Beebo Solar Farm and Battery Energy Storage System

Application Number: **02561** Commencement Date: **20/08/2024** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Beebo Solar Farm and Battery Energy Storage System

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 *

01/10/2028

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

01/10/2068

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

The Proposed Action is located approximately 34km south south-west of Inglewood and 70km east south-east of Goondiwindi, in the Goondiwindi region of southern Queensland. The Proposed Action includes the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the utility-scale Beebo Solar Farm and Battery Energy

Storage System. The solar farm will generate up to 600MW of renewable energy, and the standalone BESS will have a maximum stored capacity of 400MW/800MWh and will provide frequency regulation services to support grid reliability.

The Proposed Action's purpose is to provide a large output capacity of renewable power supply, that will contribute to the state and national decarbonisation goals whilst the BESS will provide frequency regulation services to support grid reliability.

There are several terms associated with the Proposed Action include the **Project Area**, the **Disturbance Footprint** and the **Avoidance Area** which are defined and expanded on below.

- ***The Project Area*** – this is the total lease area which totals 2195.86 hectares (ha) across the following 22 freehold lots:
    - 9CLV34121
    - 10CLV34121
    - 11CLV34122
    - 1SP310351
    - 1RP74835
    - 2RP74835
    - 39CVE63
    - 67CVE171
    - 54CVE91
    - 14CLV34122
    - 73CLV34123
    - 2SP245641
    - 1SP178932
    - 37SP274199
    - 22CVE219
    - 19SP151284
    - 41CVE49
    - 12CLV34122
    - 68CVE129
    - 3SP310351
    - 23CLV34133
    - 18CLV34123

- ***The Disturbance Footprint*** - this is the area within the Project Area that is directly or indirectly impacted by the 'Proposed Action' and covers an area of 904.64ha that will be used for the following infrastructure:
    - solar photovoltaic (PV) modules and single axis mounting framework for trackers,
    - inverters and voltage step-up transformers,
    - the BESS and associated infrastructure,
    - underground electrical conduits and cabling to connect the arrays to the inverters and transformers,
    - 33/330kV substation,
    - temporary workforce accommodation camp,
    - underground lines to connect into the existing electrical network,
    - a supervisory control and data acquisition control system,
    - site office and maintenance building,
    - main site access points from Beebo Seventeen Mile Road (to Lot 1 SP310351, Lot 54 CVE91, Lot 18 CLV34123 and Lot 10 CLV34121) and McNulty's Road (to Lot 1 SP178932, Lot 2 SP245641, Lot 9 CLV34121),

    - access from Texas-Yelarbon Road (to Lot 1 SP178932 on the western side of the road and Lot 2 RP74835),
    - security cameras,
    - internal access tracks,
    - laydown area, and
    - perimeter security fencing.

- ***The Avoidance Area*** - Refers to any area within the Project Area that does not intersect with the Disturbance Footprint and is not to be cleared or disturbed during the course of the Proposed Action. This covers an area of approximately 1291.32ha.

The sum of the Disturbance Footprint and Avoidance Area equals the Project Area.

Project Lifecycle

Planned activities associated with the Project are listed below:

Pre-construction

This phase will take approximate four to five months and will include:

- Pre-construction approvals
- Clearing, site preparation and services connection
- Installation of security fencing
- Establishment of site construction compounds (including the laydown area, temporary car parking, the accommodation camp, workshop and staff amenities).

Construction:

This phase will take approximate 15 - 18 months and will include:

- Temporary housing of up to 500 workers
- Establish construction compounds
- Delivery of PV modules, frames, electrical conduits, and balance of equipment
- Delivery of BESS components
- Construction of footings
- Fixing of modules:
    - Site survey to determine levels and depth of steel posts (part of the mounting structure)
    - Pile driving of steel posts into the ground; posts may be driven into the ground up to 2m deep
    - Installation of mounting structure on posts
    - Installation of tracking equipment and solar modules onto the mounting structure
    - Positioning of junction boxes, inverters, transformers
- Connecting of cabling:
    - Install low voltage direct current (DC) wiring to each solar module and connection to collectors at the end of each row of panels
    - Install underground cabling to the Printed Circuit Board (PCB) in 2.3 metres (m) wide trenches
    - Install medium voltage alternating current (AC) cables from the PCB to the substation. Cabling would be installed underground in trenches approximately 2.3m wide and up to 1.5m deep.
    - Cabling across waterways (i.e. Bush Creek) will be conducted underground using horizontal directional drilling.
- Construction of the substation,, BESS, and ancillary infrastructure
- Grid connection construction works, connecting to the terminal station.

Post-Construction Rehabilitation:

- Removal of infrastructure by dismantling and removing all temporary structures, including offices, storage containers, and workshops.

- Site clean up by clearing remaining debris and construction materials to restore the site to its original condition.
- Land rehabilitation by implementing measures to rehabilitate the land, such as regrading, reseeding, and replanting native vegetation (where not within the footprint of Project infrastructure) to ensure ecological restoration and stability.

Operation:

The Project is expected to have an operation life of 40 years and activities will include:

- Monitoring and control of the solar farm would be undertaken by on-site personnel and via a remote-control system accessed from a central, off-site facility providing real time and historical performance information.
- Maintenance activities including general repair and maintenance of all solar farm, BESS and powerline and other associated infrastructure.
- Cleaning of the solar panels if required. Details for panel cleaning would be confirmed prior to construction. If required, water would be sourced on site in accordance with extraction permit allowances or through from local commercial operations and delivered to site by truck as required. Alternatively, panels may be self-cleaning, supported by dry cleaning with high pressure air pistols if necessary.
- Rainwater tanks will be positioned at strategic locations for firefighting purposes, ensuring preparedness for emergency situations.
- Landscaping, grass/weed management under and around the solar support structures.
- An on-site effluent disposal system will be connected to the control room to manage wastewater effectively, ensuring compliance with environmental and health regulations.
- Electricity for the site will be provided by the solar farm development itself. Additionally, the control room may be connected to mains electricity to ensure a stable and reliable power supply.
- Night lighting would be minimal, likely motion sensor controlled for security purposes. Permanent lighting would be designed in accordance with the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife (DCCEEW 2023)

Decommissioning:

At the end of the operational phase, the solar farm will either be decommissioned or repowered with new solar equipment. If decommissioning is undertaken, all above ground infrastructure will be removed from the site and the land restored and/or rehabilitated in accordance with a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan. Redundant infrastructure will be recycled or otherwise disposed of at approved facilities. Any assets transferred or under the operation by the Transmission Network Operator, such as a substation, may remain in place.

If continued operation and repowering of the Project is preferred, a relevant development application would be submitted at that time. It is possible that some of the infrastructure present at the site will be retained and incorporated into the new proposal.

