Palmer Wind Farm

Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plan

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Palmer Wind Farm

Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plan

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Glossary and Abbreviations

AH Act	*Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*
AGD-AAR	Attorney-General's Department – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation
BBMP	Bird and Bat Management Plan
CEC	Clean Energy Council
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
COEMP	Construction and Operational Environment Management Plan (this document)
DIT	Department of Infrastructure and Transport
DNF	Decision notification form
EP Act	*Environment Protection Act 1993*
EPBC Act	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
ERDC	Environment, Resources and Development Court
ERP	Emergency response plan
ESC	Erosion and sediment control
EWMS	Environmental work method statements
HP Act	*Heritage Places Act 1993*
HRE Act	*Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023*
HRE Regulations	*Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulations 2024*
HSR	Health and Safety Representative
km	kilometres
MACAI	Mannum Aboriginal Community Association Incorporated
MMC	Mid Murray Council
MW	Megawatts
NV Act	*Native Vegetation Act 1991*
NVC	Native Vegetation Council
OMP	Operational Management Plan
OSOM	Oversize over mass
OTR	Office of the Technical Regulator
PAC	Peramangk Aboriginal Corporation
PDI Act	*Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*
Planning Consent	DA 24005571 and any subsequent variations
Project	Palmer Wind Farm Project
Proponent	Palmer Wind Farm Pty Ltd as trustee for the Palmer Wind Farm Project Trust

REIL	Renewable Energy Infrastructure Licence
SA EPA	South Australian Environment Protection Authority
SCAP	State Commission Assessment Panel
SCEP	Stakeholder and Community Engagement Plan
SPC	State Planning Commission

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Palmer Wind Farm Project (the Project) is located approximately 50 km east of Adelaide, near the townships of Palmer and Tungkillo (refer to

Figure 1–1) and wholly contained within the Mid Murray Council (MMC) Local Government Area. The Project will comprise of 40 wind turbine generators, totalling approximately 288 megawatts (MW) of installed generation capacity, with associated wind farm infrastructure. The Project will connect to the national electricity grid via the existing Tungkillo Switchyard, owned and operated by ElectraNet.

Development authorisation by way of Development Plan Consent under the *Development Act 1993* was granted for the Project by MMC in December 2015 (DA 711/072/14). Subsequent variation to the Development Plan Consent, which sought to refine the project design by decreasing the number and increasing the height of the wind turbines proposed as part of the Project as well as other changes to the ancillary infrastructure, was subsequently approved by the State Commission Assessment Panel under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (PDI Act) in February 2025 (DA 24005571; Planning Consent).

The Project will be constructed and operated by Palmer Wind Farm Pty Ltd (the Proponent; Tilt Renewables) as trustee for Palmer Wind Farm Project Trust. The Proponent has engaged both BMD Constructions as the Balance of plant Contactor and Vestas – Australian Wind Technology Pty Limited as the wind turbine generator supplier and installer for the Project, with various aspects of the scope of works to be subcontracted to relevant parties.

The Proponent is required to satisfy the relevant reserved matters of the Planning Consent and obtain Building Consent prior to being granted full Development Approval by the SPC. No works can commence until Development Approval is granted for the Project.

The Project will be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Planning Consent, this Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plan (COEMP) and any other required approvals, permits and licences. The Project is required to be undertaken in accordance with the stamped approved plans, drawings, specifications and other documents submitted to the State Planning Commission (SPC), except where varied by conditions of the Planning Consent.

1.2 Purpose

This COEMP is intended to outline the Proponent's environmental management requirements for the construction and operation of the Project. The COEMP specifies:

- The aspects of the Project subject to the Development Approval that are proposed to be undertaken;
- The environmental objectives to which the COEMP applies;
- How proposed development activities will be managed, including details of the management systems and controls that will ensure compliance with the relevant environmental objectives; and
- Details of the division of responsibilities between the Proponent and the contractors that have been engaged to construct and operate the Project on behalf of the Proponent.

The Proponent has prepared a single document, this COEMP, to address the environmental risks, management and mitigation measures for both the construction and operational phases of the Project. The COEMP outlines the Proponent's approach to management of environmental aspects of the Project to ensure compliance with the Development Approval and all relevant approvals and permits. It is intended that this

COEMP will be a live document and will be updated as required during each phase of the Project (refer to Section 8.3).

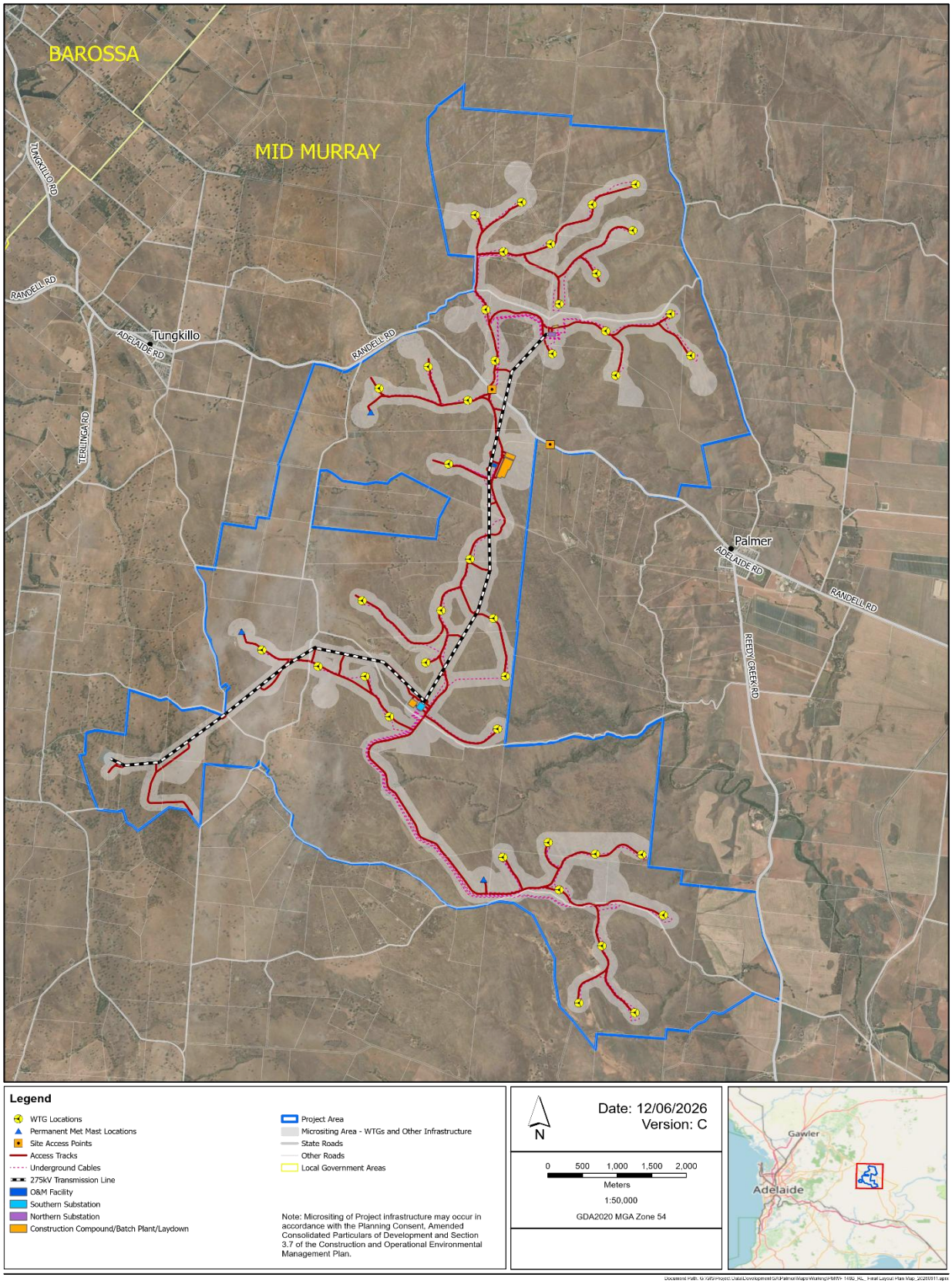
A consolidated list of the reserved matters and conditions of the Planning Consent as well as where these requirements are addressed in the COEMP is contained in Appendix A.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the COEMP include:

- Establish, measure, report and review environmental performance objectives, key performance indicators and targets to achieve compliance with relevant environmental laws, regulations and industry codes of practice;
- Establish and maintain an environmental management system;
- Implement risk management strategies to minimise the impact of construction and operation activities on the environment and community;
- Communicate environmental responsibilities and obligations to employees, contractors, consultants and visitors and provide appropriate induction;
- Use resources and energy efficiently, minimise the generation of waste, emissions and pollution;
- Outline the frequency of Project inspections and audits based on the relevant approvals and best practice;
- Engage, consult and communicate with employees, contractors, visitors and the community to build a shared commitment to ongoing environmental improvement;
- Timely response to emergencies; and
- Appropriate rehabilitation and decommissioning practices upon Project completion.

By integrating these objectives into the COEMP, the Project aims to uphold high standards of environmental stewardship while ensuring construction and operation efficiency and compliance with relevant legislation.



Palmer Wind Farm

Final Layout Plan

Figure 1–1: Project Overview

2 Project description

This section provides an overview of the Project Area and development activities proposed under the Development Approval, which are subject to regulation and management under the PDI Act and the associated regulatory requirements in South Australia.

2.1 Project Area

The Project Area is located within 65 allotments spanning over 6,057 hectares across the rural landscape between the townships of Palmer, Mount Pleasant and Tungkillo. The Project spans approximately 13 kilometres (km) in length along the Mount Lofty Ranges (refer to

Figure 1–1), an area characterised by undulating hills, rocky outcrops, and scattered patches of native vegetation primarily located within gullies and less accessible terrain.

The land within and surrounding the Project Area is predominantly cleared and is primarily used for grazing and other rural activities. There is no large-scale cropping within the Project Area. Where practicable, existing rural land uses such as grazing will continue during both construction and operation, except in areas required for construction activities or permanent infrastructure.

2.2 Development activities

The development activities proposed as part of the Development Approval comprise the following activities, involving the construction, installation, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the following infrastructure.

Table 2.1: Development activities

Element	Varied Project
Wind Farm	• 40 wind turbines • Generation capacity of up to 288 MW
Wind Turbines	• Maximum height (to blade tip) – 212 m • Blade Length – 86 m • Tower/Hub Height – 126 m • Wind turbine Foundation – 22.4 m
WTG laydown & Hardstand area	• Wind turbine Hardstand (inclusive of foundation) – approx. 80 m x 40 m • Blade Laydown Area – approx. 20 m x 90 m • Auxiliary Crane & Boom Pad – approx. 45 m x 16 m
Site Access	• The carriageway of on-site access tracks will be up to 10 m wide, and a minimum of 5.5 m wide, to accommodate construction activities and cranes
Underground 33kV and fibre optic cabling	• Trench approximately 500 mm wide and 1 m deep per circuit, with a minimum of 750 mm coverage over top of cable • Trench impact area of 15 m width for a single cable alignment + 3 m for each additional cable
Overhead 275kV transmission line	• Approximate total length - 12 km • Comprised of monopoles up to 55 m high, spaced approximately 300-600 m apart • Where pole locations are located away from the site access tracks, 4 m wide access tracks to the pole and/or tower will be required • Lattice tower impact area – approx. 30 m x 30 m

Element	Varied Project

Substation and Operations and Maintenance Facilities	• Two permanent 33 kV / 275 kV substations:
	  • North substation – approximately 105 m x 55 m
	  • South substation – approximately 95 m x 105 m
	• A permanent Operations and Maintenance Facility of approximately 72 m x 51 m, including:
	  • Buildings (including office, control room, staff facilities)
	  • Car park area for staff and visitors
	  • Workshop

Meteorological masts	• Three permanent masts – 126 m in height • Three temporary calibration masts – 126 m in height

Temporary Construction Compounds	• One main temporary construction compound of up to 230 m x 140 m in area, including:
	  ○ Site office and staff facilities
	  ○ Amenities
	  ○ Workshops
	  ○ Car park
	  ○ Laydown area
	• Two temporary substation laydowns:
	  • North laydown – approximately 80 m x 30 m
	  • South laydown – approximately 102 m x 102 m

Concrete Batching Plants	• One temporary concrete batching plant with an approximate area of 150 m x 165 m, located adjacent to the main temporary construction compound.
Public Road Improvements	• Access routes for all over-dimensional vehicles will be limited to those specified in the Traffic Management Plan and relevant Infrastructure Deeds. • Roads and intersections will be upgraded to meet load and safety standards as required and agreed for the safe and efficient transport of the project components.

The Final Layout Plan of the Project is shown in

Figure 1–1.

The installed wind turbines as part of the Project will have a total nameplate rating of 288 MW, which will be connected via a series of underground and overhead cables to the national electricity grid via the Tungkillo switchyard.

2.2.1 Oversize over mass transport route

The delivery of the Project's major components to the Project Area will traverse the existing road network from the Port of Adelaide. Key project infrastructure considered as part of the delivery includes the wind turbine blades, tower sections and nacelle in addition to the transformers required for the wind farm substations.

Oversize over mass (OSOM) components will be transported to the Project Area via the three designated routes as detailed in Table 2.2 and illustrated in Figure 2–1. The OSOM routes have been determined based on engagement with key transport authorities and relevant requirements for the various OSOM components that are required to traverse the proposed routes. Access to the Project Area for all OSOM routes is proposed via Randell Road, with the further transport of these components then to occur along internal access tracks proposed as part of the Project.

Table 2.2: OSOM Routes

OSOM Route No.	Components	Route Description	
Route 1 – Port of Adelaide to Project Area	• Blades • Motors • Transformer • Components with loaded heights under 5.2 m	1. Ocean Steamers Road 2. Eastern Parade 3. Port River Expressway 4. Northern Expressway 5. Sturt Highway	6. Halfway House Road 7. Ridley Road 8. Angas Valley Road; 9. Ridley Road; and 10. Randell Road – Site Access Point 3A/3B
Route 2 – Port of Adelaide to Project Area	• Towers • Transformer • Components with loaded heights over 5.2 m up to 6 m	1. Ocean Steamers Road 2. Eastern Parade 3. Port River Expressway 4. Northern Connector 5. Port Wakefield Highway (A1) 6. Mallala Road 7. Old Port Wakefield Road 8. Gawler Road 9. Two Wells Road 10. Wilkinson Road 11. Hatcher Road 12. Oates Road 13. Redbanks Road 14. Mudra Wirra Road	15. College Road 16. Cliff Road 17. Gartrell Street 18. Roseworthy Road 19. Thiele Highway 20. East Terrace 21. Truro Road 22. Sturt Highway 23. Halfway House Road 24. Ridley Road 25. Angas Valley Road 26. Ridley Road 27. Randell Road – Site Access Point 3A/3B
Route 3 – RJE Lonsdale to Project Area	• Switchroom • Building components	1. Sherriffs Road 2. Lonsdale Road/A15 3. Majors Road 4. Main S Road/A13 5. South Road/A2/M2 6. National Highway/A1 7. Mallala Road 8. Old Port Wakefield Road 9. Gawler Road 10. Two Wells Road 11. Wilkinson Road 12. Hatcher Road 13. Oates Road 14. Redbanks Road	15. Mudla Wirra Road 16. College Road 17. Cliff Road 18. Gartrell Street 19. Roseworthy Road 20. Thiele Highway 21. East Terrace 22. Truro Road 23. Sturt Highway 24. Halfway House Road 25. Ridley Road 26. Angas Valley Road 27. Ridley Road 28. Randell Road – Site Access Point 3A/3B

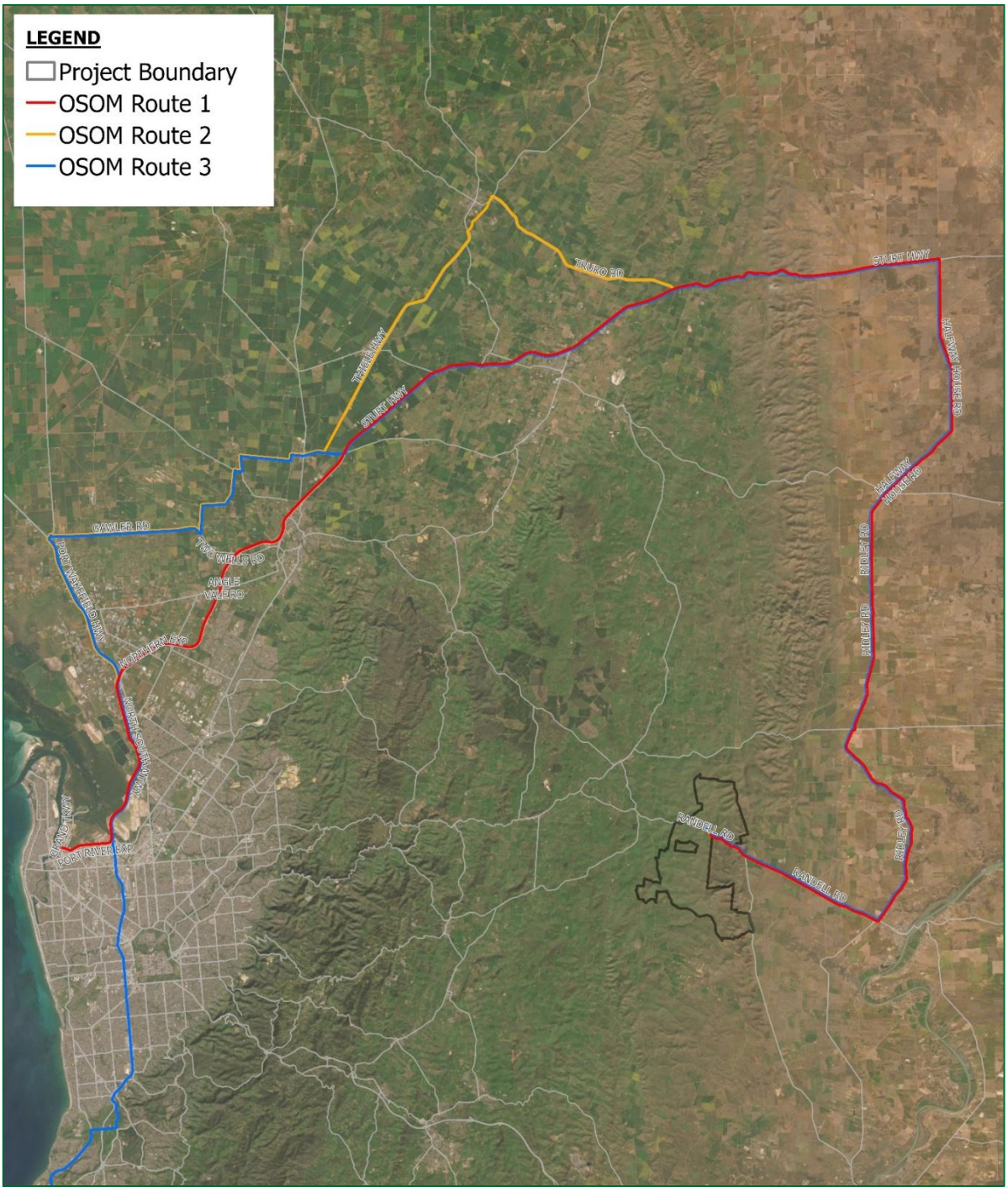


Figure 2–1: OSOM routes

2.3 Nature and extent of the Project

The Proponent will construct and operate the Project as a single development without staging construction of the relevant infrastructure. All infrastructure activities will occur within the Project Area, under which approval has been granted as part of the Planning Consent.

