JANUARY 2025

CopperString 2032 – Burdekin River to Reid River Section

Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report

Contents

Executive Summary

This Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report has been prepared by Queensland Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited, trading as Powerlink Queensland (Powerlink), for the proposed Burdekin River to Reid River section of CopperString 2032 (the Project).

Powerlink has engaged Umwelt to undertake technical, spatial and mapping analysis to support the preparation of this report.

The purpose of this report is to outline the public engagement undertaken for the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report, how feedback has been considered, and any refinements made to finalise the proposed transmission line corridor and substation site for the Project.

Project background

Powerlink owns, develops, operates, and maintains Queensland's high voltage electricity transmission network which extends 1,700 kilometres (km) from Cairns to the New South Wales border, comprising 15,449 circuit km of transmission lines and 152 substations.

In March 2023, Powerlink took ownership of CopperString 2032. The Project will initially involve building 840km of new 550 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission line from Mount Isa to near Townsville, connecting Queensland's North West Minerals Province (NWMP) to the National Electricity Market (NEM) for the first time in Australia's history.

After taking ownership of CopperString 2032, Powerlink completed a review of the section of the Project between the Burdekin River east to the proposed Mulgrave substation site. This review identified significant constructability, access and operational issues for the proposed transmission line corridor and substation site due to very steep terrain and the requirement to construct significant access tracks and waterway crossings through areas that experience flooding and inundation.

Given these factors, Powerlink will no longer proceed with the transmission line corridor and substation site in the previously specified location and will instead investigate an alternative transmission line corridor and substation site for CopperString 2032 that allows for better constructability and access. The new area identified for investigation, known as the Study Area, is located north-east from the Burdekin River to Reid River and is approximately 60km long and 8km to 15km wide (see Figure 1).

Approach to transmission line corridor and substation site selection

Initial stakeholder engagement regarding the project Study Area commenced in late June 2024 and included meetings with landholders, Traditional Owners, Queensland Government agencies, key industry groups and elected representatives from Australian, Queensland and local governments. These insights were combined with an assessment of legislative frameworks, and spatial analysis of land characteristics, environment, heritage and social constraints.

Applying these insights and technical assessments, potential transmission line corridor options (generally 2km wide but wider in some areas where constraints are highest) and substation site options (generally 1.1km x 1km subject to final design) were identified within the Study Area.

Three objectives informed the selection of the transmission line corridors and substation sites. These are:

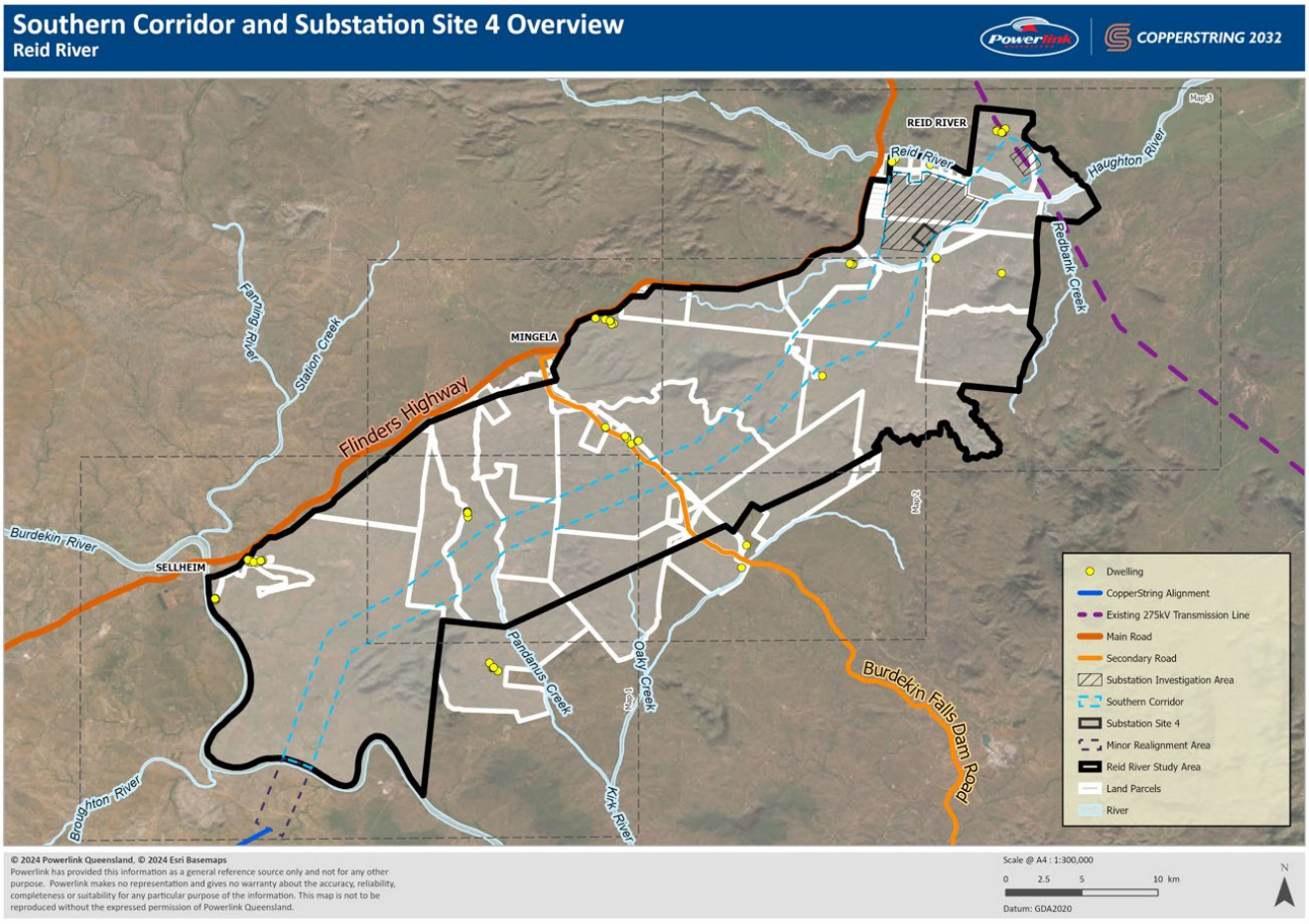
Social
To consider the use of land and the community livelihood within and adjacent to corridor options.

Environment
To consider a balanced approach to corridor selection with the least practicable impact on environment and heritage values.

Economic
To consider construction and operational factors such as cost at a preliminary level, given the scale of the project.

Two potential transmission line corridors and four potential substation sites were identified and comparatively assessed to determine a recommended transmission corridor and substation site that, on balance, has the least overall impact. The comparative assessment identified the Southern Corridor and Substation Site 4 as the recommended options (see Figure 1) with the least overall impact across social, environment and economic objectives and this was documented in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.

Figure 1: Recommended transmission line corridor and substation site shown in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report



Stakeholder engagement and feedback on the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report

In late August 2024, the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report was released to landholders, Traditional Owner groups, community members and other stakeholders. Feedback was invited over a six-week period on the recommendations in the report. Additional time was also provided to stakeholders who requested it.

Engagement activities associated with the report included:

- publication of the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report, a fact sheet and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the CopperString 2032 webpage
- creation of an online interactive map that allowed people to provide feedback on a specific location
- briefing key stakeholders (elected representatives, local government and industry bodies) in-person and virtually
- an email update to the project distribution list (more than 1,500 recipients) providing links to the report and seeking feedback. Information was also sent to community groups, sporting organisations and chambers of commerce, inviting feedback and offering meetings
- two community drop-in sessions on 12 and 14 September 2024 (Mingela and Woodstock), where the community were invited to attend, learn more about the recommended corridor and substation site location and provide feedback in person
- social media posts and newspaper advertisements, promoting the community sessions and asking for feedback via the online interactive map
- phone calls, emails, letters and meetings with landholders and Traditional Owner groups.

In response to the engagement activities, a range of general feedback was received together with four formal submissions – two from government Departments and two from landholders.

Key themes from the engagement process included:

Landholder feedback

- Some landholders advised they did not wish to host the proposed infrastructure and/or thought the consultation process had to date provided insufficient information.
- Ensuring the proposed infrastructure is well removed from houses and other places of assembly.
- Requests for minimising impacts on grazing operations including disruption and severance of farmable land, water infrastructure, laneways, paddock configuration and rotation, pregnancy testing and calving, helicopter mustering and biosecurity.
- Loss of river frontage.
- Concern for impact on property viability due to loss of good quality grazing land.
- Process for finalising the transmission line alignment within the final corridor.

- Compensation for the proposed transmission line and substation.
- Preservation of heritage values.
- Opportunity for the transmission line to closely follow the Flinders Highway and Ergon 66kV line to Mingela.

Queensland Government Department feedback

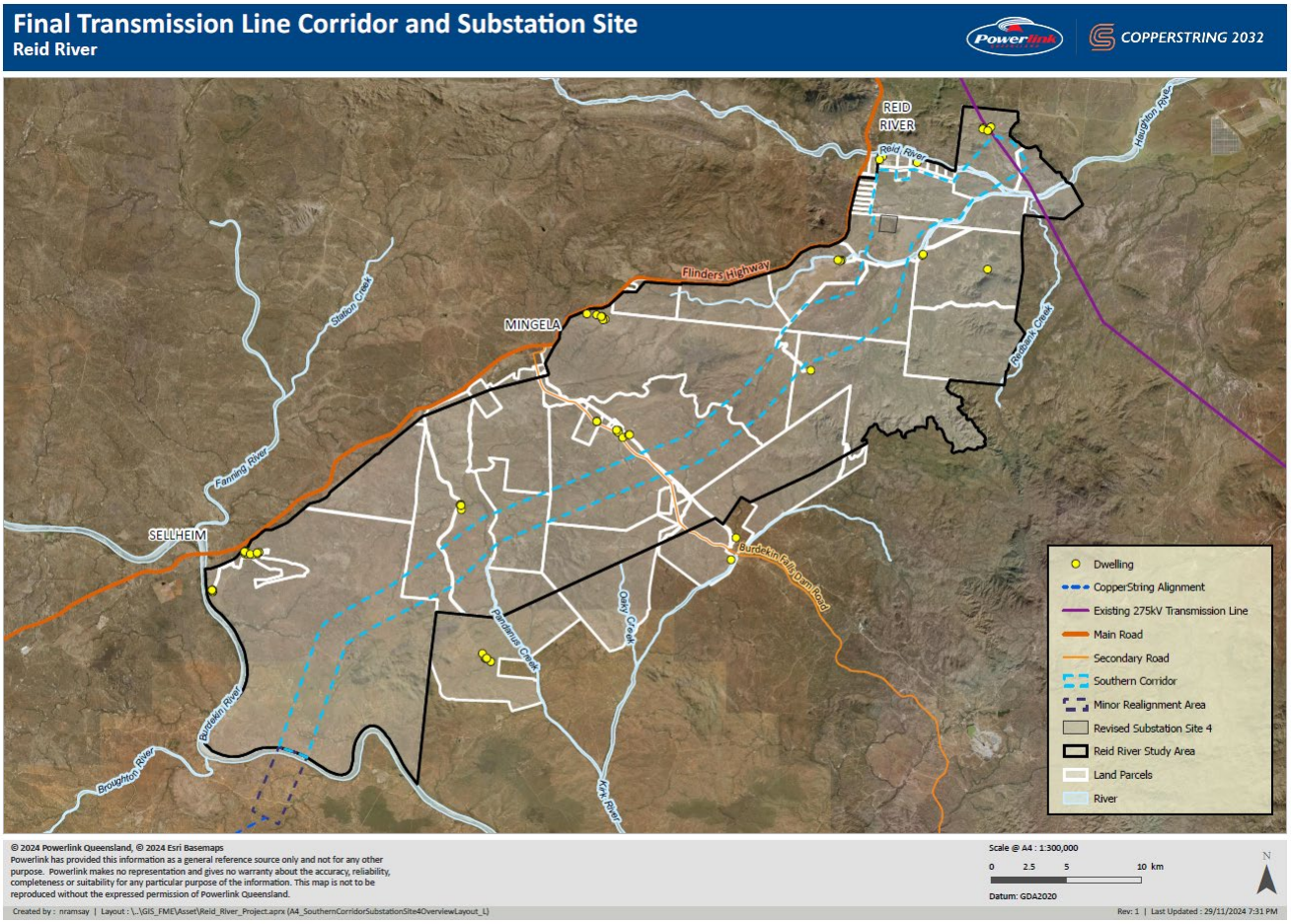
- Comparative assessment of transmission line corridor options should also consider the discontinued transmission line corridor and Mulgrave substation.
- Request for Powerlink to explain how the initial corridor was selected during the previous Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process undertaken by CuString Pty Ltd.
- Timeline for ecological surveys should be outlined, including detailed study sites and methodologies.
- Clarify how the *Environmental Offset Act 2014* does not apply to the Project.
- Specialist advice is recommended to manage soil erosion risk so the Project does not exacerbate erosion into the future.
- Consultation should be undertaken with Exploration Permit Minerals (EPM) holders to minimise sterilisation of resources and feedback included in the Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.
- Impacts to travelling stock routes should be minimised, including to pastures and safe passage of stock/authorised persons.
- Minor wording changes and inclusion of *Mineral Resources Act 1989* as applicable legislation to the Project.

All feedback was assessed to determine whether the location of the recommended transmission line corridor and substation site should be amended. Written responses were provided, and meetings/site inspections were held with landholders who made submissions.

