Jackson North Wind Farm and associated works

Application Number: **03128** Commencement Date: **18/09/2025** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Jackson North Wind Farm and associated works

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Wind Farm

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

01/07/2028

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

31/12/2060

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

The Proposed Action is the development of the Jackson North Wind Farm (the Project), located in the Western Downs Regional Council and Maranoa Regional Council local government areas, approximately 65 kilometres (km) north-west of Miles and 35 km south-west of Wandoan in Queensland (Qld) (Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A1 Project Locality). The Project will connect to the existing Wandoan South substation via an approximately 8.8 km long overhead transmission line.

The Project involves the construction, operation and decommissioning of a wind farm and associated ancillary infrastructure, with a generating capacity of approximately 600 megawatts (MW) and a battery energy storage system (BESS) with a capacity of up to 200 MW / 1600 Megawatt-hours (MWh). The operational life is expected to be approximately 30 years, following which the Project would either be decommissioned and the site restored to its previous land use, or an extension to operations would be sought through the appropriate statutory approval pathways. The Project includes both permanent and temporary elements, comprising of:

- up to 99 WTG (this number may be reduced due to potential constraints and the selected turbine model), each with a capacity of up to 8 MW with blade tip heights of up to 270 m
- one permanent meteorological (MET) mast; additional MET masts may be installed
- one BESS, to be located next to the Project's main substation
- low voltage electrical reticulation (either overhead or underground)
- one collector 275 kV substation and one main 275 kV substation including switchyard, ancillary equipment, control room, amenities and fencing
- approximately 11.8 km of 275 kV overhead transmission line from the collector substation to the main substation
- approximately 8.8 km of 275 kV overhead transmission line from the main substation to the existing Wandoan south substation
- site access and internal access tracks, to facilitate construction and maintenance throughout the operational stage
- two operations and maintenance (control) compounds
- two temporary construction compounds, including offices, staff amenities and workshop and maintenance facilities
- one temporary concrete batching plant, and
- laydown and stockpile areas for the storage of materials and infrastructure.

Project Lifecycle and Activities

- **Pre-construction:** Undertaking feasibility studies, geotechnical works, technical assessments and obtaining approvals.
- **Construction (approximately 24 months), including:**
  - site establishment and preparation
  - native vegetation clearing
  - excavation for access tracks and underground reticulation
  - installation of WTGs, permanent meteorological mast, reticulation interconnecting wind turbines, transmission lines, substations, BESS and construction and operations compounds.
- **Commissioning:** testing and commissioning of the wind farm.
- **Operation (~30 years), including:**
  - monitoring and control of the wind farm and ancillary infrastructure
  - scheduled maintenance of major equipment such as turbines, substations and BESS
  - general repair and maintenance of all wind farm infrastructure as well as tracks, drainage, grass and fences.
- **Decommissioning/Extension of Operations:** Decommissioning and removal of project components and the site restored to its previous land use, or extension of the wind farm's lifespan, subject to approvals.

Project Site, Development Footprint, Project Area and Avoidance Area

- **Project Site:** The Project Site is located across parts of 19 freehold lots including ten easements and road corridors. It includes the Project Area and the broader investigation area in respect of ecology, heritage and other technical constraints. The size of the Project Site is 22,056 ha.
- **Development Footprint:** The Development Footprint is the maximum area in hectares that would be impacted by the Project. It is not anticipated that the total impact area, or total areas of impact on individual matters of national environmental significance, will increase. The Development Footprint is wholly located within the Project Area. The size of the Development Footprint is 2,174.10 ha (approximately 10% of the Project Site). The Development Footprint is shown in Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A2 Project Site and Development Footprint.

Note, the Development Footprint represents the maximum potential extent of impacts and has been conservatively defined. This area is expected to reduce through further environmental, planning and technical investigations.

- **Project Area:** The Project Area includes the Development Footprint and an additional corridor surrounding the Development Footprint. The Project Area allows for reasonable micrositing to occur for an optimised layout. This corridor considers impacts associated within a defined area of the Development Footprint whilst not increasing the quantum of impacts. The Project Area is displayed in Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A2 Project Site and Development Footprint. The size of the Project Area is 6,975.35 ha.
- **Avoidance Area:** The Project's Avoidance Area is shown in Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A2 Project Site and Development Footprint. The Avoidance Area is 1,208.55 ha comprised of zones of high ecological sensitivity, including ooline habitat, koala refuge habitat and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs). The Avoidance Area was delineated through:
    - systematically excluding zones of high ecological sensitivity from the Development Footprint (including TECs, koala refuge and ooline habitat), wherever feasible within the constraints of engineering and design requirements; and
    - systematically excluding zones of high ecological sensitivity from the Project Area (including TECs, koala refuge and suitable ooline habitat).

The area calculations of the Project Site, Development Footprint and Avoidance Area differ very marginally from the areas calculated by the EPBC Act Business Portal itself under Section 2. This discrepancy is due to the difference between GIS software and is experienced on all referrals submitted by the referrer.

Project Impacts

Potential impacts would wholly occur within the Project Area, except for site accesses and road upgrades required to facilitate haulage of wind turbine components to the site, which will be defined during detailed design of the Project. The Project will have both direct and indirect impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning.

Potential Direct Impacts

- Up to 763.96 ha of remnant and regrowth vegetation will be removed in the Development Footprint
- Loss of habitat for permanent and temporary infrastructure resulting in fauna displacement and reduction of/increased competition for resources
- Fauna injury or mortality during habitat clearing or from collisions with vehicles on tracks during operational phase
- Fauna turbine collisions and barotrauma associated with birds of bats flying at rotor swept area height
- Loss of breeding places such as stick nests, burrows, tree hollows and hollow longs during vegetation removal
- Habitat fragmentation
- Ongoing vegetation maintenance to manage regrowth in certain areas such as under powerlines, suppressing passive regeneration and increasing opportunity for edge effects

Potential Indirect Impacts

- Inadvertent impacts on adjacent habitat or vegetation
- Reduced viability of adjacent habitat due to edge effects
- Reduced viability of adjacent habitat due to isolation of patches
- Reduced viability of adjacent habitat due to noise, dust, heat or light spill
- Weeds brought in soils or unclean machinery
- Increased risk for fauna species due to starvation, exposure and loss of shade or shelter
- Loss of breeding habitats
- Reduced genetic flow
- Earthworks and mobilisation of sediments
- Trampling of threatened flora species
- Increase in predatory species populations
- Changes in animal behaviour due to presence of turbines
- Destruction of habitat due to uncontrolled bushfire

Project Benefits

The Australian Government's emissions reduction targets are 43% by 2030 and net zero by 2050. The Net Zero Plan builds on the government's current emissions reduction policies, including a national renewable electricity target of 82% by 2030. The Qld Government has also committed to having renewable energy as part of its energy plan and to net zero emissions by 2050. Achieving this target is dependent on a strong pipeline of diverse renewable energy projects, including wind generation, and the Project will help to attain these policy objectives.

The region is well-suited to renewables development, with an ample wind resource, legacy and upgraded connection/transmission infrastructure, as well as large areas of grazing land on which wind farms could be co-located. The regional councils are supportive of renewable energy projects, with the region considered the renewables hub of Qld.

