

Title of Proposal - Woolooga Solar Farms**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.

The proposed action relates to two solar power (PV) facilities and ancillary infrastructure with a capacity of up to 130 megawatt (MW). The Woolooga 1 Solar Farm is to be located at 1418 – 1580 Wide Bay Highway, Lower Wonga, on land formally described as Lot 90 SP237339, Lot 159 SP237339, Lot 86 LX472 Lot 158 LX327 (Figure 1 in Attachment A). The Woolooga 2 Solar Farm (hereafter separated into Woolooga 2 Site A and Woolooga 2 Site B) is located on separate sites. Woolooga 2 Site A is located on the Gympie – Woolooga Road, Lower Wonga on Lot 232 LX2383. (Figure 2 in Attachment A) and Woolooga 2 Site B is to be located at 1706 Wide Bay Highway, Lower Wonga on Lot 157 LX2424 (Figure 3 in Attachment A).

The detailed design, specific layout and electricity generating capacity have not been confirmed at this stage. However, it is envisaged the project will involve a typical solar farm with arrays, switch yards, battery storage, control building, and car park area to facilitate the operation of the solar farm within the nominated development area, as shown on Figure 1 to Figure 3 in Attachment A.

Activities proposed for the site will consist of minor vegetation clearing, drilling and piling and trenching for underground services.

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
Woolooga 1	1	-26.064764947512	152.43192146047
Woolooga 1	2	-26.067298477673	152.45104925687
Woolooga 1	3	-26.087232493191	152.44773876659
Woolooga 1	4	-26.087526193104	152.4437742495
Woolooga 1	5	-26.085434044468	152.43678505717
Woolooga 1	6	-26.083928891227	152.42926457004
Woolooga 1	7	-26.068914095502	152.4313901683
Woolooga 1	8	-26.066894860318	152.43269779758
Woolooga 1	9	-26.066160477396	152.43261626
Woolooga 1	10	-26.065756470239	152.43175795311
Woolooga 1	11	-26.064764947512	152.43192146047

Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude
Woolooga 2 Site B	1	-26.08389227587	152.42914226236
Woolooga 2 Site B	2	-26.083635182286	152.4278342035
Woolooga 2 Site B	3	-26.082717435315	152.42632186719
Woolooga 2 Site B	4	-26.078238820399	152.42104971558
Woolooga 2 Site B	5	-26.076807205071	152.41941464201
Woolooga 2 Site B	6	-26.074164018394	152.42002790134
Woolooga 2 Site B	7	-26.072144873731	152.42489149803
Woolooga 2 Site B	8	-26.071851135224	152.42566783514
Woolooga 2 Site B	9	-26.071080164016	152.42701666672
Woolooga 2 Site B	10	-26.06997882491	152.42742564859
Woolooga 2 Site B	11	-26.069464576068	152.42807924844
Woolooga 2 Site B	12	-26.069427956187	152.43122666094
Woolooga 2 Site B	13	-26.069427956187	152.43122666094
Woolooga 2 Site B	14	-26.08389227587	152.42914226236
Woolooga 2 Site A	1	-26.105034778457	152.42779724699
Woolooga 2 Site A	2	-26.108025826969	152.43815829823
Woolooga 2 Site A	3	-26.109127003241	152.4382808207
Woolooga 2 Site A	4	-26.110484816196	152.43836257569
Woolooga 2 Site A	5	-26.113145678358	152.43930263494
Woolooga 2 Site A	6	-26.113659537678	152.43944575856
Woolooga 2 Site A	7	-26.113989779533	152.4394661423
Woolooga 2 Site A	8	-26.11441173258	152.43922088257
Woolooga 2 Site A	9	-26.115072403966	152.43903698886
Woolooga 2 Site A	10	-26.117219315579	152.43793342225
Woolooga 2 Site A	11	-26.115586254815	152.42624414057
Woolooga 2 Site A	12	-26.115567759234	152.42622375552
Woolooga 2 Site A	13	-26.105034778457	152.42779724699

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 proposed Woolooga 1 Solar Farm and Woolooga 2 Solar Farm will be located within the Gympie Regional Council (GRC), approximately 25 km north-west of Gympie. Woolooga 1 will be located on Lot 86 LX472, Lot 90 P237339, Lot 158 LX327 and Lot 159 SP237339, Woolooga 2 Site A will be located on Lot 232 LX2383 and Lot 107 LX562 and Woolooga 2 Site B will be located on Lot 157 LX2424.

Site locality plans are provided in Figure 1 – 3 in Attachment A.

Woolooga 2 Site A

The Woolooga 2 Site A project area (i.e. area of subject allotments) totals 129.6 ha. The site is bordered by Gympie-Woolooga Road to the east and agricultural land to the north, south and west. There is not intact remnant vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The Woolooga Substation is located approximately 2 km north of the site. No transmission infrastructure intersects the site directly, although major power easements are located to the east and north-east of the project area.

The topography of the site is generally flat rising slightly toward a range on adjacent land west of the project area.

Four drainage lines and watercourses and their tributaries are present within the project area, none of which are named, but all eventually drain to Six Mile Plain Creek east of the site. Drainage is predominantly from the north and north-west to the east.