Final transmission line corridor

Based on feedback received during the engagement process and assessments made following the consultation period, Powerlink does not consider amendments are necessary to the recommended Southern Corridor shown in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. It has now been adopted as the final corridor (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Final transmission line corridor and substation site



Powerlink acknowledges most of the matters raised by landholders during the engagement process relate to the potential impact of the transmission line on property operations and viability. The corridor has been carefully selected to minimise impacts to properties and homes. It is intentionally wide at a minimum of 2km to provide flexibility to work with landholders to determine an alignment for the proposed transmission line. The determination of the transmission line location within the corridor will commence in early 2025 and will seek to minimise impacts on property operations, environmental, heritage and constructability factors.

Powerlink will work with directly affected landholders to outline the construction process and timeframes and will agree to practical measures to minimise property impacts during this phase of the Project. Potential construction mitigation measures may comprise temporary and permanent reconfiguration of property infrastructure (i.e. fencing, gates, grids, watering points, holding yards), movement of cattle away from the temporary work area or agistment. Impacts on property operations are also considered as part of the compensation assessment, which is planned to commence around mid-2025, once the final alignment has been determined.

Matters raised by Queensland Government Departments are procedural and practical in nature and do not impact the location of the corridor. These matters included additional information and advice regarding comparative assessment with the discontinued corridor, the upcoming ecological survey process, minimising impacts to soil erosion and stock routes, engaging with EPM holders to minimise sterilisation of mineral resources and clarifying or correcting some wording in the Recommended Corridor and Substation

Site Selection Report. Engagement has subsequently been undertaken with EPM holders and no submissions were received.

Revised location for the final substation site

The recommended substation site shown previously in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report is located within Category X cleared grazing land. Landholder feedback expressed concern about the loss of this area to grazing production.

Based on this feedback, Powerlink has investigated an alternative location for the proposed Reid River substation (known as Revised Substation Site 4 in this report) to reduce potential impacts on grazing operations while balancing environmental, heritage and economic considerations. The revised location is approximately 1.3km west of the site recommended in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. Preliminary ecology, heritage and constructability field assessments were undertaken in November 2024.

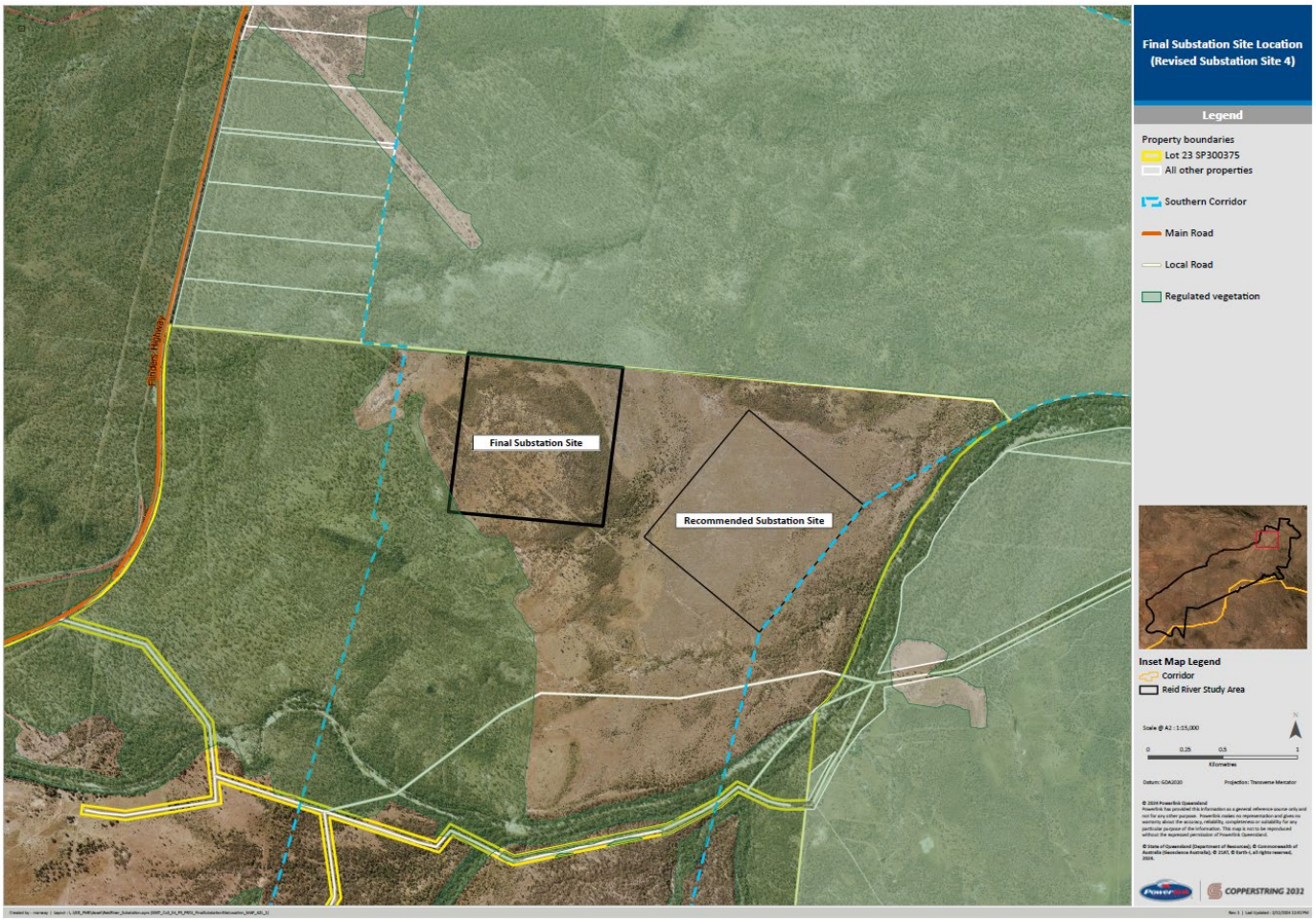
Using this field information, the revised location was comparatively assessed against the other sites outlined in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report (noting the originally recommended site has been excluded from further analysis) to determine whether it has the lowest impact, on balance, across the social, environmental and economic factors considered.

The assessment confirmed Revised Substation Site 4 to be most suitable due to:

- the land containing almost exclusively Category X vegetation with a very small portion of Category B vegetation in the south-west corner which is unlikely to be cleared. All other sites contain remnant vegetation
- the land having a 2-3% average slope which is acceptable from a construction perspective
- there being good transmission line entry and exit opportunities
- the site being closest to the Flinders Highway (2km) providing good access and requiring the least amount of road construction
- the closest dwelling being well removed from the site, being approximately 2.2km from the site boundary with vegetation providing visual screening opportunities
- the site not being affected by Q200 flood level.

Accordingly, this location has now been adopted as the final substation site (see Figure 3), subject to further technical surveys, land acquisition and development approval processes.

Figure 3: Final substation site location (Revised Substation Site 4) compared to the originally recommended site



1 Introduction

1.1.1 Project background

Powerlink is a leading Australian provider of high-voltage electricity transmission network services, providing electricity to more than five million Queenslanders, and 241,000 businesses. The network extends 1,700 kilometres from Cairns to the New South Wales border, comprising 15,449 circuit km of transmission line and 152 substations.

In March 2023, Powerlink took ownership of CopperString 2032. The Project will initially involve building 840km of new electricity transmission line from Mount Isa to near Townsville, connecting Queensland's NWMP to the NEM for the first time in Australia's history. Approximately 200km of additional transmission line will be required to connect new renewable generators to CopperString 2032.

The overall expanded Project includes:

- 500 kV transmission line from just south of Townsville to Hughenden
- 330kV transmission line from Hughenden to Cloncurry
- 220kV transmission line from Cloncurry to Mount Isa
- up to six new substation sites
- workforce accommodation and facilities in strategic locations along the corridor.
- The Project broke ground in July 2024, with the construction of the workforce accommodation and facilities in Hughenden.

Powerlink completed a review of the 500kV section of the Project between the Burdekin River east to the proposed Mulgrave substation site. This review identified significant constructability, access and operational issues for the proposed transmission line corridor and substation site due to very steep terrain and the requirement to construct significant access tracks and waterway crossings through areas that experience flooding and inundation.

Given these factors, Powerlink will no longer proceed with the transmission line corridor and substation site in the previously specified location and will instead investigate an alternative transmission line corridor and substation site for CopperString 2032 that allows for better constructability and access. The new area identified for investigation, known as the Study Area, is located north-east from the Burdekin River to Reid River and is approximately 60km long and 8km to 15km wide (see Figure 4).

1.1.2 Purpose of this report and timeframes

This Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report outlines the recent public engagement undertaken for the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report, how feedback has been considered, and any refinements made to finalise the proposed transmission line corridor and substation site for the Project.

Detailed engagement will shortly commence with all directly impacted landholders, Traditional Owners and other stakeholders, and further analysis and studies will be undertaken to refine the final transmission line corridor down to a 120 metre (m) wide easement alignment. The easement will allow for the construction

of one 500kV transmission line with additional space for a second line should it be required in the future (subject to separate approvals). Engagement and studies will also continue for the final substation site.

No final decision on the location of the proposed transmission line and substation will be made until engagement and further studies has been completed and all required approvals have been achieved. The indicative development activities and timeframes for the Project are shown in Table 1.

Activity	Estimated timeframe
Australian Government EPBC Act Referral Submission	November 2024
Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report (this report) released	Early 2025
Stakeholder engagement and technical studies (ecology, heritage, constructability) to determine the easement alignment for the proposed transmission line and if necessary, make micro adjustments to the final location for the proposed substation	From early 2025
Development approval (Ministerial Infrastructure Designation) submitted to Queensland Government with opportunity for submissions	From mid-2025
Land acquisition process commences	From mid-2025
Construction commences	Late 2026

Table 1: Development activities and timeframes

2 Final transmission line corridor and substation site

2.1.1 Corridor and substation engagement

In late August 2024, Powerlink released the recommended transmission line corridor and substation site in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report, completing a further round of community consultation with directly impacted landholders, Traditional Owners, the broader community, Queensland Government agencies and other stakeholders. Information on the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report release was shared via:

- upload of the report, a second fact sheet and FAQs on the CopperString 2032 webpage
- creation of an online interactive map that allowed people to provide feedback to a specific location
- briefings for key stakeholders (elected representatives, local government and industry bodies) in-person and remotely
- an email update to the Project distribution list (more than 1,500 recipients) providing links to the report and seeking feedback. Information was also sent to community groups, sporting organisations and chambers of commerce, inviting feedback and offering meetings
- two community drop-in sessions on 12 and 14 September 2024 (Mingela and Woodstock), where the community were invited to attend, learn more about the recommended corridor and subsite location and provide feedback in person
- social media posts and newspaper advertisements, promoting the community sessions and asking for feedback via the online interactive map.
- phone calls, emails, letters, factsheets, mapping and meetings with landholders and Traditional Owner groups.

2.1.2 Corridor feedback

In response to the engagement activities, a range of general feedback was received together with four formal submissions – two from government Departments and two from landholders.

An overview of the feedback is provided below with a response to matters raised in Appendix B.

2.1.3 Landholder feedback

- Some landholders advised they did not wish to host the proposed infrastructure and/or thought the consultation process had so far provided insufficient information.
- Ensuring the proposed infrastructure is well removed from houses and other places of assembly.
- Minimising impacts on grazing operations including disruption and severance of farmable land, water infrastructure, laneways, paddock configuration and rotation, pregnancy testing and calving, helicopter mustering and biosecurity.
- Loss of river frontage.
- Concern for impact on property viability due to loss of good quality grazing land.
- Process for finalising the transmission line alignment within the final corridor.
- Compensation for the proposed transmission line and substation.
- Preservation of heritage values.

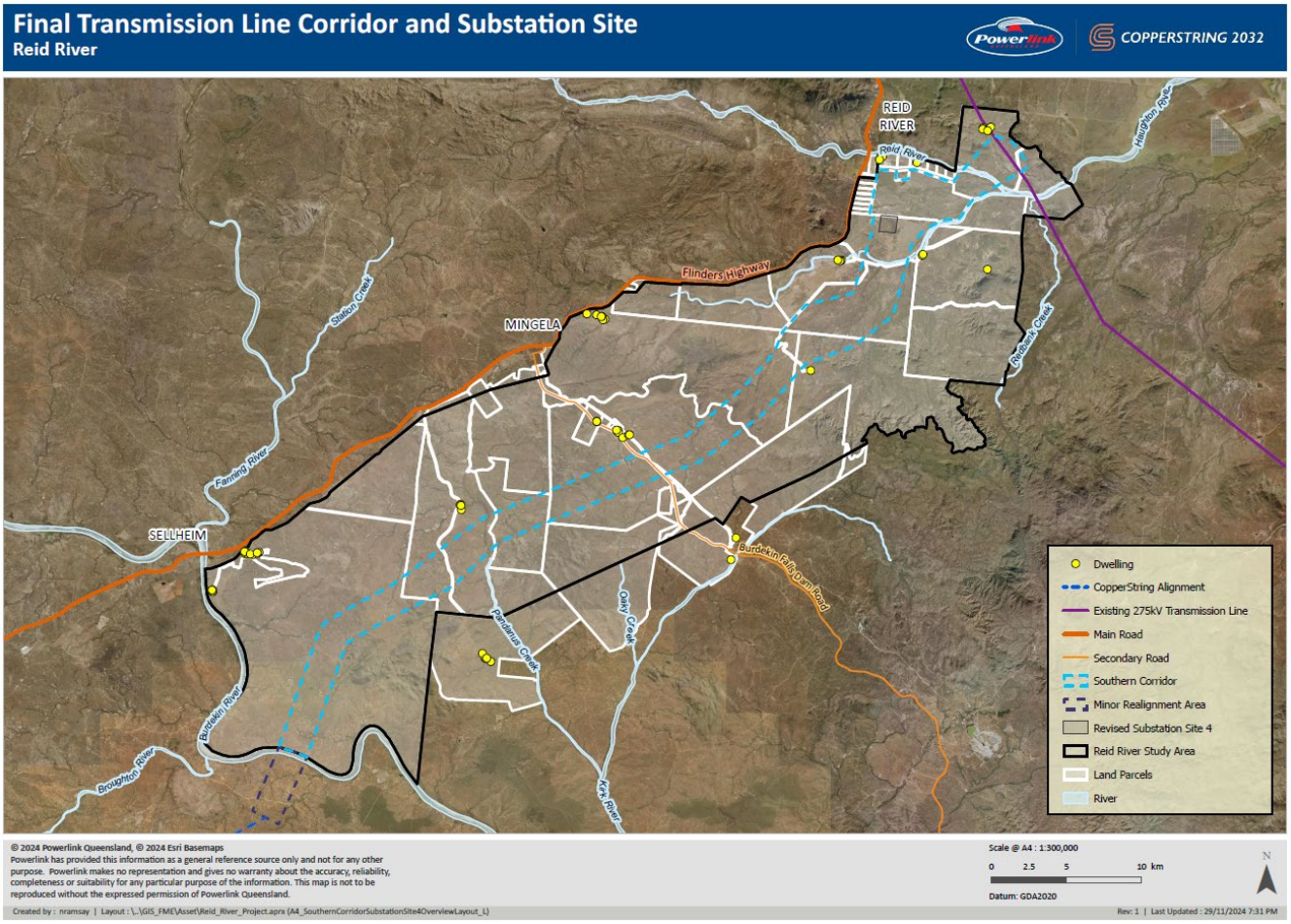
- Opportunity for the transmission line to closely follow the Flinders Highway and Ergon 66kV line to Mingela.

