

Appendix M Environmental Management Plan

Environmental Management Plan

Tarong West Wind Farm

22-Aug-2025

Environmental Management Plan

Tarong West Wind Farm

Client: Tarong West Project Co Pty Ltd

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Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Purpose	1
1.2	Objectives	2
1.3	Limitations	2
1.4	Compliance with approval conditions	3
1.5	Project description	4
	1.5.1 Site details	4
	1.5.2 Sensitive land uses and receptors	5
	1.5.3 Project details	5
	1.5.4 Project schedule	5
2.0	Legislation, guidelines and standards	27
2.1	Commonwealth and State legislation	27
2.2	Guidelines and standards	32
2.3	Other approvals and permits	32
3.0	Environmental management	33
3.1	Environmental policy	33
3.2	Roles and responsibilities	33
	3.2.1 The Proponent	33
	3.2.2 The Contractor	33
3.3	Health and safety	35
	3.3.1 Safety and Emergency Management Plan	35
3.4	Training, awareness and competency	35
3.5	Job Safety Environmental Assessments (JSEAs)	35
3.6	Monitoring requirements	36
3.7	Reporting requirements	36
	3.7.1 Monthly environmental reports	36
	3.7.2 Environmental records and registers	36
3.8	Auditing requirements	37
3.9	Incident response and emergency contacts	39
	3.9.1 Stop work protocol	39
3.10	Incident reporting	40
3.11	Communication	40
3.12	General environmental responsibilities	40
3.13	EMP review	41
4.0	Construction Environmental Management Plan outline	41
4.1	Construction activities	41
4.2	Summary of key environmental impacts	42
4.3	Environmental elements and controls	44
	4.3.1 Topography, geology and soils	44
	4.3.2 Water	45
	4.3.3 Flora and fauna	46
	4.3.4 Biosecurity, weeds and pests	47
	4.3.5 Bushfires	48
	4.3.6 Land Access Requirements and Protocols	49
	4.3.7 Heritage	50
	4.3.8 Hazardous Materials	51
	4.3.9 Waste management	54
	4.3.10 Air quality	55
	4.3.11 Greenhouse gas	57
	4.3.12 Noise, vibration and lighting	58
	4.3.13 Traffic	60
	4.3.14 Community and stakeholder engagement	60
5.0	Operations Environmental Management Plan outline	62
5.1	Operations activities	62
5.2	Summary of key environmental impacts	62

5.3	Environmental elements and controls	63
5.3.1	Stormwater management	63
5.3.2	Vegetation and fauna management	63
5.3.3	Biosecurity, weeds and pests	63
5.3.4	Bushfires	64
5.3.5	Greenhouse gas	65
5.3.6	Noise, vibration and lighting	65
6.0	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan outline	67
6.1	Decommissioning activities	67
6.2	Summary of key environmental impacts	67
6.3	Environmental elements and controls	70
6.3.1	Topography, geology and soils	70
6.3.2	Water	71
6.3.3	Flora and fauna	71
6.3.4	Biosecurity, weeds and pests	71
6.3.5	Bushfires	71
6.3.6	Land access requirements and protocols	72
6.3.7	Heritage	74
6.3.8	Hazardous materials	74
6.3.9	Waste management	76
6.3.10	Air quality	78
6.3.11	Greenhouse gas	80
6.3.12	Noise, vibration and lighting	80
6.3.13	Traffic	83
6.3.14	Community and stakeholder engagement	83
8.0	References	89

List of Tables

Table 1	Properties within the Project Site	4
Table 2	Road reserves within the Project Site	4
Table 3	Indicative Project schedule and delivery program	6
Table 4	Commonwealth and State legislation applicable to the Project	27
Table 5	Proponent roles and responsibilities	33
Table 6	Typical Contractor roles and responsibilities	33
Table 7	Contractor's recordable activities	36
Table 8	Auditing requirements	37
Table 9	Responsibilities for foreseeable communication types	40
Table 10	Key identified environmental impacts	42
Table 11	Bushfire Management Plan	48
Table 12	Land Access Requirements and Protocols	49
Table 13	Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan	52
Table 14	Waste Management Plan	54
Table 15	Air Quality Management Plan	55
Table 16	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan	57
Table 17	Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	58
Table 18	Key identified environmental impacts	62
Table 19	Bushfire Management Plan	64
Table 20	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan	65
Table 21	Noise and Lighting Management Plan	65
Table 22	Key identified environmental impacts	68
Table 23	Bushfire Management Plan	72
Table 24	Land access requirements and protocol	73
Table 25	Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan	75
Table 26	Waste Management Plan	77
Table 27	Air Quality Management Plan	78
Table 28	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan	80
Table 29	Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	81

Table 30	Likelihood of the risk (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024)	84
Table 31	Consequence of the risk (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024)	84
Table 32	Risk rating (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024)	84
Table 33	Risk assessment	86

List of Figures

Figure 1	Project layout	7
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1.0 Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared for the Tarong West Wind Farm (the Project) and on behalf of the Tarong West Project Co Pty Ltd (the Proponent). The Project requires approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the assessment approach requires a Public Environment Report (PER) (EPBC 2023/09643) to be prepared. This EMP has been developed in accordance with the 'Guidelines for the content of a Draft Public Environment Report', provided by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), in particular Section 7.2.1, which states:

A detailed outline of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that sets out the framework for management, mitigation and monitoring of relevant impacts of the action, including any provisions for independent environmental auditing.

The EMP needs to address the proposed action phases (construction, operation, decommission) separately. It must state the environmental objectives, performance criteria, monitoring, reporting, corrective action, responsibility and timing for each environmental issue.

The EMP should also describe contingencies for events such as heavy or prolonged rainfall. In the construction phase of the EMP, include management measures such as dust suppression and enforcement of reduced construction zone vehicle speeds.

The EMP should incorporate weed and pest management plans, including, but not limited to, ongoing monitoring, specific triggers that will engage remediation actions, consideration to the effects of weeds and pests to the environment within and adjacent to the proposed action area, targets for the control of invasive or pest species and methodologies for the control of weeds and pest if triggers are met or exceeded. The weed and pest management plan may be submitted as a standalone management plan if desired,

The Environmental Management Plan Guidelines provides general guidance to stakeholders preparing environmental management plans for environmental impact assessments and approvals under Chapter 4 of the EPBC Act. This is available at: <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/environmental-management-plan-guidelines.pdf>

This EMP has been developed to inform the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. The EMP will inform the Contractors on the management and mitigation measures recommended to protect Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) listed under the EPBC Act. Additionally, mitigation measures have been developed drawing from statutory documents such as species Approved Conservation Advice and National Recovery Plans.

1.1 Purpose

This Project EMP provides a framework for the management of activities with the potential to impact on the surrounding environment during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

This EMP is intended to provide core mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the design development process as well as the construction and operational phase management plans prepared by the Contractors (under the direction of the Proponent). This EMP provides mitigation and management measures to avoid or minimise potential impact on MNES species as a result of the Project. Any conditions imposed on the EPBC approval shall prevail over the elements of this EMP where there is an inconsistency.

The Proponent's Contractors will be required to incorporate the outcomes, performance criteria, monitoring and control measures from this EMP and any other pertinent information (e.g. conditions of approval) into a Project-specific EMP. The detailed control measures within the Project-specific EMP must be directed to the outcomes and performance criteria in this EMP. The Project-specific EMP is a dynamic document as part of adaptive management and will be updated to incorporate further information and public concerns, approval conditions, changes in environmental management

procedures in the light of on-going monitoring results, new techniques and relevant legislative requirements.

The mitigation and management measures detailed in this EMP, associated sub-plans and preliminary management plans, will be updated prior to construction to consider the final Project design, meet subsequent requirements of Project approval conditions and relevant standard/s stated throughout each respective document. Accordingly, the following management plans are part of the documentation relevant to environmental management for this Project:

- Assessment of Matters of National Environmental Significance (Ecosure, 2023)
- Supplement to the Assessment of Matters of National Environmental Significance (Ecosure, 2025a)
- Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) (Ecosure, 2025b)
- Fauna Management Plan (FMP) (Ecosure, 2025c)
- Bird and Bat Management Plan (BBMP) (Ecosure, 2025d)
- Bird and Bat Utilisation Study (Ecosure, 2025e)
- Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) (Land and Environment Consultants, 2024)
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) (AECOM, 2024a)
- Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) (AECOM, 2025a)
- Decommissioning Management Plan (AECOM, 2025b).

The Contractor will be appointed by the Proponent to construct the Project and implementation of this EMP or superseding version will be the responsibility of the Proponent and its selected Contractor.

This Project EMP details environmental management for the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. However, there is a standalone Decommissioning Management Plan (prepared by AECOM) that should be read in conjunction with this EMP.

1.2 Objectives

The general objectives of this EMP are to:

- achieve relevant and applicable environmental standards
- prevent and mitigate environmental harm, which may occur during construction
- reduce the likelihood of environmental risks occurring in the subsequent operational and decommissioning phases
- comply with relevant environmental legislation and Project approval conditions (local, State and Commonwealth as required)
- comply with the Proponent's environmental responsibilities and/or policies
- minimise adverse amenity impacts on nearby sensitive receptors
- ensure all personnel associated with the construction of the Project are aware of their environmental duties and responsibilities under this EMP
- assist with monitoring and reporting of environmental performance.

1.3 Limitations

This Plan is not intended as an EMP for implementation purposes, nor as a stand-alone report. Once a Contractor is awarded by the Proponent, subsequent EMPs may be developed for implementation in accordance with both this Plan and the conditions of any approval.

1.4 Compliance with approval conditions

In July 2024, the Proponent obtained State approval for a material change of use and operational work development permits (reference: 2402-39136-SDA).

The approval conditions provide a detailed framework for the Project to manage potential and actual impacts on the environment and community. In summary, there are 38 conditions and the Proponent is required to:

- carry out the development generally in accordance with the proposal plan
- prepare as constructed plans for Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland or licensed surveyor certification
- complete and implement air safety assessments and management plans
- appropriately manage telecommunications including television and radio reception strength and electromagnetic interference
- appropriately manage shadow flicker
- prepare and implement a VMP and FMP
- prepare and implement a RMP
- prepare and implement a Cleared Vegetation Management Plan
- prepare and implement a BBMP
- undertake an additional bird utilisation survey
- manage water quality and drainage including the preparation and implementation of Stormwater Management Plan (SMP), ESCP, and Site Stabilisation Plan – Operations
- prepare and implement a Construction Environmental Management Plan, Bushfire Management Plan, and Safety and Emergency Management Plan as part of managing construction and site safety
- prepare a Noise Impact Assessment and Noise Monitoring Plan, then undertake noise monitoring in accordance with the plan
- prepare an Operational Noise Strategy and operate the wind farm in accordance with the strategy
- prepare a Traffic Impact Assessment and Traffic Management Plan and carry out the development in accordance with the latter
- prepare decommissioning management plans for the end of construction and end of operation milestones
- establish a complaint management framework with investigation and reporting obligations
- deliver an offset to counterbalance the impact on regional ecosystem (RE) 11.12.3/11.7.6
- publish the State planning approval (i.e. decision notice) and maintain accurate and complete compliance records at all times
- prepare and publish an annual compliance report documenting compliance and non-compliance, rectification actions for identified non-compliances and status of management plans, including implementation
- maintain the publication of compliance reports and required management plans on the Project website for the operational life of the Project
- notify the State planning department of an identified non-compliance within 5 business days of becoming aware of the non-compliance and detail the associated investigation and corrective actions.

Each requirement has a specific timing attached ranging from prior to the commencement of construction to at all times. The approval conditions deliver certainty to other stakeholders, including

DCCEEW, on how the Project will be overseen by the State planning department for the life of the Project.

1.5 Project description

1.5.1 Site details

The Project Site is in the South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) local government area and is located approximately 30 kilometres (km) west of Kingaroy, 85 km east of Chinchilla and 170 km northwest of Brisbane. The Project Site encompasses approximately 17,500 hectares (ha) of land (including road reserves), with approximately 1,946 ha designated as the Planning Corridor which contains a Clearing Footprint (872 ha) for the proposed wind turbines, access tracks, underground cables, overhead lines and other associated infrastructure.

The Project Site comprises various freehold properties, state land, stock route reserve (Table 1) and several road reserves (Table 2) that total approximately 17,500 ha.