An overview of the nature and extent of the Project activities is summarised in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Nature and extent of infrastructure activities

Project phase	Relevant activities
Pre-construction	• Building / road dilapidation surveys • Investigative drilling, excavation or salvage • Minor vegetation clearing • Mobilisation of plant/equipment, materials and machinery • Establishing temporary site offices • Installation of environmental impact mitigation measures, including fencing and enabling works • Construction of minor access roads or maintenance of existing roads and minor adjustments to services and utilities
Construction	• Public road upgrades and maintenance • Site establishment, set up of construction compound and offices, and deconstruction of these temporary structures upon completion • Removal of vegetation and establishment and maintenance of environmental controls • Bulk earthworks • Construction of access tracks and hardstands • Construction of wind turbines foundations (excavation, steel works, form and concrete pour) • Transport and unloading of wind turbine components • Crane installation of wind turbines • Trenching and installation of underground cables • High-voltage electrical assets construction works, including substations, overhead transmission lines and transmission network service provider connection point infrastructure • Construction of other ancillary infrastructure, including operations and maintenance facilities and permanent meteorological masts • Commissioning of the Project infrastructure
Operations	• Generation and sale of electricity (controlled remotely) • Preventative maintenance activities and asset management • Maintenance as required due to unforeseen events • Upkeep of infrastructure such as roads and hardstands
Decommissioning	• Removal of wind turbine components and other infrastructure • Restoration of the site, including removal of hardstands, and other facilities as required • Reinstatement of vegetation and landscaping as required • Disposal of waste materials in accordance with environmental regulations • Final site inspection and compliance with regulatory requirements

2.3.1 Timing

Construction of the Project is to commence in July 2026, with commencement of operations of the Project anticipated by late-2028. The anticipated operational period of the Project is 30 years, with decommissioning of the Project and rehabilitation of the Project Area to occur following the cessation of operations.

The expected scheduling of the project activities following the commencement of construction is as follows:

- Construction – Year 1 to 3;
- Commissioning and commencement of Operation – from Year 2 to 4;
- Operations – 30 years; and
- Decommissioning – Immediately following the cessation of operation (with opportunity to be delayed if operational period is extended).

Within 10 business days following the relevant milestone, the Proponent will provide written notification to the SPC and MMC of the following:

- Commencement of construction;
- Commencement of commissioning;
- Commencement of operations; and
- The day on which the development activities are complete (i.e. the completion of decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Project).

3 Planning and design

3.1 Environmental management framework

This site-specific COEMP establishes expectations and provides guidance on environmental management and mitigation measures within a broader environmental management framework established for the Project. This COEMP serves as a framework for actions, responsibilities, and protocols associated with environmental management, which the Proponent, its contractors, subcontractors and all workers must adhere to.

An overview of the environmental management framework for the Project is shown in Figure 3–1.

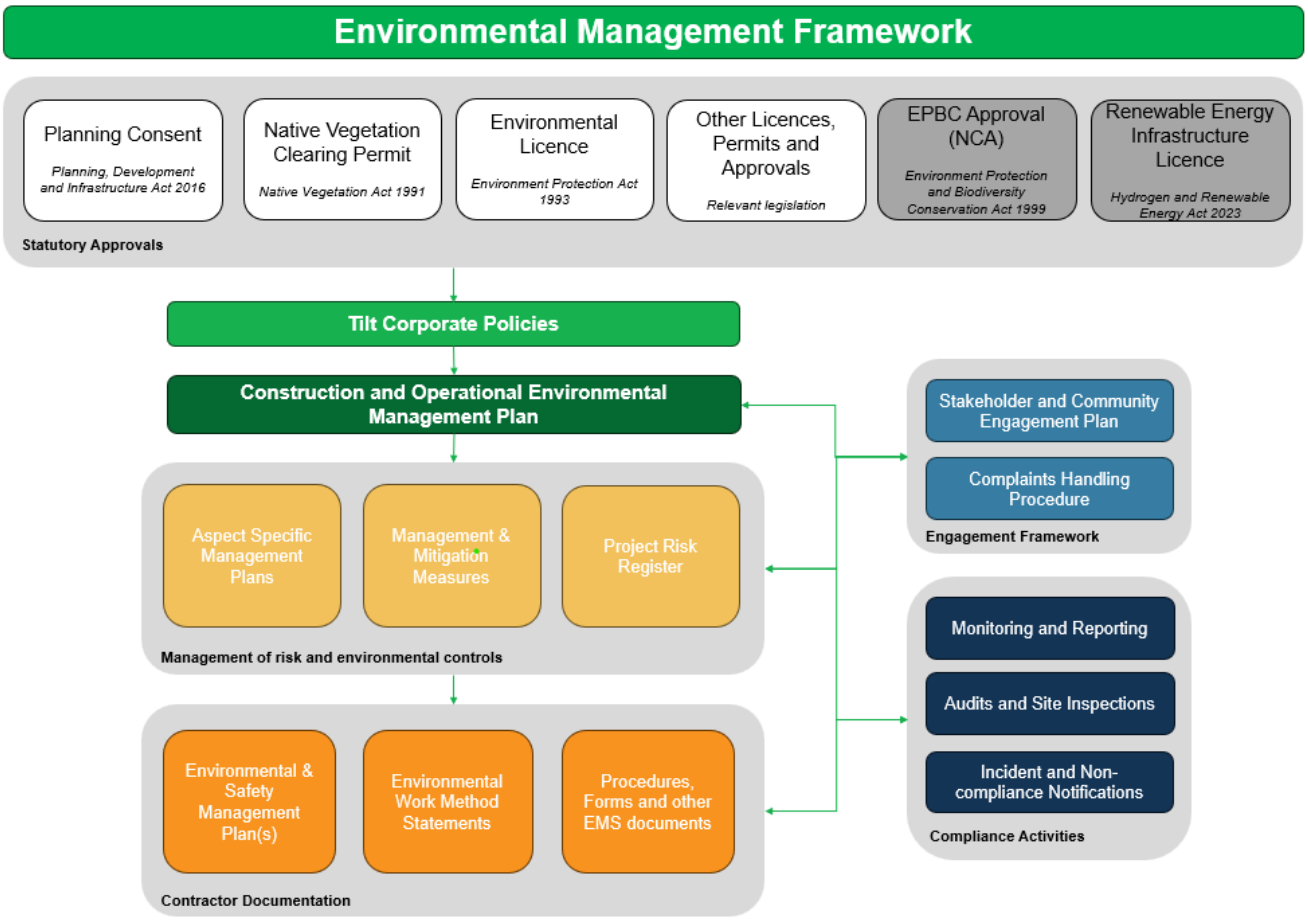


Figure 3–1: Overview of Environmental Management Framework

The COEMP incorporates management and mitigation measures necessary to meet any relevant statutory approvals, the Proponent's policies and procedures, and associated obligations committed to in management plans and operational agreements. The COEMP contains sub-plans (refer to Section 7) relevant to specific environmental aspects and commitments to prepare more detailed aspect specific management plans for particular environmental requirements. These aspect specific management plans may be prepared by the Proponent or its contractors.

3.2 Legal framework

All statutory requirements relevant to the Project will be fully complied with by the Proponent, its contractors and all subcontractors. This includes adherence to obligations related to notifications, registrations, health and

safety, soil management, water pollution control, dust control and air/noise emission limitations as determined by the relevant authorities.

The undertaking of the infrastructure activities will comply, at a minimum, with relevant Commonwealth and State legislation, regulations and policies. Relevant legislation, regulations, policies and guidance documents that are applicable to all activities are listed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Relevant legislation, policies and guidance

Jurisdiction	Legislation and guidance documentation
Commonwealth	• *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* • *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* • *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* • *Native Title Act 1993* • *Biosecurity Act 2015*
State	**Legislation** • *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* • *Biosecurity Act 2025* • *Civil Aviation Act 1988* • *Crown Land Management Act 2009* • *Dangerous Substances Act 1979* • *Dangerous Substances (General) Regulations 2017* • *Development Act 1993* • *Electricity Act 1996* • *Environment Protection Act 1993* • *Environment Protection Regulations 2023* • *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* • *Fire and Emergency Services Regulations 2021* • *Heritage Places Act 1993* • *Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023* • *Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulations 2024* • *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* • *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016* • *Native Vegetation Act 1991* • *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017* • *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* • *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* • *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* • *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Regulations 2017* • *River Murray Act 2003* • *Road Traffic Act 1961* • *South Australian Public Health Act 2011* • *State Emergency Management Act 2004* • *Public Health (Wastewater) Regulations 2013* • *Wilderness Protection Act 1992* • *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* • *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012* **Policy and guidance** • *Code of practice for the building and construction industry (SA EPA,1999)* • *Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 2016* • *Environment Protection Authority SA Wind Farms Environmental Noise Guidelines (2021)* • *Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023*

Jurisdiction	Legislation and guidance documentation
	• *Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015* • *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010* • *Onshore Wind Farm Guidance (DCCEEW, 2024)* • *Renewable Energy Facilities: Solar, Battery Storage Systems & Wind Generation Guideline (SA CFS, 2026)* • *South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020-2025*

3.2.1 Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016

The PDI Act is the primary framework for regulation of land use planning and the assessment of development proposals.

As noted in Section 1.1, development authorisation by way of Development Plan Consent under the *Development Act 1993* (now repealed and replaced by the PDI Act) was granted for the Project by MMC in December 2015 (DA 711/072/14). Subsequent variation to the Development Plan Consent, which sought to refine the project design by decreasing the number and increasing the height of the wind turbines proposed as part of the Project as well as other changes to the ancillary infrastructure, was subsequently approved by the State Commission Assessment Panel under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (PDI Act) in February 2025 (DA 24005571; Planning Consent).

The Planning Consent includes both Conditions and Reserved Matters. Conditions are binding requirements that must be complied with, some prior to commencement of construction, and others, throughout the life of the Project. Reserved Matters relate to elements of the Project requiring further information or resolution to the satisfaction of the relevant authority before full Development Approval can be granted. Reserved matters can be used to defer a decision on parts of your application that are incidental to a proposal and not fundamental to the overall assessment of the application.

The Proponent is required to satisfy the relevant reserved matters of the Planning Consent and obtain Building Consent prior to being granted full Development Approval by the SPC. No construction works (refer to Section 2.3) can commence until the reserved matters are satisfied and where relevant Building Consent is granted for the Project activities, which may occur in a staged manner.

3.2.2 HRE Act transitional arrangements

The commencement of the *Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023* (HRE Act) established a new regulatory framework for the development of hydrogen and renewable energy projects in South Australia while ensuring best practice licencing and regulatory approaches.

The Project is subject to the transitional arrangements of the HRE Act as the Project had received development authorisation with respect to the establishment and operation of renewable energy infrastructure, however had not commenced operation of the infrastructure. As a new operator, in accordance with the transitional provisions, the Proponent is required to obtain a Renewable Energy infrastructure Licence (REIL) and approval of an Operational Management Plan (OMP) prior to the operation of the Project.

An application for a REIL is yet to be made by the Proponent and it is intended that this COEMP will form the basis of the required Operational Management Plan under the HRE Act. Subclause 17(6) of the transitional provisions provides that the Minister must grant a relevant licence if satisfied that the submitted OMP complies with the requirements of Part 4 Division 4 Subdivision 4 (excluding those relating to a statement of environmental objectives). The REIL may be granted subject to conditions consistent with the Development Approval, as well as any other conditions the Minister considers appropriate.

In this regard, the Proponent has also noted the relevant reserved matters and conditions of the Development Approval and sought to ensure that these are addressed as part of this COEMP. A consolidated list of the

reserved matters and conditions of the Planning Consent and where these are addressed in the COEMP is contained in Appendix A.

3.3 Proponent policies

The management of environmental compliance for the Project will be guided by the principles set out in the Tilt Renewables' Environmental Policy (2023). As stated in this policy, Tilt Renewables as the Proponent for the Project is committed to managing the environmental impacts of the business operations. The Environmental Policy also states that Tilt Renewables will:

- Consider the environmental context for Tilt Renewables' development, construction and operations activities and seek to minimise the environmental impacts of Tilt Renewables' operations;
- Comply with applicable legal obligations and any related planning and environmental approval conditions for projects;
- Implement systems, standards and processes to enable all activities to be carried out with regard to our environmental principles, including regular reviews to continually improve our environmental performance;
- Keep abreast of trends in technology, regulations and community attitudes, adapting and innovating in response to a rapidly changing society, including planning for climate change;
- Develop measurable environmental objectives and targets (through a risk-based approach to environmental management), including regular reviews to continually improve our environmental performance;
- Communicate and promote environmental awareness and work with stakeholders to ensure positive environmental outcomes and minimise the risk of operational environmental incidents;
- Engage quickly and effectively to respond to environmental incidents should they occur;
- Appoint capable people with appropriate skills and experience to carry out their work in a manner that is compatible with sound environmental performance;
- Provide adequate resources, equipment and training to enable employees at all levels to fulfil their responsibilities in relation to the environment and their work practices; and
- Adopt measures to identify and ensure the efficient use of resources and energy, and minimisation of emissions and waste.

The Board and investors of the Proponent are provided with regular updates regarding the environmental performance of the business, including the development activities under the Development Approval and this COEMP.

3.3.1 Statement of commitments

Through the assessment and approval of the Planning Consent for the Project, the Proponent developed a Statement of Commitments, which summarises key management and mitigation measures developed through detailed impact assessments and community engagement. The Statement of Conditions are enforced under Condition 1 of the Planning Consent and are contained in Appendix A. The measures contained within the Statement of Commitments will be integrated into the COEMP and relevant management documentation for the Project.

3.4 Industry practices and procedures

3.4.1 General

The holding company of the Proponent is a member of the Clean Energy Council (CEC), a peak industry body supporting the growth of clean energy in Australia. As a member and signatory to the CEC Best Practice Charter, the Proponent has commitments to uphold with respect to engaging respectfully with communities in which projects are planned and operated, to be sensitive to environmental and cultural values and to make a positive contribution to the regions in which we operate.

Signatories to the CEC Best Practice Charter are required to report annually how they are adhering to the 10 commitments across their portfolio, with the annual reporting published on the CEC website (https://cleanenergycouncil.org.au/news-resources/best-practice-charter).

Through the CEC, the Proponent will also adhere to the Leading Practice Principles for First Nations and Renewable Energy Project (Clean Energy Council and KPMG, 2024) and the Community Engagement Guidelines for the Australian Wind Industry (Clean Energy Council, 2018).

3.4.2 Technical

The Proponent engages in a rigorous procurement process before selecting key contractors. One of the key criteria when selecting a key contractor is their capabilities, industry experience and systems that will be utilised during the operations phase to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements is always maintained and adequate records keeping is in place to record all activities required to demonstrate compliance.

The Proponent also includes positive contractual obligations and specific requirements in all its agreements with key contractors undertaking the development activities to comply with applicable standards, laws, codes of practice and good industry practices in relation to the infrastructure activities.

It is common practice for the renewable energy industry and the Project for key contractors to be required to develop project specific management plans that demonstrate how the contractors intends to plan, monitor and control all aspects of the infrastructure activities including but not limited to project execution, design management, quality management, compliance management and construction, health, safety and environmental management.

3.5 Environmental Work Method Statements

Environmental Work Method Statements (EWMS) or equivalent procedures will be prepared to manage and control high risk activities that have the potential to negatively impact on the environment. These may be a standalone document, or the information included into Safe Work Method Statements.

EWMS will be prepared prior to the commencement of relevant infrastructure activities and identify risks to ensure sound environmental practices are implemented and minimise the potential for environmental incidents or non-compliance. They will specify actions to be undertaken to ensure compliance with project requirements. The EWMS will be prepared by the Contractor and reviewed by the Proponent before commencement of the development activities to which they apply.

EWMS will typically include:

- Description of the work activity, including any plant and equipment to be used;
- Outline of the sequence of tasks for the activity, including interfaces with other construction activities;
- Identification of any environmental and/or socially sensitive areas, sites or places;

- Identification of potential environmental risks/impacts due to the work activity;
- Mitigation measures to reduce the identified environmental risk, including assigned responsibilities to site management personnel;
- Process for assessing the performance of the implemented mitigation measures; and
- Signature page for all personnel (supervisors, engineers and workers) associated with the works.

Monitoring and inspections of compliance with EWMS will be undertaken to ensure that all mitigation measures are being implemented appropriately and are effective (refer to Section 8), with any improvements identified to be incorporated into subsequent revisions.

3.6 Procedures, forms and other documents

The procedures, forms and other documents developed as part of the Project provide instructions and records related to activities undertaken during construction and operation of the Project. A register of relevant environmental procedures and forms will be maintained by the Contractor.

All documentation relevant to the COEMP, including accurate environmental records, will be maintained by the Developer and the Contractor. Environmental records will be kept as objective evidence of compliance with environmental requirements and will be monitored through audits and inspections (refer to Section 8).

3.7 Micrositing infrastructure

Development activities under the Development Approval will be undertaken in the defined micrositing areas for turbines and other infrastructure. The layout of infrastructure remains subject to further detailed design, which will continue prior to the commencement of construction of the Project.

Any micrositing of infrastructure will ensure compliance with the Development Approval and COEMP, including appropriate setbacks from dwellings and environmental features of the Project Area. The location of wind turbines will maintain compliance with noise and shadow flicker requirements (refer to Section 7). A summary of the key criteria for micrositing of infrastructure is provided in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Infrastructure micrositing criteria

Environmental aspect	Criteria	Requirement
Planning	Setback of at least 2.7 km of wind turbines from any relevant Planning Zone (Rural Settlement Zone, the Township Zone, the Rural Living Zone and the Rural Neighbourhood Zone).	Planning and Design Code – General Development Policies for Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities (Policy Objective 8.1 – 8.5)
	Setback of at least 1.5 km of wind turbines from any non-associated dwelling or tourist accommodation.	
	The final wind farm layout will not locate any wind turbine within 1 km of a non-involved landowner dwelling existing at 28 February 2014.	Statement of Commitments (4.4.1)
Amenity	Setback of at least 200 m between any concrete batching plant and residential dwellings.	Planning Consent (Condition 12)
	The location of fixed noise sources, such as crushing plant, will be maximised from the nearest dwellings and where possible existing landforms will be used to block line of sight between equipment and the dwelling.	Statement of Commitments (4.6.6)
Gas Pipeline Safety	No permanent above ground infrastructure (including poles, fencing or signage) will be installed within 6 m of the SEA Gas Pipeline System.	Planning Consent (Condition 14)
	Setback of at least 400m of wind turbines from the SEA Gas Pipeline System.	Planning Consent (Condition 22)

Environmental aspect	Criteria	Requirement
Road Safety	The final design of the overhead transmission line will be designed to minimise its impact on the arterial road network. The Proponent will consult the Department of Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) about the final transmission line alignment and placement of any structures within road reserves manage by DIT.	Planning Consent (Condition 25)
	All underground cabling (including boring) on or adjacent to arterial roads will be designed to minimise its impact on the arterial road network.	Planning Consent (Condition 27)
Crown Land	Any wind turbines will be positioned such that no portion of the structure, including wind turbine blades, overhang into adjacent parcels of Crown land.	Planning Consent (Condition 37)
Royal Building Site	Setback of 1 km from wind turbines to the area of the Royal building site shown as the precise site of the new dwelling approved in Development Approval 711/013/14 (the dwelling envelope);	Planning Consent (Condition 5b of the ERD Court Conditions) and Statement of Commitments (4.1.4.b)
Ecology	Setback of at least 500 m of wind turbines from any recorded wedge-tailed eagle nest or 1 km from any recorded peregrine falcon nest, identified or verified by the Proponent in accordance with the requirements of the ERD Court Conditions.	Planning Consent (Condition 5 and 6 of the ERD Court Conditions) and Statement of Commitments (4.5.5 and 4.5.6)
	Existing access tracks will be used where possible to minimise additional disturbance.	Statement of Commitments (4.5.7)
	Clearance of significant vegetation will be minimised where complete avoidance is not possible.	Statement of Commitments (4.5.8)
	Micrositing will be undertaken to incorporate, where practical, alternative access routes in order to minimise impact on Peppermint Box (*Eucalyptus odorata*) trees.	Statement of Commitments (4.5.9)
Landscape and Visual Impacts	The Proponent will consult with residents of dwellings within 1 km of any overhead transmission line regarding the extent of visual impact and whether landscape planting could assist with screening of visual impacts where relevant.	Statement of Commitments (4.4.2)
	Turbines will be located within the approved micrositing areas for turbines and other infrastructure. Any micrositing of turbines will ensure compliance with all relevant regulations listed in the State of Commitments including appropriate setbacks from dwellings and compliance with noise and shadow flicker requirements.	Statement of Commitments (4.4.7)
Heritage	Existing access tracks will be utilised as much as possible and disturbance or development in the gullies between hills will be avoided. Wherever possible, access tracks will keep to the crest or upper slopes of the hills within the Project Area.	Statement of Commitments (4.7.8)
	Impacts on the dry-stone walls will be avoided where possible. If impacts cannot be avoided, these impacts will be minimised or mitigated in consultation with the Dry Stone Wall Association (e.g. by using damaged areas, minimising the access road width)	Statement of Commitments (4.7.9)

The Proponent will prepare final layout plans of the Project, and associated details, including the final colour selection of the wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure (including overhead powerlines). As a reserved matter, the final layout plans of the Project will be submitted to the SPC and MMC prior to the commencement of construction.