The Project will also generate local employment and economic opportunities, including up to 350 construction jobs and up to 16 direct operational jobs, alongside indirect benefits for local suppliers, contractors and service providers.

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? *

Commonwealth - *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)*

The EPBC Act establishes the process for environmental assessment and approval of proposed actions that have, will have, or are likely to have a significant impact on MNES or on Commonwealth land.

The MNES protected under the EPBC Act include:

- world heritage properties
- national heritage places
- wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)
- nationally threatened species and ecological communities
- migratory species (listed under international agreements)
- Commonwealth marine areas
- the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- nuclear actions (including uranium mining)
- a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

EPBC Act-related policies or guidelines relevant to the Project include:

- *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of national environmental significance* to complete an assessment of significant impacts on matters of national environmental significance.
- *Wind farm collision risk for birds: Cumulative risks for threatened and migratory species* to assess impacts to threatened and migratory birds.

State Legislation and Planning Frameworks

The Project requires approval from the Qld Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP) under the *Planning Act 2016* (Qld). A combined development application will be lodged for a material change of use (wind farm) and operational work (native vegetation clearing). This will be coordinated by the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA). Material change of use is assessed under *State code 23: Wind farm development* (State code 23). One of the purposes of State code 23 is to ensure that the impacts arising from the design, siting, construction, operation and decommissioning of wind farms do not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on individuals, communities and the natural environment. Under State code 23, wind farm developments should be appropriately located, sited, designed, and operated to ensure that the development avoids, or minimises and mitigates, adverse impacts on ecological values. Operational work that is clearing native vegetation is assessed under State code 16: Native vegetation clearing (State code 16). Under State code 16, operational work for the clearing of native vegetation should demonstrate that the development avoids impacts on vegetation that is a matter of state environmental significance, and where avoidance is not reasonably possible, minimises and mitigates impacts and provides an offset for any acceptable significant residual impacts, where appropriate.

Prior to lodgement of the development application, a Relevant Purpose Determination (RPD) is required in accordance with section 22A of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld) from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD). This provides a determination that the proposed vegetation clearing is for a relevant purpose, specifically, constructing and maintaining necessary built infrastructure. A RPD application for the Project was submitted to the DNRMMRRD on 9 September 2025 and is currently in the assessment phase.

Policy alignment

The Project aligns with the *Darling Downs Regional Plan* (2013), which balances the protection of Priority Agricultural Areas with energy infrastructure development, and the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan (2022), by providing critical renewable energy infrastructure to support renewable energy integration and Queensland's net zero by 2050.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003

The Project is subject to the Duty of Care provisions of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) (ACHA). Equis has entered into discussions with the Mandandanji People and Iman Peoples, who are the Aboriginal Parties for the area under the ACHA, with the view to developing approved Cultural Heritage Management Plans to guide the protection and management of cultural heritage during Project Activities and fulfil the Duty of Care obligations. Discussions to develop Early Works Agreements with both Aboriginal Parties are ongoing with the view of ensuring the Mandandanji People and Iman Peoples are empowered to protect and manage their cultural heritage prior to the commencement of works on site.

1.2.7 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken regarding the project area, including with Indigenous stakeholders. Attach any completed consultation documentations, if relevant. *

The Proponent is committed to engaging with the local community, government agencies and Traditional Owners, in accordance with best practice for renewable energy projects. Consultation has been and will continue to be undertaken with the following key stakeholders:

- Traditional Owners - Equis has entered into discussions with the Mandandanji People and Iman Peoples, who are the Aboriginal Parties for the area under the ACHA, with the view to developing approved Cultural Heritage Management Plans to guide the protection and management of cultural heritage during Project activities and fulfil the Duty of Care obligations established under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. Discussions to develop Early Works Agreements with both Aboriginal Parties are ongoing with the view of ensuring the Mandandanji People and Iman Peoples are empowered to protect and manage their cultural heritage prior to the commencement of works on site.
- SARA – A pre-lodgement meeting was held with the SARA on 20 August 2024 to introduce the Project and confirm State assessment requirements. Another pre-lodgement meeting will be held with the SARA prior to lodgement of the development application.
- Host and neighbouring landholders – The Project Site is located over 19 freehold lots including ten easements and road corridors. Equis has been in continued discussions with landholders of lots within the Project Site. A door knocking session also occurred over 17-19th July 2024 where dwellings within a 6km buffer from the Project Site were visited to discuss the Project. Host and neighbouring landholders have also been engaged to facilitate the undertaking of field work on their properties, associated with technical studies to support the development application for the Project.
- Other community engagement – A community information session held on 21 September 2024 and an additional information session is planned to occur on the 18 October 2025. Initial discussions have also been held with local community and business organisations such as Miles and District Chamber of Commerce, Dulacca Hall and Community Association, Local housing and accommodation providers and Roma Commerce and Tourism (RCAT).
- Western Downs Regional Council and Maranoa Regional Council – Meetings have been held with the local councils to introduce the Project, discuss the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Community Benefit Agreement process, planning approvals under the Planning Act 2016 and consultation as part of the Heavy Vehicle and OSOM Construction Concept Strategy.
- Powerlink Queensland – Regarding grid connection at the Wandoan South substation.
- DCCEEW – A pre-referral meeting with DCCEEW was held on 12 August 2025.
- DNRMMRRD – Submission of a Relevant Purpose Determination application on 9 September 2025.
- Department of Transport and Main Roads – Consultation as part of the Heavy Vehicle and OSOM Construction Concept Strategy.
- Port of Brisbane – Consultation as part of the Heavy Vehicle and OSOM Construction Concept Strategy.
- Local and Federal Members of Parliament – Meetings have been held to introduce the Project and provide Project updates.

In addition to the above, engagement activities have commenced for the SIA for the Project. The SIA report will be submitted with the development application to the Qld DSDIP. SIA engagement includes conducting 10–15 interviews (in person at project engagement sessions and online) with key stakeholders and running a project-wide online survey to capture broader community sentiment. Key stakeholders include near neighbours, Western Downs and Maranoa Regional Council representatives, local businesses and industry groups, community service providers (health, housing, education), Traditional Owner groups and First Nations organisations, local community associations, and regional development and employment agencies.

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.

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

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

1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN	124444622
Organisation name	NGH PTY LTD
Organisation address	T 3 L 7 348 Edward Street, BRISBANE Queensland 4000

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	664497296
Organisation name	EQUIS WIND AUSTRALIA (JACKSON NORTH ASSET CT) PTY LTD
Organisation address	First Floor, 40 Esplanade, Brighton VIC 3186

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Bryce Paterson
Job title	Director
Phone	03 7020 3323
Email	Au-Jacksonnorth@equis.com
Address	First Floor, 40 Esplanade, Brighton VIC 3186

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 Project is being developed by Equis Wind Australia (Jackson North Asset CT) Pty Ltd as trustee for the Jackson North Asset Trust.

Please see attached Trust documentation as follows:

1. Attachment 2 Amending and Restating Deed Jackson North Asset Trust, under which the trustee, Equis Wind Australia (Jackson North Asset CT) Pty Ltd, amends and restates the trust deed for Equis Wind (Australia) SRWF Holding Trust as the Jackson North Asset Trust; and
2. Attachment 3 Trust Deed for the Jackson North Asset Trust.