Table 1 Properties within the Project Site

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Area (ha)	Number of Turbines
4	RP890694	Freehold	922.98	4
5	BO330	Freehold	3,721.19	22
6	BO250	Freehold	2,355.45	14
7	RP890694	Freehold	971.60	4
10	SP168643	Freehold	1,924.15	6
29	BO243	Freehold	1,711.42	19
36	BO236	Freehold	1,982.99	12
43	FTZ37338	Freehold	72.84	0
44	SP345248	Reserve (Stock Route)	14.54	0
60	BO188	Freehold	509.43	2
62	BO188	Freehold	501.89	1
63	BO188	Freehold	507.04	1
64	BO190	Freehold	512.08	4
66	BO190	Freehold	412.34	1
67	BO490	Freehold	493.51	4
68	RP800291	Freehold	511.94	3
100	SP350189	Freehold	11.04	0
TOTAL			17,136.43	97

Table 2 Road reserves within the Project Site

Road name	Adjoining lot/plan
Hodges Dip Road	Lot 4 RP890694
Kingaroy Burrandowan Road (State controlled road)	Lot 4 RP890694 and Lot 7 RP890694
Jumma Road	Lot 5 BO330, Lot 44 SP345248, Lot 60 BO188, Lot 62 BO188, Lot 63 BO188, Lot 29 BO243, Lot 10 SP168643
Greystonlea Jumma Road	Lot 7 RP890694, Lot 36 BO236, Lot 5 BO330 and Lot 6 BO250

Road name	Adjoining lot/plan
Boyne River Road	62BO188, 63BO188, 42FTZ37338, 64BO190, 65BO190, 66BO190 Lot 62 BO188, Lot 63 BO188, Lot 64 BO190, Lot 65 BO190, Lot 66 BO190
Glenrocks Road	Lot 62 BO188
Red Tank Road	Lot 10 SP168643
Unnamed road	Lot 63 BO188 and Lot 65 BO190
Ironpot Road	Lot 100 SP350189, Lot 6 BO250, Lot 29 BO243, Lot 10 SP168643, Lot 68 RP800291, Lot 66 BO190 and Lot 67 BO490
Total	Approximately 363 ha

(all roads are local roads unless otherwise stated)

1.5.2 Sensitive land uses and receptors

Sensitive uses of the land during construction are identified as areas of high ecological value, cultural heritage value and land uses that are owned/accommodated by host landowners (located within the Project boundary) or non-host landowners (located outside the Project boundary).

Heritage database searches did not identify any known heritage sites within the Project boundary. The identified Aboriginal Parties for the Project Site are the Auburn Hawkwood People Aboriginal Corporation (AHPAC) and Wakka Wakka Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (WWNTAC).

1.5.3 Project details

The Project seeks to supply up to 436.5 megawatts (MW) of clean and renewable energy to the National Electricity Market (NEM). The Project contains up to 97 wind turbine generators and hardstands, and ancillary infrastructure potentially including (subject to detailed design):

- site access and on-site access tracks, including widening sections of Ironpot Road
- one (1) site compound
- up to four (4) temporary laydown areas/stockpile areas
- two (2) 33kV to 275kV substations
- one (1) switching station to connect to existing 275kV overhead powerlines
- internal electrical reticulation consisting of overhead lines (OHL) and underground (UG) cabling
- one (1) permanent operations and maintenance facility including control centre, offices, workshop, warehouse, water tanks, septic systems and parking
- one (1) batch plant
- washdown areas (as required to comply with site biosecurity)
- up to three (3) borrow pits
- three (3) permanent and four (4) temporary meteorological masts
- helipad.

The Contractor's EMP will include the final Project layout and reference/link the 'detailed design' or 'for construction' plans.

The proposed Project layout is shown in Figure 1.

1.5.4 Project schedule

The indicative Project schedule and delivery program is outlined in Table 3.

Construction is anticipated to take approximately 24 to 30 months, with commencement subject to project approvals and subsequent agreement between the contractor and the Proponent.

The construction period will remain subject to change depending on factors such as component and materials availability, construction methodologies and weather conditions.

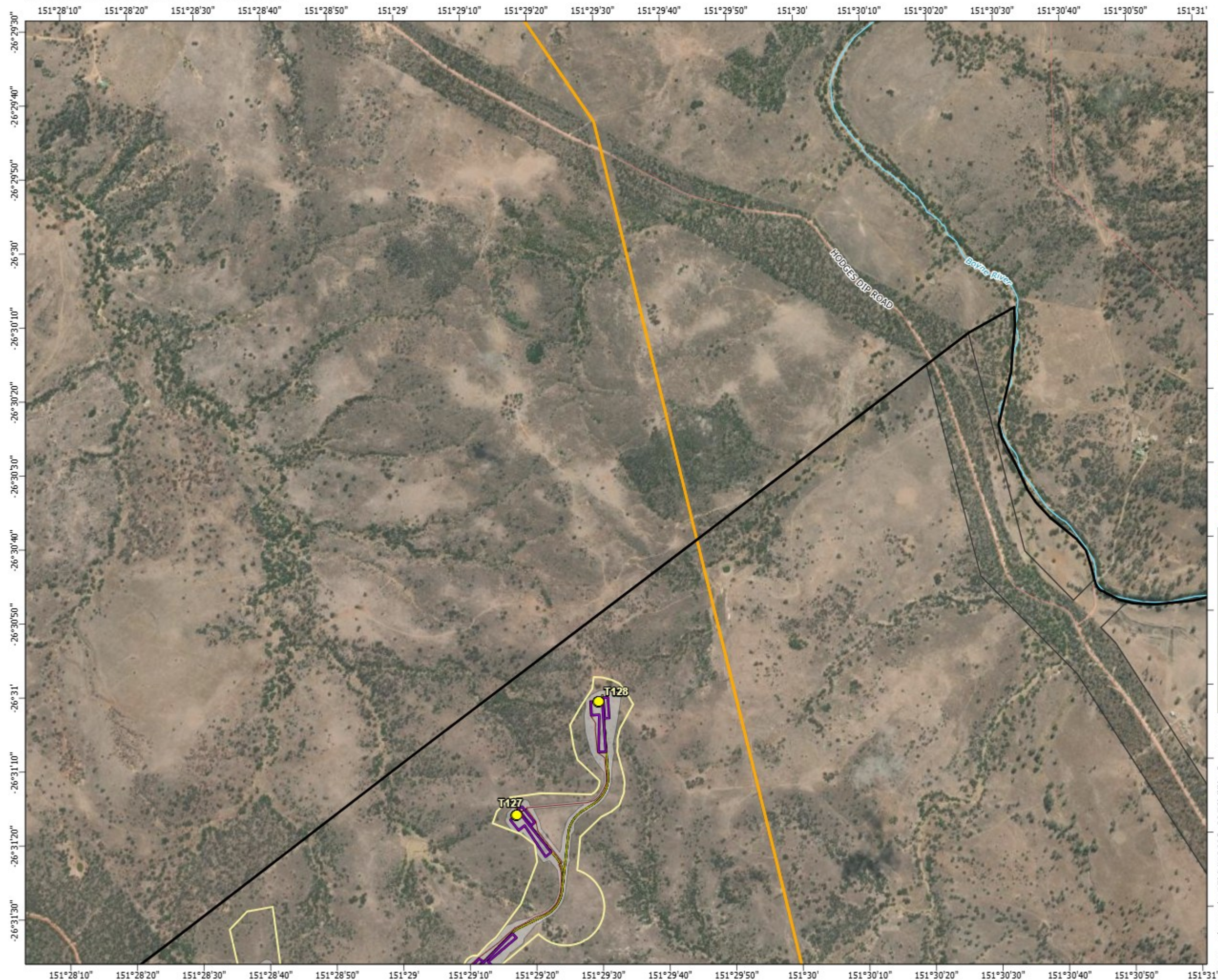
Generally, site activities will be at the maximum intensity during the construction period (refer Section 4.0). Following this, the operations period will be characterised by scheduled monitoring and maintenance activities with adaptive management and corrective actions occurring as required to maintain operational stability (refer Section 5.0). Decommissioning, the final Project phase, will result in a moderate increase of site activities that are centred around waste management (refer Section 6.0). When the Project Site is no longer occupied by the Proponent, the end of the decommissioning will be reached.

Table 3 Indicative Project schedule and delivery program

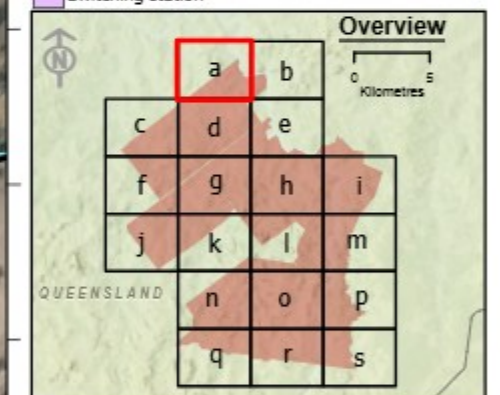
Milestone	Timing
Construction start	Q4 2025
Construction complete	Q2 2028
Commissioning	Q2 2028-Q3 2028
Commencement of use (Practical Completion)	Q4 2028
Operations	Q2 2028 onwards for 30 years (with potential to extend to 40 years)
Decommissioning	Approximately two years upon cessation of operations

Figure 1.

The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



- Legend**
- Wind turbine generator
 - Mast (temporary)
 - Mast (permanent)
 - ⊙ Helipad
 - Roads
 - Watercourse
 - Access track
 - Turbine hardstand
 - Cables - underground
 - Cables - overhead 33kV
 - Cables - overhead 275kV
 - Existing Powerlink 275kV overhead line
 - Site Boundary
 - Planning corridor
 - Clearing footprint
 - Cadastral boundaries
- Infrastructure areas**
- Batch plant
 - Borrow pit
 - Laydown
 - Operations and maintenance building
 - Site compound
 - Substation
 - Switching station



Spatial Reference: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 Map Grid of Australia Zone 56
Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
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**TARONG WEST WIND FARM
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT REPORT (2025)**

Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1a

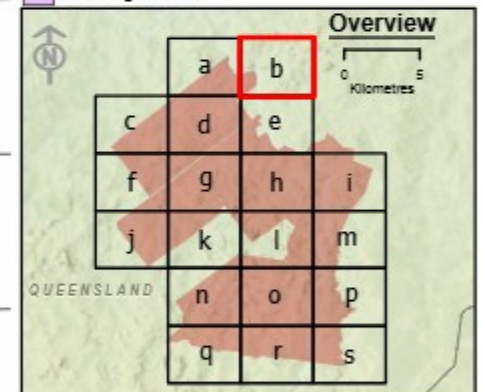
Page 2 of 20

The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



Legend

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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

