



Proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm

**Community Drop-in Sessions
19 and 20 November, 2025**

Information booklet

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**Cattle Creek
Wind Farm**

RWE

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At a glance



**More than
525,000
homes powered**

The equivalent of powering all private dwellings in the Toowoomba Regional Council and Western Downs Regional Council about five times over



**About
1000 MW
installed
capacity**



**Up to
135
wind
turbines**



**Connection
330 kV
to existing
transmission
line**



**About
250 MW
battery energy
storage**



**About
20,000 ha
investigation area**

with a smaller project area to be refined



**Height up to
270 metres**



**Targeting
2029
initial
operations**



**Located about
110 KM**

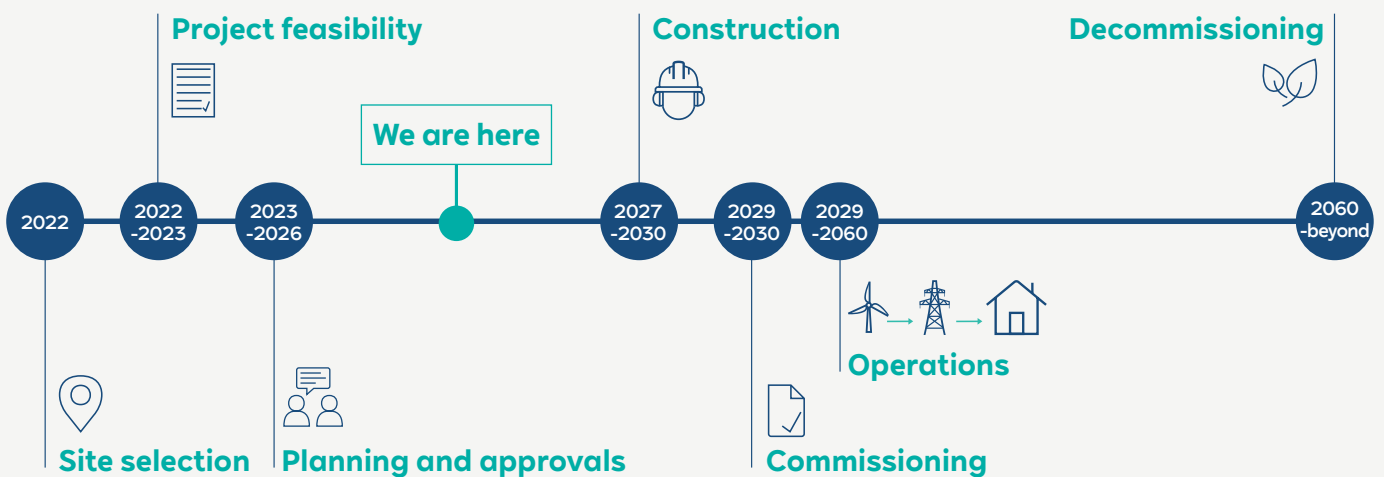
west of Toowoomba and 50 kilometres north-west of Millmerran



**Local
Government Area
LGA**

Toowoomba Regional Council and Western Downs Regional Council

Estimated project timeline



Project benefits



Employment

- Up to 50 ongoing jobs for the 35-year operation of the wind farm
- Up to 500 jobs at peak construction periods
- Support local supply chains through increased demand for goods and services, including hospitality, trades and other suppliers



Community

- Community Benefit Fund will be in place for the operational life of the wind farm
- Sponsorship Fund during project development
- Support for community projects and initiatives



Economic

- Ongoing economic stimulus in the region, across the project's 35 years of operation
- Community Benefit Fund to be delivered over the operational life of the wind farm
- Rates payments to the Toowoomba Regional Council and Western Downs Regional Council
- Sponsorship fund during the development of the project



Environmental

- Proposed to generate enough electricity to power 525,000 homes – the equivalent of powering all private dwellings in the Toowoomba Regional Council and Western Downs Regional Council five times over
- Help provide electricity security for Queenslanders



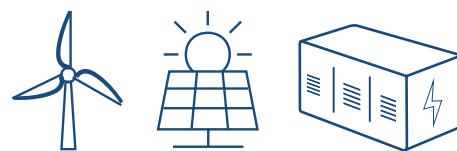
About RWE

RWE is one of the world's leading producers of renewable energy and operates a global portfolio of about 37 gigawatts (GW) of renewable wind, solar and battery storage projects.

The RWE Group has been present in Australia since 2013. In 2018 it began construction of one of the country's largest solar farms – the 249 megawatt (MW) Limondale Solar Farm in New South Wales (NSW) and has been operating it ever since.

RWE is now developing an exciting portfolio of wind, solar and battery storage projects across Australia. Our growing team of about 80 people – largely based in Victoria and Queensland – is backed by the experience of RWE Renewables' 5,300 strong team across the European, North American, and Asia Pacific regions.

Our Limondale project is one of the country's largest solar farms. We have built a strong relationship with the Balranald community and were chosen to deliver and operate Australia's first eight-hour battery within the existing project site through New South Wales' first Long-Term Energy Service Agreements tender process. The project has just completed construction and commissioning is planned for late 2025.



Global portfolio of about **37 GW**

RWE has a strong focus on working with and making positive contributions to the communities where our projects are based, as well as being a key driver of Australia's energy transition.

We are committed to fostering transparent and lasting relationships with stakeholders, with particular consideration for local communities and landowners. Our business model is to develop, own and operate renewable energy projects and we look forward to working with your community.



Find out more about our Australian projects at au.rwe.com



A wind farm's lifecycle

Developing a wind farm in Australia requires extensive studies, assessments and engagement with stakeholders before submitting a planning application, which is tailored to the relevant state's planning process. This infographic outlines the stages of a wind farm, from site selection to decommissioning.

1 Site selection

Generally 6-18 months

Factors that need to be considered when selecting a site include:

- Wind resource
- Grid connection (distance and connection point)
- Population density

2 Project feasibility

Generally 6-18 months

This incorporates:

- Wind monitoring to determine strength and the site's viability
- Consideration of social and environmental factors
- Developer meetings with potential host landowners to inform and sign land use contracts
- Initial studies

The project generally becomes public knowledge during this stage or the next.

6 Decommissioning

Several months to years, depending on the project size

Options at the end of a wind farm's life include:

- Remove infrastructure and return land to prior state or a state desired by the landowner (this is RWE's responsibility)
- Extend the operating lifespan through the relevant planning pathway
- Incorporate modern wind farm technology

3 Planning and approvals

Can be up to several years

Extensive studies, reports, and community and stakeholder feedback help shape the project that is submitted to the required planning authorities. If approvals are received, RWE will seek goods and services providers, and create job opportunities.

5 Commissioning and operations

A wind farm can operate between 25 and 35 years

Commissioning begins when the first turbines are built and continues until all turbines are operational – delivering clean, green power. A community benefit fund, administered by a community committee, and a permanent workforce are implemented during operations.