Following submission of the final layout plans and grant of the Development Approval, the Contractor will maintain a register of any micrositing undertaken during the construction of the Project considering the criteria listed in Table 3.2. Any further revision or amendments to the locations of key infrastructure during the

construction phase will be recorded in the micrositing register and within 3 months of the commencement of operations, work as executed plans will be submitted to the SPC and MMC.

Where necessary, additional documentation and evidence will be provided with these notifications to demonstrate that any minor variation to the infrastructure layout incorporated into the final layout plans or work as executed plans comply with any relevant criteria outlined in this COEMP (e.g. relating to noise compliance, vegetation disturbance and avoidance of cultural heritage).

4 Resources and responsibilities

Implementation of the COEMP is the responsibility of all personnel who work or visit the Project. The Proponent will ensure there are sufficient resources to implement the requirements of the COEMP.

The key environmental management roles and responsibilities for the construction phase of the Project are described in Table 4.1. It is envisaged that resourcing requirements and responsibilities for the development activities will change over time and across project phases and as such, the COEMP will be regularly reviewed to clarify the detailed roles and responsibilities (refer to Section 8.3).

Table 4.1: Roles and responsibilities

Project phase	Role	Responsibility
Construction	Proponent Project Director	• Overall responsibility for delivery of the Project in accordance with this COEMP. • Provide adequate resources to ensure implementation of the COEMP. • Ensure contracts for Contractors include relevant COEMP commitments and reporting requirements. • Review project design changes and conduct internal review and approval of management plans and any future updates to the COEMP. • Review and approval of key COEMP reporting outputs. • Review of Project Risk Register.
	Proponent Project Manager	• Ensure all relevant environmental management controls are established and maintained as required by the COEMP and make plans and reports available to the Contractor. • Coordinate interaction with landowners and other directly affected parties during development construction. • Coordinate the response to any complaints in accordance with the Proponent's Complaints Handling Procedure, in consultation with the Contractor Project Manager. • Support external stakeholder and community engagement. • Review project design changes and update the Proponent's Environment Representative. • Review and approval of notification and external reporting requirements (including incident reports) as required by the COEMP and associated approvals. • Conduct internal review of the COEMP and any required revision.
	Proponent Health, Safety & Environment Representative / Environment Representative	• Verify contractor compliance with approvals and secondary consents. • Lead the liaison with Government authorities/agencies in relation to environmental matters. • Undertake periodic review of environmental risks and project performance to ensure the COEMP is appropriate and undertake reviews of COEMP where required. • Review notification and external reporting requirements as required by the COEMP and associated approvals. • Review and approval of Contractor environmental management plans. • Undertake environmental site inspections.
	Contractor Project Manager	• Overall responsibility including coordination and adjudication of issues, concerns, non-conformances, incidents and complaints and ensuring a record of all environment incidents and complaints is maintained. • Undertake incident investigations and reporting as required. • Communicate clear expectation in relation to environmental behaviour and performance to Contractor staff and sub-contractors.

Project phase	Role	Responsibility
		• Ensuring that the requirements of the COEMP are fully implemented, as relevant to the Contractor's scope of work. • Reviewing environmental management reports and plans prepared by the Contractor Environmental Advisor. • Ensuring that all Contractor Environmental Advisors, Site Supervisors and Foremen are familiar with the COEMP and their responsibilities contained within the plan. • Delegating authority to act in the event of an emergency and to allocate the required resources. • Ensure all project personnel attend a site induction prior to commencing work. • Develop the Project Risk Register for construction and maintain and update the register throughout construction.
	Contractor Environmental Advisor	• Obtain the relevant licences and approvals for construction relevant to the Contractor's scope of work. • Support the Contractor in the implementation of the management measures and environmental controls required under this COEMP. • Responsible for receiving reports of environmental incident, non-conformances and complaints, and placing them in the appropriate register for adjudication. • Support the Contractor Project Manager to undertake incident investigations and reporting as required. • Assist with the management, monitoring and reporting of monitoring data required by the COEMP. • Liaison with relevant agencies and authorities. • Coordination of specialists and heritage monitoring works as required. • Arranging necessary training of personnel for environmental matters. • Reviewing construction plans and EWMS to check that adequate environmental management measures are incorporated into the infrastructure activities. • Establishing and maintaining all environmental management plans as required by the COEMP and making the plans available to staff and contractors. • Ensuring reports are prepared and submitted to relevant authorities and Project personnel as required. • Reporting on environmental performance to identified objectives and targets. • Identify and demarcate environmentally sensitive and heritage sites within Project Area. • Monitor and inspect demarcated heritage sites. • Undertake (or delegate) periodic environmental inspections and internal audits.
	Contractor Field Supervisors and Foremen	• Ensure through the continual daily surveillance of the works that sub-contractors and all personnel on-site comply with the requirements of the COEMP and other relevant environmental procedures. • Installation and maintenance of environmental controls required in the sub plans and environmental procedures. • Have regard to weather and seasonal conditions when programming daily works activities (e.g. hot works, excavation works, works within waterways). • Implement stop work procedures where a work activity is considered to have the potential to cause material harm to the environment or heritage site.

Project phase	Role	Responsibility
		• Report environmental incidents (actual/potential) to the Contractor Project Manager and Contractor Environmental Advisor and assist in resolution. • Participate in any internal or external environmental inspections and audits if requested.
Operations	Proponent Asset Manager	• Overall responsibility for operation of the Project in accordance with this COEMP. • Ensure contracts for Contractors include relevant COEMP commitments and reporting requirements. • Review project design changes and conduct internal review and approval of management plans and any future updates to the COEMP. • Review and approval of key COEMP reporting outputs (including incident reports). • Review of Project Risk Register. • Support external stakeholder and community engagement. • Coordinate the response to any complaints in accordance with the Proponent's Complaints Handling Procedure, in consultation with the Contractor Project Manager.
	Proponent Environmental Compliance Advisor	• Implement aspect specific management plans where Proponent is accountable. • Verify contractor compliance with approvals and secondary consents. • Lead the liaison with Government authorities/agencies in relation to environmental matters. • Undertake notification and external reporting requirements as required by the COEMP and associated approvals. • Undertake periodic review of environmental risks and project performance to ensure the COEMP is appropriate and undertake reviews of COEMP where required. • Review and approval of Contractor environmental management plans. • Undertake environmental site inspections.
	Contractor Site Manager	• Overall responsibility including coordination and adjudication of issues, concerns, non-conformances, incidents and complaints and ensuring a record of all environment incidents and complaints is maintained. • Undertake incident investigations and reporting as required. • Communicate clear expectation in relation to environmental behaviour and performance to Contractor staff and sub-contractors. • Ensuring that the requirements of the COEMP are fully implemented, as relevant to the Contractor's scope of work. • Reviewing environmental management reports and plans prepared by the Contractor Environmental Advisor. • Ensuring that all site personnel are familiar with the COEMP and their responsibilities contained within the plan. • Delegating authority to act in the event of an emergency and to allocate the required resources. • Ensure all project personnel attend a site induction prior to commencing work. • Develop the Project Risk Register for operations and maintain and update the register throughout construction.
	Contractor Environmental Advisor	• Obtain the relevant licences and approvals for operation relevant to the Contractor's scope of work. • Support the Contractor in the implementation of the management measures and environmental controls required under this COEMP.

Project phase	Role	Responsibility
		• Responsible for receiving reports of environmental incident, non-conformances and complaints, and placing them in the appropriate register for adjudication. • Support the Contractor Site Manager to undertake incident investigations and reporting as required. • Assist with the management, monitoring and reporting of monitoring data required by the COEMP. • Liaison with relevant agencies and authorities. • Coordination of specialists as required. • Arranging necessary training of personnel for environmental matters. • Reviewing EWMS as required to check that adequate environmental management measures are incorporated into the infrastructure activities. • Establishing and maintaining all environmental management plans as required by the COEMP and making the plans available to staff and contractors. • Ensuring reports are prepared and submitted to relevant authorities and Project personnel as required. • Implement stop work procedures where a work activity is considered to have the potential to cause material harm to the environment or heritage site. • Reporting on environmental performance to identified objectives and targets. • Undertake (or delegate) periodic environmental inspections and internal audits.
All phases	Employees and sub-contractors	• Complete an induction prior to commencing works for the Project. • Compliance with site induction requirements for all aspects of environmental management. • Attend all environmental training as required. • Compliance with the COEMP and all plans and procedures as they apply to their operations on the site. • Reporting all environmental incidents to the Contractor Site Supervisor or Foreman immediately. • Follow instructions issued by managers and supervisory personnel as they relate to environmental management and incidents.

Note: The names of roles may differ and delivery of some responsibilities may be supported by other personnel or external specialists/consultants.

5 Competence, training and awareness

All employees, contractors (and their sub-contractors) must be made aware of, and are to be instructed to comply with, the requirements of the COEMP relevant to the activities they carry out.

The following competence, training and awareness mechanisms will be applied to all relevant Project personnel as applicable to the role, including sub-contractors.

5.1 Project induction

All site staff and sub-contractors will be required to undergo a Project induction, prepared and presented by the Contractor, which will include information on the environmental practices of the Project. This training will be completed prior to commencing work on-site to ensure all personnel involved in the Project are aware of the requirements of their obligations relating to the environmental management requirements as described in the COEMP.

As the extent of knowledge required by personnel, sub-contractors and visitors is different, induction training will be targeted to the audience.

Project inductions will include:

- Key environmental risks and constraints at the site;
- Requirements of the environmental management and mitigation measures and EWMS;
- Site roles and responsibilities of staff and sub-contractors in relation to environmental management;
- An outline of the process for reporting environmental incidents, including relevant procedures for unexpected finds of heritage items;
- Emergency response requirements;
- Relevant requirements of the COEMP;
- Regulatory requirements including duty of care and potential consequences;
- Identification of threatened species, environmentally sensitive areas and cultural heritage; and
- Authorisation to stop work.

Project induction topics will include consideration of the following:

- Environmental and legal framework;
- Objectives and targets;
- Responsibilities and reporting channels;
- Site-specific mitigation measures;
- Emergency and incident response including bushfire management;
- Inspections and reporting;
- Environmentally sensitive locations or “No-Go Zones”;
- Importance of management of spills and leaks;
- Surface water quality within the Project Area;
- Areas that could contain remnant vegetation and threatened fauna species;
- Location of known or potential heritage sites or objects that are to be protected;

- Processes to be followed in the event of a discovery of previously unidentified Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal artefacts;
- Traffic management;
- Communication;
- Incident management training;
- identification and management of non-compliance; and
- other work activity specific information.

Project induction topics should consider targeted communication based on identification of any non-conformance to the COEMP and associated corrective actions. Additional environment training requirements will be identified based on the role and or level of environmental awareness required to complete relevant tasks during construction or operation.

The Contractor may authorise amendments to the environmental content of the Project induction at any time. Records of all inductions and any additional environmental training will be maintained by the Contractor.

5.2 Toolbox talks and awareness meetings

Toolbox talks will be utilised as necessary to raise awareness and educate personnel on aspects of the infrastructure activities, including environmental issues, and ensure this environmental awareness continues with on-site personnel. Toolbox talks will also include details of specific environmental management requirements as required for relevant personnel.

Toolbox talks will be tailored to specific environmental issues relevant to upcoming works or site-specific sensitivities. Attendees of toolbox talks are required to sign an attendance form, and the records will be maintained.

5.3 Pre-start meetings

The pre-start meeting is a tool for informing the site personnel of the day's activities, safe work practices, environmental management measures, work area restrictions, activities that may affect the works, coordination issues with other trades, hazards and other information that may be relevant to the infrastructure activities.

The Contractor will conduct a succinct pre-start meeting with the site workforce before the commencement of work and where substantial staff changes occur during a shift. All attendees will be required to sign on to the pre-start and acknowledge their understanding of the issues explained.

5.4 Targeted training

Targeted environmental training will be provided to individuals, roles or groups with a specific authority or responsibility for environmental management, those undertaking an activity with a high risk of environmental impact or to ensure the competency of the relevant personnel is appropriate for their responsibilities. Training will generally be organised by the relevant Contractor Project Manager.

Additional training will be given to staff who are responsible for technical activities such as, but not limited to:

- Erosion and sediment control installation, inspection and maintenance;
- Biosecurity risks and the identification of key pests and diseases;
- Chemical and hazardous substances handling;
- Environmental monitoring described in this EMS and management plans;

- Traffic control; and
- Emergency response.

A training matrix will be maintained that identifies any training required for specific roles. Additional training will focus on training workers in the correct procedures for their technical activities and ensure that they are competent to carry out the task.

6 Risk management systems

The Proponent has a structured Risk Management Framework, which provides a coordinated approach to the identification, evaluation, and management of risk. The Risk Management Framework has been aligned to meet the standards set out in the International Standard on Risk Management, ISO 31000:2018.

In line with the Proponent's Risk Management Framework, a Project Risk Register will be developed by the relevant Contractor and be implemented for the duration of the development activities as part of the risk management methodology to identify potential hazards and risks that could occur as a result of the Project and develop suitable control measures to mitigate these risks. The Project Risk Register will also identify the applicable legislation, standards and internal procedures where relevant.

The Proponent and Contractor's relevant project management personnel will routinely review and update the Project Risk Register at the following frequency:

- Pre-construction – prior to commencing development activities
- Construction – monthly
- Operations – annually
- Decommissioning – annually

These review milestones are to ensure that any changes to existing activities resulting in the identification of new risks are included, and mitigation measures are reviewed if there are any changes to risk ratings for existing risks.

Information from the Project Risk Register will be used to:

- Inform environmental mitigation measures implemented on-site;
- Develop site-specific procedures, protocols or plans;
- Inform construction methods, including plant and equipment selection;
- Support the development of EWMS (refer to Section 3.5); and
- Update or modify the Project Induction (e.g. to reflect changes in risks and risk ratings) (refer to Section 5.1).

Various risk management tools may also be used where required to further support risk identification and management, including:

- Environmental inspections to assist in further identification and management of environmental risks and hazards (refer to Section 8.1.2);
- EWMS will be prepared for all activities with a residual risk of 'High' or above (refer to Section 3.5);
- Pre-start / toolbox meetings to ensure that all the risks associated with the planned work activities have been communicated to the workforce (refer to Section 5.2);
- Incident, non-compliance, hazard and near miss reporting (refer to Section 8.2); and
- Results of environmental monitoring (refer to Section 8.1.1).

7 Environmental risk, management and mitigation measures

The following sections provide an overview of each relevant environmental aspect considered by this COEMP and the mitigation and management measures proposed to avoid and minimise impacts to the environment and social values of the Project.

Each of the following sections is presented as a 'sub-plan' with management measures for the construction and operation of the Project. Where relevant, more detailed aspect specific management plans for particular environmental requirements have been committed to as part of the sub-plans, with the general structure of the management and mitigation framework, including the additional aspect management plans being illustrated in Figure 7–1.

Figure 7–1: Environmental sub-plans and additional aspect management plans

The decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Project Area at the conclusion of operation is addressed in Section 7.12 and not separately as part of each of the following sub-plans.

7.1 Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage

The Proponent has undertaken extensive engagement with the Peramangk people since 2013 to identify and manage cultural heritage values associated with the Project. Relevant surveys and site inspections have occurred with multiple parties that have been identified by Attorney-General's Department – Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (AGD-AAR) to have a heritage interest in the Project Area, including Mannum Aboriginal Community Association Incorporated (MACAI) and the Peramangk Aboriginal Corporation (PAC) following their establishment in 2024.

The Proponent has entered into heritage agreements with these respective parties to manage potential interactions with Aboriginal heritage on the Project. It is acknowledged that ground disturbing activities have the potential to result in disturbance or destruction of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites and objects. Activities such as construction of infrastructure, vegetation removal, and general site maintenance can present a higher risk for the identification of Aboriginal sites, objects or remains. During the operation of the Project, the potential for interaction with unknown heritage sites or objects is limited due to the activities not generally involving ground disturbing activities.

It is an offence to damage, disturb or interfere with any Aboriginal site, object or remains without Ministerial authorisation. It is imperative that construction and operational activities are completed in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

The main objectives of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal mitigation measures include:

- Avoiding unintended or unapproved damage to known Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites/objects; and
- Outlining procedures in the event that Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites/objects are located and identified.

The mitigation and management measures in Table 7.1 will be implemented to ensure Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage are protected in undertaking the development activities.

Table 7.1: Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
Construction	• Prior to the commencement of construction in proximity to locations of known or potential heritage sites, these areas will be delineated by the Contractor as visible exclusion zones for the duration of the construction of the Project in accordance with the heritage management agreements. • Prior to work commencing, construction workers will be given appropriate cultural heritage awareness training in consultation with the parties. • Delineation of the exclusion zones will be maintained by the Contractor to ensure their effectiveness for the duration of construction. • Monitoring of ground disturbance activities in areas of higher risk of identification of unknown Aboriginal heritage values will occur with those parties with a heritage interest in the Project area and the Contractor as agreed as part of any heritage agreements with the parties.
General	• Infrastructure activities will avoid all known Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites. • Infrastructure activities will avoid any impacts to dry stone walls. • All on site workers will remain within the Project footprint at all times. • If, at any time while carrying out the development activities, the Proponent or the Contractor discovers any object or site which it suspects to be an Aboriginal object or

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
	area of significance, work will be stopped immediately in the immediate area and the Proponent will observe the Unexpected Finds Procedure.
Unexpected Finds Procedure	If an artefact is discovered the following unexpected finds protocol must be followed: 1) Cease all works in the immediate area and cordon off the area. 2) Notify the Site / Project Manager (as relevant). 3) Contact a suitably qualified archaeologist to determine whether the find constitutes a heritage site or object of significance. 4) The archaeologist will advise on any steps that need to be taken as well as any required notifications to the regulatory authorities, such as AGD-AAR or SA Heritage Council. Any Aboriginal site, object or remains will be reported to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation and any directions given by the Minister will be complied with. 5) If required, the archaeologist will develop a Heritage Management Plan for the site, to ensure that any additional artefacts that are found are appropriately managed 6) Works are not to commence in the area where the artefact was found until approval from the archaeologist and/or Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation is obtained in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*. 7) Following receipt of clearance for works to proceed, the Site/Project Manager (as relevant) may provide clearance for work to recommence in the impacted area in accordance with any agreed management measures.

7.2 Air quality and dust

Air quality impacts (such as dust and vehicle emissions) during construction and operation of the Project pose a risk to the surrounding environment, including flora and fauna. Air quality on-site and in the surrounding areas must be maintained in accordance with community expectations and any regulatory requirements. Dust particle levels will not exceed the requirements set out in the *Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 2016*.

The main objectives of the air quality mitigation measures include:

- Preventing excessive air emissions to the environment and maintain current air quality;
- Providing adequate visual monitoring to allow an assessment of dust generating activities; and
- Preventing nuisance impacts on the local community and environment.

During construction, dust generation must be monitored through visual inspection and incident reporting in the event of complaints or windy periods. Mitigation measures to manage potential air quality impacts outlined in Table 7.2 will be implemented.

Table 7.2: Air quality and dust mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
General	• Sources of dust and particulate generation will be covered where appropriate, including waste bins and wastewater storage tanks. • Construction and operational facilities will be designed and operated to prevent the emission of smoke, dust, cement dust and other potentially deleterious matter into the atmosphere. • Dust suppression will be undertaken through construction of the Project (e.g. use of water carts and water sprays as appropriate during dry periods) to mitigate dust nuisance with particular emphasis on locations of nearby dwellings and sensitive land uses.