Project Impacts

The Project will have direct and indirect impacts. Direct impacts are those that directly influence ecological values in the Project Area, such as the removal of vegetation or the mortality of individuals of a species. Direct impacts during the pre-construction and construction phases will results from activities including but not limited to vegetation clearing, construction of internal access roads, trenching and pile driving of steel posts to support the solar arrays. Direct impacts include the following and are also refer to (Att 1, Section 6.1, Pages 72-77):

- Direct loss of fauna and flora habitat
- Habitat fragmentation
- Injury or mortality of fauna

Indirect impacts are those that affect ecological values as a result of secondary effects, such as changes in water quality from erosion and sedimentation or habitat fragmentation over time due to edge effects and weed infestations. Indirect impacts may occur throughout the project lifecycle and include the following; refer also to (Att 1, Section 6.1, Pages 75-89):

- Erosion and sedimentation as earthworks may increase topsoil erosion into nearby watercourses, such as Brush Creek.
- Bushfire may occur as a result of construction activities through the use of heavy machinery in long grass, the use of flammable liquids or hot works such as welding) or during operational phase of the solar farm or the BESS.
- Edge effects occur when the composition and structure of habitat on the edge of a habitat type is modified from external sources, such as changed abiotic process (sunlight, moisture) and alternated species composition. Edge effects also reduce the ratio of edge to interior core habitat which can have implications on native species biodiversity. Edge effects from the project can include incursion of pest and weed species and changes to floristic composition (such as the introduction of pioneer plant species).

The current Disturbance Footprint has evolved through multiple design revisions to avoid identified constraints and insights from the field surveys undertaken have influenced the design of the solar array and ancillary infrastructure; (Att 1, Section 7.1, Pages 87-88).

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? *

State Legislation & Planning Frameworks:

The Project will seek to obtain Development Approval (DA) under the Queensland (Qld) *Planning Act 2016*, and in accordance with Goondiwindi Shire Council Planning Scheme 2020. The planning scheme establishes the development intent for the Goondiwindi region and provides for specific development in different areas. It sets benchmarks against which proposed development is assessed, providing development proponents with clear direction in respect of what development may occur, how it should be undertaken and the required process for approval.

The Proposed Action will require a Material Change of Use (MCU) application for a Renewable Energy Facility and standalone BESS within the Rural Zone: Grazing Precinct. The application will be assessed against the Planning Scheme, relevantly the Strategic Framework: Demonstrating the Project is a compatible use within the Rural and Community Facility Zones.

The Proposed Action is required to be assessed against the whole planning scheme, relevantly:

- Strategic Framework
- Rural zone code
- Transport and infrastructure code

The following overlays also apply:

- Biodiversity
- Bushfire hazard
- Flood hazard

- Infrastructure overlay
- Natural resources

Commonwealth Approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act):

The Proposed Action has the potential to impact upon matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) including threatened species. The MNES Significant Impact Guidelines are utilised to help determine if the Proposed Action is likely to have a significant impact upon MNES.

Under Part 3 of the EPBC Act, approval from the Australian Government Minster for the Environment is required for:

- An action that is likely to have a significant impact on MNES.
- An action taken by a person on Commonwealth land that is likely to have significant impact on the environment.
- An action taken by any person outside of Commonwealth land that is likely to have significant impact of the environment on Commonwealth land.
- An action taken by a Commonwealth agency anywhere in the world that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment.

Duty of Care under the Qld *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003:*

The Proposed Action has been assessed under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* to assist the PPA in fulfilling its duty of care obligations. The purpose of this preliminary cultural heritage assessment is to identify Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage risk associated with the Proposed Action as well as the history of land use and ground disturbance across the Project Area. The Proposed Action is also assessed under the EPBC Act, 1999 and and the Commonwealth *Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2003* which established the full protection of 'national heritage' as MNES. Heritage of national significance is listed on the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List which were established under the EPBC Act.

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. *

Public Consultation:

The PPA has consulted with property owners within a three kilometre radius of the Project Area, totalling 19 property owners through the distribution of a briefing letter dated 04 July 2024 (Att 2 - Briefing Letter).

Consultation with Indigenous Stakeholders:

The ACHA expressly recognises that the views of the Aboriginal Party for an area are key to assessing and managing any activity which is likely to harm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. In accordance with the ACHA, an Aboriginal Party for an area is defined as the 'native title party' of that area.

A search of Native Title Vision, the online geospatial database for information regarding the application and determination of native title, as well as the registration of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA), was also undertaken for the Project Area on 27 November 2023. The results of this search identified that the Project Area lies within the broader Bigambul People Part B. Consultation will be guided by the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (under Part 7 of the ACHA) or via 'another agreement', also known as a 'Cultural Heritage Management Agreement' (CHMA). This work is expected to commence in Quarter four of 2024.

Consultation with the Bigambul People has commenced. The first meeting was held on 17th September, and we are now awaiting their draft agreement for review.

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN	31124444622
Organisation name	NGH PTY LTD
Organisation address	2010 NSW

Referring party details

Name	Tammy Vesely

Job title	Senior Project Manager
Phone	0452 151 752
Email	tammy.v@nghconsulting.com.au
Address	T3, Level 7, 348 Edward St, Brisbane City, Qld 4000

1.3.2 Identity: Person proposing to take the action

1.3.2.1 Are the Person proposing to take the action details the same as the Referring party details? *

No

1.3.2.2 Is Person proposing to take the action an organisation or business? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details

ABN/ACN	673574742
Organisation name	Beebo Solar Farm Pty Ltd
Organisation address	Suite 1024, 219-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Yifan Wang
Job title	Project Developer
Phone	0413198119
Email	ethan.wang@jinkopower.com
Address	Suite 1024, 219-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW

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 Trust name is the Beebo Solar Farm Unit Trust. The Trustee to the Trust is Beebo Solar Farm Pty Ltd. The trust commencement date is 15 December 2023 and the expiration date is 50 years from the date of commencement which encompasses the proposed operational life of the Proposed Action (Att 3 - Trust Deed). Attachment 3 will not be made publicly available due to confidentiality reasons.

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. *

Beebo Solar Farm Pty Ltd is acting as Trustee in the role of the PPA, on behalf of the Beebo Solar Farm Unit Trust which is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose of contracting, constructing, and operating the Proposed Action. As such it does not have any history of responsible management to report. However, the Beebo Solar Farm Pty Ltd is developing the Proposed Action on behalf of Beebo Solar Farm Unit Trust which in turn operates under the auspices of Jinko Power which has a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management in Australia. There are currently no proceedings under Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against Jinko Power.

Beebo Solar Farm Unit Trust is the wholly owned subsidiary of parent company Jinko Power. and therefore, is required to comply with all of its policies and frameworks.

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

Beebo Solar Farm Unit Trust is the wholly owned subsidiary of parent company Jinko Power and therefore, required to comply with all of its policies and frameworks (Att 4, Jinko Power Environmental Policy and Planning Framework).