4 Construction

Dependent on the project size, but usually 18 months to 3 years

Larger wind farms (more than 60 turbines) may be built in stages. Turbines are often operational once constructed, even if construction of the overall project is ongoing. Community updates continue in this stage and benefit sharing programs are finalised or sometimes become operational.





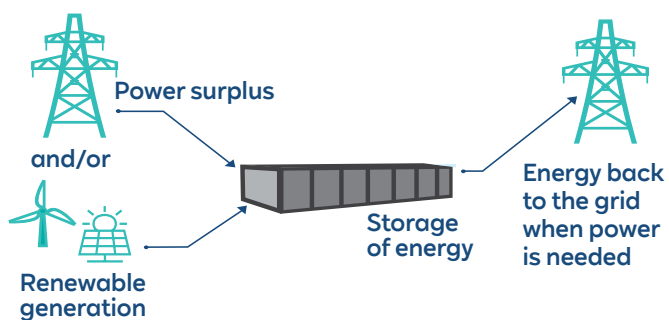
RWE's Limondale BESS, near Balranald in New South Wales.

Cattle Creek Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

The proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm will also include a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The exact details of the BESS are being finalised, but at this stage it is estimated to be 250MW. All studies undertaken for the Development Application (DA) have incorporated the wind farm and the BESS.

What is a BESS and what does it do?

A BESS stores electricity in large batteries for use when it's needed most. It captures surplus energy from renewable sources, like solar or wind, when production is high, and releases it during periods of peak demand. This helps balance supply and demand on the electricity grid and keeps power flowing reliably.



Why is it important?

The proposed Cattle Creek BESS will make Queensland's electricity system more reliable and secure. By storing excess energy for later use, it reduces the risk of blackouts during peak periods or extreme weather, supports the integration of more renewable energy, and helps maintain a stable power supply for everyone.

What does a BESS look like?

Battery system sites look like a large, organised installation of metal containers. The sites include containers that house the components necessary for operation such as inverters, transformers, cooling and fire suppression systems, and switch rooms.

Is a BESS noisy?

A BESS produces a low, steady sound, mainly from fans and inverters that manage the power. The BESS is being considered in our Noise Impact Assessment which is part of our Development Application submission.

How do you manage potential fire risk?

Modern systems are built to strict safety standards, with multiple layers of safety to ensure the highest level of protection for workers, neighbours, and the local community.

A detailed Risk Management Plan, developed in collaboration with local fire authorities, outlines preventive measures and emergency response strategies.



Scan QR code to watch a video on how a BESS is created.



Social Impact Assessment

A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) evaluates how a project may affect the social environment of nearby communities, including people’s wellbeing, livelihoods, and access to services.

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Under Queensland’s Planning Act 2016, large renewable energy developments like wind and solar farms must prepare an SIA and enter into a Community Benefit Agreement (CBA) with relevant local councils before lodging a Development Application (DA).

The SIA for the Cattle Creek Wind Farm was undertaken by Attexo Group Pty Ltd on behalf of RWE Renewables Australia. It follows the Queensland Government’s SIA Guideline (July 2025) and assesses five key areas:

1. Community and stakeholder engagement
2. Workforce management
3. Housing and accommodation
4. Local business and industry procurement
5. Health and community wellbeing

The SIA provides a framework for managing impacts and ensuring the project delivers positive, lasting outcomes for local communities.



4 community drop-in sessions with detailed technical information available

Held across two consecutive days at Cecil Plains in June 2024 and March 2025; another two scheduled for Millmerran and Cecil Plains in November.



22 focus groups and meetings where local residents could share insights into their community

Held as part of the Social Impact Assessment, which gathered local perspective and helped identify how the planned project may alter the social environment.



3 community events where community members could meet the project team and learn more

Attendance at Farmfest in June 2024 and June 2025, as well as sponsorship and attendance at the August 2025 community golf day at Cecil Plains.



Consultation and Engagement

Community and stakeholder engagement was a central part of the SIA process. Engagement took place between July and October 2025 through surveys, meetings, and focus group sessions.

Consultation activities included:

- Scoping meetings with Toowoomba Regional Council and Western Downs Regional Council.
- An online and postal SIA survey open for three months, promoted via newsletters, social media, and local networks.
- In-person and virtual meetings with:
 - Neighbouring landholders and farming families
 - Local businesses and agricultural enterprises
 - Community organisations, schools and childcare services
 - Health, emergency and social service providers
 - Local government officers and community groups in Cecil Plains, Dalby, Millmerran and Dunmore

In addition to the SIA engagement, RWE has been undertaking ongoing project engagement, including drop-in sessions in Cecil Plains, attendance at local events such as FarmFest, and regular project newsletters and briefings.

Key Findings

The SIA identified both opportunities and challenges associated with the project.

Community Concerns

- Limited local housing supply and affordability pressures.
- Potential for community division and stress associated with major project development.
- Strain on existing health, emergency, and social services.
- Road safety, traffic volume and dust impacts during construction.
- Changes to landscape character and rural amenity.

Community Opportunities

- Job creation and workforce training during construction and operation.
- Local business participation in supply chains and services.
- Road upgrades, telecommunications improvements, and potential housing investment.
- Community benefit funding aligned with local priorities.
- Long-term regional economic diversification through renewable energy.



Cecil

Proposed Actions

The SIA recommends a Social Impact Management Framework to ensure social impacts are effectively managed and benefits are maximised. Key components include:



1 Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP)

- Continue open, two-way communication throughout project development.
- Use multiple channels – newsletters, local Facebook pages, community noticeboards and events.
- Establish a local presence (e.g. shopfront or office) for drop-in enquiries.
- Maintain ongoing engagement with councils, landholders and community organisations.



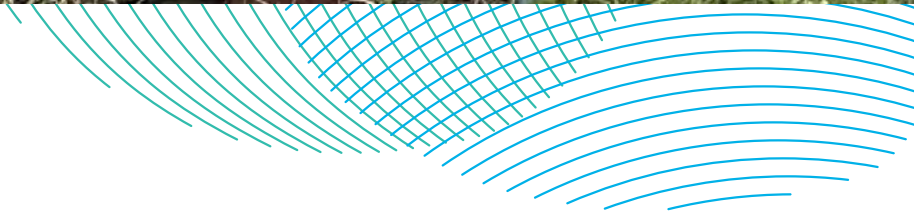
2 Workforce Management and Accommodation Plans

- Construct a 500-bed on-site camp to prevent pressure on local housing markets.
- Prioritise local hiring and apprenticeships, particularly for young people.
- Develop clear workforce behaviour and community interaction protocols.
- Encourage operational staff to live locally and integrate into the community.



3 Local Business and Procurement Plan

- Clearly define “local” for procurement purposes and communicate tender requirements early.
- Provide guidance and support to small and Indigenous-owned businesses to access project opportunities.
- Maximise sourcing of goods and services from the Toowoomba and Western Downs regions.



4 Health, Safety and Community Wellbeing Plan

- Coordinate closely with local emergency services to ensure safety and response capacity.
- Implement site-specific measures to manage noise, dust, and traffic safety.
- Encourage workforce participation in local sporting, cultural and volunteer activities.
- Provide access to on-site medical and emergency resources that could assist the community if needed.



