Tully Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

Application Number: **03202** Commencement Date: **29/10/2025** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Tully Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Energy Generation and Supply (renewable)

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

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1.1.4 Estimated start date *

01/01/2027

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

31/12/2048

1.2 Proposed Action details

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

RWE Renewables Australia Pty Ltd (RWE) is proposing to develop the Tully Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (the Project) located approximately 4 km south-west of the township of Tully in north Queensland.

The Project is located in the Cassowary Coast Regional Council local government area. The Project is located within three land parcels involving three landholders. The Project neighbours the existing Powerlink Queensland (PQ) 132kV substation (Tully substation), which the Project will connect into.

The Project includes a BESS with a capacity of up to 200 MW for a duration of 4 hours (800 MWh) and associated infrastructure (e.g. transformer, OHTL, air insulated switchgear, access roads, laydown areas, foundations, hard stand, parking, switch rooms and storage). The Project seeks to support the growing need for grid-scale energy storage and is sited within the North and Far North Queensland Renewable Energy Hubs, strategically located near the recently upgraded PQ Tully Substation. The Project will improve reliability for the Far North Queensland energy network, allowing the storage of excess energy to discharge back into the grid during peak demand times, power outages or to assist with grid balancing.

For the purposes of the referral the following definitions apply:

- **The Site** is the area defined by the property boundaries for the parcels that contain the Project. This includes Lot 1 on RP735276, Lot 1 on RP852238 and Lot 1 on RP716718. The total area of the Site is 31.4 ha.
- **Project area** identifies the total area that includes the direct and indirect disturbance, as well as any areas of avoidance or retention (for example grassed buffers between areas of disturbance and drainage features or wetlands). The Project area includes areas of permanent works as well as temporary works. The Project area is located within the Site. The total area of the Project area is 13.3 ha.
- **Disturbance Footprint** is the area of land that will be directly impacted by the Project, and all areas that will be cleared or otherwise physically altered or occupied as a result of the proposed Project. The Disturbance Footprint is located within the Project area. The total area of the Disturbance Footprint is approximately 9 ha.
- **Earthworks Extent** is the area of earthworks and direct disturbance to ground and soil. The Earthworks Extent is located within the Disturbance Footprint. The total area of the Earthworks Extent is 6.3 ha.
- **Project infrastructure** includes the components that form the construction and operation of the Project proposed within the Disturbance Footprint.
- **Survey area** includes Lot 1 on RP735276 and Lot 1 on RP852238, as well as part of Lot 1 on RP716718 and Lot 5 on SP140625. The total area of the Survey area is 36.4 ha.

The Project definition areas can be seen in **Att. 1a, Section 1. Figure 1.2, pg. 8**.

Site Selection and Project Design

The selection of an appropriate site has been a critical aspect of the Project. Several criteria were taken into consideration during the site selection process to align the Project with best practices in environmental stewardship, grid connectivity, overall feasibility, and the application of the mitigation hierarchy of first avoiding MNES values, then mitigating impacts (where avoidance is not possible), and (last) offsetting any residual significant impacts.

The following site characteristics were considered in determining an appropriate site for the Project:

- Highly modified environments with reduced environmental values. The Project Area contains historical clearing, historical use for sugarcane farming (which requires high pesticides and fertiliser loads), cattle grazing and high voltage overhead transmission corridors, and a general lack of native vegetation and habitat values. This represents a Project Area with limited environmental values compared with other locations in the region that are less disturbed and support larger areas of native

vegetation. Locating the Project in cleared areas effectively applies the ‘avoid’ mitigation hierarchy by first avoiding areas with native vegetation and habitat values.
- Relatively flat topography to simplify the construction process, reduce grading and earthwork requirements, and optimise the overall efficiency of the Project. A flat site reduces the amount of bulk earthworks and soil disturbance which has the potential to increase erosion and generate sediment.
- Proximity to existing grid infrastructure (and with available grid capacity) to reduce the Disturbance Footprint of transmission infrastructure, thereby reducing the need for extensive new transmission lines and the associated impact. This minimises environmental impacts and enhances Project efficiency.
- Existing road access for transportation of Project components.

Since the early design stages of the Project, RWE have employed a strategy to guide the design of the Project’s Disturbance Footprint, including:

- Identifying and avoiding impacts to MNES by siting Project infrastructure appropriately and implementing sufficient mitigation measures.
- Avoiding impact to State mapped regulated vegetation.
- Applying vegetated or grassed buffers to watercourses and wetlands mapped.
- Minimising ground disturbance to ensure erosion and sedimentation risks are minimal and able to be mitigated effectively.

Tully BESS Project Components

Key Project infrastructure associated with construction (temporary infrastructure) and operation (permanent infrastructure) include:

Permanent infrastructure:

- Battery units will cover a total area of approximately 2.5 ha. The battery units will be installed directly on the pad or with screw piles, piers or concrete pad formations, this will be determined through detailed design. The BESS will be connected to the adjacent switching station via underground cables. Inverters may be incorporated as part of the battery units or there may be separate Power Conversion Units (PCU) that convert the DC energy from the battery units.
- Stormwater drainage systems will be constructed to allow for safe collection and diversion of rainwater at the BESS facility and will be established prior to the start of the construction and operational phases.
- Access to the facility will be via the existing local road network with upgraded access proposed from Sandy Creek Road.
- Grid connection will be via an OHTL running from the north of the BESS area to substation on the neighbouring PQ parcel (Lot 5 on SP140625). The OHTL will be supported by five (5) single circuit 132 kV concrete poles approximately 27.5m in height.
- The BESS area will be fenced for safety and security purposes.
- An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) will be established and maintained around the battery storage infrastructure to ensure protection from bushfire and to allow access to firefighting personnel in the event of fire
- A perimeter road will be provided for operations, maintenance and emergency response.
- Earthworks, including batters and clearing required for access to undertake civil works in the Project area.
- Two (2) bioretention basins (BRB) are proposed within the site to treat run off from the developed site and surrounding post-development catchment using grassed swales which channel flow into each BRB. BRB A will be located along the southern boundary of Subcatchment A and adjacent to the BESS laydown area at the down-slope end of the site. BRB B will be located to the east of Subcatchment B, adjacent to the right corner of battery pad laydown.
- An acoustic wall of 6 m in height has been included with the design; this is located directly on the northern perimeter of the BESS units. Subject to further design enhancements of the BESS units to

reduce noise emissions, the acoustic wall may not be required.
- The Project includes provision for lighting for when maintenance works are to be undertaken at night; these will be on 10 m high poles. Additionally, there would be security lighting that is controlled by sensor. All lighting would be designed and operated in accordance with AS 4282:2023 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
- Lightning arrestors will also be located within the development footprint; these will be up to 20 m in height.

Project Development

Construction of the BESS is estimated to be undertaken over an 18-month period, subject to final equipment selection, construction methodology and appointment of construction contractors(s). Note that construction stages may occur in parallel with different activities taking place on different parts of the Project Area at the same time. Project development is anticipated to comprise the following activities:

- Site establishment preparation including vegetation clearing, removal of existing infrastructure and civil earthworks to level the site and provide adequate stormwater management requirements.
- Construction of the BESS hardstand, internal access roads and switching station.
- Installation of BESS units and transformers (BESS units are pre-assembled and transported to site).
- Construction and installation of ancillary components including fencing, landscaping, noise mitigation wall, underground cabling and OHTL.
- BESS commissioning.
- Rehabilitation of temporary construction areas where required.
- Operations with the BESS operating 24 hours a day, every day throughout the year.

1.2.2 Is the project action part of a staged development or related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

1.2.6 What Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents are relevant to the proposed action, and how are they relevant? *

The Project seeks to support the growing need for grid-scale energy storage and is strategically located near the recently upgraded Powerlink Tully Substation, a key part of the region's high-voltage transmission network. The Project will develop a grid-forming battery which is an energy storage system that will actively regulate the power grid's voltage and frequency, providing network support and stability increasing the resilience of the grid in the locality.

