remnant woodlands, scattered paddock trees, tea-tree shrublands, derived native grasslands, small wetlands, and some areas of predominantly non-native vegetation, generally where Coolatai Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*), Blue Heliotrope (Heliotropium amplexicaule), and/or Mayne's Pest (*Glandularia aristigera*) have invaded.

Woodlands are variously dominated by Dirty Gum (*Eucalyptus chloroclada*), Grey Box (*E. moluccana*), and/or Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*E. crebra*), with Pilliga Box (*E. pilligaensis*), Blakely's Red Gum (*E. blakelyi*), Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora leiocarpa*), Rough-barked Apple (*A. floribunda*), Tumbledown Gum (*E. dealbata*), White Box (*E. albens*), Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*), Poplar Box (*Eucalyptus populnea* subsp. *bimbil*), and Long-fruited Bloodwood (*Corymbia dolichocarpa*) present but less abundant. A small tree layer is sometimes present and may include Buloke (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*), Quinine Bush (*Petalostigma pubescens*), Beefwood (*Grevillea striata*), Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), and/or Red Ash (*Alstonia constricta*). These species are often present only as regrowth after prior clearing. Cypress-pines (*Callitris glaucophylla* and *C. endlicheri*) are common throughout. Woodlands may be shrubby or grassy. Some areas contain dense thickets of *Acacia* spp. or tea-trees (particularly *Gaudium brevipes*) while others support mainly graminoids, forbs, and small shrubs. Most woodland areas have been excluded from the direct impact footprint. Proposed impacts are typically to isolated trees, small remnants, or the margins of larger remnants.

Scattered paddock trees are predominantly but not exclusively Dirty Gum, Grey Box, and Narrow-leaved Ironbark. These trees may occur in areas retaining a native understorey or in highly degraded areas dominated by invasive species. Hollows are relatively uncommon.

Tea-tree shrublands, which are subject to periodic clearing, are dominated by *Gaudium brevipes*. These communities are often highly disturbed, with significant cover of invasive species e.g. Coolatai Grass. Emergent trees (often Dirty Gum but also Rough-barked Apple and Blakely's Red Gum) occur in many of these areas. These shrublands have been largely excluded from the disturbance footprint.

Derived native grasslands account for a large proportion of the proposed impacts. These are typically dominated by a mixture of wiregrasses (*Aristida* spp.), lovegrasses (*Eragrostis* spp.), redgrasses (*Bothriochloa* spp), and digit grasses (*Digitaria* spp.). Some areas possess high cover of small native forbs and/or shrubs. The fern Common Adder's Tongue (*Ophioglossum lusitanicum*) is present in some areas, as are small twining legumes e.g. *Glycine* spp. and *Grona* spp. Areas retained in the current project footprint typically possess 20-35 species per 20x20 m plot. Areas with high species richness (35-50 species per plot) have largely been omitted, as have areas with regenerating canopies.

Wetlands are associated with minor watercourses and areas of impounded drainage. These areas may possess emergent trees and/or a tea-tree layer but are typically dominated by small herbaceous wetland plants, including *Eriocaulon scariosum*, *Utricularia dichotoma*, *Isotoma fluviatilis*, *Myriophyllum* spp., *Juncus prismatocarpus*, and small grasses. In some areas, the large grass *Arundinella nepalensis* is common. The tall wetland plant Frogsmouth (*Philydrum lanuginosum*) occurs in some wetlands within the site. Areas containing Noah's False Chickweed (*Lindernia alsinoides*) – listed as threatened in NSW but not under the EPBC Act – have been omitted from the current footprint.

Areas in which more than 50% of the total vegetative cover is non-native are likely to be treated as wholly non-native under the NSW Biodiversity Assessment Method. Many of these areas are overwhelmingly dominated by Coolatai Grass but may retain a small number of native species. In particular, Common Everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*) frequently occurs in intertussock spaces in these areas. Other areas provisionally designated as non-native still retain patchy native grasses and forbs but also possess high cover of Blue Heliotrope and Mayne's Pest, sometimes with areas of Coolatai Grass, and are less than 50% native overall.