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	673574742
Organisation name	Beebo Solar Farm Pty Ltd
Organisation address	Suite 1024, 219-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Yifan Wang
Job title	Project Developer
Phone	0413198119
Email	ethan.wang@jinkopower.com
Address	Suite 1024, 219-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW

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	31124444622
Organisation name	NGH PTY LTD
Organisation address	2010 NSW
Representative's name	Tammy Vesely
Representative's job title	Senior Project Manager
Phone	0452 151 752
Email	tammy.v@nghconsulting.com.au
Address	T3, Level 7, 348 Edward St, Brisbane City, Qld 4000

Confirmed Person proposing to take the action's identity

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

ABN/ACN	673574742
Organisation name	Beebo Solar Farm Pty Ltd
Organisation address	Suite 1024, 219-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW
Representative's name	Yifan Wang
Representative's job title	Project Developer
Phone	0413198119
Email	ethan.wang@jinkopower.com
Address	Suite 1024, 219-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW

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

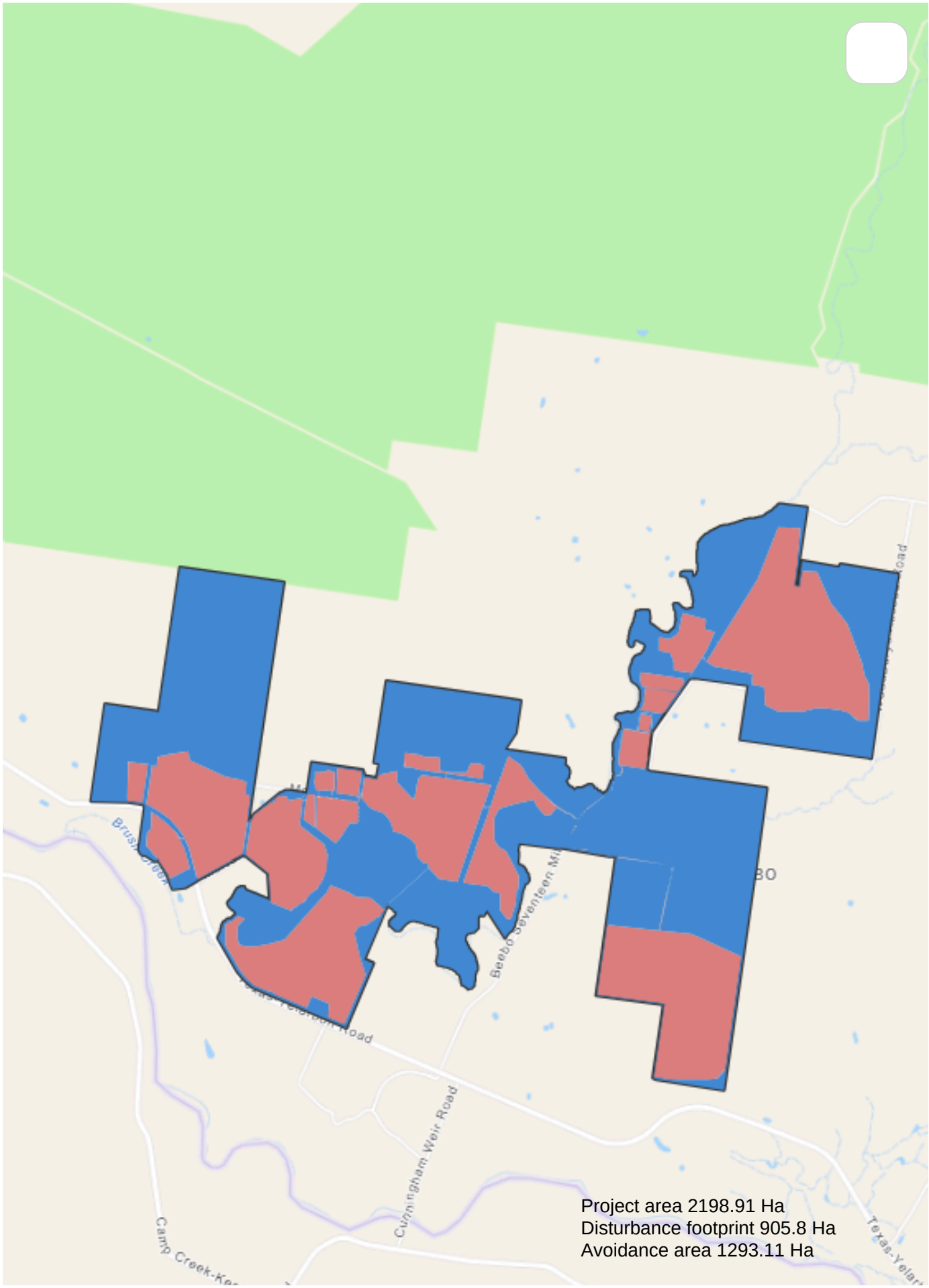
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

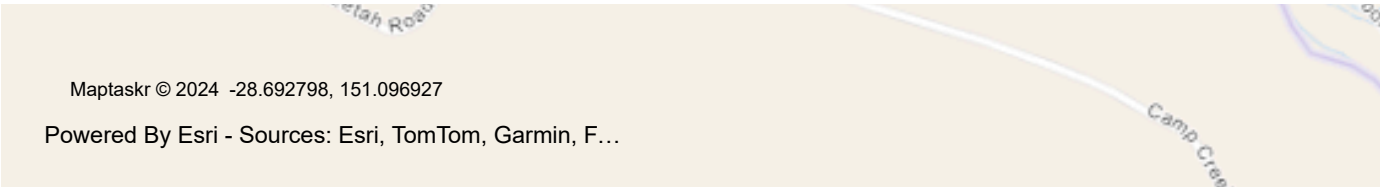
1.4.11 Who would you like to allocate as the entity responsible for payment? *

Person proposing to take the action

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint





2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

269 McNulty's Road, Texas, Queensland 4385

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

Queensland

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

No

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

The Project Area is located across 22 freehold lots which are listed below:

- 9CLV34121
- 10CLV34121
- 11CLV34122
- 1SP310351
- 1RP74835
- 2RP74835
- 39CVE63
- 67CVE171
- 54CVE91
- 14CLV34122
- 73CLV34123
- 2SP245641
- 1SP178932
- 37SP274199
- 22CVE219
- 19SP151284
- 41CVE49
- 12CLV34122
- 68CVE129
- 3SP310351
- 23CLV34133
- 18CLV34123

Refer to Att. 1, Fig. A-2.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Project is located approximately 34km south south-west of Inglewood and 70km east south-east of Goondiwindi, in the Goondiwindi region of southern Queensland. The Project is bordered by the Yelarbon State Forest to the west and north, and Texas State Forest to the east. The Queensland/New South Wales border is 1km south of the Project, approximately 6km further south is the Dthinna Dthinnawan National Park (Att. 1, Fig. A-1). The Proposed Action is proposed to be developed across the following 22 freehold lots:

- 9CLV34121
- 10CLV34121
- 11CLV34122
- 1SP310351
- 1RP74835
- 2RP74835
- 39CVE63
- 67CVE171
- 54CVE91
- 14CLV34122
- 73CLV34123
- 2SP245641
- 1SP178932
- 37SP274199
- 22CVE219
- 19SP151284
- 41CVE49
- 12CLV34122
- 68CVE129
- 3SP310351
- 23CLV34133
- 18CLV34123

Zoning and Local Land Uses:

Located within the Rural Zone across the abovementioned freehold lots the predominant land use in the area surrounding the Proposed Action is a mixture of mostly cleared land for raising cattle and cropping, as well as State Forest. Another solar farm, the approved Gunsynd Solar Farm, is located near the township of Goondiwindi. The Proposed Action is considered to be consistent with existing uses. Rural residences are present throughout the locality.

Access:

The site is accessible from multiple local sealed but mostly via unsealed roads including Beebo-Seventeen Mile Road, Mountain Ash Road and McNultys Road. The southern boundary is accessible via Texas-Yelarbon Road which is a secondary sealed, state-controlled road and adjoins the Cunningham Highway, a major national highway.

Receiving Environment:

The Proposed Action lies within the Brigalow Belt Bioregion and the Southern Darling Downs region. The Brigalow Belt bioregion is a wide band of Acacia wooded grassland that runs between tropical rainforest of the coast and semi-arid interior of Queensland. The Brigalow Belt is characterised by the presence of brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* vegetation).