The Project will improve reliability for the Far North Queensland energy network, allowing the storage of excess energy to discharge back into the grid during peak demand times, power outages or to assist with grid balancing.

BESS developments further bolster the existing energy network through:

- Lower emissions – reducing reliance on fossil fuels, helping to decrease greenhouse gas emissions.
- Decentralisation – enabling power to be stored and used closer to where it is needed, reducing the burden on long-distance transmission networks and improving energy reliability, especially within remote areas.
- Affordability – improving efficiency and reducing peak load demand to contribute to more stable and affordable energy prices.
- Aligning with targets – the Federal government's energy targets aim have a 62–70% reduction in emissions below 2005 levels by 2035, and net zero emissions by 2050, this project will support achieving these goals.

The key relevant legislation, planning frameworks, and policy documents relevant to the proposed action are summarised below. Further certainty around required secondary approvals and/or permits is anticipated as the design progresses. All necessary secondary approvals and permits will be obtained prior to the commencement of the relevant activities (subject to the applicable primary approvals being obtained).

Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) - Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) (listed threatened species and threatened ecological communities, migratory species and the Great Barrier Reef) have all been considered through an MNES Assessment Report prepared to support this referral. Through the assessment it is determined that the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on MNES, therefore approval under the EPBC Act is considered not required.

State Legislation

- *Planning Act 2016* - the Project requires a development permit for a material change of use (MCU) for an "Undefined Use" (BESS). Cassowary Coast Regional Council is the assessment manager for the application. The development application was submitted on 30 September 2025.
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) – A Species Management Program (SMP) may be required to authorise impacts to animal breeding habitat. A Protected Plant Clearing Permit may be required for clearing activities within 100m of an Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened flora species listed under the NC Act.
- *Biosecurity Act 2014* – Field ecology surveys have identified the presence of pest plants and animals, including those with classifications under the Biosecurity Act. Weeds listed as weeds of national significance (WoNS) were also noted during survey activities. Management and mitigation measures and plans will be developed to avoid the spread of weed and pest species.
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) - Clearing of vegetation regulated under the VM Act is not anticipated for the Project. However, should any clearing of mapped Category R vegetation be required to facilitate construction of the OHTL, this will be undertaken in accordance with the Accepted development vegetation clearing code for infrastructure (ADVCC). If required, ADVCC notification will be completed as part of the Project's secondary approvals.

- *Local Government Act 2009* – A road corridor permit may be required for any proposed works required within local government roads.

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

RWE understands the importance of working collaboratively with local communities in the Cassowary Coast Regional Council (CCRC) area. To date RWE has taken a proactive and respectful approach to engagement with landholders, First Nations, stakeholders and the community to seek their feedback and input.

Engagement to date:

- Gulngay People & Girragun Aboriginal Corporation RNTAC – face to face meetings and notification letters Q1 2025 and Q3 2025,
- Cassowary Coast Regional Council – 2 project briefings and pre-lodgement meeting. Project update via email Q3 & Q4 2025, culminating in the signing of a Cultural Hertiage Agreement in November 2025
- Primary Neighbours - Door knocked and notification letter – Q2 and Q4 2025
- Fenceline Neighbours - Notification letter and invitation to provide briefing and feedback – Q2 2025
- Wider Community: Introduction of Project to the wider community – Q3 2025, Established project website – www.tullybess.com.au and Stand at Tully Show 25 – 26 July – more than 500 visitors.
- Distributed project newsletter to residents 2.5km radius from the Project Site in Q4 2025
- Emergency services - Queensland Fire and Rescue meeting in Q3 2025
- State and Federal Members of Parliament - Introduction of Project – notification letter and invitation to provide briefing and feedback – Q2 2025. Project update via email Q3 2025
- Community drop is sessions in Tully on 21 and 22 November 2025.

Engagement with key stakeholders and the local community has indicated a positive sentiment towards the proposed Project. Feedback received through proactive consultation activities highlighted strong recognition of the Project's potential to improve local energy reliability and contribute to regional economic development. Community members and stakeholders have generally expressed support for the project, noting the comparatively low project footprint, the creation of local job opportunities, and the broader contribution to enhancing the reliability of Queensland's electricity network. No significant opposition or concerns have been raised to date, and the overall response has been constructive and encouraging.

Our engagement will continue to be proactive and guided by our values of honesty, respect, adaptability, consistency, and consideration. We are committed to maintaining open and transparent communication as the project progresses, ensuring that stakeholders and the community remain informed and have opportunities to contribute their views. We aim to build strong, enduring relationships and deliver a project that aligns with community expectations and supports positive regional outcomes

We invite the community to participate in shaping the Project through:

- Community drop-in sessions
- Online and written feedback surveys
- Formal public comment periods during the EPBC Act referral process.

Ongoing updates via newsletters and our project website.

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

Personal information means information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable.

By completing and submitting this form, you consent to the collection of all personal information contained in this form. If you are providing the personal information of other individuals in this form, please ensure you have their consent before doing so.

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the department) collects your personal information (as defined by the Privacy Act 1988) through this platform for the purposes of enabling the department to consider your submission and contact you in relation to your submission. If you fail to provide some or all of the personal information requested on this platform (name and email address), the department will be unable to contact you to seek further information (if required) and subsequently may impact the consideration given to your submission.

Personal information may be disclosed to other Australian government agencies, persons or organisations where necessary for the above purposes, provided the disclosure is consistent with relevant laws, in particular the Privacy Act 1988 (Privacy Act). Your personal information will be used and stored in accordance with the Australian Privacy Principles.

See our Privacy Policy to learn more about accessing or correcting personal information or making a complaint.

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

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

1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN	75637138008
Organisation name	ATTEXO GROUP PTY LTD
Organisation address	4006 QLD

Referring party details

Name	Rosemary Shearman
Job title	Senior Environmental Consultant
Phone	0416034996
Email	rosemary.shearman@attexo.com.au
Address	T.C. Beirne Building, Level 4, 315 Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006

1.3.2 Identity: Person proposing to take the action

1.3.2.1 Are the Person proposing to take the action details the same as the Referring party details? *

No

1.3.2.2 Is Person proposing to take the action an organisation or business? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details

ABN/ACN	72626156894
Organisation name	RWE RENEWABLES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	3000 VIC

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	William Radford
Job title	Head of Growth and Origination
Phone	(03) 9600 2698
Email	tullybess@rwe.com
Address	Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

1.3.2.14 Are you proposing the action as part of a Joint Venture? *

No

1.3.2.15 Are you proposing the action as part of a Trust? *

No

1.3.2.17 Describe the Person proposing the action's history of responsible environmental management including details of any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the Person proposing to take the action. *

RWE Renewables Australia Pty Ltd (RWE) is proposing to construct, operate and decommission the Project. RWE is a wholly owned subsidiary of RWE Renewables Europe & Australia GmbH (**RWE Europe and Australia**). RWE Renewables Australia employs all Australian staff and oversees operational entities (such as RWE Renewables Operations Australia) and project-specific companies, including Limondale Sun Farm, Limondale Battery, Theodore Energy Development, and RWE Cattle Creek Onshore Wind (**Project Specific Companies**). These Project Specific Companies currently own and operate or in the process of developing a number of renewable energy facilities in Australia, including the Theodore Wind Farm and Cattle Creek Wind Farm, currently under assessment under the EPBC Act.

There are no current or historical proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the Proponent, RWE Europe and Australia or the Project Specific Companies.

RWE is committed to the protection of the environment, conservation of natural resources and reducing emissions evidenced through the RWE Biodiversity Policy (refer to **Att. 2**). RWE ensures compliance through environmental policies that uphold operator obligations and sustainability practices, ensuring responsible environmental protection and preventing serious adverse effects (**Att. 3**).

