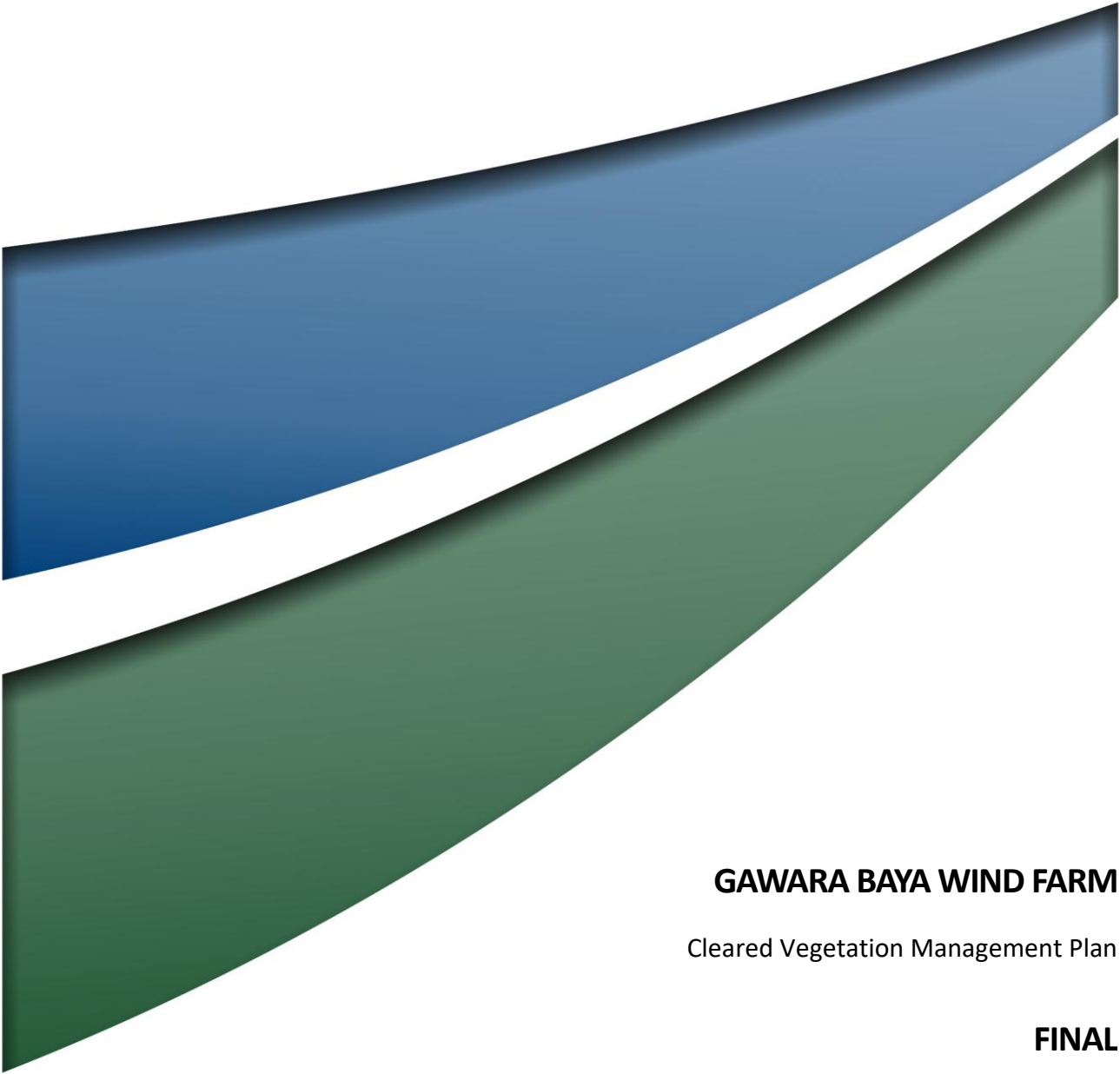




GAWARA BAYA WIND FARM

Cleared Vegetation Management Plan

FINAL

November 2025

GAWARA BAYA WIND FARM

Cleared Vegetation Management Plan

FINAL

Prepared by

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited

on behalf of

Upper Burdekin Wind Farm Pty Limited

Project Director:

Project Manager:

Technical Director:

Technical Manager:

Report No.

Date:

23922/ R03

November 2025



This report was prepared using
Umwelt's ISO 9001 certified
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Acknowledgement of Country

Umwelt would like to acknowledge the traditional custodians of the country on which we work and pay respect to their cultural heritage, beliefs, and continuing relationship with the land. We pay our respect to the Elders – past, present, and future.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
AHD	Australian Height Datum
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
BRMP	Bushfire Risk Management Plan
CBOP Contractor	Civil Balance of Plant Contractor
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CVMP	Cleared Vegetation Management Plan
EBOP Contractor	Electrical Balance of Plant Contractor
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
EWMS	Environmental Work Method Statement
LGA	Local Government Area
MW	Megawatt
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PRP	Preliminary Rehabilitation Plan
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
RMP	Revegetation Management Plan
SARA	State Assessment and Referral Agency
SEMP	Safety and Emergency Management Plan
SFARP	So Far As Reasonably Practicable
VFMP	Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

Glossary

Term	Description
Broad Habitat Type	Grouping of Regional Ecosystems with similar ecological values in the Project context.
Development Footprint	The 616.5 hectare (ha) area of land that may be subject to approved disturbance.
Environmental Acts and Regulations	Statutory requirements, including acts and subordinate legislation as passed and applicable to the Commonwealth or State which regulate the environment where works are being conducted.
Environmental Work Method Statement (EWMS)	A planning tool which breaks down an activity into a number of stages to identify and provide guidance on the minimum environmental control and management processes required to complete the activity it is related to.
Green Rules	A defined level of environmental aspects, based on industry standards, experience, and Windlab's Risk Management process. The Green Rules applies to all business operations and sets the minimum performance expectations to prevent environmental harm which has an elevated risk if not managed appropriately.
Sensitive receiving environment	A sensitive receiving environment can be an ecosystem or human habitation that may be impacted by construction, operational or maintenance activities. This includes waterways, wetlands, marine parks, coastal areas, native bushland, etc. Human habitation includes any domestic premises or accommodation, public building (e.g. hospital, clinic, nursery, school, educational institution) or business premises.
So Far As Reasonably Practicable (SFARP)	So Far As Reasonably Practicable - The 5 factors that determine what is reasonably practicable: Likelihood of hazard or risk, level of harm, what the worker or organisation should reasonably know about how to mitigate the risk practicality, availability and suitability of ways of eliminating the risk and finally the cost in proportion to the severity of the risk.
Study Area	The 29,038 ha of land that has been subject to a variety of studies and surveys.
Temporary Disturbance Areas	Areas required for construction only, that will be progressively rehabilitated.
The Project	The Project comprises of up to 68 wind turbine generators (WTG) anticipated to generate approximately 400 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy, together with associated ancillary infrastructure including access tracks, laydowns, temporary worker's accommodation, electrical reticulation, collector sub-stations, concrete batching plants and construction offices. The Project refers to the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Gawara Baya Wind Farm (the Project) is a wind energy project on an active cattle property within Gugu Badhun Country, being constructed by Upper Burdekin Wind Farm Pty Ltd (the Proponent). The Project is located approximately 65 kilometres (km) south-west of Ingham in North Queensland, within the Charters Towers Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) on Lot 3198 on Plan PH2177.