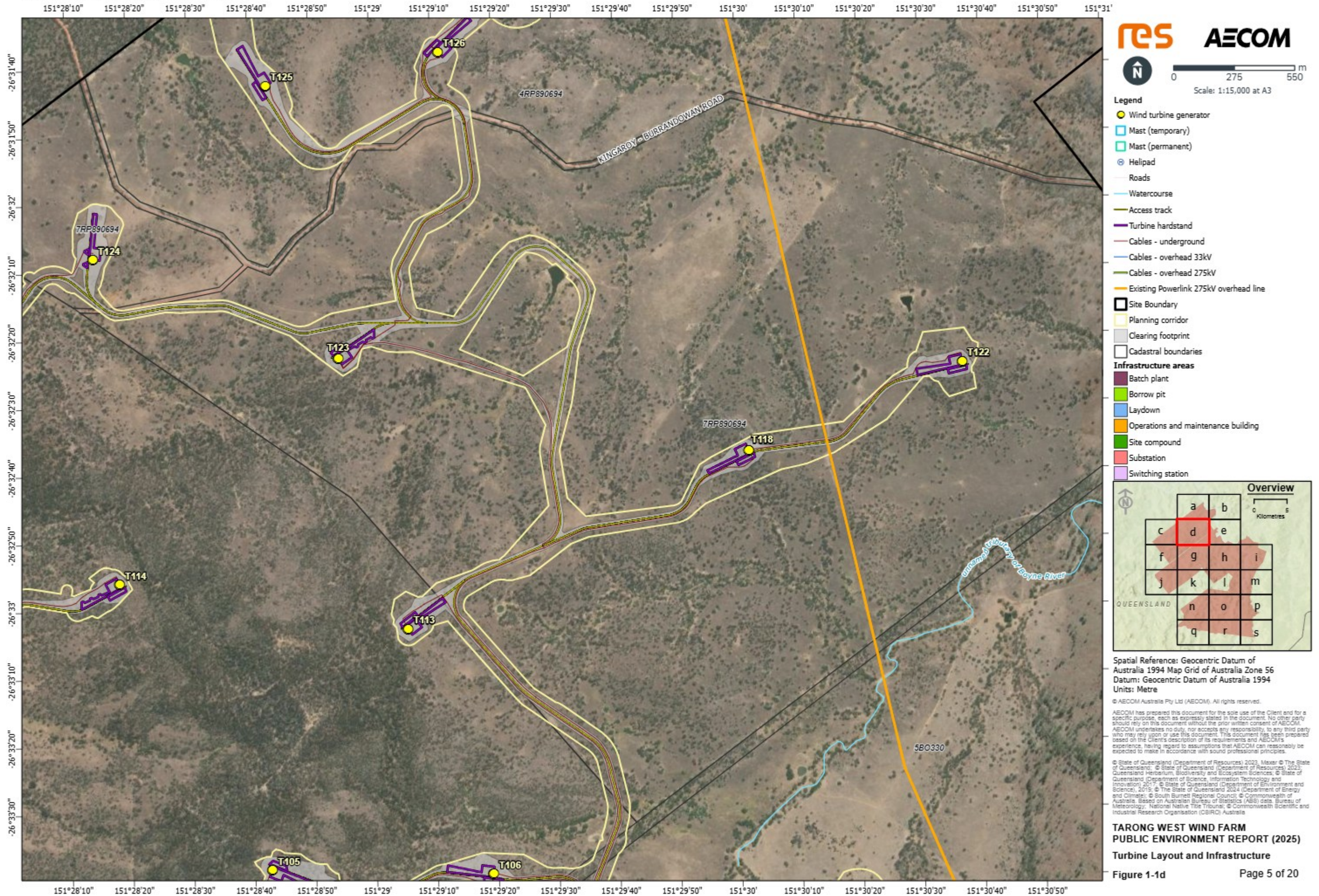
Figure 1-1b

Page 3 of 20

The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

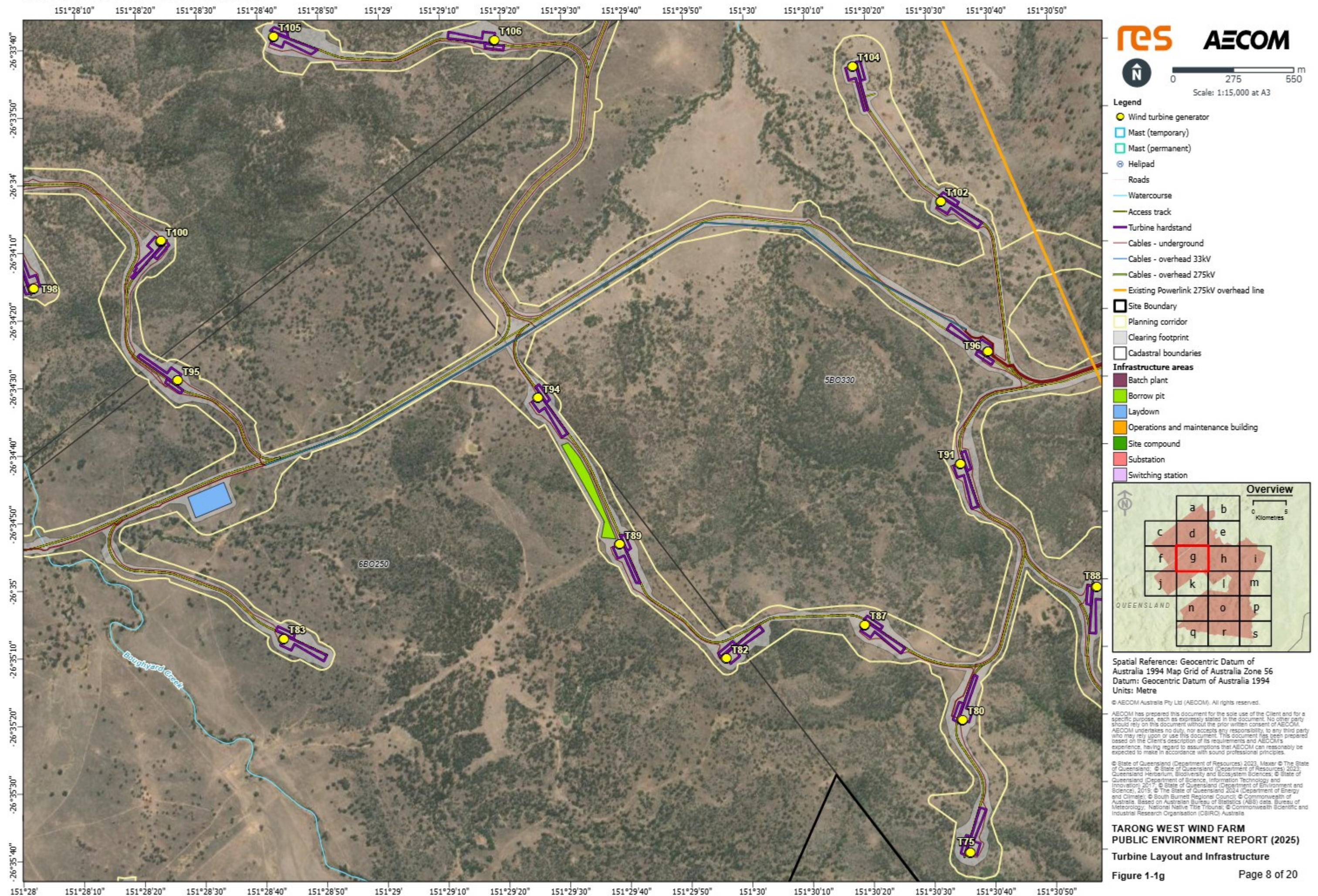
Figure 1-1e

Page 6 of 20

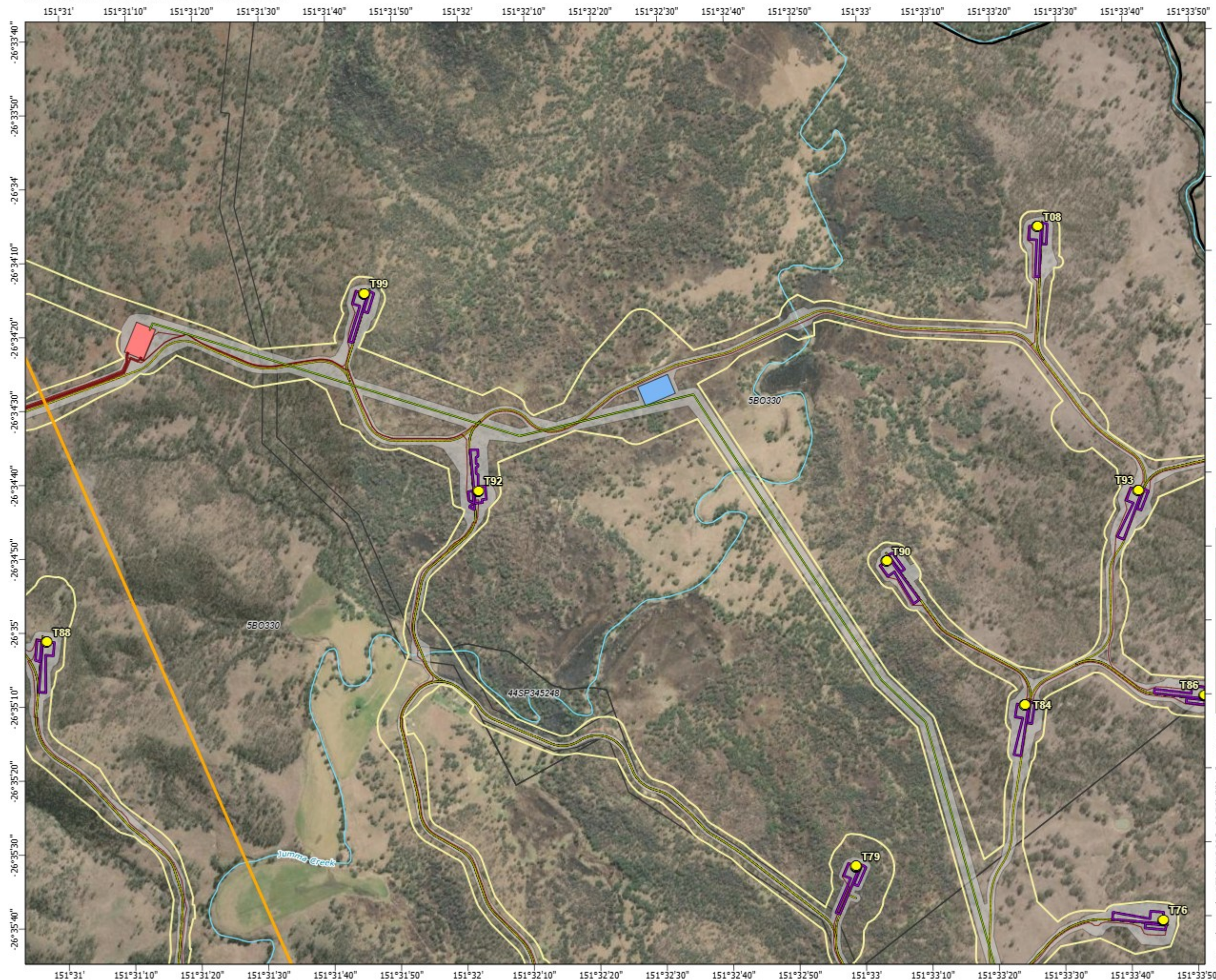
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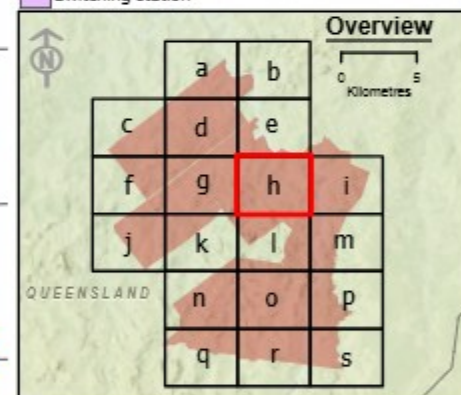


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**TARONG WEST WIND FARM
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT REPORT (2025)**

Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1h

Page 9 of 20

The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



Legend

- Wind turbine generator
- Mast (temporary)
- Mast (permanent)
- Helipad
- Roads
- Watercourse
- Access track
- Turbine hardstand
- Cables - underground
- Cables - overhead 33kV
- Cables - overhead 275kV
- Existing Powerlink 275kV overhead line
- Site Boundary
- Planning corridor
- Clearing footprint
- Cadastral boundaries
- Infrastructure areas**
- Batch plant
- Borrow pit
- Laydown
- Operations and maintenance building
- Site compound
- Substation
- Switching station



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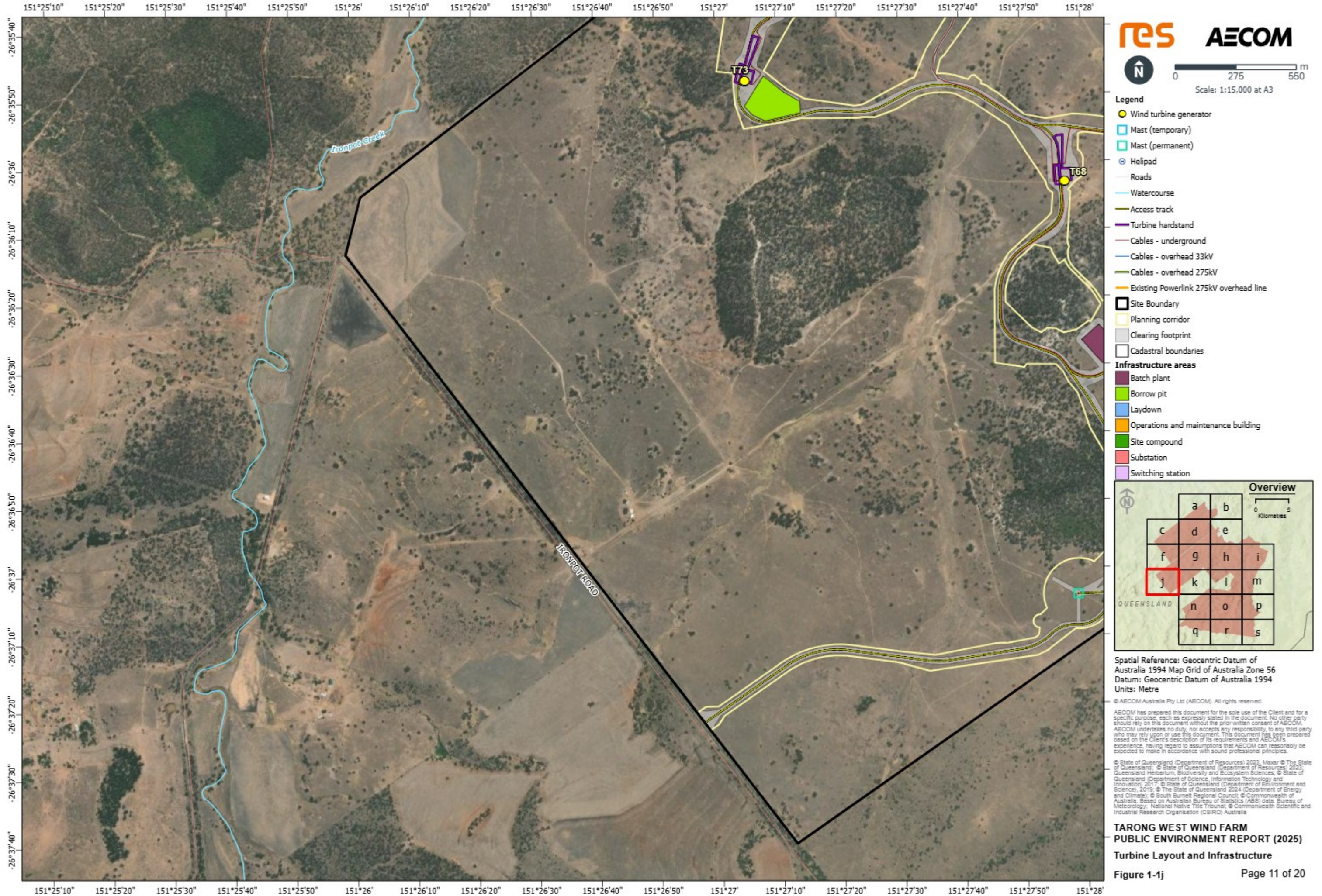
**TARONG WEST WIND FARM
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT REPORT (2025)**

Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1i

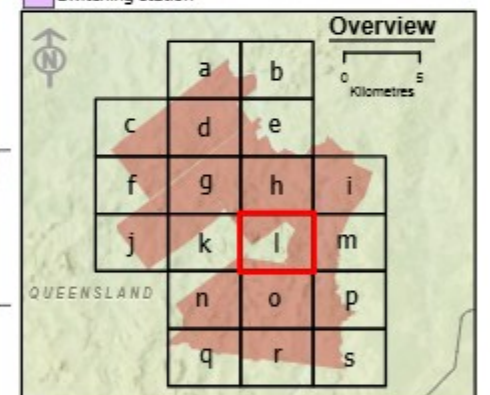
Page 10 of 20

The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure





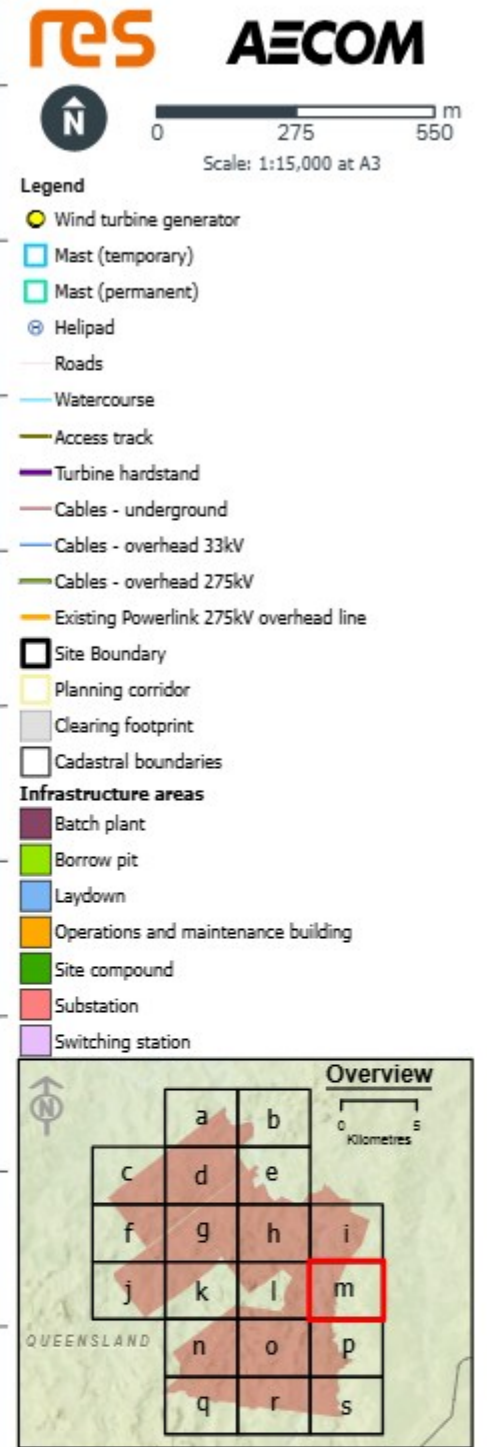
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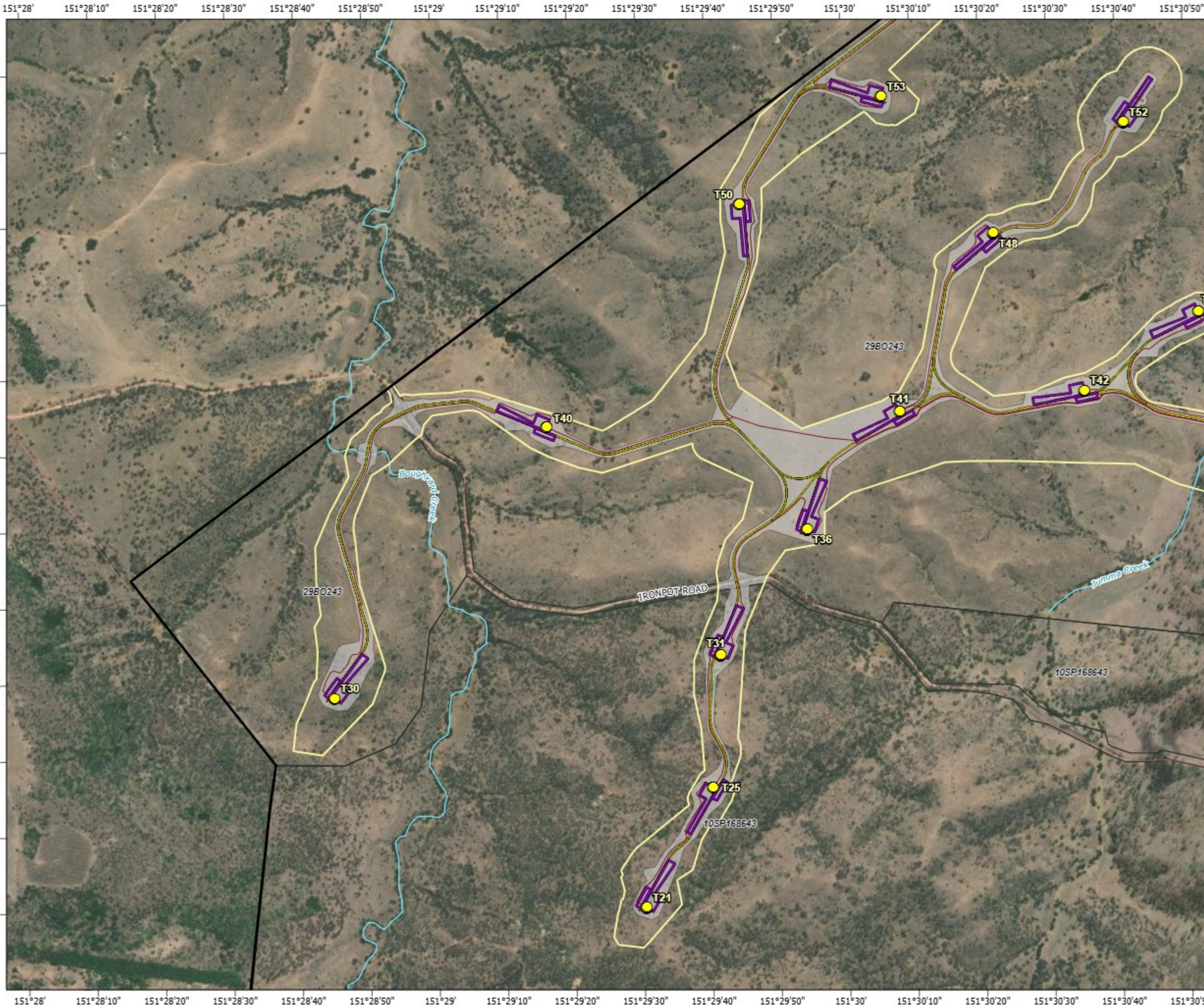
**TARONG WEST WIND FARM
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT REPORT (2025)**

Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1m

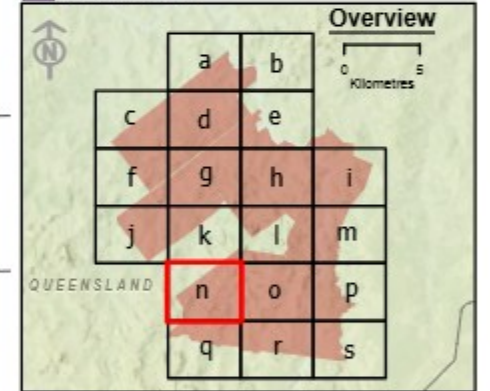
Page 14 of 20

The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



Legend

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- Mast (temporary)
- Mast (permanent)
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- Cables - underground
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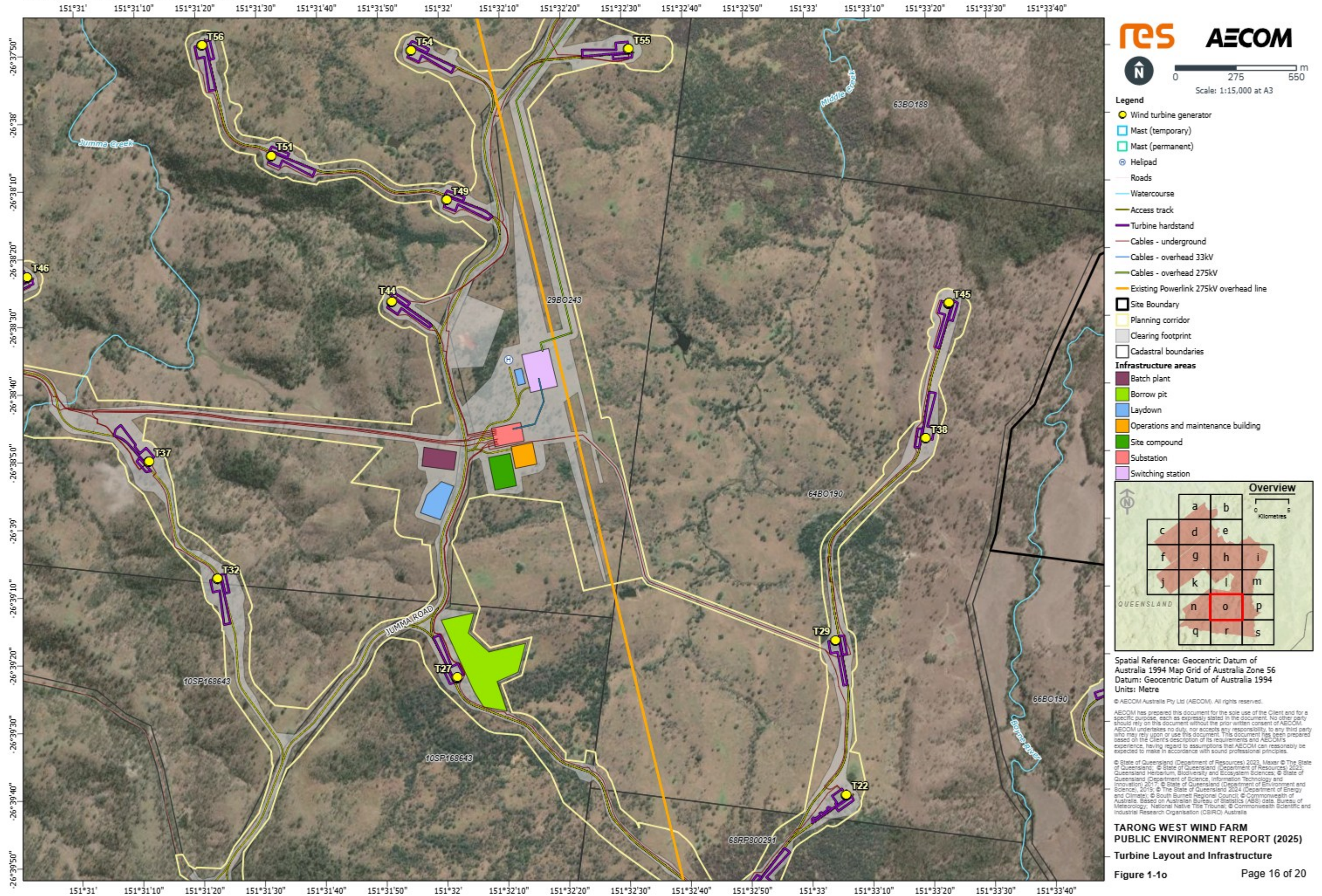
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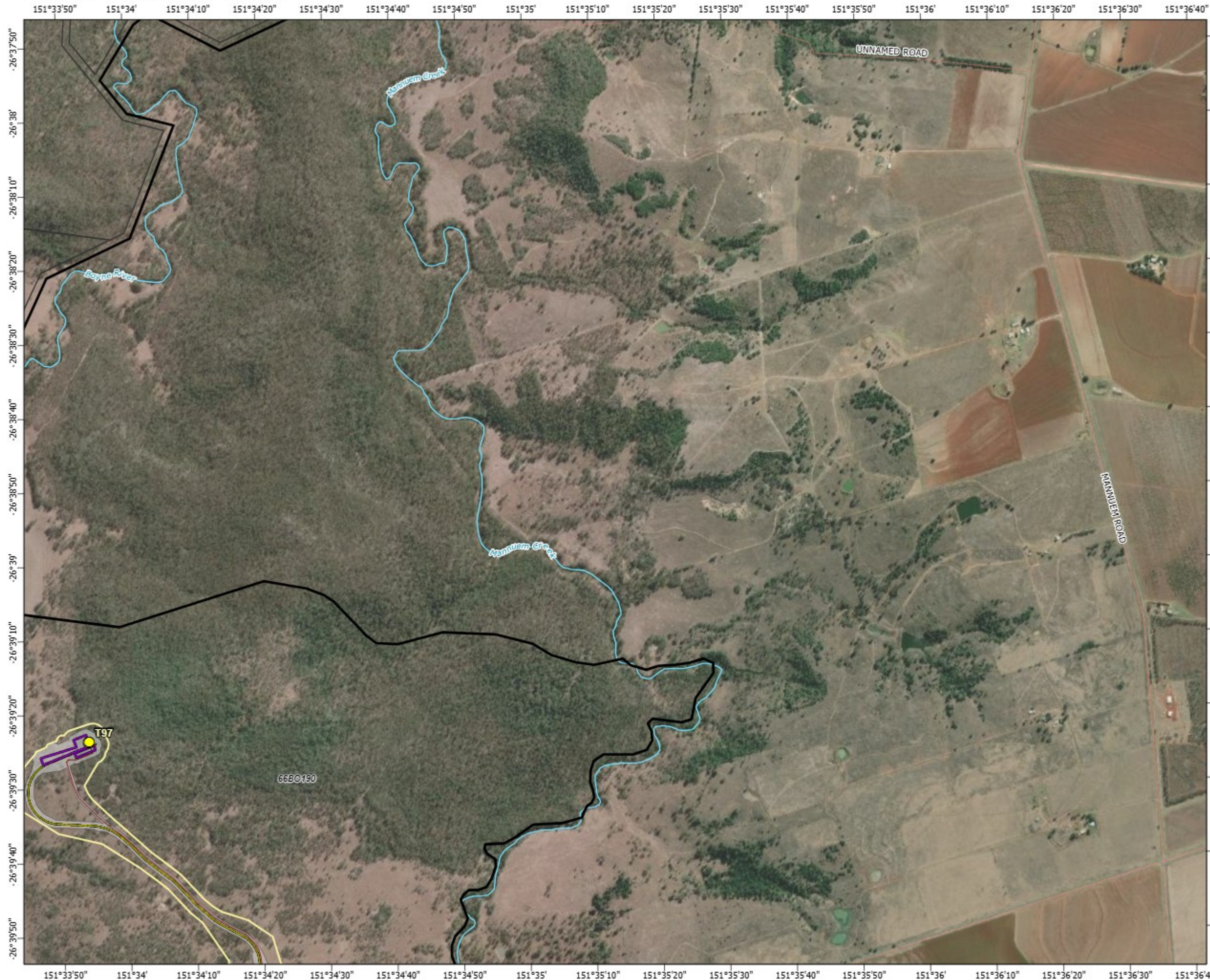
Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1n Page 15 of 20