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. *

Equis has a history of responsible environmental management, and there have been no proceedings under Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources taken against Equis. Equis is a corporate member of the Clean Energy Council (CEC) and is committed to honouring the Best Practice Charter in its renewable energy projects.

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

Equis Wind Australia (Jackson North Asset CT) Pty Ltd as trustee for the Jackson North Asset Trust operates under the Equis Group policies including Attachment 4 Equis ESG Policy, which describes the environmental policy and planning framework adhered to by Equis.

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	664497296
Organisation name	EQUIS WIND AUSTRALIA (JACKSON NORTH ASSET CT) PTY LTD
Organisation address	First Floor, 40 Esplanade, Brighton VIC 3186

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Bryce Paterson
Job title	Director
Phone	03 7020 3323
Email	Au-Jacksonnorth@equis.com
Address	First Floor, 40 Esplanade, Brighton VIC 3186

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	124444622
Organisation name	NGH PTY LTD
Organisation address	T 3 L 7 348 Edward Street, BRISBANE Queensland 4000
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	664497296
Organisation name	EQUIS WIND AUSTRALIA (JACKSON NORTH ASSET CT) PTY LTD
Organisation address	First Floor, 40 Esplanade, Brighton VIC 3186
Representative's name	Bryce Paterson
Representative's job title	Director
Phone	03 7020 3323
Email	Au-Jacksonnorth@equis.com
Address	First Floor, 40 Esplanade, Brighton VIC 3186

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

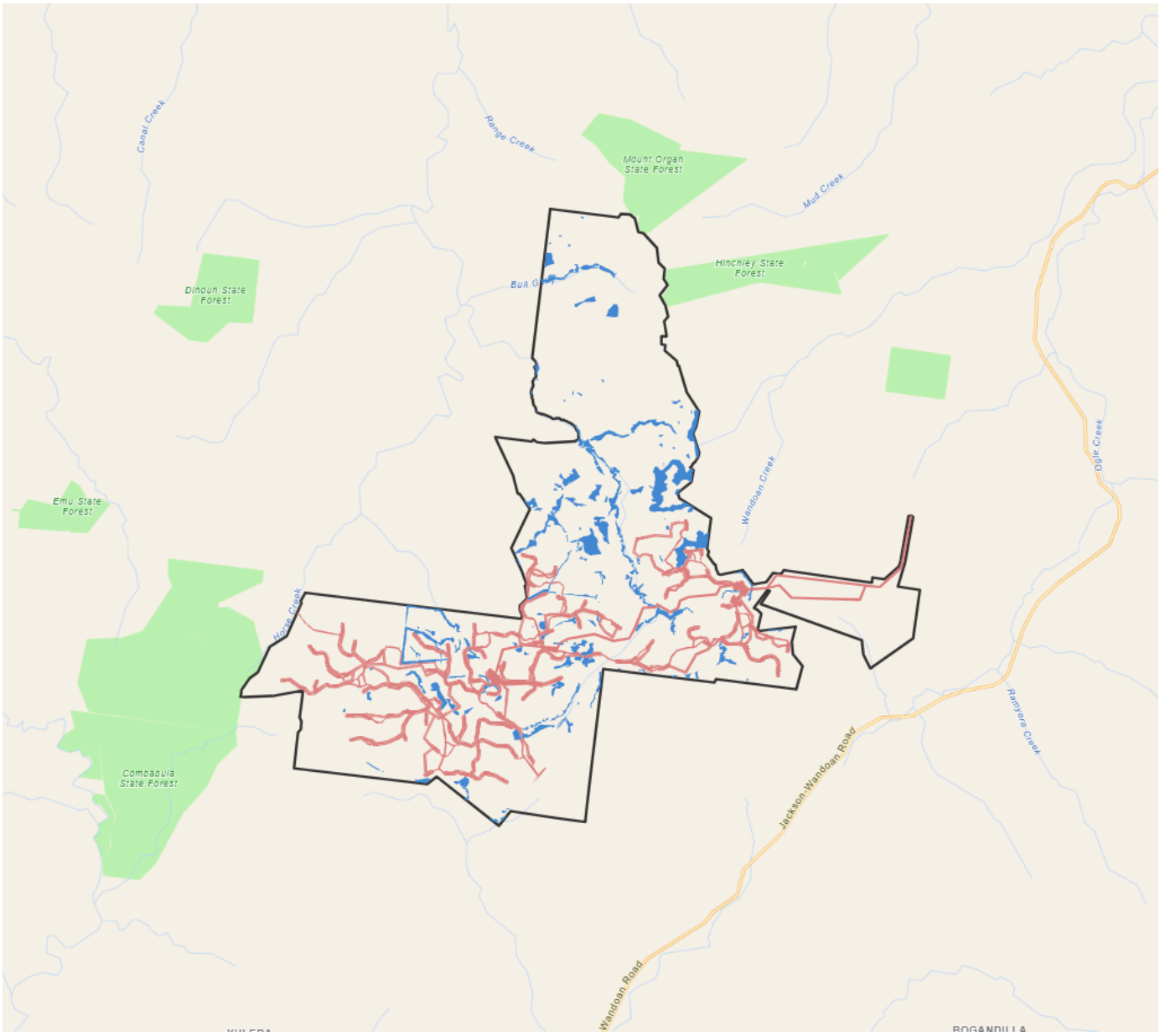
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Referring party

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 22096.98 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 2207.53 Ha **Avoidance Area:** 1210.79 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Ewingsdale Road Jackson North Queensland 4426

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 tenure of the action area includes 19 freehold lots including ten easements and road corridors. Lots are listed in Attachment 1a Jackon North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report (MNES EAR), Section 2.2, Table 2-1, Pages 4-5 and Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A12 Lots within Project Site.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Project Site is predominantly comprised of non-remnant areas, (refer to Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A1 Project Locality) with the majority of the land cleared of vegetation for agricultural purposes and natural gas extraction infrastructure. These areas are heavily degraded, likely a result of consistent cattle grazing causing compaction, nutrient degradation and soil erosion. Patches of remnant and regrowth vegetation are present throughout the Project Site, predominantly in the southern and eastern portions.

The southern portion of the Project Site is dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland and areas of Acacia woodland, both with a sparse ground layer. Most patches of remnant woodland are commonly in good condition, with regrowth patches occasionally in average condition due to weed infestation or clearing. Patches of semi-evergreen vine thicket in the eastern portion of the Project Site were mostly in good condition with occasional areas of weed infestation. Creeks and drainage lines are fringed with thin strips of eucalypt vegetation, comprised of Poplar Box (*Eucalyptus populnea)* and Queensland blue gum *(Eucalyptus tereticornis)*, commonly with a non-native ground layer. Isolated patches of brigalow vegetation are scattered throughout the central and northern portions of the Project Site, commonly in good condition.

