EPBC Act referral



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

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Title of proposal2021/8961 - WA Offshore WindfarmSection 1

Summary of your proposed action

1.1 Project industry type

1.2 Provide a detailed description of the proposed action, including all proposed activities

The proposed Western Australian Offshore Windfarm project ('the Project') by WA Offshore Windfarm Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of UK based Australis Energy Ltd will be located in Western Australian coastal waters, approximately 5.5 km from the coastline between Preston Beach and Myalup. If constructed, it will have a generation capacity of up to 300 MW, enough to power approximately 200,000 Western Australian homes.

Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)

The Project will comprise up to 37 offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs) with supporting offshore and onshore electrical assets to transfer energy generated by the wind farm to the existing electricity network. The size of individual WTGs is yet to be determined, with an anticipated capacity ranging between 8 MW and 15 MW. The preferred turbines are the larger (15 MW) WTGs, as fewer will be required (20), which will result in reduced construction and visual impacts.

Key offshore project infrastructure assets (e.g. WTGs/cables) would be in Western Australian coastal waters only. However as seen in Figure 1 of the Project Specifications (Appendix A), the Project area extends into Commonwealth waters. This is to account for (a) navigational aids that may be installed in Commonwealth waters, (b) ancillary construction equipment and vessels that may traverse into Commonwealth waters on occasion and (c) to identify broader environmental values of the area to inform impact assessments. As the Project progresses, the siting of key infrastructure and ancillary equipment will be refined within the Project area.

Within the onshore Project Area, the landfall site and an onshore infrastructure corridor is to be determined. The existing Western Power substation, at Kemerton (330 kV) has been investigated as is the most likely connection point to the South West Interconnector System (SWIS).

The selected location at Myalup makes use of the very good wind resources with mean wind speeds greater than 8.4 m/s at 100m elevation. Other features that make this site technically viable include favourable bathymetry with water depths <20m along most of the coastline and good access to the SWIS that is unlikely to require reinforcement.

Subject to planning and environmental approval, construction will likely commence in early 2025 to be generating electricity by the Summer 2026 peak period. During operation, it is expected that the Project will employee up to 100 full-time personnel.

The design life of offshore WTGs is 30 years, although the proposed lease will extend to 60 years. Therefore, when the turbines are reaching the end of their natural working life, a decision will be made whether to refurbish the scheme or decommission the site. It is expected that offshore structures (such as the WTGs) will be removed as part of the decommissioning process. Requirements for decommissioning will be established through the planning approvals for the Project.

The key features of the Project are discussed in detail in the Project Specifications (Appendix A). The Project will consist of offshore components (WTGs, substation, subsea cables), coastal and onshore assets (landfall site, overhead transmission, transformer substation), construction and maintenance vessels and possible modifications to existing ports.

KEY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Offshore – Pre-construction

- Preparation of the seabed (including dredging as necessary)
- Installation of ancillary components, including navigational aids and establishment of temporary 500m exclusion zones around WTG locations.

Offshore - Construction

• Transport of WTG and offshore substation monopiles (or similar) and foundation components to marshalling site or sites

- Sequential driving of monopiles into seabed followed by fixing of transition pieces to the monopiles
- Installation of scour protection, as required
- Erection of WTG towers and nacelles, either pre-erected or erected individually at the site
- Installation of the turbine blades
- Construction of the offshore substation platform and installation of substation components and equipment
 - Pre-trenching and simultaneous lay and burial of the array cables using a cable plough or trenching ROV
- Installation of the offshore export cable using a cable plough or trenching ROV.



Onshore - Pre-construction

- Upgrades to, or construction of, site access site roads (clearing and levelling)
- Removal of areas of non-native vegetation
- Clearing and levelling of the onshore substation building area
- Establishment of onshore construction sites (offices, lay-down areas, etc)
- Delivery of equipment

Onshore - Construction

- Construction of foundations for the substation
- Excavation and preparation of the landfall site
- Installation of underground cables from offshore
- Installation of overhead transmission line
- Installation of substation switch-room and electrical equipment
- Electrical connection of cables
- Remove construction facilities and site tidy up.

KEY OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) ACTIVITIES

Operation generally refers to activities contributing to the high-level management of the windfarm, such as remote monitoring, environmental monitoring, electricity sales, and administration and other back office tasks. There may be a possible 50m exclusion zone around offshore assets during operation to maintain the safety of key maintenance personnel and equipment as well the public, as in other jurisdictions.

Maintenance refers to the up-keep and repair of the physical assets and systems. It can be divided into preventative maintenance and corrective maintenance. With preventative maintenance being the proactive repair and replacement of known wearing components based on routine inspections, or information from condition monitoring systems. Corrective maintenance being the reactive repair or replacement of failed or damaged components. Typical O&M activities include:

- Onshore and offshore logistics
- Turbine and blade maintenance, inspection, and service
- Foundation inspection and repair
- Cable inspection and repair
- Scour monitoring and management
- Substation maintenance and service
- Environmental monitoring and inspections.

KEY DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES

It is expected that offshore structures (such as the WTGs) will be removed to just below the seabed as part of the decommissioning process, with cables and onshore infrastructure most likely to remain. Requirements for decommissioning will be established through the planning approvals for the Project and a decommissioning management plan will be developed prior to the commencement of decommissioning, in consultation with the relevant authorities. The decommissioning plan will include:

- Rehabilitation strategies and objectives
- Timeframes for rehabilitation
- Infrastructure (if any) agreed to remain in place
- Monitoring and mitigation measures.

1.3 What is the extent and location of your proposed action? See Appendix B

1.5 Provide a brief physical description of the property on which the proposed action will take place and the location of the proposed action (e.g. proximity to major towns, or for off-shore actions, shortest distance to mainland)

The Project area is located within the Shire of Harvey local government area on the south coast of Western Australia.

The offshore infrastructure will be located approximately 5.5 km off the coast between Preston Beach and Myalup, on Crown Land. For onshore infrastructure locations, the existing 330 kV Kemerton substation is being investigated as the connection point to the electricity market (majority freehold and small portion of Crown land). The substation is located approximately 14 km east of nearest WTG (and 7.5 km from the coast).

As discussed in Section 1.2, offshore assets would be located in WA coastal waters. As seen in Figure 1 of the Project Specifications (Appendix A), although the Project area extends into Commonwealth waters, key Project infrastructure will be within State waters only. The Project area will be refined during future stages.

1.6 What is the size of the proposed action area development footprint (or work area) including disturbance footprint and avoidance footprint (if relevant)?



The total Project area (used for defining environmental risk) is approximately 15,663 ha. As the Project progresses, the area will be refined and rationalised to show a more precise development envelope.

