Title of Proposal - Dulacca Renewable Energy Project

Section 1 - Summary of your proposed action

Provide a summary of your proposed action, including any consultations undertaken.

1.1 Project Industry Type

Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)

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

RES Australia Pty Ltd (RES) is a renewable energy development company that proposes to develop the Dulacca Renewable Energy Project (the Project). The Project is located approximately 7 kilometres (km) east of the township of Dulacca, Queensland, within the Western Downs Regional Council.
The Project will involve the construction and operation of a wind farm consisting of up to 56 wind turbines that may generate around 240 megawatts (MW) of clean, renewable electricity from the power of the wind resource at the site. The Project is proposed over 21 lots and numerous road reserves (the Study Area), totaling approximately 8,177 ha.
Ancillary infrastructure includes:
• substation
• battery storage facility
• up to three permanent meteorology masts
• up to three construction compound and laydown areas
• up to two operational and maintenance facilities
• wind turbine foundations and hard stand areas
• access tracks
• overhead lines
• underground cabling.
The Project will connect to the National Energy Market (NEM) into two adjacent 132 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines which crosses the Study Area. Each wind turbine and the battery storage system will be connected by underground or over ground cables to a purpose built substation that will be constructed adjacent to the existing transmission lines.
The Project has been refined on a number of occasions through an iterative process and has been influenced by a combination of wind resource, economic, constructability, environmental, landowner and network capacity considerations. Through design refinement that has sought to avoid and minimise impacts where possible, the proposed clearing footprint has been significantly reduced.

1.3 What is the extent and location of your proposed action? Use the polygon tool on the map below to mark the location of your proposed action.

Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude

STUDY AREA	1	-26.539819129722	149.83497005903
STUDY AREA	2	-26.545654732334	149.84835964643
STUDY AREA	3	-26.545347602756	149.86106258833
STUDY AREA	4	-26.563159758512	149.85762936079
STUDY AREA	5	-26.56715175855	149.88681179487
STUDY AREA	6	-26.637142675313	149.87445217573
STUDY AREA	7	-26.635608246128	149.87719875776
STUDY AREA	8	-26.637449558676	149.89882809126
STUDY AREA	9	-26.697582758846	149.88852840864
STUDY AREA	10	-26.693902044597	149.85694271528
STUDY AREA	11	-26.675496690157	149.86106258833
STUDY AREA	12	-26.673349205253	149.84801632368
STUDY AREA	13	-26.674269560878	149.82364040815
STUDY AREA	14	-26.644814498007	149.82810360395
STUDY AREA	15	-26.642666435665	149.83256679975
STUDY AREA	16	-26.608291944858	149.83600002729
STUDY AREA	17	-26.607371057418	149.82432705366
STUDY AREA	18	-26.578205787957	149.82913357221
STUDY AREA	19	-26.57605647416	149.82707363569
STUDY AREA	20	-26.573600066146	149.82913357221
STUDY AREA	21	-26.572371842386	149.82913357221
STUDY AREA	22	-26.570529482053	149.83188015424
STUDY AREA	23	-26.568380024219	149.83050686323
STUDY AREA	24	-26.540126260043	149.83531338178
STUDY AREA	25	-26.539819129722	149.83497005903

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 is located approximately 220 km north-west of Toowoomba, which falls within the Western Downs Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA). The Study Area is bisected by the Warrego Highway and Western Rail Line which run parallel to each other. Waituna Road and several unnamed roads and access tracks also dissect the Study Area. The closest township to the Project is Dulacca, located approximately 7 km to the west and a small settlement, Drillham, located approximately 9 km to the east. The existing land use within the Western Downs Regional Council LGA is predominantly rural, characterised largely by agriculture, including livestock production and cropping.

The Project is located in a highly cleared landscape, where much of the original vegetation and habitat has been removed for agricultural purposes. Pockets of remnant *Eucalyptus* woodland occurs within the north of the Study Area. Dominant canopy species include *Eucalyptus crebra* (narrow-leaved ironbark), with small areas of *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow)-dominated

vegetation occurring along the Warrego Highway road reserve and along some property boundaries.

Surrounding properties that adjoin the Study Area are primarily of freehold tenure and mainly consist of agricultural uses.

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

Study Area is 8,177ha, Project Footprint is 1,527.2ha

1.7 Is the proposed action a street address or lot?

Street Address

769 Wallan Creek Road

Full list in attached form
Drillham QLD 4424
Australia

1.8 Primary Jurisdiction.

Queensland

1.9 Has the person proposing to take the action received any Australian Government grant funding to undertake this project?

No

1.10 Is the proposed action subject to local government planning approval?

No

1.11 Provide an estimated start and estimated end date for the proposed action.

Start date 10/2019

End date 10/2021

1.12 Provide details of the context, planning framework and State and/or Local government requirements.

A development application seeking a Material Change of Use (Wind Farm) and Operational Works (Clearing Native Vegetation) development permit has been lodged with the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP) in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*. The application is currently undergoing assessment (lodged on 10

December 2018). The Project has been assessed against *State Code 23: Wind Farm Development* and *State Code 16: Native Vegetation Clearing*, which are contained in the State Development Assessment Provisions.

In support of this application, the following specialised technical assessments were undertaken to determine the likely impacts of the Project and how these impacts can be managed:

- Flora- Fauna- Stormwater- Transport and traffic- Construction Management Plan- Sediment and Erosion Control Plan- Landscape and visual amenity- Aviation- Noise and vibration- Electromagnetic interference.