The Project comprises up to 68 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated ancillary infrastructure including temporary worker's accommodation, access tracks, laydowns, electrical reticulation, collector sub-stations, concrete batching plants and construction offices.

The Development Footprint lies within an area of predominately native open woodland to open forest vegetation. The actual clearing extent is expected to be reduced during detailed design, and areas required only to facilitate construction activities (temporary disturbance areas) will be subject to rehabilitation when no longer required.

The Project locality, including relevant boundaries and the approved Development Footprint is shown on **Figure 1.1**. Within the approved Development Footprint, an indication of Temporary Disturbance Areas is shown on **Figure 1.2**.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

This Cleared Vegetation Management Plan (CVMP) has been developed to address Condition 18 of the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) Decision Notice (ref. 2408-42181 SDA, dated 23 April 2025) and provides a framework for the management of cleared vegetation throughout the life of the Project, from initial clearing, material salvage and mulching through to disposal, storage and use for site stabilisation, revegetation and creation of fauna habitat. The management of these components aims to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential environmental impacts associated with the management of cleared vegetation.

A key aspect of this plan is the appropriate storage of cleared vegetation, for use in rehabilitation of Temporary Disturbance Areas. Options for the management of cleared vegetation are described within the CVMP, with potential stockpile storage areas also shown on **Figure 1.2**.

This plan specifically covers cleared vegetation management, as described in **Section 4.0**. Measures for landowner consultation, farm management and biosecurity are described in the Farm Management Plan (Windlab, 2025). Vegetation clearing, salvage of materials and associated interactions with fauna are described within the Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan (VFMP) (Umwelt, 2025a). Whilst some general measures are listed within this CVMP, the management and monitoring of fire related hazards should refer to the Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) (Green Tape Solutions, 2025) and Safety and Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) (Riskcon Engineering, 2025) as a primary reference. Broader waste disposal and weed management procedures are described within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Umwelt, 2025b).

Specific details regarding the use of cleared and mulched vegetation for rehabilitation activities are described in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) (WRM, 2025), Preliminary Rehabilitation Plan (PRP) (Umwelt, 2025c), and Revegetation Management Plan (RMP) (to be developed 12 months after commencement of construction). These documents are referenced throughout the CVMP and listed in Table 1.1.

As per the requirements of Condition 18(b) of the SARA Decision Notice this CVMP has been prepared by the following suitably qualified persons:

- [REDACTED] (Senior Environmental Consultant - Restoration Ecologist) - [REDACTED] was involved in the preparation of the PRP (Umwelt, 2025c) (submitted as a component of the development approvals package).
- [REDACTED] (Principal Environmental Consultant). [REDACTED] is a Certified Environmental Practitioner (CEnvP) with over 18 years' experience in environmental impact assessment, approvals and environmental management.

Combined, [REDACTED] have over 26 years of relevant experience in environmental management and rehabilitation for significant development projects.

Table 1.1 Related Project Components and Relevant Documents

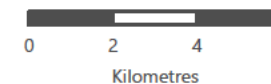
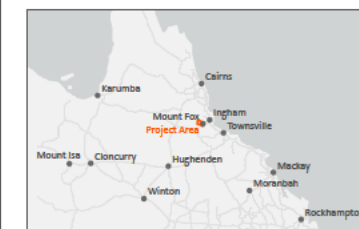
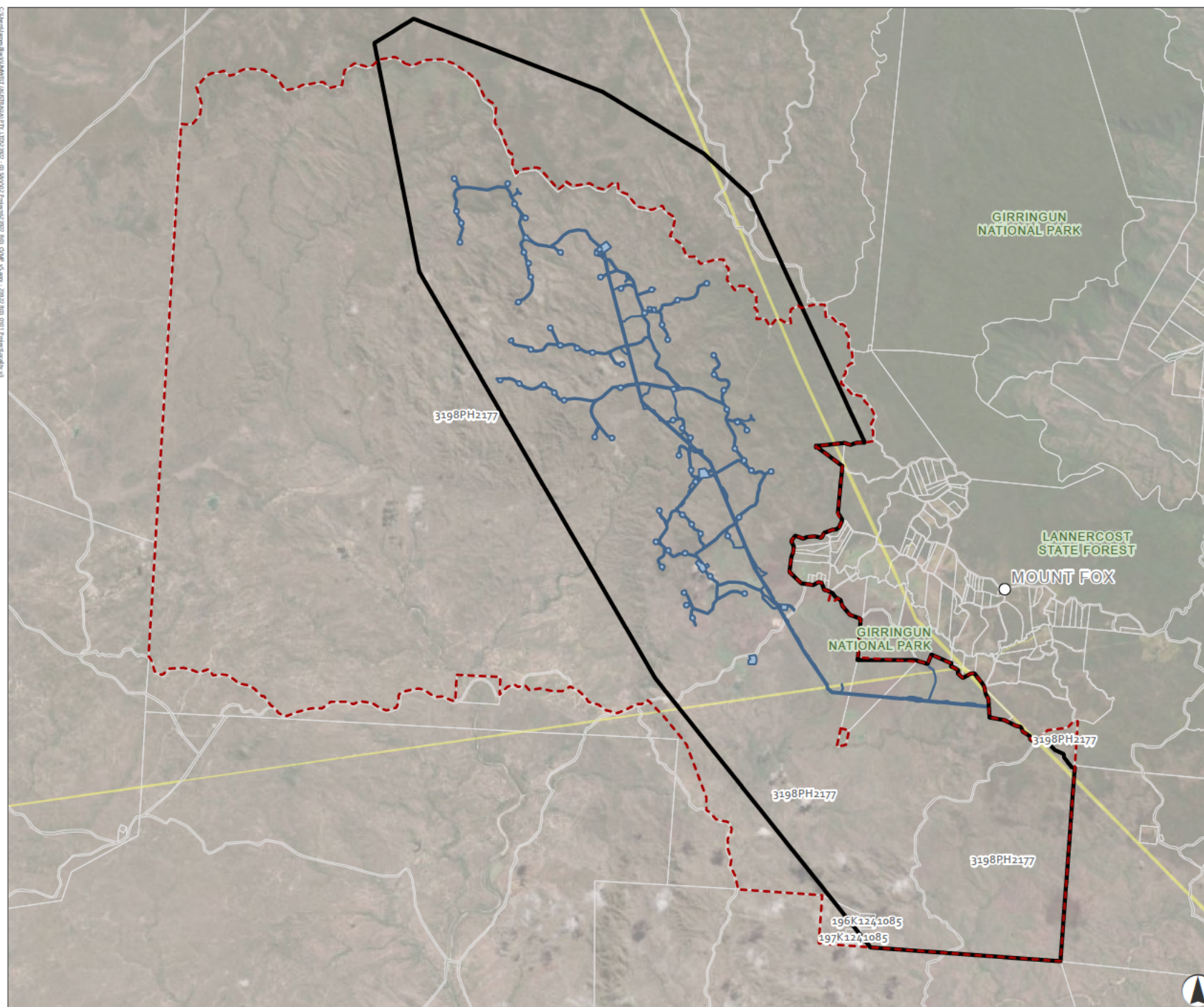
Related Project Component	Document
Landholder consultation	Farm Management Plan (Windlab, 2025).
General farm management protocols and biosecurity	
Vegetation clearing measures	Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan (Umwelt, 2025a).
Salvage and use of habitat features in rehabilitation areas and/or retained vegetation	
Interactions with fauna	
Spontaneous combustion risk in retained mulch and/or stockpiles	Bushfire Risk Management Plan (Green Tape Solutions, 2025) Safety and Emergency Management Plan (Riskcon Engineering, 2025)
Removal and disposal of waste (e.g. excess cleared vegetation)	Construction Environmental Management Plan (Umwelt, 2025b)
General weed management	
Use of mulched vegetation and logs for site stabilisation	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (WRM, 2025)
Use of mulched vegetation for revegetation activities	Preliminary Rehabilitation Plan (Umwelt, 2025c)
	Revegetation Management Plan (to be developed 12 months after commencement of construction)