5 Community Benefit and Legacy Initiatives

- Develop Community Benefit Agreements with both councils to invest in local priorities.
- Explore opportunities to improve community infrastructure such as roads, housing, and telecommunications.
- Support local education, youth, and training programs to create lasting regional benefits.



Next Steps

RWE will:

- Finalise the Social Impact Management Framework prior to construction.
- Continue regular communication with councils, community groups and landholders.
- Negotiate and formalise Community Benefit Agreements with both Toowoomba and Western Downs Regional Councils.
- Monitor and report on the implementation of social impact management measures.



Erosion Risk Assessment

An Erosion Risk Assessment identifies areas where soil may be vulnerable to rainfall, runoff, or site activity, providing valuable guidance for designing projects that protect land, waterways, and infrastructure.

What is erosion?

Soil erosion is the natural movement of soil caused by wind, water, or human activity. All soils can shift over time, but some are more resilient than others. Understanding soil types helps plan and design projects that protect the environment and maintain stable roads, tracks, and waterways.

Why is an erosion risk assessment important?

An Erosion Risk Assessment helps ensure developments like wind farms or agricultural projects are designed and built sustainably, with the right measures in place to protect land, waterways, and infrastructure over the long term.

How is erosion risk determined?

The Erosion Risk Assessment followed the International Erosion Control Association's Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control guidelines to identify and classify areas of erosion risk.

Soil and topography of the project area

The site consists mainly of gently undulating plains, with small hills and low dissected ranges. According to Australian Soil Classification mapping, the predominant soil types are sodosols, kandosols, and vertosol soils. Each has distinct characteristics that influence construction practices and erosion management.

Erosion risk for this project

The majority of the project area has been assessed as having a very low erosion risk (less than 150 tonnes per hectare per year). With appropriate controls in place, the project is not expected to cause an unacceptable impact on the surrounding environment.

Controls in place

Even with a very low risk rating, the project will apply best practice erosion and sediment control measures, documented in a dedicated Erosion and Sediment Control Plan – Construction (ESCPC). These measures will address drainage management, erosion and sediment control, waterway stability, flood flow management, and protection against potential contaminants.

Noise Impact Assessment

The Noise Impact Assessment for the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm models the potential noise levels from 135 wind turbines, the Battery Energy Storage System and transformers and compares them to government regulations.

What regulations are in place for noise from wind farms?

Queensland's State Code 23 requires wind farms to be designed in a way that ensures acceptable noise levels for everyone – both host and non-host landholders.

The proposed project is assessed for noise impacts under the Toowoomba Regional Council and Western Downs Regional Council Planning Schemes as well as the relevant State Development Assessment provisions.

What type of noise is generated by wind farms?

Wind farms generate two types of noise:

- **Aerodynamic**, which is the sound of turbine blades moving through the air.
- **Mechanical**, which is the sound generated from the turbine's mechanics.

What did the noise assessment involve?

Specialist consultants Echo Acoustics measured the existing noise in the environment using precise instruments over time to establish baseline noise levels. They then compared these with the predicted noise from the proposed wind farm and BESS to assess the impact on nearby residential areas, ensuring it meets government regulations.

What did the noise assessment conclude?

The noise assessment found that the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm and BESS will be within the required noise levels and separation distances for wind turbines.

What noise is allowed under the guidelines?

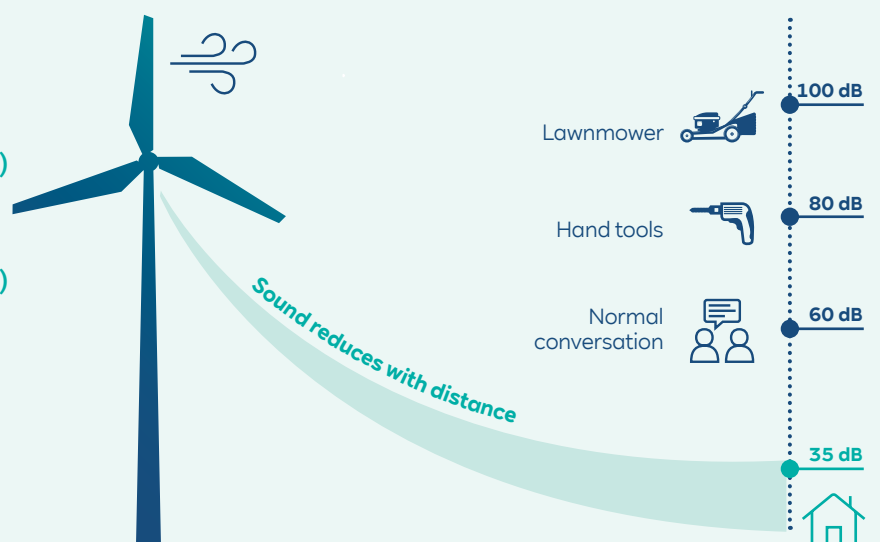
State Code 23 version 3.3 sets the following noise limits for wind turbines:

Host landholders:
45 dB(A) or background noise + 5 dB(A)

All other dwellings:
35 dB(A) or background noise + 5 dB(A)

The wind farm noise limit at non-participating dwellings is 35 dB(A), or +5 dB(A) above ambient levels, whichever is higher.

Decibel levels of sound comparable to a wind turbine





Preliminary Construction Environmental Management Plan

The Preliminary Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm provides an overview of the key infrastructure required, outlines the project’s potential impacts, and provides baseline management and mitigation measures for the proposed project.

It is supported by individual vegetation and fauna, bird and bat, stormwater, ecological and traffic impact management plans.

What factors were considered when designing the project?

The proposed project’s design considers a variety of factors, including the environment, wind resources, constructability, landowners and neighbours, Traditional Owners and the transmission network. We will continue to refine the project through detailed design to reduce ecological impacts.

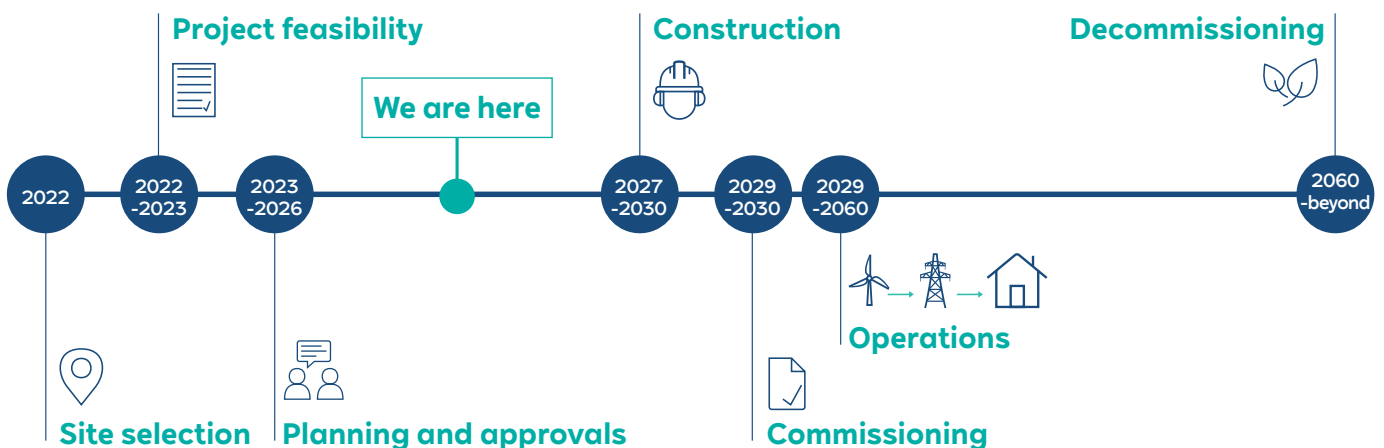
Will existing land use be affected?