The project area is virtually devoid of native vegetation, with a few scattered trees along one watercourse in the south west. Remnant or mature regrowth vegetation is absent and all other watercourses lack trees in the riparian area (refer Figure 4 in Attachment A for an aerial image of the site).

Built infrastructure in the project area is limited to farmhouses and sheds, internal tracks and fences. One very small dam is visible from aerial imagery in the south-east of the site. Central parts of the site are also likely to be subject to periodic inundation.

Woolooga 1 and Woolooga 2 Site B

Woolooga 1 and Woolooga 2 Site B project area (i.e. area of subject allotments) total 520.23 ha. The site is bordered by the Wide Bay Highway to the south, agricultural land to the east, intact remnant vegetation to the north and a combination of agricultural land and remnant vegetation to the west. The Woolooga Substation is located on the southern side of the Wide Bay Highway, directly opposite the site. A powerline easement traverses the south western portion of the site (Lot 157 and Lot 158) in a north-west to south-east direction.

The topography of the site is gently undulating in the south becoming increasingly steep and elevated in the north, particularly the northwest (refer Figure 5 in Attachment A for an aerial image of the site).

Numerous mapped watercourses are present within the project area, including Hookey Creek which traverses the south and central portions of Lot 158 and Lot 159. Drainage is predominantly from the north and north-west to the east. Four large dams are visible from aerial imagery of the site, all of which are located on Lot 158.

Most of the project area is either devoid of native vegetation or heavily thinned to support pastoral activities, particularly in the south. Remnant and mature regrowth vegetation are present in the north and north-western extent of the site but will be predominantly avoided from the action (Figure 5 in Attachment A). Watercourses in the south of the project area generally lack riparian vegetation, which contrasts those in the north, which have some vegetated buffers.

Built infrastructure in the project area is limited to farmhouses and sheds, internal tracks and fences.

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

Lot

1.7 Is the proposed action a street address or lot?

Lot

1.7.2 Describe the lot number and title. Lot 86 LX472, Lot 90 P237339, Lot 158 LX327 and Lot 159 SP237339, Woolooga 2 Site A will be located

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?

Yes

1.10.1 Is there a local government area and council contact for the proposal?

Yes

1.10.1.0 Council contact officer details

1.10.1.1 Name of relevant council contact officer.

Curtis McMillan

1.10.1.2 E-mail

planning@gympie.qld.gov.au

1.10.1.3 Telephone Number

(07) 5481 0454

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

Start date 12/2019

End date 12/2049

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

The subject site is located within the Gympie Regional Council Local Government area. The project is subject to the provisions of the Gympie Regional Council Planning Scheme 2013 (Version 2.0), as well as Queensland's Planning Act 2016.

On 3 April 2019, a Negotiated Decision Notice for Material Change of Use – Renewable Energy Facility (Solar Farm) was issued by the Gympie Regional Council for Woolooga 1 (specifically Lot 158, Lot 159, Lot 86 and Lot 90 (a copy of this approval is included in Attachment B). The Queensland State government was Concurrence agency for the assessment (response provided on 23 July 2018). Advice agencies to the approval were Powerlink (response provided 12 October 2018) and Ergon Energy (response provided 16 October 2018).

Development applications are in preparation for Woolooga 2 Site A and Woolooga 2 Site B.

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

A Duty of Care Assessment has been completed in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (QLD). At present, a Part 7 Cultural Heritage Management Plan is in consultation with the Aboriginal Party to ensure compliance with the ACHA and the heritage duty of care.

The standard notification requirements pursuant to the Planning Act 2017 were undertaken for the Woolooga 1 project 6 – 27 August 2018 (i.e. Newspaper advertisement, signage placed on road frontages and letters to adjacent landowners). The same process will be undertaken for Woolooga 2 Site A and Woolooga 2 Site B.

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.

An ecological assessment has been undertaken for Woolooga 1 (Ecosure 2018). The scope of works for these projects consisted of:

a desktop review of potential ecological values that are likely to occur at the site; confirmation of existing desktop information (i.e. mapping) at the proposed development and assessment of vegetation condition through a site assessment; investigation of whether any matters of national environmental significance (MNES) listed under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), matters of state environmental significance (MSSES) or matters of local environmental significance (MLES) are likely to be present and impacted by the proposal; identification of any potential habitat features at the site with a focus on their likelihood to support threatened species; and an assessment of the potential impacts of the solar farm development and recommended mitigation measures to avoid or minimise potential impacts on ecological values.

Potential impacts associated with the project include the following: Minor upgrades to existing

access tracks and watercourse crossings; Disturbance to soils from trenching and installation of piers; Habitat loss from construction of inverter pads and construction compound (permanent and temporary); Erosion of waterway banks; Removal of large hollow-bearing trees; Death or injury to fauna; Weed invasion and proliferation; The draining and reprofiling of farm dams and associated habitat loss; and Minor reduction in landscape connectivity.

The above potential impacts will be addressed through the avoidance and mitigation measures identified broadly in Section 4 and via management plans conditioned in the Development Approvals.