1.3.2.18 If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

RWE has a suite of policies and guidelines surrounding environmental protection, biodiversity and sustainability. An environmental protection policy was implemented by RWE in January 2024 and remains in force and is available for public view (refer to **Att. 3**). This directive outlines that in the context of environmental protection, RWE fulfils its responsibility and ensures that the business-related environmental aspects are identified and considered throughout all project phases. RWE are investing heavily in the expansion of renewable energies and are consistently reducing CO2 emissions with the intention of achieving climate-neutral impacts by 2040. RWE is also working towards implementing strategies to achieve net positive impact on biodiversity.

RWE published a biodiversity policy in December 2022 that is intended to establish a reference framework for integrating the protection and promotion of biodiversity within the scope of our business activities (refer to **Att. 2**). The biodiversity framework encompasses principles such as choosing asset locations, minimising impacts during construction, monitoring impacts during operation as well as taking into account end-of-life solutions years prior to decommissioning requirements.

Additionally, in January 2024, RWE committed to start making nature-related disclosures based on the recommendations made by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (refer to **Att. 4**).

RWE communicates all environmental and biodiversity activities on its website and in annual sustainability reporting.

1.3.3 Identity: Proposed designated proponent

1.3.3.1 Are the Proposed designated proponent details the same as the Person proposing to take the action? *

Yes

Proposed designated proponent organisation details

ABN/ACN	72626156894
Organisation name	RWE RENEWABLES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	3000 VIC

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	William Radford
Job title	Head of Growth and Origination
Phone	(03) 9600 2698
Email	tullybess@rwe.com
Address	Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

Confirmed Referring party's identity

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

ABN/ACN	75637138008
Organisation name	ATTEXO GROUP PTY LTD
Organisation address	4006 QLD
Representative's name	Rosemary Shearman
Representative's job title	Senior Environmental Consultant
Phone	0416034996
Email	rosemary.shearman@attexo.com.au
Address	T.C. Beirne Building, Level 4, 315 Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006

Confirmed Person proposing to take the action's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	72626156894
Organisation name	RWE RENEWABLES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	3000 VIC
Representative's name	William Radford
Representative's job title	Head of Growth and Origination
Phone	(03) 9600 2698
Email	tullybess@rwe.com
Address	Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

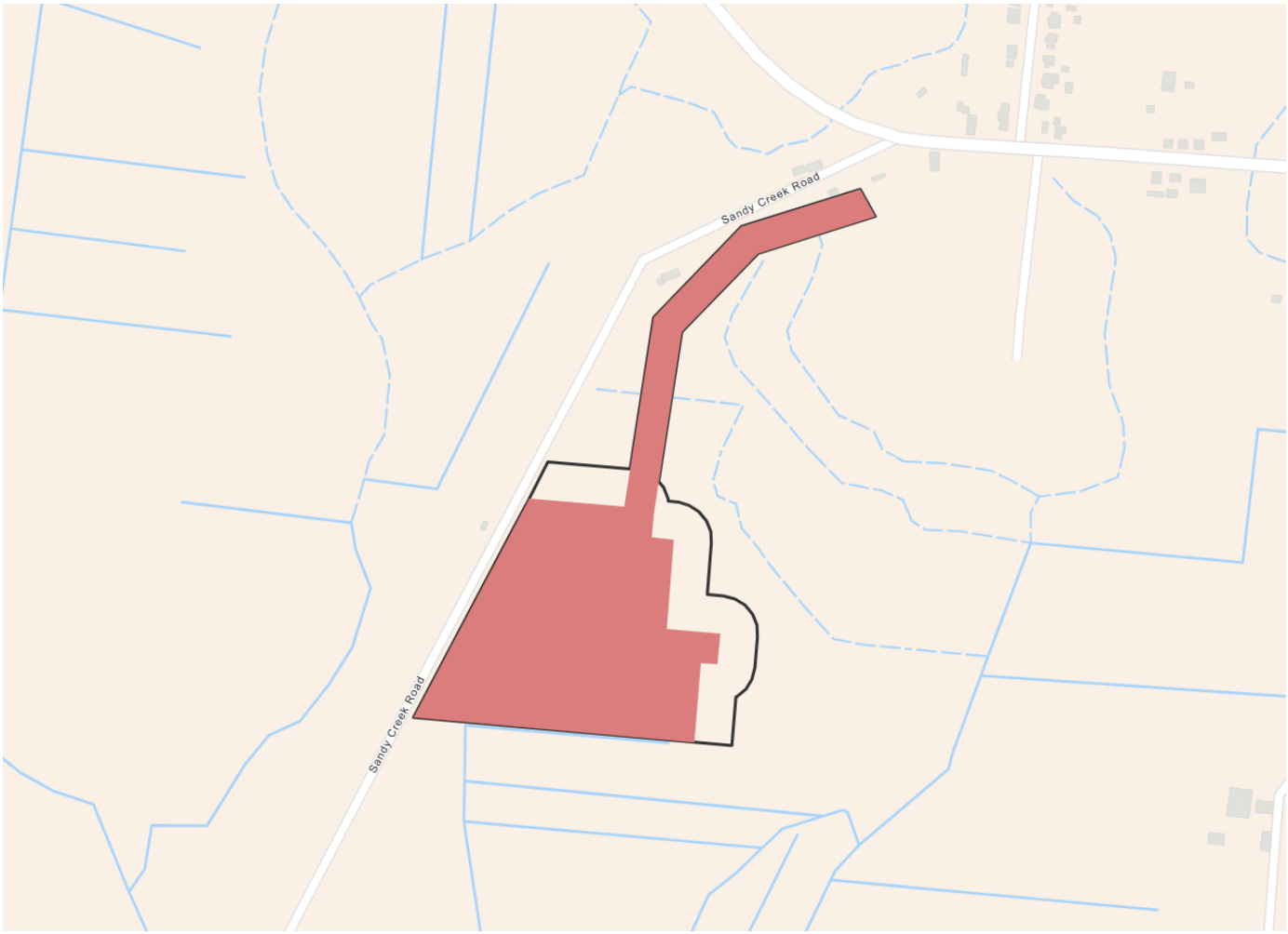
1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

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

Person proposing to take the action

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint



Project Area: 13.35 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 10.74 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

71 Sandy Creek Road, Tully

2.2.2 Where is the primary jurisdiction of the proposed action? *

Queensland

2.2.3 Is there a secondary jurisdiction for this proposed action? *

No

2.2.5 What is the tenure of the action area relevant to the project area? *

The Site comprises of 3 land parcels, all held in freehold. The parcels that host the Site are:

- 1 RP852238
- 1 RP735276
- 1 RP716718.

The Project area is a portion of the three lots, equating to 13.3 ha.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

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

The Project is located on privately-owned freehold properties, approximately 4 km south-west of the township of Tully in north Queensland. The host properties are zoned as Rural under the Cassowary Coast Regional Council local planning scheme. Two of the three lots are currently used as rural residential properties and are largely undeveloped, with a dwelling on each of Lot 1 on RP735276 and Lot 1 on RP852238, as well as livestock grazing. Lot 1 on RP852238 contains the Powerlink OHTL and Infrastructure Designation that connects to the adjacent substations.
The existing Powerlink 132 kV substation is located on Lot 1 on RP 716718 to the north, the proposed OHTL connection is via this lot and substation. The new Powerlink 275 kV substation is located on Lot 5 on SP140625 in adjacent lot to the east of the Project area. Land to the south and east of the Project site are rural areas used for sugar cane farming.

Site Description

The Project Area is almost completely cleared of native vegetation to accommodate the existing rural, rural residential and infrastructure use. There is a concentration of vegetation at the State wetland protection area in the east of the Project Site.

The Project Site is relatively flat, with an elevation of approximately 12 m AHD.

The Project Area is located within the Wet Tropics Region, which is of the Great Barrier Reef catchment identified under the Great Barrier Reef catchment and river basins map. The Project Site is also mapped within the Tully catchment area, where the majority of the catchment is drained by the Tully River, characterised by steep ranges transitioning into coastal floodplains.

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

Existing Land Use

The Project area is currently used as rural residential properties and are largely undeveloped, with a dwelling on each of Lot 1 on RP735276 and Lot 1 on RP852238, as well as livestock grazing. Lot 1 on RP852238 contains the Powerlink OHTL and Infrastructure Designation that connects to the adjacent substations.