Host properties can continue agricultural, farming and other land management activities largely unaffected throughout the construction and operation of the proposed project.

When will construction take place?

The project is currently in the planning and approvals stage. We are targeting construction to commence in 2027.

Estimated project timeline





What infrastructure is proposed?

The preliminary layout (which will be refined) incorporates:

- WTG foundations and hardstand areas
- Turbine foundations and hardstand areas
- Temporary infrastructure such as concrete batching plants, laydown areas
- Temporary construction offices and parking and on-site accommodation
- Access tracks and electrical reticulation
- Switching stations and substations
- Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)
- Temporary and permanent meteorological masts
- Permanent operations and maintenance facilities, with a variety of associated site facilities, and
- Storage laydowns around the proposed site.

How will the wind turbines be constructed?

A hardstand area up to 2.67 hectares will be set up for each wind turbine. This area will be used to store equipment and assemble the turbine.

What will construction work include?

Subject to geotechnical (ground) conditions, the following works are expected to be undertaken:

- Erection of turbines
- Cut and fill earthworks, including excavations, blasting, hammering, compacting and crushing
- Cabling works, including trenching
- Vegetation clearing
- Construction of site compounds, camps and facilities
- A potential on-site borrow pit to source as much of the construction material as possible
- Temporary lighting and motion activated lighting where necessary

What are the proposed construction hours?

The general construction hours will be refined prior to construction, but would be within the following parameters:

- Monday to Sunday 7 am to 7 pm
- Public holidays as required

On occasion, work outside of these times may be needed to take advantage of favourable weather conditions, for emergency work or safety issues. Any night work will be minimised.

Will you be employing locals?

Up to 500 staff will be employed during peak construction, including local workers, contractors, and manufacturers based on qualifications and local policies. It is anticipated some of these will be from the local area.

Will there be an increase in traffic?

There will be an increase in traffic on Cecil Plains Moonie Road during construction. Please see the Traffic Impact Assessment fact sheet for further information.

What about water supply?

A water sourcing strategy will be developed so water used during the construction phase does not cause issues to adjacent landholders or other stakeholders.

Stormwater Management Assessment

A Stormwater Management Assessment examines site conditions and evaluates how the project may affect stormwater quality and flow. Its purpose is to determine stormwater-related risks, ensure the project meets government standards, and provide guidance on design and siting to avoid adverse effects.

How is stormwater management assessed?

The project site spans the Border Rivers Basin, Balonne-Condamine Basin, and Moonie Basin, which are all part of the Murray-Darling Basin. The Queensland Floodplain Assessment Overlay (QFAO) was used to identify areas at risk of riverine flooding. The assessment considered:

- Location and land use
- Climate and rainfall
- Natural drainage patterns, including waterways and flood zones
- Water quality and erosion
- Potential impacts on drainage
- Mitigation and control measures

What did the assessment find?

The assessment identified that:

- QFAO flood zones extend along Cattle Creek and the Weir River in the south, and along the Waar Waar Creek in the west
- The Construction Corridor is not located within any QFAO flood zone
- The construction corridor will intersect 48 unmapped waterways but avoids any officially mapped watercourses under the Water Act 2000

How will stormwater risks be managed?

Stormwater risks will be managed through careful planning and design. Waterway crossings will be built to manage long-term stream changes. Construction and infrastructure will be located away from major water features, and works will focus on areas with very low erosion risk or where impacts can be adequately managed.

Supporting plans

Stormwater management will also be guided by:

- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan – Construction
- Rehabilitation Management Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Site Stabilisation Plan – Operations



Agricultural Land Assessment

An Agricultural Land Assessment looks at how the project could impact farming in the area, including land use, productivity and value. This means the project can be carefully planned to coexist with farming, while meeting Queensland regulatory requirements.

How is agricultural land assessed?

A variety of information is assessed, including maps of land and soil, topography, waterways, vegetation, surface geology, radiometric imagery, and climate data. This helps ensure the project is planned to avoid areas most important for farming, and to minimise any impact on local agricultural operations.

What is the current land use?

Most of the land use is used for grazing native pastures, with about 7% used for dryland cropping. Understanding the land use helps with project design, so high-value cropping areas can be avoided, and existing farming activities can be maintained.

Land Resource Areas (LRAs) explained


Land Resource Areas classify land based on its physical attributes, soil composition, and environmental features. This helps identify the land's capabilities, limitations, and best uses, such as suitable locations for turbines or other infrastructure, while minimising disruption and ensuring efficient land use.