The Indicative Footprints are summarised as follows:

- Marine indicative footprint for 8 MW array (37 turbines) is ~296 ha
- Marine indicative footprint for 15 MW array (20 turbines) is ~202 ha
- Terrestrial indicative footprint (construction) is ~106 ha
- Terrestrial indicative footprint (operation) is ~53 ha

The marine indicative footprint was calculated on estimated dimensions of offshore infrastructure, including number of turbines, substation, inter-array cabling and export cabling. The terrestrial disturbance footprint was calculated on estimated dimensions of onshore infrastructure, including shore crossing, transition pit, onshore substation and transmission lines.

See Table 3 of Appendix A for further information.

1.7 Proposed action location

Other - The Project will be located approximately 5.5 km off the coast between Preston Beach and Myalup, WA

1.8 Primary jurisdiction	Western Australia		
1.9 Has the person proposing to take the action received any A	ustralian Governme	ent grant funding to undertake this project?	
🗋 Yes 🗹 No			
1.10 Is the proposed action subject to local government planning	ig approval?		
🗹 Yes 🔲 No			
1.10.1 Is there a local government area and council contact for t	he proposal?		
🗋 Yes 🗹 No			
1.11 Provide an estimated start and estimated end date for the	Start Date	01/01/2025	
proposed action	End Date	01/01/2057	
1 12 Provide details of the context, planning framework and sta	te and/or local Gov	ernment requirements	

ovide details of the context, planning framework and state and/or local Government requirements

The Project was referred to the Western Australian Government under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act) on 2 April 2021. It is anticipated that the Project will be deemed a significant proposal and subject to assessment through a Public Environmental Review (PER).

Planning approval will also be required under the Western Australian Planning and Development Act 2005 (P&D Act) for development within the Shire of Harvey local government area.

In regard to this referral under the EPBC Act, the Commonwealth of Australia has a Bilateral Agreement with the State of Western Australia. The EPBC Act, accredits the Western Australian impact assessment process for significant proposals to reduce duplication of the effort and expense involves in the assessment process. Therefore, should the Project also require assessment under the EPBC Act, it can be assessed through the Western Australian Public Environmental Review (PER) process under the requirements of the State/Commonwealth Bilateral Agreement.

Figure 4 of Appendix A provides a flowchart for the environmental approvals pathway and shows how the State and Commonwealth processes interrelate.

1.13 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken, including with Indigenous stakeholders

WA Offshore Windfarm Pty Ltd values the public participation process and will proactively ensure meaningful communication and engagement between the proponent, the agencies making decisions and the public.



A Stakeholder and Community Engagement plan has been prepared for the current phase of the Project. The plan is based on the principle that involving people from the very beginning of a project is the best way to achieve great outcomes and ensure the Project achieves and maintains a social licence to operate. The plan will be updated for each phase of the Project and will include consultation approaches for key stakeholders such as elected officials, community groups, local businesses and community members.

The approach to engagement will be guided by the International Association of Public Participation's (IAP2) Core Values and Public Participation Spectrum. IAP2 is the peak body for community and stakeholder engagement sector and believes that engagement, when done well, improves social, environmental and economic outcomes.

Consultation tools which have been utilised to-date, and will be used for future consultation, include:

• Letters – providing stakeholders with information about the Project allowing us to build relationships and inform them of the Project status, benefits and timelines

• Meetings – presentations and discussions directly with key stakeholders to provide and introduction to the project, clarify information and gather feedback, ideas and options to feed into project planning and the PER

• Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) sheet— a fact sheet with a list of likely common questions has been prepared for the website and in a format that could be easily downloaded by community members and key stakeholders

• Project webpage – a dedicated project website has been established providing key information about the Project, including a link to the FAQ fact sheet and contact information.

Consultation to date:

Initial stakeholder engagement has focussed on engaging with key stakeholders and a range of government agencies. The following list includes the consultation undertaken to date:

• 16 October 2020 – meeting with the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) to introduce the Project and request meeting to discuss EPBC Act

- 9 February 2021 meeting with Western Power to introduce Project and discuss connection to the grid
- 4 March 2021 WA EPA pre-referral meeting with Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)
- 9 March 2021 EPBC pre-referral meeting with DAWE

• 29 March 2021 – letters sent to Department of Fisheries, Department of Premier and Cabinet, Shire of Harvey,

Member for Forrest and various State Government Ministers (Energy, Environment, Planning, Regional Development, State Development) to inform agencies of upcoming referrals

30 March 2021 – meeting with Aboriginal Engagement office from the WA Department of Premier and Cabinet

• 15 April 2021 – initial contact with the South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council (SWALSC)

• 21 April 2021 – Meeting with the Fisheries and Agricultural Resource Management department of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)

• 23 April 2021 – Meeting with the Department of Planning and Land Management (DPLH)

Future consultation:

WA Offshore Windfarm Pty Ltd is committed to engaging in comprehensive consultation with government and community stakeholders during future stages of design. Future consultation will include engagement with the following community groups and government agencies:

- South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council (SWALSC)
- Noongar Boodja Trust

• Community groups, including RecFishWest, West Australian Fishing Industry Council, Rock Lobster Council and residents of Myalup and Preston Beach

Local businesses, including local farming and produce businesses, commercial fishers and tourism operators

Aboriginal stakeholder engagement:

As part of the current phase of consultation, engagement has been carried out with the Department of Premier and Cabinet, to share information on Project progress and explore future opportunities for collaboration with the appropriate Aboriginal stakeholders. Ongoing consultation will be held with the Department of Premier and Cabinet as well as the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders listed above, including SWALSC and the Noongar Boodja Trust.

1.14 Describe any environmental impact assessments that have been or will be carried out under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation including relevant impacts of the project

A Preliminary Environmental Risk Review (Appendix D) was undertaken to provide a high-level risk assessment of relevant land, planning and environmental aspects, including ecology, existing port and harbours, aircraft operations, waste, traffic and transport and others.

BMT was engaged to conduct a Preliminary Marine Environmental Assessment (Appendix B) and provide an early



evaluation on the marine aspects relevant to the Project area.

Similarly, an MNES Terrestrial Supporting Information document (Appendix C) has been prepared to identify potential MNES within the onshore Project area.

The current environmental assessment has been completed using a high-level assessment of desktop sources and a Study area has been established (approx. 5 km buffer around the Project area). The Study area is shown in relevant figures within Appendix B and C.

Section 4.1 lists the environmental impact assessments and investigations that may take place during future stages.