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
	• The Contractor will undertake daily visual inspections during construction to monitor dust generating activities and as required for operations based on the occurrence of potential dust generating activities.
Excavation and movements of soil	• Dust generating activities to be conducted in favourable wind conditions where possible. • Infrastructure activities will be monitored by the Contractor for changes in dust levels and weather condition – activities must cease if dust levels threaten to cause environmental nuisance and cannot be effectively controlled. • Land disturbance will be minimised through staged clearing and progressive rehabilitation of the infrastructure activities. • Unnecessary movement and handling of excess materials will be minimised by the Contractor as far as practicable. • The height and orientation of stockpiles will be managed by the Contractor to minimise dust generation. If this is not possible fencing, covering, seeding or wetting down of the stockpiles undertaken as required to minimise dust generation.
Concrete batching	• An environmental authorisation / licence will be obtained by the Contractor from the South Australian Environment Protection Authority (SA EPA) in relation to Part 6 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* with respect to concrete batching works if required. • All concrete batching works will be undertaken by the Contractor in accordance with any environmental authorisation and design and management of concrete batching activities will be undertaken in accordance with the air quality considerations outlined in the SA EPA *Air and Water Quality Guideline – Concrete Batching (EPA 427/16; March 2016)*, or most recent version. • A site-specific environmental management plan will be developed by the Contractor for this activity, including a detailed site layout for the concrete batching, and specific management measures, considering: ○ The design of batching areas, including mixer loading areas, weigh bins and hoppers (if used) to reduce fugitive emissions.
Vehicle movement and transportation	• Speed limit restrictions will be enforced by the Contractor on the use of internal movements with a maximum 40 km/hour speed restriction. • The site access and internal access tracks will be maintained by the Contractor in a clean condition.
Emissions	• All vehicles and equipment will be operated and maintained by the Contractor to comply with regulatory standards for exhaust emissions. • Idling of all plant and vehicles will be limited to prevent unnecessary emissions. • Burning of material on-site is strictly prohibited.

7.3 Erosion, sediment control and stormwater

The Project is proposed within a tributary area of the broader River Murray Protection Area, established under the *River Murray Act 2003*, with careful consideration required to manage water quality to ensure the long-term sustainability, health and protection of the river's ecosystem and surrounding environment. Certain works proposed within or in close proximity to a watercourse will be required to obtain a water affecting activity permit for the activities in accordance with the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*.

Erosion and sediment control measures will be required to be installed as per *IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines* to minimise on- and off-site impacts to land and water quality. The Project must uphold water quality on-site as per *Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015* and the *Environmental Protection Act 1993*.

The main objectives of the erosion and sediment management during the construction phase include:

- Minimising stormwater entering the site;
- Water leaving the site is directed through appropriate sediment controls;

- Exposed soils are kept to the minimum required undertake works; and
- Preventing unwanted movement of soil on-site.

During operation, soils are not expected to be exposed as ground disturbance is not proposed and revegetation of the site will have occurred. There is still a risk of erosion and sedimentation to occur at the site, particularly during excessive rainfall or during certain maintenance activities.

Mitigation measures to manage potential erosion, sedimentation control and stormwater impacts that will be implemented are outlined in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Erosion, sediment control and stormwater mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and management measure

Pre-construction	• As a reserved matter, an **Earthworks and Siting Plan** will be developed by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction and will include consideration of the following:
	  ○ Proposed areas of earthworks cut and fill that minimises disturbance to natural topography.
	  ○ Areas exposed by earthworks proposed for rehabilitation and revegetation post-construction to minimise visual impacts.
	  ○ Gradients of access tracks that confirms the safe and convenient movement of vehicles.

Construction	• Implementation of a **Stormwater and Drainage Plan** by the Contractor for the construction of the Project, which details the stormwater quantity and quality measures, including but not limited to:
	  ○ Ensuring that the areas affected by infrastructure activities are exposed to the risk of erosion for the shortest possible period of time.
	  ○ Controlling surface run-off entering and leaving the site.
	  ○ Control generation of dust, litter and debris.
	  ○ Implementing erosion control works to minimise the amount of site erosion.
	  ○ Installing sediment collection devices to prevent export of sediments from disturbed areas.
	  ○ Rehabilitating all disturbed areas as soon as possible.
	  ○ Maintenance of the sediment control and stormwater drainage devices.
	• Stormwater run-off will be collected on-site and discharged without impacting the safety and integrity of any adjacent public roads. Any alteration to road drainage infrastructure required to achieve this will be at the Proponent's expense. Prior to any alterations within the road reserve, Council approval (via a Section 221 application) and/or DIT approval, as applicable, must be obtained.
	• Any erosion and sedimentation (ESC) structures will be installed in accordance with any manufacturer's requirements and maintained for the construction phase of the Project until the completion of reinstatement activities has created a safe and stable landform.
	• Implemented ESC measures will be inspected daily by the Contractor during rain events and weekly during dry periods.
	• Scheduling of development activities will consider significant rainfall events and will only be undertaken where planning and design of the activities demonstrate no potential for impacts or sedimentation to waterways.
	• Where a high rainfall event (20 mm or greater) is anticipated to occur, appropriate a pre-rainfall review of ESC measures is to be undertaken by the Contractor and any inadequate controls to be rectified at least 24 hours prior, to reduce the risk of damage to watercourse beds and banks. A post-rainfall inspection will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of site controls within 24 hours of safe access to the Project Area.
	• If excavation and soil storage are to occur over longer than a one-month period, permanent ESC measures will be implemented by the Contractor based on guidance in the International Erosion Control Association, this may include sediment basins for long-term operation of facilities.

Parameter	Mitigation and management measure

	• Where relevant, the stockpiling of soil and materials will follow requirements of the SA EPA *Guideline for Stockpile Management (dated October 2020)*, or most recent version, including:
	  ○ Any materials with a potential to produce leachate and contaminated runoff will be stored in a sealed and bunded area.
	  ○ Limiting stockpile height, with stockpiles being no greater than 3 m in height.
	  ○ Materials must be stored away from surface watercourses, flood zones and groundwater recharge areas to prevent environmental harm to water.
	  ○ Locating designated fill stockpiles away from vegetation and drainage lines, with a minimum of 10 m separation from drainage lines and stormwater drains.
	  ○ No stockpiling within the drip lines of trees to minimise compaction of the root zones.
	  ○ Maintaining separate stockpiles for different materials (e.g. separating topsoil for respreading as part of reinstatement).
	• Topsoil is not permitted to be transported across property boundaries.
	• Disturbed areas will be stabilised and reinstated progressively by the Contractor as part of the construction works to meet specific revegetation success criteria (refer to Section 7.4).

Concrete batching	• An environmental authorisation / licence will be obtained from the SA EPA by the Contractor in relation to Part 6 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* with respect to concrete batching works if required.
	• All concrete batching works will be undertaken by the Contractor in accordance with any environmental authorisation and design and management of concrete batching activities will be undertaken in accordance with the water quality considerations outlined in the SA EPA *Air and Water Quality Guideline – Concrete Batching (EPA 427/16; March 2016)*, or most recent version.
	• A site-specific environmental management plan will be developed by the Contractor for this activity, including a detailed site layout for the concrete batching, and specific management measures, considering:
	  ○ Siting of any temporary concrete batching plants outside of potential flood affected areas.
	  ○ Maintaining the quality of local water resources by incorporating a wastewater management system and effectively operate the system.
	  ○ The wastewater management system will be regularly inspected and maintained.
	  ○ The wastewater collection and recycling system will be designed to collect contaminated water from relevant concrete batching systems and areas associated with the batching plant operation.
	  ○ Wastewater generated at the premises will not be discharged into any local waterways or onto land in a place from which it is reasonably likely to enter any waters.
	  ○ Concrete agitator bowls and chutes will not be washed out to the stormwater system or roadways.

Operations	• Following the construction phase, regular monitoring (at minimum quarterly) of the soil and water management controls will occur by the Contractor and/or Proponent until the stabilisation of the landform and revegetation success criteria is achieved. • A regular program of inspection (at minimum annually) and maintenance will be implemented by the Contractor and/or Proponent to ensure the development activities are sufficiently managing water flows so as to minimise the velocity of surface water and prevent erosion to the surrounding landscape. • All reasonable and practicable measures will be undertaken to prevent, the release of sediment from the site.

7.4 Flora and fauna

Land use within the Project Area is predominantly agricultural (e.g., grazing for sheep and cattle). Native vegetation in the area has been extensively cleared, with most of the Project Area containing grasslands with

large outcrops of rocks and boulders. Woodland vegetation is generally restricted within small patches and within creek lines in the north of the Project Area and in the southern extent there are more intact woodlands and shrublands as well as larger areas of scattered trees with minimal native understorey.

Native flora is protected under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (NV Act) and can only be removed when granted clearance by the Native Vegetation Council (NVC). Threatened flora and fauna are protected under both the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.* The removal, harm and impacts to flora and fauna on-site are prohibited without approval.

The main objectives of fauna and flora management measures include:

- Preventing or minimising, to the extent possible, impacts on the natural environment;
- Protecting all native vegetation to be retained that may be present on or immediately adjacent to the site;
- Protecting habitat and native fauna identified within and immediately adjacent to the site; and
- Preventing introduction and/or spread of invasive species during the site works.

To limit impacts on flora and fauna values the mitigation measures in Table 7.4 must be implemented.

Table 7.4: Flora and fauna mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure

Pre-construction	• The siting of infrastructure will be designed to:
	  ○ Avoid impacts to Peppermint Box (*Eucalyptus odorata*) grassy woodlands of South Australia that meets the criteria of a Threatened Ecological Community under the EPBC Act.
	  ○ Minimise the clearance of significant and mature vegetation in woodland habitat, including Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*), where complete avoidance is not possible.
	  ○ Where practicable plan access routes, plant/vehicle parking, stockpiles and material storage locations away from vegetation.
	• Any micrositing will be undertaken by the Contractor to incorporate, where practicable, alternative access routes in order to minimise impact on Peppermint Box trees (refer to Section 3.7).
	• Native vegetation clearance approval will be obtained by the Proponent for any native vegetation to be impacted by the development activities in accordance with the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017.*
	• Where possible, options for an equivalent on-ground SEB in the local area will be given a priority over a financial contribution to the NVC, provided that the option has the full agreement of the landowners and the NVC.
	• Prior to any clearance of native vegetation, written confirmation must be obtained from the NVC that the Significant Environmental Benefit requirements under the NV Act have been satisfied.

Construction	• Clearing of native vegetation will be undertaken by the Contractor in accordance with any native vegetation clearance approval issued by the NVC and not exceed approved clearance areas. • Areas of clearing will be clearly delineated/set-out by the Contractor prior to vegetation clearing and/or plant and equipment for clearing and rehabilitation will use accurate GPS in machinery. • Tall/mature vegetation assessed as to be retained/protected adjacent to clearing activities is to be marked or delineated prior to clearing activities. • Clearing will be conducted at low speeds and toward any adjacent vegetation extents where practicable to provide the opportunity for any ground dwelling fauna species to disperse into the adjacent vegetation. • A post-clearance inspection will be undertaken by a qualified surveyor engaged by the Proponent of all disturbed areas to confirm compliance with the proposed clearance areas (or an otherwise suitable methodology to confirm the extent of disturbance).

<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Mitigation and Management Measure</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

Construction vehicles, equipment or materials will not be stored or placed on top of native vegetation outside the development footprint.
Stockpiled materials, including cleared vegetation and excavated soil, is not to be placed under native trees or on top of native understory outside the development footprint.
Excavations will be managed by the Contractor to minimise the time they are open and where practicable if left overnight will be covered or barricaded (e.g. underground cabling trenches) to minimise potential for stock and fauna entrapment. Open excavations will be subject to morning checks at the beginning of a work day.
Any relocation of native fauna will be undertaken by a suitably qualified fauna handler or wildlife carer.
Consultation and collaboration with horse riding clubs and/or enthusiasts will be carried out prior to construction to accommodate current agreements with host landholders for riding activities, including consideration of the existing trails or assistance towards alternative routes as required. This will be subject to standard site health and safety considerations.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Habitat Tree Felling Procedure</td><td>

A qualified and suitably experienced ecologist will conduct an on-ground inspection prior to vegetation removal to record any habitat trees for nesting fauna species or arboreal mammals.
Where habitat trees or other key habitats are identified, a suitably qualified fauna handler or wildlife carer will be present during vegetation clearance activities to safely capture any displaced reptiles or mammals and translocate them to similar habitats nearby, where practicable.
Shaking or knocking of habitat trees will occur prior to felling to encourage fauna to abandon trees. Habitat trees will be lowered as gently as possible and inspection of hollows will occur following felling for remaining or injured fauna.
Any interactions or wildlife mortality will be recorded in a register by the Contractor’s Environment Representative.
Felled vegetation and rock/boulders may be retained on-site, outside of areas required for the ongoing operation of the Project, where a qualified ecologist confirms it provides beneficial fauna habitat. Mulched vegetation is not to be used to enhance fauna habitat as it smothers ground-layer flora species.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Revegetation</td><td>

Rehabilitation of disturbed areas not required for the ongoing operation of the Project will occur as soon as possible following disturbance activities or as an area is no longer required.
Areas of native vegetation, including within road reserves, will be reinstated in accordance with NVC clearance approval requirements and any topsoil will be re-spread in generally the same location from what it was removed.
Revegetation within Council road reserves must comply with the MMC Roadside Vegetation Management Plan. Where vegetation is damaged or removed within the Council road corridor envelope, re-planting is not to occur within the road corridor unless expressly permitted in accordance with the MMC Roadside Vegetation Management Plan.
Rehabilitated areas will be monitored biannually by the Contractor and/or Proponent until relevant success criteria have been met, which are listed in the following table:

<table>
<tr><th>Aspect</th><th>Revegetation completion criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td>Landform</td><td>- No significant signs of erosion are present that would constitute a safety hazard or compromise the end land use.
- Surface layer to be free of any hazardous materials.
- All infrastructure and equipment, other than access roads that may be used in the future, are removed unless otherwise agreed.
- Final landform is compatible with the surrounding topography.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil</td><td>- Topsoil/organic material or a suitable alternative has been spread uniformly over the revegetation area</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
	Vegetation - Declared Weeds do not spread into new, disturbed or rehabilitated areas. - For revegetated areas, a target C-Factor of 0.05[1] is achieved (approximately 70% of the ground is covered with vegetation and/or leaf litter etc). - For rocky and steep slope landscape the areas are stable (i.e., does not show any obvious signs of large-scale erosion). **Land use** - The rehabilitated areas are suitable for the land use as existed prior to development (e.g., low intensity grazing and woodland / forest). • Rectification works, such as re-seeding/re-sowing, will be undertaken by the Contractor where reinstated areas are not demonstrating progress towards the relevant success criteria. • Revegetation will consider seeds endemic to the area or other suitable soil binding species for any plantings undertaken.
Operation	• Implementation of a **Bird and Bat Management Plan (BBMP)** by the Proponent, which sets out the monitoring in relation to bird and bat strikes and fatalities, monitoring timeframes, and proposed response processes. The BBMP will detail: o Operational phase monitoring requirements, including a bird and bat mortality search program and monitoring of raptor nest activity. o A bird and bat risk assessment to estimate levels of collision or barotrauma risk for certain species. o Impact triggers for consideration of implementation of alternate mitigation measures. o Reporting requirements and review measures. • All vehicles, equipment and work activities will be restricted to designated operational areas, including tracks, hardstands and facilities. • Vehicle speeds will be restricted to a maximum speed limit of 40 km/hour within the designated operational areas. • A neat and tidy workplace will be maintained by the Contractor (i.e. all food waste will be appropriately disposed of) to avoid attracting native or pest fauna to the Project Area. • Artificial light present on the site will be limited through bulb selection, light baffles and targeted light beams (refer to Section 7.9). • Horse familiarisation events will be considered to assist with overcoming any short-term concerns for horses and to assist with the familiarisation of horses with the sound and movements of turbines, subject to standard site health and safety considerations.

Should interactions occur resulting in injury to wildlife, actions will be undertaken in the best interests of animal welfare. For injured animals that require specialist treatment, contact details are provided below; however other appropriately qualified veterinarians and wildlife carers may be used:

- Fauna Rescue SA: 08 8289 0896 or Bat Rescue: 08 8486 1139
- Save our Wildlife Foundation: 08 7120 6610
- Wildlife SA: 0402 734 555
- Vet in the Hills (Veterinary Clinic) (Mannum): 08 8389 7947.

[1] *The cover factor, (C factor), is the ratio of soil loss from land under specified plant or mulch conditions to the corresponding loss from cultivated, bare soil (Managing Urban Stormwater - Soils & Construction, Landcom (2004)).*

7.5 Biosecurity

The *Biosecurity Act 2025*[2] identifies a concept of shared responsibility for biosecurity matters and a general biosecurity duty, which requires a person has a duty to take, so far as is reasonably practicable, measures to prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage a biosecurity risk when dealing with biosecurity matter, or a carrier, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know that the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing poses a biosecurity risk.

The Proponent recognises the general biosecurity threat and setting of the Project, with stock diseases having been recorded on some private properties within the Project area (Ovine Johnes and Ovine Footrot) and historical ecological surveys identifying several numerous environmental and declared weeds (Artichoke Thistle, Salvation Jane, African Boxthorn, Horehound, Olive, Dog Rose and Gorse).

If not appropriately managed, movement of contaminated vehicles, machinery and footwear on the site have the potential to cause the spread of invasive and noxious weeds and diseases. Any removal of weeds will need to occur in accordance with the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* and in consultation with the Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board. Specific land access and biosecurity protocols for the Project will align with the requirements of landowners within the Project area and any existing or required biosecurity controls. To formalise these arrangements, the Proponent co-designs and implements Property Management Plans with individual private landowners.

The main objectives of biosecurity management measures include:

- Appropriate management of any known weed infestation or disease; and
- Preventing the introduction and spread of weed, disease and pest species.

Mitigation measures to manage potential biosecurity impacts that will be implemented are outlined in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5: Biosecurity mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
Construction	• A **Biosecurity Management Plan** will be developed to identify, assess and mitigate risks from the construction and operation of the Project associated with existing and potential biosecurity risks, including weeds, pests and stock diseases. • The **Biosecurity Management Plan** will be prepared in consultation with relevant host landowners, including consideration of any existing farm biosecurity plans, and feedback of the Murraylands and Riverland Landscape Board and Department of Primary Industries and Regions. • All biosecurity mitigation measures contained within the **Biosecurity Management Plan** must meet the requirements specified within the approved Property Management Plans. • Any raw materials, including fill, bought onto the site will be clean and not contaminated by construction or demolition debris, industrial or chemical matter, or pest plant or pathogenic material. • Prior to entering the site, any plant and machinery must be clean and free from soil pathogens and any weed/seed materials. Cleaned vehicles will be inspected by site management and declared clean prior to being granted permission to enter the site. • All vehicles, equipment and work activities will be restricted to designated work areas. • Stock will be prevented from crossing property boundaries to minimise the potential for diseased stock contacting healthy animals. • Washdown facilities (or equivalent) will be established and maintained on-site by the Contractor to allow vehicles and equipment to be cleaned of plant material and soil

[2] *Act passed by SA Parliament and subject to commencement date fixed by proclamation (following development of regulations)*

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
	(where required), with the siting of the washdown facilities to consider the location of Declared Weeds and general biosecurity risks (e.g. sheep diseases). • The **Waste Management Plan** is to consider removal of contaminated material from the washdown bay any Declared Weed materials gathered during hygiene procedures will be collected and disposed of according to the Department of Primary Industries and Regions Declared Plant Policy for each species. • For known areas of Declared Weeds, the weed population will be treated within the proposed disturbance footprint by a licensed/specialist contractor engaged by the Contractor prior to disturbance of these areas to ensure project plant and equipment does not spread the weed to other parts of the Project Area. • Any weed and disease outbreaks will be clearly identified on-site and managed by the Contractor where the distribution and extent of weeds and/or disease increases because of project activities. • If spraying of weeds is required, it will be performed by a specialist contractor.
Operation	• Comply with the measures outlined in the **Biosecurity Management Plan** in relation to operational risks and controls. • Stock will be prevented from crossing property boundaries to minimise the potential for diseased stock contacting healthy animals. Fencing, gates and property boundary access will be maintained in good working condition. • Incursions of pests, diseases and weeds will be monitored by the Contractor and where the distribution and extent of weeds increases because of project activities, undertake management by a licensed/specialist contractor.
Pest Management (construction and operation)	• Waste management measures will be implemented to avoid increased abundance of pests and opportunistic native fauna. • All general waste receptacles will have secured lids to deter scavengers (e.g., cats and foxes). • All waste food will be removed from site or stored in secured bins.

7.6 Traffic and transport

Construction of the Project will cause significant but temporary traffic increases within the region of the Project due to worker commutes, heavy vehicle deliveries, and OSOM deliveries of the Project's major components. The proposed OSOM delivery routes are outlined in Section 2.2.1. Traffic generation from the construction of the Project is unavoidable, however suitable measures will be implemented to ensure that project transport movements are scheduled and controlled to minimise safety risks and disruption to local communities and road users.

