

The Renewable Energy & Community Benefit Landscape

Grid hosting capacity, network constraint, and 25-year Community Benefit Agreement potential across every North Queensland town over 2,000 residents — before and after CopperString.

PREPARED BY CONSULTANCY DONE DIFFERENTLY

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18

TOWNS MODELLED, >2,000 RESIDENTS

25 yrs

ASSUMED CBA OPERATING TERM

330 kV

COPPERSTRING BACKBONE, REID RIVER TO MOUNT
ISA, OPERATING 2032

\$850–\$1,050

PER MW/YR — COUNCIL POLICY BENCHMARK,
ADVISORY NOT STATUTORY

Under **Part 6B of the Planning Act 2016 (Qld)** — inserted by the Planning (Social Impact and Community Benefit) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025, commenced **18 July 2025** — a proponent must complete a Social Impact Assessment and negotiate a Community Benefit Agreement with the host council **before** a development application can be properly made. The council that walks into that window with a sourced benchmark and a costed position negotiates from strength. The council that doesn't can be bypassed altogether: if talks stall, the proponent may seek a notice from the Chief Executive that no agreement is required, and lodge anyway. This briefing sets out, town by town, what the network can host today, what CopperString changes by 2032, and what that converts to in agreement value over a 25-year project life.

Methodology & Basis of Figures

- Reference rates:** \$850/MW/yr (solar), \$1,050/MW/yr (wind), \$150/MWh/yr (standalone BESS). These are **advisory, not statutory** — they derive from the NSW Department of Planning Benefit-Sharing Guideline, are referenced in Queensland departmental guidance, and have been adopted as policy floors by individual councils (Burdekin Shire, Isaac Regional). No Queensland statute prescribes a rate; quantum is left to negotiation.
- Indexation:** those council policies mandate annual CPI indexation (ABS All Groups CPI, Brisbane, March quarter) effective 1 July. The FY26/27 indexed rate was not published at time of writing. All 25-year totals are calculated on the un-indexed FY25/26 baseline and represent a conservative floor.
- Hosting capacity is indicative, not allocated.** Town figures show the maximum theoretical ceiling for the primary feeder voltage tier under standard Australian network planning bands. They are **not additive and not available concurrently** — actual hosting capacity in North Queensland is set by shared corridor transfer limits, not by individual town connections. See page 2.
- Single-project assumption:** each row models one project claiming the full notional headroom on that town's primary connection — not a cumulative multi-project scenario, and not three technologies at once.
- Prescribed development** under the Planning Regulation 2017: wind farm development; solar farm development with maximum instantaneous output of 1 MW or more; battery storage of 50 MW or more (captured by amendment on 12 December 2025).
- 25-year total:** annual reference rate × 25, not compounded for indexation (see point 2).

Why the Network — Not the Town — Sets the Ceiling

Per-town voltage bands describe what a connection could physically carry. They do not describe what the grid will accept. In North Queensland those are very different numbers, and the network operator has said so.

POWERLINK QUEENSLAND · CQ-NQ AREA PLAN, JANUARY 2026

“Over 9 GW of proposed generation is progressing ... the existing network does not have the capacity to host these levels of new generation in North Queensland.”

Central Queensland to North Queensland Area Plan Report, lodged with the Australian Energy Regulator, January 2026. Generation progressing through the NER Chapter 5 connection process north of Bouldercombe and Stanwell.

1

The corridor upgrade was 500 MW — shared

Powerlink’s North Queensland Capacity Upgrade Project, completed **late 2024**, permanently uprated the coastal 132 kV line to operate at 275 kV, with works at Woree, Ross, Tully and Yabulu South. It “unlocked up to 500 MW of additional capacity for generation projects in the region” — that is **500 MW across the whole Cairns-Townsville corridor**, not 500 MW per town.

Source: Powerlink Queensland, North Queensland Capacity Upgrade Project

2

The binding limit is transfer, not connection

Powerlink identifies the **Stanwell-Broadsound corridor** as the primary limiting factor for northerly transfers, with transient stability most limiting southward. Peak southward transfers have grown with North Queensland solar and are expected to keep growing. A town can have a strong local connection and still sit behind a constrained corridor.