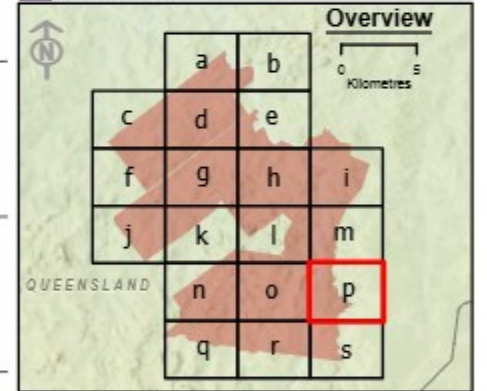
The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



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- Legend**
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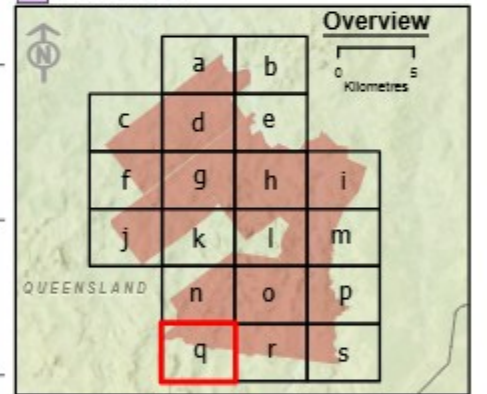
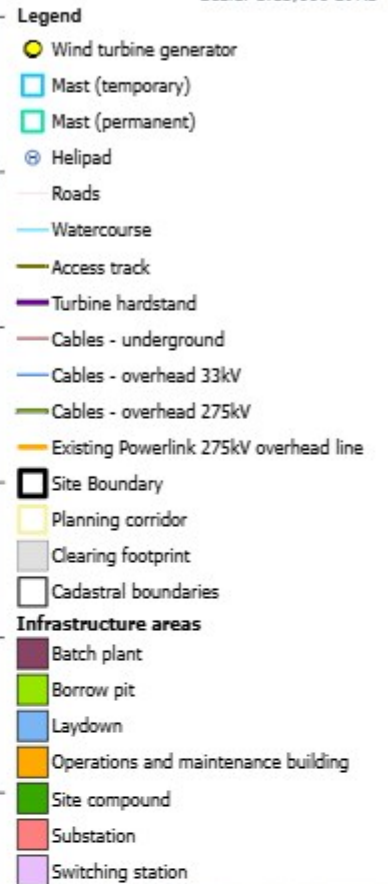
**TARONG WEST WIND FARM
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT REPORT (2025)**

Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1p

Page 17 of 20

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape, likely in a semi-arid region. A prominent black boundary line runs across the upper portion of the image. Below this, a red line is labeled 'RED TANK ROAD'. A blue line, representing a creek, is labeled 'Buddy Red Creek' and flows from the top left towards the center. The terrain is a mix of brownish, bare soil and patches of green vegetation. In the lower right, there are several small, rectangular, light-colored structures, possibly agricultural buildings or storage tanks. A label '10SP168643' is visible in the upper right quadrant. The entire map is overlaid with a grid of latitude and longitude coordinates, with labels every 10 seconds of an arc.



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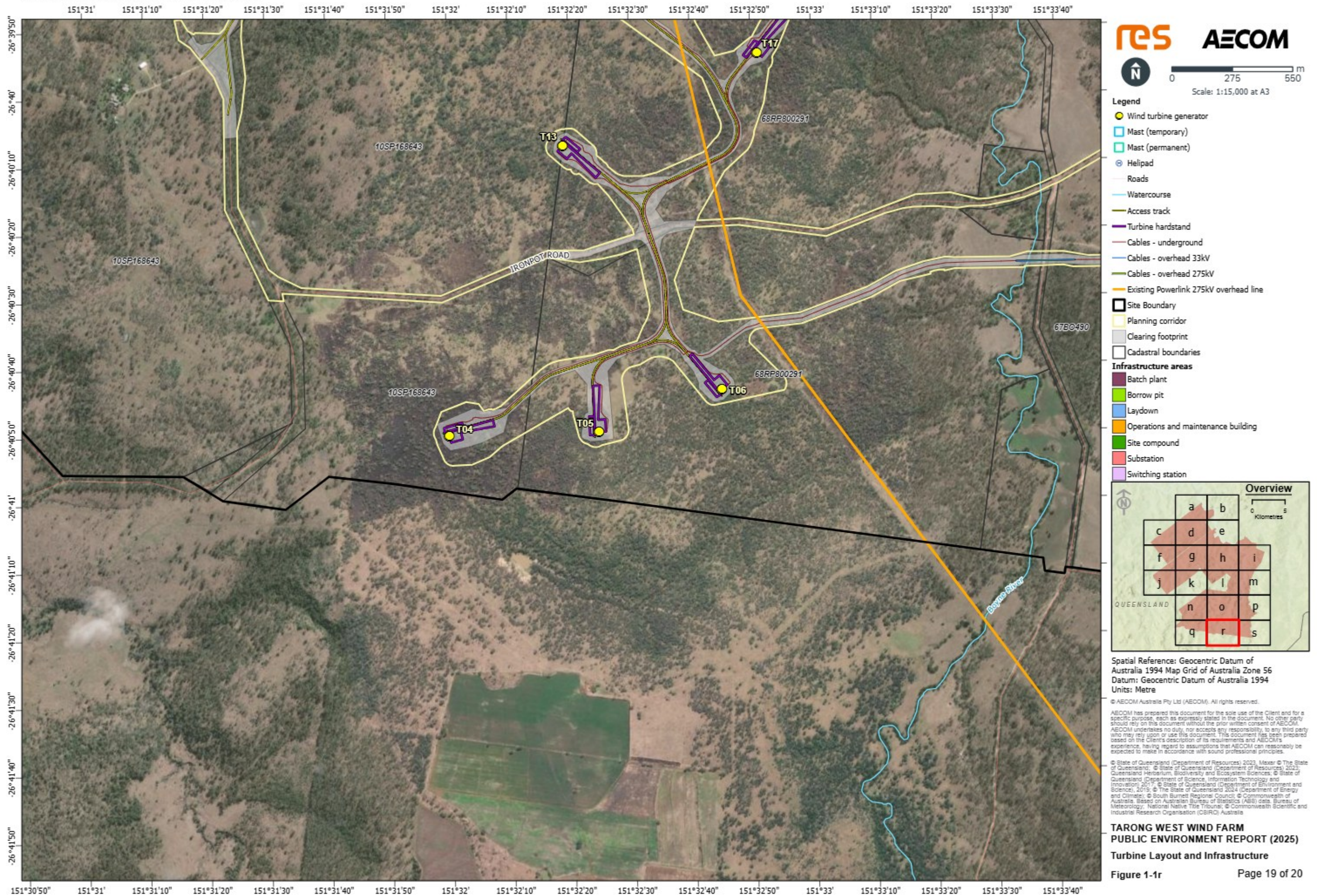
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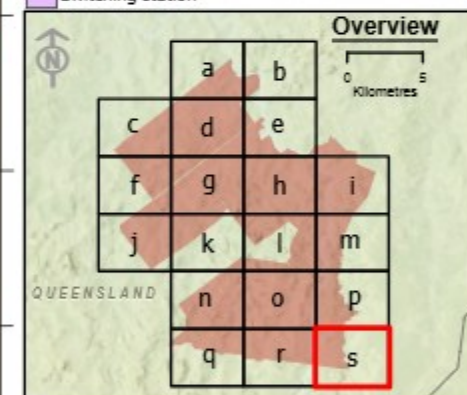
Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1q

Page 18 of 20

The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure





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2.0 Legislation, guidelines and standards

The Project construction must be managed to meet all relevant Commonwealth and State legislation, statutory approvals, permits guidelines, standards and other legislative requirements.

Legislative requirements relevant to the activities are presented in this section. Best practice management is to be implemented at all stages of construction to comply with the requirements and guidelines.

The Proponent's appointed Contractor for each phase must note the relevance of each Act for the Project. The Contractor will be required to update and/or implement the items identified in Table 4. Further details regarding Contractor obligations and management plans are covered in Section 5.

2.1 Commonwealth and State legislation

Commonwealth and State legislation that may be relevant to the Project is detailed in Table 4.