Patches of vegetation are mostly associated with hills and waterways and provide suitable habitat for MNES. Horse Creek (east branch) intersects the Project Site from south-east to north-west. Two areas of remnant semi-evergreen vine thicket in the north-eastern portion of the Project Site contain high quality habitat for ooline. Vegetation fringing watercourses within the Project Site occur in thin strips, providing suitable habitat of marginal quality for koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta)*. Patches of remnant eucalypt and acacia forest containing *Casuarina* species provide potential foraging and nesting resources for south-eastern glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*). Areas in the east of the Project Site show signs of recent fire, and Queensland fire scar mapping shows these areas were burnt in 2023. Multiple waterways and drainage channels, combined with seasonal heavy rainfall and historic vegetation removal have created areas of erosion. Scattered areas of stream bank and gully erosion are present throughout the Project Site.

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

The majority of the Project Site is and has previously been used for cattle grazing and cropping. There is existing coal seam gas extraction infrastructure across the site, with the site containing over 220 wells.

Proposed future uses for the Project Site include the construction and operation of the Jackson North Wind Farm and overhead transmission line, co-located with existing cattle grazing, cropping and coal seam gas extraction activities.

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

The Project Site itself does not contain any outstanding natural features or any other important or unique values. The majority of the land within the Project Site has been cleared of vegetation for agricultural purposes and natural gas extraction infrastructure and is predominantly occupied by non-remnant vegetation. These areas are heavily degraded, likely a result of consistent cattle grazing causing compaction, nutrient degradation and soil erosion.

The Project Site is in close proximity to several state forests (refer to Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A1 Project Locality). Adjacent to the western portion of the Project Site is Combabula State Forest. To the north is Mount Organ State Forest, and to the north-east is Hinchley State Forest, all zoned as Production Forestry. Dinoun Sate Forest lies 8 km to the west, and Yuleba State Forest lies 21 km to the south of the Project Site.

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

Areas of steep gradient occur in the south and east of the Project Site. Elevation within the Project Site varies from approximately 300 m above sea level (ASL) in the cleared lowland areas associated with agriculture and waterways, to approximately 450 m ASL in the mostly remnant vegetation areas in the south and east of the Project Site. The Great Dividing Range stretches across the southern portion of the site, east to west.

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.

Flora and fauna surveys were undertaken in spring 2023 and autumn 2024 to confirm the regional ecosystems at the site and determine the likely presence of threatened species and communities within the Project Site. A targeted snail survey for threatened *Adclarkia cameroni* (brigalow woodland snail) and *Adclarkia dulacca* (Dulacca woodland snail) was conducted in spring 2024. Bird and bat utilisation surveys (BBUS) have also been conducted within the Project Site to determine the likely impacts of the proposed wind turbines on birds and bats that fly at rotor swept height. After flora and fauna surveys, the project design was subject to multiple iterations to avoid and minimise impacts to biodiversity values identified on-site.

Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 3, Pages 6-30 describes the survey effort and Section 4, Pages 37-66 describes the ecological values in the Project Site.

Flora

Flora survey data was used to identify and map the vegetation communities present within the Project Site. Vegetation communities were defined in accordance with the Queensland regional ecosystem framework, with community characterisation based on the flora survey data collected and consultation with Queensland Herbarium. Across all survey periods, a total of 202 flora assessments were conducted. These results can be summarised by the following findings:

- ten vegetation communities are present in the Project Site (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 4.3.1, Pages 37-42 and Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A5 GTRE)
- two threatened ecological communities were present, including brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) and semi-evergreen vine thickets (SEVT) of the Brigalow Belt (north and south) and Nandewar bioregions (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 4.3.3, Pages 43-45 and Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A8 Threatened ecological communities)
- one flora species listed under the EPBC Act was confirmed, ooline (*Cadellia pentastylis*) (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 4.3.2, page 43 and Attachment 1b Appendix A, Figure A6 Threatened species records)
- a total of 264 flora species were recorded (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Appendix C Flora species list)
- 27 environmental weed species were confirmed (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 4.3.4, page 48).
- one weed of national significance was recorded.

Fauna

Fauna surveys included fauna habitat assessment, active searches, rapid koala Spot Assessment Technique (SAT), diurnal bird survey, remote camera trapping, acoustic bat detection, spotlighting, harp traps, elliot traps and pitfall traps and bird utilisation surveys (BUS). 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 results of the fauna field surveys include:

- 216 fauna species were recorded, including birds (165), mammals (19), bats (16), reptiles and amphibians (16) (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 4.4, page 50-51)
- Four threatened fauna species were confirmed: koala, south-eastern glossy black cockatoo, squatter pigeon, white-throated needletail (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 4.4.3, page 64-65 and Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A6 Threatened species records)
- One migratory species was recorded, the White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) and the Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*) is considered likely to occur (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 4.4.4, page 65 and Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A11 Migratory fauna habitat).
- 10 habitat types occur in the Project Site: Brigalow woodland, Callitris woodland, Eucalypt woodland on alluvium and fringing eucalypt woodland on alluvial channels, Mixed eucalypt woodland, Eucalypt woodland, Eucalypt and acacia forest, Mixed acacia woodland, Semi-evergreen vine thicket, Non-remnant vegetation, permanent water (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 4.4.1, page 51-63 and Attachment's 1b and 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A7 Habitat types)

- Habitat features recorded in the Project Site include exfoliated bark, tree hollows, coarse woody debris and log piles, leaf litter, rock piles, arboreal termite mounds, rock crevices and water bodies. Hollow-bearing trees, coarse woody debris and hollow logs were common throughout the Project Site (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 4.4.2, page 64).

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

The Project Site is predominantly comprised of non-remnant areas, (refer to Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A1 Project Locality) with the majority of the land cleared of vegetation for agricultural purposes and natural gas extraction infrastructure. These areas are heavily degraded, likely a result of consistent cattle grazing causing compaction, nutrient degradation and soil erosion. Patches of remnant and regrowth vegetation are present throughout the Project Site, predominantly in the southern and eastern portions.

The southern portion of the Project Site is dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland and areas of Acacia woodland, both with a sparse ground layer. Most patches of remnant woodland are commonly in good condition, with regrowth patches occasionally in average condition due to weed infestation or clearing. Patches of semi-evergreen vine thicket in the eastern portion of the Project Site were mostly in good condition with occasional areas of weed infestation. Creeks and drainage lines are fringed with thin strips of eucalypt vegetation, comprised of Poplar Box (*Eucalyptus populnea)* and Queensland blue gum *(Eucalyptus tereticornis)*, commonly with a non-native ground layer. Isolated patches of brigalow vegetation are scattered throughout the central and northern portions of the Project Site, commonly in good condition.

Patches of vegetation are mostly associated with hills and waterways and provide suitable habitat for MNES. Horse Creek (east branch) intersects the Project Site from south-east to north-west. Two areas of remnant semi-evergreen vine thicket in the north-eastern portion of the Project Site contain high quality habitat for ooline. Vegetation fringing watercourses within the Project Site occur in thin strips, providing suitable habitat of marginal quality for koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta)*. Patches of remnant eucalypt and acacia forest containing *Casuarina* species provide potential foraging and nesting resources for south-eastern glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*). Areas in the east of the Project Site show signs of recent fire, and Queensland fire scar mapping shows these areas were burnt in 2023. Multiple waterways and drainage channels, combined with seasonal heavy rainfall and historic vegetation removal have created areas of erosion. Scattered areas of stream bank and gully erosion are present throughout the Project Site.