The landscape is broadly defined by low hills and open, flat plains intersected by narrow watercourses flanked by riparian vegetation of variable quality and disturbance. The Project Area is located on flat to gently undulating terrain approximately 260m above sea level. The Project Area is intersected by Brush Creek running from north-east to south-west (Att 1. Figure A-5). Large areas of remnant vegetation, as shown in pre-clear extent mapping, have been historically cleared for agriculture. Vegetation within the Project Area is mostly mapped as Category X, non-remnant vegetation (Att 1. Figure A-7).

The Project Area has been subject to moderate levels of cattle grazing. Dams and waterbodies (i.e. Brush Creek) have varying degrees of existing stock damage through localised trampling, soil compaction, dung deposition and erosion. Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) is found in varying densities across the Project Area and is most abundant in areas historically used for cattle grazing. Other weeds commonly occurring across the site include African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*) and Red Natal Grass (*Melinis repens*). The Project Area can be split into the following components (Att. 1, Table 4-5, Pages 28-29):

- Cleared grassland: This habitat has been previously cleared and is dominated by low native and exotic grasses. Seeding grasses would provide low quality habitat for granivorous birds and provide habitat for bird prey (e.g., insects). Following seasonal rainfall, grasses could provide shelter for ground nesting birds such as plovers and Squatter Pigeon. Hollow bearing trees were scattered on the edges of cleared areas, offering marginal nesting and foraging opportunities for birds and arboreal mammals. Dams in the cleared areas provide watering opportunities for waterbirds, macropods, frogs and reptiles, birds, and bats. These habitats are degraded through grazing and weeds.
- Riparian woodland: Riparian woodlands occur along Brush Creek are in poor condition. Hollows are common, which would provide sheltering and breeding opportunities for hollow dependent species such as Greater Glider. The large eucalypts would also provide abundant nectar resources for nectivorous birds and mammals including flying-foxes. Litter and debris are common in areas protected from cattle grazing, rare in intensely grazed areas. The riparian woodlands within the Project Area vary from disturbed to remnant, many areas are infested with Lantana. These weeds provide some low quality habitat to birds and reptiles but smother vegetation which is habitat for other species.
- Woodlands on alluvium: These habitats occur on the flats within the Project Area where remnant vegetation remains in average condition. Grasses are sparse to dense (depending on grazing intensity) and may provide foraging and sheltering opportunities for birds and mammals.
- Woodlands on clay plains: These areas contain flowering trees suitable for foraging. Grass cover is generally sparse and, in areas with few or no cattle, woody debris is abundant. These areas were in moderate to good condition with disturbances from grazing.
- Woodlands on sandy plains: These areas were in moderate to good condition and are disturbed from grazing, weeds and minor erosion.

Soil:

The Atlas of Australian Soils (Australian Soil Resource Information System 1991) designates the site almost entirely as map unit LM1. the soil map unit LM1 exhibits a mix of Umbric and Ferralic horizons, with varying textures (ranging from clay loam to silty clay). These soils are likely to have good fertility due to organic matter content and may experience periodic waterlogging in some areas. In the northeastern extreme of the site and continuing offsite further upstream of Brush creek, is an area of soils designated as map unit Ub62. This consists of Dystric horizons with varying properties related to leaching, mineral removal, and other soil processes.

Hydrology:

The site is intersected by Brush Creek (stream order 6) running from north-east to south-west (Att 1, Figure A-5). Brush Creek feeds into the Dumaresq River. Two minor unnamed stream order 1 creeks within the Project Area feed into Brush Creek. In the north of the Project Area in Lot 23 CLV34133 the creek has a formed a wetland which would only be flooded when Brush Creek is in flood. The water in Brush Creek is likely to be permanent or semi-permanent.

MNES:

The following Matters of National Environmental Significance are present or have a high likelihood of occurring in the Project Area:

- Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla EPBC Act Listing Status - Endangered*) threatened ecological community (TEC) was recorded within the Disturbance Footprint. Three patches of brigalow woodland which meet the key diagnostic characteristics and condition threshold were recorded within the Project Area during the 2024 survey.
- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus, EPBC Act Listing Status - Endangered*). No individuals were recorded in the Project Area during March 2024 and April 2024 surveys however this species is assumed to be present based on the habitat within the Project Area and includes Eucalypt woodlands and isolated eucalypt paddock trees within an agricultural matrix. These isolated stands of eucalypt paddock trees could allow Koala to safely disperse between patches of suitable habitat.
- Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans, EPBC Act Listing Status - Endangered).* Three greater gliders were recorded in the Project Area during March 2024 nocturnal surveys in the Brush Creek riparian vegetation off Mountain Ash Road. Greater Glider habitat in the Project Area includes eucalypt woodland fringing Brush Creek and vegetation directly connected to it.
- Squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta, EPBC Act Listing Status - Endangered).* No individuals were recorded in the Project Area during March 2024 and April 2024 surveys.
- Grey Snake (*Hemiaspis damelii, EPBC Act Listing Status - Endangered).* Preferred habitat is Brigalow and Belah woodland on heavy, cracking clay soils in association with waterbodies such as gilgai. The species was not recorded in the Project Area during March 2024 and April 2024 surveys including spotlighting; during which neither the species nor its prey species (frogs) were detected.
- *Glossy Black-cockatoo (eastern), EPBC Act Listing Status - Vulnerable).*
- *Latham's Snipe (Gallinago hardwickii, EPBC Listing Status, Vulnerable).*
- *South-eastern Long-eared Bat (Nyctophilus corbeni, EPBC Listing Status, Vulnerable).*
- *Diamond Firetail (Stagonopleura guttata, EPBC Listing Status, Vulnerable).*
- *Dunmall's Snake (Furina dunmalli, EPBC Listing Status, Vulnerable).*

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

The Proposed Action is proposed to be developed across the following 22 freehold lots:

- 9CLV34121
- 10CLV34121
- 11CLV34122
- 1SP310351
- 1RP74835
- 2RP74835
- 39CVE63
- 67CVE171
- 54CVE91
- 14CLV34122
- 73CLV34123
- 2SP245641

- 1SP178932
- 37SP274199
- 22CVE219
- 19SP151284
- 41CVE49
- 12CLV34122
- 68CVE129
- 3SP310351
- 23CLV34133
- 18CLV34123

Zoning and Local Land Uses:

Located within the Rural Zone across the abovementioned freehold lots, the predominant land use in the area surrounding the Proposed Action is a mixture of mostly cleared land for raising cattle and cropping, as well as State Forest. Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) is found in varying densities across the Project Area and is most abundant in areas historically used for cattle grazing. Another solar farm, the approved Gunsynd Solar Farm, is located near the township of Goondiwindi. The Proposed Action is considered to be consistent with existing uses. Rural residences are present throughout the locality.

Proposed Action:

The Proposed Action is the development of a renewable energy facility (i.e. a solar farm and BESS). Energy created from the solar farm and BESS will be exported to the national electricity grid. The Project is expected to have an operational life of 40 years. At the end of the operational phase, the Project would either be decommissioned or upgraded. In the event of decommissioning, all infrastructure will be removed from the site.

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

Conservation and Protected Areas:

The Project is bordered by the Yelarbon State Forest to the west and north, and Texas State Forest to the east. The Queensland/New South Wales border is 1km south of the Project, approximately 6km further south is the Dthinna Dthinnawan National Park (Att. 1, Fig. A-1).