The northern extent of the Project area, hosted on 1 on RP716718, contains the existing Powerlink substation which the Project will connect into. It is noted that a new substation is currently under development on the adjoining lot to the east of the Project area. The new substation will support more capacity into the electricity network, which the Project will complement.

Proposed Land Use

The Project proposes a change in land use in order to accommodate the development of a BESS, which is expected to have a capacity of 200 MW / 800 MWh and requires a development footprint of approximately 9 ha; this includes the establishment of the BESS area, the grid connection to the adjoining Powerlink substation within Lot 1 on RP716718, and two site access points from Sandy Creek Road.

RWE's intention is that the remaining area of the site continues to be used for cattle grazing and RWE will maintain the entirety of the site.

While the Project Site currently contains two dwellings, RWE have options to purchase both lots and the dwellings would not be occupied. The dwellings may be used as part of the on-site operations and maintenance facilities during Project construction and operation, if not feasible these would be demolished and the area rehabilitated.

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

There are no outstanding natural features or other important or unique values that apply to the Project area.

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

The Project area is located south of the Tully Gorge National Park, located 4 km south of Mount Tyson. Elevation within the Project area ranges from 18 m Australian height datum (AHD) in the northwest in association with a crest of 19 m AHD to the north of Sandy Creek Road, to a low of 9 m AHD in the east of the site associated with wetlands.

Topography across the Project area can be divided into three areas:

- The northern half of Lot 1 on RP735276 slopes to the southeast from 18 m AHD to 10 m AHD at approximately 3–5%.
- The eastern half of Lot 1 on RP852238 is bisected into two north-south rises at 12 m AHD by a drainage feature flowing to the southeast to the low of the wetlands at 9 m AHD.
- The southern half of Lot 1 on RP735276 and western half of Lot 1 on RP852238, including the Disturbance Footprint, is located on land around 12 m AHD which predominantly slopes away from the north at 0.5–1.5%.

By design, the Earthworks Extent avoids areas of the greatest slope, with minimal disturbance near these areas required only for some OHTL footings.

3.2 Flora and fauna

3.2.1 Describe the flora and fauna within the affected area and attach any investigations of surveys if applicable.

For the purposes of this section, a Survey area has been defined as the Project area plus the balance of the host lots and the neighbouring land parcel to the east which contains the vegetation that extends from that within the Project area. The Survey area is shown on **Att. 1a, Figure 3.1, pg. 22**. Due to the lack of environmental values within the Project area, the survey effort focused on the eastern extent of the Survey area.

Flora

Threatened ecological communities (TEC)

The Project area is predominately cleared, pasture grasses with two small patches of vegetation (the ends of two tracts of riparian vegetation). The clearing of vegetation has been maintained due to ongoing active land uses.

Field surveys were undertaken across the Survey area from 12-14 November 2024. The mapping of vegetation communities within the Survey area was informed by quaternary surveys which verified the vegetation in accordance with Methodology for survey and mapping of regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland (Neldner et al. version 7 (2023)). Quaternary surveys are intended to provide a rapid means of assessing vegetation structure, floristic composition, and status. Flora surveys were undertaken to inform preferred habitat types for threatened flora and fauna species and conducted prior to Project design to ensure ecological constraints were considered and avoided to the extent practicable. Quaternary surveys also validated if TECs were present by verifying presence or absence of associated regional ecosystems according to the relevant conservation advice/s.

In addition to quaternary surveys, flora habitat assessments were undertaken to document the habitat values available for all potentially occurring flora species based on the presence of key habitat requirements and microhabitats.

The PMST identified two TECs as potentially occurring within the Survey area or within 10 km of the Project area. Through the desktop and survey assessment, both TECs were confirmed absent from the Survey area.

Further detail on the desktop and field assessment can be found at **Att. 1a, Section 3.2, pg. 18-19 (Desktop)** and **Section 3.3, pg.19-27 (Field surveys)**. Further consideration of the TECs is provided in **Att. 1a, Section 5, pg. 59** and **Section 9.2, pg. 67**.

Listed threatened flora

The PMST identified 41 flora species as potentially occurring within the Survey area or within 10 km of the Project area. Following the desktop likelihood of occurrence assessment, 13 threatened flora species were identified as potentially occurring or likely to occur within the Survey area.

Despite comprehensive field surveys within the Survey area, which included targeted surveys in all areas of suitable habitat, no threatened flora species protected under the EPBC Act were identified.

Given the historical clearing within the Project area and the on-going use of the Project area for cattle farming, there is limited potential for threatened flora species or their suitable habitat to be present within the Project area.

Further detail on the desktop and field assessment can be found at **Att. 1a, Section 3.2, pg. 18-19 (Desktop)** and **Section 3.3, pg.19-27 (Field surveys)**. Listed threatened flora is considered in **Att. 1a, Section 6, pg. 60-61** and **Section 9.3, pg. 67**.

During the survey effort, a number of weed species were recorded within the Survey area including:

- blue billygoat weed (*Ageratum houstonianum*)
- carpet grass (*Axonopus fissifolius*)
- aromatic kyllinga (*Cyperus aromaticus*)

- Nutgrass (*Cyperus rotundus*)
- Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*)
- sensitive weed (*Mimosa pudica*)
- Sourgrass (*Paspalum conjugatum*)
- purple passionfruit (*Passiflora edulis*)
- woodland false buttonweed (*Spermacoce remota*)
- creeping false paspalum (*Urochloa dictyoneura*).

Fauna

During the field survey, 31 fauna species were observed in the Survey area.

The PMST identified 71 fauna species as potentially occurring within the Survey area or within 10 km of the Project area. Following the desktop likelihood of occurrence assessment, 11 threatened fauna species were identified as potentially occurring or likely to occur. This included 3 bird species, 4 mammals, 1 reptile, 1 amphibian, 2 fish.

In addition, the PMST identified 19 migratory species as potentially occurring within the Survey area or within 10 km of the Project area. Following the desktop likelihood of occurrence assessment, it was concluded that no migratory species were known or likely to occur within the Project area.

A total of 9 fauna habitat assessments were undertaken, across each broad habitat type. The fauna habitat assessments identified the following in regard to fauna habitat within the Survey area:

- The Project area comprises heavily grazed pasture dominated by exotic grasses and herbs which provides negligible habitat value for threatened fauna species.
- Two broad habitat types dominated by native vegetation were observed within the Survey area, which provide a range of habitat values for native fauna species. These are predominantly located outside of the Project area.
- Two farm dams were observed. These were assessed as providing permanent surface water but limited to negligible habitat for threatened aquatic and wetland species, including migratory birds such as grey plover and common sandpiper as the constructed fam dams do not provide the represent unsuitable habitat and lack microhabitat features required by both species.
- Vegetated areas surrounding the Project area including *Lophostemon suaveolens*/*Corymbia intermedia* open forest and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest are present outside the Project area near the edges of the land parcels containing the project area and continuing into the neighbouring Powerlink parcel, which are likely to provide habitat for native fauna species, however these areas are still highly disturbed by cattle use, transmission line corridors and have no connectivity to surrounding vegetation due to Tully Gorge Road and heavy sugarcane farming in the wider landscape.

Given the isolated habitat in the broader Survey area and the expanse of much higher quality habitat outside the Project area (with large tracts of remnant vegetation in the Wet Tropics World Heritage area to the north and further to the east of the Project area), threatened fauna species are unlikely to utilise the cleared pasture within the Project area.

Despite three days of survey effort across the Survey area in all broad habitat types, no threatened fauna species were observed during the field surveys. Due to the historical clearing within the Project area and the historical and current land-use as cattle grazing, suitable habitat for threatened fauna species within the Project area was identified as absent.

No pest fauna species were recorded during the field survey within the Survey area.