Three dominant soil types are present across the Project Site:

- In the northern section of the Project Site, in areas with strongly undulating or low hilly lands, the dominant soil type (Rq1) is hard pedal mottled-brown duplex soils with a hard setting A horizon, A2 horizon sporad bleached, alk pedal mottled B horizon.
- In the central portion of the Project Site, in areas of gently undulating or almost level plains the soil (MM6) can be described as brown and red self-mulching cracking clays with uniform fine cracking, smooth faced peds, brown clay horizon underlain by carbonate pan before 1.5 m.
- In the southern portion of the Project Site, in sections that are moderately undulating lands, the dominant soil type (Ub64) is hard pedal mottled-yellow duplex soils described as duplex yellow-grey, hard setting A horizon, A2 horizon conspic bleached, neut pedal mottled B horizon.

3.3 Heritage

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

No Commonwealth Heritage places intersect the Project Site.

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

Equis has entered into discussions with the Mandandanji People and Iman Peoples, who are the Aboriginal Parties for the area under the ACHA, with the view to developing approved Cultural Heritage Management Plans to guide the protection and management of cultural heritage during Project activities and fulfil the Duty of Care established under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. Discussions to develop Early Works Agreements with both Aboriginal Parties are ongoing with the view of ensuring the Mandandanji People and Iman Peoples are empowered to protect and manage their cultural heritage prior to the commencement of works on site.

3.4 Hydrology

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

The Project Site is located in the Fitzroy Drainage Basin and Balonne-Condamine Drainage Basin. Due to the nature of the terrain within the Project Area, multiple drainage lines and watercourses are found to traverse across the entire landscape in this area (refer to Attachment 1b Appendix A Maps, Figure A3 Watercourses and connectivity).

A primary watercourse identified is Horse Creek (east branch), which intersects the Project Site from south-east to north-west. Farm dams represent permanent artificial water sources within the Project Site. Numerous small dams are present throughout the Project Site, mostly within cleared areas and non-remnant vegetation. Some are associated with natural drainage features. Natural riverine permanent waterholes are not present within the Project Site.

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

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

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

4.1.1 World Heritage

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

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

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

—

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

No

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

The controlling provision is not present in the Project Site.

4.1.2 National Heritage

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

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

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

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

No

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

The controlling provision is not present in the Project Site.

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		Narran Lake Nature Reserve
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. *

The controlling provision is not present in the Project Site.

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
Yes		Acacia curranii	Curly-bark Wattle
Yes		Adclarkia dulacca	Dulacca Woodland Snail
Yes		Anomalopus mackayi	Five-clawed Worm-skink, Long-legged Worm-skink
Yes		Aphelocephala leucopsis	Southern Whiteface
Yes		Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass
Yes		Cadellia pentastylis	Ooline
Yes		Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Yes		Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes		Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo
Yes		Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat
Yes		Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)
Yes		Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu]
Yes		Delma torquata	Adorned Delma, Collared Delma
Yes		Dichanthium setosum	bluegrass
Yes		Egernia rugosa	Yakka Skink
Yes		Elseya albagula	Southern Snapping Turtle, White-throated Snapping Turtle
Yes		Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk
Yes		Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
Yes		Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake
Yes		Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
Yes		Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)
Yes		Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater
Yes		Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake
Yes		Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
Yes		Homopholis belsonii	Belson's Panic
Yes		Lepidium monoplocoides	Winged Pepper-cress
Yes		Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat
Yes		Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)
Yes		Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)
Yes		Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)
Yes		Polianthion minutiflorum	
Yes		Rheodytes leukops	Fitzroy River Turtle, Fitzroy Tortoise, Fitzroy Turtle, White-eyed River Diver
Yes		Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
Yes		Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail
Yes		Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax, Toadflax
Yes		Vincetoxicum forsteri	
Yes		Xerothamnella herbacea	

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
Yes		Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant)
Yes		Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions
Yes		Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
Yes		Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions
Yes		Weeping Myall Woodlands

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. *

The Project is likely to have direct and indirect impacts on listed threatened species and ecological communities primarily through vegetation clearing, habitat loss and associated construction activities. These impacts are considered prior to avoidance or mitigation. A more detailed summary of these impacts is provided in Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 6.4, Page 115-121.

Potentially Impacted Species

Ooline (Cadellia pentastylis) - Vulnerable

- **Direct impacts:** Removal of up to 28.45 ha suitable habitat (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A9 Threatened flora habitat - Ooline).
- **Indirect impacts:** Disruption to the soil moisture through soil compaction from road construction, fragmentation of the population reducing genetic exchange, increased edge effects altering microclimates through increased light and wind; and exposing ooline to invasive species or fire, degradation of ooline habitat from erosion or dust, impacts from bushfire making habitat unsuitable for ooline, infestation of invasive weeds can result in degradation of suitable habitat for ooline, smother juveniles, or compete with ooline seedlings.

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus)* - Endangered

- **Direct impacts** Removal of up to 3.68 ha of refuge habitat, 427.91 ha of foraging habitat and 22.41 ha of dispersal habitat within the Development Footprint, totalling a maximum of 454 ha of habitat (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A10 Threatened fauna habitat – Koala). It is noted that a total of 1,741.24 ha of koala dispersal habitat is located within the Development Footprint, however, most of it will continue to facilitate koala dispersal post-construction of the Project and hence has not been included in the significant impact calculations. Other potential direct impacts include risk of vehicle collision during construction and operation, and injury or mortality from heavy machinery and tree clearing.
- **Indirect impacts:** Disruption to movement during construction, construction noise impacts on breeding or foraging behaviour, increase in invasive predators from improved access along tracks, persistent noise and human activity may cause avoidance of areas near turbines, increased risk of fire from construction works threatening koalas and their habitat.

South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo *(Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami)* - Vulnerable

- **Direct impacts:** Removal of up to 387.17 ha of suitable habitat within the Development Footprint (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A10 Threatened fauna habitat – Glossy Black Cockatoo). Other potential direct impacts include mortality through collision with vehicles, mortality through wind turbine collision and displacement from key habitat areas due to permanent loss of tree cover in turbine footprints, access roads, and transmission corridors.
- **Indirect impacts:** Construction noise impacts on breeding or foraging behaviour, alienation from potential habitat due to wind turbines, increased risk of fire from construction works threatening habitat, increased predation pressure facilitated by new edge habitat and disturbed areas, hydrological changes from soil compaction and drainage modification which may affect *Allocasuarina* stands, cumulative habitat loss and fragmentation when combined with other regional developments.

Squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) – Vulnerable

- **Direct impacts:** Removal of up to 184.5 ha of breeding habitat, 548.84 ha of foraging habitat and 305.46 ha of dispersal habitat, totalling a maximum of 1,038.8 ha of habitat within the Development Footprint (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A10 Threatened fauna habitat – Squatter Pigeon). Other direct impacts include mortality through collision with vehicles, crushing of nests or chicks by construction machinery or vehicles, disturbance and displacement from preferred habitats due to noise, vibration, and human presence during construction and operation and barrier effects from infrastructure, reducing access to water sources or feeding areas critical to daily movement.