Source: Powerlink CQ-NQ Area Plan, January 2026

3

What this means for the table overleaf

Treat every capacity figure as an **indicative ceiling for one project at one connection**, useful for scaling a negotiating position — not as capacity a council can count on, and not as a pool that can be summed. The combined total is the arithmetic of the model, not an available quantity. Real headroom is established only by a connection enquiry to Powerlink or Ergon.

CDD methodology note, second edition

Worked example — Townsville is not a single 275 kV connection

Townsville City Council is the clearest case of why a one-line-per-town model understates a transmission hub. It hosts **multiple 275 kV connection points** — Ross, Ross River (275/132 kV), Strathmore (275 kV, with a Static VAR Compensator installed in 2007 for voltage support and transfer capability) and Yabulu South — while Rollingstone, inside the same local government area, connects at **132 kV**. Reid River, also inside the LGA, is the **eastern origin of the 330 kV CopperString backbone**. The proposed and approved pipeline already exceeds the single-connection ceiling modelled overleaf:

- Majors Creek & Ganymirra — Edify Energy — 360 MWp solar + 300 MW / 1,200 MWh BESS, at financial close **VERIFIED**
 - Pinnacles BESS — Enervest — 400 MW / 1,600 MWh at 275 kV Ross-Strathmore **VERIFIED**
 - Lansdown Solar West — Quinbrook / Private Energy Partners — 150 MWac + 250 MW BESS at 33/275 kV **VERIFIED**
- Sunshine State Solar & Battery — OX2 — 128 MWac + 128 MW BESS at Rollingstone, **132 kV** **VERIFIED**
 - Yabulu Solar Farm — ACE Power / TagEnergy — 101 MW DC, development approval 2022 **VERIFIED**
 - Carbine Court Kelso BESS — 200 MW at 275/132 kV Ross River; proponent not published **UNCONFIRMED**

Taken together that is roughly **679 MW of solar and 1,278 MW of battery** already in the pipeline, against a modelled ceiling of 500 MW and 1,000 MWh. Townsville’s constraint is not its feeder voltage. It is the corridor, and the queue.

Indicative Hosting Ceiling & 25-Year CBA Value by Town

All 18 North Queensland towns and localities with a 2021 Census population over 2,000 residents. ● marks a town on the CopperString corridor — see page 4.

TOWN / CITY	SHIRE / LGA	POPULATION	GRID VOLTAGE (2026)	SOLAR (MW)	WIND (MW)	BESS (MWH)	25-YR CBA — SOLAR	25-YR CBA — WIND	25-YR CBA — BESS
Townsville ● ⁴	Townsville City Council	173,724	275 kV (multiple)	500	500	1000	\$10,625,000	\$13,125,000	\$3,750,000
Cairns	Cairns Regional Council	153,181	275 kV	500	500	1000	\$10,625,000	\$13,125,000	\$3,750,000
Mackay	Mackay Regional Council	80,455	275 kV	500	500	1000	\$10,625,000	\$13,125,000	\$3,750,000
Mount Isa ● ⁵	Mount Isa City Council	18,317	220 kV (NWPS, off-NEM)	400	400	800	\$8,500,000	\$10,500,000	\$3,000,000
Bowen	Whitsunday Regional Council	9,612	132 kV	150	150	300	\$3,187,500	\$3,937,500	\$1,125,000
Ayr ●	Burdekin Shire Council	8,603	132 kV	150	150	300	\$3,187,500	\$3,937,500	\$1,125,000
Mareeba	Mareeba Shire Council	8,585	132 / 66 kV	100	100	200	\$2,125,000	\$2,625,000	\$750,000
Charters Towers ●	Charters Towers Regional Council	8,040	132 / 66 kV	100	100	200	\$2,125,000	\$2,625,000	\$750,000
Atherton	Tablelands Regional Council	7,348	132 kV	150	150	300	\$3,187,500	\$3,937,500	\$1,125,000
Innisfail / Tully ⁶	Cassowary Coast Regional Council	7,173	275 / 132 kV	250	250	500	\$5,312,500	\$6,562,500	\$1,875,000
Gordonvale	Cairns Regional Council	6,035	132 kV	100	100	200	\$2,125,000	\$2,625,000	\$750,000
Sarina ¹	Mackay Regional Council	3,487	132 / 66 kV	100	100	200	\$2,125,000	\$2,625,000	\$750,000
Proserpine ¹	Whitsunday Regional Council	3,409	132 kV	180	180	800	\$3,825,000	\$4,725,000	\$3,000,000
Ingham ●	Hinchinbrook Shire Council	4,353	132 / 66 kV	80	80	150	\$1,700,000	\$2,100,000	\$562,500
Port Douglas / Craiglie	Douglas Shire Council	4,307	132 / 22 kV	50	50	100	\$1,062,500	\$1,312,500	\$375,000
Weipa ²	Weipa Town Authority*	4,097	22 kV (isolated)	5.6	—	4	—	—	—
Home Hill ● ³	Burdekin Shire Council	2,956	132 kV (single circuit)	140	—	2000	\$2,975,000	—	\$7,500,000
Thursday Island	Torres Strait Island Regional Council	2,940	22 kV (isolated)	16	4	26.5	\$340,000	\$105,000	\$99,375
Sum of illustrative town ceilings — a modelling artefact, not an available pool or a forecast							\$73,652,500	\$86,992,500	\$34,036,875