A relevant purpose determination in accordance with section 22a of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* was obtained for the proposed Operational Works (Native Vegetation Clearing) on 20 November 2018.

A number of secondary approvals may be sought for the Project from Western Downs Regional Council in accordance with the *Western Downs Planning Scheme*, including:

- Development Permit for Reconfiguring a lot (for the Purpose of a Lease) for the establishment of a leases for more than 15 years- Development Permit for a Material Change of Use (Medium or High Impact Industry) for the establishment of a concrete batching plant- Development Permit for a Material Change of Use (Extractive Industry) for the establishment of a quarry- Development Permit for Operational Works (Earthworks) for filling and excavation over the site.

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

RES is a founding signatory of the Clean Energy Council's Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Developments. The charter is a voluntary set of commitments that reflects RES's commitment to advance and develop projects in a socially responsible way. It demonstrates RES's commitment to engaging respectfully with the communities in which we plan and operate projects, being sensitive to environmental and cultural values, and making a positive contribution to the regions in which we operate.

RES has been engaging with the local community through a combination of online material, one on one meetings, and community consultation sessions in the local area to provide project information and to capture feedback. Further, RES has engaged with the Western Downs Regional Council on numerous occasions through the development process to understand their requirements of the proposed project. Engagement with Ergon Energy has been and is continuing to be undertaken, in addition to other stakeholders that have been engaged through the application process.

As a long-term operator of renewable energy assets, it is important to RES that strong relationships are developed and maintained with Indigenous stakeholders. There is no

registered Aboriginal Party or Cultural Heritage Body for the Study Area, however the Barunggam People are currently recognised as an Aboriginal Party for the Study Area under the “last failed claim” rule. RES has engaged with the Barunggam since 2017 on the design and implementation of the project.

Further consultation with the Barunggam People will be undertaken by RES, so that their views on managing the proposed activity and Aboriginal cultural heritage are recognised and incorporated in the management of the Project. RES has undertaken a similar process with the Barunggam People at another renewables project within their country. RES is working with a Tier 1 law firm regarding Duty of Care requirements under the Queensland *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

Two public community information sessions were held on the 8th and 9th October in Dulacca and Miles respectively (refer to Attachment A Dulacca Renewable Energy Project Consultation Newsletter).

Consultation with the Barunggam People has been, and is being, undertaken as detailed in Section 1.13. Agreements with the Aboriginal Party are currently confidential but a Cultural Heritage Management Plan is expected to be lodged in 2019.

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.

The environmental studies that have been conducted to inform this referral include:

- Preliminary Desktop Heritage Assessment, Proposed Dulacca Wind Farm Drillham and Dulacca Queensland, Ecology and Heritage Partners 2017- Preliminary Ecological Assessment, Proposed Dulacca Wind Farm Drillham and Dulacca Queensland, Ecology and Heritage Partners 2018- Surface Water Assessment, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Flood Study, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Traffic Impact Assessment, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, Access Traffic Consulting 2018- Swept Path Assessment of 78 m Blade, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, Lat27 2018- Bird and Bat Management Plan, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Bird and Bat Utilisation Survey, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Fauna Technical Report, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Flora Technical Report, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Preliminary Vegetation Management Plan, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Geotechnical Desktop Assessment, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Preliminary Construction Environmental Management Plan, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Groundwater Supply Assessment Bore Census, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Groundwater Supply Assessment Literature Review, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Conceptual Sediment and Erosion Control Plan, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, AECOM 2018- Shadow Flicker Assessment, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, K2 Management 2018- Background Noise Monitoring, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, Sonus 2018- Noise Impact Assessment, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, Sonus 2018- Aviation Impact Assessment, Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, Aviation Projects 2018- Electromagnetic Interference Assessment, Dulacca Renewable Energy

Project, DNV GL 2018.

1.15 Is this action part of a staged development (or a component of a larger project)?

No

1.16 Is the proposed action related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

Section 2 - Matters of National Environmental Significance

Describe the affected area and the likely impacts of the proposal, emphasising the relevant matters protected by the EPBC Act. Refer to relevant maps as appropriate. The interactive map tool can help determine whether matters of national environmental significance or other matters protected by the EPBC Act are likely to occur in your area of interest. Consideration of likely impacts should include both direct and indirect impacts.

Your assessment of likely impacts should consider whether a bioregional plan is relevant to your proposal. The following resources can assist you in your assessment of likely impacts:

• Profiles of relevant species/communities (where available), that will assist in the identification of whether there is likely to be a significant impact on them if the proposal proceeds;

• Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance;

• Significant Impact Guideline 1.2 – Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and Actions by Commonwealth Agencies.

2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any World Heritage properties?

No

2.2 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any National Heritage places?

No

2.3 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland?

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

2.4.1 Impact table

Species	Impact
Potential impacts on threatened species, threatened ecological communities or their habitats are provided in Attachment B Flora	Potential impacts on threatened species, threatened ecological communities or their habitats are provided in Attachment B Flora