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
A PMST search of EPBC Act database was undertaken for Woolooga 1 / Woolooga 2 B using a 2 km buffer around the central	Please note: (Attachments C1 and C2 mentioned here are attached in section 3.1 with Ecosure report)

Species	Impact
coordinate -26.11187, 152.43271 (refer Attachment C.1). A PMST search of EPBC Act database was undertaken for Woolooga 2 Site A using a 2 km buffer around the central coordinate -26.11182, 152.43222 (refer Attachment C.2).	
Koala (Woolooga 1 and Woolooga 2 Site B)	Habitat loss including habitat and foraging trees. Noise disturbance to adjacent suitable habitat. Slight reduction in habitat connectivity. Potential injury or death during tree clearing.
Grey-headed flying fox (Woolooga 1 and Woolooga 2 Site B)	Slight loss of foraging habitat.
Australian painted snipe Australasian bittern Curlew sandpiper (Woolooga 1)	Habitat loss from draining and reprofiling of farm dams. Sedimentation of waterways from erosion of watercourse banks. Weed invasion and proliferation near remaining waterways and waterbodies. Noise disturbance resulting in altered behaviour.
Greater Glider (Woolooga 1 and Woolooga 2 Site B)	Habitat loss including foraging habitat (Eucalyptus leaves and flowers) and denning habitat (large diameter tree hollows). Noise disturbance in adjacent habitats. Slight reduction in habitat connectivity. Potential injury or death during tree clearing.

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?

Yes

2.5.1 Impact table

Species	Impact
One migratory species, black-faced monarch Monarcha melanopsis was recorded during the field survey and several other migratory species, including wetland birds and aerial species may occur. No other migratory species were detected during the ecological assessment. Impacts will be limited to the loss of marginal habitat (i.e. marginal because	--

Species	Impact
habitat is poor quality due to agricultural impacts) which will not support an ecologically significant proportion of a migratory species population. Consequently, there is a very low risk of a significant impact on a migratory species.	

2.5.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

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.

Flora

Woolooga 1

Woolooga 1 supports a combination of remnant and regrowth *Eucalyptus* and/or *Corymbia* spp. woodland or forest and non-remnant pastures. Detailed mapping and description of the communities' present is provided in Section 3.1 of Attachment D (Ecosure 2018). Vegetation is generally consistent with Queensland's Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping (Version 10.1), which spatially represents remnant and non-remnant vegetation communities in Queensland. A short summary of the communities' present in the study area is provided below:

RE 12.11.6: - *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics
RE 12.11.17 / 12.11.18: - Mixed *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata* and *E. tereticornis* woodland with locally dominant *Corymbia trachyphloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* and *Angophora leiocarpa* on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics.
RE 12.3.11: *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *E. crebra* open forest with occasional *C. tessellaris* and *A. leiocarpa* on alluvial plains
Non-remnant pasture grasslands comprising *Eragrostis spectabilis*, *Chloris gayana*, *Dichanthium annulatum* and *Sporobolus* spp. Native grasses include *Heteropogon contortus* and *S. creber*.
Non-remnant wetland vegetation including submerged, floating, emergent non-woody and fringing woody vegetation including (*Nymphoides aurantiaca*), *Ottelia ovalifolia*, *Persicaria decipiens*, *Philydrum lanuginosum*, *Eleocharis* spp, *Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*, *Juncus usitatus* and *Typha orientalis*.

None of the vegetation communities present were representative of TECs listed under the EPBC Act (refer Attachment D).

The site is not located within a high-risk area for protected plants (i.e. no protected plants have been detected within 1 km of the site) under the Nature Conservation 1999 and the site is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for threatened plants recorded regionally, due to historical clearing and ongoing grazing of the property (refer Attachment D).

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Woolooga 2 Site B

No formal assessment of the vegetation communities has been undertaken for Woolooga 2 Site B; however, we are confident that the vegetation communities on Woolooga 1 are analogous to Woolooga 2 Site B. The remnant RE mapping of the two sites contain the same heterogenous

RE polygons (i.e. which indicates consistency with the Regional Ecosystem mapping. Aerial photographs of the sites also have a similar texture and colouration.

Aerial photographs of the site clearly show that non-remnant pasture grasslands dominate the site and the balance likely consists of mature regrowth consisting of *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics.

Riparian corridors along the upland stretches the first order watercourses may support rainforest or vine thicket species with wider ecological tolerances such as *Jagera pseudorhus*, *Mallotus philippenensis* and *Alphitonia excelsa*. Whilst it is unlikely that threatened rainforest species are likely to occur in this ecotonal area a pre-clearing survey is recommended to confirm absence.

The proponent does not intend to clear any mapped remnant or regrowth vegetation to complete the proposed action.

Woolooga 2 Site A

No formal ecological assessment has been undertaken for the Woolooga 2 Site A Solar Farm to date. The RE mapping of the site shows the site as entirely non-remnant remnant vegetation. This is supported by aerial photography of the site, which clearly shows no tracts of remnant vegetation and only isolated trees.

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Fauna

Woolooga 2 Site A

As mentioned, no formal ecological assessment has been undertaken for the Woolooga 2 Site A Solar Farm to date. The RE mapping of the site shows the site as entirely non-remnant remnant vegetation. This is supported by aerial photography of the site, which clearly shows no tracts of remnant vegetation and only isolated trees.