Agricultural suitability

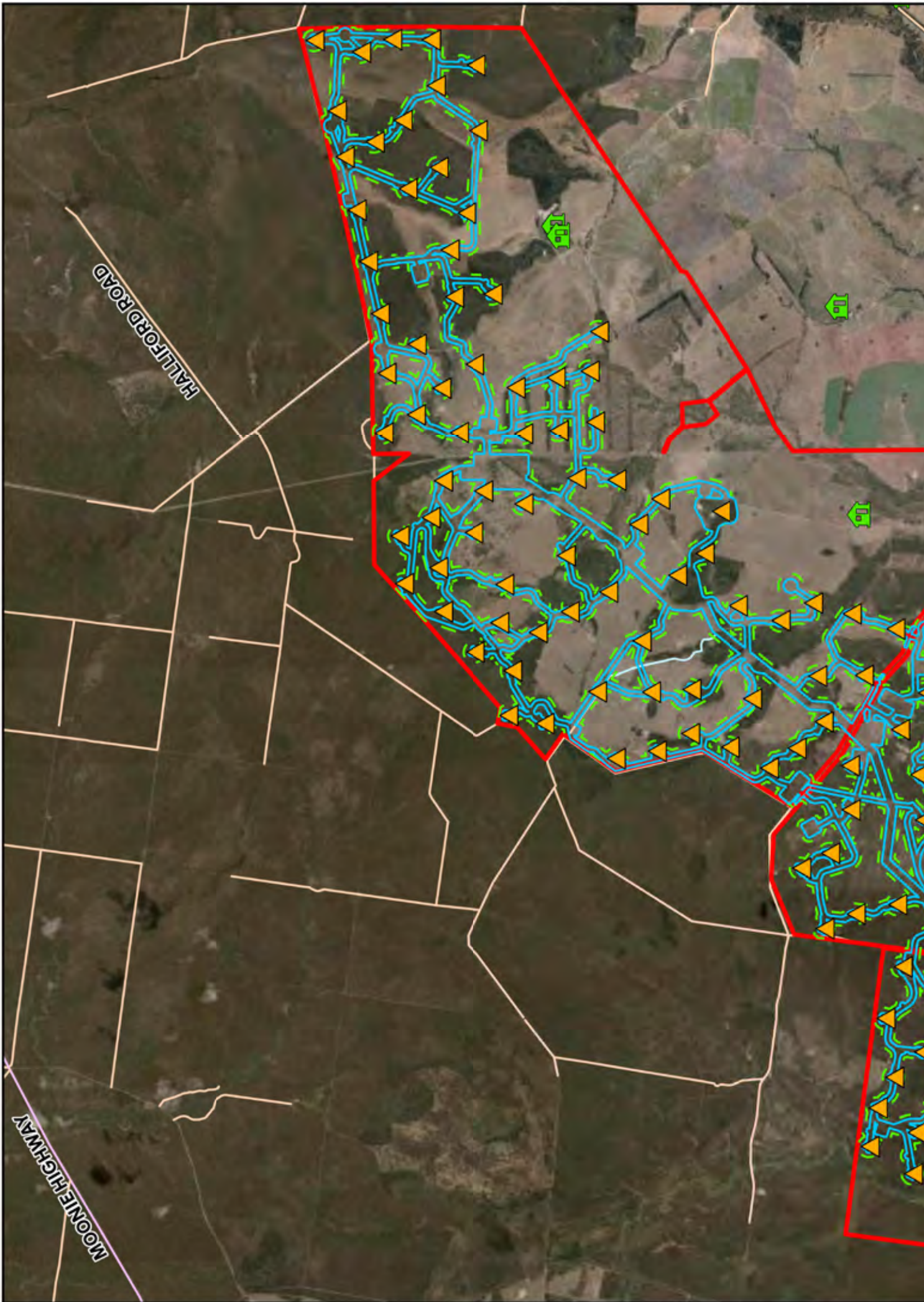
The land's suitability for cropping is summarised below:

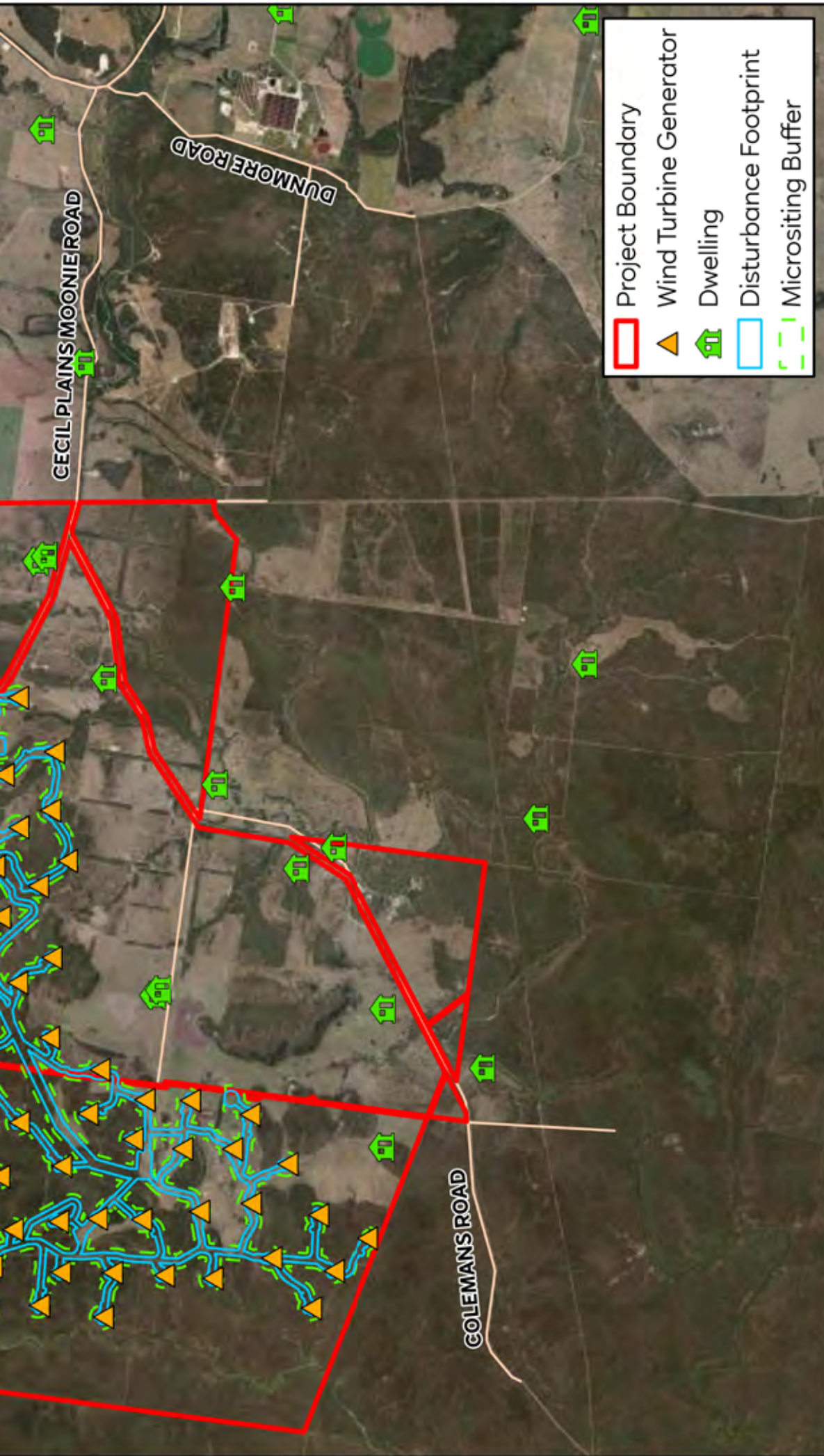
 **48%** suited to grazing only

 **43%** suited for mixed or limited crop use

 **8%** classed as mix of pasture and cropping land

 **Less than 1%** is considered suitable for horticulture, or fruit or vegetable farming





▭ Project Boundary
▲ Wind Turbine Generator
🏠 Dwelling
 Disturbance Footprint
 Micro-siting Buffer



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 Aerial Imagery Services. RWE Renewable Australia of other data.

Cattle Creek Wind Farm

Proposed Footprint Overview



Produced By: HS

Reviewed By: DH

13/11/2025

CCWF_DEV_LO



Natural Hazard Risk Assessment

The Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm explores the potential bushfire impacts to people, property, economic activity, and the environment, and addresses them within the relevant regulations.

How was this assessment done?

The assessment incorporated detailed desktop analysis of fire history, weather patterns, and fuel types in the proposed project area. Using this information, advanced modelling and data analysis were undertaken to complete radiant heat flux (RHF) modelling.