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 Project Area is located on flat to gently undulating terrain approximately 260m above sea level.

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.

Technical studies describing the ecological values in the Project Area are detailed in the Ecological Assessment Report attached to this submission (Att. 1). Extensive flora and fauna field surveys were undertaken across the Project Area. Survey effort is detailed in Att. 1, Section 3.2.3 (Page 14), Section 3.2.4 (Page 15) and Section 3.2.5 (Page 15).

Results of all surveys are detailed in Att. 1, Section 4, Pages 19-36.

Flora

The Project Area comprises predominantly non-remnant vegetation. Flora survey data was used to identify and map the vegetation communities present within the Project Area (Att. 1, Fig. A-7). Vegetation communities were defined in accordance with the Queensland regional ecosystem framework, with community characterisation based on the flora survey data collected. A total of 35 flora assessments were conducted. The results of all flora surveys conducted are detailed in Att. 1, Section 4.2 and Section 4.3, Pages 20-23. These results can be summarised by the following findings:

- Four vegetation communities are present in the Project Area (Att. 1, Table 4-1, Page 21).
- Seven threatened ecological communities (TECs) were identified as potentially occurring within the Project Area (Att. 1, Table 4-2, Pages 22-23).
- One threatened TEC, Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant*), was recorded within the Project Area as small, isolated polygons occurring as RE 11.4.10.
- Four threatened flora species were identified as having a moderate potential of occurring within the Project Area. There were:
    - *Xerothamnella herbacea* (Endangered under the EPBC Act)
    - *Dichanthium setosum* (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act)
    - Winged Pepper-cress (*Lepidium monoplocoides*) (Endangered under the EPBC Act)
    - Belson's Panic (*Homopholis belsonii*) (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act)
- A total of 63 flora species were recorded during surveys (Att. 1, Appendix E).
- Thirteen species of weeds were identified. This included two Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and three weed species listed as Category 3 restricted invasive plants under the *Queensland Biosecurity Act (1994)*.

The paddocks and cropped areas were mostly devoid of any woody vegetation and ground cover consisted of native and introduced grasses such as chloris (*Chloris spp.*), wiregrass (*Aristida spp.*), Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*) and Red Natal Grass (*Melinis repens*), and weeds

such as Heart-leaf Sida (*Sida cordifolia*), Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia spp.*). Patches of remnant trees were found on the edges of the paddocks and croplands, these areas were mostly disturbed in the understorey due to heavy grazing or weeds.

Fauna
Fauna surveys included habitat assessments, active searches, remote camera traps, spotlighting and acoustic microbat surveys. Targeted surveys for threatened fauna were undertaken using species-specific guidelines where available, or as per the Terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey guidelines for Queensland. The following survey effort was applied:

- 12 camera trap nights
- 10 person hours of spotlighting
- 3 acoustic bat detector nights
- 10 habitat assessments

The results of the fauna field surveys include (Att. 1, Section 4.4, Pages 24-27):

- 54 fauna species were recorded, including birds (30), mammals (10), microbats (7), reptiles (5), amphibians (2), introduced species (6)
- One threatened fauna species was confirmed: Greater Glider
    - Three greater gliders were recorded in Brush Creek riparian vegetation off Mountain Ash Road.
- Suitable habitat is present on site for three migratory species: Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*), Latham's Snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*), White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)
- Six habitat types occur in the Project Area: cleared grasslands, riparian woodland, brigalow, woodlands on alluvium, woodlands on clay plains and woodlands on sandy plains.

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

The Project Area is comprised of remnant and non-remnant vegetation.

Six habitat types were identified within the Project Area during the field survey. These habitat types occurred within both remnant woodlands and non-remnant cleared agricultural areas. The overall condition of each habitat type varied depending on the severity of cattle grazing and weed density. The habitats identified on the site are:

- Cleared (non-remnant) grasslands (primarily for cattle grazing)
- Riparian woodlands
- Brigalow
- Woodlands on alluvial flats
- Woodlands on clay plains
- Woodlands on sandy plains

TEC:

Seven TECs were identified as potentially occurring within the Project Area, however only one, the Brigalow woodlands, was confirmed present within the Project Area as small, isolated polygons. Patch sizes were greater than 0.5 hectares, thus surpassing the TEC determination thresholds described in the *Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community* (DoE 2013). There is a total of 30.7 hectares of Brigalow within the Project Area. The majority of these patches are located exterior to the Disturbance Footprint and will be included as Avoidance Areas for the Project. A total of 0.177 hectares of Brigalow is located within the Disturbance Footprint, just within the northern section of the boundary. This patch will be completely avoided.

Flora species:

Sixty-three flora species were recorded during the surveys (Att 1, Appendix E). The paddocks and cropped areas were mostly devoid of any woody vegetation and ground cover consisted of native and introduced grasses such as chloris (*Chloris spp.*), wiregrass (*Aristida spp.*), Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*) and Red Natal Grass (*Melinis repens*), and weeds such as Heart-leaf Sida (*Sida cordifolia*), Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia spp.*). Patches of remnant trees were found on the edges of the paddocks and croplands, these areas were mostly disturbed in the understorey due to heavy grazing or weeds.

Four threatened flora species were identified as having a moderate potential of occurring within the Project Area (Att 1, Appendix C).

- *Xerothamnella herbacea* (Endangered, EPBC Act)
- *Dichanthium setosum* (Vulnerablet)
- Winged Pepper-cress (*Lepidium monoplocoides*) (Endangered, EPBC Act)
- Belson's Panic (*Homopholis belsonii*) (Vulnerable, EPBC Act)

Targeted flora surveys across the Project Area did not identify the above listed flora species. Suitable habitats present as open woodlands and grassy cattle grazing paddocks are present on the site, however these areas have been highly modified. Ongoing grazing and agricultural practices have prevented these open pasture/woodland areas from developing a remnant understory and ground cover layer.

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.

Searches of the Commonwealth heritage places list indicates that there are no Indigenous, historic or natural heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government within the Project Area.

There are no Commonwealth heritage places overseas within the Project Area, as it is located within the Australian jurisdiction.

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

The Proposed Action is intended to be developed on the traditional Country of the Bigambul Nation Title Aboriginal Corporation (Bigambul People) (QUD101/2009). The Bigambul People assert their enduring connection to these traditional lands which hold significant history, cultural and spiritual attachment for their people.

The PPA is seeking ongoing partnership for the protection of Indigenous heritage values with the Bigambul People as they proceed through the planning, construction and operation of the project and are taking measures to form agreement for the management of heritage under the provisions of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)*. Engagement under the Queensland Aboriginal cultural heritage protection framework is in early stages, however it is expected that a voluntary Cultural Heritage Management Plan under Part 7 of the ACHA will be developed, and all Indigenous heritage values associated with the project area will be identified and respectfully managed during the life of the project.

Preliminary cultural heritage assessments of the Project Area have been prepared and form the foundation for continued engagement with the Bigambul People.

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. *

Brush Creek (stream order six) and its associated low stream order tributaries) navigates through the Project Area joining into the Dumaresq River to the southwest and interacting with Magee Creek to the northeast (Att 1, Fig. A-5). A series of local constructed dams are located on or near to Brush Creek. Two minor unnamed stream order 1 creeks within the Project Area feed into Brush Creek.

In the north of the Project Area in Lot 23 CLV34133 the creek has a formed a wetland which would only be flooded when Brush Creek is in flood. The water in Brush Creek is likely to be permanent or semi-permanent.