FIGURE 1.1

Project Location

Legend

- Populated Place
- ▬ Project Cadastral Boundary
- ▬ Study Area
- ▬ Development Footprint



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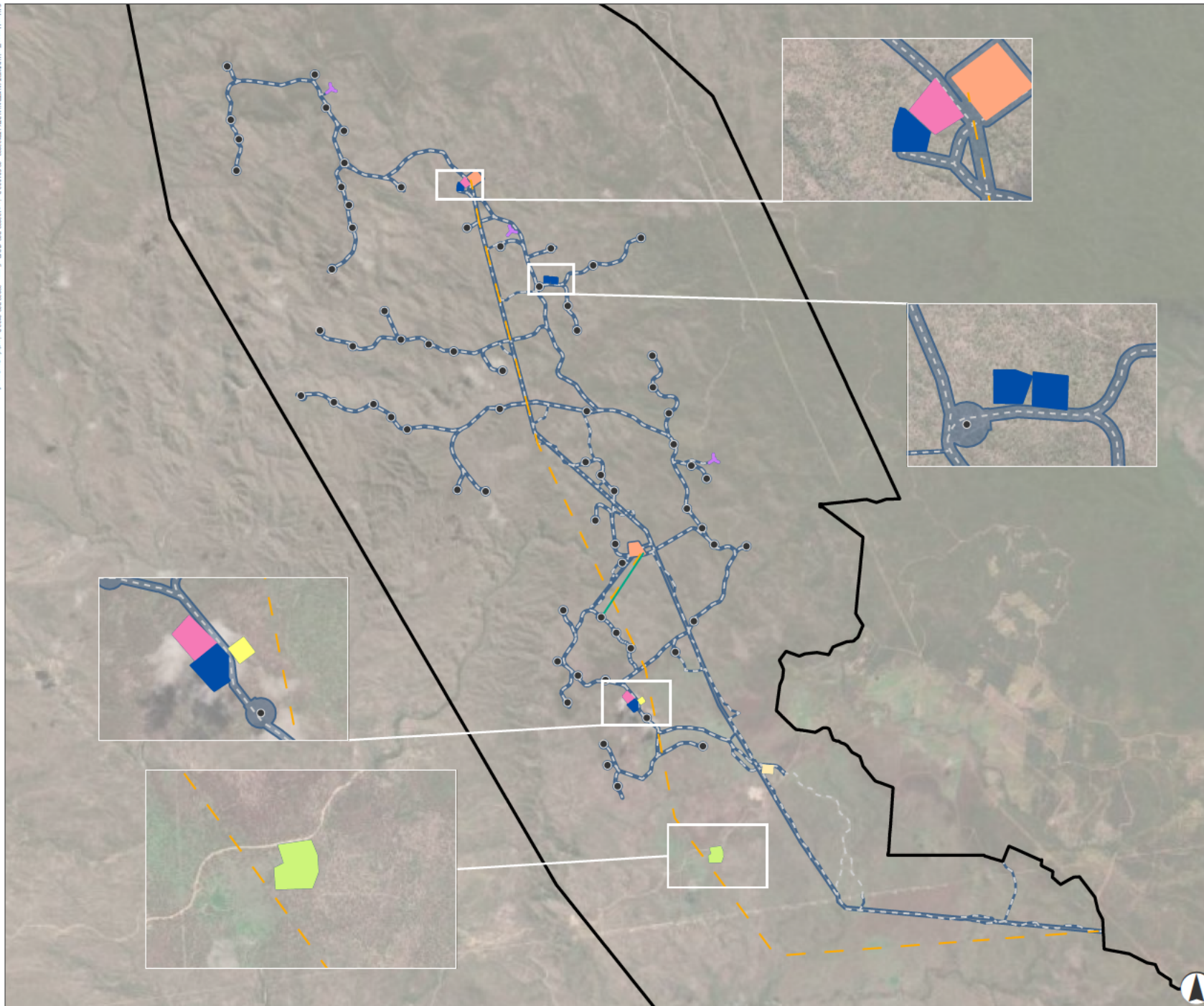
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FIGURE 1.2

Development Footprint, Temporary Disturbance Areas and Potential Stockpile Storage

Legend

- 275kV OHTL
- 33kV OHTL
- - - Access roads (with potential stockpile storage in adjacent clearance corridors)
- Study Area
- Development Footprint
- Infrastructure
 - 275kV Collector Substations
 - Power Performance Masts
 - Proposed Camp Location
 - O&M Permanent Laydown
 - Site Office
 - Concrete Batching
 - Temporary Laydown
 - WTG Assembly Area (potential stockpile storage)



0 1 2 3
Kilometres

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1.3 Relevant Approval Conditions

1.3.1 EPBC Approval Conditions

A Notification of Approval (ref. EPBC 2021/9066, dated 17 June 2024) (EPBC Approval) was provided by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). With regards to components of the CVMP, the EPBC Approval refers to the Queensland State Conditions (EPBC Approval Condition 2 and 3), described in Section 1.3.2 below.