RHF modelling measures how much heat is transferred from a fire and determines the minimum separation distances required between structures and vegetation to reduce the risk of fire damage. RHF results are affected by the weather, including wind, humidity and dryness, the terrain and the type and amount of vegetation or fuel in the area.

What are the bushfire risks associated with the proposed project?

The Queensland Government's State Code 23 requires a Bushfire Hazard Assessment (BHA) and Natural Hazards Risk Assessment. The assessment determined the following bushfire risks within the project boundary:

- Western Downs Regional Council area: majority medium bushfire hazard
- Toowoomba Regional Council area: small areas of medium bushfire risk scattered throughout and adjoining the site

How will bushfire risks be managed?

This includes Country Fire Authority (CFA) best practice guidelines. The following bushfire mitigation measures are proposed in line with Country Fire Authority (CFA) best practice guidelines:

- Physical fuel breaks (Asset Protection Zones) to reduce radiant heat and ember risk
- Use of low-flammable materials
- Site located in a low-risk environment (grassland, flat terrain, minimal nearby vegetation, no Bushfire Management Overlay)
- At least two access points to BESS infrastructure and good overall road access
- Dedicated water supplies: 45,000 litres at wind farm entrances and 288,000 litres for the BESS
- Infrastructure spaced appropriately, with auto-shutdown, isolation capability, and clearly marked structures
- Fire detection and suppression systems for the BESS.



Aviation Impact Assessment

This Aviation Impact Assessment (AIA) examines possible aviation impacts from the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm and provides safety advice for the construction and operation of the project, in line with air safety rules in Australia. It also includes an Aviation Impact Statement (AIS) that evaluates current aviation operations and suggests ways to reduce risks.

What aviation sites are impacted by the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm?

The project is more than 56 km from any certified airport. Therefore, the impact assessment includes the air space, air routes, and circling areas of these airports, as well as navigation, radar, and communication facilities. It also considers obstacle marking and lighting for the wind turbines and any impacts on aerial firefighting.

Who has been consulted?

Airservices Australia and the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) have been consulted on the minimum requirements for wind turbines.

There will be ongoing engagement with Airservices Australia and CASA, as well as local and regional aircraft operators, landowners and aerial agricultural operators, to continue reviewing and updating the risk assessment.

What do I need to know from the AIA?

The height of the wind turbines and related structures like meteorological masts and transmission lines won't affect the safety of the existing airports or their navigation, radar, and communication systems.

What about lighting or markings for the wind turbines?

A safety risk assessment found that obstacle lighting for wind turbines and transmission lines isn't needed to keep aircraft safe. However, CASA might still require obstacle lighting, and we are working closely together to ensure the proposed project meets aviation safety standards.

The wind turbines will be painted white, like most in Australia. No extra markings are needed.



Electromagnetic Interference Assessment

The Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Assessment looks at the potential impact of the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm on telecommunication services and if there is a need for any mitigation measures.

What is electromagnetic interference (EMI)?

EMI is interference in an electrical circuit from an outside source. It can affect electronics like mobile phones, radios, satellites, and wireless services. The towers, blades and generators of a wind turbine can block some EMI signals.

How was the EMI assessment undertaken?

Specialist consultants Middleton Group used desktop studies and are engaging with key stakeholders including Telstra, Geoscience Australia and the Bureau of Meteorology. An assessment was undertaken of the potential impact of the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm on their services, as well as radio communications within 30km of the site. These were identified using the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) database.

What was the conclusion of the EMI assessment?

The assessment concluded that the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm is unlikely to significantly impact existing telecommunication services.



Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Photomontage view from Cecil Plains Moonie Road.

How was the LVIA prepared?

Field work was completed in 2024 to document the landscape and its current visual appearance. This was then assessed within relevant guidelines and regulations, and measures were suggested to reduce any visual impacts from the proposed project.

What are the key conclusions of the LVIA?

The proposed project will have very little visual impact on the landscape. Natural landscape features in the area such as ridgelines, hills and vegetation limit views of wind turbines that are further than 6.18 km.

Most wind turbines could be visible along Cecil Plains Moonie Road and O'Connor Road. They would not be visible from surrounding towns due to the distance.

What type of infrastructure will the proposed project have and have these been assessed for their visual impact in the LVIA?

Infrastructure includes the following and all have been assessed in the LVIA:

- Up to 135 wind turbines with an anticipated maximum tip height of 270 m above the average ground height
- Access roads and tracks
- Underground and overhead electricity cabling
- Substations
- Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)
- An operations and maintenance facility.

Are there photomontages?

Yes. You can see one of the photomontages at the top of this page. Photomontages have been prepared from 6 locations (varying in distance and direction) and represent a worst-case scenario. Photomontages are available at community sessions and are within the DA package.

The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) evaluates how the turbines and infrastructure incorporated in the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm might affect the area's landscape and views.

How are viewpoints impacted by the infrastructure and how will this be managed?

The proposed project can be seen from surrounding areas because of its size and height, however, the visual impact is very minimal.

Mitigation measures will still be put in place to help the infrastructure more effectively blend into the landscape. This includes:

- Considering the wind farm's layout, including infrastructure design, colour and material
- Aligning access roads and tracks with existing roads and tracks where possible
- Planting boundary screens
- Minimising vegetation loss
- Avoiding unnecessary lighting and signage.

Public viewpoints

Of the 14 public viewpoints assessed, 7 were rated as having negligible, 4 low, 1 moderate-low and 2 moderate visual impact.

Houses

No non-host houses are within 2.5 km of the nearest wind turbine, but 11 are between 2.7 km and 5.74 km, with 4 having negligible, 6 low and 1 moderate visual impact. Mitigation measures like screen planting can reduce these impacts.

What is shadow flicker and what is the impact?

Shadow flickers are caused by the moving shadows as the rotating blades of the wind turbines pass in front of the sun. No non-associated houses are affected. One associated house might experience shadow flicker, but vegetation and their distance from the proposed project would likely minimise this.

Ecological Assessment Report

The Ecological Assessment Report for the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm provides an overview of the environment in and around the proposed project area, so the project can be designed to avoid and minimise impacts on vegetation and habitats for threatened species.

How was the ecological assessment done?

Specialist consultants ERM reviewed public databases and conducted field surveys across the properties proposed to host project infrastructure. These properties make up the approximate 20,000-hectare study area. The surveys were undertaken from December 2023 to September 2025 to understand the area's ecology (animal and plant species and habitat) and potential impacts on threatened species.

How is the landscape characterised?

The report found that almost half of the study area has been cleared for pastoral use. It is typically dominated by native and exotic grass, environmental and invasive weeds, as well as sparse native vegetation.

There are areas that contain mature woody vegetation, including open eucalypt forest, trees and shrubs adjacent to streams, and small isolated areas of dry rainforest and scrub.

What did the ecological assessment find?