Species	Impact
Technical Report and Attachment C Fauna Technical Report, and summarised below. A review of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (-26.6174 149.8626 and a buffer of 20 km) identified three TECs with the potential to be present within the Study Area. During field assessments undertaken by AECOM in March 2018, only one TEC, brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant), was confirmed within the Study Area. Six flora species listed under the EPBC Act were identified from desktop searches as potentially occurring within the Study Area. Of these species, one was confirmed during field surveys including a population of Belson's panic (Homopholis belsonii), recorded within a brigalow (Acacia harpophylla) belah (Casuarina cristata) community (Regional Ecosystem (RE) 11.9.5) in the south of the Study Area. Seventeen fauna species listed under the EPBC Act were identified from desktop searches as potentially occurring within the Study Area, including five birds, one fish, two gastropods, five mammals and four reptiles. Field assessments did not record any fauna species listed under the EPBC Act within the Study Area. The Dulacca woodland snail (Adclarkia dulacca) is considered to have a 'High' likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area, due to previous records of species occurrence and the suitability of existing habitat on site. An additional five fauna species listed under the EPBC Act are considered to have a 'Moderate' likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area, including: • Brigalow woodland snail (Adclarkia cameroni) • Dunmall's snake (Furina dunmalli) • Corben's long-eared bat (Nyctophilus corbeni) • Koala (Phascolarctos cinereus) • Yakka skink (Egernia rugosa) The completed likelihood of occurrence assessments for TEC and threatened flora species are provided in Attachment B Flora Technical Report. The completed likelihood of occurrence assessments for threatened fauna species are provided in Attachment C Fauna Technical Report. Potential impacts to the flora and fauna species identified above include: • Removal of native vegetation and fauna habitat	Technical Report and Attachment C Fauna Technical Report, and summarised below. A review of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (-26.6174 149.8626 and a buffer of 20 km) identified three TECs with the potential to be present within the Study Area. During field assessments undertaken by AECOM in March 2018, only one TEC, brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant), was confirmed within the Study Area. Six flora species listed under the EPBC Act were identified from desktop searches as potentially occurring within the Study Area. Of these species, one was confirmed during field surveys including a population of Belson's panic (Homopholis belsonii), recorded within a brigalow (Acacia harpophylla) belah (Casuarina cristata) community (Regional Ecosystem (RE) 11.9.5) in the south of the Study Area. Seventeen fauna species listed under the EPBC Act were identified from desktop searches as potentially occurring within the Study Area, including five birds, one fish, two gastropods, five mammals and four reptiles. Field assessments did not record any fauna species listed under the EPBC Act within the Study Area. The Dulacca woodland snail (Adclarkia dulacca) is considered to have a 'High' likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area, due to previous records of species occurrence and the suitability of existing habitat on site. An additional five fauna species listed under the EPBC Act are considered to have a 'Moderate' likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area, including: • Brigalow woodland snail (Adclarkia cameroni) • Dunmall's snake (Furina dunmalli) • Corben's long-eared bat (Nyctophilus corbeni) • Koala (Phascolarctos cinereus) • Yakka skink (Egernia rugosa) The completed likelihood of occurrence assessments for TEC and threatened flora species are provided in Attachment B Flora Technical Report. The completed likelihood of occurrence assessments for threatened fauna species are provided in Attachment C Fauna Technical Report. Potential impacts to the flora and fauna species identified above include: • Removal of native vegetation and fauna habitat

Species	Impact
comprised of both remnant and regrowth elements • Noise and vibration impacts to fauna species from construction and operational activities • Sedimentation and erosion from exposed and excavated areas • The introduction or exacerbation of pests and weeds • Mortality to birds and bats through wind turbine collision • Habitat fragmentation and barriers to gene flow • Dust impacts during construction • Edge effects Further information on the potential impacts of the Project on MNES is detailed in Attachment D Dulacca Renewable Energy Project – EPBC Act SIAs.	comprised of both remnant and regrowth elements • Noise and vibration impacts to fauna species from construction and operational activities • Sedimentation and erosion from exposed and excavated areas • The introduction or exacerbation of pests and weeds • Mortality to birds and bats through wind turbine collision • Habitat fragmentation and barriers to gene flow • Dust impacts during construction • Edge effects Further information on the potential impacts of the Project on MNES is detailed in Attachment D Dulacca Renewable Energy Project – EPBC Act SIAs.

2.4.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

No

2.5 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed migratory species, or their habitat?

No

2.6 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a marine environment (outside Commonwealth marine areas)?

No

2.7 Is the proposed action to be taken on or near Commonwealth land?

No

2.8 Is the proposed action taking place in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?

No

2.9 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on a water resource related to coal/gas/mining?

No

2.10 Is the proposed action a nuclear action?

No

2.11 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth agency?

No

2.12 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a Commonwealth Heritage Place Overseas?

No

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?

No

Section 3 - Description of the project area

Provide a description of the project area and the affected area, including information about the following features (where relevant to the project area and/or affected area, and to the extent not otherwise addressed in Section 2).

3.1 Describe the flora and fauna relevant to the project area.

The Study Area is encompassed within the Brigalow Belt South bioregion and the Dulacca Downs subregion. Land use within the Study Area is consistent with the surrounding landscape, which predominantly supports agricultural activities. The majority of the Study Area consists of grazed pasture; however some scattered trees and patches of native vegetation are present across the site.

Remnant *Eucalyptus* woodland occurs within the north of the Study Area, predominantly along the ironstone jump-ups. Dominant canopy species include narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), with small areas of brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla)*-dominated vegetation occurring along the Warrego Highway road reserve and along some property boundaries.

Detailed descriptions of each vegetation community including mapping and calculations for areas of potential impact are presented in Table 4 of Attachment B Flora Technical Report. Three vegetation communities were described within the Study Area, including one Endangered and two Least Concern REs listed under the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act). These have been classified based on Queensland's RE and are described below:

- RE 11.7.1 (VM Act status Least Concern) *Acacia harpophylla* and/or *Casuarina cristata* and *Eucalyptus thozetiana* or *E. microcarpa* woodland on lower scarp slopes on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. This vegetation community occurs in two small patches at the north-west of the Study Area.- RE 11.7.6 (VM Act status Least Concern) *Corymbia citriodora* or *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. This vegetation community occurs on the northern side of the Warrego Highway in a series of disconnected patches.- RE 11.9.5 (VM Act status Endangered) *Acacia harpophylla* and/or *Casuarina cristata* open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks. This vegetation community occurs within the road reserve of the Warrego Highway, as well as in small patches on the southern side of the Warrego Highway.- Non-remnant vegetation dominates the Study Area and includes areas that have been subject to previous disturbance (e.g. clearing, thinning), and are now comprised of pasture, creek lines and dams.