1.3.2 State Approval Conditions

From the SARA Decision Notice (ref. 2408-42181 SDA, dated 23 April 2025), Condition 18 describes requirements for the CVMP. Elements of Condition 18 and the relevant sections of this CVMP where these requirements have been addressed are presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Relevant SARA Condition Elements and where Addressed in this CVMP

Condition	Description	Section Addressed
18 (a)	<i>Prepare a Cleared Vegetation Management Plan (CVMP).</i>	This document
18 (b)	<i>The CVMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified person and include:</i>	Section 1.2
	<i>i) the location and extent of storage and stockpile areas for cleared vegetation and mulch;</i>	Section 4.3, Figure 1.2
	<i>ii) an outline of how cleared vegetation is to be treated through a combination of:</i> <i>on-site reuse of salvaged, non-mulched logs (ensuring that felled timbers are not placed in rows with heights of timber exceeding 1 metre);</i>	Section 4.1, Section 4.2, Section 4.3
	<i>removal off-site of salvaged logs; and</i>	Section 4.2
	<i>use of mulched material both on-site and proposed to be removed off-site;</i>	Section 4.1, Section 4.2, Section 4.4
	<i>iii) measures to manage bush fire risks of all on-site cleared vegetation including managing risk of spontaneous combustion of mulch piles;</i>	Section 4.2, Section 4.3
	<i>iv) measures to ensure that cleared vegetation is not pushed, stacked or in any way damages habitat or vegetation not approved to be cleared; and</i>	Section 4.3
	<i>v) outline of industry best practice measures to be used to minimise bush fire risks and environmental impacts of any onsite burning of cleared vegetation.</i>	Sections 4.2, 4.3
18 (c)	<i>Submit the CVMP to the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (windfarms@dsdilgp.qld.gov.au).</i>	Final CVMP submitted.
18 (d)	<i>d) Implement measures to manage the cleared vegetation generally in accordance with each CVMP.</i>	Section 5.0, Section 6.0

Note: Suitably qualified person means a person(s) who has professional qualifications, training, skills and / or experience relevant to area of expertise (environmental/vegetation management).

2.0 Environment

2.1 Bioregions, Topography and Drainage

The land within the Development Footprint is currently used for cattle grazing and comprises of predominately native woodland vegetation with limited pasture improvement or land clearing having occurred to date. The region and the Project site have been used as pastoral grazing land for livestock for more than 100 years. The Project site straddles two bioregions of North Queensland:

- The 'Einasleigh Uplands' bioregion lies to the south and west, extending inland and comprising rugged hills and ranges, dissected plateaus and alluvial plains of eucalypt woodlands. This bioregion is associated with the Burdekin Basin. It includes Michael Creek and several unnamed drainage lines, which flow across the Project Site in a south-west direction towards Douglas Creek.
- The 'Wet Tropics' bioregion extends to the north and east towards the coast, comprising diverse vegetation of rainforest, sclerophyll forest and woodlands to shrublands, heathlands and mangroves. The associated Herbert Basin flows north from the site with the Garrawalt Creek Drainage system.

Elevation across the Project site ranges from approximately 500–700 m Australian Height Datum (AHD), with uneven hilly terrain and streamlines. There are areas with localised falls of up to 20% to 30%, and slopes along tributaries are approximately 1% to 10%.

This information will be considered for storage of materials and site stabilisation (including the use of mulched vegetation or logs where suitable).

2.2 Climate

Comparable weather data for the site has been taken from the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) weather station 'Woolshed' (Site no. 033307), approximately 100 km south-east of the Project Site and at an elevation of 556 m AHD. Mean rainfall and temperature data for the period 1998 to 2025 has been presented in **Figure 2.1**. Mean annual rainfall is 1,117.3 mm and follows a monsoonal pattern, with the majority falling over the warmer months of November to April.

Rainfall may be marginally reduced over the more western slopes which fall into the Einasleigh Uplands bioregion. Parts of the Project Site at higher elevation may experience marginally cooler temperatures, which will vary with factors such as wind speed and humidity.

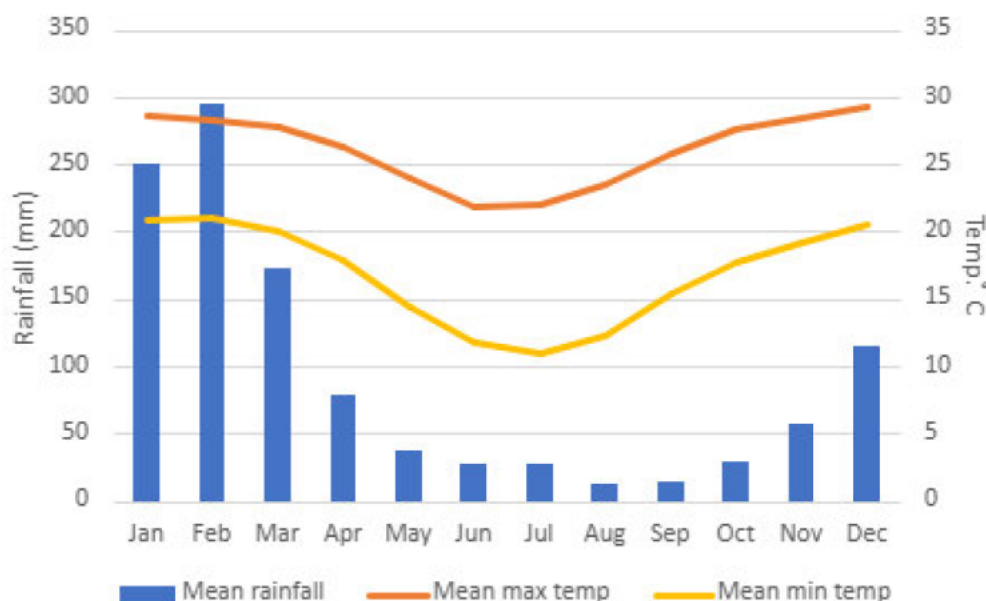


Figure 2.1 Mean Annual Weather Data (1998–2025) (BOM Site No. 033307)

Climate information may inform stockpile monitoring, with regards to potential for spontaneous combustion measures, stability and weed growth/spread.