The Project Area does not have connectivity to any Ramsar Wetland.

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

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

4.1.1 World Heritage

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

No World Heritage Areas have been identified in the Project Area.

4.1.2 National Heritage

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

No National Heritage Places are present in the Project Area.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ramsar wetland
No	No	Banrock Station Wetland Complex
No	No	Riverland

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ramsar wetland
No	No	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 occur in the Project Area.

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	Androcalva procumbens	
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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	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
Yes	Yes	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
Yes	Yes	Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake
No	No	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
No	No	Homopholis belsonii	Belson's Panic
No	No	Hypochrysops piceatus	Bulloak Jewel Butterfly
No	No	Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot
No	No	Lepidium aschersonii	Spiny Peppercress
No	No	Lepidium monoplocoides	Winged Pepper-cress
No	No	Maccullochella peelii	Murray Cod
No	No	Melanodryas cucullata cucullata	South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern)
No	No	Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot
No	Yes	Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat
Yes	Yes	Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
Yes	Yes	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	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	Vincetoxicum forsteri	
No	No	Westringia parvifolia	

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	Yes	Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant)
No	No	Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions
No	No	Natural grasslands on basalt and fine-textured alluvial plains of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland
No	No	Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains
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. *

Refer to Att. 1 Appendix F for Significant Impact Assessments.

Koala:

Direct impacts:

- The Project Area collectively has 2195.86 ha of foraging, dispersal and refuge habitat for the species.

- Direct impacts will occur through the loss of 901.42 ha of marginal dispersal habitat, 3.16 ha of foraging habit and 0.06 ha of refuge habitat situated within the Disturbance Footprint (this includes cropped areas and cattle grazing pastures).
- Direct impacts through injury/fatality from machinery or vehicles.

Indirect impacts:

- Indirect impacts through habitat fragmentation, habitat degradation. increased predation and noise / lighting disturbance.

Squatter Pigeon:

Direct impacts:

- The Project Area collectively has 2195.86 ha of breeding and foraging habitat for the species.
- Directs impacts will occur through the modification of 901.46 ha of breeding habitat and 3.18 ha of foraging habitat within the Disturbance Footprint though it is expected the species will continue to forage beneath and between the solar arrays.
- Injury/fatality from machinery or vehicles.
- Destruction of nests during construction.

Indirect impacts:

- Reduction in habitat quality caused by erosion, dust or waterway sedimentation.
- Noise and disturbance.
- Reduction in habitat quality caused by invasive plants introduce or spread during construction or operation.
- Changes in ground cover caused by shading of vegetation.
- Changes in vegetation composition caused by incursion of weeds.
- Introduction or spread of introduced predators.

Greater Glider:

Direct impacts:

- The Project Area collectively contains 774.78 ha of suitable foraging and denning habitat for the species.
- Direct impacts will occur through the modification of up to 1.15 ha within the Disturbance Footprint.

Indirect impacts:

- Reduced viability of adjacent habitat due to noise, dust, heat, erosion or light spill- construction works may impact on habitat quality in retained vegetation.
- Loss of habitat through increased bushfires risk.

Glossy Black-Cockatoo:

Direct impacts:

- The Project Area collectively contains 694.88 ha of suitable habitat for the species.
- A direct impact will occur to 0.76 ha within the Disturbance Footprint through a minor loss of isolated paddock trees.

Indirect impacts:

- No indirect impact to this species is expected to occur form the proposed project.

Diamond Firetail:

Direct impacts:

- The Project Area collectively contains 874.22 ha of suitable habitat for the species.

- A direct impact will occur by the removal of marginal foraging and breeding habitat totalling 61.64 ha within the Disturbance Footprint.
- Direct mortality during clearing.
- Direct mortality via vehicle collisions from construction or operational vehicles and machinery.

Indirect impacts:

- Reduction in habitat quality caused by erosion, dust or waterway sedimentation.
- Noise and disturbance.
- Reduction in habitat quality caused by invasive plants introduced or spread during construction or operation.
- Changes in ground cover caused by shading of vegetation.
- Changes in vegetation composition caused by incursion of weeds.
- Introduction or spread of introduced predators.

Grey Snake and Dunmall's Snake:

Direct impacts:

- The Project Area collectively contains 317.61 ha of suitable habitat for both species.
- 168.03 ha of suitable habitat will be impacted within the Disturbance Footprint during construction.
- Direct mortality during construction

Indirect impacts:

- Reduction in habitat quality caused by erosion, dust or waterway sedimentation.
- Noise and disturbance.
- Reduction in habitat quality caused by invasive plants introduced or spread during construction or operation.
- Changes in ground cover caused by shading of vegetation.
- Changes in vegetation composition caused by incursion of weeds.
- Introduction or spread of introduced predators.

South-eastern Long-eared Bat:

Direct impacts:

- None

Indirect impacts:

- Noise and disturbance.
- Reduction in habitat quality caused by invasive plants introduced or spread during construction or operation.
- Changes in vegetation composition caused by incursion of weeds.

Brigalow:

No Brigalow TEC will be directly impacted by the Proposed Action. Provided the mitigation measures are implemented, the Project is unlikely to affect habitat critical to the survival of the species. Weed hygiene protocols will be implemented to minimise the risk of project activities facilitating the spread of weeds, and weed management will occur to ensure weeds do not encroach into the remaining patch of Brigalow TEC. A 10m buffer from Brigalow will be implemented for all soil disturbance to reduce impacts on roots of trees. Erosion and sediment control measures will also ensure that the integrity of abiotic factors in retained Brigalow TEC is maintained.

The Proposed Action is unlikely to significantly impact the Brigalow TEC.

Direct impacts:

- *No direct impacts; Brigalow TEC will be avoided during construction.*

Indirect impacts:

- Weeds brought in soils or unclean machinery.
- Increase in dust.
- Changes to hydrology.
- Increased erosion and sedimentation.
- Loss of habitat through increased bushfires.

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. *

Refer to Att. 1, Appendix F for Significant Impact Assessments.

Koala:

No Koala have been recorded in the Project Area or within the immediate surrounding area. Indirect evidence (scat and scratches) was also not recorded. If the species occurs, it is likely to occur in the remnant vegetation associated with Brush Creek. Large tracts of suitable breeding and foraging habitat is also present within Lot 3 SP310351, Lot 1 SP310351 and 73 CLV34123. Vegetation within these lots and Brush Creek form a wildlife corridor into the nearby Yelarbon State Forest, which will likely contain Koalas.

The remainder of the Project Area is largely cleared, very heavily modified (for cropping) and devoid of trees and shrubs and provides little connectivity in the landscape. It is possible Koala are using the paddocks for dispersal between habitat patches. If Koalas are moving through the paddocks currently, they are moving through large areas with no trees or shrubs and no protection from predators (of which many were recorded). It is more likely that Koala are using trees along fence lines, roads and between paddocks to move through the landscape. These wooded areas do not occur within the Disturbance Footprint.

Brush Creek is likely to be a very important corridor for Koala moving from the Dumaresq River to Yelarbon State Forest. Brush Creek will not be impacted by the Disturbance Footprint and impacts will be limited to clearing of scattered eucalypts in paddocks outside of Brush Creek

The Project will result in the loss of 7.37 hectares of Koala dispersal habitat, which occurs as isolated stands of paddock trees.