2.1.4 Queensland Government Department feedback

- Comparative assessment of transmission line corridor options should also consider the discontinued transmission line corridor and Mulgrave substation.
- Explain how the initial corridor was selected during the previous EIS process for CuString Pty Ltd.
- Timeline for ecological surveys should be outlined, including detailed study sites and methodologies.
- Clarify how the Environmental Offset Act 2014 does not apply to the Project.
- Specialist advice is recommended to manage soil erosion risk so the Project does not exacerbate erosion into the future.
- Consultation should be undertaken with EPM holders to minimise sterilisation of resources and feedback included in the Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.
- Impacts to travelling stock routes should be minimised, including to pastures and safe passage of stock/authorised persons.
- Minor wording changes and inclusion of Mineral Resources Act 1989 as applicable legislation to the Project.

Based on feedback received during the engagement process and the assessment following the consultation period, Powerlink does not consider amendments are necessary to the recommended Southern Corridor shown previously in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. It has now been adopted as the final corridor (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Final transmission line corridor and substation site



Powerlink acknowledges most of the matters raised by landholders during the engagement process relate to the potential impact of the transmission line on property operations and viability. The corridor has been carefully selected to minimise impacts to properties and homes. It is intentionally wide at a minimum of 2km. This is to provide flexibility to work with landholders from early 2025 to determine an alignment for the proposed transmission line that seeks to minimise impacts on property operations, environmental, heritage and constructability factors.

Powerlink will work with directly affected landholders to outline the construction process and timeframes and will agree to practical measures to minimise property impacts during this phase of the Project. Potential construction mitigation measures may comprise temporary and permanent reconfiguration of property infrastructure (i.e. fencing, gates, grids, watering points, holding yards), movement of cattle away from the temporary work area or agistment. Impacts on property operations are also considered as part of the compensation process which is planned to commence around mid-2025 once the alignment has been determined.

Matters raised by Queensland Government Departments are procedural and practical in nature and do not impact the location of the corridor. These matters included additional information and advice regarding comparative assessment with the discontinued corridor, the upcoming ecological survey process, minimising impacts to soil erosion and stock routes, engaging with EPM holders to minimise sterilisation of

mineral resources and clarifying or correcting some wording in the report. Engagement has subsequently been undertaken with EPM holders and no submissions were received.

2.1.5 Substation feedback and revised location

The recommended substation site shown previously in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report is located within Category X cleared grazing land. Landholder feedback expressed concern about the loss of this area to grazing production.

Based on this feedback, Powerlink has investigated an alternative location for the proposed Reid River substation (known as Revised Substation Site 4 - RSS4) to reduce potential impacts on grazing operations while balancing environmental, heritage and economic considerations. The revised location is approximately 1.3km west of the site recommended in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report and preliminary ecology, heritage and constructability field assessments were undertaken in November 2024.

Revised Substation Site 4 comprises a low hill with the highest point towards the centre of the area. Soils are generally sandy, with the exception of the northern portion which exhibits black soils that have a higher clay content. Regrowth vegetation in the Category X mapped area is likely Regional Ecosystem (RE) 11.3.29 Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus exserta, Melaleuca spp. woodland on alluvial plains. At the time of the site inspection, the area was grazed and hayed off, resulting in limited ground cover (see representative photos in Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7).

Figure 5: Revised Substation Site 4 vegetation and topography (photo 1)

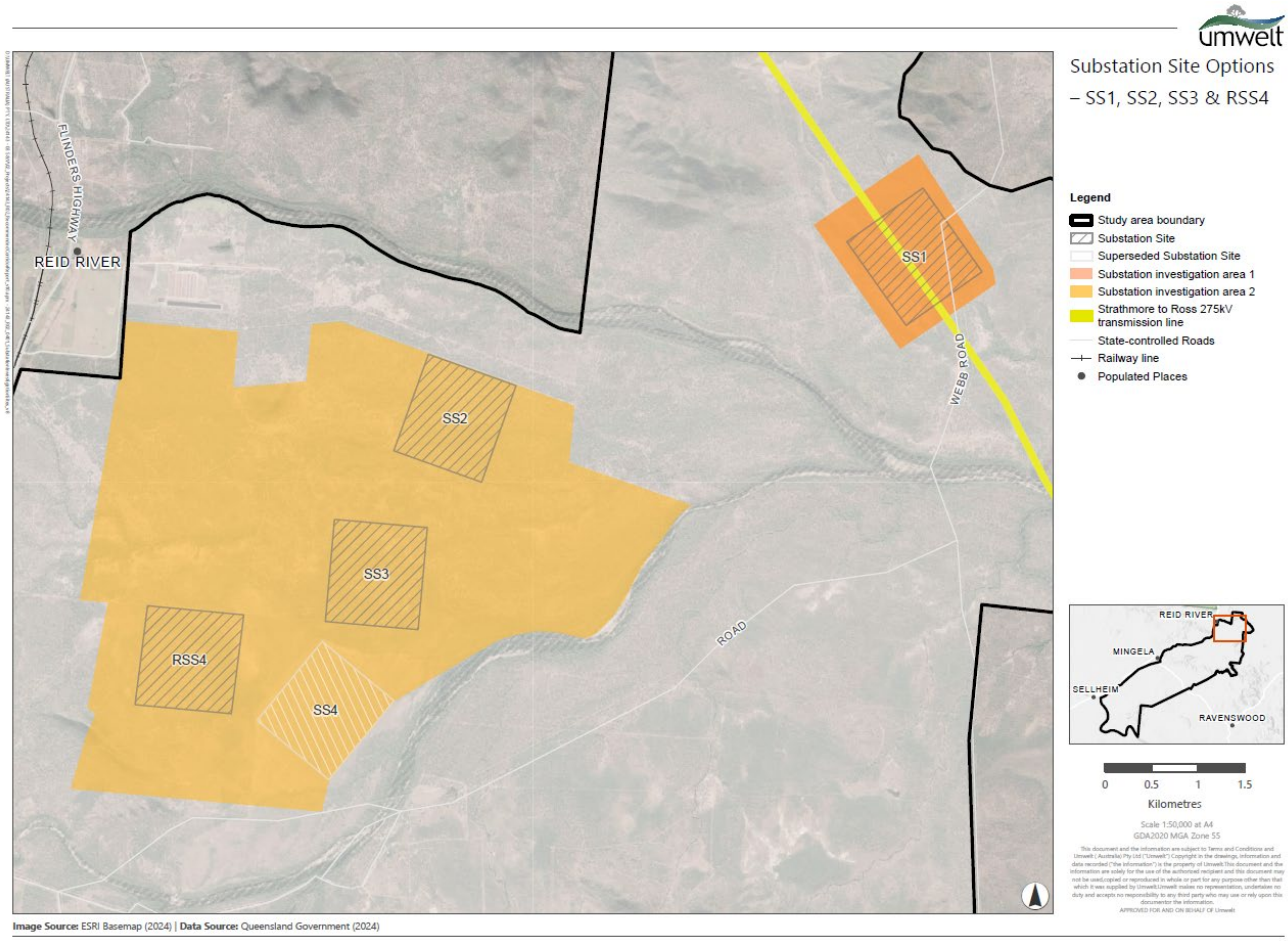
Figure 6: Revised Substation Site 4 vegetation (photo 2)

Figure 7: Revised Substation Site 4 vegetation (photo 3)

Using this field information, the revised location was comparatively assessed against the other sites outlined in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report (noting the originally recommended site has been excluded from further analysis) to determine whether it has the lowest impact, on balance, across the social, environmental and economic factors considered.

The substation site options assessed are mapped below.

Figure 8: Substation site options



The substation site options were comparative assessed applying the same assessment criteria outlined in Table 14 of the previous Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. The key constraints for each option are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Substation sites – Key constraints comparative assessment

Key constraint	SS1		SS2		SS3		RSS4	
	Impact	Ranking	Impact	Ranking	Impact	Ranking	Impact	Ranking
Land Use								
Agricultural Land Class A	3% (3.3ha)	2	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1
Agricultural Land Class B	83% (90.7ha)	2	0% (0ha)	1	99% (109.3ha)	3	100% (110ha)	4
Transport and Infrastructure								
Proximity to Highway	19.8km	4	4.4km	3	3.7km	2	2.0km	1
Road improvement required for heavy equipment	16.4km	2	0km	1	0km	1	0km	1
Road improvement required to be newly constructed	3.4km	3	4.4km	4	3.7km	2	2.0km	1
Protected Flora and Fauna								
Category A Remnant Vegetation	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1
Category B Remnant Vegetation	100% (110ha)	2	100% (110ha)	2	100% (110ha)	2	1% (1.1ha)	1
Category C Remnant Vegetation	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1
Category R Remnant Vegetation	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1

Key constraint	SS1		SS2		SS3		RSS4	
	Impact	Ranking	Impact	Ranking	Impact	Ranking	Impact	Ranking
Category X Remnant Vegetation	0% (0ha)	2	0% (0ha)	2	0% (0ha)	2	99% (108.9ha)	1
Essential Habitat	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1
High Risk Trigger Area for Protected Plants	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1	0% (0ha)	1
Hydrology								
Number of waterways intersected	2 (orange)	4	1 (green)	2	3 (green)	3	0	1
Queensland floodplain assessment overlay	15.1% (16.6ha)	2	100% (110ha)	4	6.4% (7.1ha)	1	92.7% (102ha)	3
% of site affected by Q200 flood level	3%	3	2%	2	0%	1	0%	1
Cost and constructability								
Length of access track requiring upgrade or new build	19.8km	4	4.4km	3	3.7km	2	2.0km	1
Topography	Rises to the north around 7-10m	2	Flat with slight rise to the north	1	15-20m hill in middle of site requiring extensive earthworks	3	Generally flat with a slight hill towards the centre of the site requiring earthworks	2
Foundations – likelihood of hitting rock	Unlikely	1	Unlikely	1	Located on top of 15-	2	Unlikely	1

Key constraint	SS1		SS2		SS3		RSS4	
	Impact	Ranking	Impact	Ranking	Impact	Ranking	Impact	Ranking
					20m high hill making rock likely			
Transmission line entry and exit	Requires existing line to be diverted to build the substation	3	Adequate	1	Potential clearance issues for landing spans entering substation due to hilltop location	2	Adequate	1
Site works required for Q200 flood immunity	Minor due to watercourses within site	2	Minor due to watercourses within site	2	Nil	1	Nil	1
Total Score		**43**		**35**		**33**		**26**
Ranking order		**4**		**3**		**2**		**1**

The comparative assessment confirmed Revised Substation Site 4 (RSS4) to be most suitable due to:

- the land containing almost exclusively Category X vegetation with a very small portion of Category B vegetation in the south-west corner which is unlikely to be cleared. All other sites contain remnant vegetation
- the land having a 2-3% average slope which is acceptable from a construction perspective
- there being good transmission line entry and exit opportunities
- the site being closest to the Flinders Highway (2km) providing good access and requiring the least amount of road building
- the closest dwelling being well removed from the site, approximately 2.2km from the site boundary with vegetation providing visual screening opportunities
- the site not being affected by Q200 flood level.

Accordingly, this location has now been adopted as the final substation site subject to further technical surveys, land acquisition and development approval processes.

Maps relevant to the substation site selection are shown in Figure 9, Figure 10 and Figure 11.