A total of 159 flora species were recorded during the flora survey from 47 families and 118 genera (refer to Section 4.2.3 of Attachment B Flora Technical Report). A combined 156 fauna species have been recorded within the Study Area by AECOM and Ecology and Heritage Partners, including 103 bird, 19 reptile, 31 mammal and 3 amphibian species (refer to Section 4.2.3 of Attachment C Fauna Report).

The Project footprint largely avoids areas of ecological significance, which has been achieved through a process of site verification and extensive design refinement.

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

The Study Area is located within the overall catchment basin of Balonne-Condamine and the sub basin catchment of Balonne River. The Balonne River catchment covers an area of approximately 38,299 km2 and represents approximately 27.8% of the Balonne-Condamine Basin. The Study Area at around 8,000 ha, represents about 0.21% of the Balonne River Catchment. Runoff from the Study Area predominately flows in a south-westerly direction via a number of key tributaries including Dulacca and JD Creeks. The remaining runoff flows from Wygi Creek in the north-east discharging into Wallan Creek.

Watercourses are reasonably well defined across the Project footprint and show a dendritic drainage pattern with relatively low to moderate energy headwater streams draining an extensively cleared catchment. Riparian vegetation is often either absent or discontinuous from many tributary streams and restricted to a narrow, occasionally discontinuous band of open forest along the main channels. Watercourses and drainage lines typically show a relatively low level of lateral confinement evidence with some meander cut-offs and anabranching noted as well as frequent erosional features such as inflow gullying and bank undercutting and slumping.

Stormwater drainage will discharge from the Study Area via four distinct catchments which discharge into the Balonne River to the south:

- Bogandilla Creek which drains a small north west portion of the Project footprint. Bogandilla Creek flows in a westerly direction before joining Tchanning Creek approximately 17km west of the Project footprint - Wallan Creek which drains the northern part of the Study Area and includes the tributary stream of Wygi Creek. Wallan Creek flows in a predominately easterly direction before joining Eleven Mile Creek approximately 32 km to the east- Dulacca Creek which predominately drains the western side of the Project footprint and includes the named tributary of Byrne Creek- J D Creek, a tributary of Dulacca Creek and which flows in an approximately south west direction to its confluence with Dulacca Creek about 10km to south west of the Project footprint.

Multiple small farm dams are noted to be located on minor drainage lines within the Study Area.

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

Vegetation is discussed in Section 3.1 of this referral form.

Landscapes within the Brigalow Belt South bioregion are derived from extensive basalt flows and quartz sandstones, which have subsequently formed very variable soils and vegetation types that are dependent on the local rock type or sediment source. The geology Surat series map (SG55-16; 1:1 000,000) indicated that Cretaceous Consolidated Sediments are expected to underlie the Study Area. Soil characteristics are anticipated to be likened to vertosol, rudosol and sodosol soils.

Vertosols

Vertosol soils are typically characterised by dark coloured, clay rich, high plasticity, uniformly

textured soils that are prominent to desiccation. These soils exist in semi-arid and arid locations, within moderate to high rainfall zones. These soils typically illustrate high water-bearing capacities and high shrink well properties. Vertosol soils are seasonally wet and are generally imperfect to poorly drained, often remaining saturated for extended periods of time. Additionally, vertosol soils are capable of obtaining high salt levels, often forming on lower elevations.

Rudosols

Rudosols typically exist in areas associated with current and previous watercourses. These soils are characterised by the presence of distinct layers of alluvium, with each layer differing in colour, texture, gravel content, and thickness, representative of depositional events. These soils are indicated to have minimal soil development with high infiltration capacity, but typically low water holding capacity. The low cohesion of rudosol soils means they are susceptible to rill, sheet, and stream bank erosion. These can be managed through appropriate engineering consideration and design.

Sodosols

Sodosols typically exist in semi-arid to arid inland regions of Queensland. These soils are typically characterised by strong texture contrast, high concentration of sodium, abrupt clay increase down the soil profile and poor drainage capabilities. Sodosol soils typically have a low-nutrient status and therefore demonstrate a very low agricultural potential. Sodosol soils are susceptible to erosion and dryland salinity when vegetation is cleared. High salinity levels associated with these soils negatively affects plant growth, also potentially decreasing water quality if leaching or wash off is present. Hard setting is often associated with sodosol soils, resulting in large water run offs causing further erosion, such as tunnel and gully erosion. These can be managed through appropriate engineering consideration and design. Based on the soils spatial data available from the Queensland Government, the sodosols soils are found within the north east of the Study Area.

Acid Sulfate Soils

The Australian Soil Resource Information System (2018) indicates that there is a low to extremely low probability of acid sulfate soils presence within the Study Area. This is likely due to the elevated topography of the site, distance from the coastline, geomorphological layout and water course framework.

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

Beyond the conservation significant values identified in Attachment D Dulacca Renewable Energy Project – EPBC Act SIAs, no outstanding natural features occur within the Study Area or in its immediate vicinity.