The planned sequential clearing of eucalypt trees will provide any potentially present koalas the opportunity to safely move into adjacent habitats. A sequential clearing protocol where FSC are present during clearing will ensure koalas are not harmed during clearing and there are safe movement opportunities.

This sequential clearing protocol is summarised below:

- Any clearing would take place in a way to allow koalas (if present) to move into adjacent areas of retained vegetation. This will include setting clearing limits per day and allowing escape paths to retained vegetation to be maintained. If koalas are encountered they are to be left in-situ, works stop in the area, and wait for the animal to move to retained habitat. This will entail:
- Leaving a 30 m buffer of vegetation around the tree in which the koala is located and a corridor of vegetation to retained habitat
- Monitoring the koala location and if the animal appears stressed
- Allowing the koala to relocate without assistance unless the animal is in immediate danger or is injured.

The installation of solar panels will still permit dispersal between and under the panel arrays. Given the paddocks are mostly cleared and shelter opportunities are already absent or very sparse, dispersal through the panel arrays is not likely to be significantly different to that which already exists. The panels may benefit dispersing Koalas by providing cover from aerial predators and shade during hot weather.

Indirect impacts may occur to koalas from the Project as a result of noise and lighting associated with construction activities. Additionally, by opening up further areas of habitat there is the potential for an increase in weeds and pest animals to infiltrate adjacent bushland although the Project Area is already subject to extensive weed infestation and pest fauna presence.

Due to the low likelihood of koala being present in large numbers and that the most likely habitat for the species (Brush Creek) is not being impacted, the mitigation measures to be put in place (including staging of clearing).

Squatter Pigeon:

Within the Project Area, open grassy habitats along forest edges provide suitable habitat for the Squatter Pigeon. However, most of the site consists of modified pastures for cattle grazing. The proposed Disturbance Footprint will occur predominantly within non-remnant vegetation, primarily in modified grasslands. Where vegetation will be cleared, this will be from isolated paddock trees, vegetation on the edge of Brush Creek and ground cover loss for the solar ancillary infrastructure. These areas may offer occasional foraging opportunities for the Squatter Pigeon. Grazing pressure in these non-remnant grasslands and the conversion of vegetation to crops could further limit food availability for the species, making it more likely to associate with open woodlands in the Project Area. Overall, 908.778 ha of available habitat is present within the Disturbance Footprint for the Squatter Pigeon, although notably, almost all of this habitat is not remnant and conforms to marginal suitable habitat.

Greater Glider:

The Greater Glider has a high likelihood of occurring near to and within the Project Area, where suitable woodland habitat is present for breeding, feeding and denning. This species is, however, not likely to occur within the Disturbance Footprint, which contains only non-remnant vegetation communities within a matrix of cleared agricultural lands. As a result of this, no significant impact to this species is expected to occur from the proposed works. Approximately 4.355ha of suitable breeding and denning habitat for the Greater glider is present within the Disturbance footprint. This habitat, is however, located along the periphery of suitable remnant habitat (such as Brush Creek) or as isolated paddock trees and small vegetation patches and is considered marginal suitable habitat at best. All individuals are only expected to occur within the remnant forested communities on the Project Area and as such no decrease in any potentially occurring populations on the site.

Glossy Black-Cockatoo:

Isolated stands of paddock trees on the property provide marginally suitable habitat for occasional foraging by the Glossy Black Cockatoo. However, high-quality habitat associated with Eucalypt and Brigalow woodlands and forests is not present within the Disturbance Footprint. Overall, given the lack of suitable habitat within the Project Area, none of the assessment criteria listed in this table are expected to trigger a significant impact for this species on the site.

Diamond Firetail:

The impact is expected to be low, particularly since no clearing of breeding habitat and only the loss of 634.92 hectares of marginal foraging habitat will occur. A suitable offset, managed for the regrowth of remnant vegetation will likely benefit the viability of this species population within the region and will successfully mitigate any impacts from the proposal.

Grey Snake:

Gilgai habitat within cracking clay soils is present within the Project Area and Disturbance Footprint. Those gilgais that intersect with the disturbance footprint have been heavily modified through agricultural practices and are considered sub-optimal. Where suitable gilgais do occur, the Disturbance Footprint has avoided these areas.

Dunmalls Snake:

Given the very limited presence of marginal suitable habitat within this species range, and since vegetation may only be impacted within non-remnant vegetation communities, a significant impact to this species is considered unlikel**y.**

South-eastern Long-eared Bat:

Suitable foraging, breeding, roosting and dispersal habitat is present within the Project Area, within sites bordering Yelarbon State Forest, however, habitat is not present within the Project Area, which is largely devoid of remnant vegetation. The woodland habitat within and on the edges of Yelarbon state forest and Dthinna Dthinnawan National Park will provide critical habitat for this microbat, however the habitat qualities within these forests are not present in the Project Area.

Brigalow:

No Brigalow TEC will be directly impacted by the Proposed Action. Provided the mitigation measures are implemented, the Project is unlikely to affect habitat critical to the survival of the species. Weed hygiene protocols will be implemented to minimise the risk of project activities facilitating the spread of weeds, and weed management will occur to ensure weeds do not encroach into the remaining patch of Brigalow TEC. A 10m buffer from Brigalow will be implemented for all soil disturbance to reduce impacts on roots of trees. Erosion and sediment control measures will also ensure that the integrity of abiotic factors in retained Brigalow TEC is maintained. The Proposed Action is unlikely to significantly impact the Brigalow TEC.

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. *

Field surveys identified ten matters of MNES within the Project Area, including nine EVNT-listed species and one TEC. Despite the presence of these MNES, the Proposed Action is not expected to significantly impact any of these listed species or the ecological community (i.e. Brigalow) which exists as small, isolated patches of vegetation within the Project Area. The Proposed Action has considered the environmental constraints and actively refined the design to avoid areas of critical habitat and all areas of remnant vegetation. As a result almost 60% of the Project Area forms part of the Avoidance Area due to these identified constraints.

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. *

Refer to Att. 1, Section 7, Pages 87-105.

A suite of management plans will be developed prior to construction of the Proposed Action including but not limited to:

- Construction Environmental Management Plan
- Weed and Pest Management Plan
- Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan
- Bushfire Management Plan
- Traffic Management Plan

Att.1, Section 7.6, Table 7-1, Pages 90-102 details the proposed measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts to flora, fauna and habitat. Some of these measures include:

- Timing works to avoid critical life cycle events
- Implementation of clearing protocols
- Retention of the ground and mid-storey where possible
- Salvaging and relocating hollows from felled trees to provide additional habitat
- Avoiding clearing mature eucalypts, where possible, including those scattered in the grazed areas
- Avoiding clearing and minimising ground disturbance to areas with gilgais
- Reinstating topsoil and any habitat features that were present prior to trenching
- Revegetating with native grasses post construction and management of weeds
- Establishment of clearing protocols that identify vegetation to be retained, prevent inadvertent damage and reduce soil disturbance
- Use of light shields or daily/seasonal timing of construction and operational activities to reduce impacts of light spill
- Use of adaptive dust monitoring programs to limit air quality impacts
- Use of temporary fencing to protect significant environmental features such as riparian zones and areas of Brigalow
- Implementation of hygiene protocols to prevent the spread of weeds or pathogens
- Staff training and site briefing to communicate environmental features to be protected and measures to be implemented
- Preparation of a vegetation management plan to regulate activity in vegetation and habitat adjacent to the proposed development
- Implementation erosion and sediment controls
- Establishment of sediment barriers and spill management procedures to control the quality of water runoff released from the Project Area into the receiving environment
- Staff training and site briefing to communicate impacts of traffic strikes on native fauna.