2.3 Vegetation and Flora

Baseline Regional Ecosystems, and representative Broad Habitat Types for the Project site have been mapped and field verified by Eco Logical Australia (ELA 2022). These are dominated by *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species with a structure of open woodland, woodland and open forest.

The extent of each Broad Habitat Type within the Study Area and Development Footprint is shown in Table 1.2 and Figure 2.2, which may be subject to clearing.

Table 2.1 Maximum Extent of Broad Habitat Types Subject to Clearing

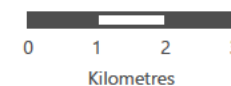
Broad Habitat Type	Maximum Extent of Clearing (ha) Within the Development Footprint
Open woodland to open forest on granite or Tertiary surfaces	461.45
Open woodland on basalt plains	62.26
Very open woodland on metamorphic and low hills	55.68
Woodland on laterised surface	9.79
Open forest to woodlands on uplands	16.57
Open forest with <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. dominant or codominant in the canopy	0.77
Riparian forest	4.29
Floodplain	3.51
Non-remnant	2.18
Total	616.5

FIGURE 2.2

Baseline Broad Habitat Types

Legend

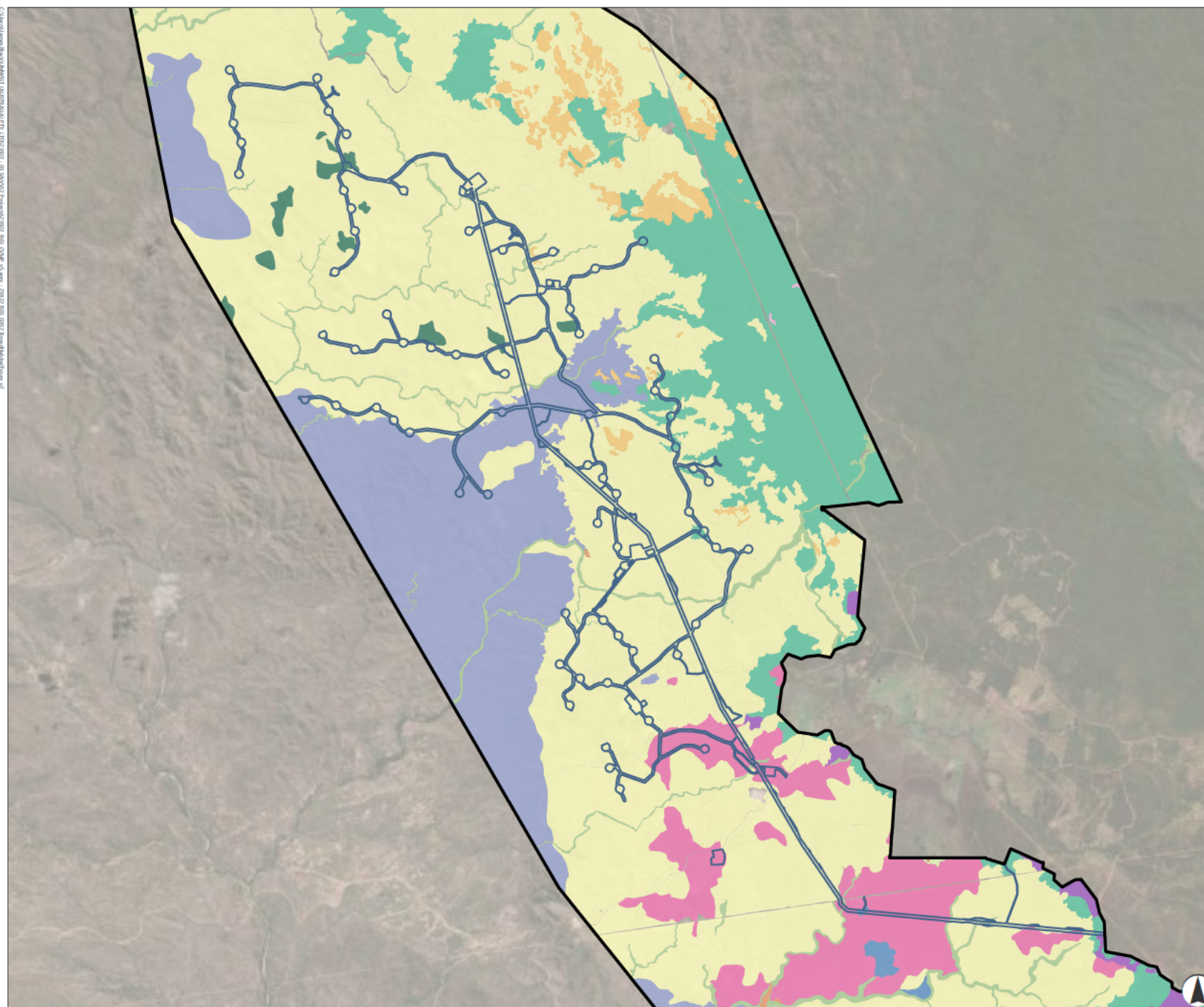
-  Study Area
-  Development Footprint
- Broad Habitat Type**
-  Floodplain
-  Open forest to woodlands on uplands
-  Open forest with *Allocasuarina* spp. dominant or co-dominant in the canopy
-  Open woodland on basalt plains
-  Open woodland to open forest on granite or Tertiary surfaces
-  Riparian forest
-  Rock pavement
-  Simple or notophyll vine forest
-  Tussock grassland
-  Very open woodland on metamorphics and low hills
-  Vine thicket
-  Woodland on lateritised surface



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3.0 Relevant Project Activities

This CVMP is to be implemented for construction activities until rehabilitation of Temporary Disturbance Areas is complete, a period expected to span from 2025 to 2028. Temporary Disturbance Areas are defined as areas required for construction only that will be progressively rehabilitated prior to operation and are shown on Figure 1.2.

The Development Footprint lies within an area of predominately native open woodland to open forest vegetation. Of the approved 616.5 ha, the final clearing extent is expected to be reduced during detailed design. Relevant measures for the protection of biodiversity values are described within the VFMP (Umwelt, 2025a) and include pre-clearance surveys and relevant clearing procedures. Some areas will be fully cleared, while others (e.g. access track corridors for construction and powerline easements) may only require selective clearing of trees and not groundcover. In either case, a substantial volume of dry vegetative material will be generated from clearing.