Pasture grasslands, at Woolooga 2 Site A offer little habitat value for the threatened fauna modelled to occur in the protected matters search.

Woolooga 1

Ecosure (2018) identified four broad habitat types across the Woolooga 1 site, listed below in order of importance. The estimated risk of impact on threatened fauna species is given in brackets:

Watercourses with riparian woodland (Low); Constructed dams (Low); Open forest on hills (Low); and Improved pasture grasslands with isolated mature trees (Very low).

The riparian community (analogous with RE 12.3.11), although degraded remains an important refuge for fauna, including bird species, pardalote burrows were observed within the banks of Hookey Creek. *Eucalyptus* spp. in this area also provides potential foraging/denning and resting habitat for koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*). All remnant riparian communities are protected under

the Vegetation Management Act and no clearing will be undertaken within 10 m of the high bank (for first and second order watercourses) and 25 m (for third order watercourses) and therefore the most critical habitat for koala is avoided from clearing.

Undulating hills in the north provide habitat value to birds and arboreal mammals, possibly greater glider. However, the habitat is marginal for greater glider as denning hollows are rare, which limits denning opportunity for the species.

Constructed dams provide potential wetland habitat for migratory and/or threatened wetland birds such as Australasian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) and Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*) however none were detected during the ecological assessment (Ecosure 2018). Species confirmed included a range of least concern wetland species only. The proponent intends to retain these water features with a 10 m buffer, thereby avoiding the direct loss of the wetland and associated habitat features. Cane toads (*Rhinella marina*) were prevalent throughout the site at various life stages. Three native frog species were also detected during spotlighting around dams, including spotted grass frog (*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*), striped marsh frog (*L. peronii*) and eastern dwarf tree frog (*Litoria fallax*).

Pasture grasslands, although lightly grazed offer little habitat value for threatened fauna returned in the protected matters search.

Important microhabitat features present on the site include tree hollows in live trees and stags, mistletoe, grass seeds and leaf litter. The most critical microhabitat and habitat features present are large hollow-bearing Eucalypts in alluvial habitats, which provide potential habitat for koala, greater glider and red goshawk. The proponent has avoided most of this key environmental resource and provides a range of mitigation measures where avoidance is not possible.

No threatened fauna species nor signs of their presence were recorded from within the site.

Threatened fauna records within 10 km of the site were confirmed via Queensland Wildlife Online database as below. The EPBC Act protection status and number of records from the search area is given in brackets.

Red goshawk (Vulnerable – 1 record); Black-breasted button quail (Vulnerable – 2 records); Koala (Vulnerable - 33 records); Southern greater glider (Vulnerable – 1 record); Grey-headed flying fox (Vulnerable – 1 record); Southern snapping turtle (Critically endangered – 43 records); Mary River turtle (Endangered – 100 records); and Nangur skink (Critically endangered – 8 records).

One migratory species was recorded during the field survey, black-faced monarch *Monarcha melanopsis* and several other species are potential occurrences within the site including wetland birds and aerial species that may overfly the site (Ecosure 2018).

Woolooga 2 Site B

As previously discussed, we are confident that the RE mapping Woolooga 2 Site B is accurate and therefore consider a desktop environmental assessment sufficient to assess the ecological values of the site, given that an ecological assessment was undertaken on land immediately adjacent to the site (i.e. Woolooga 1) with similar landform, aspect and site history.

Low to moderate quality habitat for threatened fauna species is confined to the mapped mature regrowth vegetation in the north and west of the site (Figure 5 in Attachment D). Given the location, landform and visual appearance of the aerial imagery these communities are likely to consist of *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus crebra* and therefore provide marginal habitat for koala and greater glider. The proponent recognises this potential and intends to avoid these areas, thereby avoiding direct impact on species habitat.

Unlike Woolooga 1, no large constructed dams are present on the site, and thus potential wetlands are limited to two small ephemeral dams, with little habitat value for local wildlife and threatened and migratory wetland species.

Pasture grasslands, in the southern parts of Woolooga 2 Site B offer little habitat value for the threatened fauna modelled to occur in the protected matters search.

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

Woolooga 2 Site A

Woolooga 2 Site A would be located within the Lower Mary Catchment drainage sub-basin, which forms part of the Mary drainage basin. Drainage on the site flows from the north-west to the south-east, joining Six Mile Plain Creek, east of the site. All flows through the site either originate from the range to the west or via onsite overland flow.

One small farm dam is visible from aerial imagery, otherwise no impoundments or dams are present and site hydrology is natural.

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Woolooga 1

Woolooga 1 is in the Lower Mary Catchment, which forms part of the Mary drainage basin. Several mapped watercourses occur on the site, including Hookey Creek, which is in the southern and central portion of Lot 158 and 159. All watercourses are first and second order streams, except for Hookey Creek which forms a third order stream on the eastern boundary of Lot 90. In the northern, hilly section of the site, watercourses exist as steep and often deeply incised gullies with no riparian vegetation and in the south watercourses form disturbed drainage lines with limited riparian or wetland values (Ecosure 2018).