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

Assessment of the Project against the *Significant impact guidelines 1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conversation Act 1999* determined the action is unlikely to result in a significant impact to any MNES and therefore is not a controlled action. As such, environmental offsets are not proposed.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	Yes	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
No	No	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
No	No	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail
No	No	Myiagra cyanoleuca	Satin Flycatcher

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. *

Two Latham’s Snipe individuals were recorded in the Project Area during the March 2024 surveys. Both individuals were found on the banks of a cattle dam located within the Project Area but outside the Disturbance Footprint and will not be impacted from the Proposed Action. The remaining farm dams within the Project Area offer poor habitat for the Latham’s Snipe, as they do not contain any fringing vegetation in which this species forages and roosts within. This species may also utilise the cleared gilgai habitat on Lot 54 CVE91 occasionally during periods of seasonal inundation.

The Project Area contains 304.06ha of habitat suitable to the species for potential foraging and roosting habitat. Of that there is 167.89ha of suitable habitat in the Project Area however as mentioned the Disturbance Footprint is located outside of any wetland habitats and therefore a significant impact to this species is expected to be low.

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 loss of open pastures and cropping land is not considered important for the Latham's snipe. As a result, no significant disruptions to this species habitat will occur from the Proposed Action. Refer to Att. 1, Appendix F.

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

No

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

The Latham's Snipe's habitat includes cattle dams and seasonally water-filled depressions (gilgais). These features are not deemed critical for this species due to the pressures they face from grazing and seasonal droughts. The Proposed Action and its ancillary infrastructure will be primarily constructed across areas used for cattle grazing and cropping. The property also hosts minor wetlands, which appear as cattle dams and small wetland communities along Brush Creek. All wetland areas, including the man-made dams on the site, will be preserved. This conservation effort will help limit potential impacts on the Latham's Snipe

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 Att. 1, Section 7, Pages 87 - 105.

A suite of management plans will be developed prior to construction of the Proposed Action including but not limited to:

- Construction Environmental Management Plan

- Weed and Pest Management Plan
- Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan
- Bushfire Management Plan
- Traffic Management Plan

Att. 1, Section 7, Pages 87 - 105 details the proposed measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts to flora, fauna and habitat through:

- Timing works to avoid critical life cycle events
- Implementation of clearing protocols
- Retention of the ground and mid-storey where possible
- Salvaging and relocating hollows from felled trees to provide additional habitat
- Avoiding clearing mature eucalypts, where possible, including those scattered in the grazed areas
- Avoiding clearing and minimising ground disturbance to areas with gilgais
- Reinstating topsoil and any habitat features that were present prior to trenching
- Revegetating with native grasses post construction and management of weeds
- Establishment of clearing protocols that identify vegetation to be retained, prevent inadvertent damage and reduce soil disturbance
- Use of light shields or daily/seasonal timing of construction and operational activities to reduce impacts of light spill
- Use of adaptive dust monitoring programs to limit air quality impacts
- Use of temporary fencing to protect significant environmental features such as riparian zones and areas of Brigalow
- Implementation of hygiene protocols to prevent the spread of weeds or pathogens
- Staff training and site briefing to communicate environmental features to be protected and measures to be implemented
- Preparation of a vegetation management plan to regulate activity in vegetation and habitat adjacent to the proposed development
- Implementation erosion and sediment controls
- Establishment of sediment barriers and spill management procedures to control the quality of water runoff released from the Project Area into the receiving environment
- Staff training and site briefing to communicate impacts of traffic strikes on native fauna

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

Assessment of the Project against the *Significant impact guidelines 1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conversation Act 1999* determined the action is unlikely to result in a significant impact to any MNES and therefore is not a controlled action. As such, environmental offsets are not proposed.

4.1.6 Nuclear

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

No

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

The Project is not related to a nuclear action.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

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

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

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

—

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 Areas are located in the Project Area.

The Project Area is located approximately 250 km inland. Brush Creek is the only major watercourse in the Project Area and it does not flow directly into the marine environment.

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. *

No Great Barrier Reef Marine Park areas occur in the Project Area.

The Project is located approximately 250 km inland and will not impact on the marine environment. Watercourses in the Project Area do not drain directly into the Great Barrier Reef.

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

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

No

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

The Project is not a mining development or coal seam gas project.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

The Project is not located on Commonwealth Land.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

The Project does not relate to Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas.

4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

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

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

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

None

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

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

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)
- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)
- Migratory Species (S20)
- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

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

No

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

Solar farm site selection and design is driven by a number of factors:

- Solar irradiance.
- Average temperature
- Land cover
- Topography and orography of the terrain
- Site restrictions
- Distance to protected areas
- Distance to transmission lines
- Availability and feasibility to reach Point of Connection to the Grid
- Available capacity in the Grid
- Proximity to existing infrastructure
- Distance to roads
- Distance to cities/population centres
- Flood susceptibility

These factors determine the overall viability of a development and as such are the key considerations for the location of the Proposed Action

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	21/11/2024	No	High
#2.	Link	National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2 - Briefing Letter.pdf A Briefing Letter introducing the Proposed Action and the PPA to the residents located within a three kilometre radius of the Project Area.	04/07/2024	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	Att 3 - Trust Deed.pdf	15/12/2023	Yes	

1.3.2.18 (Person proposing to take the action) If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 4 - Jinko Power Environmental Policy and Planning Framework.pdf Jinko Power Environmental Policy and Planning Framework	01/07/2024	No	High

2.2.5 Tenure of the action area relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024	No	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024	No	High
#2.	Link	Digital Atlas of Australian Soils https://www.asris.csiro.au/themes/Atlas.html			High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024	No	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024	No	High
#2.	Link				

		Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland https://www.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/00..			High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024	No	High
#2.	Link	Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecologic http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threa..			High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024	No	High

4.1.4.10 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024	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.	Link	Matters of National Environmental Significance, Significant impact guidelines 1.1 Environment			High

Protec
https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024		High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Attachment 1.pdf MNES Ecological Assessment Report	20/11/2024		High

4.1.5.11 (Migratory Species) Proposed offsets relevant to avoidance or mitigation measures

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Matters of National Environmental Significance, Significant impact guidelines 1.1 Environment Protec https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/do..			High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	31124444622
Organisation name	NGH PTY LTD
Organisation address	2010 NSW
Representative's name	Tammy Vesely
Representative's job title	Senior Project Manager
Phone	0452 151 752
Email	tammy.v@nghconsulting.com.au
Address	T3, Level 7, 348 Edward St, Brisbane City, Qld 4000

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

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

☑ By checking this box, I, **Tammy Vesely of NGH PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *

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

Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	673574742
Organisation name	Beebo Solar Farm Pty Ltd
Organisation address	Suite 1024, 219-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW
Representative's name	Yifan Wang
Representative's job title	Project Developer
Phone	0413198119
Email	ethan.wang@jinkopower.com
Address	Suite 1024, 219-227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW

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

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

☑ I, **Yifan Wang of Beebo Solar Farm Pty Ltd**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

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

Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

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

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

☑ I, **Yifan Wang of Beebo Solar Farm Pty Ltd**, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *

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