Further detail on the desktop and field assessment can be found at **Att. 1a, Section 3.2, pg. 18-19 (Desktop)** and **Section 3.3, pg.19-27 (Field surveys)**. Further consideration of the listed threatened fauna is provided in **Att. 1a, Section 7, pg. 62-64** and **Section 9.4, pg. 67**. Further consideration of migratory species is provided in **Att 1a. Section 8, pg. 65-66** and **Section 9.5, pg. 67**.

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

Historical Vegetation Clearing

The historical imagery indicates that much of the Site (and much of the area surrounding of the Site) maintained vegetation cover up until sometime between 1964 and 1974, however the initial transmission line corridor through the Site was cleared earlier than this. By 1974 heavy vegetation clearing had been completed in the surrounding areas, with significant cropping already established and clearing had commenced within the Site. Most of the remainder of the Site had been heavily disturbed, if not completely cleared, by 1977. By 1992, a small area of cropping appears in the south-west of the Site, with the remaining cleared areas representative of improved pasture for grazing during the 1990s.

The wetland areas in the Survey area appear to have been much less vegetated with more pronounced wetland values in the earlier imagery from the 50s, 60s and 70s. Following the widespread conversion of the surrounding landscape to sugarcane farms, the wetland areas appear to have changed, with vegetation coverage increasing up to the present-day forested state. This may have been due to significant changes to regional surface and groundwater conditions following the introduction of sugarcane farming to the area.

Based on the review of historical aerial imagery, fauna habitat values within the Project area have been severely limited since at least 1974 when most of the Site was cleared and all regrowth in the Site actively managed/cleared. The remaining vegetation in the area has also been isolated since for the same time period due to landscape scale clearing for agricultural use.

Further details on the historical vegetation clearing of the Project area supported by aerial imagery is provided in **Att. 1a, Section 4.5, pg. 44-48**.

Vegetation and Broad Habitat Types

The majority of the Project area is cleared (non-remnant) and is characterised by exotic grass species.

There are two tracts of vegetation present within the Project area associated with watercourse features. The vegetation is located with the proposed corridor for the OHTL, however will not be cleared for the Project (vegetation will be maintained and the OHTL will span the areas). Vegetation surveys verified the vegetation communities as high-value regrowth riparian vegetation, specifically:

- *Melaleuca quinquenervia* and/or *Melaleuca cajuputi* subsp. *platyphylla* closed forest to shrubland on poorly drained alluvial plains
- *Eucalyptus pellita* and *Corymbia intermedia* open forest and woodland. Poorly drained alluvium, including seasonal swamps. Contains Palustrine.

The described vegetation corresponds to the three broad habitat types found within the Project area, which are described as follows:

- Cleared areas/pasture, dominated by exotic grasses (99.6% of the Project area)
- *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest (0.07% of the Project area)
- *Lophostemon suaveolens*/*Corymbia intermedia* open forest (0.3% of the Project area).

Further details and description of vegetation and broad habitat types relevant to the Project area can be found in **Att. 1a, Section 4.6, pg. 48-51 (vegetation communities)** and **Section 4.7, pg. 52-58 (broad habitat types)**.

Connectivity

The landscape surrounding the Project area is dominated by sugarcane farming and heavily dissected by sugarcane drains and transmission line corridors, which fragment the vegetation with cleared area. There is significant vegetation to the north of Tully Gorge Road and further to the east of the Project area, on the opposite side of the Bruce Highway, associated with the World Heritage Area. This vegetation is anticipated to provide significant and important fauna movement opportunities and has no apparent corridors through the Project area for habitat connectivity.

Within the Project area, there is limited value for dispersing fauna as the Project area has been cleared of woody vegetation, and the southern parcel is an active cattle-grazing farm dominated by exotic species. This vegetation (or lack thereof) within the Project area exposes fauna to predators, heat stress, and lacks foraging and resting resources required by dispersing fauna species. Therefore, the Project area offers limited to no connectivity to the surrounding landscape.

3.3 Heritage

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

No Commonwealth heritage places overseas, or other places recognised as having heritage value apply to the Project area.

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

A search of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database and Register was undertaken and confirmed via report dated 17 September 2025 that there are no cultural heritage areas within the Project Site or within 1km of the Project site. Despite the lack of recorded cultural heritage sites of significance, the proposed development is to be undertaken in accordance with the Queensland Government Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines (2005).

RWE has been actively working with the Gulngay People & Girringun Aboriginal Corporation RNTAC and has recently signed an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Agreement with them. This process was undertaken in a respectful and collaborative manner to ensure that cultural heritage values are identified, protected, and appropriately managed throughout the development. Ongoing engagement with the Traditional Owners is a key priority, and the agreement will provide a clear framework for managing cultural heritage matters during construction and operation of the project.

The Gulngay People have requested to be involved in site earthworks for the Project, and RWE will continue to engage with the Traditional Owners to assist in risk assessment and supervising the work on Project Site.

3.4 Hydrology

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

The Project area is located in the Tully River sub-basin of the Tully drainage basin within the Wet Tropics Great Barrier Reef Catchment Region.

A single first order drainage feature traverses the Project area, starting at the West of Lot 1 on RP735276 and running east into the neighbouring Powerlink parcel (Lot 5 on SP140625). The drainage feature then continues into the north of Lot 1 on RP852238 and runs southeast to join a formed agricultural drainage channel at the eastern boundary of that lot.

There are no nationally or internationally important wetlands within the Project area. A high ecological significance wetland (with associated Great Barrier Reef wetland protection trigger areas) is mapped within the Survey Area on the matters of state environmental significance (MSES) high ecological significance (HES) wetlands GIS dataset, and both CRCC Planning Scheme Environmental Significance Overlay and the Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlay. This MSES high ecological significance wetland is mapped along the eastern boundaries of Lot 1 on RP735276 and Lot 1 on RP852238 of the, continuing into the neighbouring properties.

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

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

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

4.1.1 World Heritage

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	World heritage
No	No	Great Barrier Reef

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

No

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

The Site is located approximately 17 km from the coast (25 km hydrologically), adjacent to the Coral Sea, and the boundary of the GBRMP. The GBR World Heritage Area (GBRWHA) and GBR National Heritage Place (GBRNHP) include the lower section of the Tully River, with the boundary for the GBRWHA and GBRNHP being approximately 8.5 km from the Site (12.5 km from the Site hydrologically). The Site is within the Tully Catchment of the Wet Tropics Great Barrier Reef Catchment Region, which ultimately drains into the GBRMP, GBRWHA, and GBRNHP.

There is one unnamed drainage feature within Project area and Site. The drainage feature joins a formed sugarcane drain just outside of the eastern border of Lot 1 on RP852238 turning south through a complex network of sugarcane drains that connect to Banyan Creek to the east and the Tully River to the south. The Tully River flows east to its mouth in Rockingham Bay, just south of Tully Heads, where it drains into the Coral Sea.

As the Project is not located within the boundaries of the GBR, the Project will not have any direct impacts to the GBRMP, GBRWHA or GBRNHP. However, activities outside the GBR have the potential to indirectly impact the GBR, GBRMP, GBRWHA or GBRNHP. Potential indirect impacts from the Project are associated with potential water quality impacts from increased sediment loads and chemical pollution.

Potential impact pathways refer to the mechanisms or processes through which a development may impact the environment. The key potential impact pathways considered relevant to the Project with respect to the GBR include the following:

- Erosion and sediment – i.e. land disturbance activities may increase sediment transport into nearby waterways, which flow into the GBR.
- Nutrient/pesticide mobilisation – i.e. land disturbance activities may cause soil erosion, mobilising nutrients and/or pesticides into nearby waterways, which flow into the GBR.
- Chemical pollution – i.e. the use of chemicals on site may result in spills that could enter waterways flowing to the GBR.

The MNES Assessment Report (**Att. 1a Section 11, pg. 85-109**) provides a comprehensive assessment of potential indirect impacts to the GBR, GBRMP, GBRWHA and GBRNHP. Particularly, **Att. 1a, Section 11.6, Table 11.7, pg. 99-102** provides an assessment as to how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied for the Project to ensure there are no direct or indirect impacts on the GBR.