To inform appropriate planning and scheduling for cleared vegetation storage and re-use, or disposal, an approximate estimate of the amount of material that can be expected to be generated is required. This will be informed by:

- Further detailed design and reduction of the Development Footprint;
- Relevant density (tonnage per unit volume) of generated materials for various mulching methods and equipment; and
- Estimates of expected tonnage and equivalent mulched volume per hectare, for each of the broad habitat types described in Section 2.3.

Where practicable, cleared vegetation (in the form of mulch, logs and other habitat features) will be retained *in-situ*, used immediately for rehabilitation activities in areas no longer required for construction or relocated for enhancement of retained vegetation. This will reduce the area and effort required for stockpile management, risks associated with delayed rehabilitation of cleared areas and disposal requirements. Relevant measures for these activities are described in Sections 4.1, Section 4.2 and Section 4.4.

Also relevant to this CVMP are areas that are cleared temporarily for WTG assembly and wide road access during construction. These may provide opportunities for temporary stockpile storage, with consideration of the measures described in Section 4.3. Relevant details for these components are described in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Construction Components Relevant for Stockpile Placement

Component	Relevant Details for Potential Stockpile Placement
Temporary road clearance corridors	A network of temporary road clearance corridors may be required with a maximum width of 45–50 m, including retained operational access tracks of 6–8 m width and 33 kV underground reticulation corridors of 5 m either side. The area adjacent to underground reticulation corridors may be suitable for stockpile placement, where it is cleared to allow for transportation of WTG blades and arc around bends. In this context, the maximum stockpile height (refer below) must be lower than the minimum height of WTG blades during transportation.

Component	Relevant Details for Potential Stockpile Placement
Temporary WTG assembly areas	Outside of a 0.8 ha operational hardstand area, up to 1.2 ha of additional area may be cleared during construction for each WTG to accommodate for blade laydown and rotor lift clearance. These areas may be suitable for stockpile placement, where stockpiles do not impede assembly requirements.

It is expected that stockpile placement will not be feasible within overhead transmission line (OHTL) corridors, or areas cleared temporarily to facilitate site offices, concrete batching and material laydown.

4.0 Management Measures

Management measures for cleared vegetation are described in the following section. These will be implemented by the Civil Balance of Plant (CBOP) and Electrical Balance of Plant (EBOP) Contractors, under direction of the Proponent, during construction and early rehabilitation activities. Broad stages include:

- Mulching and material salvage.
- Management of excess materials.
- On-site stockpiling and spontaneous combustion management.
- Rehabilitation and habitat construction.
- Vegetation clearing measures are described in the VFMP (Umwelt, 2025a).

4.1 Mulching and Material Salvage

While some logs and other habitat features may be identified during pre-clearance surveys and retained for use in retained vegetation or rehabilitation of Temporary Disturbance Areas, most cleared vegetation will be mulched. Mulching reduces volumes for management and facilitates re-use for site stabilisation and rehabilitation activities.

The CBOP and EBOP Contractors are responsible for the safe operation of mulching equipment, including appropriate maintenance, relevant personal protective equipment, exclusion zones and safe work procedures. Interactions with fauna will be managed in accordance with the VFMP (Umwelt, 2025a).

Measures for the salvage of vegetative habitat features (e.g. hollow-bearing timber, mistletoes, logs) are described in the VFMP (Umwelt, 2025a). Where practicable, processed vegetative materials may be retained in place and spread over the existing ground surface. If retained, materials will spread with a maximum thickness of 0.5 m, and in accordance with the ESCP (WRM, 2025). In areas adjacent to retained vegetation, the use of clean water diversion drains, or similar, in accordance with the ESCP (WRM, 2025), may be required to mitigate associated sedimentation impacts.

4.2 Management of Excess Material

Removal of trees is expected to generate a substantial volume of vegetative material. Depending on the intended use, this vegetative material may be mulched or otherwise, spread out and retained *in-situ*, and/or stockpiled for later use (as described in **Section 4.3**). Subsequent utilisation in rehabilitation areas (or retained vegetation) will be prioritised, with appropriate quantities/volumes to be determined during the detailed design process, and in accordance with the ESCP (WRM, 2025), VFMP (Umwelt, 2025a) and RMP. Vegetative materials (mulched or otherwise) unable to be utilised in rehabilitation areas (or retained vegetation) will be managed via onsite controlled burning.

Any onsite controlled burning of vegetative materials (mulched or otherwise) will be undertaken in consultation with the landholder and in accordance with the Farm Management Plan (Windlab, 2025) and BRMP (Green Tape Solutions, 2025). Relevant controls at a minimum should include:

- Monitoring of weather conditions regarding optimal burn times and fire danger ratings.
- Establishment of buffer zones and firebreaks.

Off-site disposal of excess materials is not proposed. However, if there are no other options available, it will be deemed excess material, and offsite disposal will be completed in accordance with relevant QLD legislative requirements.

4.3 On-site Stockpiling and Spontaneous Combustion Management

Mulched vegetation, retained logs and other habitat features (e.g. hollow-bearing timber) that are retained for future site stabilisation and rehabilitation activities will be managed in the form of stockpiles. Stockpile storage areas will be located within areas cleared for other purposes. These areas will be mapped out during detailed planning and design, in accordance with the measures described below. Specific locations and required extent will be re-confirmed during pre-clearance procedures and marked on-ground.

Regarding the identification of suitable areas for stockpile storage, consideration will be given to:

- Suitable consultation/approval by the landholder, and the biosecurity measures described in the Farm Management Plan (Windlab, 2025).
- Limiting stockpile storage to areas which have been cleared for other purposes where possible (i.e. no additional vegetation clearing for the sole purpose of stockpile storage).
- No placement of stockpiles within 50 m of waterways, to prevent contamination impacts related to sedimentation and nutrient leaching, use of herbicides or fire-fighting chemicals. Appropriate erosion and sedimentation controls are to be implemented for stockpiles in accordance with the ESCP (WRM, 2025).
- No placement of stockpiles within overhead transmission line corridors, which may increase risk of combustion.

With an overall aim to reduce clearing extent, available and suitable areas for stockpile placement are likely to be limited. Storage areas must not impede construction access (e.g. transportation or assembly of WTG blades), and if sufficient area is not available, stockpiling of soils (as described in the PRP (Umwelt, 2025c) and to be further developed in the RMP) should always take priority over mulched vegetation.