These columns are not additive and not concurrent. Each row models one project claiming the full notional headroom at one connection, at one technology. A town cannot realise the solar, wind and BESS columns together, and the towns cannot realise their ceilings simultaneously — Powerlink states the existing network cannot host the generation already queued (page 2). Use these figures to scale a negotiating position, never as a capacity forecast.

1. Sarina and Proserpine have no confirmed utility-scale renewable or BESS project at time of writing. Figures are the voltage-tier ceiling only and should be treated as illustrative maximums pending an actual connection application.
2. Weipa Town is an isolated microgrid (Rio Tinto / EDL operated), not connected to the National Electricity Market, and is administered by the Weipa Town Authority — a company-managed local government area, not an elected council. The community benefit framework in Part 6B of the Planning Act 2016 is built around development applications for prescribed development; it is unlikely to apply to Weipa's existing off-grid assets in their current form. Figures shown for completeness; CBA columns not populated.
3. Home Hill hosts the Inkerman Sugar Mill (Wilmar Sugar), a major seasonal industrial load with embedded bagasse cogeneration. Existing headroom on the single-circuit 132 kV Clare South connection is shared with this load, reinforcing the case for large-scale BESS firming rather than simple export capacity — the 2,000 MWh figure reflects the approved CleanGen Burdekin Solar & BESS project's behind-the-meter firming design, not a raw grid-export claim.
4. Townsville City Council has multiple 275 kV connection points (Ross, Ross River, Strathmore, Yabulu South) and a 132 kV connection at Rollingstone. The single-connection ceiling shown materially understates the LGA — see the worked example on page 2.
5. Mount Isa sits on the North West Power System and is **not connected to the National Electricity Market**. The 220 kV band is shown for consistency with the other rows; it is not a NEM connection and should not be read as one. CopperString changes this — see page 4.
6. Confirmed: Powerlink's North Queensland Capacity Upgrade Project uprated the coastal line to operate permanently at 275 kV, including at Tully substation, completed late 2024. The RWE Tully BESS is proposed to connect at 132 kV at Powerlink's Tully Substation.

What CopperString Changes — and for Whom

A 330 kV backbone from Reid River, near Townsville, to Mount Isa. Six of the eighteen towns in Table 1 sit on or terminate that corridor. Their 2026 feeder tier is not their 2032 position.

330 kV
Backbone voltage — a step above every existing connection in the table

~350 km
Eastern Link, Reid River to Hughenden.
Original scheme: 840 km of new line

2028 → 2032
Major construction commencing by 2028;
commercial operations 2032, delivered by QIC

\$225M
Flinders Substation, Ministerial Infrastructure
Designation approved 23 Dec 2025

\$200M
North West Energy Fund — generation,
batteries and microgrids on the Western Link