The assessment demonstrates how the Project has avoided impacts through the site selection process (i.e. selecting a relatively flat site which significantly reduces the need for land disturbance), the implementation of a construction methodology that reduces the further ground disturbance (i.e. installation of an OHTL rather than trenching reticulation cables) and retention of vegetation to stablise soils. Limited ground disturbance will subsequently reduce the risk of sediment mobilisation into the drainage feature within the Site. In addition, a Preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) has been developed to support this referral and is provided at (**Att. 1a, Appendix D**) and will be implemented during the construction of the Project to ensure that all earthworks that are required and mitigated and managed.

The Preliminary ESCP includes measures commencing at the project planning and design phase to ensure the project avoids resulting in potential impacts. In addition, other controls and strategies include:

- limiting all earthworks to the Project area
- adhering to best practice requirements for land clearing and site stabilisation
- staging works to minimise ground exposure and soil stockpiling
- implementation of erosion control methods dependent on application required
- design and implementation of drainage controls to direct stormwater around the site and manage sedimentation
- design and implementation of sediment controls including sediment traps manage stormwater within the site and minimise sediment loads.

In addition to the Preliminary ESCP, the Project will also implement a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) (**Att. 1b, Appendix E**) which has been prepared for the Project. The SMP support that erosion and sedimentation risks of the Project during construction can be managed appropriately to minimise impacts off the Project site.

Other potential impacts identified including the risk of mobilisation of nutrients/pesticides and chemical spill on site migrating to the GBR will be managed appropriately through all stages of development in accordance with the requirements of the Preliminary ESCP and, particularly during construction, through the implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP for the Project will provide further details on the standards associated with hazardous chemical use, handling, and storage to be maintained on the site during construction. Prior to operations commencing, an operational environmental management plan will be prepared and implemented, with information on how chemicals will be stored, handled, and used in accordance with best practice and all relevant legislation.

As a precautionary approach, a significant impact assessment has been undertaken against the Significant Impact Guidelines (DoE, 2013) for world heritage areas. The full assessment can be found at **Att. 1a, Section 11.7.2, Table 11.11 and Table 11.12, pg. 107-109**. The assessment concludes that the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the GBRWHA.

4.1.2 National Heritage

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	National heritage
No	No	Great Barrier Reef

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

No

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

The Site is located approximately 17 km from the coast (25 km hydrologically), adjacent to the Coral Sea, and the boundary of the GBRMP. The GBR World Heritage Area (GBRWHA) and GBR National Heritage Place (GBRNHP) include the lower section of the Tully River, with the boundary for the GBRWHA and GBRNHP being approximately 8.5 km from the Site (12.5 km from the Site hydrologically). The Site is within the Tully Catchment of the Wet Tropics Great Barrier Reef Catchment Region, which ultimately drains into the GBRMP, GBRWHA, and GBRNHP.

There is one unnamed drainage feature within Project area and Site. The drainage feature joins a formed sugarcane drain just outside of the eastern border of Lot 1 on RP852238 turning south through a complex network of sugarcane drains that connect to Banyan Creek to the east and the Tully River to the south. The Tully River flows east to its mouth in Rockingham Bay, just south of Tully Heads, where it drains into the Coral Sea.

As the Project is not located within the boundaries of the GBR, the Project will not have any direct impacts to the GBRMP, GBRWHA or GBRNHP. However, activities outside the GBR have the potential to indirectly impact the GBR, GBRMP, GBRWHA or GBRNHP. Potential indirect impacts from the Project are associated with potential water quality impacts from increased sediment loads and chemical pollution.

Potential impact pathways refer to the mechanisms or processes through which a development may impact the environment. The key potential impact pathways considered relevant to the Project with respect to the GBR include the following:

- Erosion and sediment – i.e. land disturbance activities may increase sediment transport into nearby waterways, which flow into the GBR.
- Nutrient/pesticide mobilisation – i.e. land disturbance activities may cause soil erosion, mobilising nutrients and/or pesticides into nearby waterways, which flow into the GBR.
- Chemical pollution – i.e. the use of chemicals on site may result in spills that could enter waterways flowing to the GBR.

The MNES Assessment Report (**Att. 1a Section 11, pg. 85-109**) provides a comprehensive assessment of potential indirect impacts to the GBR, GBRMP, GBRWHA and GBRNHP. Particularly, **Att. 1a, Section 11.6, Table 11.7, pg. 99-102** provides an assessment as to how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied for the Project to ensure there are no direct or indirect impacts on the GBR.

The assessment demonstrates how the Project has avoided impacts through the site selection process (i.e. selecting a relatively flat site which significantly reduces the need for land disturbance), the implementation of a construction methodology that reduces the further ground disturbance (i.e. installation of an OHTL rather than trenching reticulation cables) and retention of vegetation to stablise soils. Limited ground disturbance will subsequently reduce the risk of sediment mobilisation into the drainage feature within the Site. In addition, a Preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) has been developed to support this referral and is provided at (**Att. 1a, Appendix D**) and will be implemented during the construction of the Project to ensure that all earthworks that are required and mitigated and managed.

The Preliminary ESCP includes measures commencing at the project planning and design phase to ensure the project avoids resulting in potential impacts. In addition, other controls and strategies include:

- limiting all earthworks to the Project area
- adhering to best practice requirements for land clearing and site stabilisation
- staging works to minimise ground exposure and soil stockpiling
- implementation of erosion control methods dependent on application required
- design and implementation of drainage controls to direct stormwater around the site and manage sedimentation
- design and implementation of sediment controls including sediment traps manage stormwater within the site and minimise sediment loads.

In addition to the Preliminary ESCP, the Project will also implement a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) (**Att. 1b, Appendix E**) which has been prepared for the Project. The SMP support that erosion and sedimentation risks of the Project during construction can be managed appropriately to minimise impacts off the Project site.

Other potential impacts identified including the risk of mobilisation of nutrients/pesticides and chemical spill on site migrating to the GBR will be managed appropriately through all stages of development in accordance with the requirements of the Preliminary ESCP and, particularly during construction, through the implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP for the Project will provide further details on the standards associated with hazardous chemical use, handling, and storage to be maintained on the site during construction. Prior to operations commencing, an operational environmental management plan will be prepared and implemented, with information on how chemicals will be stored, handled, and used in accordance with best practice and all relevant legislation.

As a precautionary approach, a significant impact assessment has been undertaken against the Significant Impact Guidelines (DoE, 2013) for world heritage areas. The full assessment can be found at **Att. 1a, Section 11.7.2, Table 11.12, pg. 107-109**. The assessment concludes that the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the GBRNHP.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

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

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

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

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

No

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

In accordance with the PMST report generated through this referral portal, there are no Ramsar wetlands within 30 km of the Project Area. The activities proposed as part of this project will not have direct or indirect impacts on Ramsar wetlands.