1.15	ls this	action part	of a	staged development (or a component of a larger project)?			
	Yes V No						
1.16	Is the	proposed a	ction	n related to other actions or proposals in the region?			
	Yes	$\mathbf{\nabla}$	No				



Section 2
Matters of national environmental significance
2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the values of any World Heritage properties?
🗋 Yes 🗹 No
2.2 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the values of any National Heritage places?
🗋 Yes 🗹 No
2.3 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland?
Yes No
Wetland

Lake Preston is within the Study area (approx. 5 km buffer around Project area), which is a part of the Peel-Yalgorup System, a protected Ramsar wetland. The Peel-Yalgorup System is a diverse system of shallow estuaries, coastal saline lakes and freshwater marshes (DAWE, 2019). It supports a large number of waterbirds, invertebrates and fish.. Figure 3 of Appendix C shows the extent of Lake Preston within the Study area. The lake has no inflow or outflow channels and its water is dependent on local runoff and recharge from groundwater inflows.

Lake Preston and the surrounding lakes are a significant site for waterbirds, supporting at least 1% of the migratory population of Banded Stilt (Cladorhynchus leucocephalus), Red-necked Stint (Calidris ruficollis), Hooded Plover (Thinornis rubricollis), Shelduck (Tadorna tadornoides) and Musk Duck (Biziura lobata). Maximum counts have also recorded over 15,000 birds at times (Hale and Butcher, 2007).

Impact

As discussed in more detail in Section 6.1 of Appendix C, the Project will not result in any direct impacts to Lake Preston, with no proposed development within or directly adjacent to the site.

Given surface water recharge is highly localised and the close interaction with perched groundwater aquifers, the wetlands will be sensitive to any changes in hydrology and water quality during construction. Additional investigations of ground and surface water hydrology will be required to confirm any impacts to Lake Preston and identify appropriate mitigation measures. With mitigation measures in place, changes in hydrology and water quality is likely to be managed.

Birds strikes with WTG rotor blades pose an additional risk to the ecological character of Lake Preston. The wetland supports critically endangered and endangered bird species and any impact to these populations from rotor strikes could potentially change the ecological character of Lake Preston.

Given that Lake Preston supports an ecologically significant proportion of several migratory and wetland bird species, impacts to hydrology, water quality and ecological character may be potentially significant.

Further field assessment and modelling will be required in future project phases to better understand the potential impacts and inform design.

For further information refer to Appendix C.

2.3.2	Do you	consider	this impact to be significar	nt?
M	Yes		No	



2.4 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed species or any threatened ecological community, or their habitat?

🗹 Yes 🗌 No

Species or threatened ecological community

There are four threatened ecological communities (TECs) potentially present within the Study area, including:

- The Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community
- Sedgelands in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain
- Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community
- Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh

Impact

If they are identified as occurring within the Study area, clearing of all four TECs and increased risk of introduced weeds may result in reduced extent, or fragmentation, of the ecological community.

In the absence of detailed data and field assessments to confirm the occurrence of these TECs in the Study area, a precautionary approach has been applied and impacts from the Project are deemed potentially significant.

Section 6.2 of Appendix C discusses potential impacts to TECs in detail.

Species or threatened ecological community

MARINE ECOLOGY - BIRDS	
Botaurus poiciloptilus	(Australasian bittern)
Calidris ferruginea	(Curlew sandpiper)
Charadrius mongolus	(Lesser sand plover)
Diomedea amsterdamensis	(Amsterdam albatross)
Diomedea dabbenena	(Tristan albatross)
Diomedea exulans	(Wandering albatross)
Diomedea sanfordi	(Northern royal albatross)
Macronectes giganteus	(Southern giant petrel)
Numenius madagascariensis	(Eastern curlew)
Sternula nereis nereis	(Australian fairy tern)
Thalassarche cauta	(Shy albatross)
Thalassarche chrysostoma	(Grey-headed albatross)

Table 4.1 within Appendix B contains the list of threatened marine species (with common names) that have been identified as potentially occurring in the Study area.

Impact

MARINE ECOLOGY - BIRDS

Table 6.1 and Table 6.2 of Appendix B provides an assessment of critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable species that are likely to occur in the Study area, and the potential impact the Project may have on these species. Project activities that may cause a potentially significant impact on listed bird species include rotor strikes, resulting in injury

or mortality. Birds may also avoid areas near the WTGs resulting in habitat displacement and altered movement patterns. The assessment is preliminary only, and without detailed data a precautionary approach has been applied. Further sitespecific studies are required to confirm the use and values of the Study area by threatened EPBC listed species.

Section 6 of Appendix B discusses potential impacts to marine species in detail.

Species or threatened ecological community

MARINE ECOLOGY – MAMMALSEubalaena australis(Southern right whale)Megaptera novaeangliae(Humpback whale)Neophoca cinereaAustralian sea-lion

Table 4.1 within Appendix B contains the list of threatened marine species that have been identified as potentially occurring in the Study area.

Impact



Table 6.1 and Table 6.2 of Appendix B provides an assessment of critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable species that are likely to occur in the Study area, and the potential impact the Project may have on these species.

Project activities that may cause a potentially significant impact on listed mammal species include, habitat loss, piling, introduced pest species, underwater noise from vessels movement and low frequency noise from WTGs. Additional lower risk impacts are included in Appendix B.

The assessment is preliminary only, and without detailed data a precautionary approach has been applied. Further sitespecific studies are required to confirm the use and values of the Study area by threatened EPBC listed species.

Section 6 of Appendix B discusses potential impacts to marine species in detail.

Species or threatened ecological community

MARINE ECOLOGY - REPTILES, FISH, SHARKS AND CRUSTACEANS

Carcharias taurus (Grey nurse shark) (west coast population)

Carcharodon carcharias White shark

Panulirus cygnus Western Rock Lobster (Key Ecological Feature)

Table 4.1 within Appendix B contains the list of threatened marine species that have been identified as potentially occurring in the Study area.

Impact

MARINE ECOLOGY - REPTILES, FISH, SHARKS AND CRUSTACEANS

Table 6.1 and Table 6.2 of Appendix B provides an assessment of critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable species that are likely to occur in the Study area, and the potential impact the Project may have on these species.

Project activities that may cause a potentially significant impact on listed reptiles, fish, sharks and crustaceans species include, habitat loss, piling, introduced pest species, underwater noise from vessels movement and low frequency noise from WTGs. Additional lower risk impacts are included in Appendix B.

The assessment is preliminary only, and without detailed data a precautionary approach has been applied. Further sitespecific studies are required to confirm the use and values of the Study area by threatened EPBC listed species.

Section 6 of Appendix B discusses potential impacts to marine species in detail.

Species or threatened ecological community

TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY – BIRDS

Calyptorhynchus banksii naso Calyptorhynchus baudiniiBaudin's Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-Cockatoo Calyptoryhnchus latirostris Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-Cockatoo Carnaby's Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-Cockatoo

Table 2 within Appendix C contains the full list of threatened marine species that have been identified as potentially occurring in the Study area.