Infrastructure deeds will be entered into with DIT and MMC regarding the roads and infrastructure to be used as part of the Project, establishing responsibilities for the rectification of any damage to roads and infrastructure and defining works that are required prior to the movement of heavy and OSOM vehicles.

As required by the Statement of Commitments, the final layout will be reviewed to take into account driver safety issues and appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented to address site specific issues. In direct consultation with MMC, it was determined that a Driver Safety Assessment would be required, addressing the following:

- Turn warrant assessments on all external roads to determine upgrade requirements.
- Construction traffic management techniques to be implemented during the construction to ensure the safety of motorists and workers travelling through the project site.
- Sightline assessments for site access locations.
- Direct reference to the shadow flicker assessment being undertaken to fulfill Reserved Matter 7.

During the operational phase of the Project, traffic generation will be minimal and related to the commute of site-based personnel and requirements for the service and maintenance of the Project infrastructure. Should

there be the need, there may also be the requirement for replacement of a limited number of components during the operation of the Project.

The main objectives of the traffic and access management measures include:

- Preventing accidents and harm to people, fauna, flora and property;
- Limiting impacts of increased traffic to surrounding residents;
- Limiting community complaints received; and
- Limiting damage to road infrastructure.

Mitigation measures to manage potential traffic impacts will be implemented and are outlined in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6: Traffic and transport mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
Pre-construction	• All road works deemed to be required to facilitate safe access from existing road reserves shall be designed (and constructed) to comply with Austroads Guides, Australian Standards and to DIT Master Specifications. • All commercial vehicle parking facilities will be designed in accordance with AS 2890.2:2018 and all car parking areas will be designed (and constructed) in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1:2004 and 2890.6:2022. • Any modification to road side drainage as a result of a temporary access, or modifying an existing access on an arterial road shall be suitably designed to the satisfaction of DIT in order to maximise road safety on the adjacent arterial road network. • The final design of the transmission line shall be designed to minimise its impact on the arterial road network. The DIT shall be consulted about the final alignment and placement of any new poles within the road reserve of DIT roads. The requirement for the installation of any crash protection shall be reviewed by DIT in accordance with *Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 6: Roadside Design, Safety and Barriers*. • All power lines over arterial roads shall be designed (and constructed) to provide a minimum vertical clearance of 7.5 m to the road surface. • All underground cabling (including boring) on or adjacent arterial roads shall be designed to minimise its impact on the arterial road network.

Construction	• A **Traffic Management Plan** will be developed in consultation with DIT and MMC to the satisfaction of these parties that will include, but not be limited to, the following details:
	  ○ The final access routes for the Project.
	  ○ Details of all road upgrades required to facilitate the Project.
	  ○ Details of delivery times, which will include consideration of conflicts with school traffic and bus movements and special events (e.g. Palmer Hot Rod Street Party).
	  ○ Details of proposed road closures and their management.
	  ○ Details of permits required.
	  ○ Details of all required road signs and advisory signs.
	  ○ Swept path assessments for all surrounding intersections and proposed site access locations.
	  ○ Detailed site access layout plans, considering the delivery routes, the potential for conflicting movements between construction related vehicles, existing road layout and existing road infrastructure.
	  ○ Safety and mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction phase, inclusive of but not limited to potential speed reductions, temporary traffic management treatments and management of interactions with general local traffic.
	  ○ Turn warrant assessments on the surrounding arterial road intersections.
	  ○ On-site car parking review.
	• The Contractor will secure any necessary permits required under the *Road Traffic Act 1961* and provide relevant notification to DIT prior to the commencement of works on any arterial road.

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
	• Appropriate permits for transport of all over dimensional vehicles will be obtained by the Contractor through the National Heavy Vehicles Register (if required). • Implement any measures agreed with MMC as part of any Infrastructure Deed in relation to the use, repair and maintenance of roads under the control of MMC. • Drivers of vehicles shall be responsible for driving safely and in accordance with the road rules, exercising care and observing any code of conduct established for the Project. • All vehicles must only use the designated site access points and will enter and exit to/from arterial roads in a forward direction. • Internal traffic movements will be restricted to less than 40 km/hr or as sign-posted. • Site entry locations and access protocols will include measures to ensure that the tracking of dirt onto the public road network is minimised (e.g. rumble grids, rock crossings and monitoring). • Heavy or OSOM vehicle routes, schedules and likely major disruption will be clearly communicated to residents prior to and during OSOM deliveries. • Any infrastructure (e.g. road signs, drainage infrastructure, etc.) within the road reserve that is demolished, altered, removed or damaged during the construction of the Project will be reinstated to their relevant specifications following the completion of construction.
Operation	• Implement any measures agreed with MMC as part of any Infrastructure Deed in relation to the use, repair and maintenance of roads under the control of MMC. • Drivers of vehicles shall be responsible for driving safely and in accordance with the road rules, exercising care and observing any code of conduct established for the Project. • All vehicles must only use the designated site access points and will enter and exit to/from arterial roads in a forward direction. • All vehicle and equipment movement will be restricted to designated access tracks and hardstand areas. • All site access points and access tracks will be maintained and upgraded where required to ensure sufficient support for ongoing access requirements of the Project. • Internal traffic movements will be restricted to less than 40 km/hr or as sign-posted.
SEA Gas Pipeline	• For any roads that are proposed to cross the SEA Gas Pipeline, the road design shall be such that the pipeline will continue to comply with the requirements of AS2885, including the stress and strain requirements for live and static loads. There shall be a minimum of 1200 mm depth of cover above the pipeline at proposed road crossings.

7.7 Site contamination, hazardous material and spill response

The Project Area has historically been used for rural agricultural purposes, primarily livestock grazing, cropping and scattered rural-residential activities, with very limited industrial or commercial land use. Overall, the land has remained largely unchanged since the 1950's, and a Preliminary Site Investigation undertaken by WSP in 2025 found that the no confirmed contaminating activities were identified across most of the site.

Several localised areas of past excavation, backfilling and stockpiling were observed in historical aerial photographs, including the presence of tyres, demolition rubble and other anthropogenic materials on a small number of properties. One location, associated with former quarrying and subsequent backfilling, was the subject of historic Environmental Protection Orders issued by the EPA, and no infrastructure is proposed at this location. Aside from these discrete locations, the wider Project Area comprises predominantly undisturbed rural land with low contamination risk, noting that any unidentified anthropogenic materials uncovered during construction should be managed under an unexpected finds protocol as part of the Contractor's environmental management systems.

The main objectives of site contamination management measures include:

- Preventing cross-contamination of soils;
- Identification of contaminated soils through testing prior to soil removal;
- Avoiding erosion and sedimentation of excavated areas; and
- Avoiding adverse impacts to ground and surface water resulting from excavated soils.

Earthworks are considered a major activity during construction that have the potential to result in the contamination of the subsurface environment. Although contaminated soils are not expected to be identified during excavation activities, in case of an unexpected find, the mitigation measures outlined in Table 7.7 will be implemented.

Table 7.7: Site contamination, hazardous material and spill response measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
Identification of contaminated material	• No project activities and/or ground disturbance will occur within the area subject to an Environmental Protection Order on the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 5421 Folio 815. • On identification of any suspected contaminated soil/fill, this material will be stored on impervious material (e.g. HPDE sheet) and covered or stabilised where required to prevent rain or wind mobilising material. • If contaminated soil is suspected, suitable testing from a National Association of Testing Authorities accredited laboratory will be conducted by the Contractor. • Stockpiling of contaminated soils cannot remain on-site long-term and should be removed in the shortest period possible, following excavation. • If soil is to be temporarily stored on-site, establish designated and cleared marked stockpile storage areas away from native vegetation and drainage lines. • If adverse weather conditions are predicted, contaminated stockpiles must be covered with geotextiles, stabilisation matting or other suitable material, or stabilised. • Relevant approvals and permits will be obtained for the transport and disposal of contaminated soils. • An authorised waste transporter will remove contaminated waste materials from the Project and any contaminated fill will be disposed of at an SA EPA licenced landfill in accordance with the relevant waste classification. Waste leaving the site will be covered upon departure from the Project Area.

Storage and handling of hazardous materials	• All dangerous goods will be stored in accordance with relevant legislative requirements and Safety Data Sheets.
	• Where possible, dangerous substances will be substituted for less hazardous chemicals.
	• Storage facilities of hazardous materials will have appropriate signage, labelling and segregation of incompatible classes of chemicals.
	• Storage areas must be bunded with appropriate fire suppression and spill kits readily available, with bunding to meet the following requirements:
	  ○ Bunded areas must have an impervious lining and have no valves/drains from which chemicals may escape.
	  ○ Secondary containment facilities must provide 110 percent containment.
	  ○ Bunding of containment facilities which hold multiple storage containers must be capable of holding 110 percent of the volume of the largest container and at least 25 percent of the total volume of substances.
	• Bunded areas must be regularly cleaned and inspected for defects.
	• The transportation of any dangerous goods must comply with the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and the *Dangerous Substances Act 1979*.
	• The Contractor will ensure that a register of all hazardous substances on-site is prepared and maintained. All contractors and sub-contractors will be required to identify all chemicals being bought to the site and provide the relevant Safety Data Sheets.

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
Spill prevention and response	• All equipment mobilised to site must be regularly maintained, which includes daily inspections of fuel and hydraulic lines, to minimise and prevent losses of hydraulic fluids, lubricants, or fuels. • Mobile equipment will have a containment and spill kit that will be readily available in the event of a spill. • If vehicle and equipment refuelling is to take place on-site, all fuels and oils will be stored in a contained area that will limit the potential for a spill. Hydrocarbon use must utilise dispensing equipment fitted with flow meters. • Any refuelling of equipment will be done at least 20 metres from a watercourse. • Any spills must be reported immediately controlled, contained cleaned-up and reported to the Contractor's Environmental Advisor. Any absorbent material used for the clean-up must be disposed of appropriately in accordance with the **Waste Management Plan**. • Large volumes of hydrocarbon that cannot be fully contained must be reported immediately to the Contractor's Environmental Advisor and the **Emergency Plan** initiated as appropriate (refer to Section 8.4).

7.8 Noise and vibration

The construction and operation of the Project have the potential to generate noise impacts that require management and mitigation disruption to neighbouring sensitive receivers, land uses and communities. During construction this primarily relates to the temporary use of heavy machinery, site traffic, excavation and blasting, and during operations, the longer-term noise emissions from the wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure.

Noise requirements on construction sites in South Australia must be completed in accordance with *Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023* and *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016*. Construction works can be carried out 7 am to 7 pm on Monday to Saturday. Approval to operate outside the prescribed construction hours must be sought from MMC under the provisions of the *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016*. It must also be in accordance with the control of environmental noise practices in Section 4 of *AS 2436-2010 Guide to noise and vibration control on construction, demolition and maintenance sites*.

During the operation of the wind farm, the Proponent is required to demonstrate noise does not unreasonably diminish the impact of the amenity of surrounding receivers and communities by adhering to noise criteria established under the conditions of the Planning Consent and the SA EPA's *Wind Farm Environmental Noise Guidelines (dated November 2021)* (Environmental Noise Guidelines).

The main objectives of the noise and vibration mitigation measures include:

- Minimising the impacts of noise emissions; and
- Avoiding nuisance impacts to sensitive receivers.

Mitigation measures that will be implemented to manage potential noise impacts are outlined in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8: Noise management mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
Pre-construction	• The location of centralised site activities, material stores and construction compounds will be selected with consideration of noise-sensitive receivers. • A final pre-construction noise assessment will be prepared in consultation with the SA EPA and submitted to the SPC prior to the commencement of construction, to confirm compliance with the applicable operational criteria based on the final wind turbine selection, layout and warranted sound power levels in accordance with *IEC61400-11 Ed3.0; Wind turbines – Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques*.

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
	• Confirmation of commercial arrangements with involved landholders in respect of predicted operational noise levels at dwellings will be provided to the MMC prior to construction commencement.

Construction	• Works or activities that generate noise must be undertaken from 7 am – 7 pm Monday to Saturday[3].
	• Any works and activities proposed outside of standard hours will only entail:
	  ○ Works that do not cause noise emissions which exceed the noise limits of the *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016* at any nearby dwelling not associated with the Project.
	  ○ Emergency work to avoid the loss of lives, property and/or to prevent environmental harm.
	  ○ Works with the prior consent of MMC.
	• In requesting the consent of MMC to undertake works out of standard hours, an application will be made noting the information requirements for out-of-hours construction activities outlined in the SA EPA's *Construction Noise Information Sheet (EPA 425/23; dated September 2023)*, or most recent version.
	• Prior to undertaking out-of-hours works with the consent of MMC, notification will occur to nearby owners of non-associated dwellings (within 1.5 km) advising of these proposed activities prior to them occurring.
	• Stationary constant noise sources (e.g. air compressors, generators etc.) will be enclosed to reduce noise levels where practicable.
	• Machines that are used intermittently shall be shut down in the intervening periods between works or throttled down to a minimum.
	• Quieter and less vibration emitting construction methods will be used where feasible and reasonable.
	• Vibrating equipment must not be used within 10 m of the SEA Gas Pipeline System unless vibration monitoring equipment is installed to demonstrate that vibration remains within 50 mm/s peak particle velocity at the surface above the pipeline.
	• Static (non-vibrating) rollers will be used where possible in lieu of a vibrating roller in the vicinity of vibration sensitive receivers.
	• Inspection of vehicles and equipment will be conducted to ensure that they have been maintained correctly and are not generating excessive noise and vibration.
	• Plant and equipment will be properly maintained and have noise limitation equipment installed as per any manufacturer's specifications.

Transport	• The **Traffic Management Plan** will support noise management efforts and consider appropriate routes for light and heavy construction vehicles and establish agreed OSOM transportation routes that must be observed. • Compression braking from heavy and OSOM vehicles will be minimised where possible. • Community engagement processes will include specific consideration of residents along defined transportation routes.

Blasting events	• Any blasting events will be undertaken by the Contractor with reference to the *Australian Standard AS2187.2-2006 "Explosives – Storage, Transport and Use – Pt 2: Use of Explosives* and will meet the following criteria for any nearby sensitive sites (e.g. dwellings):
	  ○ Peak component particle velocity of 5 mm/s for 95 percent of blasts per year and 10 mm/s maximum unless agreement is reached with the occupier that a higher limit may apply.
	  ○ Peak sound pressure level of 115 dBL for 95 percent of blasts per year and 120 dBL maximum unless agreement is reached with the occupier that a higher limit may apply.

[3] *Note: The transport and delivery of materials, plant, equipment and personnel on public roads and within the Project Area may occur outside of these hours, however, is not considered to be undertaking works for the purposes of this management measure.*

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure

	• A monitoring regime will be established by the Contractor to ensure compliance with the objective criteria is achieved, including:
	  ○ Prior to the first blasting activity, an acoustic engineer will measure the peak component particle velocity and sound pressure levels at a distance similar to the closest expected separation distance to enable comparison and confirmation of compliance with the requirements AS2187.2-2006.
	  ○ The blasting procedure will be adjusted to ensure compliance with the requirements.
	  ○ The process will be repeated for any blasting event that differs from that which was tested.
	• Community engagement processes will include specific notification to any owner of a non-associated dwelling within 1.5 km of a blasting event, identifying the location, particulars of the works (e.g. time(s), day(s) and hours involved) and contact details of the relevant Project representative responsible for the works.

Post-construction Noise Compliance Testing	• Post-construction tonality testing will be undertaken by the Proponent at locality R022 and/or at other localities agreed to by the SPC and SA EPA. The noise testing will be submitted to the SPC within 3 months of the commencement of operation or other timeframe as agreed with the SPC in writing. • Noise emitted by the selected wind turbines should not include tones audible at the relevant receivers ($\Delta L_{a,k>0}$) when tested in accordance with the tonality test procedure defined in *IEC61400-11, Ed3.0; Wind turbines – Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques* or an alternative methodology agreed with SA EPA. • An independent acoustical consultancy will undertake the post-construction noise assessment of wind farm operational noise. Noise assessments will be undertaken at least four localities: R022, R051, R091 and A77 or such other localities agreed to by the SPC, having consulted with SA EPA. • Monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with Environmental Noise Guidelines with all of the noise sources associated with the Project in full operating mode. The results of this monitoring will be submitted to the SPC within three months of the proposed development stage commencing operation or other timeframe as agreed with the SPC in writing. • If post-construction noise assessments results reveal non-compliance with the specified noise criteria, additional noise monitoring of other relevant noise sensitive receivers will be undertaken. The measures to ensure compliance with the specified noise criteria will be undertaken for all localities where non-compliance with the noise criteria is revealed. • An agreement with the owners of the noise affected premises may be considered as an option in accordance with the Environmental Noise Guidelines.

Operation	• During the operation of the Project, the noise levels at the relevant receivers will not exceed the greater of:
	  ○ 35 dB(A) if receivers are situated in the Rural Living zone; or
	  ○ 40 dB(A) if receivers are situated in a Primary Production or zones other than Rural Living, or the background noise ($L_{A90,10}$) by more than 5 dB(A) when assessed against provisions of the Environmental Noise Guidelines.
	• A specific procedure will be developed for the handling and response to noise complaints from the operation of the Project, including measures to ensure compliance with the relevant criteria if non-compliance is identified. This procedure will be submitted to the Department prior to the commencement of operation of the Project.
	• Machinery, including wind turbines and vehicles, will be in good repair and maintained by the Contractor in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
	• Nearby owners of a non-associated dwellings (within 1.5 km) will be notified by the Contractor of non-conventional maintenance activities.
	• When completing maintenance activities, the Contractor will do so in a way that reduces noise levels where practicable.
	• Heavy and light vehicles will use designated transportation routes, that limit impact to sensitive receivers.
	• Compression braking from heavy vehicles will be minimised where possible.

7.9 Visual amenity

Construction of the Project will result in a change to visual amenity around the Project area. The Project aims to design and construct infrastructure that will complement the surrounding area and limit the loss of visual amenity. Both the construction and operation phases have similar objectives and goals in maintaining visual amenity of the Project.

The main objectives to visual amenity management measures include:

- Minimising the loss of visual amenity in the area; and
- Designing and building structures that complement the surrounding landscape.

To limit impacts on visual amenity the mitigation measures in Table 7.9 will be implemented.

Table 7.9: Visual mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
Pre-construction	• Turbines will be located within the approved micrositing areas for turbines and other infrastructure. Any micrositing of turbines will ensure compliance with all relevant siting criteria to maintain regulatory compliance and consistency with the Statement of Commitments (refer to Section 3.7). • The extent of cut and fill requirements for access roads will be minimised by following natural contours and tops of ridgelines where practicable. • Following submission of the final layout plans, the Proponent will consult and offer visual screening / landscape planting to landowners of any non-associated dwelling within 1 km of the overhead transmission line alignment. The screening must be reasonable and feasible, being aimed at reducing the visual impacts of the transmission line from the residence.
Construction and operation	• The wind turbines will be painted in a white non-reflective surface and be a consistent colour to other contemporary wind turbines in Australia. Advertising, signs and logos will not be mounted on the wind turbine structures. • As far as possible road materials will be sourced locally by the Contractor to blend with existing landscape. • All electrical cables to and from wind turbines will be placed underground. • Permanent buildings and associated structures should have exterior colours and finishes in non-reflective, neutral colours. • The Contractor will maintain the cleanliness of the site with effective waste and work protocols (e.g. no rubbish on-site, well organised and maintained site). • Project signage at site access points will be installed and maintained in good condition. • Vegetation screening will be established and maintained by the Contractor around the permanent Substations and Operations and Maintenance Compound to major thoroughfares and public viewpoints. The screening vegetation should consider incorporation of locally indigenous species. • The final wind turbine layout will ensure that the predicted actual estimate for shadow flicker will not exceed 10 hours annual or 30 hours theoretical at any non-associated residence. Any complaints in relation to shadow flicker and blade glint will be investigated as part of the complaints management procedures. • The recommendations detailed in Section 12 of the Aviation Impact Assessment, dated 26 February 2024 prepared by Aviation Projects will be fully incorporated into the development. Such measures will be undertaken prior to the occupation or use of the development and maintained at all times to the satisfaction of the Relevant Authority.
Lighting	• The wind turbines will not have aviation obstacle lighting to minimise visual impacts to neighbouring communities and light pollution within the River Murray Dark Sky Reserve. • For lighting of other temporary construction facilities and lighting requirements of the permanent Operation and Maintenance Facility:

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
	○ All external lighting on the site will be designed and constructed to conform to *AS4282-2019: Outdoor Lighting Obtrusive Effects*. ○ Light pollution and spill will be minimised where practicable by shielding lights with 500 lumens, having a coordinated colour temperature (CCT) less than 3,000 K and not emitting light on white or other reflective surfaces. ○ The use of motion sensors or timers will be considered as appropriate unless required for occupational health and safety requirements.