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

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

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

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

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Canarium acutifolium	
No	No	Carronia pedicellata	
No	No	Casuarius casuarius	Southern Cassowary
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Chingia australis	
No	No	Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu]
No	No	Dasyurus maculatus gracilis	Spotted-tailed Quoll (North Queensland), Yarri
No	No	Diplazium cordifolium	
No	No	Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk
No	No	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
No	No	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
No	No	Hipposideros semoni	Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat, Greater Wart-nosed Horseshoe-bat
No	No	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
No	No	Leichhardtia araujacea	
No	No	Litoria dayi	Australian Lace-lid, Lace-eyed Tree Frog, Day's Big-eyed Treefrog
No	No	Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat
No	No	Mesembriomys gouldii rattoides	Black-footed Tree-rat (north Queensland), Shaggy Rabbit-rat
No	No	Myrmecodia beccarii	Ant Plant

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Petaurus gracilis	Mahogany Glider
No	No	Phaius pictus	
No	No	Phlegmariurus filiformis	Rat's Tail Tassel-fern
No	No	Phlegmariurus squarrosus	Rock Tassel-fern, Water Tassel-fern
No	No	Phlegmariurus tetrastichoides	Square Tassel Fern
No	No	Plesioneuron tuberculatum	
No	No	Polyphlebium endlicherianum	Middle Filmy Fern
No	No	Pteropus conspicillatus	Spectacled Flying-fox
No	No	Rhinolophus robertsi	Large-eared Horseshoe Bat, Greater Large-eared Horseshoe Bat
No	No	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus	Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat
No	No	Stiphodon semoni	Opal Cling Goby
No	No	Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli	Masked Owl (northern)

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	No	Broad leaf tea-tree (Melaleuca viridiflora) woodlands in high rainfall coastal north Queensland
No	No	Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics

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

No

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

Listed threatened ecological communities (TEC)

Field surveys identified that all vegetation within the Survey area (including the mapped remnant and regrowth RE, and non-remnant areas) did not contain vegetation communities with the potential to conform to the identified TECs. Associated REs for both Broad leaf tea-tree (BLTT) TEC and Lowland tropical rainforest of the Wet Tropics (LTRWT) TEC were confirmed absent from the Survey area. As a result, the BLTT TEC and LTRWT TEC are not present within the Survey area.

Listed threatened flora

A Likelihood of Occurrence (LoO) has been undertaken (provided in **Att. 1a, Appendix B**) as per the methods described in **Att. 1a, Section 3.4, pg. 28-29** to assess the likelihood of all threatened flora species identified in the EPBC Act protected matters results, WildNet Species List, and ALA to be present within the Project area (and therefore potentially impacted by the Project).

Due to the historical and on-going clearing within the Project area, all threatened flora species were assessed as 'Unlikely to occur'. This is supported by the field surveys undertaken within the Project area, which did not identify any threatened flora species, or suitable habitat for threatened flora species within the Project area.

Listed threatened fauna

A LoO has been undertaken in **Att. 1a, Appendix B** as per the methods described in **AAtt. 1a, Section 3.4, pg. 28-29** for all fauna species predicted to occur on the EPBC Act PMR and previously recorded on WildNet and/or ALA.

The LoO was initially undertaken at a desktop level for the entire Survey area to inform the field surveys and then updated to be specific to the Project area only, following the field surveys, based on the habitat assessment and survey outcomes. The results are based on the field surveys and are relevant to the Project area only. The results identified that, whilst there were initially some species assessed at the desktop level as 'Likely to occur' in the Survey area, no threatened fauna species were assessed as being 'Known to occur' or 'Likely to occur' within the Project area.

The outcomes of the LoO is consistent with the fauna habitat assessments and the surveys undertaken which identified that there are limited habitat values present within the Project area for threatened fauna species, and is consistent with the disturbance history of the Project area (refer to **Att. 1a, Section 5-7, pg. 59-64**).

As all threatened fauna species were assessed as having a reduced potential to occur (being assessed as either 'Potential to occur' or being 'Unlikely to occur') within the Project area, threatened fauna species are anticipated to either not be present, not utilise the vegetation within the Project area, or utilise the Project area infrequently, or to be present in only low numbers/densities or as vagrants. As such, all threatened fauna species are not discussed further in this report (as with species listed only as 'marine' under the EPBC Act). Given the outcomes of the field survey and LoO, all threatened fauna species have not been subject to an SIA as they are considered to either not be present or be present infrequently or in low numbers such that any impact would likely not be significant.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

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

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

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

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Crocodylus porosus	Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile
No	No	Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo
No	No	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
No	No	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
No	No	Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow
No	No	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
No	No	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey

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

No

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

A LoO has been undertaken in **Att. 1a, Appendix B** as per the methods described in **Att. 1a, Section 3.4, pg. 28-29** for all migratory species predicted to occur on the EPBC Act PMR and previously recorded on WildNet and/or ALA within 10 km of the Survey area.

The LoO was initially undertaken at a desktop level to inform the field surveys and then updated following the field surveys based on the detailed habitat assessment and survey outcomes. The results (which are based on the field surveys) identified that there are no migratory species assessed as 'Known to occur' or 'Likely to occur' within the Project area due to there being only negligible habitat values for migratory species.

The outcome of the LoO is consistent with the fauna habitat assessments which identified that there were limited fauna habitat values present within the Project area. This is also consistent with the disturbance history of the Project area (refer to **Att. 1a, Section 4.5, pg. 44-48**). As such, all migratory species are anticipated to either not utilise the habitat within the Project area, or utilise the Project area infrequently, or to be present in only low numbers/densities or as vagrants. As such, all migratory species are not discussed further in this report (as with species listed only as 'marine' under the EPBC Act). Accordingly, migratory species have not been subject to a significant impact assessment as they are considered to either not be present or be present infrequently or in low numbers such that any impact would likely not be significant.

4.1.6 Nuclear

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

No

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

There are no nuclear activities proposed as part of the action.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

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

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

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

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

No

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

In accordance with the PMST report generated through this referral portal, there are no Commonwealth marine areas within 30 km of the Project Area. The activities proposed as part of the project will not have direct or indirect impacts to Commonwealth marine areas.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

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

No

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

The Site is located approximately 17 km from the coast (25 km hydrologically), adjacent to the Coral Sea, and the boundary of the GBRMP. The GBR World Heritage Area (GBRWHA) and GBR National Heritage Place (GBRNHP) include the lower section of the Tully River, with the boundary for the GBRWHA and GBRNHP being approximately 8.5 km from the Site (12.5 km from the Site hydrologically). The Site is within the Tully Catchment of the Wet Tropics Great Barrier Reef Catchment Region, which ultimately drains into the GBRMP, GBRWHA, and GBRNHP.

There is one unnamed drainage feature within Project area and Site. The drainage feature joins a formed sugarcane drain just outside of the eastern border of Lot 1 on RP852238 turning south through a complex network of sugarcane drains that connect to Banyan Creek to the east and the Tully River to the south. The Tully River flows east to its mouth in Rockingham Bay, just south of Tully Heads, where it drains into the Coral Sea.

As the Project is not located within the boundaries of the GBR, the Project will not have any direct impacts to the GBRMP, GBRWHA or GBRNHP. However, activities outside the GBR have the potential to indirectly impact the GBR, GBRMP, GBRWHA or GBRNHP. Potential indirect impacts from the Project are associated with potential water quality impacts from increased sediment loads and chemical pollution.

Potential impact pathways refer to the mechanisms or processes through which a development may impact the environment. The key potential impact pathways considered relevant to the Project with respect to the GBR include the following:

- Erosion and sediment – i.e. land disturbance activities may increase sediment transport into nearby waterways, which flow into the GBR.
- Nutrient/pesticide mobilisation – i.e. land disturbance activities may cause soil erosion, mobilising nutrients and/or pesticides into nearby waterways, which flow into the GBR.
- Chemical pollution – i.e. the use of chemicals on site may result in spills that could enter waterways flowing to the GBR.

The MNES Assessment Report (**Att. 1a Section 11, pg. 85-109**) provides a comprehensive assessment of potential indirect impacts to the GBR, GBRMP, GBRWHA and GBRNHP. Particularly, **Att. 1a, Section 11.6, Table 11.7, pg. 99-102** provides an assessment as to how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied for the Project to ensure there are no direct or indirect impacts on the GBR.

The assessment demonstrates how the Project has avoided impacts through the site selection process (i.e. selecting a relatively flat site which significantly reduces the need for land disturbance), the implementation of a construction methodology that reduces the further ground disturbance (i.e. installation of an OHTL rather than trenching reticulation cables) and retention of vegetation to stablise soils. Limited ground disturbance will subsequently reduce the risk of sediment mobilisation into the drainage feature within the Site. In addition, a Preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) has been developed to support this referral and is provided at (**Att. 1a, Appendix D**) and will be implemented during the construction of the Project to ensure that all earthworks that are required and mitigated and managed.