Figure 9: Dwellings and waterways

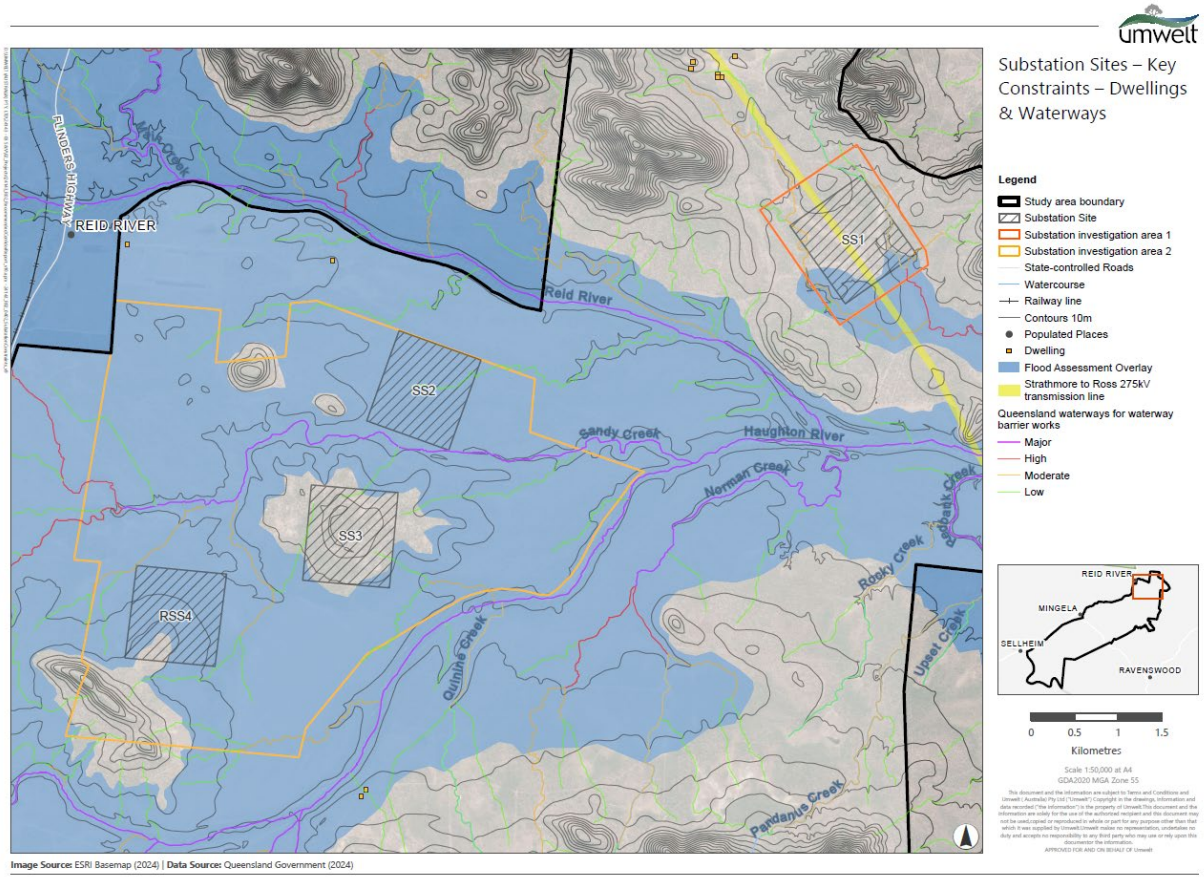


Figure 10: Vegetation

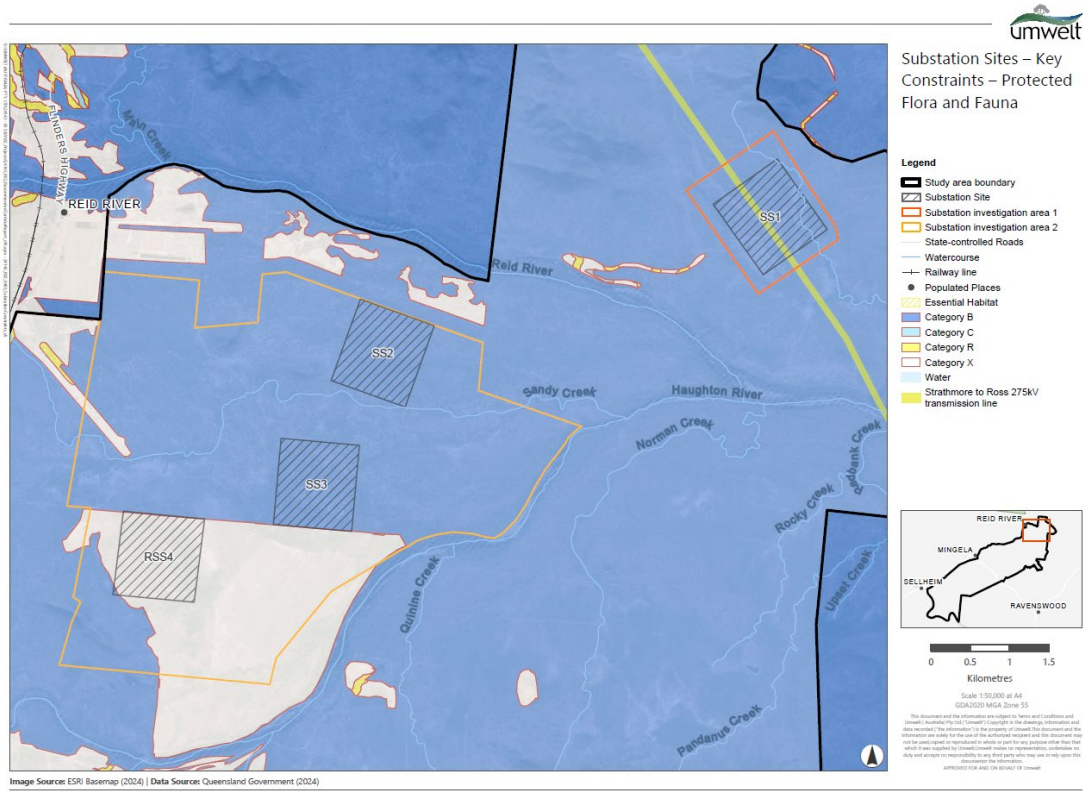
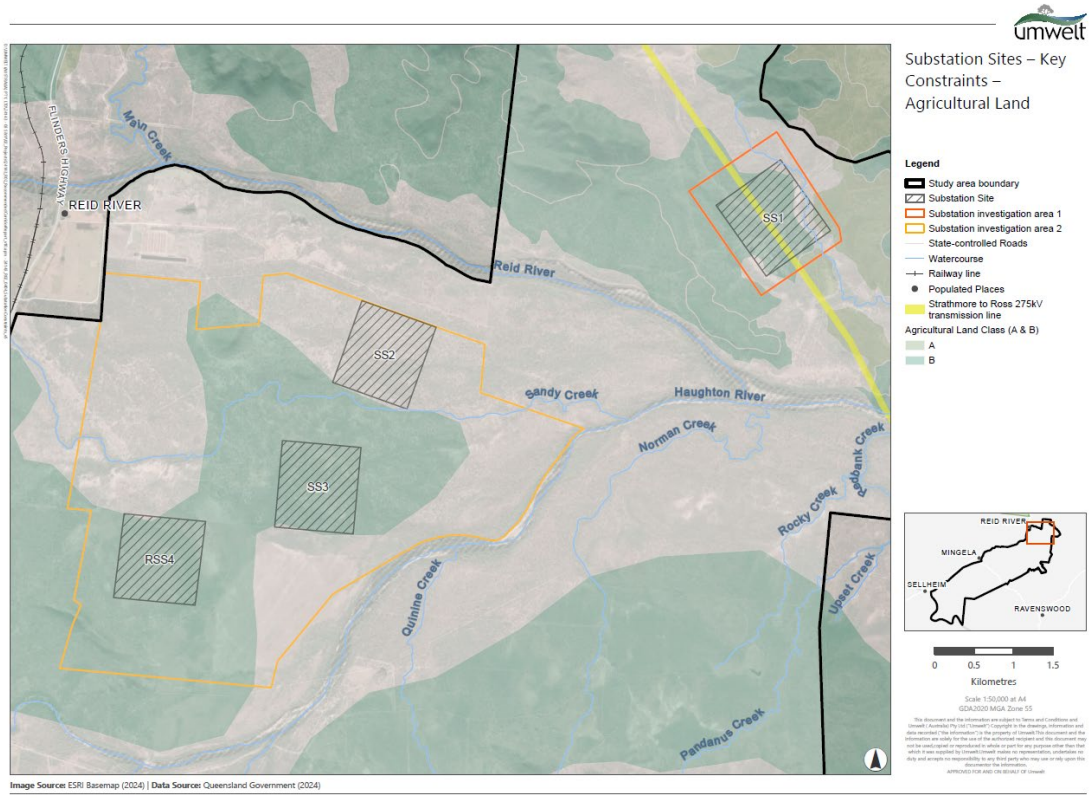


Figure 11: Agricultural land



3 Legislative and approval requirements

There are several legislative approval requirements needed to progress the Project. Some of the Queensland and Australian Government approval frameworks are discussed in this section.

3.1.1 Potential approvals

Potential approvals are identified below and are subject to easement alignment determination, actual infrastructure disturbance locations and further ecological, cultural heritage and constructability investigations. A full list of legislative considerations and other obligations is provided in Appendix C:

Primary approvals:

- Ministerial Infrastructure Designation under the *Planning Act 2016 (Qld).*
- Referral under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conversation Act 1999 (*EPBC Act*) and potential approval for significant impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Secondary approvals:

- Clearing permit under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld).
- Species management program (SMP) under the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (Qld)* for the tampering of active breeding places where impact cannot be avoided (Low Risk SMP required for impact to Least Concern species/High Risk SMP is required for impact to colonial breeders, near threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered species).
- Soil disposal permit under the *Environmental Protection Act (EP Act) 1994 (Qld)* to remove contaminated soil for treatment and/or disposal.
- Environmental Authority for Environmentally Relevant Activities, under the *EP Act*.
- Water licence for taking or interfering with surface water or groundwater.
- Riverine protection permit where the riverine protection permit exemption requirements under the *Water Act 2000 (Qld)* cannot be met.

Offsets are likely to be applicable to compensate for significant residual impacts to Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and MNES. To determine the likely offset liabilities, field surveys and the following assessments are recommended:

- a significant impact assessment using the *EPBC Act* Significant Residual Impact Guidelines Policy Statement 1.1
- a significant residual impact assessment under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy Significant Residual Impact Guideline: *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, and *EP Act*. To avoid duplication of offset conditions between jurisdictions, state and local governments can only impose an offset condition in relation to a prescribed activity if the same or substantially the same impact and the same or substantially the same matter has not been subject to assessment under the *EPBC Act.*

4 Conclusion and future studies

Based on feedback received during the public engagement process, Powerlink does not consider amendments are necessary to the recommended Southern Corridor shown previously in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report and it has now been adopted as the final transmission line corridor.

The Southern Corridor has the least overall impact across social, environment and economic objectives when compared to the Northern Corridor option. The Southern Corridor has the following attributes:

- lower impact on essential habitat and minimal trigger areas for protected plants, while containing slightly more remnant vegetation with impacts that can be mitigated through strategic placement of the proposed line
- whilst containing slightly more Agricultural Land Class B, impacts on the additional area can be mitigated/avoided through strategic placement of the proposed line
- less impact on transport infrastructure and, notably, is further from Macrossan Airfield
- contains no dwellings, thereby enabling good physical separation to the proposed line, which is common across both corridors assessed
- lower costs and less complex construction measures due to a shorter length and less potential bend points (changes of direction).

Based on landholder feedback, Powerlink has investigated an alternative location for the proposed Reid River substation (known as Revised Substation Site 4 in this report) to reduce potential impacts on grazing operations while balancing environmental, heritage and economic considerations. The revised location is approximately 1.3km west of the site recommended in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report and preliminary ecology, heritage and constructability field assessments were undertaken in November 2024.

Using this field information, the revised location was comparatively assessed against the other sites outlined previously in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report (noting the originally recommended site has been excluded from further analysis) to determine whether it has the lowest impact, on balance, across the social, environmental and economic factors considered.

The comparative assessment confirmed Revised Substation Site 4 to be most suitable due to:

- the land containing almost exclusively Category X vegetation with a very small portion of Category B vegetation in the south-west corner which is unlikely to be cleared. All other sites contain remnant vegetation
- the land having a 2-3% average slope which is acceptable from a construction perspective
- there being good transmission line entry and exit opportunities
- the site being closest to the Flinders Highway (2km) providing good access and requiring the least amount of road construction
- the closest dwelling being well removed from the site, approximately 2.2km from the site boundary with vegetation providing visual screening opportunities
- the site not being affected by Q200 flood level.

4.1.1 Upcoming engagement and future studies

Powerlink will now work with directly affected landholders, Traditional Owner groups and other stakeholders and undertake a range of environmental, heritage and constructability studies to determine a proposed 120m wide easement alignment for the transmission line within the final corridor. If necessary, Powerlink will make micro siting adjustments to the final location of the substation site by mid-2025.

The above engagement and investigations will build our understanding of the Project constraints, opportunities and required approvals for the proposed electricity transmission infrastructure. As the location of the transmission line easement alignment is refined, the Project will continue to seek to avoid and/or minimise impacts to landholders and community areas as well as social, environment and cultural values through siting and design.

Future studies will include:

Social

Engaging with stakeholders, particularly affected landholders and Traditional Owner groups, to better understand land use, heritage values, proximity to homes and potential impacts to properties. This information will inform the identification of the proposed transmission line easement alignment within the final corridor and if necessary, micro siting adjustments to the final location for the substation.

Environment, heritage and planning

Ecology – undertake targeted field surveys to confirm environmental values which may be affected by the proposed transmission line easement alignment within the final corridor and proposed final location for the substation. Identify and adopt mitigation measures to reasonably minimise these impacts.

Biosecurity matters – through ongoing engagement with landholders and field studies, biosecurity risks will be identified and inform Powerlink's Biosecurity Management Plan.

Unexploded ordnance (UXO) – if a future final transmission line easement alignment and final substation site intrudes into a UXO area, specialist advice and the preparation of a detailed UXO Risk Assessment may be required. Additionally, a UXO Management Plan may need to be prepared to manage risk, including the possibility of encountering munitions.