The study area has a range of landscape features, including steep ridgelines, flat alluvial plains and streams and creeks. Specific regulations and protections may apply during the construction of the proposed project and further consents will be obtained if required. The assessment found:

Habitat types

10 main habitat types:

- Agricultural and cleared land
- Dry Eucalypt woodlands
- Ironbark woodland
- Woodlands dominated by narrow leaved ironbark
- Poplar box woodlands
- Gum-Top Boxed Woodlands
- Waterbodies and drainage features
- Brigalow woodlands
- Buloke woodlands
- Riparian woodlands

These habitats support foraging, breeding, roosting and movement for species (including threatened species) that are present or may be present in the area.



Animal species

Three Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) threatened species are known to be in the area:

- Diamond Firetail
- Glossy Black Cockatoo
- Koala

One EPBC Act migratory species is likely to occur:

- White-throated needletail

Ecological communities

Two EPBC Act listed Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) were also found:

- Brigalow
- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains

The presence or likely presence of listed species and communities means several steps will be taken to ensure their protection and minimise the impact of the proposed project.

What are the impacts of the proposed project?

In general, potential impacts during construction relate to habitat loss, disturbance and degradation.

The three EPBC Act listed species — diamond firetail, glossy black cockatoo and koala, are likely or have the potential to be significantly impacted by the construction of the proposed wind farm.

The two EPBC Act listed TECs are also likely to be impacted.

There will also likely be an ongoing impact to listed threatened species, protected vegetation, and vegetation that overlaps with streams and other watercourses once the proposed wind farm is in operation. This includes the possibility of bird and bat strikes with operational wind turbines.

How will these impacts be managed?

The layout of the proposed wind farm (including turbines, access tracks and other infrastructure) will be carefully planned around local plant and animal habitat, with additional surveys to take place to further optimise the placement of infrastructure.

Where significant impacts cannot be avoided, we will work to improve the existing habitat of threatened species in accordance with the EPBC Act.



Bird and Bat Management Plan (BBMP)

The Bird and Bat Management Plan for the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm identifies potential impacts on birds and bats in the area, identifies species of concern and establishes mitigation measures to help minimise and manage potential impacts.

What does this Bird and Bat Management Plan consider?

The plan considers the risk to threatened and migratory birds and bats using survey data, historical records and ecological studies. It explores how the construction and operation of the wind farm might impact these species and suggests ways to reduce the impact.

What are the main causes of impact from a wind farm?

- 1. Direct mortality:** Birds and bats may collide with wind turbine blades. This can result in mortality.
- 2. Bird utilisation of study area:** Water and foraging resources near wind turbines can attract birds and bats, increasing collision risks and potential injuries or deaths. Nesting may also occur near turbines.
- 3. Lighting:** Lights on turbines and buildings can attract prey species for birds and bats, leading to increased bird and bat activity near the infrastructure, and therefore increasing the potential for collisions.

Which birds and bats were identified to be at risk in the proposed project area?

The plan evaluates the risk for each threatened or migratory species that is known, potentially present, or likely to be in the area. It also assesses the potential risk for species that fly at typical rotor swept areas (the area covered by the rotating blades of a wind turbine).

A total of 160 species were identified, including eight listed under the Australian Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act.

How will habitat impacts be offset?

An Offset Management Strategy (OMS) is currently being prepared according to the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy.

What were the results of the collision risk assessment?

One listed threatened species and three raptor species were conservatively assessed as having a low risk of collision. Two listed threatened species, the white-throated needletail and fork-tailed swift, were assessed as a moderate risk.

All other listed bird and bat species were considered to have 'negligible' risk of impact from collision with wind turbines.



Preliminary Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan (VFMP)

The Preliminary Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan (VFMP) describes how impacts on vegetation and fauna will be minimised and managed during the construction and operation of the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm. This plan supports the Ecology Impact Assessment.

What is the biggest impact to vegetation and fauna?

The main impact on plant and animal life in the project area is likely to result from clearing and grading during construction of the proposed wind farm. Impacts could include:

- Mortality or harm to animals
- Dust impacts
- Noise and light impacts
- An increase in animal pests and weeds

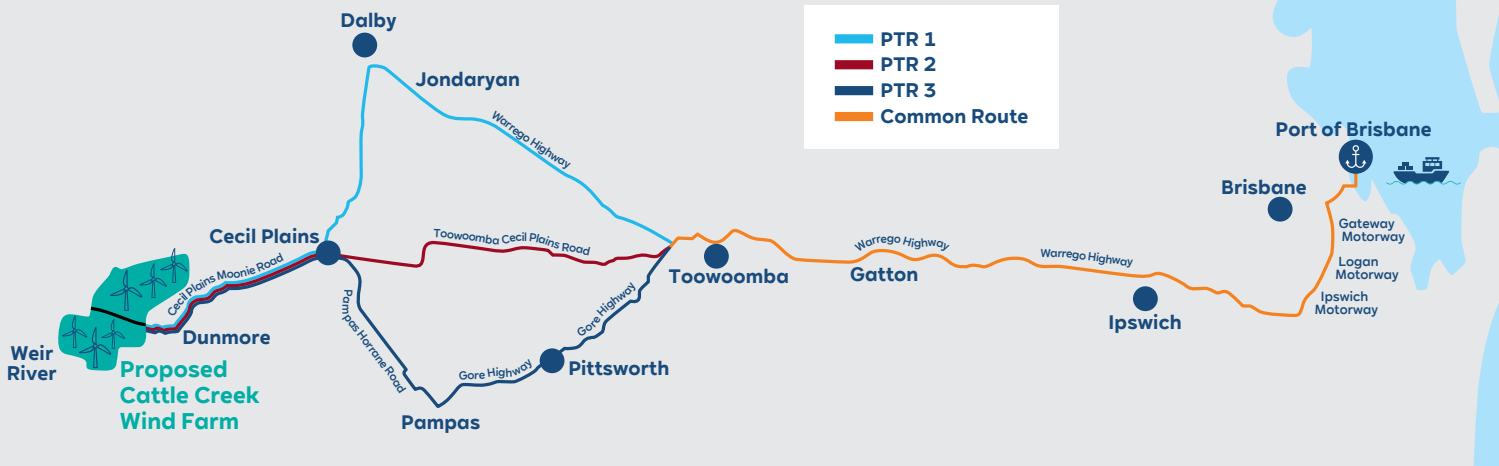
How will this be managed?

The wind farm layout has been designed to avoid vegetation and habitat whenever possible. Where avoidance is not possible, work is undertaken to minimise disturbance through ongoing, detailed design.

If clearing of regulated vegetation is required, this would be undertaken in line with the EPBC and DA planning approvals and conditions.

What other avoidance measures could be implemented during construction?

- Implement the Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan (VFMP).
- Mark approved clearance zones to prevent over-clearing.
- Minimise the impact on mature trees through careful placement of wind turbines.
- Have a qualified fauna spotter check for animals and important habitats before clearing. If found, the fauna spotter will take steps to avoid or minimise impacts.



Preliminary Route Assessment

The Preliminary Route Assessment report for the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm considers how the largest components of the proposed project can be transported from the Port of Brisbane to the site. Please also see the Preliminary Traffic Impact Assessment poster.