One EPBC Act-listed endangered plant, Winged Peppercress (*Lepidium monoplocoides*), has been detected on site. Of the six populations encountered during targeted surveys, two are wholly or partly within the current disturbance footprint. At least 18 plants would be impacted by the proposal, with the significant

caveats that (1) population size is known to fluctuate significantly between years, and (2) one population was only detectable outside of the recommended survey window and was not recorded during the targeted survey phase of the assessment, despite surveys taking place close to this population. Flowering is likely to be in part driven by climatic conditions and plants may respond to favourable weather by flowering opportunistically. Quantification of impacts must therefore be considered imprecise. Recorded populations were noted in grasslands thought to have been derived from Dirty Gum, Grey Box, and Pilliga Box woodlands, and in a remnant woodland dominated by Dirty Gum and Grey Box. In some cases, the associated derived grasslands were highly degraded. It is possible that predominantly non-native grasslands, which were omitted from the targeted surveys in line with the NSW BAM, also support populations of this species.

Four EPBC Act-listed fauna species have been recorded within the site:

- South-eastern Hooded Robin (*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*) – EPBC Act, Endangered.
- Squatter Pigeon (southern subspecies; *Geophaps scripta scripta*) – EPBC Act, Vulnerable.
- Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) – EPBC Act, Vulnerable.
- Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*) – EPBC Act, Vulnerable.

The presence of juvenile Squatter Pigeons points to possible breeding activity within or near the site.

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

Soil Mapping Units/findings

The soil survey undertaken found the Project Area to contain three dominant soil mapping units, Tenosols, Sodosols and Kandosols:

- Soil Unit 1: Tenosols
  – covering 907 ha of the total Project Area
  – covering 553 ha within the Development Footprint
- Soil Unit 2: Sodosols
  – covering 565 ha of the total Project Area
  – covering 417 ha within the Development Footprint
- Soil Unit 3: Kandosols
  – covering 144 ha of the total Project Area
  – covering 88 ha within the Development Footprint

Soil Unit 1

Soil Unit 1 is characterised by Tenosols, which are soils that do not fit the requirements of any other soil orders and generally with one or more of the following:

1. A peaty horizon.
2. A humose, melacic or melanic horizon, or conspicuously bleached A2 horizon, which overlies a calcrete pan, hard unweathered rock or other hard materials; or partially weathered or decomposed rock or saprolite, or unconsolidated mineral materials.
3. A horizons which meet all the conditions for a peaty, humose, melacic or melanic horizon except the depth requirement, and directly overlie a calcrete pan, hard unweathered rock or other hard materials; or partially weathered or decomposed rock or saprolite, or unconsolidated mineral materials.
4. A1 horizons which have more than a weak development of structure and directly overlie a calcrete pan, hard unweathered rock or other hard materials; or partially weathered or decomposed rock or saprolite, or unconsolidated mineral materials.
5. An A2 horizon which overlies a calcrete pan, hard unweathered rock or other hard materials; or partially weathered or decomposed rock or saprolite, or unconsolidated mineral materials.
6. B2 horizon with 15% clay (SL) or less, or a transitional horizon (C/B) occurring in fissures in the parent rock or saprolite which contains between 10 and 50% of B horizon material (including pedogenic carbonate).
7. A ferric or bauxitic horizon >0.2 m thick.
8. A calcareous horizon >0.2 m thick.

This unit is characterised by soils which are generally grey or brown, are poor to moderately well drained, and predominantly of moderate depth (0.5 – 1.0m) These soils are generally non-saline and non-sodic to marginally sodic throughout the profile, with two sites becoming strongly sodic at depth (sites 7 and 26), with pH that ranges from strongly acidic to moderately alkaline. This soil mapping unit is spatially dominant.

Soil Unit 2

Soil Unit 2 is characterised by Sodosols, which as defined in Section 3.2.1 are soils with a clear or abrupt textural B horizon and in which the major part of the upper 0.2 m of the B2t horizon (or the major part of the entire B2t horizon if it is less than 0.2 m thick) is sodic and not strongly acid.