TOWN	SHIRE / LGA	CONNECTION POSITION	WHAT CHANGES, AND WHAT A COUNCIL SHOULD BE DOING ABOUT IT
Townsville	Townsville City Council	275 kV coastal → 275 kV + 330 kV origin	Reid River, inside the LGA, is the eastern origin of the backbone. Townsville becomes the junction of the coastal 275 kV network and the western 330 kV corridor, and the natural landing point for firming, industrial load and workforce. The negotiating question here is not headroom — it is sequencing across a queue that already exceeds the corridor.
Charters Towers	Charters Towers Regional Council	132 / 66 kV → 330 kV corridor	The largest single change in the table. A town modelled at a \$2.1M solar / \$2.6M wind ceiling on a distribution-level feeder will have a 330 kV backbone through its local government area. Charters Towers should be treating its 2026 figures as a floor with a known expiry date, and building a position now — the corridor's approvals run to 2028.
Ayr	Burdekin Shire Council	132 kV → 330 kV corridor	Powerlink lists Ayr among the corridor townships. Burdekin already has an adopted CBA policy with indexed floor rates — the only NQ council in this group that does. That policy was written against a 132 kV town and should be reviewed against a 330 kV one.
Home Hill	Burdekin Shire Council	132 kV single circuit → 330 kV corridor	The strongest structural case in the whole table. An existing major seasonal industrial load (Inkerman Mill), an approved behind-the-meter firming design, and a 330 kV corridor arriving — see the case focus on page 7. Home Hill's constraint today is a shared single circuit; that constraint does not survive the corridor.
Ingham	Hinchinbrook Shire Council	132 / 66 kV → 330 kV corridor	Modelled at the lowest mainland ceiling in Table 1 (\$1.7M solar / \$2.1M wind). Hinchinbrook has no published CBA policy at time of writing, and a 400 MW wind proposal already referred at Mount Fox. Policy first, then position.
Mount Isa	Mount Isa City Council	NWPS, off-NEM → 330 kV terminus	The change in kind, not degree. Mount Isa moves from an isolated North West Power System to the terminus of a 330 kV line into the NEM, with a \$200M North West Energy Fund attached to Western Link generation, batteries and microgrids. Every capacity assumption in Table 1 for Mount Isa is a pre-connection number.

The twelve towns that do not change tier
Cairns, Mackay, Bowen, Mareeba, Atherton, Innisfail / Tully, Gordonvale, Sarina, Proserpine, Port Douglas, Weipa and Thursday Island remain on their 2026 connection. For the coastal group the relevant event has already happened — the North Queensland Capacity Upgrade completed in late 2024 and released up to 500 MW across the Cairns–Townsville corridor. That capacity is being competed for now, which makes the pre-DA window more urgent for these councils, not less.

What the corridor is for
Powerlink states CopperString will “allow access to good quality wind generation resources in the Flinders region around Hughenden.” Beyond the eighteen towns in Table 1, the corridor also passes Pentland, Richmond, Julia Creek and Cloncurry — smaller councils whose position changes just as sharply and who are outside the population threshold used here.
Source: Powerlink Queensland, CopperString project page

The timing that matters
Planning and environmental approvals must be finalised by 2028 for the Eastern Link to complete by 2032. Generation proponents are positioning against that date now. A council that waits for the line to be energised before forming a benefit position will be negotiating after the projects behind it are already approved.

When the Window Opens, When It Closes, and How a Council Gets Bypassed

Part 6B of the Planning Act 2016 (Qld), inserted by the Planning (Social Impact and Community Benefit) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025, commenced 18 July 2025.

1

What triggers it

Prescribed development under the Planning Regulation 2017:

- Wind farm development
- Solar farm development with maximum instantaneous output of **1 MW or more**
- Battery storage of **50 MW or more**

Captured by regulation amendment on 12 December 2025. Several BESS applications already lodged under the old rules were rendered not properly made.

2

The required sequence

- The proponent prepares a **Social Impact Assessment** covering direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on wellbeing, livelihoods, values and services
- The proponent must then **attempt to enter a Community Benefit Agreement** with the local government
- The completed SIA **and** the executed CBA — or a formal exemption notice — must accompany the development application for it to be properly made (s 51(4))
- The burden of action sits with the proponent. The council's opportunity sits entirely before lodgement

3

The exemption pathway — read this twice

- If negotiations stall, either party may request the Chief Executive of DSDIP to refer the matter to **mediation** (ss 106ZB–ZC). Participation is voluntary and either party may withdraw
- The proponent may then ask the Chief Executive to issue a **notice that a CBA is not required**, allowing the DA to be lodged **without council endorsement**. That power is entirely discretionary
- No provision compels a council to accept a proposed agreement — and none guarantees the council a seat if it is not ready to use one
- Councils may recover the costs of participating in SIA review, negotiation and mediation, whether or not an agreement is executed

THE BENCHMARK PROBLEM

Not one executed Queensland Community Benefit Agreement publishes its \$/MW/yr rate.