Impact

TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY – BIRDS

The Project may result in a potentially significant impact on two (2) endangered and one (1) vulnerable EPBC listed terrestrial bird species. As discussed in Section 5 of Appendix C, the main risk to these bird species is potential for rotor blade strikes, resulting in injury or mortality. Birds may also avoid areas near the WTGs resulting in habitat displacement and altered movement patterns.

Table 3 of Appendix C provides description of potential impacts for each species and identifies where further studies are necessary to understand species occupancy and scale of impact. At this early stage of the Project, and in the absence of detailed data and field assessments, a precautionary approach is warranted. Therefore, a potentially significant impact rating has been given for the majority of species where impacts are less understood and likelihood of occurrence is not yet confirmed.



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Species or threatened ecological community

TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY – MAMMALS

Pseudocheirus occidentialis (Western Ringtail Possum)

Table 2 within Appendix C contains the full list of threatened marine species that have been identified as potentially occurring in the Study area.

Impact

TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY - MAMMALS

The Project may result in a potentially significant impact on one (1) vulnerable EPBC listed terrestrial mammal species. The main risks to the Western Ringtail Possum species are discussed in Section 5 of Appendix C, but include clearing of habitat and threatened ecological communities.

Table 3 of Appendix C provides description of potential impacts for each species and identifies where further studies are necessary to understand species occupancy and scale of impact. At this early stage of the Project, and in the absence of detailed data and field assessments, a precautionary approach is warranted. Therefore, a potentially significant impact rating has been given for the majority of species where impacts are less understood and likelihood of occurrence is not yet confirmed.

Species or threatened ecological community

TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY - PLANTS

Andersonia gracilis	(Slender Andersonia)
Austrostipa bronwenae	
Banksia nivea subsp. Uliginosa	(Swamp Honeypot)
Caladenia huegelii	(King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid)
Caladenia procera	(Carbunup King Spider Orchid)
Chamelaucium sp. Gingin	(Gingin Wax)
Diuris purdiei	(Purdie's Donkey-orchid)
Drakaea elastica	(Glossy leaved Hammer Orchid)
Synaphea sp. Fairbridge Farm	(Selena's Synaphea)
Diuris drummondii	(Tall Donkey Orchid)
Diuris micrantha	(Dwarf Bee-orchid)
Drakaea micrantha	(Dwarf Hammer-orchid)

Impact

TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY – PLANTS

The Project may result in a potentially significant impact on eight (8) endangered, one (1) critically endangered and three (3) vulnerable EPBC listed plant species. The main risks to these species are discussed in Section 5 of Appendix C, but include clearing of vegetation and threatened ecological communities.

Table 3 of Appendix C provides description of potential impacts for each species and identifies where further studies are necessary to understand species occupancy and scale of impact. At this early stage of the Project, and in the absence of detailed data and field assessments, a precautionary approach is warranted. Therefore, a potentially significant impact rating has been given for the majority of species where impacts are less understood and likelihood of occurrence is not yet confirmed.

2.4.2	Do yo	u conside	r this	impact to be significant?
$\mathbf{\nabla}$	Yes		No	
2.5 ls habi	s the p tat?	roposed a	ction	likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed migratory species or their
$\mathbf{\nabla}$	Yes		No	
Migr	atory	species		
Та	able 6.	3 of Appe	ndix l	3 provides details regarding migratory marine species (including seabirds and shorebirds) that may

occur in the Study area and the potential impact on these species as a result of the Project.

Table 6 of Appendix C provides a list of migratory wetland and terrestrial species that may occur in the Study area and the



potential impact on these species as a result of the Project.

Impact

Potential impacts to migratory species are the risk of rotor blade strike and potential habitat loss. Impacts are further discussed in Section 5 of both Appendix B and C respectively.

In the absence of detailed data and field survey assessments, a precautionary and conservative approach has been applied and impacts from the Project are deemed potentially significant. Further field studies will identify flight paths and migration patterns to inform future design phases, including timing of construction and O & M work and WTG height.

2.5.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

🗹 Yes		No					
2.6 Is the pro	posed ac	tion to be un	dertaken in a i	narine environ	ment (outside	Commonwealt	n marine areas)?

🗹 Yes 🗌 No

2.6.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on the Commonwealth marine environment?

2.6.2 Describe the nature and extent of the likely impact on the whole of the environment

Although construction and maintenance activities would be limited to State waters, some activities and equipment may be required in Commonwealth waters, including:

• Offshore ancillary components (navigational aids, installation of temporary meteorological and oceanographic monitoring devices)

Vessel movements and docking

As discussed in Sections 1.2 and 1.5 above, and assessed in Appendix B, there is potential for indirect impacts to the Commonwealth waters. With appropriate controls in place, these impacts are considered to be a low risk and highly localised. They are unlikely to have a 'substantial' or 'persistent' adverse impact on the Commonwealth marine environment. Impacts to Commonwealth waters are expected to be Not Significant. Further assessment is included within Section 6.1 of Appendix B.

In regards to State waters, there may be impact to the marine environment, as a result of spills, cable laying (or removal), piling activity, vessel strikes, underwater noise from vessels, the introduction of pest species, changes to hydrodynamics and water quality, and low frequency noise from turbines. Risks to marine areas are discussed in detail in Appendix B and assessment of potential impacts is included in Table 5-1.

2.6.3 Do you consider this impact to be significant?					
🗋 Yes 🗹 No					
2.7 Is the proposed action likely to be taken on or near Commonwealth land?					
🗋 Yes 🗹 No					
2.8 Is the proposed action taking place in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?					
🗋 Yes 🗹 No					
2.9 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on a water resource from coal seam gas or large coal mining development?					
🗋 Yes 🗹 No					
2.10 Is the proposed action a nuclear action?					
🗋 Yes 🗹 No					
2.11 Is the proposed action to be taken by a Commonwealth agency?					
🗋 Yes 🗹 No					



2.12 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a Commonwealth Heritage place overseas?

Yes	$\mathbf{\nabla}$	No	
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2.13 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct or indirect impact on any part of the environment in the Commonwealth marine area?

Yes No

2.13.1 Describe the nature and extent of the likely impact on the whole of the environment

The Commonwealth Marine Area is defined as any part of the sea, including the waters, seabed and airspace within Australia's exclusive economic zone and/or over the continental shelf of Australia, that is not State or Northern Territory waters (section 24, EPBC Act and DAWE, 2021).

Waters and seabed

At present, no direct physical disturbance of the Commonwealth Marine Area is proposed. Notwithstanding this, there is potential for indirect impacts to waters, as a result of spills, cable laying (or removal), piling activity, the introduction of pest species or changes to hydrodynamics. Indirect impacts that may potentially occur include, turbidity, localised water quality impacts, and the generation of underwater noise extending beyond State waters.