This unit is characterised by weak to apedal structured loam, sandy loam, and loamy sand topsoils overlying subsoils ranging from silty loams to heavy clay. Profiles are generally grey or brown, are poor to imperfectly drained, and shallow to moderately deep. Subsoils generally range from non-saline to moderately saline, with one outlying site of highly saline subsoil. Subsoils are sodic to strongly sodic, with pH that ranges from mildly alkaline to strongly acidic.

Soil Unit 3

Soil Unit 3 is characterized by Kandosols, which are soils which have all of the following:

- B2 horizons in which the major part has a grade of pedality that is massive or weak.
- A maximum clay content in some part of the B2 horizon which exceeds 15% (ie. heavy sandy loam [SL+] or heavier).
- Do not have a clear or abrupt textural B horizon.
- Are not calcareous throughout the solum, or below the A1 or Ap horizon or to a depth of 0.2 m if the A1 horizon is only weakly developed.

This unit is characterised by clay loam topsoils overlying clay loam subsoils. Profiles are generally red, and are moderately well drained, and shallow. These soils are generally non-saline and non-sodic, with pH that ranges from slightly to moderately acidic.

Vegetation

Of the c. 425 ha footprint currently in use, approximately 84.11 ha supports vegetation that is likely to be considered native under the NSW BAM. This includes 54.67 ha of derived (secondary) grasslands, 5.55 ha of derived shrublands, 0.38 ha of wetlands, and 23.51 ha of remnant woodland or scattered trees. Where the proposal footprint includes remnant woodlands, these are typically small or confined to the margins of larger woodlands that will be retained. The majority of impacts to canopy vegetation will be to scattered trees or loose groupings of trees.

Vegetation within the proposal footprint has been assigned to eight vegetation communities based on the dominant canopy species. Woodlands dominated or secondary grasslands formerly dominated by Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*; Plant Community Type [PCT] 373), Grey Box (*E. moluccana*; PCTs 516 and 374), and Dirty Gum (*E. chloroclada*; PCT 810) account for the majority of the proposed impacts, with smaller areas of current or former Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora leiocarpa*; PCT 368) and Silver-leaved Ironbark (*E. melanophloia*; PCT 595) woodlands. A wetland community (PCT 582), sometimes with emergent trees, occurs in drainage lines and gilgais.

The EPBC Act-listed endangered Winged Peppercress (*Lepidium monoplocoides*) occurs in multiple locations both within the footprint and in areas since excluded from the footprint.

Large areas of the site are now occupied by invasive species, notably Coolatai Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*), Blue Heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*), and Mayne's Pest (*Glandularia aristigera*).

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, National or World Heritage places were identified in or within 5 km of the Project Area or through the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST).

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

The Traditional Custodians of the project boundary are the Kamilaroi (Gamilaraay) language group.

Preliminary desktop searches of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) conducted on 6 November 2024 for the project returned 16 results for Aboriginal sites within a 10 km radius of the project boundary (GDA Zone 56 Eastings: 306417 - 326417, Northings: 6792626 - 6812626). One registered site was returned in the project boundary, an artefact scatter (02-6-0006 [S5]). An additional site, an isolated find (02-6-0008 [S4]), is also located approximately 6 m north of the project boundary. No other previously recorded sites were returned within or near the project boundary.

Thirty-one (31) previously unrecorded Aboriginal sites were identified during the survey of the study area for the project, including isolated finds, artefact scatters and hearths. Additionally, several areas with subsurface potential were identified including the location of site Texas OS6 (excluding the small highly eroded areas closer to the Sandy Creek, location of Texas OS11, location of previously recorded site 02-6-0006 on the western side of Sandy Creek, small area of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) recorded on the eastern side of Sandy Creek (only partially located in the study area) and areas within 50 m of Sandy Creek between Texas IF5 to just south of Texas IF16 (noting some parts of these area already outside the 50 m buffer).