Across every executed or publicly disclosed Queensland agreement identified at time of writing, the final negotiated rate is withheld from proponent releases, council media and news coverage. Councils are therefore negotiating against a market price that no participant can see. Adopted council policy floors — Burdekin Shire and Isaac Regional, both at \$850/MW/yr solar, \$1,050/MW/yr wind, \$150/MWh/yr BESS — are currently the only public reference points in the state.

What "good" looks like — the sequence, worked

RWE and Cassowary Coast Regional Council followed the intended order on the **Tully BESS** (200 MW / 800 MWh, proposed at Powerlink's Tully Substation). RWE conducted a Social Impact Assessment that took up the council's positions on housing, workforce and local procurement; the parties executed a **\$3.45 million Community Benefit Agreement on 19 May 2026**; and only then did RWE lodge its development application with SARA in **June 2026**. The council negotiated while it still had something the proponent needed. That is the entire difference.

What a Community Benefit Agreement Typically Buys

Executed Queensland outcomes — this is what negotiating well converts into on the ground.

1

Local traineeships & community grants

The **\$3.45m CBA for the RWE Tully BESS** (Cassowary Coast Regional Council) allocates **\$125,000/yr** aligned to the council's own community grants program, plus a dedicated **\$25,000/yr** funded local trainee position administering the fund. Executed 19 May 2026, before the development application was lodged.

\$150,000 / yr

Source: RWE / Cassowary Coast Regional Council, 19 May 2026

2

Indexed fund, scholarships & bill relief

Clarke Creek Wind Farm (Squadron Energy, Isaac Regional Council) runs a Community Benefit Fund **explicitly indexed to CPI** — the clearest indexation precedent in the state. Delivered to date: over \$1m in community investment, 30 local student scholarships worth close to \$200,000, campdraft and pony club facilities, and a **\$1,000 annual electricity bill credit** for eligible local residents and businesses.

\$200,000 / yr, indexed

Source: Squadron Energy, Clarke Creek Wind Farm community reporting, 2025

3

Local employment, contracted and beaten

Kaban Green Power Hub (Neoen, Tablelands Regional Council) shows what a procurement commitment is worth when it is written down. The proponent set a **30% local employment target** for construction and achieved **49%**, creating 250 direct regional jobs. Community grants are administered through the Community Enterprise Foundation.

49% local

Source: Kaban Green Power Hub, economic benefits reporting

Where Queensland councils have actually landed on policy

Burdekin Shire

Adopted 23 June 2026. \$850 / \$1,050 / \$150 floors, indexed to ABS All Groups CPI (Brisbane, March quarter), effective 1 July annually. The most complete framework in North Queensland.

Isaac Regional

CORP-POL-149, effective 11 Sept 2025. Same floor rates. Indexed annually; specific mechanism not published. Two live wind farms with executed or negotiating agreements.

Townsville City

Adopted 27 March 2026. Renewable Energy Community Benefit Agreement Policy. Per-MW rate not published — the policy is illustrated by worked example rather than a stated floor.

Mackay Regional

Renewable Energy: Community Benefit System Policy adopted. No named project, reserve or sinking fund is publicly linked to the revenue.

Whitsunday Regional

Public consultation May–June 2026. **Not yet adopted** at time of writing.

The gap worth closing first

Across all sixteen North Queensland councils reviewed, **not one publicly links renewable energy community benefit revenue to a named capital project, a dedicated reserve, or a sinking fund**. A 25-year indexed revenue stream with no stated destination is difficult to defend at the table, difficult to explain to ratepayers, and impossible to use as a co-contribution. Deciding what the money is for is a task a council can complete before a proponent ever knocks.

Secondary Benefits of Increased Local Hosting Capacity

What expanded local renewable and BESS capacity buys a council in resilience, workforce and infrastructure legacy — the items most often conceded for free.