Table 4 Commonwealth and State legislation applicable to the Project

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project delivery
Commonwealth		
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)</i>	The EPBC Act provides the framework for the protection and management of nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places, which are defined as MNES.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An EPBC referral was submitted for the Project in September 2023. The outcome of the referral is 'Controlled Action' with the Project needing assessment via a Public Environment Report. Upon approval, all work relating to the Project must be in accordance with the EPBC Act approval conditions.
Queensland		
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (ACH Act)</i>	The ACH Act seeks to provide effective recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage. This includes the protection of artefacts and cultural sites that are of significance to Aboriginal people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Site may contain artefacts and cultural sites that are of significance to Aboriginal people. CHMPs will be required with the following Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auburn Hawkwood People Aboriginal Corporation (AHPAC) Wakka Wakka Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (WWNTAC). Under Section 23 of the ACH Act, a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (the "cultural heritage duty of care").
<i>Biosecurity Act 2014 (Biosecurity Act)</i>	The Biosecurity Act provides a framework for an effective biosecurity system for Queensland that helps to minimise biosecurity risks and responds to biosecurity considerations and events. The Biosecurity Act also seeks to protect agricultural and tourism industries and the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Site contains weeds and pests regulated by the Biosecurity Act. Under Section 23 of the Biosecurity Act, the General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) requires that persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise biosecurity risk. Biosecurity risk is addressed under this Project EMP. Management measures relating to biosecurity are stipulated in the Vegetation Management

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project delivery
Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act)	<p>environment from pests, diseases and contaminants.</p> <p>The object of the EP Act is to protect Queensland's environment while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends (ecologically sustainable development).</p>	<p>Plan (Ecosure 2025b) and Rehabilitation Management Plan (AECOM 2025a).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project construction activities will be required to comply with the legislative requirements and associated policies of the EP Act. Issue-specific Environmental Protection Policies (EPP's) under the EP Act that the Project will need to comply include the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019 Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019. Section 319 of the EP Act includes a 'General environmental duty' which specifies that a person must not undertake any activity that may harm the environment without taking reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the harm. Chapter 7, part 1, division 2 of the EP Act includes 'Duty to notify of environmental harm' – to inform the administering authority and landholder or occupier when an incident has occurred that may have caused or threatens serious or material environmental harm. Unless otherwise authorised by the relevant authority, works should be carried out in accordance with the default noise standards of the EP Act. Activities involving building work that makes an audible noise and for which night-time/out of hours working is reasonably required, will require authorisation from the relevant authority. Associated construction activities (subject to separate approval) may constitute Environmentally Relevant Activities for which development approval is required (for example, extractive and screening activities).
Fisheries Act 1994 (Fisheries Act)	<p>The Fisheries Act provides for the use, conservation and enhancement of the community's fisheries resources and fish habitats in a way that seeks to apply and balance the principles of ecologically sustainable development and promote ecologically sustainable development.</p> <p>The Fisheries Act facilitates allocation and management of Fish Habitat Areas (FHA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Site contains waterways and drainage features mapped as waterways for waterway barrier works. The Project should seek to design required crossings in accordance with the 'Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works' (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, 2018) or the subsequent current version. This includes bed level and culvert crossings. If works design and proposed construction methodology do not meet the accepted development requirements, then State

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project delivery
Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act)	<p>and waterways for waterway barrier works (fish passage).</p> <p>The NC Act objective is the conservation of nature while allowing for the involvement of indigenous people in the management of protected areas in which they have an interest under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom. The NC Act seeks to conserve biodiversity by creating and managing protected areas, managing and protecting native flora and fauna, and managing the spread of introduced/non-native (i.e. pest) wildlife.</p> <p>In support of the NC Act, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 lists 'protected wildlife' (flora and fauna species), which are considered to be 'Extinct in the Wild', 'Critically Endangered', 'Endangered', 'Vulnerable', 'Near Threatened' and 'Least Concern' wildlife.</p>	<p>development approval will be required prior to impacts at these locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Sections 88 and 89 of the NC Act, it is an offense to take (remove or destroy) protected wildlife unless exemptions apply or an approval (e.g. a clearing permit) is obtained. The flora survey trigger map 'high risk' area does not affect the Project Site. Subject to pre-clearing surveys, the Contractor should hold all relevant and required clearing permits, Species Management Programs and damage mitigation permits under the NC Act, prior to undertaking clearing activities and unless exemptions apply. Unless exemption requirements can be met, a clearing permit under the NC Act may be required if threatened plant is found through the pre-clearing surveys within the Project's disturbance area and considered 'in the wild', and it is determined that the Project may impact on that threatened flora species. A Species Management Program authorises activities if it will impact on breeding places of protected animals. A low or high risk Species Management Program will likely be required, depending on the species encountered on-site. A Damage Mitigation Permit (removal and relocation of wildlife) allows a person to take wildlife in such circumstances. Any spotter-catchers engaged to undertake works on the Project must hold a current Damage Mitigation Permit licensed under the NC Act. Measures to address impacts to least concern vegetation are presented in the VMP.
Planning Act 2016 (Planning Act)	<p>The Planning Act is Queensland's key piece of legislation pertaining to the strategic planning and development of the State. The Planning Act mandates the framework of planning instruments and process for development assessment.</p> <p>The purpose of the Planning Act is to establish an efficient, effective, transparent, integrated, coordinated, and accountable system of land use planning (planning), development assessment and related matters that facilitates the achievement of ecological sustainability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Planning Act and Planning Regulation prescribes that a wind farm development application is assessed by DSDILGP under State code 23 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP). A wind farm development application is not subject to the requirements of the local planning scheme. Other approvals may be required under the Planning Act subject to the construction methodology, detailed design and further liaison with the relevant authorities (for example, waterway barrier works, quarry, concrete batching plant, earthworks, etc). The existing approval is discussed in Section 1.4.

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project delivery
Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (QH Act)	The object of the QH Act is to provide for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage for the benefit of the community and future generations. The QH Act provides the framework for assessing the significance of items and places of historical cultural heritage value in Queensland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Site does not contain any historical heritage places (local or state) listed on the Queensland Heritage register. If during construction an item of heritage significance is found, Section 89 of the QH Act requires a person to notify the Department of Environment and Science (DES) of an archaeological artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland history.
Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 (TI Act)	The TI Act provides a regime that allows for and encourages effective integrated planning and efficient management of a system of transport infrastructure. This includes the effective management, operation and continued safety of road and rail infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Site is primarily accessed via the Bunya Highway (State controlled roads) and Mannuam Road / Ironpot Road / Jumma Road and Nords Rd / Red Tank (local roads). Under Section 33 of the TI Act, written approval is required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) to carry out road works on a State-controlled road or interfere with a State-controlled road or its operation. This may include where road works to a Council road interferes with a State-controlled road or its operations. Under Section 62 of the TI Act, written approval is required from the TMR to locate a permitted access on a State-controlled road. A decision of access approval may include conditions or restrictions on the location or use of the permitted road access, type or number of vehicles to use the permitted road access location.
Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VM Act)	<p>The VM Act regulates the clearing of native vegetation and essential habitat in Queensland. The purpose of the VM Act is to conserve remnant vegetation, conserve vegetation in declared areas, prevent the loss of biodiversity, maintain ecological processes, allow for sustainable land use etc.</p> <p>The VM Act protects and regulates the clearing of native vegetation including 'remnant' and 'high value regrowth' (HVR) vegetation (shown as Category B and C on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map) on freehold land, Indigenous land and State tenures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Site contains vegetation regulated under the VM Act. Permitted interference and impacts on regulated vegetation clearing is limited to the areas identified in the approved material change of use and operational work development permits.

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project delivery
Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011	<p>The objects of this Act are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to promote waste avoidance and reduction, and resource recovery and efficiency actions (b) to reduce the consumption of natural resources and minimise the disposal of waste by encouraging waste avoidance and the recovery, re-use and recycling of waste (c) to minimise the overall impact of waste generation and disposal (d) to ensure a shared responsibility between government, business and industry and the community in waste management and resource recovery (e) to support and implement national frameworks, objectives and priorities for waste management and resource recovery. <p>The Act contains a suite of measures to reduce waste generation and landfill disposal and encourage recycling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project construction activities will generate waste and will be required to comply with the legislative requirements of the Act. • Use of resources, waste management and recycling may be considered in design planning and contract award.
Water Act 2000 (Water Act)	<p>The Water Act provides a framework for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the sustainable management of Queensland's water resources and quarry material (b) the sustainable and secure water supply and demand management for the south-east Queensland region and other designated regions (c) the management of impacts on underground water caused by the exercise of underground water rights by the resource sector (d) the effective operation of water authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project Site contains several watercourses defined by the Water Act. • Approval may be required for taking or interfering with water, including underground water through an artesian or subartesian bore depending on construction methodology, unless exemption or accepted development requirements can be met. • A water sourcing strategy will be finalised in consultation with the Contractor and the relevant permits sought.

2.2 Guidelines and standards

Relevant environmental standards, policies and guidelines applicable to each environmental aspect are described in the respective sub-plans and management plans, or alternatively in Section 4.3.

2.3 Other approvals and permits

Other approvals or permits may be required under the legislation outlined in Table 4, subject to detailed design, construction methodology and further liaison with the regulators.

The Proponent will supply copies of all statutory approvals applicable to the works to the Contractor and provide any updated versions thereof. The Contractor will be required to outline all relevant approvals and permits within the Contractor's EMP. Additionally, the Contractor will have responsibility to progress and gain any statutory approvals applicable to the works for which it has a contractual requirement to obtain.

3.0 Environmental management

3.1 Environmental policy

The Contractor will be appointed by the Proponent to construct the Project – in this appointment the Contractor will be appointed to control the worksite in accordance with the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*. It is anticipated that the Contractor will utilise this Project EMP as the basis for the Contractor's EMP, and will tailor the content to reflect the Project detailed design, contemporary construction methodologies and delivery timeframes.

The Contractor's EMP will meet the proposed mitigation measures contained herein and the Project will be built under appropriate Environmental Policy that will be provided once Project Development progresses to the relevant stage.

3.2 Roles and responsibilities

3.2.1 The Proponent

It is anticipated that the Proponent will be represented by a 'Proponent's Representative'. This may be a team of specialists reporting to a lead Manager. The Proponent's Representative responsibilities relating to the EMP are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5 Proponent roles and responsibilities

Role	Contact	Responsibilities
Proponent's Representative	TBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures the Proponent's procedures and requirements are complied with. Ensures the Contractor understands their obligations and responsibilities under Project EMP, associated plans and applicable legislation. Ensures environmental incidents or dangerous occurrences are promptly reported, investigation and appropriate mitigation strategies are implemented by the Contractor. Conducts periodic desktop and site audits on the Contractor to ensure compliance with management plans and that site environmental controls are implemented. Reports newly identified environmental risks to the Proponent.

3.2.2 The Contractor

The Contractor will be responsible to the Proponent but liaise on a day-to-day basis with the Proponent's Representative.

Typical Contractor roles and responsibilities for environmental management are included in Table 6. Roles and responsibilities for developing and implementing the Contractor's EMP and environmental reporting will be further defined by the Contractor within their plan.

The Contractor must update the Contractor's EMP with names and contact details of personnel with key EMP roles.

Table 6 Typical Contractor roles and responsibilities

Position	Role Description/General Responsibilities
Site Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews and implements the requirements of the EMP and supporting management plans. Maintains regular (e.g. daily) communications with the Proponent's Representative. Communicates environmental requirements, obligations and site-specific environmental issues to all Project personnel and subcontractors.

Position	Role Description/General Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure non-compliances and non-conformances are identified, recorded and reported in conjunction with the Contractor HSE Manager. • Coordinate action in emergency situations and allocate required resources in accordance with the Project Safety and Emergency Management Plan (SEMP). • Ensure non-conformances are identified, recorded and reported to the Proponent's Representative. • Report to the Proponent's Representative any activity that has resulted, or has the potential to result, in an environmental incident. • Initiate action in the event of an environmental incident or emergency and allocate required resources to deal with the incident/emergency. • Participate in reviews of the EMP.
HSE Manager*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviews and inputs to the EMP and supporting management plans. • Implement all Project HSE Management Plans effectively and appropriately. • Oversee the Contractor site induction process and implement all Contractor safety systems. • Coordinate regular HSE reviews. • Monitor, report on and review the effectiveness of the HSE Management Plans. • Support the Project management team to actively promote an incident and injury free work culture. • Provision of expert advice and coaching in the development of Project risk assessments, and Job Safety and Environmental Analysis (JSEAs). • Ensure applicable legal, approval and Project environmental obligations are complied with. • Ensure Project staff have the necessary skills and training for their roles and have been instructed and understand the environmental requirements relevant to their scope of work and area. • Ensure the necessary resources and processes are in place for implementation of required environmental controls. • Ensure the Site Manager(s) are familiar with their responsibilities with respect to environmental obligations, Project approvals, environmental management plans and associated documents.
Environmental Lead*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the preparation of management plans. • Periodic review of site activities and their impact on the environment. • Provide support in the assessment of asset risk ranking. • Review and revise on a periodic basis or as required, the environmental management plans, sub-plans and environmental work method statements for Project activities, prepared by Contractor and sub-contractors. • Develop environmental site induction and toolbox talk information to present to site personnel and the requirements of their work activities. • Conduct internal environmental compliance audits. • Investigate and ensure resolution and close out of any non-compliances.
Site Staff and Subcontractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Project staff (including subcontractors) have a general environmental duty of care and are responsible for their own environmental performance while on the Project. As a minimum, all personnel are required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - attend daily pre-start/toolbox meetings

Position	Role Description/General Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carry out all activities in an environmentally responsible manner - attend environmental inductions and training relevant to their role and responsibilities - carry out all activities in accordance with the agreed environmental management plan and JSEAs - report any activity that has resulted in, or has the potential to result in, an environmental incident immediately to the HSE Manager / Site Manager - identify and report non-conformances and implement corrective and preventative action as instructed by the HSE Manager / Site Manager.

** Note that these roles may be combined, with responsibilities to be assigned to the new role*

3.3 Health and safety

3.3.1 Safety and Emergency Management Plan

The Contractor will prepare a specific SEMP (or equivalent) that details the requirements and management practices for health and safety associated with their scope/activities. The SEMP is to conform to the Commonwealth and State approval conditions, the Proponent standards, relevant work, health and safety (WHS) laws, and is to be prepared by the Contractor in conjunction with the Contractor's EMP.

The SEMP will include measures to respond to emergency situations.

3.4 Training, awareness and competency

It is important to ensure that all site personnel are adequately educated, trained and inducted in environmental awareness so that they fully understand their role in implementing the Project EMP and the subsequent Contractor's EMP. All personnel working on-site (including sub-contractors) must undergo environmental management training commensurate with their responsibilities under the EMP.