The general drainage pattern of the site is toward the east, although in the upper catchments many first and second order watercourses first travel north to south. Several watercourses have been dammed to capture flows, the largest of which are in the south of the site. The dams' range in size from 0.02 ha to 2.67 ha and provide wetland habitat values (Figure 1 in Attachment A). All dams are accessible by cattle and dam edges are disturbed as a result.

Remnant vegetation in riparian habitats will be retained in accordance with the Queensland VM Act and Vegetation Management State Code, thereby maintaining bank stability and minimising erosion.

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Woolooga 2 Site B

Woolooga 2 Site B is in the Lower Mary Catchment drainage sub-basin, which forms part of the Mary drainage basin. Although Woolooga 2 Site B is in the same sub-basin as the adjacent Woolooga 1, drainage is west, then north-west rather than east. All watercourses are unnamed first and second order watercourses except for one third order watercourse which forms just prior to leaving the north of the site. All drainage from Woolooga 2 Site B eventually drains into Bongmillerer Creek, also north-west of the site.

Two small dams occur on the site, but due to their size and capacity are probably ephemeral, offering little year-round ecological value for wildlife.

Remnant vegetation in riparian habitats will be retained in accordance with the Queensland VM Act and Vegetation Management State Code, thereby maintaining bank stability and minimising erosion.

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

The Atlas of Australian Soils identifies two broad soil types across the three sites. The northern parts of Woolooga 1 and Woolooga 2 Site B are associated with ranges and support shallow, black gradational Dermosols. This soil type extends from steep hilly terrain on volcanic rocks and shales on steep slopes to alluvial flats in the foothills (ASRIS 2018). Woolooga 2 Site A and the southern extent of Woolooga 1 and 2 Site B are located on undulating to rolling land with shallow open valleys and moderately wide alluvial flats. The soils in these areas are also mapped as gradational black Dermosols, which tend to be rich in magnesium and iron and thus have high agricultural value for their fertility and water holding capacity. These soils are not generally dispersive and have a low risk of erosion.

The vegetation characteristics of the site have been described in Section 3.1.

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

Not applicable

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

Woolooga 2 Site A

None of the vegetation communities present in the project area at Woolooga 2 Site A are predicted to be representative of TECs listed under the EPBC Act. No remnant or mature regrowth vegetation under Queensland state legislation is proposed to be cleared (refer to Section 3.1 for justification and explanation).

Woolooga 1

None of the vegetation communities present in the project area at Woolooga 1 are representative of TECs listed under the EPBC Act (Ecosure 2018). No remnant or mature regrowth vegetation under Queensland state legislation is proposed to be cleared.

Woolooga 2 Site B

None of the vegetation communities present in the project area at Woolooga 2 Site B are predicted to be representative of TECs listed under the EPBC Act. No remnant or mature regrowth vegetation under Queensland state legislation is proposed to be cleared (refer to Section 3.1 for justification and explanation).

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

Not applicable

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

Woolooga 1

Most of the project area supports modified, non-remnant, pasture grassland that is currently used for cattle grazing. Adjacent areas contain patchy remnant and mature regrowth, predominantly at higher elevation and along watercourses. As mentioned previously, the proponent intends to retain remnant and regrowth woodland and locate development on the highly modified farmland.

Within the project area exotic plants, including introduced pasture species dominate including *Eragrostis spectabilis*, *Chloris gayana*, *Dichanthium annulatum*, *Setaria* sp. and *Sporobolus* spp. Other weeds including *Gomphocarpus physocarpus*, *Onopordum acanthium*, *Ageratum houstonianum*, *Bidens pilosa* and *Verbena bonariensis*. A number of these species have also invaded adjacent communities. Two restricted matters under the Biodiversity Act 2014 were detected on the site; *Opuntia stricta* and *Lantana camara*.

Evidence of fire was not mentioned in Ecosure (2018), but given the vegetation structure, bushfire is not expected to significantly influence the environment in the project area.

No feral animals were detected during the field study, however there is a potential for wild pigs and dogs, along with feral cats and cane toads to occur in the project area. The proposed action is unlikely to exacerbate issues associated with animal pests.

Landscape connectivity is already severely fragmented in the project area and the proposed action is unlikely to reduce or degrade landscape connectivity further. The species identified within the project area by Ecosure (2018), are common, mobile species, which are favoured in open landscapes with isolated trees.

Large, old trees containing tree hollows are generally absent from the project area and provide limited opportunities for denning or nesting mammals and birds.

The hydrology of the site has been dramatically altered through watercourse dams. Grazing impacts from foraging and trampling is evident at these sites (i.e. the banks of dams and watercourses), however the erosion of banks and sedimentation of the receiving environment is not considered a significant issue.

In summary, broadacre clearing and thinning within the project area has drastically altered the habitat structure within the project area and adjacent land. The conversion of woodland to grasslands, the introduction of exotic pasture grasses and the inclusion of cattle has degraded natural habitats to the extent that the project area offers little habitat for threatened species.