Airspace

There are no anticipated impacts to airspace from the WTGs. The risk to aviation and radar was assessed in the Preliminary Risk Review and considered Low, as any impacts are thought to be manageable through early consultation and design development. See Appendix D for further information.

2.13.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?



Section 3

Description of the project area

3.1 Describe the flora and fauna relevant to the project area

Desktop assessments to date have identified various flora and fauna species that may potentially be present within the Project area. Refer to Attachment B and C for further information on marine and terrestrial flora and fauna.

At this early stage of the Project, and in the absence of detailed data and field assessments, a precautionary approach to describing the flora and fauna elements of the Study area is warranted. Further field studies will identify areas of TECs and presence of or suitable habitat for threatened species and this will inform future design phases.

For further information on the desktop results of the flora and fauna in the Study area, refer to sections 2.4, and 3.5 of this referral, as well as Appendix C.

3.2 Describe the hydrology relevant to the project area (including water flows)

Groundwater

The Project site is within a Waterways Conservation Act 1976 declared management area, the Leschenault Inlet Management Area, and within the South West Coastal Proclaimed Groundwater Area. The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) mapping of groundwater and salinity shows that the Project area is located on a coastal plain with low risk of salinity and mostly stable groundwater trend (DPIRD, 2020).

Surface water

Lake Preston is just outside of the Project area and around 5.5 km from the nearest proposed WTG. Lake Preston is a part of the Peel-Yalgorup System, which is a Ramsar protected wetland. The Benger Swamp Nature Reserve is located inland and adjacent to the South Western Highway, around 4.5 km outside of the Project area boundary. It is mapped under Directory of Important Wetlands of WA.

Other surface water bodies within the Study area include Lake Josephine (a small lake at the southern end of Lake Preston), a watercourse associated with the lake and the Harvey Basin diversion drain, and. Lake Josephine is not a part of the Ramsar protected Peel-Yalgorup System.

Further investigations will be carried out to understand the value of surface water environments in the area in order to inform design and establish appropriate management measures to be applied.

3.3 Describe the soil and vegetation characteristics relevant to the project area

Offshore

Section 4.1 of Appendix B provides a general description of the marine Project area. Benthic habitat communities within the area are known to comprise of sponges, ascidians, bryozoa, hydroids, hard corals, macroalgae and seagrasses. However, based on desktop sources there is likely to be a low diversity and abundance of benthic flora due to a high level of wind driven natural disturbance at the site (Water Corporation, 2008).

Figure 4-1 of Appendix B shows the navigational chart for the area, which indicates that substrate as consisting of sand, shells and gravel. An area of reef is noted to the north of the Study area (known as the Bouvard Reefs, approximately 7km north of the Project area).

Onshore

Construction of the Project will require excavation and stockpiling of soils to lay transmission lines and cables, with these activities having the potential to mobilise soil contamination. The Project area is mapped with a mix of extremely low probability of Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) occurrence, with some pockets of low probability and high probability on the eastern side of the Forrest Hwy. Agriculture and other previous land uses within the Project area have potentially resulted in soil contamination. The potential for Acid Sulfate Soils and contaminated land within the construction footprint would be confirmed through site assessment during design development and pre-construction stages.

The vegetation characteristics were previously discussed in Section 2.4 and section 3.1 above, as well as Appendix C.

3.4 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values relevant to the project area

There are no outstanding natural features relevant to the project site.

3.5 Describe the status of native vegetation relevant to the project area

Based on a desktop assessment of available mapping and aerial photographs, the onshore vegetation within the Study area consists of a mosaic of native vegetation communities in a modified landscape.



Native vegetation is predominantly mapped as occurring along the foreshore and dune systems, and then to the east of Old Coast Road. There is a strip of land adjacent to Old Coast Road that has been historically cleared.

During future Project phases, native vegetation communities will be mapped and ground-truthed with impacts to these areas avoided and minimised as much as possible.

Further information is available in Section 2.4 and 3.1 above, as well as Appendix C.

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

Offshore

The Australian Bathymetry grid with a spatial resolution of 250m was reviewed to assess the water depths in the Study area. A favourable scoring was given to water depths between 9 m and 30 m. In deeper waters construction costs would increase due to larger foundations and below-waterline structures. Shallower water depths were deemed unsuitable as access to construction vessels would be restricted due to the vessel drafts.

Onshore

The Myalup to Kemerton area has an undulating topography with elevations varying from approximately 5mAHD in low lying areas to 30 - 35m AHD within 2kms from the coastline. A significant ridge was identified running in a north to south orientation (parallel with the coastline) with elevations ranging from 40 - 62m AHD. The ridge is located east of the Forrest Highway.

3.7 Describe the current condition of the environment relevant to the project area

Offshore

It is understood from desktop information, that given the natural wind conditions at the site, benthic habitat communities are generally low in diversity and abundance of benthic flora. In addition, the nearby ports of Bunbury (10 km south), Mandurah (60 km north) and Freemantle (125 km north) causes some vessel traffic within the area. Noise sources would be recreational boats as well as commercial activity and vessel movement travelling to and from Bunbury port.

Future investigations are required to understand the current condition of the marine environment.

Onshore

As discussed in section 3.5, the onshore Project area is moderately disturbed. The Project area contains a significant amount of industrial land uses, including the Southern Seawater Desalination Plant, the Kemerton substation and easements associated with these public utilities. As discussed in section 3.6 above, native vegetation is predominantly mapped as occurring along the foreshore and dune systems, and then to the east of Old Coast Road. There is a strip of land adjacent to Old Coast Road that has been historically cleared.

Coastal beaches and dunes are disturbed from recreational four-wheel driving and camping.

However, a large proportion of the onshore Project area is currently used for general farming and regional open space, with protected areas of native vegetation. Further field assessments are required to determine the environmental condition of the Project area.

3.8 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage places or other places recognised as having heritage values relevant to the project

There are no Commonwealth Listed heritage places or sites within the Project area or surrounds.

In regards to other places with heritage value, there are two recorded shipwrecks off the coastline, approximately 3km north, off the coast of Preston Beach and 10 km south, near Bunbury. These are located outside the Project area and no impact is anticipated.

In terms of onshore historical heritage, the following four sites from the Heritage Council of the Government of Western Australia (inHerit, 2021), were identified within the Project area:

- Harvey Diversion Drain (Place 11980), south of Myalup town
- Stone House site (Place 12020) in Myalup town
- Pead's Cottage (Place 12003) on Pead Road
- Runnymede and Florries Cottage (Place 3757), on Runnymede Road.