The scientific significance of most of the newly recorded Aboriginal sites has been assessed as low as the sites are primarily located in secondary contexts, low-density of artefacts, common artefact types and materials for the region, little to no associated archaeological deposits, and no intact subsurface deposits. Sites recorded with subsurface potential are considered to have low-moderate scientific significance (dependent on the results of subsurface investigations).

Aboriginal people are the determinants of the social and cultural value of the identified sites at the project boundary. In general, the Aboriginal community tend to regard all sites, even displaced objects, as having high cultural significance. All sites can offer a tangible connection to ancestors and their practices.

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. *

Hydrographic Areas and General Asset Data was downloaded from the NSW Spatial Data Portal to determine any watercourses or features applicable to the site. The Dumaresq River is located approximately 1.2km north of the site and the Sandy Creek is identified as running through the site. There are also 2 road bridges associated with the Bruxner Highway which may have a hydraulic impact on the site. Contours for the site have been developed combining 1m DEM within the vicinity of the Dumaresq River and 5m DEM for the remainder of the site, both from the Geoscience Australia's Elevation Data Portal "ELVIS". The site generally falls from south to north with a ridgeline located along the western boundary with levels falling from west to east. The Bruxner Highway, which forms the northern boundary, is raised with the lowest levels along the Sandy Creek focusing flows towards Bridge A under the Bruxner Highway.

Catchments and streams at the site were manually delineated using the Lidar information (see catchment plan attached). The developed site is impacted by 5 distinct upstream catchments. Catchments A, B, C and D flow into the site boundary and all drain towards Bridge A under the Bruxner Highway along the northern site boundary (see catchment plan attached). Catchment E drains towards Bridge B but still has the potential to impact the site if flows are to overflow towards the west upstream of the bridge.

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

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

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

4.1.1 World Heritage

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

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

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

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

No

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

No World Heritage sites are within close proximity to the site or would otherwise be indirectly impacted by the proposal.

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 National Heritage sites are within close proximity to the site or would otherwise be indirectly impacted by the proposal.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ramsar wetland
Yes		Banrock Station Wetland Complex
Yes		Riverland
Yes		The Coorong, and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland

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 within c. 1000 km, per Protected Matters Report.

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 pubifolia	Velvet Wattle
No	No	Anomalopus mackayi	Five-clawed Worm-skink, Long-legged Worm-skink
No	No	Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater
No	No	Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface
No	No	Bidyanus bidyanus	Silver Perch, Bidyan
No	No	Cadellia pentastylis	Ooline
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo
No	No	Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat
No	No	Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)
No	No	Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)
No	No	Delma torquata	Adorned Delma, Collared Delma
No	No	Dichanthium setosum	bluegrass
No	No	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
No	No	Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake
No	No	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
Yes	Yes	Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)
No	No	Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater
No	No	Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake
No	No	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Homopholis belsonii	Belson's Panic
No	No	Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot
No	No	Lepidium aschersonii	Spiny Peppercress
Yes	Yes	Lepidium monoplocoides	Winged Pepper-cress
Yes	Yes	Melanodryas cucullata cucullata	South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern)
No	No	Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot
Yes	Yes	Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat
No	No	Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)
No	No	Prasophyllum sp. Wybong (C.Phelps ORG 5269)	a leek-orchid
No	No	Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox
No	No	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
Yes	Yes	Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail
No	No	Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax, Toadflax
No	No	Uvidicolus sphyrurus	Border Thick-tailed Gecko, Granite Belt Thick-tailed Gecko
No	No	Vincetoxicum forsteri	

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	No	Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland
No	No	New England Peppermint (Eucalyptus nova-anglica) Grassy Woodlands
No	No	Weeping Myall Woodlands
No	No	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland

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

Yes

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

Five MNES entities are known from the site (refer to MNES report attached):

- Winged Peppercress (*Lepidium monoplocoides*) – EPBC Act, Endangered.
- South-eastern Hooded Robin (*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*) – EPBC Act, Endangered.
- Squatter Pigeon (southern subspecies; *Geophaps scripta scripta*) – EPBC Act, Vulnerable.
- Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) – EPBC Act, Vulnerable.
- Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*) – EPBC Act, Vulnerable.