Woolooga 2 Site A and Woolooga 2 Site B

Like Woolooga 1, the project areas of Woolooga 2 Site A and Woolooga 2 Site B support modified, non-remnant, pasture grassland that is currently used for cattle grazing. Adjacent areas contain patchy remnant and mature regrowth, predominantly at higher elevation and along watercourses. As mentioned previously, the proponent intends to retain remnant and regrowth woodland and locate development on the highly modified farmland.

Given the proximity of the three sites, the historical and existing land use (i.e. cattle grazing), landform and soils, the flora composition will very likely be similar (i.e. dominated by introduced pasture grasses).

Similarly, broadacre clearing and thinning within the project area has drastically altered the habitat structure within the project area and adjacent land. The conversion of woodland to grasslands, the introduction of exotic pasture grasses and the inclusion of cattle is likely to have degraded natural habitats to the extent that the project area offers little habitat for threatened species.

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

No Commonwealth Heritage Places or other places recognised as having heritage values are known to occur in the vicinity of the project area.

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

Indigenous heritage values will be determined by the Aboriginal Party, as per the ACHA, and protected or mitigated as per a Part 7 CHMP that is currently in consultation.

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

Freehold

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

The historical and current land use of the project area is 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.

As part of the development approval conditions imposed by the Fraser Coast Regional Council (FCRC), several management measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts must be implemented by the proponent. These measures are summarised below:

In accordance with the Development Permit for the Woolooga 1, the following management plans are to be prepared by a competent person. It is expected that similar plans will be required for the Woolooga 2 Site A and Woolooga 2 Site B.

Concept Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plans; Construction Noise Management Plan; Operational Noise Management Plan; Bushfire and Fire Management Plan; Fauna Management Plan; Waterway Management Plan; Vegetation Management Plan; Environmental Management Plan; and Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan.

Construction Environmental Management Plan

The construction environmental management plan will form the overarching document to mitigate impacts onsite and on the downstream receiving environment. The following measures should be combination, these plans will incorporate the following matters to mitigate onsite and downstream impacts during the construction phase.

A description of environmental issues and potential impacts; the proposed construction vehicle transport route(s) and measures to ensure the safe and orderly ingress and egress of vehicles to and from the site; proposed location/s of staff and contractor parking, storage of materials and soil stockpile handling; proposed location/s and dimensions of site sheds and facilities (in the form of a scaled site plan); lawful source and disposal of any fill or excavated material; wheel wash-down and shake-down grids for construction vehicles at all access points to prevent the tracking of material onto roadways; measures to maintain the existing drainage pattern to avoid adverse impact on the downstream and upstream environments; measures to maintain water quality in accordance with the general environmental values and water quality objectives outlined in the State Planning Policy; measures to minimise unacceptable risk to existing land uses from flooding and erosion; sediment retention measures to mitigate the transportation of sediment to the sensitive downstream aquatic environment; measures to control dust and other emissions such as fumes, sediments, light or odour to avoid nuisance; measures to mitigate

noise impact on neighbouring activities; measures to minimise the spread of weeds to and from the site; contingency plans for emergency procedures for environmental incidents; Ensure that best practice sedimentation and pollution control measures are employed to prevent offsite impacts to downstream receiving environments with reference to the Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines (Witheridge, 2014); and measures for the periodic review of environmental performance and continual improvement including record keeping.

Ecology

As onsite remnant vegetation will be mostly avoided during construction, impacts to species habitat and landscape connectivity is expected to be relatively minor. Whilst the action is unlikely to constitute a significant impact the proponent will employ the following avoidance and mitigation measures to retain the marginal habitat that is present and reduce the likelihood of impacts to threatened species populations, particularly koala and greater glider.

Habitat Clearing

Where possible trees will be trimmed rather than felled; Rehabilitate disturbed remnant habitats; Restrict the area of disturbed habitat to the proposed footprint and where possible retain or relocate significant habitat features such as hollow logs, tree hollows and other key microhabitat features in accordance with the Flora and Fauna Management plan; Avoid operating heavy machinery within an hour of dawn and dusk and avoid onsite work altogether during the night; Engage a DES approved spotter/catcher or ecologist to identify habitat trees that may be occupied by fauna. Clear vegetation in a manner that reduces potential injury and mortality, proposed measures include: Investigate critical microhabitat features such as tree hollows prior to clearing. Resident animals should be relocated into alternative den sites; Warn resident fauna of impending clearing by gently disturbing habitat trees prior to clearing; Implement a staged or sectioned approach to clearing to minimise the active area of disturbance; Stage habitat disturbance working from low biodiversity (i.e. non-remnant/previously disturbed sites) toward higher biodiversity areas in adjacent communities is proposed. Avoid fencing the site during the preliminary stages of works to allow local wildlife to naturally move into adjacent habitats; and Keep ground disturbance to minimum required necessary to construct the solar array, associated structures and underground cabling.

Invasive Species

Restricted weed species (i.e. *L.camara* and *O.stricta*) must be treated prior to the action commencing to ensure that weed propagative material is not spread to other areas. A weed control contractor who is licenced to use herbicides should be engaged to treat weed infestations; Implement quarantine protocols including washdown of vehicles prior to entry and exit from the site to manage the control invasive species including *Sporobolus pyramidalis*, *S.natalensis*, *S.jacquemontii*, and *S.fertilis*; Educate staff and contractors about quarantine protocols and risks involved with invasive species; Ensure that declared plant material or soils contaminated by declared plant material is managed and controlled onsite.