What is covered in the preliminary route assessment?

The preliminary route assessment report explores different ways to transport wind turbine parts from the Port of Brisbane to their destination in the proposed project area. It:

- Identifies transport issues, intersections and interchanges where traffic or haulage may be hindered by over-size/over-mass (OSOM) vehicles.
- Suggests solutions to streamline the movement of OSOM vehicles which will be hauling the components.

How was the preliminary route assessment undertaken?

It incorporated desktop analysis, driving of the potential routes, and completed assessments on the turns and manoeuvres OSOM vehicles may need to make.

The report also considered Queensland government and local council requirements, traffic and road conditions, noting that different routes may be used to transport different components.

What were the key conclusions?

As the report modelled wind turbine blades measuring up to 85.7 metres, three main routes were identified.

What are the recommended routes?

Main routes identified

- 1. Project Transport Route 1 (PTR 1):** Port of Brisbane, Warrego Highway, Dalby Cecil Plains Road and Cecil Plains Moonie Road
- 2. Project Transport Route 2 (PTR 2):** Port of Brisbane, Toowoomba Cecil Plains Road and Cecil Plains Moonie Road
- 3. Project Transport Route 3 (PTR 3):** Port of Brisbane, Gore Highway, Pampas Horrance Road and Cecil Plains Moonie Road

What are the approximate route distances?

Route	Origin	Via	Distance (approx.)
PTR 1	Port of Brisbane	Toowoomba, Dalby, Cecil Plains	350 km
PTR2	Port of Brisbane	Toowoomba, Cecil Plains	315 km
PTR3	Port of Brisbane	Toowoomba, Pittsworth, Pampas, Cecil Plains	345 km

What happens next?

Cattle Creek Wind Farm is working actively with the Department of Transport and Main Roads and both Western Downs Regional Council and Toowoomba Regional Council to ensure that any necessary permits and impacts are understood and undertaken in advance of project construction.



Preliminary Traffic Impact Assessment

The Preliminary Traffic Impact Assessment report for the proposed Cattle Creek Wind Farm helps us understand the potential impact of construction traffic on traffic flows and the road network. It complements the route assessment report by providing an overview of potential traffic issues and solutions.

How was the Preliminary Traffic Impact Assessment undertaken?

The report was undertaken by specialist consultants Cambray Consulting. It examined the existing transport network and potential access points to the proposed site for construction traffic, including haulage and worker movements.

It also evaluated the Cecil Plains Moonie Road for traffic impact, vehicle types, and possible road upgrades, and considered alternative access within the local road network.

Where and how will the proposed project site be accessed?

More information on the proposed project transport routes for Oversize and Overmass (OSOM) vehicles can be found in the Preliminary Route Assessment poster.

What about oversize, overmass (OSOM) loads?

These will be carefully controlled to avoid peak periods, and will be limited in frequency based on specialist haulage vehicle availability, pilots, and escorts.

What else do I need to know?

- The majority of traffic is planned to come west of Cecil Plains with access to the proposed project site via Cecil Plains Moonie Road.
- A Construction Traffic Management Plan is recommended which should seek to reduce speeds on the Cecil Plains Moonie Road frontage to reduce safety risks associated with movement of large vehicles.
- Sight distances at the proposed site entrances meet Austroads standards.

The construction phase is expected to last about 48 months. Once completed, the proposed project will operate 7 days a week, 365 days a year with up to about 20 light vehicles accessing the site each day. There will also be a weekly refuse collection during operations as well as regular deliveries for site needs and general maintenance.



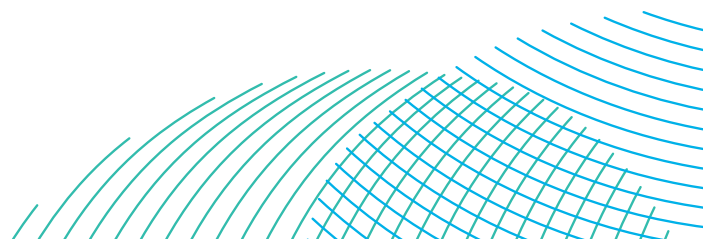
Cultural Heritage

RWE is committed to preserving heritage and working with Traditional Owners in the development, operation and decommissioning of our projects.

We engage with Traditional Owners, along with heritage specialists and archaeologists, to deepen our understanding of the project site and its cultural significance. RWE will seek to avoid and minimise any impacts to cultural heritage through the design of the project, in collaboration with the Traditional Owners.

During the development of the project, RWE has been working closely with Bigambul Native Title Aboriginal Corporation to build a strong relationship to create a lasting connection between the project and the Traditional Owners.

RWE is continuing discussions around executing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan.





Decommissioning

At the end of a project's life, RWE is responsible for restoring the project land to a standard agreed between us (as the project owner and operator) and the relevant landowner to allow agricultural operations to continue.

Decommissioning can take various forms, including infrastructure removal or repowering. The latter mainly consists of partially or totally replacing the old turbines with new models using the latest technology.

RWE will also implement a security commitment, or a bond, for the project. This security is for the landowners and will be enough to cover decommissioning of infrastructure for each property.

The decommissioning process and agreement with landowners will be finalised prior to construction and will be included in the landowner lease.

As part of the State Code 23 changes, RWE is required to submit a Decommissioning Security Report. This report will be made public when the Development Application is submitted.



Supporting your community

RWE is committed to supporting the local community and is currently working with Toowoomba and Western Downs Regional Councils on a Community Benefit Agreement to ensure benefits are shared throughout the lifetime of the project.

In the meantime, we have established a sponsorship fund of \$100,000 per calendar year to support community groups and events in Dunmore, Cecil Plains, Moonie, Millmerran and surrounds during the planning and approvals phase of the project.

We welcome funding submissions from not-for-profit organisations including sporting and recreational clubs, charities, community volunteer groups, parent groups, playgroups, environmental organisations, aged and/or disability support, event organising committees, community-led development groups and business chambers.

If you are part of a community or non-profit group, we want to hear from you. We are meeting with community groups to understand their needs and welcome your feedback.



How to apply

If you would like to apply for sponsorship, scan the QR code and download the application form from the website, or visit cattlecreekwindfarm.com.au.

Over

\$130K already allocated

Sponsorship distributed to date includes:

2024

\$10,000 Little Country Kids Club

\$14,858 Cecil Plains Progress and Tourism Association

\$5,000 Lions Club of Cecil Plains

\$500 Millmerran Collective

2025

\$5,000 Millmerran Show Society

\$17,200 Cecil Plains Golf Club

\$12,800 Cecil Plains History Group

\$10,000 Cecil Plains Progress

\$16,000 Cecil Plains Tennis Club

\$7,500 Dalby District Campdraft Committee

\$15,000 Lions Club of Cecil Plains

\$15,000 Little Country Kids Club

\$6,000 St Josephs Millmerran

For further information please contact us at:

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cattlecreekwindfarm.com.au

**Cattle Creek
Wind Farm**

RWE