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

The Project Footprint covers approximately 1,527.2 ha, within which 47.2 ha of remnant

vegetation may be disturbed.

Three REs were described and mapped in the Study Area on the basis of aerial photo analysis and field assessment results.

Regional Ecosystem 11.7.1

This RE comprises brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) and *Casuarina cristata* (belah) in the canopy with emergent Thozet's box (*Eucalyptus thozetiana*). The shrub layer is dominated by wilga (*Geijera parviflora)* and Holly bush (*Alectryon diversifolius*). The ground layer is disturbed by grazing and feral animals and comprises buffel grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), brigalow grass (*Paspalidium caespitosum*) and katoora grass (*Sporobolus actinocladus*).

Regional Ecosystem 11.7.6

This RE comprises narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) that dominates the canopy layer (between 11 m and 20 m in height). The shrub layer is dominated by bitter bark (*Alstonia constricta*), prickly pine (*Bursaria incana*), brush hovea (*Hovea longipes*) and shiny-leaved canthium (*Psydrax odorata*). The ground layer is dominated by hooky grass (*Ancistrachne uncinulata*), many-headed wiregrass (*Aristida caput-medusae*), currant bush (*Carissa spinarum*), mulga fern (*Cheilanthes sieberi*) and hill hibiscus (*Hibiscus sturtii*).

Regional Ecosystem 11.9.5

This RE comprises brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) and belah (*Casuarina cristata*) in the canopy with a range of species in the sub-canopy including wilga (*Geijera parviflora*) and emu apple (*Owenia acidula*). The shrub layer is dominated by whitewood (*Atalaya hemiglauca*), currant bush (*Carissa spinarum*) and false sandalwood (*Eremophila mitchellii*). The ground layer comprises buffel grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), brigalow grass (*Paspalidium caespitosum*) and yakka grass (*Sporobolus caroli*).

Approximately 4.6 ha of the Endangered TEC, brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant), may be impacted by the Project. The detailed design of the Project has been developed to minimise impact to remnant REs and TECs.

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

The Study Area is situated on flat to gently undulating plains, with elevated terrain (ridge) at the centre of the site trending north west to south east between 390 m AHD to 410 m AHD. The topographic peak is situated approximately at the centre of site, north of the Warrego Highway, whilst the sites lowest elevation is situated at the southern end of the site boundary. Generally, the proposed wind turbines are located along ridgelines to maximise exposure to the wind resource within the area.

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

The Study Area is dominated by cleared agricultural land used for cropping and grazing. Remnant *Eucalyptus* woodland occurs within the north of the Study Area, predominantly along the ironstone jump-ups. Dominant canopy species include narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), with small areas of brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla)*-dominated vegetation occurring along the Warrego Highway road reserve and along some property boundaries.

The primary land use is cattle grazing which has had varying impacts to the ground and shrub layers of the vegetation communities predominantly dependent on the accessibility to cattle due to the terrain.

Field assessments identified twenty-three exotic taxa, representing 14 % of the flora species recorded within the Study Area. Of the twenty-three exotic taxa, three were identified as being of management concern, including:

Mother of millions hybrid (*Bryophyllum delagoense*)Velvety prickly pear (*Opuntia tomentose*)Prickly pear (*Opuntia stricta*).

These species are currently listed as Category 3 Restricted Matter under the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Two of these species are also listed as a Weed of National Concern by the Australia Government.

Six introduced fauna species were recorded within the Study Area, including:

- European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)- Feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)- European fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)- Common myna (*Acridotheres tristis*)- European hare (*Lepus europaeus*)- House mouse (*Mus musculus*).

Ecology and Heritage Partners (2018) also identified cane toad (*Rhinella marina*) within the Study Area. Other species not identified within the Study Area but are likely to be present include feral cat (*Felis catus*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), and wild dog (*Canis lupus*).

Detailed assessment of the ecological values within the Study Area can be found in Attachment B Flora Technical Report and Attachment C Fauna Technical Report.

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

In 2017, RES engaged the expert cultural heritage consultancy Ecology and Heritage Partners to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Study Area. For the purpose of this study, searches were conducted of the various registers and databases for Aboriginal cultural heritage and historic heritage in or near the Study Area. The study found that there were no sites listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List within the Study Area.

3.9 Describe any Indigenous heritage values relevant to the project area.

Aboriginal cultural heritage has been previously recorded within the Study Area, as identified through the DATSIP Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register. This recorded Aboriginal cultural

heritage relates to isolated artefacts and artefact scatters. The Study Area is also traversed by several waterways, which are known to have a higher potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage. The detailed design of the Project, and consultation with the Aboriginal Party, will be utilised to avoid impacts to known Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.

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

The land tenure in the Study Area is mostly freehold. Exceptions to this are:

- Lands lease: Lot 591 on SP121549 and Lot 571 on SP121548 (Railway corridor)- Road reserves: Multiple road reserves detailed in Table 5 above- Easements: High voltage electricity transmission line, high pressure gas pipeline and access easements - Exploration licences: Greenhouse gas exploration permit EPQ7, Authority to Prospect licence ATP973, Petroleum licence PCA78, PCA97, PCA99, PCA100, PCA101.

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

The Study Area is currently primarily used for cattle grazing.

Section 4 - Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

Provide a description of measures that will be implemented to avoid, reduce, manage or offset any relevant impacts of the action. Include, if appropriate, any relevant reports or technical advice relating to the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed measures.

Examples of relevant measures to avoid or reduce impacts may include the timing of works, avoidance of important habitat, specific design measures, or adoption of specific work practices.