Grid Resilience & Microgrids	Workforce & Training Pipeline	Infrastructure Legacy
• Distribution and sub-transmission-level BESS (11–66 kV) shifts the network from a vulnerable centralised topology to a resilient, cellular one — critical in a cyclone-exposed region. Ergon Energy's Mossman Gorge Microgrid Project isolates and supports the community during planned and unplanned outages, with a specific focus on post-cyclone continuity. • Community battery rollouts (Townsville, Cairns North, Mossman Gorge) function as localised shock absorbers — soaking excess rooftop solar and providing voltage regulation during grid stress. • Powerlink's Strathmore Static VAR Compensator, installed 2007, is the existing voltage-support asset holding North Queensland transfer capability together. Its secondary systems are scheduled for replacement by 2030.	• The CopperString 2032 Supplier Capability Development program engaged 73 local and Indigenous businesses across Hughenden, Cloncurry and Mount Isa to prepare them for procurement tenders. Source: Powerlink CopperString 2032 data, tabled QLD Parliament • Powerlink's MOU with James Cook University advances long-term training and participation pathways for regional and First Nations students tied to construction and O&M phases. • Kaban's 30% local employment target, beaten at 49%, shows the difference between a procurement clause and a donation clause. One creates a local business; the other buys a sign.	• Workforce accommodation camps (up to 450 workers per site at Hughenden, Richmond, Julia Creek) trigger mandated permanent civil upgrades — heavy-vehicle roads, water, sewerage and telecoms — that outlast construction. The Hughenden Workforce Accommodation Facility was completed in November 2025. • Road Use Management Plans require biosecurity washdown facilities and sealed-road upgrades integrated into the town's permanent footprint, not removed post-construction. • Camps leave. Buildings do not. A benefit agreement that funds permanent key-worker dwellings converts a construction-phase housing squeeze into a housing asset.

CASE FOCUS

Home Hill — Renewables Stacking Onto an Existing Industrial Base

Home Hill already hosts the Inkerman Sugar Mill (Wilmar Sugar) — a major seasonal industrial load with its own embedded bagasse cogeneration, crushing 1.7 million tonnes of cane a year across a six-month season. A large seasonal load like this is exactly the profile that benefits most from co-located solar and BESS firming: excess generation is soaked locally in the mill's off-season, and the battery smooths demand during crush. Rather than a greenfield renewable site, Home Hill is a candidate for a genuine hybrid renewable-agricultural energy hub — diversifying the town's energy base, strengthening security of supply for an existing major employer, and adding a distinct argument to the council's negotiating position beyond a standalone generation project. **And the constraint that shapes it today — a single-circuit 132 kV connection shared with the mill — is exactly what the 330 kV CopperString corridor removes.** A town of 2,956 people is carrying one of the strongest structural cases in North Queensland.

Where This Fits & What to Do Next

This briefing establishes the ceiling and the constraint. Turning either into a negotiated outcome requires a council-specific benchmark, checked against live projects and a costed position.

Ready to build your council's negotiating position?

CDD's Renewables Community Benefit Toolkit turns this kind of modelling into a costed brief for the table — before a developer sets the terms, and before the corridor approvals close in 2028.

consultancydd.com/council →

1

Establish the benchmark

A sourced, council-specific range checked against real Queensland comparables and adopted policy floors — not a national average, and not a developer's opening number.

2

Map what is actually coming

Every proposed and approved project in the local government area, its stage, and — decisively — whether its development application has already been lodged.

3

Decide what the money is for

A named destination: a project, a reserve, or a sinking fund. No North Queensland council has published one. The first to do so negotiates from a different footing.

4

Cost the position before the knock

Cash, indexation, procurement targets, training commitments, road and water conditions, housing — priced and ready, so the window is used rather than watched.

Sources

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Revision note — second edition, August 2026. This edition corrects the first edition in four respects. (1) The Social Impact Assessment and Community Benefit Agreement requirements are contained in Part 6B of the *Planning Act 2016*, not the *Energy (Renewable Transformation and Jobs) Act 2024*, which sets generation targets and public ownership requirements and contains no agreement mechanics. (2) The \$850–\$1,050/MW/yr rates are advisory council policy benchmarks derived from NSW guidance, not a statutory benchmark. (3) Hosting capacity figures are now presented as indicative single-connection ceilings that are neither additive nor concurrent, with Powerlink's stated network constraint set out on page 2. (4) CopperString and its effect on six of the eighteen towns has been added. Figures marked Unconfirmed have not been verified against a primary source and should not be relied on.