Heritage studies – further investigations are required to identify any potential risk to Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage values.

Economic

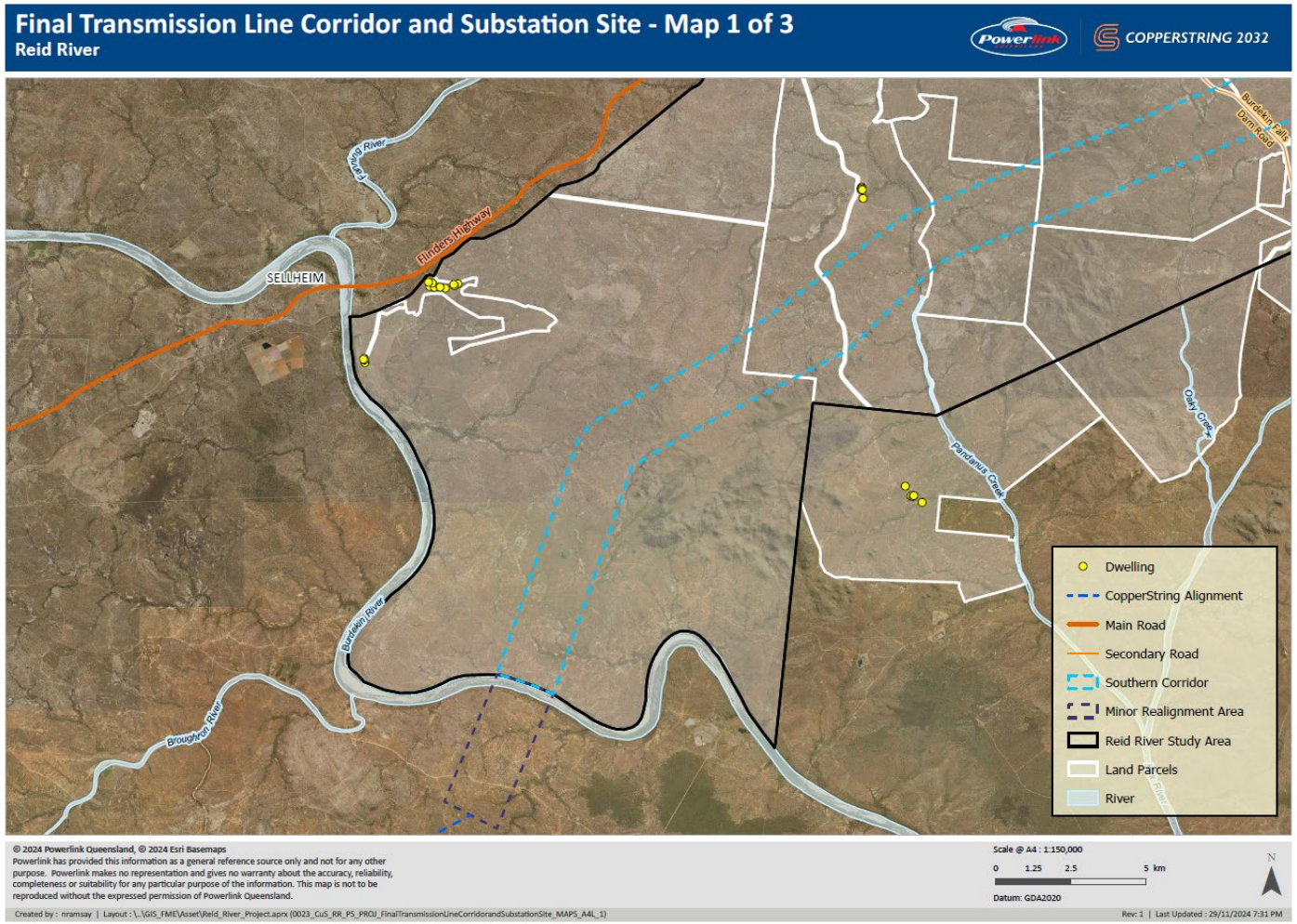
Ground conditions – geotechnical investigations to identify problematic soils and geology such as hard rock, which can pose constructability difficulties, or substantially increase project costs due to specialist design required and/or additional construction materials and foundations.

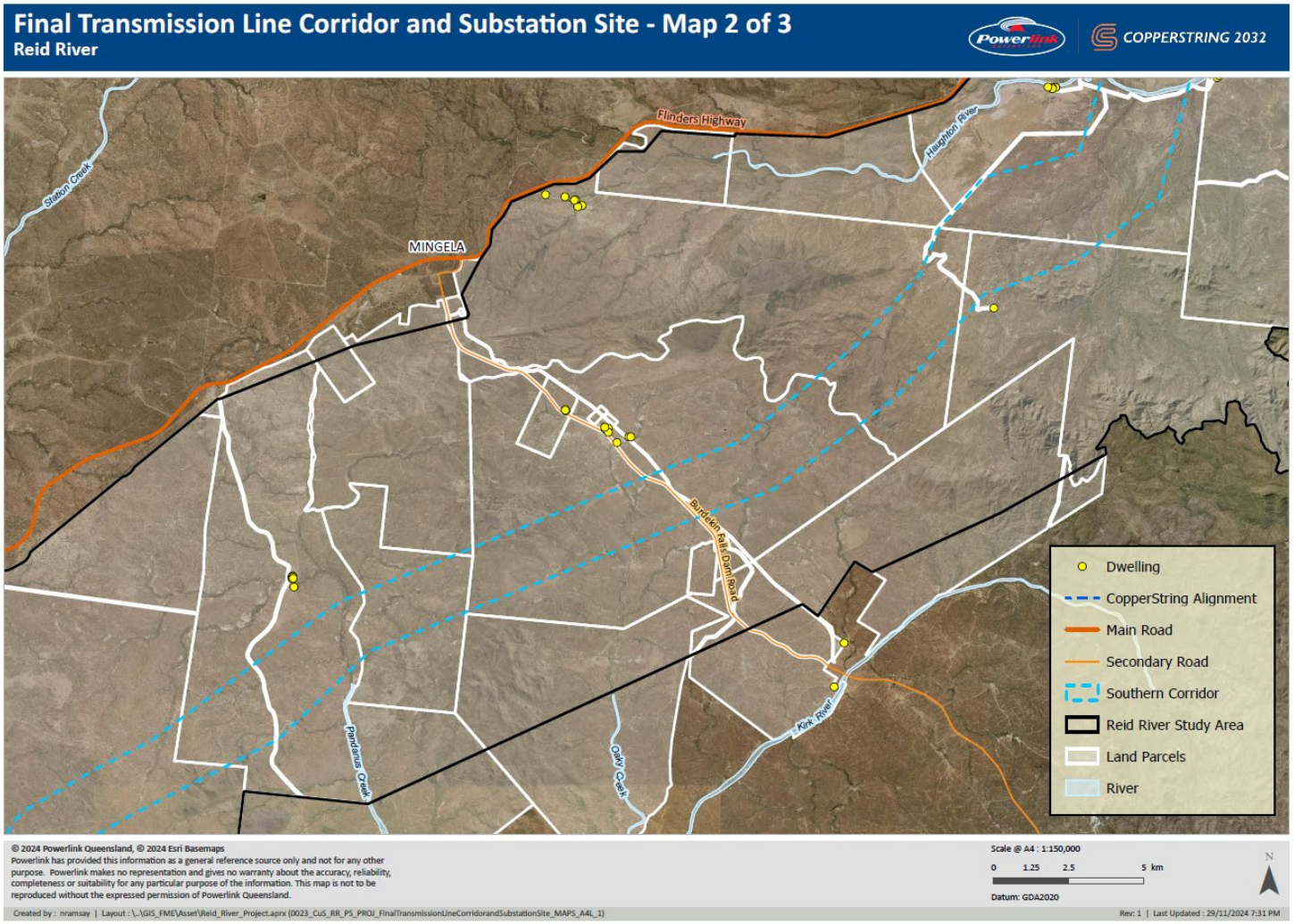
Flood potential – further investigation into the potential for flooding associated with the transmission line easement alignment will be required to understand the risk to the Project both during construction and operation. Waterway crossings may require a tailored design response, to ensure minimal damage to vegetation and mitigate risks of damage to tower structures.

Crossings and bends – further investigation to confirm the minimum number of interfaces for the corridor with other infrastructure such as roads, rail, pipelines and other identified values is required to understand

where these asset types are located and options for the final alignment. The number of potential bends and associated impacts to the project can be assessed and further refined during the next phase.

5 Appendix A: Final corridor and substation site detailed maps




Final Transmission Line Corridor and Substation Site - Map 2 of 3
Reid River
COPPERSTRING 2032
Flinders Highway
Haughton River
Station Creek
MINGELA
Burdekin Falls Dam Road
Pandanus Creek
Oaky Creek
Kirk River
Dwelling
CopperString Alignment
Main Road
Secondary Road
Southern Corridor
Reid River Study Area
Land Parcels
River
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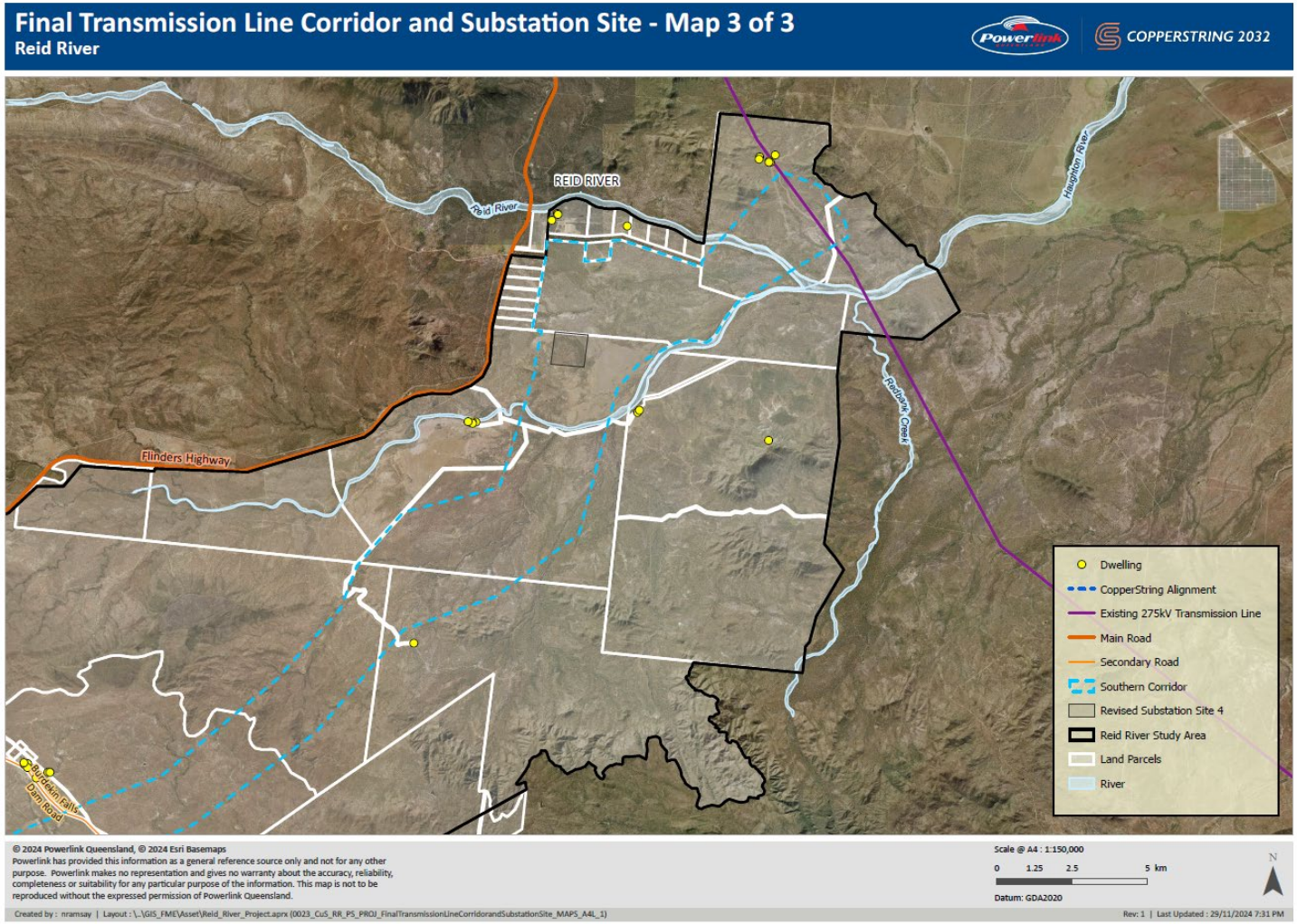
Scale @ A4 : 1:150,000
0 1.25 2.5 5 km
N
Datum: GDA2020
Created by : nramsay | Layout : \..\GIS_FME\Asset\Reid_River_Project.aprx (0023_CuS_RR_PS_PROJ_FinalTransmissionLineCorridorandSubstationSite_MAPS_A4L_1)
Rev: 1 | Last Updated : 29/11/2024 7:31 PM


Final Transmission Line Corridor and Substation Site - Map 3 of 3
Reid River
COPPERSTRING 2032
REID RIVER
Reid River
Flinders Highway
Burdekin Falls Dam Road
Houghton River
Redbank Creek
Dwelling
CopperString Alignment
Existing 275kV Transmission Line
Main Road
Secondary Road
Southern Corridor
Revised Substation Site 4
Reid River Study Area
Land Parcels
River
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Scale @ A4 : 1:150,000
0 1.25 2.5 5 km
N
Datum: GDA2020
Created by : nramsay | Layout : \..\GIS_FME\Asset\Reid_River_Project.aprx (0023_CuS_RR_PS_PROJ_FinalTransmissionLineCorridorandSubstationSite_MAPS_A4L_1)
Rev: 1 | Last Updated : 29/11/2024 7:31 PM

6 Appendix B: Feedback themes and responses

6.1.1 Landholder feedback

Through the engagement process, landholder feedback was provided informally and through two formal submissions. Table 3 provides a summary of matters raised and Powerlink's response noting that personal information has been de-identified for privacy reasons.