As included in **Table 4.1**, the most convenient locations for stockpile storage (subject to detailed design) are likely to include:

- Corridors adjacent to access tracks and underground reticulation corridors, where vegetation is cleared to allow for transportation of WTG blades and arc around bends. The identification of suitable stockpile locations for these areas will consider location, topography, and allowable safe overpass of WTG blades during transportation.
- WTG assembly areas, where vegetation is cleared to accommodate for blade laydown and rotor lift clearance. Stockpile locations for these areas must not impede assembly of WTG's.

Mulched vegetation stockpiles have the potential to generate heat due to microbial activity and breakdown of organic matter. To minimise the risk of spontaneous combustion, recommended relevant control measures are described in *Guideline ESR/2020/5506 – Prevention of fires in waste stockpiles* (Qld Environmental Services and Regulation, 2025), the BRMP (Green Tape Solutions, 2025) and the SEMP (Riskcon Engineering, 2025). Adopted management measures are listed in **Table 4.1**, which also comply with the SARA Decision Notice.

Table 4.1 Required Stockpile Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Maximum height	1.5 m for mulch stockpiles and 1 m for non-mulched timber, (e.g. logs, hollow-bearing timber)
Maximum width	3 m for both mulch and non-mulched timber
Maximum gradient	45 degrees to minimise risk of collapse
Minimum separation distance	As described in Table 4.2 (e.g. for a stockpile length of up to 15 m, a 9 m buffer will be maintained between stockpiles and adjacent vegetation (including canopy) or infrastructure).
Access	Perimeter access for firefighting activities, including a Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) vehicle, is to be maintained around edge of stockpiles
Demarcation	Clear demarcation of stockpile boundary limits .

For loosely piled (non-baled) wood products (with ordinary fire risk) QLD Environmental Services and Regulation (2025) provides minimum end-to-end separation distances between stockpiles and fire risk features (i.e. adjacent stockpiles, vegetation or buildings), shown in **Table 4.2**. Separation areas (buffers) must be cleared with no obstructions or materials that may present a fire hazard.

Table 4.2 Minimum Buffer Size for Stockpiles

Maximum Stockpile Width/Length/Diameter (m)	Minimum Buffer between Stockpiles and Adjacent Stockpiles, infrastructure and Vegetation (m)
5	5
10	7
15	9
20	10
30	11
50	13

Figure 4.1 presents a conceptual layout for stockpile storage within temporary road clearance corridors.

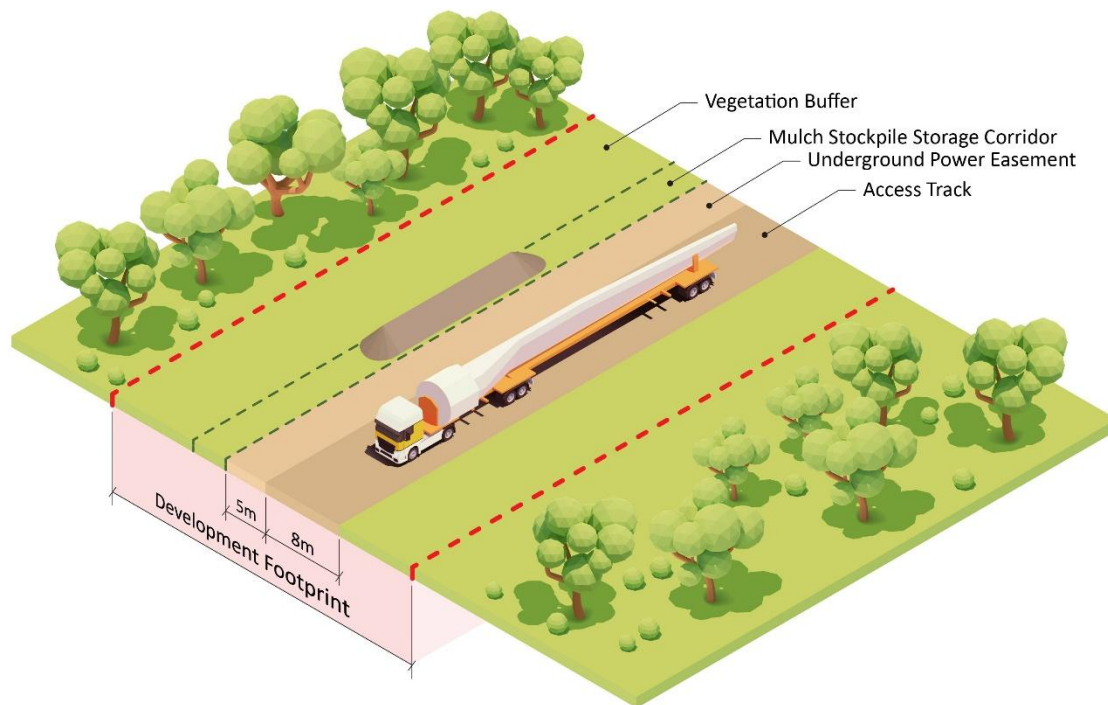


Figure 4.1 Conceptual Stockpile Storage Within Temporary Road Access Corridors

Regular monitoring will be conducted for stockpiles, as described in **Section 5.0**.

4.4 Rehabilitation and Habitat Supplementation

Temporary Disturbance Areas that will require progressive rehabilitation are detailed on **Figure 1.2** and include:

- WTG assembly areas (up to 1.2 ha each for 68 WTGs).
- Construction access road clearance corridors (approximately 100 km in length across the Project with a maximum width of 45–50 m, excluding retained access tracks of 6–8 m).
- Construction site offices and accommodation (approximately 10.3 ha).
- Concrete batching plants (approximately 6.5 ha).
- Construction laydown areas (approximately 6.1 ha).
- Underground 33 kV reticulation corridors (up to 5 m either side adjacent to access roads).
- OHTL corridors, where groundcover is cleared.

Where practicable, cleared vegetation (in the form of mulch, logs and other habitat features) will be retained *in-situ* (with a maximum thickness of 0.5 m, and in accordance with relevant BRMP (Green Tape Solutions, 2025) and ESCP (WRM, 2025) measures), used immediately for rehabilitation activities in areas no longer required for construction or relocated for enhancement of retained vegetation. This will reduce the area required for stockpile management, as well as risks associated with delayed rehabilitation of cleared areas. Specific habitat features (e.g. hollow bearing timber and large logs) may also be relocated to areas of retained habitat within the Development Footprint. Relocation to areas outside of the Development Footprint will require approval.