3.9 Describe any Indigenous heritage values relevant to the project area

An Indigenous Cultural Heritage Land Use Agreement (ILUA) has been entered into between the Gnaala Karla Booja people, the State of WA, and the Noongar People (native title claimants for South West WA (WAD6274/1998)). As a result, the Noongar Boodja Trust has been established and Native Title was resolved on 13 April 2021 (WA Government, 2021a).



Five Aboriginal heritage sites classified as 'other heritage places' are mapped within the Project area (WA Government, 2021b). The Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System identifies three of these sites as 'extinguished' meaning an application was lodged but it was deemed to not meet the requirements of Section 5 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. The remaining two sites are listed as 'lodged', meaning information has been received in relation to the place, but an assessment has not been completed at this stage to determine if it meets Section 5 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. These two sites are along the existing transmission line connecting to the Kemerton substation.

Desktop assessments have not been able to identify culturally sensitive sites (intangible heritage) and consultation with Aboriginal representatives is required. However, early engagement with the office of Aboriginal Engagement (DPC) on 30 March 2019, indicates that the area may hold intrinsic, intangible cultural value and contain songlines.

WA Offshore Windfarm Pty Ltd is committed to engaging in consultation with relevant Aboriginal parties and groups to learn and understand the tangible and intangible heritage values of the entire area, as well as the location of specific sites that hold cultural value.

3.10 Describe the tenure of the action area (e.g. freehold, leasehold) relevant to the project area

Offshore

The key Project infrastructure will be within Crown Land in State waters. Some navigation and ancillary sites may require access via Commonwealth waters, as discussed in Sections 1.2 and 2.6 above.

Onshore

The majority of the onshore land tenure is classified as freehold land. There are localised areas of reserve land located, along a segment of the coastline and west of the Old Coast Road. It is anticipated the route of the proposed onshore infrastructure will be refined in future project stages to avoid these areas.

A key element of the next stage of work is to resolve identified tenure matters with both the State (for Crown lands), ILUA and local communities and landholders. Potential areas have been identified and will be investigated in detail. Further stages will include seeking to define, negotiate and secure tenure in an appropriate manner.

3.11 Describe any existing or any proposed uses relevant to the project area

As discussed in section 3.7, the Project area contains a significant amount of industrial land uses, including the Southern Seawater Desalination Plant, the Kemerton substation and easements associated with these public utilities .

As discussed in section 3.6 above, native vegetation is predominantly mapped as occurring along the foreshore and dune systems, and then to the east of Old Coast Road. There is a strip of land adjacent to Old Coast Road that has been historically cleared.

A large proportion of the onshore Project area is currently used for general farming and regional open space, with protected areas of native vegetation. Further field assessments are required to determine the environmental condition of the Project area.

In regards to recreational uses, the sheltered beaches of both Myalup and Binningup within the Shire of Harvey are utilised by local residents and tourists for recreational activities such as camping, four-wheel driving, swimming, surfing, boating and fishing.

For further information relating to land use and potential risks associated with the Project, see Appendix D.



Section 4

Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

4.1 Describe the measures you will undertake to avoid or reduce impact from your proposed action

Site selection

Management and avoidance of environmental and social risks were a key consideration in selection of the proposed site. Favourable characteristics of the site include: good proximity to major port facilities, low density of marine traffic, good wind resources, appropriate water depths, opportunity to minimise social and environmental impacts, and good proximity to the SWIS.

Design

Although the Project is in early stages of design, some design decisions have been implemented to minimise potential environmental impacts. For example, design is being developed to maximise existing infrastructure corridors and easements to minimise impacts to environmental features. Furthermore, offshore cabling will be buried in order to reduce potential electromagnetic field (EMF) impacts and allow benthic habitat to regenerate. In addition, consideration will be given to construction staging and timing, in order to reduce noise and disturbance impacts on marine ecology.

In future design phases, impacts to the sensitive areas both onshore and offshore will be been avoided and minimised through the careful siting of infrastructure. Sensitive areas include benthic communities and habitat, Aboriginal and historical heritage sites (including areas with intangible Aboriginal cultural value), Lake Preston and patches of TECs or habitat that supports threatened species.

Future studies

Future studies and assessments will identify areas of significance, which will further avoid and minimise impacts. Any further studies that are likely to have an impact on MNES or within Commonwealth water will be subject to future referral and assessments under the EPBC Act as required. Future studies may include:

• Marine and terrestrial ecological field studies – to identify key areas of habitat to limit clearing and inform siting of infrastructure

- Aboriginal and historical heritage assessments to inform siting of infrastructure
- Noise and vibration assessments (including underwater noise) to inform construction methodology and staging
- Flightpath, migration studies and modelling of collision risk for birds to inform siting of infrastructure and height of WTGs

• Water quality testing and monitoring of marine environment and onshore groundwater and surface water (including wetlands) – to inform siting of infrastructure and necessary mitigation measures (eg. erosion and sediment controls)

Residual impacts

For any residual impact, the following mitigation measures may be applied.

Onshore

• Further pre-clearing flora and fauna surveys prior to construction, to identify any threatened flora and/ or native fauna species in the area.

• Measures for revegetation and planting for native vegetation disturbed during construction.

• Where possible, restoration activities will be adopted to reduce fragmentation of the existing habitat and increase the value of the habitat for local fauna

• A soil and erosion management plan will be implemented to minimise and manage impacts to waterways during construction and operation

• A Construction Management Plan and Traffic Management Plan will be developed prior to construction to mitigate and minimise any temporary impacts to Myalup residents.

Offshore

Marine fauna

• Staging and scheduling construction activities likely to generate underwater noise from piling outside of peak migratory periods

• A Noise and Vibration Management Plan will be developed to minimise noise at the source and management of underwater noise will be consistent with the procedures outlined in EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1. Interaction between offshore seismic exploration and whales.

• Appropriate shut down and go slow procedures to avoid vessel strikes and piling while migratory species are observed in the area

- Hull inspections and sourcing of local vessels to reduce risk of introduction of marine pest species
- Burial of cables to avoid EMF impacts and allow benthic communities to recover post-disturbance
- WTGs tower design and siting to minimise impacts to bird species



Marine habitat

• A baseline water quality monitoring program will be implemented prior to construction. This will include monitoring and setting targets/limits for changes in water quality (salinity and turbidity concentrations) to reduce plume and sedimentation impacts to benthic habitats

• Offshore infrastructure and cabling will be designed and positioned to avoid disturbance to benthic habitat communities (including seagrass meadows)

• Exclusion zones will be developed as part of the proposal Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to prevent inadvertent clearing or damage to fauna habitats outside the limit of works

 A suitable Environmental Management and Monitoring Program for construction, commissioning and operation will be developed and implemented

Potential mitigation measures are also detailed within Appendix D.