Winged Peppercress: Approximately 18 plants distributed over a 0.73 ha area are included in the current iteration of the footprint and would be removed by the proposal. This figure is inexact owing to year-by-year fluctuations in populations and unseasonable flowering/fruiting, which impedes quantification of populations.

South-eastern Hooded Robin: This species was recorded once on site during surveys. While the sighting was made in woodland adjacent to the current iteration of the proposal footprint, it is likely that the species makes some use of habitat directly within the footprint.

Squatter Pigeon: This species was recorded multiple times both within and adjacent to the current iteration of the proposal footprint. Breeding activity within or near the footprint is likely, as at least one juvenile was recorded on site.

Diamond Firetail: A group of individuals was recorded within the footprint on one occasion.

Corben’s Long-eared Bat: Four individuals of this species were identified during trapping. The trap locations are outside of the current iteration of the footprint but occur to the southwest, east, and north of the site; consequently, it is likely that the species makes use of the area within the footprint.

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

Yes

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

Winged Peppercress: The population within the subject land represents an extension to the known range of this species, which had not previously been recorded within the Nandewar Northern Complex IBRA subregion. It is isolated from known populations, with the nearest records located near Yelarbon, c. 70 km from the site. While additional undetected populations may bridge these records, this cannot be assumed. The total population size in the area under investigation appears to be small (c. 149 plants across six subpopulations) and populations are, in most cases, highly localised. Subpopulations also appear to be isolated from one another, with most separated by distances of >1 km. Considering these factors, and in light of the existing pressures associated with agricultural activity, all six subpopulations should be considered vulnerable to loss or significant decline. While most (131) of the observed plants will be retained, the loss of any individuals would place an additional burden on a population that is already vulnerable to loss, and the increased fragmentation of the population resulting from the proposal would increase the likelihood of local extinction by limiting gene flow between subpopulations and reducing genetic diversity and resilience. Habitat within the site should be considered critical to the survival of the species, at least locally. These issues are considered in greater detail in the attached MNES report and test of significance for this species.

Squatter Pigeon: The subject land is at the southern limit of the known range of this species and only five sightings of the species in NSW are recorded in BioNet. The local population is therefore likely to be considered important under the definition of that term adopted in the EPBC significant impact guidelines. This is particularly true given the observation of a juvenile bird during surveys, suggesting that breeding may take place within or near the site. Impacts to this species are considered in greater detail in the attached MNES report and test of significance for this species.

Impacts to the Diamond Firetail and Corben's Long-eared Bat are not considered significant as it is unlikely that the recorded individuals belong to important populations of their respective species. Impacts to the South-eastern Hooded Robin are likewise not considered significant as the species is highly mobile and may still make use of large areas of habitat retained outside the subject land.

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

Yes

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

We are provisionally assuming that this constitutes a controlled action owing to the risk of significant impacts to Winged Peppercress and the Squatter Pigeon.

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 proposal has been designed to make use of highly modified environments where possible, including degraded vegetation communities dominated by invasive species and derived native grasslands lacking canopy species. The proposal has been reduced in scale during the design phase to reduce impacts. Site-specific mitigation measures will be developed during the assessment process. Residual impacts will be offset via the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme.

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

Preliminary offsetting calculations have been attached.

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	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
No	No	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
No	No	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail
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. *

Potential habitat for one migratory species – the White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) – has been identified on site. This determination was made on the basis that vegetation communities considered to be associated with this species occur within the proposal footprint and that the site falls within the known range of the species. However, the species was not observed during surveys and no prior records of the species are known from within 10 km. In light of this, any impacts are likely to be limited in scope and severity.