7.10 Electromagnetic interference

Operational wind turbines have the potential to interfere with electromagnetic signals like television, radio, radar, and communication systems due to the rotating blades and large metal structures. However, detailed impact assessments have been completed to inform the project layout to eliminate and reduce these impacts as far as practicable.

The main objectives of the electromagnetic interference mitigation measures include:

- Limit any disruption to point-to-point microwave and fixed radio communication links;
- Not unreasonably diminish operation of the Adelaide (Buckland Park) weather radar; and
- Remedy any minor impacts to radio and digital television services should they occur.

Mitigation measures that will be implemented to manage potential noise impacts are outlined in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10: Electromagnetic interference mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
Pre-construction	• A final electromagnetic interference assessment will be prepared by the Proponent in consultation with the Bureau of Meteorology, detailing the mitigation measures to not unreasonably diminish the Adelaide (Buckland Park) weather radar and television reception. This assessment shall be submitted prior to the commencement of construction to the satisfaction of the Minister. • Interference with the fixed point-to-point radio links will be avoided as a design outcome for the detailed layout design process. • Primarily non-metallic turbine blades will be used on wind turbines. • Equipment complying with the Electromagnetic Emission Standard, AS/NZS 61000.6.4:2012 will be used (wherever practical). • Additional consultation with Telstra and SA Water will be undertaken as part of finalising the final layout to address any specific matters in relation to their third party assets and EMI links.
Operation	• Appropriate measures to restore services will be considered and implemented by the Proponent within 5 km of the wind turbines where TV and radio signals have been demonstrated to be detrimentally impacted by the presence of the Project. • Complaints surrounding electromagnetic interference for other services will be investigated by the Proponent and if interference is caused by the Project, specific mitigation and management measures will be determined with a suitable expert.

7.11 Waste management

Waste management aims at minimising waste generation and maximising opportunities for reuse and recycling. During the Project, various types of waste will be generated (including household and industrial waste). Sources of waste will occur from general construction waste, pallets and packaging waste from transportation, metal from construction activities, food waste and packaging, office waste, oily wastes from mobile plant and machinery, ablution waste from sanitary facilities.

Waste generated from the Project is required be managed in accordance with the:

- *Environmental Protection Act 1993*, which provides the framework for environmental protection and pollution control in South Australia;
- *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010* for sustainable waste management by applying the waste management hierarchy with the principles of ecologically sustainable development set out in Section 10 of the Act;
- *Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste) Policy 2014* for the national tracking of controlled waste; and
- *Environment Protection (Wastes containing asbestos – removal, transport and disposal) Policy 2023* for the minimum requirements for the management, safe handling and disposal of asbestos waste and asbestos-containing materials.

The main objectives of the waste management measures include:

- Ensuring the appropriate disposal of Project waste;
- Prioritising waste minimisation and promoting the reuse and recycling of waste streams (where practicable); and
- Maintaining a clean and tidy Project area.

A project-specific **Waste Management Plan** will be prepared for the construction of the Project in consultation with MMC, which details the estimated volumes of waste collection and proposed disposal service/pathways to dispose of the volume of waste at the rate it is generated. This detailed plan is supported by the mitigation measures for managing waste that are outlined in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11: Waste mitigation measures

Parameter	Mitigation and Management Measure
Construction and operation	• Waste generation will be avoided by the Contractor where practicable through procurement processes and organisation of work activities. • A high level of housekeeping will be maintained by the Contractor in work areas to limit the potential for litter and windblown material. • An appropriately qualified waste management contractor will be used by the Contractor who will provide services for the different waste streams generated for disposal/recycling. Waste management contractors will be selected who are licenced to transport waste according to their type, waste code and classification. • Waste storage requirements will be determined by the Contractor and identify which waste streams will need to be stored separately, or which can be comingled to maximise the recycling potential • Waste types will be segregated to maximise recycling potential and ensure waste directed for disposal is directed to the correct waste management facility who are licenced to accept the waste. • Waste materials will be managed safely by the Contractor including limiting public access to site. • A collection and delivery plan with appropriate waste tracking records will be established with the Contractor and with the waste contractor for waste and recycling of materials generated on-site. • A dedicated bunded storage area will be established for liquid waste to ensure that these are appropriately stored to avoid potential environmental incidents prior to disposal. • Temporary ablutions must have scheduled servicing to prevent overflow, a high-level alarm fitted to storage tanks, a water tank that is smaller than the storage tank and be protected from potential damage.

7.12 Decommissioning and rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of the site will be completed in multiple stages, including post-construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. The initial revegetation activities following the construction phase are detailed in Section 7.4, however the Project's rehabilitation activities will occur following the decommissioning phase and will be undertaken as part of the final rehabilitation works.

Decommissioning of the Project will require the removal of surface facilities and services along with site remediation. Decommissioning will remove hazards associated with disturbed sites and allow final rehabilitation activities to proceed. The proposed schedule for the removal of plant and equipment will include:

- Demobilisation of wind turbines and facilities;
- Decommissioning of fixed plant, including de-contamination (where required) and the removal and disposal of hazardous materials; and
- Removal and disposal of services, including cabling.

It is not anticipated that any contamination of the site will occur as a result of Project activities, particularly as any spills and discharges will be cleaned up at the time of occurrence. Testing for contamination will be undertaken as part of the decommissioning process and any contamination identified will be managed in accordance with SA EPA requirements.

Details of rehabilitation and decommissioning activities will be outlined in an approved Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan based on best industry practices. The plan will be submitted to the SPC for approval at least six months prior to decommissioning of each Project element.

8 Monitoring and reporting

8.1 Assurance

The Proponent will implement a proactive, systematic approach to the identification of environmental risks and compliance with relevant standards, including this COEMP, as described in the following sections.

8.1.1 Monitoring

Monitoring involves the systematic and repeated collection of data that will be used to assess and track change over time at the Project Area. This process ensures compliance with environmental objectives, identifies potential risks, and facilitates adaptive management practices. Monitoring of the Project will occur both during the construction and operation of the Project.

Performance criteria, non-compliance thresholds and associated corrective actions are discussed for each environmental factor in the outlined in Section 7 and relevant sub-plans. Environmental parameters subject to monitoring include:

- Climatic data;
- Fauna assessments (specifically bird and bat monitoring during operation);
- Biosecurity;
- Noise;
- Dust;
- Traffic and road maintenance (in accordance with relevant road infrastructure deeds with road authorities);
- Overpressure and vibration from blasting events;
- Stormwater management;
- Erosion and sediment control;
- Waste management;
- Storage and handling of hazardous materials;
- Heritage monitoring of areas with potential for unidentified Aboriginal heritage sites;
- Determine if ‘No-go zones’ have been avoided, including Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites and areas containing vegetation to be retained; and
- Unexpected finds.

Monitoring responsibilities are distributed between the Proponent and Contractor’s depending on the environmental aspect and relevant phase of the Project. Any specialised monitoring activities, such as noise assessments or ecological surveys may be conducted by external specialists/consultants with relevant expertise.

8.1.2 Inspections

Environmental site inspections will be undertaken periodically to assess the ongoing effectiveness and suitability of the Project's environmental controls. The site inspections will be conducted by the Contractor's Environmental Advisor across all phases of the Project and include monitoring of works undertaken by sub-contractors.

The frequency of the site inspections will be determined by the Proponent and Contractor's based on environmental risk and at a minimum will include a weekly inspection during the construction phase and a monthly inspection during operations. The inspection schedule will also include consideration of pre- and post-rainfall events to assess the effectiveness of relevant environmental controls.

The outcomes of environmental site inspections will be captured in Environmental Inspection Checklists. If any maintenance or deficiencies in environmental controls or in the standard of environmental performance are observed, they will be recorded in the Environmental Inspection Checklists with a description of:

- The nature of the deficiency;
- Actions required; and
- Timeframe for actions to be addressed based on environmental risk.

In cases where deficiencies and/or actions are recorded, the Environmental Inspection Checklists will be issued to the relevant Contractor Site Supervisor or Foreman (or delegate) for actioning and evidence will be kept demonstrating close out of the deficiency.

Any relevant observations from environmental site inspections that require corrective actions will be recorded in a Corrective Actions Register to enable tracking of the actions to close (refer to Section 8.2). All updates to the Corrective Actions Register will be provided to the relevant Contractor Site Supervisor / Site Manager (or delegate) to identify, assign and/or action.

8.1.3 Audits

The environmental performance of construction and maintenance activities will be monitored through compliance audits to assess the overall implementation and effectiveness of relevant management plans and mitigation measures. Audits will be undertaken on a quarterly basis during construction and an annual basis during operations. Depending on the outcome of the audits, additional follow up audits may be conducted where significant non-conformances are identified or in response to environmental incidents. The areas to be covered in the audit include:

- Compliance of requirements of the COEMP and any other relevant approvals, consents and licences;
- Review of effectiveness of the environmental management of the Project including mitigation measures and where necessary, the level, scope and timing of inspections; and
- Review of the effectiveness of the COEMP and any relevant aspect management plans for the phase of the Project.

The proposed audit schedule may be modified or discontinued by the Proponent based on the outcome of previous audit findings (i.e. compliance and risk effectively managed through existing environmental controls) or the risk assessments not identifying any new or increased risk of potential environmental harm from the infrastructure activities.

8.2 Non-conformance and corrective actions

Where actions that cause or threaten to cause environmental harm have been identified through inspections, internal audits, external audits or complaints, a non-conformance will be raised. Corrective actions will be identified as a result of an investigation and all non-conformances, and their associated corrective actions will be entered into a Corrective Actions Register. The information collected in the register will include:

- Date the issue that was identified;
- Type of non-conformance (i.e. non-conformance with management plan or relevant approval etc.);
- Means of identification (audit, inspection etc.);
- Corrective actions to be undertaken;
- Any relevant photographs or other evidence; and
- Close-out date.

Reporting of environmental incidents will occur in accordance with the process outlined in Section 8.3 and non-conformance will be communicated (excluding personnel details) to site personnel as a learning opportunity (refer to Section 5.2). The non-conformance is considered closed when the investigation is complete, and all corrective actions identified have been implemented and verified.

The Contractor Site Supervisor / Site Manager is responsible for ensuring corrective actions are completed by the persons delegated.

8.3 Incident reporting

The Contractor is responsible for immediately notifying the Proponent of any incidents that are potentially reportable (as detailed in this section of the COEMP). It is the responsibility of the Proponent's Project Manager to review and approve any reportable incidents.

For the purposes of the development activities under the Development Approval, the incidents proposed to be reported to the SPC are outlined in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Reportable incidents

Incident category	Incident description
Immediately reportable incident	1. The death of a person, a serious injury or illness[4] or a dangerous incident[5] that occurs as a result of the development activities.
	2. An imminent risk to public health or safety arises.
	3. An incident resulting in or threatening serious or material environmental harm from pollution[6]. (refer to Section 8.4 for further guidance and reporting requirements)
	4. Disturbance to sites of cultural and/or heritage significance without appropriate permits and approvals.
	5. An escape of a chemical, fuel or other potential contaminant to a water body, or to land in a place where it is reasonably likely to enter a water body by seepage or infiltration, or onto land that affects the health of native flora and fauna species.

[4] As defined by Section 36 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012.*
[5] As defined by Section 37 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012.*
[6] As defined by Section 5(3) of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (see Section 8.4).

Incident category	Incident description
	6. Unauthorised clearance[7] of native vegetation[8] and/or a listed threatened flora, fauna habitat or ecological communities.
	7. Any event resulting in the activation of emergency response and/or evacuation procedures of an area or the need for emergency service personnel.
Reportable incident	1. An escape of a chemical, fuel or other potential contaminant that affects an area that has not been specifically designed to contain such an escape (other than an immediately reportable incident).
	2. Malfunction or failure of critical plant or equipment that had (or still has) potential to cause an immediately reportable incident.
	3. Unresolved reasonable complaints from stakeholders regarding the development activities.
	4. Detection of a Declared Weed, animal/plant pathogen or plant pest species that has been introduced or spread as a direct result of the infrastructure activities.
	5. An event where an excursion outside a culturally cleared area has occurred or the conditions of a cultural heritage clearance have not been complied with (other than an immediately reportable incident).

For the purposes of an **immediately reportable incident**, the Proponent will provide an initial written report to the SPC within 24 hours of the Proponent becoming aware of the incident detailing:

- The name and business address of the Proponent;
- The name and telephone number of a person who can be contacted about the incident;
- The time and date of the occurrence of the incident;
- The place where the incident occurred (using appropriate coordinates or distances from significant topographical features);
- In a case involving a spillage—the approximate quantity of the spillage;
- The approximate size of any area affected by the incident (if relevant);
- The nature and extent of any injury to a person and, if death has occurred, the cause and place of death; and
- The steps that have been taken to control, minimise or address any damage to any area affected by the incident.

Within 3 months after the Proponent becomes aware of the incident (or a period specified by the SPC and notified to the Proponent), the Proponent will provide a comprehensive written report to the Minister including the following information:

- The results of any assessment or investigation of the conditions or circumstances that caused or contributed to the occurrence of the incident, including an assessment of the effectiveness of the design, procedures and management systems that were in place to prevent the incident occurring;
- The nature and extent of any damage to the environment that occurred as a result of the incident;

[7] As defined by Section 3 of the NV Act.
[8] As defined by Section 3 of the NV Act.

- The steps that have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, to clean up and rehabilitate any area affected by the incident; and
- The steps that have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

For the purposes of a **reportable incident**, the Proponent will provide a written report to the SPC on a quarterly basis within 1 month after the end of each quarter detailing:

- The time and date of the occurrence of the incident and the time and date of its detection;
- The place where the incident occurred (using appropriate coordinates or distances from significant topographical features);
- In the case of a spillage—the approximate quantity of the spillage;
- The approximate size of any area affected by the incident (if relevant);
- The cause of the incident, including an assessment of the effectiveness of the design, procedures and management systems that were in place to prevent the incident occurring;
- The steps that have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, to clean up and rehabilitate any area affected by the incident; and
- The steps that have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

Incident reporting undertaken in accordance with this section of the COEMP will be signed by a person authorised to act on behalf of the Proponent confirming they have taken reasonable steps to review the report to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in the report.

The Proponent will maintain a register of reportable incidents across all phases of the Project and include relevant information of incidents reported to the SPC.

8.4 Reporting to SA EPA

An incident resulting in or threatening serious or material environmental harm from pollution must be reported to SA EPA as soon as reasonably practical after becoming aware of the harm or threatened harm, as per Section 83 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*. As outlined in Section 5(3) of the Act:

- environmental harm is to be treated as **material environmental harm** if—
    - it consists of an environmental nuisance of a high impact or on a wide scale; or
    - it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings that is not trivial, or other actual or potential environmental harm (not being merely an environmental nuisance) that is not trivial; or
    - it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding $5,000;
- environmental harm is to be treated as **serious environmental harm** if—
    - it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings that is of a high impact or on a wide scale, or other actual or potential environmental harm (not being merely an environmental nuisance) that is of a high impact or on a wide scale; or
    - it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding $50,000.

Additionally, an incident that affects or threatens water occurring naturally underground or introduce to an aquifer or other areas underground must be reported to SA EPA as soon as reasonably practical after becoming aware of the incident, as per Section 83A of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.

8.5 Emergency response and bushfire management

The Proponent will have an Emergency Response Plan in place for all phases of the Project, which outlines risks, controls and response procedures associated with onsite emergencies, including but not limited to accidents, medical emergencies, threats and hazardous material spills and releases. The Emergency Response Plan will be accessible and communicated to all site personnel.

The Emergency Response Plan will contain:

- Key requirements for emergency preparedness;
- Roles and responsibilities;
- Emergency response procedures;
- Muster points;
- Emergency equipment and training; and
- Communication.

Incidents that have the potential to result in significant material harm / damage to the environment are to be addressed in accordance with the Emergency Response Plan and reported in accordance with the notification requirements of this COEMP (refer to Section 8.3). Copies and any revision of the Emergency Response Plan will be provided to the Department, South Australian Country Fire Service and MMC.

The Emergency Response Plan will be routinely tested at least once every 12 months so that the information included in the plan is accurate and up to date, and that it is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

While generally forming part of the emergency response procedures under the Emergency Response Plan, a separate **Bushfire Management Plan** will be developed for the construction and operation of the Project to assist in the specific preparation, coordination and response to this risk. The **Bushfire Management Plan** will be prepared in consultation with the South Australian Country Fire Service and submitted to the satisfaction of SPC as part of the reserved matters (refer to Section 3.2.1).

9 Communication procedures

The Proponent will have a Stakeholder and Community Engagement Plan (SCEP) in place across all phases of the Project. The SCEP outlines the engagement approach throughout the phases of the Project, including stakeholder mapping, objectives and guiding principles for engagement as well as timing and methods of engagement and identification of issues and risks.

9.1 Stakeholder communication

Nominated representatives of the Proponent and Contractor will ensure that host landowners and key stakeholders, such as neighbours, the broader community, MMC and key regulatory authorities/agencies are regularly updated on on-site activities that could impact on their safety or create an environmental issue. Such activities could include:

- Impending delivery of large sections of plant necessitating restrictions to road or track use;
- Work to be undertaken near stock or crops where landowners may need to attend;
- Installation or removal of gates, fencing and cattle grids; or
- Other miscellaneous activities that could impact the safety of these stakeholders.

There will several communication methods used to communicate these activities including a dedicated text service people can sign up to, direct emails, signage, regular newsletters and where appropriate newspaper advertisements.

A Community Consultative Committee will be established for the construction period. The Committee's purpose will be to provide feedback to the Proponent and Contractor about any community issues during construction and provide suggestions for how impacts can be managed. The make-up of the Committee will aim to reflect different local experiences that will be impacted by the construction of the Project.

All communication strategies and requirements during the relevant phases of the Project must be conducted in accordance with the SCEP.

9.2 Complaints management

As part of the Project's complaint management process a free call (1800) telephone number, postal address and online complaints portal will be maintained to receive complaints associated with the Project.

Contact details for the Project will be displayed on signage located at the access to the main construction compound and operation and maintenance facility and included on letters, newsletters, advertisements and the website. Complaints can be made through the Proponent's general phone number 1800 WE TILT (938 458), or online through our dedicated complaints portal (https://tilt.boreal-is.com/portal/tilt).

The Proponent will maintain a register of all complaints received during all phases of the Project. The register includes details of the following:

- The date and time of the complaint;
- Method by which the complaint was made;
- Nature of the complaint;
- Actions taken in relation to the complaint, including any follow-up contact with the complainant; and
- If no action was taken, the reasons why no action was taken.

All complaints received will be directed in the first instance to the Proponent's relevant subject matter expert or the Proponent's Contractor.

Any complaint will be responded to within two (2) business days of the initial contact, as per the Proponent's Complaints Handling Policy and the Proponent will maintain a record of all inquiries / complaints.

Complaints will be investigated by an appropriate staff member with a response provided to the complainant within seven (7) days. The investigation may include the following:

- A review of any available monitoring data at the time of the complaint;
- A review of the activities and/or equipment being carried out or operated at the time of the complaint;
- A review of whether activities outside the normal 'day-to-day' operations were being carried out on site at the time of the complaint;
- A review of whether any activities or extraordinary events/conditions in the locality may have contributed to the complaint; and/or
- Recommendation of any actions that may be carried out to resolve the complaint and/or minimise the likelihood of further complaints.

Complaints are considered as part of the incident reporting processes (refer to Section 8.3).

9.2.1 Dispute resolution

The Proponent's Complaint Handling Procedure includes provision for internal escalation of complaints, should a complainant be unsatisfied with how their complaint has been managed, or proposed resolutions to their complaint. Specifically, this process enables complaints to be escalated from the initial staff member assigned to manage to the complaint, to the appropriate line manager for review.

The Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner is also available to all communities to contact if they are not satisfied with the Proponent's management of their complaint.

The Proponent will respond to any referrals received from third parties regarding complaints they've received about the Project from local communities. Additionally, the Proponent will participate in any conciliation processes undertaken by the Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner and work with them and the complainant to resolve the complaint.