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

Flora

Vegetation Clearance

The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimise impacts from vegetation clearance:

- Infrastructure will be designed and constructed to minimise disturbance to riparian zones, including avoiding placement of turbines within 50 m of waterways.- Following completion of detailed design, pre-clearance surveys will be conducted to confirm the extent of threatened flora species.- If threatened flora species are located during pre-clearance surveys, efforts will be made to avoid or minimise impacts through the micro-siting process.- A Vegetation Management Plan will be prepared to provide clear guidance on areas to be cleared and retained; methods for clearing; and other relevant environmental protection measures.- Placement of turbines and ancillary infrastructure within ‘Endangered’ REs will be avoided where practical. If this is unavoidable, offsets may be required.- Areas for clearing will be clearly delineated to avoid inadvertent clearing.- Outside of areas that must be disturbed for wind farm activities, where habitat trees can be retained without compromising safety, these will be identified and clearly marked- Workers will be made aware of management requirements in induction training and through work instructions- Clearing will be undertaken towards the direction of any adjacent contiguous vegetation that is not to be cleared to ensure connectivity of habitat is not disrupted, where possible.- An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be developed to control practices along roads and around infrastructure.

Spread of Weeds

The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimise impacts from the increased spread of weeds:

- Staff and contractors must be equipped with information on the location of biosecurity threats.- When moving from a ‘dirty area’ to a clean area, a vehicle hygiene inspection will be required to determine whether a wash-down is necessary. Vehicle hygiene practices (including records) will be undertaken applying risk management principles in consultation with landholders.-

Known Weeds of National Significance, Restricted Invasive or Regionally Declared weeds will be identified in the Project area.- The origin of high risk construction materials, machinery and equipment will be identified to mitigate introduction of weed species.- Management methods to control spread of weeds considered to be Restricted Matters must be in keeping with regional management practice or Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries pest control prescriptions.- Promote the awareness of weed management, by inclusion of weed issues, pictures and procedures into the Project's site induction program.- Appropriate weed monitoring to identify any new incidence of weeds.

Dust

To minimise the deposition of dust on adjacent vegetation, dust generation from Project activities will be minimised by engineering controls and dust suppression measures will be used, such as water trucks and sprinklers. Vehicle speeds will also be restricted on cleared tracks to minimise the generation of dust.

Edge Effects

The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimise edge effects and reduce the potential for habitat fragmentation:

- Clear demarcation of remnant vegetation at the boundary of the clearing footprint that must not be disturbed, to avoid inadvertent clearing and disturbance.- Measures associated with weed management.

Threatened Flora Species

Proposed mitigation measures to minimise impacts to threatened flora species include:

- Following completion of detailed design targeted threatened flora species surveys will be conducted to confirm extent of threatened species including *Homopholis belsonii* (Belson's panic)- If threatened flora species are located during targeted threatened surveys, efforts will be made to avoid or minimise impacts through the micro-siting process.

Impacts to TECs

Proposed mitigation measures to reduce impacts to Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC include:

- Minimising clearance of Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC through detail design of Project Footprint- Areas for clearing will be clearly delineated to avoid inadvertent clearing- Workers will be made aware of management requirements in induction training and through work instructions.

Fauna

Mortality or Injury

Mitigation measures to reduce the likelihood of injury or mortality to fauna include:

- Pre-clearance surveys to identify shelters and breeding places potentially utilised by Least Concern species, colonial breeders and conservation significant fauna will be undertaken.- Fauna spotter-catchers will be used to capture and relocate fauna prior to clearing.- No unauthorised off-track driving.- Any injured, sick and dead vertebrate fauna will be recorded before (by fauna spotter-catchers), during and after construction and operation.

Loss of Fauna Habitat

While the extent of the Project infrastructure will mean that potential impacts on fauna habitat are unavoidable, there are a range of measures that may be taken to minimise the level of impact, including:

- Micro-siting will be undertaken to minimise the potential impacts on fauna habitat.- Clearing of large habitat trees, particularly those with hollows present will be avoided.- Linear corridors will typically be narrow, and co-located with existing access tracks where practical.- A protocol will be implemented which will involve qualified fauna spotters to be present during vegetation clearing to ensure fauna is not harmed during clearing activities.- The Construction Environmental Management Plan will be prepared to provide clear guidance on areas to be cleared and retained, methods for clearing, role of the spotter catcher and other relevant environmental protection matters.- Identify and map clear no-go zones to avoid unauthorised disturbance of areas of sensitive vegetation and habitat, such as identified nests and trees that are to be retained.- Habitat features such as felled trees and logs will be considered for relocation to other areas where practical to provide microhabitat for fauna.- Consider the re-use of hollows from hollow bearing trees, cleared trees (as log) and/or provide wildlife habitat such as nest boxes to replace the loss of habitat.

Conservation Significant Fauna and Migratory Species

Mitigation measures specific to conservation significant fauna species include:

- Pre-clearance surveys for the Brigalow woodland snail (*Adclarkia cameroni*) and Dulacca woodland snail (*Adclarkia dulacca*) will be undertaken prior to vegetation removal. If either species are identified within the Project Footprint, avoidance of the habitat will be implemented where possible and individuals and its surrounding micro-habitat (e.g. logs) will be translocated to areas of retained habitat.

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.

Based on the desktop study and field survey results, MNES protected by the EPBC Act that were recorded or considered likely to occur at the site and which may be impacted by the Project include one TEC, one threatened flora species, and 6 threatened fauna species and 3 migratory species.