- **Indirect impacts:** Increase in invasive predators from improved access along tracks, spread of invasive weeds during construction degrading habitat, hydrological and soil compaction changes from construction and vehicle use reducing the quality of ground-layer vegetation for feeding and nesting, altered fire regimes either through increased ignition risk or changed fire management practices reducing habitat suitability for ground-nesting and foraging.

White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) – Vulnerable, Migratory

- **Direct impacts:** Removal of up to 430.37 ha of roosting habitat (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A10 Threatened fauna habitat – White-throated needletail). Other potential direct impacts include collision with turbines during the summer months when the species may be present (expected to be minor as this species uses a range of habitats and is widespread across eastern Australia) and barrier effects from turbine placement potentially disrupting traditional flight routes during foraging or migration.
- **Indirect impacts:** Alienation behaviour where migratory path is altered to avoid turbines, altered microclimate and air currents caused by turbines influencing insect swarms and foraging efficiency, cumulative habitat degradation when combined with other regional developments, weed invasion or habitat simplification around disturbed areas affecting insect diversity and abundance, increased predation risk at roost sites if habitat clearing creates open edges and easier access for predators.

Potentially Impacted Threatened Ecological Communities

Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) – Endangered

- **Direct impacts:** Removal of up to 0.98 ha of Brigalow TEC (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A8 Threatened ecological communities) resulting in permanent loss of its extent and connectivity. Other potential direct impacts include loss of structural diversity, including canopy, shrub, and groundcover layers, reducing ecological function and habitat availability, soil disturbance and compaction from earthworks, vehicle access, and infrastructure placement, leading to reduced regeneration potential, fragmentation of Brigalow patches, isolating remnants and reducing viability of smaller stands and direct mortality of TEC dependent flora and fauna, including hollow-dependent species, through habitat removal.
- **Indirect Impacts:** Degradation of habitat resulting from erosion and sedimentation, infestation by invasive flora facilitated by soil disturbance and edge effects, suppressing native regeneration, edge effects (e.g., increased light, wind, and drying at boundaries), degrading habitat quality and encouraging weed colonisation, changes to hydrology (surface runoff, drainage alteration, or groundwater changes) reducing soil moisture availability for Brigalow regeneration and increased risk of disease or pest invasion, such as insect outbreaks or pathogen spread in disturbed areas, further weakening stand resilience.

Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (north and south) and the Nandewar Bioregions – Endangered

- **Direct impacts:** Removal of up to 0.34 ha of SEVT TEC (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Appendix A, Figure A8 Threatened ecological communities) resulting in permanent reduction of its extent and connectivity. Other potential impacts include loss of structural and floristic diversity, including canopy and understorey species, leading to reduced ecological function, fragmentation of intact vine thicket stands, isolating remnants and diminishing their long-term viability, soil disturbance and compaction from construction or vehicle activity, reducing natural regeneration potential and direct mortality of dependent flora and fauna, particularly those reliant on vine thicket habitat.
- **Indirect impacts:** Degradation of habitat resulting from erosion and sedimentation, infestation by invasive flora, edge effects such as increased sunlight, wind penetration, desiccation, degrading thicket microclimate and structure, altered fire regimes, as semi-evergreen vine thickets are fire-sensitive, with increased ignition risk leading to canopy loss and collapse of thicket vegetation, hydrological changes (e.g., altered drainage, soil moisture reduction), negatively affecting water-

dependent thicket species and cumulative habitat loss and degradation when combined with regional pressures such as clearing for agriculture, grazing, or other infrastructure, compounding TEC decline.

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. *

Significant impact assessments were undertaken in line with the relevant significant impact criteria for all EPBC Act listed species that had potential to be impacted by the Project (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 8.1, Page 150-179). It was determined that the Project is likely to have a significant impact on koala, squatter pigeon and south-eastern glossy black-cockatoo. The Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on White-throated needletail, Ooline, Brigalow TEC or Semi-evergreen vine thicket TEC. A summary of the significant impact assessment is provided below. It is noted that impacts to MNES have been calculated based on the (maximum) area of habitat that may be cleared for the Project. This area is expected to reduce through detailed design.

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus)* - Endangered

The Project has potential to impact up to 3.68 ha of refuge habitat and 427.91 ha of foraging habitat (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A10 Threatened fauna habitat - Koala). This has potential to reduce the area of occupancy of the species and is likely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species. Although best practise mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce impacts and restore areas of habitat post-construction, **the Project is likely to result in significant impacts to koala**.

South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo *(Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami)* – Vulnerable

The Project Site contains 3,505.33 ha of habitat suitable for breeding and foraging activities. The Project will result in impacts on up to 387.17 ha of suitable habitat, which is 11.05% of the potential habitat within the Project Site (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A10 Threatened fauna habitat – Glossy Black Cockatoo). The Project is likely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species. A suite of measures will be implemented to mitigate direct and indirect impacts to south-eastern glossy black-cockatoo. With implementation of these mitigation measures, it is unlikely that the Project will result in decline of the species. However, the Project cannot avoid removal of 387.17 ha of habitat and will provide suitable direct offsets to compensate. **The Project is likely to result in a significant impact to south-eastern glossy black-cockatoo.**

Squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) – Vulnerable

The Project will impact up to 184.5 ha of breeding and 854.3 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat. This represents removal of 12.93% of the total habitat available in the Project Site (refer to Attachment 1c MNES EAR, Figure A10 Threatened fauna habitat – Squatter Pigeon). The Project is expected to affect habitat critical to the survival of the species. While a suite of measures will be developed and implemented to mitigate and/or minimise impacts on the species, the Project will adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species. **The Project is likely to result in a significant impact to squatter pigeon (southern).**

White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) – Vulnerable, Migratory

As the species tends to forage at RSA height, there is a risk of mortality from turbine collision. There is also a risk the species may collide with the overhead transmission line. However, the numbers of white-throated needletails passing through the Project are not expected to be great enough for collisions to cause decline of this widespread, highly mobile species. Additionally, a Bird and Bat Management Plan will be developed and implemented to mitigate impacts on the species, including adaptive management measures to avoid a significant impact on the species. **The Project is unlikely to result in a significant impact to white-throated needletail.**

Ooline (*Cadellia pentastylis*)

The Project has been designed with avoidance as a guiding principle. Consequently, there will be no direct clearing of any individuals of ooline and a minimum exclusion zone of 30 m from all recorded individuals will be established to prevent indirect impacts. A suite of measures will be developed and implemented to

mitigate and/or minimise indirect impact on the species, forming the basis of several management plans. The Project is unlikely to significantly impact the survival of the species. **The Project is unlikely to result in a significant impact to ooline.**

Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) – Endangered

Up to 263.17 ha of brigalow TEC is present within the Project Site. The Project will impact 0.98 ha of brigalow TEC, which is 0.37% of brigalow TEC within the Project Site (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A8 Threatened ecological communities). The Project has been designed to avoid fragmenting patches of the TEC. Mitigation measures will be implemented to prevent indirect impacts to TEC, and a 30 m buffer zone will be applied around patches of TEC, within which best practise mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure construction does not result in impacts to TEC. Key mitigation measures will address current identified threats to the TEC. The mitigation measures will be outlined in the Project's suite of management plans, including a Bushfire Management Plan, Weed and Pest Management Plan and an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Monitoring and responsive management of invasive animals will be undertaken to mitigate against the impact of predation of native fauna species within the community and degradation of the ground layer by feral animals such as pigs. Erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented to protect soil integrity and avoid contamination of nearby watercourses.