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 White-throated Needletail is a widespread, highly mobile species tolerant of a broad range of habitat types, which may include open areas. The species has not been recorded within 10 km of the site and was not detected during surveys conducted as part of this proposal. Given the diverse range of habitats associated with this species, extensive areas suitable for foraging and expected to remain in the landscape surrounding the site. In particular, woodland areas, which this species appears to favour, would be largely retained. It is therefore highly unlikely that an ecologically significant proportion of the population of this species would be dependent on the habitat within the site. Additionally, as the species breeds outside of Australia, no breeding habitat would be impacted by the proposal.

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. *

No potential for a significant impact to this species has been identified.

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

Refer to MNES preliminary report

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

Impacts to the White-throated Needletail would be offset under the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme. The species is considered to be an ecosystem credit species under the BAM; consequently, impacts would be offset via the ecosystem credits for PCTs 88, 368, 373, 374, 516, 582, 595, and 810 (i.e. all vegetation communities within the proposal footprint). While offsets are yet to be finalised, preliminary estimates suggest that the proponent may be required to retire 985 ecosystem credits.

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 action of this type proposed.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

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

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

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

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

No

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

The subject land is more than 200 km inland and does not occur within or near a Commonwealth Marine Area.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

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

No

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

The proposal is not situated within reasonable proximity to the reef.

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

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

No

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

This proposal does not involve coal mining or coal seam gas extraction activities.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

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

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

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

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

No

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

No action of this type proposed.

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 action of this type proposed.

4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

4.1.12.1 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Agency? *

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will likely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will unlikely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)
- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Migratory Species (S20)
- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

4.3.1 Do you have any possible alternatives for your proposed action to be considered as part of your referral? *

No

4.3.8 Describe why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible. *

FRV are a renewable energy company and have an agreement with two landholders for the site in question. The current project design has been refined extensively based on biodiversity survey results. The current project footprint and scale is substantially smaller than was originally proposed, so as to avoid and minimise impacts to biodiversity. FRV does not have access to other lands for the subject development. The alternative of not proceeding with the development, would remove the opportunity for the State of NSW and the Nation to benefit from this significant renewable energy development and its associated benefits

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Catchment Plan.pdf Extract from draft hydrology report	21/10/2025	No	Medium

4.1.4.5 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	BiodiversityCreditReport.pdf NSW BAM offset calculation	15/10/2025	Yes	Medium
#2.	Document	CandidateSpeciesReport.pdf NSW BAM offset calculation	15/10/2025	Yes	Medium
#3.	Document	CreditSummaryReport.pdf NSW BAM offset calculation	15/10/2025	Yes	Medium
#4.	Document	PredictedSpeciesReport.pdf NSW BAM offset calculation	15/10/2025	Yes	Medium
#5.	Document	VegetationZonesReport.pdf NSW BAM offset calculation	15/10/2025	Yes	Medium

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	2025, October - V10 - NOT FINAL.zip Preliminary offset calculations. May change based on minor modifications/edits or footprint alterations	05/08/2025	Yes	Medium

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	V3.0_Texas Solar Farm and BESS_MNES Report_Oct 2025.pdf MNES PRELIMINARY BIODIVERSITY RESULTS	15/10/2025	No	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	67140184309
Organisation name	PITT & SHERRY (OPERATIONS) PTY. LTD.
Organisation address	Level 4, 113 Cimitiere Street Launceston TAS 7250
Representative's name	Jake Brown
Representative's job title	Experienced Environment and Planning Consultant
Phone	0421555894
Email	jbrown@pittsh.com.au
Address	Suite 302, 17 Bolton Street Newcastle 2300

☑ 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, **Jake Brown of PITT & SHERRY (OPERATIONS) 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	60151469662
Organisation name	FRV SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED
Organisation address	2000 NSW
Representative's name	Thomas Sheridan

Representative's job title	Project Developer
Phone	+61 430 073 421
Email	thomas.sheridan@frv.com
Address	Level 10, Suite 1001/1 York St, Sydney NSW 2000

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

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

☑ I, **Thomas Sheridan of FRV SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED**, 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, **Thomas Sheridan of FRV SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED**, 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.