Environmental training can be achieved via the following:

- a comprehensive and tailored site induction course
- familiarisation with the requirements of the EMP
- specific raising of awareness, via site induction, regarding the occupational health and safety risks
- toolbox talks and pre-start meetings
- familiarity with site environmental controls
- training specific to certain roles to ensure compliance with statutory requirements, site environmental approvals, licences and permits
- emergency/incident response processes.

The Contractor will maintain a register signed by those inducted in accordance with WHS laws and Project approvals. The register will contain the name of inductees, dates inducted and the name of the facilitator.

3.5 Job Safety Environmental Assessments (JSEAs)

Prior to commencing site activities, the Contractor will ensure a JSEA (or equivalent) is in place for each work activity. These documents will identify each step of the work activity, the potential hazards, the critical risks and control measures to be in place to mitigate the risks.

The JSEAs are to be reviewed and signed off according to the Contractor requirements prior to the team commencing the task. Safety and environmental risks and controls will be identified on the JSEA.

In the event of an incident that threatens environmental harm, the Contractor will implement the emergency response procedures to minimise the potential harm resulting from the incident. All site workers must be aware of the emergency contact details and emergency response procedures relevant to their roles.

3.6 Monitoring requirements

The Contractor will be responsible for conducting on-site monitoring as required to meet environmental commitments within the EMP, construction contract commitments, and the environmental legislation as current at the time of works.

For Project construction works, monitoring scopes are included within the environmental aspects' management plans outlined within Section 4.3. The Contractor is expected to follow the monitoring specified, and further develop monitoring plans for specific environmental aspects as noted herein.

Systematic monitoring is essential to ensure that the procedures are meeting the commitments within each management plan.

All instruments and devices used for the measurement or monitoring of any parameter under any condition of the EMP must be calibrated as per manufacturer requirements, and appropriately operated and maintained. Records must be kept by the Contractor to demonstrate compliance with these requirements.

3.7 Reporting requirements

The following information will be provided to the Proponent (via the Proponent's Representative) for construction works:

- incident notifications regarding any environmental non-compliances and non-conformances
- reporting as required by the Construction Contract or other agreements.

3.7.1 Monthly environmental reports

The Contractor shall prepare and submit monthly environmental reports to the Proponent during the construction period.

The contents of the monthly environmental reporting shall reflect relevant approval requirements, and include necessary information to support an assessment of compliance with the environmental management plans (specifically including the Vegetation, Fauna and Bird and Bat Management Plans) that form the basis of environmental management on the Project, including the results of environmental inspections and monitoring.

3.7.2 Environmental records and registers

Events with a recording requirement are listed in Table 7.

Table 7 Contractor's recordable activities

Record requirement	Submit to the Proponent at works completion (Contractor to complete)
Site inductions attendance registers	
Environmental and Cultural Heritage Incident Reports, non-conformances and complaints register and associated corrective actions taken	
Site Inspection checklists and diary entries	
Monthly Environmental Reports	

Record requirement	Submit to the Proponent at works completion (Contractor to complete)
Contractor environmental audit reports and subsequent corrective actions taken	
Meeting minutes with Proponent, administering authorities and interested parties relating to environmental and heritage management measures	
Formal letters to the Contractor from administering authorities	
ESCP implemented throughout construction	
Chance Find Register Heritage	
Chance Find Register Contamination	
All water quality sampling, results, discharges and wastewater removal to be documented within a final report, including a spreadsheet containing all water quality analytical data	
Waste Management Register to be provided at conclusion of site works including wastewater or contaminated soils removed from site to registered landfill, and relevant waste tracking evidence (where applicable).	
All air quality monitoring data including a register of exceedances and findings of any investigations undertaken, and changes to management implemented if required	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory including all fuel and energy consumption and identified opportunities to reduce fuel and energy consumption	
All noise monitoring records contained within a summary report, detailing any exceedance to guidelines, incidents and corresponding actions	
Fauna Interaction Register	
Biosecurity compliance documentation	
Vehicle Premobilisation and Maintenance Register	
Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Register, containing types and volumes used and stored for the duration of the Project	
Spill Response Equipment Register	
Any other records to demonstrate and document compliance with Environmental Approvals held by the Proponent and Contractor	
Any other record identified within the Contractor's EMP	

3.8 Auditing requirements

Auditing arrangements and responsibilities are presented in Table 8.

Table 8 Auditing requirements

Auditing	Responsibility
Internal auditing by Contractor	It is expected that internal auditing by the Contractor of their work processes and the EMP requirements will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced personnel for the duration of the works.
Internal auditing by the Proponent	Auditing by the Proponent's Representative on behalf of the Proponent is expected to be carried out on-site tasks undertaken by the Contractor. The

Auditing	Responsibility
	<p>Contractor will be required to develop a quality and assurance process that will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliance with the Project EMP and the subsequent Contractor's EMP, the Proponent standards, and procedures • management and record keeping of environmental non-conformances and incidents. <p>Any non-compliances or non-conformances identified by the Proponent audits will be discussed with the Contractor management to ensure the non-compliance or non-conformance is addressed. The outcomes of internal audits may trigger the requirement to update the Contractor's EMP or JSEAs.</p>
External auditing	<p>External construction environmental audits may be conducted during the construction of the Project. External audits must be conducted by a qualified and independent person (i.e. a person outside the day-to-day activities of construction management and implementation).</p> <p>During each audit, the auditor will meet with a nominated Contractor representative (e.g. HSE or Construction Manager), inspect the works, review records and complete a de-briefing discussion with the Proponent's Representative (on behalf of the Proponent) and the Contractor. The auditor will assess the recent and future works program, corrective actions, current environmental issues and other matters as required. An audit report will be distributed to the Proponent, the Contractor, and if necessary, the Proponent will issue the report to a relevant authority (e.g. as required by the Commonwealth and/or State approval).</p> <p>The Proponent will ensure that regular audits are undertaken for the duration of construction activities. The audit frequency will be subject to contract requirements and environmental performance by the Contractor.</p> <p>Additional audits relating to compliance with approval conditions (e.g. EPBC Act) may be required. These audits must be conducted by a qualified and independent person (i.e. a person outside the day-to-day activities of construction management and implementation).</p>
Complaints procedure	<p>The Proponent will develop a Complaint Investigation and Response Plan (CIRP) (or equivalent) for the Project.</p> <p>The Contractor and all subcontractors are expected to follow the CIRP and assist the Proponent Development Project Manager in its execution. If an employee of the Proponent, the Contractor (including sub-contractors), or the Proponent's Representative receives a complaint in person, they should advise the complainant of the correct avenues of complaint as outlined in the CIRP.</p> <p>As described in the CIRP, in accordance with the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 10002:2014 – <i>Guidelines for complaint management in organisations</i>, complaints will also be documented in an incident register. The following information will be recorded to document complaints received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the complainant's name • the complainant's address and contact details (email and phone number) • a description of the complaint, including the date, time and location of the event or incident, and whether the event or incident is ongoing or has been experienced previously • any other relevant information, including description of what the complainant heard or saw

Auditing	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of the location of any turbine(s), vehicles or other relevant information that will assist in identification • a reference number for the complainant's and Project records • the name and contact details of the Project representative who received the complaint • the date and time the location was reported to the Project by the complainant • the process of investigation undertaken to resolve the complaint and who was responsible for, and involved in, responding to the complaint • any subsequent actions required to address the complaint where the complaint was able to be validated as part of the investigation • whether or not the complaint has been resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant • whether or not there are any outstanding actions necessary to respond to the incident. <p>The Contractor is expected to assist the Proponent's Community Engagement Representative with provision of information as requested to assist the Proponent in resolving complaints during the construction phase. This may include incorporating additional controls, mitigation measures and monitoring into the EMP, or other management plans. Amendments made to the EMP in response to received complaints are to be approved by the Proponent and change management controls are to be adopted by the Contractor to ensure any variation to the environmental requirements are appropriately adopted by onsite personnel.</p>

3.9 Incident response and emergency contacts

Environmental incidents (such as spills, unauthorised vegetation clearing, etc) and emergencies (such as bushfire or flooding) may occur during construction activities. The management controls for dealing with these, will be managed in accordance with the Project SEMP. The SEMP is primarily concerned with the protection and preservation of life, the environment and property.

The nearest major emergency services are located 30 km east of the Project Site at Kingaroy, where there is a fire station, police station and hospital with emergency department. There is a local rural fire station and police station located at Kumbia.

Emergency procedures and contact telephone numbers will be presented in the site induction and displayed in a prominent position within each site working area. Copies of the SEMP will be made available at the site in accordance with WHS laws.

3.9.1 Stop work protocol

In the event of an incident, the following protocol will be followed:

1. Stop work
2. If safe to do so, make immediate arrangements to minimise further environmental impact or harm
3. The Contractor's responsible person (as defined by the Contractor's EMP) will notify, in order:
 - a. emergency services, if required
 - b. the Proponent's Representative
 - c. other nominated contact or stakeholders

4. If the work site remains unsafe, all personnel shall leave the work zone via established entry/exit routes and assemble at the designated emergency assembly area (to be specified during site induction)
5. Await further instruction from the Contractor's responsible person
6. The incident site shall be preserved in the event of a significant safety event in accordance with relevant WHS laws.

Records will be kept of any environmental or personnel incidents, accidents, hazardous situations, unusual events and unsafe health exposures and the corrective action taken. An Incident Investigation and Report Form will be provided in the Contractor's EMP for reporting purposes. The incident will be investigated by determining the cause of any emergency so that necessary changes in work practices can be made to prevent the incident reoccurring.

3.10 Incident reporting

In the case of a notifiable environmental non-compliance, the Contractor must notify the regulator in accordance with statutory requirements/guidelines.

Environmental incidents not requiring external notification shall also be recorded in the incident register with relevant details, photographs and location.

3.11 Communication

Responsibilities for foreseeable communication types are summarised in Table 9.

Table 9 Responsibilities for foreseeable communication types

Communication	Responsibility
On-site communications	Relevant Proponent and Contractor role and Personnel details to be included within the Contractor's EMP.
Formal contractual communications	Relevant Proponent and Contractor role and Personnel details to be included within the Contractor's EMP.
Regulator communications	Relevant Proponent and Contractor role and Personnel details to be included within the Contractor's EMP.
Stakeholder and community communications/complaints	Relevant Proponent and Contractor role and Personnel details to be included within the Contractor's EMP.

3.12 General environmental responsibilities

All persons conducting work on the Project will have a responsibility to:

- comply with environmental legislation relevant to their role
- conform to the requirements of the EMP
- undertake any training required to effectively perform their assigned environmental responsibilities and procedures
- report environmental accidents and incidents to their employer or line manager in accordance with the EP Act and / or the SEMP
- participate in the investigation of environmental accidents and incidents and implementation of corrective action as required.

The Contractor Project Manager must, immediately upon becoming aware of it, inform the Proponent's Representative of any incident or event which causes or threatens environmental harm or actual or

potential serious or material environmental harm. Further, the Contractor must comply with any reasonable requirement or direction given by the Proponent in relation to managing or minimising that harm.

3.13 EMP review

The EMP will remain a live document through the construction period and will be updated as required to reflect changes to environmental risks, management mitigation strategies, monitoring and reporting requirements, with the aim of minimising the likelihood of environmental harm. The Contractor must provide the detail of proposed updates to the EMP to the Proponent before making the change, to ensure continued compliance with approvals and/or legislative requirements.

4.0 Construction Environmental Management Plan outline

This section outlines the environmental management framework that will underpin the mitigation and management of potential impacts on MNES identified for the Project construction phase. This phase will occur over approximately 24 to 30 months and represents the highest intensity of site-based work over the life of the Project.

4.1 Construction activities

Construction will include the removal of vegetation, grubbing and earthworks (topsoil removal, stockpiling, levelling and preparation of all-weather access tracks and turbine hard stands / crane pads, construction of benching for site facilities), concrete batching for laying foundations, as well as the installation and commissioning of buildings (temporary and operational phase), structures, infrastructure and wind turbine components.

At its peak, up to 170 workers are anticipated to be active on the construction site.

It is anticipated that the construction work will include excavation, trenching, bulldozing, crushing and screening, concrete batching and, subject to geotechnical conditions, rock hammering, drilling and possibly blasting. Further geotechnical assessment and slope assessment will be completed in detailed design, with results determining if ground conditions require rock hammering, drilling and blasting. The geotechnical and slope assessment will also assist in the calculation of quantity and source of road stone and aggregates required to construct the Project.

It is anticipated that the following typical equipment will be used:

- Site mobilisation – road loaders, graders, backhoes, trucks, small crane, water cart, elevated work platforms, mulcher and generators.
- Access tracks and hardstands – road loaders, bulldozers, excavators, graders, scrapers, rollers, articulated dump trucks, belly dumper trucks, semi-trailers and water carts
- Wind turbines – excavators, rock breaker, concrete trucks, flat-bed trucks, vacuum trucks, large crawler/all-terrain heavy lift mobile or tower cranes, small/medium mobile crawler cranes, franna cranes, generators, tele-handlers or forklifts, elevated work platforms and over-size/over-mass (OSOM) haulage trucks
- Electrical reticulation works (cabling) – trenchers, backhoes, excavators, graders, tractors, cable laying machines, backfilling truck (e.g. stone slinger), franna crane, and small terrain cranes
- Concrete batching – batching plant, concrete trucks, haulage vehicles for concrete materials (e.g. sand) and water
- Rehabilitation – graders, backhoes, trucks, tractors, seed spreaders and water carts.