Although the Project will directly impact 0.98 ha of brigalow TEC, this relatively small area of impact (0.37% of TEC within the Project Site) is not expected to compromise the viability of the remaining areas of brigalow TEC present within the Project Site or result in a significant reduction to the extent of the TEC.

The Project is unlikely to result in significant impact to brigalow TEC.

Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (north and south) and the Nandewar Bioregions – Endangered

Up to 0.34 ha of SEVT TEC is present within the Project Site (refer to Attachment 1c Appendix A Maps, Figure A8 Threatened ecological communities). The Project has undertaken several iterations of the Development Footprint in efforts to avoid impacts to SEVT to the greatest extent possible whilst maintaining viability of the Project. The Project will not result in fragmentation of patches of SEVT TEC.

Mitigation measures will be implemented to prevent indirect impacts to patches and a 30 m buffer zone will be applied around patches of TEC, within which best practise mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure construction does not result in additional impacts to the TEC. Key mitigation measures will address current identified threats to the TEC. The mitigation measures will be outlined in the Project's suite of management plans, including a Bushfire Management Plan, Weed and Pest Management Plan and an Erosion and Sediment Control plan.

Although the Project will directly impact 0.34 ha of SEVT TEC, this relatively small area of impact (0.15% of TEC within the Project Site) is not expected to compromise the viability of the remaining areas of SEVT TEC present within the Project Site or result in a significant reduction to the extent of the TEC.

It is unlikely that the Project will result in significant impacts to SEVT TEC.

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. *

The Project was assessed against the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance* criteria. It was determined that the Project is expected to have a significant impact on koala, squatter pigeon and south-eastern glossy black-cockatoo through the removal of 454 ha, 1,038.8 ha and 387.17 ha of habitat within the Development Footprint, respectively. Removal of koala habitat has the potential to reduce the area of occupancy of the species. In addition, removal of koala, squatter pigeon and south-eastern glossy black cockatoo habitat is likely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of these species. As such, it is determined that the Project is a controlled action. The Project is unlikely to significantly impact any other species. Refer to Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 8.1, Pages 150 – 179 for a detailed assessment of significant impacts.

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 Project design was initially created based on land access considerations and areas of likely optimal wind resource that would enhance the economic viability of the Project. An ecological desktop assessment and two seasonal field surveys (November 2023 and May 2024) were undertaken to identify ecological constraints within the Project Site. Outcomes of these investigations were incorporated into successive iterations of the turbine layout, with the overarching objective of avoiding and minimising impacts to sensitive environmental values. The following avoidance and mitigation measures have been embedded in the Project design:

- Reduction of proposed wind turbines from 110 to 99 to reduce the overall development footprint and associated disturbance.
- Avoidance of a dense population of the MNES-listed threatened flora Ooline (*Cadellia pentastylis)* through refinement of WTG and Development Footprint locations.
- Establishment of exclusion zones around individual Ooline specimens to prevent both direct and indirect impacts.
- Avoidance, where practicable, of placement of temporary infrastructure within 100 metres of MNES flora records.
- Co-location of reticulation within the access track footprint wherever feasible, thereby limiting the extent of additional ground disturbance.
- Avoidance of the majority of mapped koala refuge habitat, with residual intersections restricted to three discrete ephemeral waterways containing riparian vegetation.

These measures have been incorporated to ensure the Project demonstrates a clear hierarchy of impact management, consistent with the principles of avoid, minimise, and mitigate. In addition, it is noted that the Development Footprint represents the maximum potential extent of impacts and has been conservatively defined. The extent of impacts is expected to reduce following detailed design (e.g. where possible, reticulation to be located underground rather than overhead).

The Project's Avoidance Area is 1,208.55 ha comprised of zones of high ecological sensitivity, including ooline habitat, koala refuge habitat and TEC. The Avoidance Area was delineated through:

- systematically excluding zones of high ecological sensitivity from the Development Footprint (including TECs, koala refuge habitat and ooline habitat), wherever feasible within the constraints of engineering and design requirements; and
- systematically excluding zones of high ecological sensitivity from the Project Area (including TECs, koala refuge and ooline habitat).

Where impacts are anticipated despite the key design measures to avoid and minimise, the Project will mitigate impacts through implementation of tangible, best practice measures which will be developed into a suite of management plans. It is anticipated that following management plans may be required as conditions of approval:

- Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)
- Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP)
- Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan (VFMP)
- Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP)
- Matters of National Environmental Significant Management Plan (MNES Plan)
- Threatened Flora Management Plan (TFMP)
- Bushfire Management Plan (BMP)
- Bird and Bat Management Plan (BBMP)
- Weed and Pest Management Plan (WPMP).

As the Project is still in the early stages of planning, these plans have not yet been developed. However, considerable pre-planning of mitigation measures is being undertaken and an array of mitigation measures have already been developed. For further information on species-specific mitigation measures see

Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 7.3.2, Page 139-144.

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

Assessment of significant impacts determined that the Project is likely to have a significant impact on koala, through the removal of up to 454 ha of habitat, squatter pigeon through removal of up to 1,038.8 ha of habitat and glossy black cockatoo through removal of up to 387.17 ha of habitat. Offsets are expected to be required for koala, squatter pigeon and south-eastern glossy black cockatoo. It is noted that impacts to MNES have been calculated based on the maximum area of habitat that may be cleared for the Project. This area is expected to reduce through detailed design and offsets will be based on the final impact area.

To address this requirement, a desktop investigation will be undertaken to identify potential offset properties capable of supporting suitable habitat for these species, followed by field surveys to validate the desktop findings and quantify habitat quality within candidate areas. An Offset Area Management Plan will be prepared and submitted for approval with the Project, consistent with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy. Offsets are proposed to be secured through legally binding mechanisms that will ensure the protection, management and, where appropriate, restoration of habitat within approved offset areas. While the Project has been designed to avoid and minimise impacts to ecologically sensitive areas to the greatest extent practicable, direct offsets will be delivered to compensate for residual impacts, thereby achieving conservation outcomes commensurate with the significance of the impacts. For further information see Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 9, Page 180.

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
Yes		Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
Yes		Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
Yes		Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Yes		Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes		Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
Yes		Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo
Yes		Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
Yes		Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
Yes		Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail

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. *

The Project is likely to have direct and indirect impacts on listed threatened species and ecological communities through vegetation clearing, habitat loss and associated construction activities. These impacts are considered prior to avoidance or mitigation. A more detailed summary of these impacts is provided in Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 6.4, Page 115-121.

Fork-tailed swift (Apus pacificus) – Migratory

- **Direct impacts:** Removal of up to 430.37 ha of roosting habitat. Other potential direct impacts include collision with turbines during the summer months when the species may be present (impact is expected to be minor as this species uses a range of habitats and is widespread across eastern Australia) and barrier effects from turbine placement, potentially disrupting traditional flight routes during foraging or migration.
- **Indirect impacts:** Alienation behaviour where migratory path is altered to avoid turbines, altered microclimate and air currents caused by turbines influencing insect swarms and foraging efficiency, cumulative habitat degradation when combined with other regional developments, weed invasion or habitat simplification around disturbed areas affecting insect diversity and abundance, increased predation risk at roost sites if habitat clearing creates open edges and easier access for predators.