Table 2: Landholder feedback and Powerlink's response

Feedback	Powerlink's response
Some landholders advised they did not wish to host the proposed infrastructure and/or thought the consultation process had so far provided insufficient information	Powerlink acknowledges its proposed electricity transmission infrastructure may cause uncertainty for landholders. To select new transmission line easement alignments and substation sites, Powerlink uses a process that carefully assesses social, environmental, heritage and economic factors such as existing and future land use, location of homes, flora and fauna values, existing electricity infrastructure corridors and topography. We engage with landholders and the community through several steps as we work collaboratively to determine the most appropriate location for new infrastructure. We understand that working effectively with our stakeholders produces the best results for everyone involved in our projects. Initial stakeholder engagement regarding the Project Study Area commenced in late June 2024 and included meetings with landholders, Traditional Owners, Queensland Government agencies, key industry groups and elected representatives from Australian, Queensland and local governments. These local insights were combined with a desktop assessment and spatial analysis of land characteristics, environment, heritage and social constraints. Two potential transmission line corridors and four potential substation sites were identified and comparatively assessed to determine a recommended transmission corridor and substation site that, on balance, has the least overall impact. The comparative assessment identified the Southern Corridor and Substation Site 4 as the recommended options with the least overall impact across social, environment and economic objectives and this was documented in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.

Feedback	Powerlink's response
	In late August 2024, the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report was released to landholders, Traditional Owners, community members and other stakeholders and feedback was invited over a six-week period on the recommendations in the report, finalising in early October 2024. Additional time was also provided to stakeholders who requested it. Engagement activities associated with the report included: upload of the report, fact sheet and FAQs to the CopperString 2032 webpage creation of an online interactive map that allowed people to provide feedback to a specific location briefings for key stakeholders (elected representatives, local government and industry bodies) in-person and remotely an email to the Project distribution list (over 1,500 recipients) providing links to the report and seeking feedback. Information was also sent to community groups, sporting organisations and chambers of commerce, inviting feedback and offering meetings two community drop-in sessions on 12 and 14 September 2024 (one in Mingela and one in Woodstock), where the community were invited to attend, learn more about the recommended corridor and subsite location and provide feedback in person social media posts and newspaper advertisements promoting the community sessions and asking for feedback via the online interactive map phone calls, emails, letters and meetings with landholders and Traditional Owner groups. In response to the engagement activities, a range of general feedback was received together with four formal submissions – two from government Departments and two from landholders. Feedback is critical to ensuring property and landholder-related information is captured and considered as part of the corridor selection process.
Ensuring the proposed infrastructure is well removed from houses	The final transmission line corridor does not contain any houses. The nearest house is approximately 500m away from the edge of the minimum 2km wide corridor. Powerlink will work with each directly affected landholder to ensure the transmission line is sufficiently separated from houses.

Feedback	Powerlink's response
Minimising impacts on grazing operations including disruption and severance of farmable land, water infrastructure, laneways, paddock configuration and rotation, pregnancy testing and calving, helicopter mustering and biosecurity	Powerlink will work closely with each directly affected landholder to map their farm infrastructure and understand their property operations within the Final Corridor. Using this information, Powerlink will develop a concept alignment for the transmission line and present this to each landholder for feedback, noting that environmental, cultural heritage and constructability factors also need to be considered. Powerlink's Land Access Protocol applies to all staff and contractors and outlines the standards and commitments to be observed when entering and using land at various phases of the project (i.e. pre-construction, construction, operations and maintenance). It also provides for property specific access conditions to be agreed with each landholder providing certainty and helping to minimise disturbance. Powerlink will outline to directly affected landholders the construction process and timeframes and agree practical measures to minimise property impacts during this phase of the Project. Potential construction mitigation measures may comprise temporary and permanent reconfiguration of property infrastructure (i.e. fencing, gates, grids, watering points, holding yards), movement of cattle away from the temporary work area or agistment. Impacts on property operations are also considered as part of the compensation process which is planned to commence around mid-2025 once the final alignment has been determined. Powerlink understands many landholders in the area between the Burdekin River and Reid River use helicopter mustering. This low-level flying activity can expose pilots to hazards such as dust and poor visibility, trees and electrical hazards (including transmission lines and towers). Powerlink will continue to work with landholders to understand the use of helicopters supporting farming operations. Where appropriate, Powerlink may also look to install aerial marker balls to assist in managing aircraft risk around transmission lines. Powerlink acknowledges biosecurity management as a key matter for landholders. The Project's Environmental Management Plan requires Powerlink to manage the risk of spreading or introducing biosecurity matters as a result of its activities. A number of requirements apply with some examples being: all reasonable requirements to meet the principles of the General Biosecurity Obligation under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* must be assessed prior to the works commencing targeted baseline biosecurity surveys will be completed at an appropriate time of year (e.g. spring or following significant rainfall) to capture representative and relevant biosecurity data (species and distribution) prior to the commencement of works. The survey will include relevant easement areas, immediate adjoining areas and associated access track routes

Feedback	Powerlink's response
	data collected during biosecurity surveys, and in consideration of landholder requirements, will be used to determine appropriate Project specific biosecurity management requirements. Powerlink will provide directly affected landholders with detailed information on the management measures that will apply during the construction phase.
Loss of river frontage	The proposed transmission line will be located within a 120m wide easement and Powerlink will work with each landholder to identify potential river crossing points. Land within the easement can continue to be grazed and the towers will be set back from the edge of the riverbank enabling access to continue.
Concern for impact on property viability due to loss of good quality grazing land	Powerlink will work with each landholder to site the proposed transmission line to minimise impacts to property operations while also considering environmental, cultural heritage and constructability factors. Impacts to business operations are considered as part of the compensation process (see below).
Process for finalising the transmission line alignment within the final corridor	Following the release of this report, Powerlink will undertake detailed engagement with each directly affected landholder and complete a range of technical studies to determine the transmission line alignment. This is planned to occur in the first half of 2025.
Compensation for the proposed transmission line and substation	Landholders whose properties are traversed by a transmission line easement or land for a substation site are entitled to payments under the *Acquisition of Land Act 1967 (ALA)*. We are committed to working openly and transparently with landholders to negotiate the amount and timing of this payment.

Feedback	Powerlink's response
	How are payments determined? During the establishment of an easement and/or substation site, Powerlink will employ an independent registered property valuer to carry out a detailed land valuation to assist with determining each payment package. Payment under the ALA is based on a range of different factors associated with the easement and/or substation site, including but not limited to the: value of the property impact of the transmission infrastructure on amenity and use of the property (e.g. impacts on farming practices and/or business operations and off easement access requirements). In addition to payment under the ALA framework, hosting landholders will also receive an incentive payment plus an allowance for professional advice and services. Together these payments contribute to the total payment amount.  Powerlink will provide directly affected landholders with more information on the compensation process once the final corridor and substation site has been notified to all stakeholders in early 2025.
Preservation of heritage values	Powerlink will identify all Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage values as part of the transmission line alignment determination process. Management measures will be implemented to avoid/minimise harm to these values.

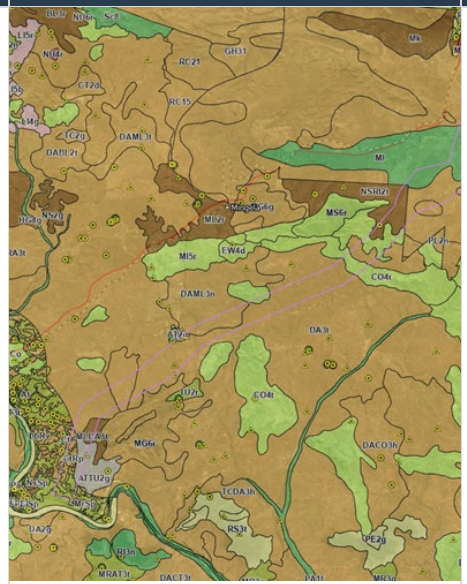
Feedback	Powerlink's response
Opportunity for the transmission line to closely follow the Flinders Highway and Ergon 66kV line to Mingela	Ergon's small 66kV lattice structure powerline generally follows the highway between Reid River and Mingela where it connects to the local substation. Compared to a transmission line within the recommended corridor, a transmission line following the highway and 66kV line will be longer and traverse the northern road boundary frontage of many properties affecting their amenity. The line would also run in very close proximity of Mingela township.

6.1.2 Queensland Government Department feedback

Table 3: Submission from Geological Survey Queensland and Powerlink's response outlining locations in the Recommended Corridor Substation Site Selection Report (RCSSSR)

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
4.2 Transmission Line Corridor Options	There are areas of existing sheet, rill and gully erosion along the corridor, which are likely to worsen if not managed appropriately (e.g. during installation of the towers, construction and maintenance of roads and access tracks, and all other soil disturbing activities). Discussing options with landholders to determine management options to manage soil erosion is supported, however more specialised advice is recommended due to the prevalence of soil erosion (particularly gully erosion) in this landscape, where the risk of erosion will be compounded by landform characteristics such as slope, the presence of existing gullies, and soil types. Appropriate management, guided by expert advice will be required to ensure that the proposed infrastructure does not exacerbate erosion into the future.	**Existing soil information** Information on existing soils and land resource mapping projects throughout Queensland can be found on the soils section of the Queensland Government website and the Soils Topics (The Soil Resource Topic and the Soil and Land Degradation Topic) of the Queensland Globe. The best available soil polygon dataset and site data are relevant datasets for viewing. Broadscale soil information is available along the northern majority of the proposed corridor, and the applicant is referred to the Soil Survey of Dalrymple Shire in North Queensland (DLR project) for information on the soils and	**Powerlink's response** Noted. Powerlink has broadscale soil information for the Study Area and comprehensive management measures for *Soil and Water Management* with the goal to minimise soil disturbance activities and to rehabilitate disturbed areas to a stable condition. All soil disturbance activities will be managed in accordance with Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines (IECA 2008)

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		landscapes. All soil types along the corridor will have a moderate erodibility (i.e. deep to very deep well drained Chromosols, Dermosols, Kandosols) or high erodibility (all other soils, including shallow to moderately deep Chromosols, Dermosols, Kandosols). The subsoils will potentially erode, regardless of their sodicity, and slaking is a significant problem in the subsoils. Finer scale soil information is available for the southern portion of the corridor and the applicant is referred to the Charters Towers Agricultural Precinct (CTAP) project for the site data and line work. All of these soils are highly erodible.	including the development of a Project specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP), under the guidance of a Certified Practitioner in Erosion and Sediment Control, prior to works commencing. Powerlink is committed to continual consultation and communication with affected landholders. These discussions will extend to gaining an understanding of property-specific soil and erosion concerns, which in turn will influence the establishment of property/location-specific soil management measures. Implementation of general sediment and erosion control measures

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		 ***Figure 1: Best available soil polygon linework and soil site data along the corridor. Source: Qld Globe 2024.*** **<u>Existing gully erosion information</u>** The Queensland gully erosion dataset is available on the	throughout the Project will include: (a) ground disturbance minimised, and any vegetation cover retained, where possible, to reduce potential erosion surface area (b) upslope water and runoff will be diverted around disturbance areas, where possible (c) implementation of appropriate clearing and other disturbance methods for moderate to high erosion prone and steep areas to minimise soil disturbance and potential for soil loss (d) erosion and sediment control measures will be inspected prior to

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		Queensland Globe. This dataset provides a graphical representation of the location of field observations of gully and channel erosion and other observed erosion features. The gully and channel erosion density dataset provides a graphical representation of gully density within 1km x 1km grid cells. It represents the count of 100m x 100m cells that contains gully and/or channel erosion within the gully and channel erosion presence dataset. The Gully erosion dataset and available imagery indicates the presence of gully erosion along the majority of the corridor, with high densities of gullies per 1km x 1km grid cells in approximately 25% of the alignment. See Figure 2 below.	significant rainfall events (within 24 hours of expected rainfall while the site is unstable). Records will be kept of this monitoring (e) erosion and control measures will be supplemented or replaced if they are observed to be ineffective (f) progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas as soon as practicable to establish ground cover.

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		 ***Figure 2: Gully erosion dataset along the corridor. The darker grid cells represent areas with high densities of gullies. The lighter grid cells represent areas with lower densities of gullies. Source: Qld Globe 2024.*** **Solution**	

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		To devise appropriate management for these soils, it will be beneficial to characterise the erodibility of the soils and presence of gullies (active and stabilised) along the alignment, focusing on areas that will be disturbed (including any roads, access tracks or other infrastructure). Relationships between landform, geology and soil types should be able to be identified to assess erosion severity for the areas that will be disturbed during the construction and operation phases of the development. A targeted soil survey supplemented by existing Queensland Government soil data is recommended. Relevant standards include Department of Resources (2021). *Queensland Soil and Land Resource Survey Information Guideline*.	