4.2 For matters protected by the EPBC Act that may be affected by the proposed action, describe the proposed environmental outcomes to be achieved

The proposal may potentially have a significant impact on MNES (TECs, threatened flora and fauna, migratory species and Ramsar wetlands) identified as potentially occurring within or nearby to the Project area.

Where possible, the design will aim to avoid impacts on Commonwealth waters. Construction of the Project will be implemented through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (to minimise potential impacts during the construction phase.

If approved, the Project will be constructed and operated in accordance with the issued Ministers Conditions of Approval.



Section 5					
Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts					
5.1 You indicated the below ticked items to be of significant impact and therefore you consider the action to be a controlled					
action					
World Heritage properties					
National Heritage places					
Wetlands of international importance (declared Ramsar wetlands)					
Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological community					
✓ Listed migratory species					
Marine environment outside Commonwealth marine areas					
Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth land					
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park					
A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development					
Protection of the environment from nuclear actions					
Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions					
Commonwealth Heritage places overseas					
Commonwealth marine areas					
5.2 If no significant matters are identified, provide the key reasons why you think the proposed action is not likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act and therefore not a controlled action					
Significant matters identified above.					



Section 6

Environmental record of the person proposing to take the action

6.1 Does the person taking the action have a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management? Explain in further detail

Yes – The Project is being developed by WA Offshore Windfarm Pty Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Australis Energy Ltd (Australis). Australis has a strong record of responsible environmental management and has had no prosecutions arising from the carrying out of its offshore windfarm projects in the UK, or their subsequent operation.

Australis is committed to the principles of sustainable development and environmental stewardship, including the protection of the environment and striving to minimise adverse impacts of operations on the environment and community.

6.2 Provide details of any past or present proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against either (a) the person proposing to take the action or, (b) if a permit has been applied for in relation to the action – the person making the application

WA Offshore Windfarm Pty Ltd has had no proceedings arising from the carrying out of its projects or their subsequent operation.

6.3 If it is a corporation undertaking the action will the action be taken in accordance with the corporation's environmental policy and framework?

🗹 Yes 🗌 No

6.3.1 If the person taking the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

The Project will be carried out in accordance with Australis Energy's environmental policy (see attached). Australis Energy's commitment to the environment and adherence to the EMS and it's policies are the responsibility of all management and all employees and contractors. Australis's policy operates within its wider environmental, social and governance (ESG) management.

Achieving and maintaining the highest standards in health, safety and environmental and planning management are core to Australis's and its subsidiaries operations. The Company is committed to diversity and gender inclusivity, alongside the overall physical and mental health of our employees and consultants.

Critical to each project is developing strategies to ensure that during the construction, operations and decommissioning we benefit the local and national economy without causing harm to the environment or local communities.

The approach includes:

- Working with industry partners and the supply chain to mitigate the impact on non-renewable natural resources
- Avoiding or mitigating impacts on ocean ecosystems throughout development, construction and operation

• Engaging with relevant stakeholders to collaborate in identifying how local species and natural habitats can be protected throughout the development

The increasing use of renewable power generation is mitigating the impact of climate change. The Company is committed to developing social sustainability in partnership with all community stakeholder groups impacted by the Project.

Effective, strong and transparent governance structure are central to the Company's management. This is particularly relevant to attracting the capital required to construct the windfarm and gaining and maintaining the respect of all shareholders and stakeholders in the through fair, honest and transparent dealings.

6.4 Has the person taking the action previously referred an action under the EPBC Act, or been responsible for undertaking an action referred under the EPBC Act?

🗌 Yes 🗹 No



Section 7	
Information sources	
Reference source	

References used in preparing the referral range from commonwealth, state and local sources (including species information and online mapping) to publicly available studies. Full reference lists are available in Appendix B and Appendix C.

Reliability

All sources are accredited government sources or peered review studies.

Uncertainties

Some ecological sources are dated from more than 10 years ago. This reinforces the need to conduct detailed field assessment and technical studies to ensure species within the existing environment are identified correctly.

It should be noted that while available spatial mapping has identified areas of ecological, Aboriginal heritage and historical heritage, it does not preclude the potential for other values to be present on site. Therefore, spatial mapping has limitations as it only represents what has been documented to date. This further reinforces the need to conduct detailed field assessments and community engagement with Aboriginal representatives.



Section 8 Proposed alternatives Do you have any feasible alternatives to taking the proposed action? Image: Section of the feasible elternative

8.0 Provide a description of the feasible alternative

DO NOTHING

The 'do nothing' option would not help achieve the strategic goals and targets set by the Australian and WA governments around renewable energy, climate change and emissions, as listed in Appendix A.

ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS

WTGs between 8 MW and 15 MW are being considered for the Project, with the final turbine technology to be determined prior to construction and based on the Project approval and commercial and supply chain considerations. Stakeholder consultation may also inform turbine selection, dependant on whether a fewer number of larger turbines are preferred over more, slightly smaller turbines. Future assessments will adopt the Rochdale envelope approach, to allow for the consideration and evaluation of a range of options and 'worst-case' scenarios.

The offshore environment in Western Australia offers an opportunity to tap into a more powerful and consistent wind resource, with the potential to generate more electricity at a steadier rate than most other renewable energy sources. Offshore wind, combined with additional equipment as required, such a battery storage, is the preferred development for this reason, and would provide the SWIS with a consistent, dispatchable renewable energy resource while providing grid stability.

Some additional advantages of construction of offshore windfarms are shown in Figure 2 of Appendix A and include:
 Offshore wind speeds tend to be steadier than on land as there is nothing around to produce turbulence (eg. hills, trees and buildings). A steadier supply of wind means a more reliable source of energy.

• Many coastal areas have very high energy needs. Over 90% of Australia's population lives in coastal areas. Building offshore windfarms in these areas can help to meet those energy needs from nearby sources, reduce losses in electrical transmission systems.

• WTGs used offshore are generally much taller than those onshore which pushes them up into the naturally higher wind flows at higher altitude, generating more energy.

ALTERNATIVE SITES

A multi-criteria assessment (MCA) was adopted as the methodology to delineate potential sites for offshore wind development in the Western Australia coastal waters. The criteria were spatially represented via a Geographic Information System (GIS) database, thus allowing a "heat map" to be developed for visual assessment of suitable sites along the coastline. Several categories were assessed to determine the most appropriate sites for the offshore windfarms which included legislative boundaries (State vs Commonwealth), distance to major port facilities, marine traffic, wind resource, water depth, environmentally sensitive sites and receptors, proximity to built-up areas and proximity to onshore electricity networks.

Each of the evaluation criteria were then weighted to reflect their relative importance in influencing the site selection. For example, Proximity to Built-Up Areas was assigned a weighting of 20% whereas Legislative Boundaries was assigned a weighting of 5%. The site characteristics were also assigned a suitability score ranging from zero to three with zero indicating an unsuitable site and three a suitable site. The scoring was then combined for each category to generate the "heat map" to allow a visual assessment of suitable sites.