10 Review and continuous improvement

This COEMP is a live document and will be updated periodically if new environmental legislation or standards for environmental performance are adopted industry-wide that justify an update.

The CEOMP (and any other relevant aspect management plans) will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised in response to:

- A reportable environmental incident;
- As part of a corrective action resulting from a non-conformance;
- On receipt of new or additional information, such as when a new sub-contractor is engaged;
- Changes to relevant environmental legislation, permits, or regulatory requirements;
- Modifications to site operations, processes, or infrastructure;
- Results from internal or external audits indicating deficiencies or areas for improvement;
- Stakeholder feedback related to environmental performance; or
- updates to company environmental policies or objectives.

Where this review leads to a revision of the COEMP or relevant aspect management plan, then within four (4) weeks of the review, the revised COEMP will be submitted to the SPC and/or MMC for approval if required.

The review process will support continual improvement of the CEOMP and associated aspect management plans to:

- Verify the effectiveness of mitigation measures, corrective actions and procedures implemented;
- Identify areas of opportunity for improvement of environmental management and performance; and
- Document any changes in procedures resulting from process improvement.

The review process will also consider performance of infrastructure activities against incident trends and compliance with internal and external environmental standards. It is the responsibility of Contractor Site Supervisor / Site Manager to ensure that any changes to the COEMP are notified to site personnel, including contractors and visitors. Changes to the COEMP will be communicated through the competence, training and awareness programs (refer to Section 5).

Once the new revision has been approved by the Proponent, the updated COEMP will be distributed to all required personnel by the Contractor Site Supervisor / Site Manager advising of the update and noting any changes.

10.1 Minor amendments to COEMP

The Proponent's Environment Representative / Environmental Compliance Advisor may consider any minor amendments to be made to the COEMP and associated aspect management plans and, if satisfied such amendment is necessary, approve the amendment.

'Minor amendments' are defined as those that involve updating a document or are of an administrative nature and do not increase impacts to the environment or nearby dwellings, and may typically include those that:

- Are editorial in nature e.g. staff and agency/authority name changes;
- Do not increase the magnitude of impacts on the environment when considered individually or cumulatively;

- Do not compromise the ability of the Project to meet approval conditions or legislative requirements;
- Are required as a result monitoring, inspection and audit results;
- Result from consideration of recent and relevant incidents and any lessons learnt;
- Are required because of any new regulatory obligations;
- Are identified as needed based on a review of the effectiveness of environmental controls, including erosion and sediment controls;
- Are required because of changes in operational needs such as resourcing; and/or
- Are required because of feedback from regulators and other relevant stakeholders.

The updated COEMP will be provided to the Minister within 10 business days should any revision to the COEMP or associated aspect management plans as a result of a minor amendment, noting any relevant changes.

10.2 Document control and records management

The COEMP and any aspect management plans will be managed through the Document Control Table found at the front of this document. The document control table will identify the revision status of documents. Documents will be controlled to ensure that obsolete and un-released documents are not inadvertently used. All changes to documents must be reviewed and approved by the Proponent. All records will be legible, and a copy of the current COEMP will be stored on-site during the construction and operation of the Project.

11 References

Clean Energy Council & KPMG. (2024). *Leading Practice Principles for First Nations and Renewable Energy Projects*. Available at: https://cleanenergycouncil.org.au/cec/media/background/resources/leading-practice-principles-first-nations-and-renewable-energy-projects.pdf

Clean Energy Council. (2018). *Community Engagement Guidelines for the Australian Wind Industry*. Available at: https://cleanenergycouncil.org.au/news-resources/community-engagement-guidelines-for-the-australian-wind-industry

South Australian Environment Protection Authority (SA EPA). (1999). *Code of Practice for the Building and Construction Industry*. Available at: https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/47790_bccop1.pdf

Appendix A Planning Consent and ERD Court Condition Register

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
	Reserved Matters	
1	The final layout plan(s) for each stage, and associated details, including the final colour selection of the wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure (including the overhead powerlines) will be prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission.	Section 3.7
2	The Term Sheet and updated Infrastructure Deed that confirms final impacts and appropriate mitigation measures on Mid Murray Council (Council) roads from the varied layout, will be prepared in consultation with the Council and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission.	Section 7.6
3	A final Bushfire Management Plan detailing the management of fire risks will be prepared in consultation with the South Australian Country Fire Service and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission.	Section 8.4
4	A final Stormwater and Drainage Plan detailing stormwater quantity and quality measures will be prepared in consultation with the Mid Murray Council and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission.	Section 7.3
5	A final Wastewater Management Plan detailing the on-site wastewater treatment system will be prepared in consultation with the Mid Murray Council and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission.	Section 7.3
6	A final Earthworks Plan and Siting Plan will be prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission, detailing the following: • The final layout plan(s) for each stage from Reserved Matter 1; • All cut and fill that minimises disturbance to the natural topography; • Rehabilitation and revegetation of surfaces exposed by earthworks to minimise visual impacts; and • Gradient(s) of access tracks that confirms the safe and convenient movement of vehicles.	Section 7.3
7	A final Shadow Flicker Assessment that reflects the final layout of the development will be prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission.	Section 3.7
8	A final Electromagnetic Interference Assessment detailing the mitigation measures to not unreasonably diminish the Adelaide (Buckland Park) weather radar and television reception, will be prepared in consultation with the Bureau of Meteorology and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission.	Section 7.10
9	A Waste Management Plan that details the waste collection and disposal service to dispose of the volume of waste at the rate it is generated, will be prepared in consultation with the Mid Murray Council and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission.	Section 7.11
10	A Bird and Bat Monitoring Plan which sets out the monitoring and reporting requirements in relation to bird and bat strikes and fatalities, the monitoring timeframes, and proposed response processes, will be prepared in consultation with the Department for Environment and Water and submitted to the satisfaction of the State Planning Commission.	Section 7.4
	Conditions	
1	The development authorisation granted herein will be undertaken in accordance with the stamped approved plans, drawings, specifications and other documents submitted to the State Planning Commission, except where varied by conditions below (if any).	Noted

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
2	A Final Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (based on industry best practices at the time of preparing for decommissioning), will be provided six (6) months prior to decommissioning of each Project element to the reasonable satisfaction of the Relevant Authority	Section 7.12
3	The recommendations detailed in Section 12 of the Aviation Impact Assessment, dated 26 February 2024 prepared by Aviation Projects will be fully incorporated into the development. Such measures will be undertaken prior to the occupation or use of the development and maintained at all times to the satisfaction of the Relevant Authority.	Section 7.9
4	Prior to any clearance of native vegetation, the Native Vegetation Council must provide written confirmation that the Significant Environmental Benefit requirements under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* have been satisfied	Section 7.4
5	Stockpiled materials, including cleared vegetation and excavated soil is not to be placed under native trees or on top of native understorey outside the approved area.	Section 7.4
6	Construction vehicles, equipment or materials are not to be stored or placed on top of native vegetation outside the approved clearance area.	Section 7.4
7	Noise levels at the noise sensitive receivers in the vicinity of the Wind Farm development must meet the requirements of the EPA's Wind Farm Environmental Noise Guidelines 2021. The noise levels at the relevant receivers* must not exceed the greater of: • 35 dB(A) if receivers are situated in the Rural Living zone, or • 40 dB(A) if receivers are situated in a Primary Production or zones other than Rural Living, or the background noise ($L_{A90,10}$) by more than 5dB(A) when assessed against provisions of the EPA's Wind Farm Environmental Noise Guidelines 2021.	Section 7.8
8	A final pre-construction noise assessment must be submitted which confirms compliance with the applicable operational criteria based on the final wind turbine generator selection, layout and warranted sound power levels. The warranted sound power levels must be measured and reported in accordance with IEC61400-11 Ed3.0; Wind turbines – Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques. The final preconstruction noise assessment report must be submitted to the State Planning Commission who will confirm its satisfaction, having consulted with the EPA, prior to the commencement of construction of the wind farm.	Section 7.8
9	Noise emitted by the selected wind turbine generators should not include tones audible at the relevant receivers ($\Delta L_{a,k>0}$) when tested in accordance with the tonality test procedure defined in IEC61400-11, Ed3.0; Wind turbines – Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques or a methodology of tones assessment agreed with the EPA. The post-construction tonality testing is to be undertaken at locality R022 (as defined in acoustic report S54171C28) or such other localities agreed to by the State Planning Commission, having consulted with the EPA. The results of any such post-construction tonality testing should be submitted to the State Planning Commission within 3 months of the proposed development stage commencing operation. The State Planning Commission should confirm its satisfaction with any post-construction tonality testing, having consulted with the EPA.	Section 7.8
10	An independent acoustical consultancy (other than the company that prepared the predictive acoustical report) must undertake a post construction noise assessment of Wind Farm operational noise. Noise assessments must be undertaken at least 4 localities: R022, R051, R091 and A77 or such other localities agreed to by the State Planning Commission, having consulted with the EPA. Monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the EPA's Wind Farm Environmental Noise Guidelines 2021 with all of the noise sources associated with the Wind Farm in full operating mode. The results of this monitoring should be submitted to the State Planning Commission within 3 months of the proposed development stage commencing operation. The State Planning Commission should confirm its satisfaction with the results of the post-construction noise monitoring, having	Section 7.8

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
	consulted with the EPA.	
11	If post-construction noise assessments results reveal non-compliance with the specified noise criteria, the applicant must arrange for the noise monitoring of other relevant noise sensitive receivers. The measures to ensure compliance with the specified noise criteria must be undertaken by the applicant for all of the localities where non-compliance with the noise criteria is revealed. An agreement with the landowners of the noise affected premises can be considered as an option in accordance with the EPA's Wind Farm Environmental Noise Guidelines 2021.	Section 7.8
12	Ensure at least 200 metres separation between any concrete batching plant and their nearest residential dwellings.	Section 3.7
13	The development is to proceed in accordance with the approved plans and documents, an approved Safety Management Study complying with the requirements of AS 2885.	Section 3.2
14	No permanent above ground infrastructure (including poles, fencing or signage) will be installed within 6 metres of the Pipeline.	Section 3.2
15	Vibrating equipment must not be used within 10 metres of the Pipeline unless vibration monitoring is installed to demonstrate that vibration remains below 50mm/s peak particle velocity at the surface above the Pipeline.	Section 3.2
16	All contractors working within the pipeline easement or within 6m of the pipeline where no easement exists of the Port Campbell to Adelaide High Pressure Gas Pipeline will undertake pipeline awareness training provided by SEA Gas	Section 3.2
17	Work on the Port Campbell to Adelaide High Pressure Gas Pipeline easement or within 6m of the pipeline easement when no easement exists will only take place on the condition that a SEA Gas site representative is monitoring the work	Section 3.2
18	Tiger teeth and single point penetration teeth will not be used within 6m of the pipeline The maximum size of the excavator operating on the pipeline easement will be 30 Tonnes or less.	Section 3.2
19	Road design will be such that the pipeline will continue to comply with the requirements of AS2885, including the stress and strain requirements for live and static loads. There will be a minimum of 1200mm depth of cover above the Port Campbell to Adelaide Pipeline at proposed road crossings.	Section 7.6
20	A study against Australian standard (AS) AS 4853 must be completed demonstrating that the PCA pipeline will continue to meet the requirements of this standard once the proposed electrical infrastructure is installed. The study should be provided before construction commences to the Relevant Authorities satisfaction before construction commences. If the study shows that there will be adverse impact on the pipeline suitable electrical mitigation need to be installed such that the pipeline will continue to comply with AS4853. The outcomes of the study will be verified by field measurement.	Section 3.2
21	All buried service crossings over the Pipeline must: • Include the installation of either concrete (measuring 200mm thick at 20 MPA compressive strength) or 12.5mm thick HDPE protection slabs with minimum of 350mm overhang on each side of the Pipeline above the Pipeline at other service crossings, where practicable. If the third-party service is above the Pipeline the protection slab should be installed between the two services. • Be designed and constructed to ensure that they do not adversely impact the Pipeline, including by; ▪ Crossing the Pipeline at right-angles, where practicable ▪ Installed above the Pipeline, where practicable ▪ A minimum of 500mm vertical separation between the service and the Pipeline; • A minimum of 1000mm horizontal separation between parallel services and the Pipeline.	Section 3.2
22	All wind turbines to be installed more than 400m away from the PCA pipeline.	Section 3.7

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
23	Prior to construction a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) for the construction phase(s) will be submitted to the satisfaction of the Department for Infrastructure and Transport and Council. The TMP should include, but not be limited to, the following details: The final access routes for the development. • Details of all road upgrades required to facilitate the development. • Details of delivery times. • Details of proposed road closures and their management. • Details of permits required. • Details of all required road signs and advisory signs. • Swept path assessments for all surrounding intersections and proposed site access locations. • Detailed site access layout plans. These will consider the delivery routes, the potential for conflicting movements between construction-related vehicles, existing road layout and existing road infrastructure. • Safety and mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction phase, inclusive of but not limited to potential speed reductions, temporary traffic management treatments and management of interactions with general local traffic. • Turn warrant assessments on the surrounding arterial road intersections; and • On-site car parking review.	Section 7.6
24	Any infrastructure (e.g. road signs, drainage infrastructure, etc) within the road reserve that is demolished, altered, removed or damaged during the construction of the Project will be reinstated to the satisfaction of the relevant asset owner, with all costs being borne by the applicant.	Section 7.6
25	The final design of the transmission line will be designed to minimise its impact on the arterial road network. The department will be consulted about the final alignment and placement of any new poles within the road reserve of DIT roads. The requirement for the installation of any crash protection will be reviewed by DIT in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 6: Roadside Design, Safety and Barriers.	Section 7.6
26	All power lines over arterial roads will provide a minimum vertical clearance of 7.5 metres.	Section 7.6
27	All underground cabling (including boring) on or adjacent arterial roads will be deigned to minimise its impact on the arterial road network.	Section 7.6
28	All access points serving the temporary construction facilities (including but not limited to, workers compounds and batching facilities) located on, or requiring access to, arterial roads will be located to the satisfaction of DIT to ensure road safety is maximised during the construction phase of the Project. All temporary access points will be decommissioned to the satisfaction of DIT requirements at the applicant's cost.	Section 7.6
29	All road works deemed to be required to facilitate safe access will be designed and constructed to comply with Austroads Guides, Australian Standards and to DIT Master Specifications, with all costs (including, but not limited to, design, construction, Project management and any changes to road drainage) to be borne by the applicant.	Section 7.6
30	All vehicles will enter and exit to/from arterial roads in a forward direction.	Section 7.6
31	All commercial vehicle parking facilities will be designed in accordance with AS 2890.2:2018 and all car parking areas will be designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1:2004 and 2890.6:2022.	Section 7.6
32	Any modification to roadside drainage as a result of a temporary access or modifying an existing access on an arterial road will be suitably designed to the satisfaction of DIT in order to maximise road safety on the adjacent arterial road network.	Section 7.6
33	Stormwater run-off will be collected on-site and discharged without impacting the safety and integrity of the adjacent roads. Any alterations to the road drainage infrastructure required to facilitate this will be at the applicant's expense.	Section 7.3

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
34	During works or construction activities associated with the development, the subject land must be managed in a manner as to prevent erosion and pollution of the site and the environment, including keeping the area in a tidy state and ensuring any waste materials are appropriately contained to ensure no pollutants (including excavation or fill material) enter the River Murray system.	Section 7.3
35	Any fill material brought to the site must be clean and not contaminated by construction or demolition debris, industrial or chemical matter, or pest plant or pathogenic material.	Section 7.7
36	Any excavation or fill material surplus to the requirements of the development must be disposed of such that it will not: • Be located within the River Murray 1956 flood extent; • Impede the natural flow of any surface waters; • Allow sediment to enter any water body; • Adversely impact native vegetation; • Facilitate the spread of pest plant and pathogenic material.	Section 7.3
37	Wind turbines must be positioned such that no portion of the structure, including blades, overhang into adjacent parcels of Crown land.	Section 3.7
	Statement of Commitments	
4.1.1	A final layout plan associated with any stage of the project will be prepared and submitted to the Mid Murray Council prior to construction of that stage.	Section 3.7
4.1.2	Additional documentation and evidence will be provided if necessary in order to demonstrate that any minor variations incorporated into the final layout plans comply with relevant criteria (e.g. relating to noise, vegetation, cultural heritage).	Noted
4.1.3	The final layout plan will ensure that no blade overhang occurs on Crown Land.	Section 3.7
4.1.4	In respect of the dwelling described in Development Approval 711/013/14 located at Section 654, (with access via Section 79), Milendella Road, Sanderston, Hundred of Jutland, Certificate of Title 5604 / 632, the final layout of the wind farm will ensure that: a) Noise levels at the dwelling will meet the requirements of the EPA's Wind Farms Environmental Noise Guidelines (2009) for a relevant receiver; b) No turbine is constructed within 1 kilometre of the dwelling; and c) Theoretical shadow flicker duration at the dwelling and within 50 metres of the dwelling will be less than 30 hours per year and actual shadow flicker at the dwelling and within 50 metres of the dwelling will not exceed 10 hours per year.	Noted
4.2.1	Two management plans will be prepared prior to construction of any stage: • A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which will address all the issues relevant to the construction phase of the stage. A draft CEMP is provided in Appendix B of Volume 1 of the application documents (August 2014). • An Operational Management Plan (OMP) that addresses the issues relevant to the operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the wind farm. An indicative example of an OMP for a wind farm is provided in Appendix C of Volume 1 of the application documents (August 2014).	This COEMP
4.2.2	The CEMP and OMP will cover the following matters relevant to their respective stages; • Community Consultative Plan; • Compounds and ancillary facilities management; • Construction noise and vibration; • Operational noise management; • Traffic management; • Soil and water quality management (including erosion control); • Air quality and dust management; • Aboriginal and European heritage management; • Soil contamination, hazardous material and waste management;	This COEMP

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
	• Hazard and risk management. • Site rehabilitation; • Bird and bat management; • Weed and pest management; • Biosecurity management plan; • Health and Safety; • Fire and bushfire risk management; • Telecommunication and Digital TV interference; and • Decommissioning.	
4.3.1	Rehabilitation will be in accordance with the requirements set out in the CEMP.	This COEMP
4.3.2	All temporary construction sites will be cleared and rehabilitated within 12 months of the completion of construction.	Section 7.4
4.3.3	All batching plants will be removed and their sites rehabilitated within 12 months of the completion of construction.	Section 7.4
4.3.4	All batching plants will be operated in accordance with the COEMP.	Section 7.3
4.4.1	The final wind farm layout will not locate any wind turbine generator within 1 km of a non-involved landholder dwelling existing at 28 February 2014.	Section 3.7
4.4.2	Once a micro-siting process has been undertaken for the 275kV transmission pylons, the Second Respondent will consult with residents of dwellings located within 1km of these lines regarding the extent of visual impact and whether landscape planting could assist with screening where relevant.	Section 7.9
4.4.3	The extent of cut and fill requirements for access roads will be minimized by following natural contours and tops of ridgelines where practicable.	Section 7.3
4.4.4	As far as possible road materials will be sourced locally to blend with existing landscape.	Section 7.9
4.4.5	Vegetation screening will be established and maintained around the permanent Substation and Operations & Maintenance Compound.	Section 7.9
4.4.6	Advertising, signs or logos will not be mounted on turbine structures, except those required for safety purposes.	Section 7.9
4.4.7	Turbines will be located within the approved micrositing areas for turbines and other infrastructure. Any micrositing of turbines will ensure compliance with all relevant regulations listed in these commitments including appropriate setbacks from dwellings and compliance with noise and shadow flicker requirements.	Section 7.9
4.4.8	Any external safety lighting provided for the operational phases will be designed to avoid or minimise light overspill, will be motion activated, and timed unless required for OH&S and maintenance work.	Section 7.9
4.5.1	A weed and pest management plan and Site rehabilitation plan will be prepared and provided to the Mid Murray Council for approval prior to construction.	This COEMP
4.5.2	Where construction activities are planned within 500 m and 1000 m of known Wedgetail Eagle and Peregrine Falcon nests respectively, nest checks will be employed during their peak breeding seasons to determine their breeding status and if necessary buffers put in place or specific management strategies implemented to minimise any potential impact on the breeding success of these birds.	Section 7.4
4.5.3	Within one year after construction of turbines in a turbine area, the operator will implement a bird monitoring program in respect of the turbine area that provides for annual monitoring, for a minimum of five years, of all nest sites of Wedge-tailed Eagles and Peregrine Falcons recorded in the turbine area in the EBS Ecology Report "Flora and Fauna Impact Assessment" dated 02 February 2024. Monitoring is to be undertaken in accordance with established scientific methods and at a minimum must identify whether each nest is active and whether young have successfully fledged from the nest. The operator will provide a report of the results of the monitoring to the Mid Murray Council each year for a minimum of five years.	Section 7.4