White-throated needletail is also a migratory species which is likely to be directly and indirectly impacted by the Project. As this species is also listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act, potential direct and indirect impacts for this species are provided in 4.1.4.2.

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. *

Significant impact assessments were undertaken in line with the relevant significant impact criteria for all EPBC Act listed species that had potential to be impacted by the Project (Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 8.1, Page 150-179). It was determined that the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on White-throated needletail and Fork-tailed swift. A summary of the significant impact assessment for Fort-tailed swift is provided below. As the White-throated needletail is also listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act, please refer to the response provided in 4.1.4.5 for a summary of the significant impact assessment for this species.

Fork-tailed swift (Apus pacificus) – Migratory

As a predominantly aerial species, impacts from the Project on fork-tailed swift are likely to be related only to wind turbine strike. A Bird and Bat Management Plan will be developed and implemented to mitigate impacts on the species, including adaptive management measures to avoid a significant impact. The Project will not reduce or alter the migratory path of the species, destroy important habitat, or disrupt the lifecycle of an ecologically significant population. **As such, there is not expected to be a significant impact on fork-tailed swift as a result of the Project.**

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 White-throated needletail and Fork-tailed swift are highly dispersive aerial species that forage over a broad geographic range. The numbers of white-throated needletails passing through the Project are not expected to be great enough for collisions to cause decline of this widespread, highly mobile species. The Project will not reduce or alter the migratory path of the species, destroy important habitat, or disrupt the lifecycle of an ecologically significant population. Accordingly, the action is not expected to constitute a controlled action in relation to migratory species. Refer to Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 8.1.4, Pages 170-171 for the detailed significant impact assessment for these species.

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. *

A Bird and Bat Management Plan will be developed and implemented to mitigate impacts on the white-throated needletail and fork-tailed swift, including adaptive management measures to avoid a significant impact. Migratory species-specific mitigation measures are outlined as follows:

- Monitor bird mortality at turbines to determine the incidence of collisions.
- Implement a Bird and Bat Management Plan (BBMP) (following approval) which allows for adaptive management pending the outcome of bird mortality monitoring. A threshold will be established at which adaptive management measures will be triggered.
- Avoid the use of organochlorines (insecticides) which may cause secondary poisoning.
- Installation of bird safety devices on electrical lines to reduce the likelihood of bird strike.

For general proposed avoidance and mitigation measures for the Project, see Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 7, Page 119-145.

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

Whilst the white-throated needletail was detected onsite, an assessment of significant impact deemed the Project unlikely to result in significant impact on relevant migratory species such as the white-throated needletail or fork-tailed swift (see Attachment 1a MNES EAR, Section 8.1.4, Page 170-171). As such, no offset obligations are required for these species.

4.1.6 Nuclear

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

No

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

The Proposed Action will not include any nuclear facilities, infrastructure, or activities associated with nuclear energy or materials.

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 controlling provision is not present in the Project Site.

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 controlling provision is not present in the Project Site.

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

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

No

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

The Proposed Action will not include coal mining development or coal seam gas.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

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

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

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

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

No

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

The controlling provision is not present in the Project Site.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

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

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

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

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

No

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

The controlling provision is not present in the Project Site.

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. *

Wind farm site selection and design is driven by a number of factors, such as wind speed, proximity to the grid and land access. These factors determine the overall viability of a development and as such are the key considerations for the location of the Project Site. During the feasibility phase of the Project, Equis utilised various low-impact wind monitoring equipment to investigate several potential locations for the Project, collecting eighteen months of wind data from different sites to determine the most optimal location for the Project. It was determined that the Project Site was the most suitable for the wind farm development due to the optimal wind resource and the proximity to grid connection infrastructure at the Wandoan South Substation, ultimately resulting in an economically viable project. The Project has also been co-located with the coal seam gas operations, thereby avoiding impacts to a greenfield site.

Since selection of the Project Site, ecological surveys and iterative design has occurred to avoid and minimise impacts. The Development Footprint has been determined through a detailed and iterative 2D civil and engineering design. Equis introduced a traffic light system and multicriteria risk assessment to rank and select the location of WTGs based on:

- avoiding impacts to very high ecology constraints (ooline habitat, koala refuge habitat, threatened ecological communities (TECs)
- avoiding/reducing impacts to koala foraging habitat, south-eastern glossy black-cockatoo habitat, squatter pigeon breeding and foraging habitat and threatened ecological communities
- incorporating setback requirements to existing coal seam gas infrastructure
- reducing proximity to electromagnetic interference corridors and dwellings, and
- maximising co-location of WTGs in higher wind resource areas, taking into consideration preliminary constructability constraints (i.e. sloping constraints).

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1b Appendix A Maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	14/10/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 2 Amending and restating deed Jackson North Asset Trust.pdf	01/07/2025	Yes	
#2.	Document	Att 3 Trust Deed Jackson North Asset Trust.pdf	01/07/2025	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 Equis ESG Policy 2024.pdf Equis Environmental, Social and Governance Policy	01/01/2024	No	High

2.2.5 Tenure of the action area relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	13/10/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 1c Appendix A maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	13/10/2025	No	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1b Appendix A Maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	13/10/2025	No	High

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

Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document Att 1b Appendix A Maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	13/10/2025	No	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	14/10/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 1b Appendix A Maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	13/10/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Att 1c Appendix A maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	14/10/2025	No	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1b Appendix A Maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	13/10/2025	No	High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1b Appendix A Maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	13/10/2025	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	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES	13/10/2025	No	High

		Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).			
#2.	Document	Att 1c Appendix A maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	13/10/2025	No	High

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	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	13/10/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att 1c Appendix A maps.pdf This document forms part of Appendix A (Maps) to the Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report	13/10/2025	No	High

4.1.4.8 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	13/10/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	13/10/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf	13/10/2025	No	High

Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	13/10/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	13/10/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	13/10/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	13/10/2025	No	High

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

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Att 1a Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report.pdf Jackson North Wind Farm MNES Ecological Assessment Report, excluding Appendix A (provided separately).	13/10/2025	No	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	124444622
Organisation name	NGH PTY LTD
Organisation address	T 3 L 7 348 Edward Street, BRISBANE Queensland 4000
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. *

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

☑ 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. *

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	664497296
Organisation name	EQUIS WIND AUSTRALIA (JACKSON NORTH ASSET CT) PTY LTD
Organisation address	First Floor, 40 Esplanade, Brighton VIC 3186
Representative's name	Bryce Paterson

Representative's job title	Director
Phone	03 7020 3323
Email	Au-Jacksonnorth@equis.com
Address	First Floor, 40 Esplanade, Brighton VIC 3186

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

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

☑ I, **Bryce Paterson of EQUIS WIND AUSTRALIA (JACKSON NORTH ASSET CT) PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

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

✔ Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

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

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

☑ I, **Bryce Paterson of EQUIS WIND AUSTRALIA (JACKSON NORTH ASSET CT) PTY LTD**, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *

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