Traffic

Implement measures to control and manage traffic related fauna mortality; Educate project staff to reduce speed whilst driving and minimise travel on the site during construction; Erect signage

to prevent entry into habitat areas proposed for retention; Avoid and enforce unauthorised off-track driving with signage; and Report and record road kills.

Feral Animals Control feral animal abundance such as feral cats, pigs and wild dog where a significant problem is identified; Eradicate feral animals through localised live trapping; Remove any harbourage areas such as tips and dump sites; Modify existing habitat to make it less suitable for cats e.g. reduce fragmentation by rehabilitating tracks and clearings and making it more structurally complex with shelter and escape sites; Ensure waste is disposed of in tamper-proof bins and regularly removed from the site;

Watercourses and riparian areas Construction stockpiles, machinery and other infrastructure should be wholly contained outside of the waterways to minimise the risk of sediments and pollutants being mobilised downstream; Buffers of at least 10 metres will be applied to the high bank of mapped watercourses and patches of vegetation to be retained; and Watercourse crossings, where required, will be designed and engineered in accordance with the accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works.

Mitigation measures Landscape planting for visual amenity and rehabilitation purposes should incorporate native plants that provide habitat and food resources for fauna. Landscape plantings should utilise 90% native species, preferably from a local supplier. Cattle will be removed from the study area prior to the commencement of construction. Removal of cattle will allow the understorey and ground cover within adjacent remnant communities to recover; regenerate and restore some habitat values for fauna. Removal of cattle will also prevent further erosion occurring along the waterways. Should sheep be allowed to graze around the solar farm, they would be fenced within a specified area and not within native vegetation communities or waterways. Where possible, use plain wire on the top two strands of perimeter fencing, as opposed to barbed wire which can capture aerial species.

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.

Due to the potential presence of threatened fauna species within the proposed site a range of measures are proposed to minimise impacts to fauna, specifically koala and greater glider. Some of the recommendation have been drawn from referral guidelines. No offsets are proposed; however, the proponent intends to rehabilitate or revegetate parts of the site for visual amenity purposes, which also serve an ecological function in fragmented landscapes.

The proposed environmental outcomes are detailed below:

Koala (Phascolarctos cinereus)

Avoidance - The proposed development will not involve any substantial clearing or isolation of habitat critical to the survival of the species. Potential habitat proposed for removal consists of a small area of remnant vegetation and the removal of a sparse cover of trees within non-

remnant, pasture grasslands. The

Mitigation: As the site is not considered to be a critical habitat corridor for koala, exclusion fencing will be constructed to prevent access and divert koalas around the facility.

Offset: No offsets are proposed or deemed necessary.

Greater Glider (Petaurus volans)

Avoidance - The proposed development will not involve the clearing or isolation of habitat critical to the survival of the species, where only the removal of small patches of regrowth vegetation and isolated trees will occur. All mapped areas of remnant vegetation (and field verified remnant vegetation) will be avoided. No direct impact to greater glider is likely to occur.

Mitigation: Exclusion fencing is unlikely to inhibit greater glider access to the site. No barbed wire will be used on perimeter fencing to prevent gliders or other aerial species being caught and stranded on the fence line.

Offset: No offsets are proposed or deemed necessary.

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.

No significant matters have been identified within the project area and there is a low risk of a significant impact on a species population of koala or greater glider for the following reasons:

Onsite habitats for koala and greater glider are marginal (i.e. potentially supporting one or less individuals at any given time). Exclusion or clearing of these areas is unlikely to significantly impact populations within adjacent core habitat areas; Given the marginal nature of the available habitat no substantial reduction in the area of occupancy for either species is expected; Key local movement corridors and connectivity areas bypass the site and therefore the action is unlikely to fragment an important population of either species; The habitat assessment by Ecosure, scored site habitat at 3 out of 10 for koala using the methods detailed in the EPBC Act referral guidelines for koala (Department of the Environment 2014), therefore the site does not support habitat critical to the survival of the koala (Refer Table 2 in Ecosure 2018). The guidelines provide a qualitative method for assessing koala habitat quality (scores range from 0 to 10), where scores of 4 or greater are classified as important habitat for the species; During the breeding period, fauna spotter catchers will ensure that displaced individuals are safely relocated, thereby ensuring that the breeding cycle of an important population is not disrupted; A small amount of vegetation clearing is proposed, predominantly in non-remnant areas or poor-quality habitats, whilst remnant woodlands are largely retained. The removal of this vegetation is unlikely to cause population decline, either locally or regionally; A weed and pest management plan will be prepared to identify and control invasive species. The control of invasive species will mitigate adverse impacts on koala and greater glider; The root fungus *Phytophthora* is known to impact *Eucalyptus* health and therefore there may be some indirect impacts on species that consume the leaves or flowers of *Eucalyptus* spp. The weed and pest management plan will incorporate measures to prevent the introduction and proliferation of *Phytophthora*. There is no recovery plan for greater glider and a recovery plan is being developed for koala. Given the proposed action will not result in significant habitat loss and the site is already disturbed the action is unlikely to interfere substantially with the recovery of either koala or greater glider.