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
4.5.4	Following construction of turbines in a turbine area, the operator will maintain a register of bird mortalities in respect of the turbine area for a minimum period of 5 years. The register will record the location of any bird carcasses that are found by the operator's employees or contractors within the turbine area that are reasonably attributable to birdstrike, the date that the carcass is found, and identification of the species of the bird to the extent that the operator can make an identification using reasonable endeavours. The operator will provide a copy of the register to the Mid Murray Council each year for a minimum of five years.	Section 7.4
4.5.5	A 1000 m buffer will be maintained around all recorded Peregrine Falcon nests for all wind turbine generators.	Section 3.7
4.5.6	A 500 m buffer will be maintained around all recorded Wedge-tailed Eagle nests for all wind turbine generators.	Section 3.7
4.5.7	Existing access tracks will be used where possible to minimise additional disturbance.	Section 3.7
4.5.8	Clearance of significant native vegetation will be minimised as an objective of the detailed layout planning stage and the micro-siting stage, where complete avoidance is not possible.	Section 7.4
4.5.9	Additional detailed micro-siting in Area C will be undertaken at the detailed layout design stage to incorporate, where practical, alternative access routes in order to minimise impact on Peppermint Box trees.	Section 7.4
4.5.10	Consultation and collaboration with horse riding clubs and/or enthusiasts will be carried out prior to construction to accommodate current agreements with host landowners for riding activities, including consideration of the existing trails or assistance towards alternative routes as required. This will be subject to standard site health and safety considerations.	Section 7.4
4.5.11	Horse familiarisation events will be considered to assist with overcoming any short term concerns for horses and to assist with the familiarisation of horses with the sound and movements of turbines, subject to standard site health and safety considerations.	Section 7.4
4.5.12	Where possible, options for an equivalent on-ground SEB in the local area will be given a priority over a financial contribution to the NVC, provided that the option has the full agreement of the landowners and the NVC.	Section 7.4
4.5.13	The Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard Recovery Team will be consulted prior to construction regarding any information received from members of the public or landowners regarding the locations of Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard nests within the Project Site.	Noted
4.6.1	A final noise assessment will be undertaken in respect of the final wind farm layout, using the turbine model selected, to ensure that the wind farm noise level complies with the requirements of the South Australian Environment Protection Authority's Wind Farms Environmental Noise Guidelines.	Section 7.8
4.6.2	Confirmation of commercial arrangements with involved landholders in respect of noise levels at dwellings will be provided to the Mid Murray Council prior to construction commencement.	Section 7.8
4.6.3	Final turbine selection and layout will comply with the World Health Organisation Guidelines for Community Noise requiring a maximum of 45 dB(A) or background plus 5 dB(A) (whichever is higher) for all involved residential receivers who have entered into a commercial agreement with the Second Respondent in accordance with the SA EPA Wind Farms Environmental Noise Guidelines.	Section 7.8
4.6.4	A final Construction, Vibration and Operational Noise Management Plan will be prepared and submitted to the EPA prior to construction as part of the CEMP.	This COEMP
4.6.5	An Operational Noise Management Plan will be prepared and submitted to the EPA prior to operation as part of the OMP.	This COEMP
4.6.6	The noise management plans will include requirements for the operator to: • Develop and implement an operational noise compliance testing program in accordance with the SA EPA Wind Farms Environmental Noise Guidelines;	This COEMP

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
	• Develop a complaints response procedure in relation to any noise complaints as a result of the operation of the wind farm; • Locate fixed noise sources such as crushing plant at the maximum practical distance from the nearest dwellings and where possible use existing landforms to block line of sight between equipment and the dwelling; and • Implement a community consultation process to ensure adequate community awareness and notice of expected construction noise.	
4.6.7	Construction hours will be limited to Monday to Saturday between 7am and 7pm. Works carried out outside of these hours will only entail: • works that do not cause noise emissions which exceed the noise limits of the Environment Protection (Noise) Policy at any nearby dwelling not associated with the project; • the delivery of materials as requested by Police or other authorities for safety reasons; • emergency work to avoid the loss of lives, property, and/or to prevent environmental harm; • works with the prior consent of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) (an example might be occasional concrete pours on hot days).	Section 7.8
4.7.1	Where necessary areas of infrastructure in the final layout not covered by previous surveys will be surveyed prior to construction.	Section 3.7
4.7.2	Impact mitigation measures agreed with the traditional owners (MACAI), such as construction monitoring, will be carried out.	Section 7.1
4.7.3	Impacts on or disturbance of any registered or newly identified aboriginal sites will be avoided in accordance with the Aboriginal Heritage Act and agreement with MACAI.	Section 7.1
4.7.4	Potential heritage issues will be managed during the construction phase as agreed with MACAI.	Section 7.1
4.7.5	The Aboriginal site discovery procedure provided in the Heritage Assessment Summary will be followed if Aboriginal sites, objects or remains are discovered during works in the Project Area.	Section 7.1
4.7.6	Prior to work commencing, construction workers on the project will be given appropriate cultural heritage awareness training in consultation with MACAI.	Section 7.1
4.7.7	All on site workers will remain within the project footprint at all times and will avoid going into nearby gullies and rocky outcrops outside of the project footprint wherever possible as these are likely to contain Aboriginal heritage sites.	Section 7.1
4.7.8	Existing access tracks will be utilised as much as possible and disturbance or development in the gullies between hills will be avoided. Wherever possible, access tracks will keep to the crest or upper slopes of the hills within the Project Area.	Section 7.1
4.7.9	Impacts on the dry stone walls will be avoided where possible. If impacts cannot be avoided, these impacts will be minimised or mitigated in consultation with the Dry Stone Wall Association (e.g. by using damaged areas, minimising the access road width) and these measures will be reflected in a management plan as part of the CEMP.	Section 7.1
4.8.1	In consultation with the Council, DIT and any other relevant agency, a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) (construction and operational) will be developed to manage the overall impacts and disturbance to infrastructure and other road users during the construction and ongoing operation phases of the project, including any special safety considerations for historic traffic hot spot areas and impact mitigation measures for residential dwellings along proposed public access routes.	Section 7.6
4.8.2	A thorough public notification and complaints process will be implemented to provide for advance notifications of anticipated construction and over dimensional traffic.	Section 9
4.8.3	The final layout will be reviewed to take into account driver safety issues and appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented to address site specific issues.	Section 7.6

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
4.9.1	During construction activities the subject land must be managed in a manner as to prevent erosion and pollution of the subject site and the environment, including keeping the area in a tidy state and ensuring any waste materials are appropriately contained to ensure no pollutants (including excavation or fill material) enter the River Murray system.	Section 7.3
4.9.2	Any fill material brought to development sites must be clean and not contaminated by construction or demolition debris, industrial or chemical matter, or pest plant or pathogenic material.	Section 7.3
4.9.3	Any excavation or fill material surplus to the requirements of the development must be disposed of such that it will not: a) be located within the floodplain of any watercourses: b) adversely impact native vegetation; c) impede the natural flow of any surface waters; d) allow sediment to re-enter any water body; e) facilitate the spread of pest plant and pathogenic material.	Section 7.3
4.10.1	Interference with the Fixed PTP Microwave radio links will be avoided as a design outcome for the detailed layout design process.	Section 7.10
4.10.2	Additional consultation with Telstra, SA Water and the Bureau of Meteorology will be undertaken as part of finalising the final layout. Written confirmation will be obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology ensuring satisfaction with mitigation measures implemented as part of the Varied Project to reduce risk to the Adelaide (Buckland Park) radar.	Section 7.10
4.10.3	Primarily non-metallic turbine blades will be used on wind turbine generators.	Section 7.10
4.10.4	Equipment complying with the Electromagnetic Emission Standard, AS/NZS 61000.6.4:2012 will be used (wherever practical).	Section 7.10
4.10.5	Appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented within 5km of the wind farm where TV signals have been demonstrated to be detrimentally impacted by the presence of the wind farm.	Section 7.10
4.11.1	The final layout will seek to avoid impacts with respect to aeronautical and aviation issues in accordance with any reasonable requirement of CASA.	Section 3.7
4.11.2	The following information will be provided to CASA, RAAF and Air Services Australia for their register of tall structures and aeronautical maps: - Prior to construction commencement - the design locations of all wind turbines and meteorological masts; and - Within three months of construction completion - the as-built locations of all wind turbines and meteorological masts.	Section 7.9
4.12.1	The surface of WTG blades will have a non-reflective surface.	Section 7.9
4.12.2	The final layout will ensure that the predicted actual estimate for shadow flicker will not exceed 10 hours annual or 30 hours theoretical at any nonhost residence.	Section 7.9
4.12.3	Complaints in relation to shadow flicker and blade glint from the wind turbine generators will be investigated to confirm actual impacts and mitigated if required as soon as practicable.	Section 7.9
4.13.1	The ultimate construction and turbine supply contractors will be encouraged to identify and utilize local services and employment where possible – both locally and regionally.	Noted
4.13.2	A register of local expressions of interest for delivery of goods and services will be established, maintained and provided to the construction contractors prior to construction commencement.	Noted
4.13.3	An annual ongoing community benefit scheme will be implemented, post construction, in consultation and collaboration with the local community.	Noted
4.13.4	A community and tourist information display for the wind farm will be established, in consultation with the Mid Murray Council, after construction completion and potential for	Noted

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
	wind farm tourism options will be considered in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders.	
4.14.1	All project components will be designed, constructed and operated to minimise ignition risks.	Section 8.5
4.14.2	Asset protection consistent with relevant CFS design will be provided.	Section 8.5
4.14.3	Necessary emergency management will be provided, including appropriate fire-fighting equipment and water supplies on site to respond to a bushfire.	Section 8.5
4.14.4	Regular consultation with the local FS will be undertaken to ensure familiarity with the project, including the construction timetable and the final location of the entire infrastructure on the site. The operator will comply with any reasonable requests of the local CFS to reduce the risk of bushfire and to enable fast access in emergencies.	Section 8.5
4.14.5	A Bushfire Management Plan will be prepared in consultation with the CFS, as part of the development of the Construction Environment Management Plan and the Operational Management Plan. As a minimum the plans will address hotwork procedures, asset protection zones, safety, communication and site access and response protocols in the event of a fire originating in the wind farm infrastructure. All flammable materials and ignition sources brought onto the site, such as hydrocarbons, will be handled and stored as per manufacturer's instructions.	Section 8.5
4.14.6	Appropriate firefighting equipment will be held on site during the construction phase, and training in its use will be provided to staff as necessary. Fire extinguishers will be stored onsite in the control building and within any substations.	Section 8.5
4.14.7	Appropriate bunding will be installed in the substation with a capacity exceeding the volume of the transformer oil to contain the oil in the event of a major leak or fire. The facilities will be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure leaks do not present a fire hazard, and to ensure the bunded area is clear (including removing any rainwater).	Section 8.5
4.14.8	Turbines will be shut down if the components reach critical temperatures or if directed by the CFS in the case of a wildfire being declared within the wind farm site or immediate vicinity (all hours contact points will be made available to the CFS).	Section 8.5
4.14.9	Overhead power line easements will be periodically inspected to monitor and maintain regrowth of encroaching vegetation.	Section 8.5
	ERD Court Conditions	
1	Except where minor amendments may be required by other relevant Acts, or by conditions imposed by this Development Plan Consent, the development will be established in strict accordance with the Amended Consolidated Particulars of Development (Exhibit 2R1) ('aCPoD).	Noted
2	The final layout plan, or layout plans for each stage, and associated details including the final colour selection of the wind turbines and ancillary infrastructure (including the overhead powerlines), will be submitted to the Council. The Council will confirm its satisfaction with this additional information prior to the granting of Development Approval or prior to Development Approval for each stage.	Section 3.7
3	A driver safety assessment report that identifies appropriate mitigation measures (if any) will be submitted to the Council. The Council will confirm its satisfaction with this additional information prior to the granting of Development Approval or prior to Development Approval for each stage.	Section 7.6
4	Within two years of the wind farm becoming non functional all above ground infrastructure will be decommissioned and removed from the site by the applicant.	Noted
5	In respect of the site of the dwelling and associated buildings (namely those buildings – excluding tanks, poles and the like – shown on the site plan dated 29/07/2015 rev C as 'existing historic stone building retained', 'existing structure', 'existing structures', 'proposed carport' and 'prop new dwelling') described in Development Approval 711/013/14 (Exhibit 2A4) and located on section 654, Hundred of Jutland (with access via	Noted

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
	section 79, Hundred of Finniss) certificate of title volume 5604 folio 632 ('the Royal building site'):	
5a	Noise levels at the Royal Building site must meet the requirements of the Environment Protection Authority's Wind Farms Environmental Noise Guidelines for a relevant receiver;	Noted
5b	No turbine may be constructed within 1 kilometre of the area of the Royal Building site as shown as the precise site of the new dwelling approved in Development Approval 711/013/14 (the dwelling envelope); and	Noted
5c	Theoretical shadow flicker duration at the dwelling envelope and within 50 m of the dwelling envelope must be less than 30 hours per year and actual shadow flicker at the dwelling envelope must be less than 30 hours per year and actual shadow flicker at the dwelling envelope and within 50 metres of the dwelling envelope must not exceed 10 hours per year.	Section 7.9
6	The final wind farm layout required by condition 2 of the Development Plan Consent:	
6a	Will show all wedge tailed eagle and peregrine falcon nests which have been either: i. Recorded by EBS Ecology at the time of preparation of the final layout; or ii. Identified by Ian Falkenberg to the proponent and: A. Verified by EBS Ecology (or other suitably qualified environmental consultant engaged by the proponent); or After consideration by EBS Ecology (or other suitably qualified environmental consultant engaged by the proponent), verified by a suitably qualified environmental consultant nominated by the President of the Law Society of South Australia, at the time of preparation of the final layout; and	Section 3.7
6b	Will not show any wind turbine within: i. 500 metres of any wedge tailed eagle nest shown on the layout; or ii. 1000 metres of any peregrine falcon nest shown on the layout	Section 3.7
7	Noise levels at the noise sensitive receivers in the vicinity of the Wind Farm development will meet the requirements of the EPAs Wind Farm Environmental Noise Guidelines (2009). Noise levels at relevant receivers (owners who do not have an agreement with the wind farm developer) will not exceed: • 35dB(A) – receivers within the Rural Living Zone • 40 dB(A) – noise sensitive receivers in other zones or • The background noise ($L_{A90,10}$) by more than 5 dB(A), whichever is greater Levels will be adjusted by the inclusion of a penalty for the tonal characteristic where necessary.	Section 7.8
8	Maximum sound power characteristic for the wind turbine generators will not exceed levels in Table 5.1 of the Environmental Noise Assessment prepared by Sonus in August 2014 unless otherwise agreed with relevant authorities.	Section 7.8
9	Noise emitted by the selected wind turbine generators will not include tones audible at the noise receivers when tested in accordance with *IEC 61400, Ed. 3.0: Wind turbines – Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques*. Alternatively, absence of tines will be confirmed by results of post construction acoustic testing performed at localities R022 R40 as shown in the Environmental Noise Assessment. The result of any testing will be submitted to the Council within three months of the proposed development commencing operation. With consultation from the EPA, council will confirm its satisfaction with any post construction tonality testing	Section 7.8
10	Sound power of each of the two transformers to be installed in the electric substation will not exceed levels indicated in Table 5.2 of the Environmental Noise Assessment unless otherwise agreed to by the Council and EPA	Section 7.8
11	An independent consultancy will monitor noise levels at a minimum of seven localities, based on the Environmental Noise Assessment prepared by Sonus: • R13, • R22,	Section 7.8

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
	• R28, • R39, • R45, • R55 and • R100 At least 4 localities based on the Acoustic Report S54171C28: • R022 • R051 • R091 • A77 or other localities agreed by Council and the EPA. Monitoring will be undertaken with reference to the EPAs Wind Farm Environmental Noise Guidelines when all noises associated with the wind farm are in operating mode with the results submitted to the Council within three months of commencing operation. Council will confirm its satisfaction with the results of the post-construction noise monitoring, having consulted with the EPA	
12	If post construction noise monitoring results reveal non-compliance with the noise criteria of the EPA Wind Farm Environmental Noise Guidelines, the proponent will implement measures to ensure compliance with the relevant criteria	Section 7.8
13	Prior to construction a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) for the construction phase(s) will be submitted to the satisfaction of the Department for Infrastructure and Transport and Council. The TMP should include, but not be limited to, the following details: • The final access routes for areas A, B and C; • Details of all road upgrades required to facilitate the development; • Details of delivery times; • Details of proposed road closures and their management; • Details of permits required; • Details of all required road signs and advisory signs; • A route risk assessment for roads intended for transportation of over-dimensional/over mass wind farm components.	Section 7.6
14	The transmission line will be designed to minimise its impact on the arterial road network. Evidence of how this impact has been minimised via the consideration of alternative options will be provided to the satisfaction of Council, having consulted with the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure. All power poles adjacent arterial roads will be constructed in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 6: Roadside Design, Safety and Barriers	Section 7.6
15	All power lines over arterial roads will provide a minimum vertical clearance of 7.5 metres	Section 7.6
16	All underground cabling (including boring) on or adjacent arterial roads will be designed to minimise its impact on the arterial road network. All reinstatement works will be undertaken to Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure standards and requirements at the applicant's cost.	Section 7.6
17	All access points serving the temporary construction facilities (including but not limited to, workers compounds and batching facilities) located on, or requiring access to, arterial roads will be located to the satisfaction of the Council, having consulted with Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure to ensure road safety is maximised during the construction phase of the Project. All temporary access points will be decommissioned to Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure requirements at the applicant's cost.	Section 7.6
18	All road works deemed to facilitate safe access will be designed and constructed to comply with Austroads Guides and Australian Standards and to the satisfaction of the Council, having consulted with Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure with all costs (including, but not limited to, design, construction, Project management and any changes to road drainage) to be borne by the applicant undertaking any detailed design, the applicant will contact Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure Traffic	Section 7.6

Reference	Description	Addressed in COEMP
	Operations, A Project Liaison Engineer, Mrs Christine Canatselis (contact information provided), to discuss any technical issues regarding the works.	
19	Any modification to road side drainage as a result of a temporary access or modifying existing access on an arterial road will be designed to Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure standards in order to maximise safety on the adjacent arterial road network.	Section 7.6
20	The applicant will notify the Commissioner of Highways by submitting a "Notification of Works Impacting Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure Road form at least five working days before construction works begin.	Section 7.6
21	All vehicles will enter and exit to/ from arterial roads in a forward direction	Section 7.6
22	All car parking facilities will be designed and constructed in accordance with AS/NZS 2890.1:2004 and 2890.6.2009	Section 7.6
23	All heavy vehicle manoeuvring will be consistent with AS 2890.2.2002	Section 7.6
24	During construction activities the subject land will be managed in a manner as to prevent erosion and pollution of the subject site and the environment, including keeping the area in a tidy state and ensuring any waste materials are appropriately contained to ensure no pollutants (including excavation or fill material) enter the River Murray system	Section 7.3
25	Any fill material bought to development sites will be clean and not contaminated by construction or demolition debris, industrial or chemical matter, or pest plant or pathogenic material	Section 7.7
26	Any excavation or fill material surplus to the requirements of the development will be disposed of such that it will not: • Be located within the floodplain (including the River Murray 1956 flood extent) of any watercourses • Adversely impact native vegetation • Impede the natural flow of any surface waters • Allow sediment to re-enter any waterbody Facilitate the spread of pest plant and pathogenic material	Section 7.3
27	Wind turbines will be positioned such that no portion of the structure, including blades, overhang on adjacent parcels of Crown Land.	Section 3.7

Note: Greyed out ERD Court Conditions, as confirmed in consultation with DHUD and relevant agencies, have been replaced by the requirements of the Reserved Matters and Conditions of the Varied Planning Consent, repealed or no longer apply to the Project.

Palmer Wind Farm Pty Ltd as trustee for the Palmer Wind Farm Project Trust

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