The Preliminary ESCP includes measures commencing at the project planning and design phase to ensure the project avoids resulting in potential impacts. In addition, other controls and strategies include:

- limiting all earthworks to the Project area
- adhering to best practice requirements for land clearing and site stabilisation
- staging works to minimise ground exposure and soil stockpiling
- implementation of erosion control methods dependent on application required
- design and implementation of drainage controls to direct stormwater around the site and manage sedimentation
- design and implementation of sediment controls including sediment traps manage stormwater within the site and minimise sediment loads.

In addition to the Preliminary ESCP, the Project will also implement a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) (**Att. 1b, Appendix E**) which has been prepared for the Project. The SMP support that erosion and sedimentation risks of the Project during construction can be managed appropriately to minimise impacts off the Project site.

Other potential impacts identified including the risk of mobilisation of nutrients/pesticides and chemical spill on site migrating to the GBR will be managed appropriately through all stages of development in accordance with the requirements of the Preliminary ESCP and, particularly during construction, through the implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP for the Project will provide further details on the standards associated with hazardous chemical use, handling, and storage to be maintained on the site during construction. Prior to operations commencing, an operational environmental management plan will be prepared and implemented, with information on how chemicals will be stored, handled, and used in accordance with best practice and all relevant legislation.

As a precautionary approach, a significant impact assessment has been undertaken against the Significant Impact Guidelines (DoE, 2013) for world heritage areas. The full assessment can be found at **Att. 1a, Section 11.7.2, Table 11.10, pg. 105-106**. The assessment concludes that the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the GBRMP.

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

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

No

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

The proposed project does not include large coal mining development or coal seam gas, therefore does not trigger the water resource controlling provision.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

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

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

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

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

No

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

In accordance with the PMST report generated through this referral portal, there is no Commonwealth land within 30 km of the Project Area. The activities proposed as part of the project will not have direct or indirect impacts on Commonwealth land.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

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

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

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

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

No

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

The proposed project is located within Australia and will not impact on Commonwealth Heritage Place overseas.

4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

4.1.12.1 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Agency? *

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will likely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

None

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will unlikely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)
- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)
- Migratory Species (S20)
- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

4.3.1 Do you have any possible alternatives for your proposed action to be considered as part of your referral? *

No

4.3.8 Describe why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible. *

The only realistic alternatives to taking the action are to not undertake the action, or to undertake the action at a different location. However, supporting more efficient energy generation through the development of energy storage projects on land such as that contained within the Project area (being an area previously cleared and currently and historically being used for small scale cattle grazing) is considered the preferable means of such project development, rather than developing within locations that demonstrate high biodiversity, amenity, and agricultural land values.

The Project seeks to support the growing need for grid-scale energy storage and is strategically located near the recently upgraded PQ Tully substation, a key part of the region's high-voltage transmission network. The Project will develop a grid-forming battery which is an energy storage system that will actively regulate the power grid's voltage and frequency, providing network support and stability increasing the resilience of the grid in the locality.

The Project will improve reliability for the Far North Queensland energy network, allowing the storage of excess energy to discharge back into the grid during peak demand times, power outages or to assist with grid balancing.

BESS developments further bolster the existing energy network through:

- Lower emissions – reducing reliance on fossil fuels, helping to decrease greenhouse gas emissions
- Decentralisation – enabling power to be stored and used closer to where it is needed, reducing the burden on long-distance transmission networks and improving energy reliability, especially within remote areas
- Affordability – improving efficiency and reducing peak load demand to contribute to more stable and affordable energy prices.
- Aligning with targets – the Federal government's energy targets aim have a 62–70% reduction in emissions below 2005 levels by 2035, and net zero emissions by 2050, this project will support achieving these goals.

Impacts associated with not undertaking the action include the following:

- Renewable energy projects, including BESS, are a critical way to reduce impacts associated with climate change. This is a documented threating process to MNES, including the GBR. In this regard, doing nothing to transition to renewable energy could exacerbate climate change impacts.
- The impacts associated with undertaking the action at a different location include the following:
    - The current Site has minimal ecological values within the Project area and proposed Disturbance Footprint. Whereas other sites may have higher ecological values and may involve direct impacts to areas with MNES value or areas where MNES have been confirmed.
    - The current Site is directly adjacent to the PQ Tully substation, allowing for a direct connection to the grid. Other sites may require the development of a transmission line to connect the generation facility to an external connection point which may involve direct impacts to areas with MNES value or areas where MNES have been confirmed.

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. 1a Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix B, and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is Appendix D to this Report.	26/11/2025	No	High

1.2.7 Public consultation regarding the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Tully BESS https://www.tullybess.com.au			High

1.3.2.17 (Person proposing to take the action) Proposer's history of responsible environmental management

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. 2 RWE Biodiversity Policy.pdf RWE biodiversity policy that seeks to establish a reference framework for integrating the protection and promotion of biodiversity within the scope of our business activities.	01/12/2022	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. 3 RWE Environmental Protection Directive.pdf RWE environmental protection directive outlining the responsibility of the company to operate under relevant environmental regulations and the roles and responsibilities of members of the organisation under the framework.	30/04/2025	No	High

1.3.2.18 (Person proposing to take the action) If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation’s environmental policy and planning framework

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. 2 RWE Biodiversity Policy.pdf RWE biodiversity policy that seeks to establish a reference framework for integrating the protection and promotion of biodiversity within the scope of our business activities.	30/11/2022	No	High

#2.	Document	Att. 3 RWE Environmental Protection Directive.pdf RWE environmental protection directive outlining the responsibility of the company to operate under relevant environmental regulations and the roles and responsibilities of members of the organisation under the framework.	29/04/2025	No	High
#3.	Document	Att. 4 Taskforce Nature-related Financial Disclosures.pdf Article outlining the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. Note that RWE has committed to the recommendations of the taskforce.	16/01/2024	No	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. 1a Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix B, and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is Appendix D to this Report.	25/11/2025	No	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. 1a Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix B, and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is Appendix D to this Report.	25/11/2025	No	High

4.1.1.3 (World Heritage) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Att. 1a Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix B, and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is Appendix D to this Report.	25/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. 1b Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix C to this Report. This attachment includes the Stormwater Management Plan and Bushfire Management Plan	26/11/2025	No	High

4.1.2.3 (National Heritage) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. 1a Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix B, and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is Appendix D to this Report.	25/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. 1b Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix C to this Report. This attachment includes the Stormwater Management Plan and Bushfire Management Plan	25/11/2025	No	High

4.1.4.3 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. 1a Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix B, and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is Appendix D to this Report.	25/11/2025	No	High

4.1.5.3 (Migratory Species) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. 1a Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix B, and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is Appendix D to this Report.	25/11/2025		High

4.1.8.3 (Great Barrier Reef) Why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att. 1a Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix B, and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is Appendix D to this Report.	25/11/2025	No	High
#2.	Document	Att. 1b Tully BESS MNES Report.pdf MNES Assessment Report completed for the Project to support the referral. Report includes desktop, field findings, description of existing environment, potential project impacts and significant	25/11/2025	No	High

impact assessments. To note, the likelihood of occurrence assessment is Appendix C to this Report. This attachment includes the Stormwater Management Plan and Bushfire Management Plan

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

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

ABN/ACN	75637138008
Organisation name	ATTEXO GROUP PTY LTD
Organisation address	4006 QLD
Representative's name	Rosemary Shearman
Representative's job title	Senior Environmental Consultant
Phone	0416034996
Email	rosemary.shearman@attexo.com.au
Address	T.C. Beirne Building, Level 4, 315 Brunswick Street, Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006

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

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

☑ By checking this box, I, **Rosemary Shearman of ATTEXO GROUP PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *

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

Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	72626156894
Organisation name	RWE RENEWABLES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	3000 VIC
Representative's name	William Radford

Representative's job title	Head of Growth and Origination
Phone	(03) 9600 2698
Email	tullybess@rwe.com
Address	Suite 5, Level 9, 350 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

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

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

☑ I, **William Radford of RWE RENEWABLES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

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

✔ Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

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

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

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

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

☑ I, **William Radford of RWE RENEWABLES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *

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