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.

Yes.

Lightsource BP manage 2GW of solar farms in the UK. Each of these sites have bespoke environmental management plans which are prepared and approved as part of the local authority planning permission process – these can include Environmental Management Plans, Biodiversity Management Plans, Construction Management Plans, Waste Management Plans and more. It is anticipated that a site-specific Environmental Management Plan will be required as a condition of the planning permit that is currently being sought. Lightsource BP's O&M team undertake regular visits to sites to undertake land management processes in accordance with the approved environmental plans.

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.

Not applicable

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.

Yes.

Lightsource BP has had extensive experience in preparing and implementing bespoke Environmental Management Plans. Adhering to the site-specific environmental management plan for the proposed project will be a priority for Lightsource BP throughout the construction and ongoing operation of the solar farm.

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.

Lightsource BP referred the West Wyalong Solar Farm, NSW (EPBC 2019/8410) on 4 March 2019. On 9 May 2019, it was determined that the proposed action is not a controlled action.

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
DoEE (2016) Protected Matters search tool	High - resource provided by the Commonwealth Environment Regulator	Nil
Queensland Herbarium (2015) Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) version 9.0 - April 2015	High - resource provided by State Environment Regulator	Nil
Queensland Wildlife Online Search	High - resource provided by the Commonwealth Environment Regulator	Nil
Australian Soil Resource Information System - Digital Atlas of Australian Soils (1991)	High - resource provided by CSIRO	Nil
Atlas of Living Australia	High- resource provided by CSIRO, Natural Research Infrastructure of Australian and Global Biodiversity Information Facility	Nil
Ecological Assessment for Lower Wonga Solar Farm, Gympie (Ecosure 218)	--	The ecological assessment (Ecosure 2018) includes a desktop assessment and field survey to characterise the ecological characteristics and relevant MNES which may be impacted at the Woolooga 1.

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?

There is no feasible alternative to the action.

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

Principal Environmental Planne

9.2.2 First Name

Diana

9.2.3 Last Name

Mitchell

9.2.4 E-mail

diana.mitchell@lightsourcebp.com

9.2.5 Postal Address

401 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Australia

9.2.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

26623301799 - LIGHTSOURCE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

9.2.7 Organisation Telephone

+61409601473

9.2.8 Organisation E-mail

diana.mitchell@lightsourcebp.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

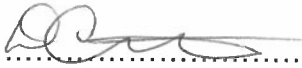
9.2.9.3 Under sub regulation 5.21A(5), you must include information about the applicant (if not you) the grounds on which the waiver is sought and the reasons why it should be made

Person proposing the action - Declaration

I, DIANA MITCHELL, 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: 9/10/2019

I, DIANA MITCHELL, the person proposing the action, consent to the designation of DIANA MITCHELL as the proponent of the purposes of the action describe in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature:  Date: 9/10/2019

9.3 Is the Proposed Designated Proponent an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.5 Organisation

9.5.1 Job Title

Principal Environmental Planner

9.5.2 First Name

Diana

9.5.3 Last Name

Mitchell

9.5.4 E-mail

diana.mitchell@lightsourcebp.com

9.5.5 Postal Address

401 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Australia

9.5.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

26623301799 - LIGHTSOURCE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

9.5.7 Organisation Telephone

+61409601473

9.5.8 Organisation E-mail

diana.mitchell@lightsourcebp.com

Proposed designated proponent - Declaration

I, DIANA MITCHELL, 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: 9/10/2019

9.6 Is the Referring Party an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.8 Organisation

9.8.1 Job Title

Senior Scientist

9.8.2 First Name

Anton

9.8.3 Last Name

Fitzgerald

9.8.4 E-mail

anton.fitzgerald@rpsgroup.com.au

9.8.5 Postal Address

7 Barlow Street
South Townsville QLD 4810
Australia

9.8.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

44140292762 - RPS AUSTRALIA EAST PTY LTD

9.8.7 Organisation Telephone

(07) 4727 4244

9.8.8 Organisation E-mail

townsville@rpsgroup.com.au

Referring Party - Declaration

I, Anton Fitzgerald, 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: 09/10/2019

Appendix A - Attachments

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

1. Attachment B_Decision Notice Package.pdf
2. Attachment C.1_PMST_FRWDP3.pdf
3. Attachment C.2_PMST_XTXIF5.pdf
4. PR3310-RE.Ecological Assessment for Lower Wonga Solar Farm.R1.pdf
5. PR143407-1-1_RevA_Woolooga1SitePlan.pdf
6. PR143407-1-1_RevA_Woolooga2BSitePlan.pdf
7. PR143407-1-2_RevA_Woolooga2SiteASitePlan.pdf
8. PR143407-1-4_RevA_Woolooga2SiteA_Aerial.pdf
9. PR143407-1-5_RevA_Woolooga1Aerial.pdf
10. PR143407-1-6_RevA_Woolooga2BAerial.pdf