It is expected that most stockpiled mulch and larger, felled timber will be utilised for progressive rehabilitation of Temporary Disturbance Areas, when no longer required for construction. Excess materials will be managed via onsite controlled burning or (if required) offsite-disposal (as described in **Section 4.2**. Further detail regarding the erosion and sediment controls to be implemented when using mulch and logs for the purposes of site stabilisation is described in the ESCP (WRM, 2025). For revegetation areas, use of retained and/or stockpiled vegetative materials are described in the PRP (Umwelt, 2025c), and includes:

- Mixing of mulch with topsoil, or direct application to the surface, to retain soil moisture, provide nutrients and enhance vegetation establishment and growth (in doing this, care should be taken not to suppress germination of any conserved seedbank or seed that is applied).
- Addition of mulch as a bulking agent for hydraulic application of seed (e.g. hydro-seeding).
- Addition of mulch in a doughnut shape around planted tubestock (if required).
- Utilisation of large logs and hollow-bearing timber for habitat enhancement, including mounting for glider poles.

It is expected that Project specific measures for revegetation and utilisation of vegetative materials will be further developed in the RMP, in consultation with the landholder, and considering any potential biosecurity concerns.

Prior to disturbance of stockpiles, monitoring will be conducted as described in **Section 5.0**. In addition, potential interactions with sheltering fauna will be managed in accordance with the VFMP (Umwelt, 2025a).

5.0 Monitoring, Reporting and Adaptive Management

Required monitoring of vegetation clearing procedures, including material salvage and interactions with fauna are described in the VFMP (Umwelt, 2025a). Required monitoring for rehabilitation, including the use of mulch, logs and other materials for habitat supplementation, is described in the RMP and VFMP (Umwelt, 2025a).

Mulching operations will be monitored by the CBOP and EBOP Contractors during active works. The aim of this is to ensure that operations are safe and do not impact environmental values. During active establishment of stockpiles, monitoring will be conducted by the CBOP and EBOP Contractors to ensure that the measures described in Section 4.3 are implemented. Any non-conformances will be rectified as soon as practicable.

Monitoring of stockpiles will be conducted at least weekly. A monitoring framework is described in Table 5.1 with specific triggers and actions to be confirmed upon further consultation with QFES, prior to clearing activities.

Table 5.1 Mulch Stockpile Monitoring Framework

Monitoring Parameter/method	Timing	Extent	Response Trigger	Corrective Action	Responsibility
Stockpile location, as described in Section 4.3	Weekly	New stockpiles	Inappropriate location	Relocation of stockpiles	CBOP and EBOP Contractors
Stockpile stability and dimensions (rapid visual assessment with reference to the specifications described in Table 4.1)	Weekly, or following heavy rainfall	Entire stockpile area	Stockpile is not holding shape	Reforming of stockpiles, or separation of materials into smaller stockpiles	CBOP and EBOP Contractors
Weed presence (rapid visual assessment)	Weekly	Entire stockpile area	More than 10 % cover on stockpiles, or spread into buffer zones	Application of herbicide, in accordance with label specifications; and review of relevant hygiene procedures	CBOP and EBOP Contractors

Due to the risk of combustibility with regards to oxygen exposure, any required disturbance of stockpiles will only be conducted by personnel trained in the management of hot spots. Training of sufficient personnel is the responsibility of the CBOP and EBOP Contractors.

Details of mulching (volumes), stockpile placement (including accurate survey of stockpile locations and maintenance of appropriate digital mapping layers), stockpile monitoring and any non-conformances with the requirements described in this CVMP or related actions will be reported at least weekly by the CBOP and EBOP Contractors.

6.0 Roles and Responsibilities

The Proponent maintains responsibility for cleared vegetation management in accordance with approval conditions and this CVMP and for adequate provision of resources for the implementation of the CVMP. It is essential that the CBOP and EBOP Contractors and all staff are provided with training which includes the CVMP and relevant management measures.

All staff are responsible for their activities and for reporting any environmental hazards, non-conformances and incidents, as described within position descriptions, relevant procedures and work instructions. Roles and responsibilities relevant to this CVMP are described in **Table 6.1**, noting that one person may hold multiple roles.

Table 6.1 CVMP Roles and Responsibilities

Position Title	CVMP Responsibilities
Proponent Project Manager	• Holds overall responsibility for cleared vegetation management. • Reviews and supports implementation of the CVMP.
Proponent Environmental Manager	• Ensures adequate planning and resources are provided for the implementation of the CVMP, including relevant inductions and training. • Identifies changes during construction and updates the CVMP accordingly. • Ensures that cleared vegetation management obligations are embedded into Project design, systems and processes. • Ensures reporting requirements are completed, non-conformances are actioned and corrective actions are implemented where needed.
Contractors Project Manager	• Ensures all construction personnel are aware of their obligations under the CVMP. • Reports on and responds to identified hazards, non-compliances and incidents. • Ensures adequate planning and resources are provided for the implementation of the CVMP, including relevant inductions and training.
Contractors Health, Safety Environment Advisor	• Facilitates inductions and training for all staff. • Conducts regular inspections against compliance with the CVMP. • Provides assistance and/or advice regarding implementation of the CVMP. • Ensures that workplace equipment and tools meet industry standards. • Undertakes supervision, monitoring and reporting requirements. • Investigates hazards, non-compliances and incidents, establishing cause, potential impact, corrective actions and preventive measures to avoid future occurrences.
All personnel	• Complete relevant inductions and training. • Understand and implements the management measures described within the CVMP, as appropriate. • Report all observed hazards, non-compliances and incidents to a supervisor. • Continually seeks to identify areas for improvement of cleared vegetation management and reports these to a supervisor.

7.0 References

Eco Logical Australia (ELA 2022). Upper Burdekin Wind Farm – 2022 Ecology Survey Report. Prepared for Windlab Developments.

Green Tape Solutions (2025). Bushfire Risk Management Plan - Gawara Baya Wind Farm. Prepared for Windlab Developments.

Qld Environmental Services and Regulation (2025). Guideline – Prevention of fires in waste stockpiles ESR/2020/5506 Version 2.02. [Prevention of fires in stockpiles](#).

Riskcon Engineering (2025). Safety and Emergency Management Plan - Upper Burdekin (Gawara Baya) Wind Farm. Prepared for Windlab Developments.

Umwelt (2025a). Vegetation and Fauna Management Plan– Gawara Baya Wind Farm. Prepared for Upper Burdekin Wind Farm.

Umwelt (2025b). Construction Environmental Management Plan– Gawara Baya Wind Farm. Prepared for Upper Burdekin Wind Farm.

Umwelt (2025c). Preliminary Rehabilitation Plan Amendment - Gawara Baya Wind Farm Project. Prepared for Windlab Developments.

Windlab (2025). Gawara Baya Wind Farm - Farm Management Plan.

WRM (2025). Gawara Baya Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Prepared for Windlab Developments.