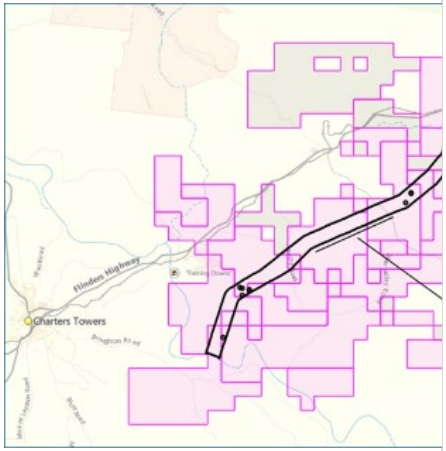
Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		VEG/2018/4460 Version 2.00. Department of Resources, Brisbane, Queensland. NCST (The National Committee on Soil and Terrain) (2009). *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook: Third Edition.* CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria. Guidelines for soil survey along linear features (Soil Science Australia 2013). An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) compiled by a suitably qualified expert will then need to identify, plan and manage the risks during the construction and operation phases for all disturbed areas. All active gullies should be avoided. The plan should be guided by the following: IECA 2008, *Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control*. International Erosion Control	

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		Association (Australasia), Picton NSW Carey BW, Stone B, Norman PL, Shilton P (2015). *Soil conservation guidelines for Queensland*, Department of Science Information Technology and Innovation, Brisbane.	
Abandoned mines			
MAH	There are nine small, abandoned mines or prospects known as shown by the historic mines layer in GeoResGlobe.	Consult with EPM holders to ensure sterilisation of resources are minimised.	Noted. These mines are not affected by the recommended corridor or substation site.
Stock Routes			
General		The proposed development adjoins the Stock Route Network. The local government is responsible for day-to-day management of the Stock Route Network under their stock route network management plan.	Noted. Powerlink is committed to continuing to consult with all stakeholders potentially affected by the Project,

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		If any impacts to the network are anticipated (e.g. construction of infrastructure), the proponent must ensure that the works do not adversely impact the pasture on the stock route or harm or impede the safe passage of travelling stock and/or authorised person/s under the offence provisions of the *Stock Route Management Act 2002.* To ensure the works do not adversely impact the stock route network, the proponent should ensure that: no structures or impediments to the movement of stock shall be constructed within a surveyed road at any location during construction of the Power Station, no impediment of travelling stock through increased traffic shall occur	including the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development and relevant local councils in relation to stock routes.

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		the location and extent of Queensland's stock route network, including stock route reserves (e.g. camping and watering facilities) can be viewed on the State Planning Policy Integrated Mapping System via: https://spp.dsdip.esriaustraliaonline.com.au/geoviewer/map/planmaking, or alternatively at the Queensland Globe via: https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/ the planning scheme may also have requirements for the development of land on or adjacent to the stock route network. Contact the local government for further information if there is any further information required, please contact Department of Resources Stock	

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		Route Management unit on email stockroutemanagement@resources.qld.gov.au.	
Georesources geodelivery			
MAH	The corridor does not intersect any mining leases.	Consult with EPM holders to ensure sterilisation of resources are minimised.	Noted. Powerlink contacted EPM holders on 23 October 2024 inviting feedback on the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. Feedback will be considered for the Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
MAH	The area subject to the corridor is 90% covered by exploration permits for minerals (13 granted, two applications). These are being actively explored.	Consult with Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) holders to ensure sterilisation of resources are minimised. 	Noted. Powerlink contacted EPM holders on 23 October 2024 inviting feedback on the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. Feedback will be considered for the Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.
Resource Planning, GSQ			

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
Stakeholder engagement Page 6 1.4 Stakeholder engagement Pages 8-9	The alternative transmission line corridor and substation site traverses, and potentially impacts exploration activities for 14 granted exploration permits for minerals other than coal (EPMs) and 3 applications for EPMs (see **Attachment 1 Resource Authority Map**). However the Resource Authority Holders have not been identified as stakeholders in the report.	***Mineral Resources Act 1989*** **State Planning Policy mining and extractive resources state interest** Resource Authority Holders for the impacted exploration permits must be identified in the report as stakeholders for engagement about the proposed realignment and substation. It is also recommended Powerlink contact the resource authority holders or their authorised representatives to discuss future plans for resource development and to ensure exploration activities are appropriately considered in the planning, construction and operation of the transmission corridor. Contact details for the relevant resource authority holders are included in **Attachment 2 Resource Tenures**.	Noted. Powerlink contacted EPM holders on 23 October 2024 inviting feedback on the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. Their feedback together with a record of consultation will be included in the Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		A record of the consultation with resource authority holders along with any issues and identified solutions must be included in the final version of the site selection report.	
Table 5: Transmission Corridor Siting Considerations Page 29	The alternative transmission line corridor and substation site traverses, and potentially impacts exploration activities for 14 granted exploration permits for minerals other than coal (EPMs) and 3 applications for EPMs.	***Mineral Resources Act 1989*** **State Planning Policy mining and extractive resources state interest** Amend the dot point on mining and gas considerations to include exploration permits: Mining and gas production and exploration tenements and infrastructure (mining and petroleum leases, mineral	Amendments accepted.

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		development licence areas, petroleum facilities, pipelines and exploration permit areas).	
Table 6: Transmission Line Corridor Assessment Criteria Page 32	The alternative transmission line corridor and substation site traverses, and potentially impacts exploration activities for 14 granted exploration permits for minerals other than coal (EPMs) and 3 applications for EPMs. Exploration permits may progress to a higher exclusive form of tenure such as a mining lease. The report states that resource interests are not a differentiating factor in this transmission line alignment site assessment criteria, however no evidence of consultation with the affected resource authority holders has been provided to support this statement.	***Mineral Resources Act 1989*** **State Planning Policy mining and extractive resources state interest** As recommended above Powerlink must consult with the impacted resource authority holders and use the results of that consultation to inform this section of the report.	Noted. Powerlink contacted EPM holders on 23 October 2024 inviting feedback on the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. Feedback will be considered in the Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.
Table 13: Substation Siting Considerations Page 45	The proposed substation is sited on land subject to EPM 27896.	***Mineral Resources Act 1989*** **State Planning Policy mining and extractive resources state interest** Amend the dot point on mining and gas considerations to include exploration permits:	Amendments accepted.

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
		Mining and gas production and exploration tenements and infrastructure (mining and petroleum leases, mineral development licence areas, petroleum facilities, pipelines and exploration permit areas).	
Table 14: Substation Site Options Assessment Criteria Page 50	The proposed substation is sited on land subject to EPM 27896. The report states that resource interests are not a differentiating factor in this substation site assessment criteria however no evidence of consultation with the affected resource authority holder has been provided to support this statement.	***Mineral Resources Act 1989*** **State Planning Policy mining and extractive resources state interest** As recommended above Powerlink must consult with the impacted resource authority holder and use the result of that consultation to inform this section of the report.	Noted. Powerlink contacted EPM holders on 23 October 2024 inviting feedback on the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. Feedback will be considered in the Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.
Appendix B Summary of legislative consideration	State legislation The alternative transmission line corridor and substation site traverses 14 granted exploration permits for minerals other than coal (EPMs) and 3 applications for EPMs administered under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* (MRA), however Table 21 does not refer to the MRA.	***Mineral Resources Act 1989*** Include the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* in Table 21 as legislation applicable to the Project.	Amendment accepted.

Location in RCSSSR	Matter	Feedback	Powerlink's response
Table 21 Summary of legislation Pages 67-76			
Appendix B Summary of legislative consideration Table 21 Summary of legislation Pages 67-76	State legislation State Planning Policy Given the Project area is subject to numerous exploration permits for minerals other than coal, the mining and extractive resources state interest (3) and (4) in the SPP is relevant to the Project.	**State Planning Policy mining and extractive resources state interest** Identify the mining and extractive resources state interest (3) and (4) as relevant to the Project in the row provided for the State Planning Policy. The Project must appropriately consider resource tenures and avoid land use conflicts with resource activities where possible. Consultation with resource authority holders and appropriate consideration to any issues raised during the consultation will assist Powerlink demonstrate that this state interest has been adequately integrated into the Project.	Noted. Powerlink contacted EPM holders on 23 October 2024 inviting feedback on the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. Feedback will be considered in the Final Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report.

Table 4: Submission from Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation and Powerlink's response

Number	Issues/questions	Recommendations/comments	Powerlink's response
1	The location of the original alignment compared to the two recommended corridors (north and south corridors) is not discussed or displayed. Although the report compares the impacts of two potential corridors (north and south corridors), there is no impact assessment comparison to the original corridor.	Provide map(s) displaying both the initial corridor (as per EIS) and the recommended corridors.	The original transmission line corridor and Mulgrave substation site was identified as having significant constructability, access and operational issues due to very steep terrain and the requirement to construct significant access tracks and waterway crossings through areas that experience flooding and inundation. Given these factors, in mid-2024, Powerlink advised stakeholders it would not be proceeding with the corridor and substation site and instead, would investigate alternative corridor and site options that allow for better constructability and access. Two transmission line corridors and four substation site options were comparatively assessed in the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. Importantly, these corridors and sites are all constructable and have good access to the local and State controlled road network. Powerlink did consider inclusion of the original corridor and substation site in the comparative assessment, however, given it has significant constructability and access constraints it would not provide a viable alternative when assessed against the new corridors and substation sites.

Number	Issues/questions	Recommendations/comments	Powerlink's response
			A map showing the Recommended Southern Corridor and the discontinued easement centreline and Mulgrave substation is attached to this letter.
2	There is no discussion on how the initial corridor was selected during the EIS process. The report states that the review identified significant constructability, access and operational issues. The report, however, did not discuss how the initial corridor was selected during the EIS stage and how their current review differed from that conducted during the EIS stage.	EIS Volume 3 Appendix D Corridor selection report included how the initial corridor was selected. This should have been compared to the new corridor alignment with discussion on how and why the previous selection has been discontinued.	Powerlink acquired the CopperString Project in early 2023 and was not involved in the process of establishing the corridor nominated in the initial EIS. Subsequently, Powerlink's understanding of the logic behind establishment of the initial corridor is limited to the information provided in EIS Volume 3 Appendix D Corridor selection report. Powerlink undertook a detailed review of project delivery risks when acquired in 2023. This review was benefited by having access to an experienced construction team which found the Project east of the Burdekin River could not be viably constructed or reliably operated, due to access limitations and flood inundation risk. The recommended corridor provides opportunity for proposed transmission line and substation infrastructure to be sited in locations that achieve the reliability and accessibility requirements for construction and operation of the Project.

Number	Issues/questions	Recommendations/comments	Powerlink's response
3	The report has identified potential REs, threatened fauna species and migratory species, essential habitats and wildlife habitats. It also indicated that future field surveys are required, however, there is no indication on when the surveys will be undertaken.	The timeline for future field survey should be outlined, including the detailed study sites and methodologies.	Ecological surveys between Hughenden and the Burdekin River commenced in July 2024. Ecological surveys of the preferred corridor, east of the Burdekin River, are scheduled to be conducted throughout 2025. Such surveys will occur over multiple mobilisations and will focus on ground-truthing of vegetation communities and habitats for threatened species. Targeted surveys will be conducted where threatened species are known to occur proximal to the Project.
4	The report indicated that the advice from Queensland Treasury is that the *Environmental Offset Act 2014* (EO Act) does not apply to the designation of premises for development of infrastructure. This, however, is not explained further. It also stated that the offset requirement may depend on the field survey results.	Clarify how the EO Act does not apply to the development of the Project infrastructure. Once the field survey has been completed, further information should be provided to assess the offset decision.	The Section 14 of *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* states an offset condition may be imposed if the prescribed activity will, or is likely to, have a significant residual impact on a prescribed environmental matter. Schedule 1 of the Environmental Offset Regulation 2014 identifies prescribed activities. The Infrastructure Designation process under the *Planning Act 2016* is not considered a prescribed activity for the purposes of providing an offset under this *Environmental Offset Act 2014*. Approval for the Project will be sought under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. Under the EPBC Act, significant residual impacts to matters of national environmental significance need to be offset in accordance with the EPBC Act Offset Policy. Powerlink expects to deliver offsets for the Project under the EPBC Act Offset Policy.

7 Appendix C: Summary of legislative considerations

A summary of legislation potentially applicable to the Project is provided in Table 6 based on the final transmission line corridor and final substation site. However, further design and detailed investigations and assessment will be required to confirm the appropriate approval pathway for the Project.

Table 5: Summary of legislation

Legislation	Summary
Australian Government legislation	
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the centrepiece of Commonwealth environmental laws. Broadly, it protects and regulates impacts on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES): • the world heritage values of a declared world heritage property • the national heritage values of a declared national heritage place • the ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland (wetlands of international importance) • listed threatened species and ecological communities • listed migratory species • nuclear actions (including uranium mining) • Commonwealth marine areas • the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park • a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development. Actions that have or may have a significant impact on MNES require referral under the EPBC Act. The project will be referred under the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act process potentially involves three stages - referral, assessment and approval. At the first stage a person refers a proposed action for determination of whether it is a controlled action. If the proposed action is

Legislation	Summary
	determined to involve a controlled action it is then assessed before the Minister (or delegate of the Minister) determines whether to approve it and what conditions should be imposed.
Native Title Act 1993	The *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) establishes a national framework for the protection and recognition of Native Title, including by conferring on Indigenous people who hold (or claim to hold) Native Title rights and interests in respect of any land or waters, the right to be consulted with and in some cases to participate in decisions about activities proposed to be undertaken. Whilst Native Title has been extinguished (refused recognition) over freehold land, Native Title interests and rights may still exist over a number of tenures including reserves, State Forest and National Parks, land that is or has been subject to lease, waters that are not privately owned, as well as unallocated state land. The NT Act prescribes the statutory process to allow parties to reach agreement about the use of land or waters where Native Title may continue to exist and for state governments and territories to grant interests over that land to both Native Title claimants and non-Native Title parties.
Queensland Government legislation	
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003	The purpose of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACH Act) is to provide effective recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage. The ACH Act protects all Indigenous cultural heritage in Queensland, whether or not it has been recorded in a database. The ACH Act requires anyone who carries out a land use activity to exercise a duty of care to take all reasonable and practical measures to avoid harming Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage. Failure to comply with the duty of care is an offence, including unlawfully harming, excavating, relocating, taking away and possessing Indigenous cultural heritage.
Biosecurity Act 2014	The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Biosecurity Act) provides a biosecurity system framework which aims to minimise biosecurity risk and facilitate responses to biosecurity impacts, to ensure the safety and quality of agricultural inputs and to align the state's management of biosecurity risk and other requirements for plant and animal responses to biosecurity risk with federal and international obligations. The Act also aims to manage emerging endemic and exotic pests and diseases as well as the transfer of diseases between humans and animals and contaminants in carriers.