When all MCA layers are weighted, scored and combined the largest area that scored highly was located the proposed site at Myalup. As discussed in Section 4.1, the site has the following favourable characteristics:

- Good wind resources associated with the site with mean wind speeds greater than 8.5 m/s at 150m elevation
- Water depths < 40 m along most of the coastline
- Low marine traffic volumes

• Access to the electricity network, the South West Interconnector System (SWIS) at the Kemerton sub-station (330 kV); and

Low population density within the surrounding area to mitigate any visual impact; and

Two alternative sites also scored highly from the MCA but were deemed less suitable than the Myalup site:

• Alternate Site 1 is located a few kilometres north of the preferred site to the north of Preston Beach. Although this area scores highly, shallow water depths close to the shoreline, significant commercial and recreational fishing, and traversing the onshore electricity network connection through onshore environmentally sensitive receptors (including Lake Yalgorup and Lake Clifton) makes this site significantly less attractive for development. Further information of this area can be found in the 2010 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) report "Strategic Environmental Advice on the Dawesville to Binningup Area".



• Alternate Site 2 is located approximately 5 km south of Yanchep. Although this area scores highly, the proximity to densely populated areas and shallow reef structures contributes towards this site being less attractive for an OWF development.

8.1 Select the relevant alternatives related to your proposed action
☐ Timeframes
8.25 Do you have another alternative?
🗋 Yes 🗹 No



Section 9		
Person proposing the action		
9.1.1 Is the person proposing the action an organisation or business?		
Organisation		
Organisation name (as registered for ABN/ACN)	WA OFFSHORE WINDFARM PTY LTD	
Business name		
ABN	89647508512	
ACN Business address	Office 7b, The Bridge Workspace, 7b Parkshot Richmond,, Surrey, 2RD, Tw9, UK	
Postal address		
Main Phone number	+44 (0)7775 712817	
rax Primary amail address	andrew hindle Questerlin and	
Secondary email address	andrew.nindie@australis-energy.com	
9.1.2 qualify for exemption from fees under Regulation 5.23(1)(ii) of the	EDBC Regulations because Lam	
Small business	EPBC Regulations because I ani.	
Not applicable		
9.1.2.2 I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Regi	ulation 5.21A of the EPBC Regulations	
9 1 3 Contact (for an organisation - the contact details of the norganisation -	an authorized to sign on babali of the experiention)	
First name	Androw	
l act name	Hindle	
Job title	Managing Director	
Phone		
Mobile		
Fax		
Email	andrew.hindle@australis-energy.com	
Primary address	Office 7b, The Bridge Workspace, 7B Parkshot Richmond,	
Address	Surrey, 2RD, TW9, UK	
Address	reen et 0.1.2)	
beciaration. Person proposing the action (To be signed by the pe	rson at 9.1.3)	
, ANDREN HINDLE	, 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.		
Signature:		
1.	, the person	
proposing the action, consent to the designation of <u>WA OFFSNONE WINDFARM PTY</u> as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.		
Signature: Date: 21/5/21		



Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

Proposed designated proponent		
9.2.1 Is the proposed designated proponent an organisation or busines	s?	
Organisation		
Organisation name (as registered for ABN/ACN)	WA OFFSHORE WINDFARM PTY LTD	
Business name		
ABN	89647508512	
ACN		
Business address	Office 7b, The Bridge Workspace, 7b Parkshot Richmond,, Surrey, 2RD, Tw9, UK	
Postal address		
Main Phone number	+44 (0)7775 712817	
Fax		
Primary email address	andrew.hindle@australis-energy.com	
Secondary email address		
9.2.2 Contact (for an organisation - the contact details of the pers	on authorised to sign on behalf of the organisation)	
First name	Andrew	
Last name	Hindle	
Job title	Managing Director	
Phone	+44 (0)7775 712817	
Mobile		
Fax		
Email	andrew.hindle@australis-energy.com	
Primary address	Office 7b, The Bridge Workspace, 7b Parkshot, Richmond,	
Address	TW9 2RD, Surrey, UK	
Declaration: Proposed Designated Proponent		
I, ANDREW HINDYE	,the	
proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of		
myself as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.		
Signature:		



Referring party (person preparing the information)		
9.3.1 Is the referring party an organisation or a business?		
Yes No		
Organisation		
Organisation name (as registered for ABN/ACN)	ARUP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	
Business name		
ABN	76625912665	
ACN		
Business address	Level 14 Exchange Tower, 2 The Esplanade, Perth, 6000, WA, Australia	
Postal address		
Main Phone number	+61 8 9327 8300	
Fax		
Primary email address	damon.sunderland@arup.com	
Secondary email address		
9.3.2 Contact (for an organisation - the contact details of the pers	on authorised to sign on behalf of the organisation)	
First name	Damon	
Last name	Sunderland	
Job title	Project Manager	
Phone	+61 8 9327 8300	
Mobile		
Fax		
Email	damon.sunderland@arup.com	
Primary address	Level 14 Exchange Tower,, 2 The Esplanade, Perth, 6000, WA, Australia	
Address		
Declaration: Referring party (person preparing the information)		
I, UAMON SUNTERLAND	, 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. Funderstand that giving faise of misleading information is a set		
Signature:	021	



Appendix A	
Attachment	
Document Type	File Name
action_area_images	NOT PUBLISHED - SUPERSEDED App A Figure 1 Project location.pdf
action_area_images	App A Figure 1 Project location V2.pdf
impact_reduction_docs	NOT PUBLISHED - SUPERSEDED Appendix A Project Specifications Rev 0.pdf
impact_reduction_docs	NOT PUBLISHED - SUPERSEDED Appendix B Preliminary Marine Environmental Assessment Rev_0.pdf
impact_reduction_docs	NOT PUBLISHED - SUPERSEDED Appendix C MNES Terrestrial Supporting Information Rev 0. pdf
impact_reduction_docs	NOT PUBLISHED - SUPERSEDED Appendix D Preliminary Environmental Risk Review Rev_0.
impact_reduction_docs	App_A_Project_Specs_WA.pdf
impact_reduction_docs	App_B_Prelim_Marine_Environmental_Assessment.pdf
impact_reduction_docs	App_C_MNES_Terrestrial_Supporting_Information.pdf
impact_reduction_docs	App_D_Prelim_ERR.pdf
impact_reduction_docs	App_E_Australis_Energy_HSE_Policy.pdf
corp_env_policy_docs	NOT PUBLISHED - SUPERSEDED Appendix E Australis Energy HSE Policy Statement Rev 0. pdf

Appendix B
Coordinates
Area 1
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