For these matters, the desired environmental outcome to be achieved is the avoidance of a significant impact (through the design of the Project as well as the mitigation measures described in Section 4.1 above). The proposed environmental outcomes will not have a significant impact on any identified MNES.

Section 5 – Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

A checkbox tick identifies each of the matters of National Environmental Significance you identified in section 2 of this application as likely to be a significant impact.

Review the matters you have identified below. If a matter ticked below has been incorrectly identified you will need to return to Section 2 to edit.

5.1.1 World Heritage Properties

No

5.1.2 National Heritage Places

No

5.1.3 Wetlands of International Importance (declared Ramsar Wetlands)

No

5.1.4 Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological community

No

5.1.5 Listed migratory species

No

5.1.6 Commonwealth marine environment

No

5.1.7 Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth land

No

5.1.8 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

No

5.1.9 A water resource, in relation to coal/gas/mining

No

5.1.10 Protection of the environment from nuclear actions

No

5.1.11 Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions

No

5.1.12 Commonwealth Heritage places overseas

No

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.

Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological communities

Significant impact assessments were conducted for one TEC, Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant). The outcomes of the assessments found that after the implementation of mitigation measures, the Project will not have a significant impact on the TEC.

The significant impact assessment determined that the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on all EPBC Act listed flora species and EPBC Act fauna species. The Project may potentially impact on habitat for one threatened fauna species, the Dulacca woodland snail (*Adclarkia dulacca*), however mitigation for this species as outlined below will reduced the severity of potential impacts. No significant impacts were identified on the remaining threatened fauna.

For details on these assessments refer to Attachment D Dulacca Renewable Energy Project – EPBC Act SIAs.

Listed migratory species

Significant impact assessments were conducted on three listed migratory species which were considered as potentially occurring within the Study Area. These assessments determined that no significant impacts are expected as a result of Project activities.

For details on these assessments refer to Attachment D Dulacca Renewable Energy Project – EPBC Act SIAs.

Overall

As determined through the significant impact assessments, the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on TEC’s, threatened flora and fauna species and migratory species.

The avoidance of significant impacts has been achieved through the design of the Project as well as the mitigation measures proposed.

For details on these assessments refer to Attachment D Dulacca Renewable Energy Project – EPBC Act SIAs.

Section 6 – Environmental record of the person proposing to take the action

Provide details of any proceedings under Commonwealth, State or Territory law against the person proposing to take the action that pertain to the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

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

RES is the world's largest independent developer of renewable energy projects. RES has an excellent track record of developing, constructing and operating renewable energy projects in an environmentally sensitive manner whilst maximizing the benefits of renewable energy generation. RES's environmental management is executed through appropriate site design, development of management plans and execution of obligations through the supply chain.

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.

a) N/A;

b) A development application seeking a Material Change of Use (Wind Farm) and Operational Works (Clearing Native Vegetation) development permit has been lodged with the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP) in accordance with the Planning Act 2016. The application is currently undergoing assessment (lodged on 10 December 2018). Please refer to Section 1.12.

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

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

RES have a clear Health, Safety, Quality and Environment Policy outlined within their HSQE Policy, Organisational Chart and Safety Leadership Statement.

The management of health, safety, quality and the environment is key to the delivery of RES' Sustainability Mission: To power positive change by ensuring that our operations, products and services make a net positive to society and the environment. RES will achieve this through

demonstrating environmental responsibility - minimising the effects of our activities on the environment and integrating environmental concerns and objectives into business decisions.

To ensure that the management of health, safety, quality and the environment (HSQE) receives the full and timely attention of the directors and senior management of RES, the RES Group Executive Committee ("Group Executive") has asked the Group CEO to champion HSQE leadership, with the support and assistance of the Group Executive. In turn, the RES Group CEO appoints the respective CEO or Managing Director of each RES company or business unit to take responsibility, with the assistance of their executive and management teams, for implementation of the management of HSQE within that company (and within its subsidiary companies) and for reporting to the RES Group CEO on HSQE matters.

The RES Group Executive has signed on to the RES Health, Safety, Quality and Environment policy. Please refer to the attached RES HSQE Policy, Organisational Chart and Safety Leadership Statement.

It is likely that a project specific Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will be created to undertake the construction and operation of the Dulacca Renewable Energy Project, which is unlikely to be owned by RES. This is standard practice for renewable energy projects. Any recommendations or obligations placed on the project or RES will remain with the project through construction and operation of the Project. RES operates a Construction Management and Asset Management business in Australia and endeavours to undertake these activities on behalf of project/SPV owners, maintaining a close link through development, construction and operation of the Project. This arrangement was proposed and implemented (where the project was progressed) for RES's other referrals (see Section 6.4.1).

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

6.4.1 EPBC Act No and/or Name of Proposal.

Taralga Wind Farm - EPBC 2004/1888

Ararat Wind Farm - EPBC 2008/4503

Penshurst Wind Farm - EPBC 2011/5991

Twin Creek EPBC 2018/8208

Section 7 – Information sources

You are required to provide the references used in preparing the referral including the reliability of the source.

7.1 List references used in preparing the referral (please provide the reference source reliability and any uncertainties of source).

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
All information relied on in the complication of this document has been sourced from reliable, established sources, such as universities, government agencies, research institutes and consulting firms.	All information relied on in the complication of this document has been sourced from reliable, established sources, such as universities, government agencies, research institutes and consulting firms.	All information relied on in the complication of this document has been sourced from reliable, established sources, such as universities, government agencies, research institutes and consulting firms.

Section 8 – Proposed alternatives

You are required to complete this section if you have any feasible alternatives to taking the proposed action (including not taking the action) that were considered but not proposed.