Legislation	Summary
	Under the Act, a general biosecurity obligation is placed on all persons to undertake all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise biosecurity risk. Additionally, the movement of biosecurity matter must comply with movement restrictions associated with each relevant biosecurity zone, and biosecurity instrument permits are required for the movement of biosecurity matter which cannot comply with movement restrictions.
Environmental Offsets Act 2014	The purpose of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* (EO Act) is to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of particular activities on prescribed environmental matters through the use of environmental offsets. Prescribed environmental matters are described under the EO Act as a: • Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES) • Matter of State Environmental Significance (MSES) • Matter of Local Environmental Significance (MLES). An environmental offset may be required as a condition of development approval, where following consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures, a prescribed activity is likely to result in a significant residual impact on a prescribed environmental matter. Once the administering authority has decided that a prescribed activity is required to provide an offset, the environmental offset is required to be delivered in accordance with the EO Act, the *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014* (EO Regulation) and the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy. The desktop assessment has identified that MNES and MSES are potentially present within the Study Area, however this will need to be confirmed during future phases of the project through field surveys. The EO Act does not apply to the designation of premises for development of infrastructure,[1] however the designation decision can still apply compensatory measures/requirements akin to an offset.

[1] Section 14 of *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* states an offset condition may be imposed if the prescribed activity will, or is likely to, have a significant residual impact on a prescribed environmental matter. 'Prescribed activity' is a defined term and does not include an infrastructure designation under the *Planning Act 2016*.

Legislation	Summary
	To avoid duplication between jurisdictions, state and local governments can only impose an offset condition in relation to a prescribed activity if the same, or substantially the same impact, or substantially the same matter has not been subject to assessment under the EPBC Act. The project will be referred under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. Under the EPBC Act, significant residual impacts to matters of national environmental significance need to be offset in accordance with the EPBC Act Offset Policy. Powerlink expects to deliver offsets for the project under the EPBC Act Offset Policy.
Electricity Act 1994	The *Electricity Act 1994* (Electricity Act) sets out the requirements that all electricity industry participants are required to promote a safe, efficient and reliable supply and use of electricity. The Act also requires that the supply of electricity is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner. Under Section 31(b) of the Electricity Act, a transmission entity is required to properly consider the environmental effects of its activities under the transmission authority. Powerlink will be required to implement project specific Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) to comply with requirements of the Electricity Act. The EMPs will be implemented through the construction, operation and maintenance stages of the Project.
Electrical Safety Act 2002	The *Electrical Safety Act 2002* (Electrical Safety Act) seeks to prevent through regulation, the death, injury and destruction that can be caused by electricity. Accordingly, the purpose of the Electrical Safety Act is to establish a legislative framework for: • preventing persons from being killed or injured by electricity • preventing property from being destroyed or damaged by electricity.
Environmental Protection Act 1994	The purpose of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act) is to protect Queensland's environment while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends. The EP Act regulates activities that will or may have the potential to cause environmental harm and prescribes several mechanisms to ensure that objectives are met. The two primary environmental duties that apply to everyone in Queensland are: • general environmental duty – a person must not carry out any activity that causes, or is likely to cause environmental harm, unless all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm have been taken. Environmental harm is defined in Section 14

Legislation	Summary
	of the EP Act as any adverse effect, or potential adverse effect (whether temporary or permanent and of whatever magnitude, duration or frequency) on an environmental value and includes environmental nuisance • duty to notify of environmental harm – a person must inform the administering authority and landowner or occupier when an incident has occurred that may have caused or threatens serious or material environmental harm that is not authorised. The EP Act also provides the power to administering authorities to order actions to be taken to improve environmental performance, conduct audits and environmental evaluations of activities, approve environmental management programs and impose penalties or prosecute persons for non- compliance with the requirements of the EP Act. The EP Act is supported by the following subordinate legislation: • Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (EP Regulation) • Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019 (EPP (Air)) • Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 (EPP (Noise)) • Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 (EPP (Water and Wetland Biodiversity)). The EP Act also describes Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs) for which an Environmental Authority (EA) is required. Some significant construction activities can trigger the requirement for an ERA.
Fisheries Act 1994	The *Fisheries Act 1994* (Fisheries Act) provides for the use, conservation and enhancement of fisheries resources and fish habitats in Queensland. The Department of Primary Industries is responsible for development assessment under the Fisheries Act in combination with the Planning Act, along with the conservation and management of fish habitats in Queensland. A development under the Fisheries Act can be accepted development or assessable development. Accepted development must comply with certain requirements. If the development does not comply, it is assessable development, and a development approval is required. If Powerlink's works traverse waterways this may trigger a requirement to obtain a development permit for operational works, being waterway barrier works, unless the works are designed to comply with accepted development requirements.

Legislation	Summary
Mineral Resources Act 1989	The objectives of the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* (MR Act) are to: • encourage and facilitate prospecting and exploring for and mining of minerals • enhance knowledge of the mineral resources of the State • minimise land use conflict with respect to prospecting, exploring and mining • encourage environmental responsibility in prospecting, exploring and mining • ensure an appropriate financial return to the State from mining • provide an administrative framework to expedite and regulate prospecting and exploring for and mining of minerals • encourage responsible land care management in prospecting, exploring and mining. Exploration Permit Minerals (EPM) holders affected by the recommended transmission line corridor and substation site were invited to comment on the Recommended Corridor and Substation Site Selection Report. No submissions were received. As part of the upcoming development of the transmission line alignment, Powerlink will contact these resource authority holders again to discuss future plans for resource development and to ensure these are appropriately considered in the planning, construction and operation of the transmission corridor.
Nature Conservation Act 1992	The object of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) is the conservation of nature while allowing for the involvement of landholders and Indigenous people in the management of protected areas in which they have an interest under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom. A framework is created under the NC Act for the dedication, declaration and management of protected areas, protection of wildlife and its habitat. The clearing regulatory requirements and the list of critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened plants are contained in the *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020.* The clearing of native flora species and native fauna habitat is protected under the NC Act. It is recommended that detailed ecological field surveys are undertaken to confirm the requirements of the NC Act, which may include protected plants permits.

Legislation	Summary
Planning Act 2016	The *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) establishes a framework and overarching policy for land use planning and development assessment in Queensland. The purpose of the Planning Act is to provide an efficient, effective, transparent, integrated, coordinated and accountable system of land use planning and development assessment to facilitate the achievement of ecological sustainability. The Planning Act and *Planning Regulation 2017* (Planning Regulation) describes the type of development, the level of assessment required for particular development, responsible entity for assessing development, assessment benchmarks, as well as the process for making, assessing and deciding development applications. The Planning Act and Planning Regulation also prescribe the assessment and approval process for the designation of premises for development of infrastructure (an 'infrastructure designation') prescribed within the Planning Regulation. Infrastructure designation is a Ministerial approval pathway, which is commonly used to facilitate electricity distribution and transmission infrastructure. Where an infrastructure designation is obtained, assessable development in relation to the infrastructure is deemed accepted development under the Planning Act, excluding building works under the *Building Act 1975*. This means that when an infrastructure designation is in effect, the development does not require any further development approvals for development normally assessable under the Planning Act, apart from building works. In practice, an infrastructure designation assessment will address the applicable State interests and constraints ordinarily made assessable under the Planning Act (i.e. vegetation clearing, waterway barrier works, etc).
Queensland Heritage Act 1992	The objective of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is to provide for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage for the benefit of the community and future generations. The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is administered by the Queensland Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) and the Queensland Heritage Council to identify and protect places that have special heritage values to the community and future generations. The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* conserves and protects Queensland Heritage Places by: • establishing heritage registers • regulating development that may impact on registered places • establishing a process for reporting discoveries of objects that may be of cultural heritage significance.

Legislation	Summary
	Section 89 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* requires a person to notify DETSI of an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland history.
State Planning Policy	The State Planning Policy (SPP) identifies matters of State interest requiring protection and enhancement. The SPP is at the top of the planning hierarchy in Queensland and is the overarching policy for all other regional and local planning instruments. The SPP States that the SPP applies to the extent relevant, when designating premises for infrastructure under the Planning Act and development applications.
Stock Route Management Act 2002	The *Stock Route Management Act 2002* (Stock Route Management Act) provides a framework for management of Queensland's stock routes. Local government authorities are responsible for the day-to-day administration and management of stock routes. The Queensland Stock Route Network Management Strategy has been prepared under the Stock Route Management Act. The strategy is a tool to link legislative principles with decision making, to ensure a consistent approach. The strategy is due to be reviewed in January 2025.
Transport Infrastructure Act 1994	The overall objective of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* (Transport Infrastructure Act) is to provide a regime that allows for and encourages effective integrated planning and efficient management of a system of transport infrastructure. The Act is administered by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR). Under section 50 of the Act, the ancillary works and encroachments within State-controlled roads can only be undertaken with the written permission of TMR Under section 33 of the Transport Infrastructure Act, written approval is required from the TMR to carry out road works on a State-controlled Road (SCR) or interfere with a SCR or its operation. This may include where road works to a Council Road interferes with a SCR or its operations. Under section 62 of the Transport Infrastructure Act, written approval is required from TMR to locate a permitted access on a SCR. A decision of access approval may include conditions or restrictions on the location or use of the permitted road access, type or number of vehicles to use the permitted road access location. Under the *Transport Infrastructure (Rail) Regulation 2006* permission from the railway manager (Queensland Rail) is required to take over dimensional road loads across Queensland Rail infrastructure (e.g. rail level crossings and rail bridges).

Legislation	Summary
Vegetation Management Act 1999	The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) regulates and manages the process and impacts of native vegetation clearing. The objectives of the VM Act include conservation of remnant regional ecosystems, prevention of the loss of biodiversity, maintenance of ecological processes, and conservation of vegetation in areas of high nature conservation value or lands vulnerable to land degradation. Clearing of any relevant remnant or regulated regrowth vegetation constitutes operational work under schedule 10 of the *Planning Regulation 2017*, which will require development approval unless a vegetation clearing code or exemption applies. Under Section 22A of the VM Act, an application for operational work, including applications where Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD) is a concurrence agency, cannot be accepted as properly made unless the Chief Executive is satisfied that the development is for a relevant purpose. Exemptions exist for electricity infrastructure where associated with an infrastructure designation.
Water Act 2000	The *Water Act 2000* (Water Act) provides a framework to deliver sustainable water planning, allocation, management and supply processes to provide for the improved security of water resources in Queensland. The Water Act is supported by the *Water Regulation 2016* and various water resource plans for the defined geographic regions. The Water Act provides a framework for relevant: • The sustainable management of Queensland's water resources and quarry material by establishing a system for the: • planning, allocation and use of water • allocation of quarry material and riverine protection • the sustainable and secure supply and demand management for the south-east Queensland region and other designated regions. Under the Water Act, water licences or permits are required to take water and to interfere with the flow of water on, under or adjoining land, including interfering with water in aquifers (if determined necessary).
Matters of State Environmental Significance	• Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) are a component of the biodiversity state interest that is defined under the SPP and *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014*. MSES includes certain environmental values that are protected under Queensland legislation. MSES include: protected areas (including all classes of protected areas except coordinated conservation areas) under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

Legislation	Summary
	marine parks and land within a 'marine National Park', 'Conservation Park', 'scientific research', 'preservation' or 'buffer' zone under the *Marine Parks Act 2004* areas within declared fish habitat areas that are management A areas or management B areas under the *Fisheries Regulation 2008* threatened wildlife under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and special Least Concern animals under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 regulated vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* that is: ○ Category B areas on the regulated vegetation management map, that are 'Endangered' or 'Of Concern' regional ecosystems ○ Category C areas on the regulated vegetation management map that are 'Endangered' or 'Of Concern' regional ecosystems ○ Category R areas on the regulated vegetation management map regional ecosystems that intersect with watercourses identified on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map regional ecosystems that intersect with wetlands identified on the vegetation management wetlands map strategic Environmental Areas under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* wetlands in a wetland protection area of wetlands of high ecological significance shown on the map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values under the *Environment Protection Regulation 2019* wetlands and watercourses in high ecological value waters defined in the *Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009*, schedule 2 legally secured offset areas.
Regional Plans	The Study Area is subject to the North Queensland Regional Plan.
Local Laws	The *Local Government Act 2020* (Local Government Act) allows for councils to create laws for matters that the Council has function or power under the Local Government Act to undertake and to regulate specific matters within their LGA. While the schemes do not apply where an

Legislation	Summary
	Infrastructure Designation has been enacted, local laws imposed by each local government authority will still apply and may trigger approvals for certain activities.

Contact us

Registered office	33 Harold St Virginia Queensland 4014
	ABN 82 078 849 233
Postal address	PO Box 1193 Virginia Queensland 4014
Telephone	+61 7 3860 2111 (during business hours)
Email	pqenquiries@powerlink.com.au
Website	powerlink.com.au
Social	