8.0 Provide a description of the feasible alternative?

RES has undertaken extensive assessments which have determined the Study Area is an ideal location for a wind farm. The assessments concluded the following:

- Resource strength: wind mapping techniques were utilised to identify ideal sites for potential wind farms and the Dulacca site was identified as one of the best prospects in Queensland.- Topography of the site: to better capture stronger winds, wind turbines are placed at elevated heights. The site is ideal for a wind farm development, containing areas of higher terrain.- Proximity to existing power infrastructure: ideal wind farm locations have existing power infrastructure in close proximity. The southern portion of the site is traversed by high voltage transmission lines, connecting into the National Energy Market (NEM).- Proximity to existing access infrastructure: for both construction and operation of a wind farm, site access is an important characteristic for efficiency. The Project site directly adjoins the Warrego Highway which will allow ease of access for the Project.- Separation distances to sensitive receptors: the surrounding area is sparsely populated with the nearest residential dwelling being located approximately 1.5 km from the closest turbine. The closest town of Dulacca is located approximately 7 km west of the Study Area.- Environmental considerations: Following the initial development of the layout based on wind resource, the Project has been refined on a number of occasions through an iterative process that has been influenced by a combination of wind resource, economic, constructability and environmental considerations. The initial layout presented a much larger Project footprint area and a key part of refining and reducing the layout was consideration of remnant vegetation and fauna habitat. Approximately 125.4 ha of remnant vegetation was initially proposed to be cleared within the Project footprint area. The layout was then further refined to bring access tracks and collector cables together reducing the area of remnant vegetation to be cleared to 21.8 ha, as per the current design. This has been undertaken to further demonstrate that impacts to vegetation have been avoided and minimised where possible.

There are no feasible alternatives to the proposed Project.

8.1 Select the relevant alternatives related to your proposed action.

8.27 Do you have another alternative?

No

Section 9 – Contacts, signatures and declarations

Where applicable, you must provide the contact details of each of the following entities: Person Proposing the Action; Proposed Designated Proponent and; Person Preparing the Referral. You will also be required to provide signed declarations from each of the identified entities.

9.0 Is the person proposing to take the action an Organisation or an Individual?

Organisation

9.2 Organisation

9.2.1 Job Title

Development Project Manager

9.2.2 First Name

Llion

9.2.3 Last Name

Parry

9.2.4 E-mail

llion.parry@res-group.com

9.2.5 Postal Address

Suite 4, Level 1

760 Pacific Highway
Chatswood NSW 2067
Australia

9.2.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

55106637754 - RES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

9.2.7 Organisation Telephone

02 8440 7400

9.2.8 Organisation E-mail

accounts.australia@res-group.com

9.2.9 I qualify for exemption from fees under section 520(4C)(e)(v) of the EPBC Act because I am:

Not applicable

Small Business Declaration

I have read the Department of the Environment and Energy's guidance in the online form concerning the definition of a small a business entity and confirm that I qualify for a small business exemption.

Signature:..... Date: .....

9.2.9.2 I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Schedule 1, 5.21A of the EPBC Regulations

No

9.2.9.3 Under sub regulation 5.21A(5), you must include information about the applicant (if not you) the grounds on which the waiver is sought and the reasons why it should be made

Person proposing the action - Declaration

I, ILLION PARRY, 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 of or for the benefit of any other person or entity.

Signature:..... Date: 22-01-19.

I, ILLION PARRY, the person proposing the action, consent to the designation of RES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD as the proponent of the purposes of the action describe in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature:..... Date: 19-12-18.

9.3 Is the Proposed Designated Proponent an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.5 Organisation

9.5.1 Job Title

Development Project Manager

9.5.2 First Name

Llion

9.5.3 Last Name

Parry

9.5.4 E-mail

llion.parry@res-group.com

9.5.5 Postal Address

Suite 4, Level 1

760 Pacific Highway
Chatswood NSW 2067
Australia

9.5.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

55106637754 - RES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

9.5.7 Organisation Telephone

02 8440 7400

9.5.8 Organisation E-mail

accounts.australia@res-group.com

Proposed designated proponent - Declaration

I, LLION PARRY, 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: ..... Date: 19-12-18

9.6 Is the Referring Party an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.8 Organisation

9.8.1 Job Title

Senior Environmental Planner

9.8.2 First Name

Alexandra

9.8.3 Last Name

Isgro

9.8.4 E-mail

alexandra.isgro@aecom.com

9.8.5 Postal Address

Level 8

540 Wickham Street
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006
Australia

9.8.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

20093846925 - AECOM AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

9.8.7 Organisation Telephone

07 3553 3751

9.8.8 Organisation E-mail

alexandra.isgro@aecom.com

Referring Party - Declaration

I, Alexandra Isgro, I 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.

Signature:..... Date: 18/12/18

Appendix A - Attachments

The following attachments have been supplied with this EPBC Act Referral:

1. Attachment A Consultation.pdf
2. Attachment B Flora Technical Report_Final_27.Nov_.pdf
3. Attachment C Fauna Technical Report_Final_27.11.pdf
4. Attachment D 20181205_SIAs for EPBC referral.pdf
5. Attachment E Section 22A.pdf
6. Dulacca Renewable Energy Project EPBC Act Referral Form_Final Version.pdf
7. F1_60567855_Dulacca_ProjectContext20180906.pdf
8. F4_60567855_Dulacca_FaunaHabitatTypes20180906.pdf
9. F5_60567855_Dulacca_Ground-truthedREandThreatenedSpecies_20180903.pdf