Other equipment and machinery may be required, depending on the nominated construction techniques and methodologies of the Contractor.

The management of any complaints received from stakeholders or members of the public relating to impacts related to wind farm construction or commissioning activities is detailed in Section 3.8 and Section 4.3.14.

Proposed roles, obligations, auditing, monitoring, reporting and record keeping requirements for environmental requirements and obligations are prescribed within this EMP or impact-specific management plans (e.g. Vegetation Management Plan, Fauna Management Plan).

4.2 Summary of key environmental impacts

The summary of the key adverse impacts relevant to Project construction are detailed in Table 10.

It is noted that aspects of potential environmental impacts, including those on residents in the near vicinity of the Project Site, were incorporated into Project design prior to the commencement of construction. This includes minimising the impact on remnant vegetation and threatened species through design refinement, and completion of impact assessments including shadow flicker modelling, television and radio reception interference, and visual impact.

The list presented in Table 10 is not intended to be exhaustive. The Contractor is expected to undertake a risk assessment for the Project prior to commencing construction and assess all environmental and cultural heritage risks, taking into consideration site specific knowledge available at that time, the proposed equipment, construction methodologies, existing company knowledge, experience and management strategies.

Table 10 Key identified environmental impacts

Aspect	Impact	Consequential impact	Management plan
Land (soils)	Construction may release sediment into local waterways resulting in impacts to water quality.	Disturbance of soils could result in contaminated or turbid stormwater runoff to downstream drainage lines, creeks or watercourses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMP (required under the State approval) ESCP
Stormwater	Change of land use, topography, sealed areas alter stormwater runoff and onsite hydrology.	Changes to hydrological process, erosion, sedimentation and localised flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMP (required under the State approval) ESCP
Flora	Clearing native vegetation impacts and loss of habitat.	Reduction or loss of flora species, habitat, biodiversity and associated construction impacts (direct and indirect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMP Fauna Management Plan
Fauna	Clearing native vegetation, loss of habitat and potential fauna impacts from construction related activities.	Reduction or loss of fauna species, habitat, biodiversity and associated construction impacts (direct and indirect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMP FMP
Fauna	Commissioning of wind turbines have the potential to cause mortality of birds, including migratory birds.	Potential turbine strike and loss of individuals of birds and bats, including through commissioning phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BBMP
Weeds and Pests	Introduction of weed seeds and pests or increase in weed density.	Decline of native habitat value. Impacts on agricultural land values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMP FMP
Bushfire	The use of tracked earthmoving machinery on rocky land, vehicles driving in long grass, hot works and people	Decline of native habitat values and vegetation due to fires, direct impact on fauna. Temporary reduction of amenity (air quality). Fire risk to surrounding infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushfire Management Plan Safety and Emergency Management Plan VMP

Aspect	Impact	Consequential impact	Management plan
	smoking has potential to cause fires in surrounding vegetation during the construction phase.	and people. Impacts on agricultural land values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMP
Land access	Impacts to landholder activities and agricultural practice including cattle movements.	Injury or death to livestock. Disturbance to people, livestock and property. Damage to landholder infrastructure or crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Access Requirements and Protocols Agreements held between the Proponent and the Landowners
Cultural heritage	Potential exists for disturbance of Aboriginal cultural heritage material and artefacts at and below ground level because of ground disturbance. Risk of identification of buried human remains.	Loss of Aboriginal cultural heritage values. Accidental harm to Aboriginal artefacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMP)
Hazardous material	Contamination of land and water in and surrounding the site by the release of hydrocarbons or chemicals.	Pollution of soil and ground or surface water by the spillage or leakage of oil, grease, fuel or chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor's EMP Work Health and Safety Management Plan held by the Contractor.
Waste	Waste not correctly managed or removed from site.	Visual impact. Soil / water contamination. Attraction of pest species. Decline of native habitat. Damage to landowner infrastructure or quality of crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Plan
Air Quality	Dust and emissions from construction activities impact on nearby sensitive receptors or native habitat areas.	Temporary reduction of amenity values. Decline of native habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality Management Plan
Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	Emissions from construction vehicles, plant and equipment.	Increase of GHG emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor's EMP
Noise, vibration and lighting	Construction works may create negative amenity impacts on surrounding residential properties, environmental harm and environmental nuisance.	Temporary loss of resident amenity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor's EMP Noise Monitoring Plan Noise Monitoring Report
Traffic	Project construction traffic and movement of wind turbine	Impacts to efficiency and safety of other road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic Impact Assessment

Aspect	Impact	Consequential impact	Management plan
	components use existing public roads including stock routes.	and potential impacts on cattle movements. Impacts to passing vehicles due to oversize, and impact on road surface due to heavy loads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic Management Plan Pavement Impact Assessment
Community	Construction works impact on residents, businesses and visitors.	Temporary loss of amenity values. Input into the local economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint Investigation and Response Plan

4.3 Environmental elements and controls

This section outlines mitigation and management strategies to address project impacts on various environmental aspects during construction. Impacts to some environmental aspects are addressed within a focused management plan (as will be required by the conditions of the Commonwealth and State approvals) and referred to accordingly.

It is anticipated that the Contractor is responsible for managing potential harm to the environmental aspects stated herein resulting from Project construction activities. Where harm cannot be avoided, the Contractor shall comply with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation with regards to the relevant aspect (refer Section 2.0).

4.3.1 Topography, geology and soils

At all times, the landform will be managed to avoid environmental harm and maintain a safe, stable and non-polluting landscape. Impacts requiring remediation will be undertaken in accordance with the RMP (AECOM, 2025a). Rehabilitation as part of the construction phase will mostly comprise areas that were subject to earthworks in association with installing underground cables, batch plant, borrow pit, laydown and general earthworks areas adjacent operational infrastructure (e.g. batters to roads and compounds).

4.3.1.1 Geotechnical Investigation

A Geotechnical Investigation will be undertaken during the detailed design phase to provide subsurface information to allow for all aspects of design and construction. The report is expected to provide subsurface information to allow for all aspects of design and construction and provide construction considerations including but not limited to excavation characteristics, batter slopes, re-use of site materials, subgrade preparation for access tracks and hardstands, crane hardstand pavements, groundwater, slope stability, soil erosion and seismic site factor.

4.3.1.2 Erosion and Sediment Control

An ESCP (AECOM, 2024a) has been prepared for the Project by an RPEQ in accordance with the requirements prescribed in Section 7.1.7 of the Guidelines for Public Environment Report (DCCEE, 2023).

The ESCP (AECOM, 2024a) identifies initial risks and the subsequent management and application of sediment and erosion control techniques for the Project. The ESCP provides conceptual information in accordance with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) document. Where engineering design of controls and structures are available, these are incorporated into the ESCP.

Prior to the commencement of construction, a detailed ESCP will be prepared and implemented in accordance with condition 18 of the State approval.

The Contractor's erosion and sediment control management provisions must include scheduled inspections by a Certified Practising Erosion and Sediment Control Practitioner (CPESC). Each inspection must consider the particulars of upcoming construction activities and potential for significant rainfall events that may lead to an adverse environmental outcome. The CPESC will recommend contingencies to manage significant rainfall events (forecasted or without warning), with advice based

on the likelihood of such events occurring (e.g. the short and medium-term weather forecast). These contingencies may include rescheduling earthworks activities, installing more or larger on-site erosion and sediment control management devices and general reconfiguration of these devices to reduce the risk of environmental harm.

4.3.1.3 Problem Soils

If Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) are confirmed present on-site during construction, an ASS management plan will be prepared and with material managed according to the *Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual, Soil Management Guidelines*.

No potential sources of contamination are known at this stage. In the development phase for the Project individual title searches and Queensland Environmental Management Register (EMR) and Contaminated Land Register (CLR) searches were conducted. No registered sources of contamination were identified as part of this process.

If any contamination is identified during earthworks, the Contractor shall:

- notify the Proponent's Representative
- prevent spread of contamination and enact any emergency response requirements necessary to ensure environmental harm or harm to workers is avoided
- where required, notify the relevant authority to report the contamination
- manage the contaminated material in accordance legislative requirements and any directions that may be forthcoming from the relevant authority.

4.3.2 Water

4.3.2.1 Stormwater management

A SMP will be developed in accordance with the State approval for the Project to assess the potential impacts of stormwater discharge on surface water quality and quantity arising from a range of activities associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

The assessment identified potential impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases including discharge of sediments and stormwater, restriction of fish passage, chemical spills/leaks from storage areas and discharge of untreated wastewater. The report provides a range of suitable mitigation measures including an ESCP, dust suppression, and minimising disruption to waterways through detailed design. The report concluded that the risk posed to the surface water environment is considered low, provided mitigation measures are followed as part of detailed design and implementation. These mitigation measures included:

- prepare and implement an ESCP containing methods for minimising sediment-laden runoff in accordance with Best Practice Erosion and Sediment guidelines¹
- minimise disruption of natural drainage patterns and water flows; and minimise construction activities within and/or adjacent to waterways to reduce any disturbance to those waterways
- where vegetation clearing is unavoidable a SMP will be prepared in accordance with Section 2.3 of the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual demonstrating that the clearing has been minimised and appropriate measures have been included to ensure the protection of bank stability, water quality and habitat
- water will be used for dust suppression in order to minimise airborne contaminants
- additional covering of sediments and materials during storm events to reduce sediment heavy runoff
- creek crossings will be designed and constructed in accordance with accepted development requirements under the Fisheries Act, or a development permit for operational work for waterway barrier works will be sought.

¹ International Erosion Control Association, 2008. *Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control* accessed at <https://www.austieca.com.au/publications/best-practice-erosion-and-sediment-control-bpesc-document>

The SMP will be updated prior to the commencement of construction by an RPEQ to reflect the final Project design and in accordance with the conditions of approval. The plan is expected to:

- demonstrate no net worsening of stormwater management because of the construction and operation of the Project
- how the Project will meet the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM) requirements
- review contingencies for events such as heavy or prolonged rainfall
- identify the flow regime and measures required to address water quality and quantity.

The Contractor must construct the Project in accordance with the mitigations and management measures described in the SMP to ensure stormwater management objectives can be achieved.

If the Project is impacted by flood events, including heavy or prolonged rainfall, during construction, the SEMP (Section 3.3.1) will contain controls and management measures relating to the protection and preservation of life, the environment and property during such emergency events.

4.3.2.2 Surface water quality

Surface water quality is addressed and will be managed in accordance with the SMP (required under the State approval) and ESCP (AECOM, 2024).

Detailed plans will be developed prior to construction to meet the conditions of approval and will be in line with BPESC guidelines for Australia (IESC) and prepared by a RPEQ.

The Contractor must construct the Project in accordance with the mitigations and management measures described in the SMP and ESCP (AECOM, 2024a) to ensure stormwater management and water quality objectives can be achieved.

4.3.2.3 Groundwater

The Project does not involve dewatering activities and is not expected to impact on groundwater levels on the assumption that any take of groundwater for construction water by the Contractor complies with any water permit requirements. Potential impacts to groundwater quality from spills or leaks are managed and mitigated by aspects of the:

- Contractor's EMP
- Waste Management Plan.

4.3.3 Flora and fauna

4.3.3.1 Vegetation and Fauna Management

A VMP (Ecosure, 2025b) and FMP (Ecosure, 2025c) have been prepared for the Project by a suitably qualified ecologist. The VMP and FMP detail how potential impacts to vegetation and fauna will be avoided, managed or mitigated, as well as providing the framework for monitoring these potential impacts during the construction and operational phases of the Project.

It is noted that potential impacts to fauna habitat may result from a number of aspects of the Project including clearing of remnant and regrowth areas of vegetation and the resulting loss or fragmentation of habitats. These impacted habitats and habitat features provide shelter or foraging resources for fauna. The maximum clearing footprint is proposed to be 872 ha. Most impacts to ecological values have been avoided through siting of infrastructure away from sensitive values. This includes the placement of wind turbine generators (WTGs) and tracks away from regulated vegetation and watercourses as far as possible. As detailed design progresses, micro-siting of infrastructure will be implemented to avoid important habitat features such as hollow-bearing trees and food trees, where possible.

Where avoidance of an impact is not possible, impacts may be minimised by redesign and/or relocation of infrastructure or low impact construction methods. Impacts to ecological values can be minimised by implementing various strategies, including siting of infrastructure in existing cleared areas, micro-siting of WTGs and minimising track widths.

A VMP and FMP for construction will be prepared for the Project by a suitably qualified ecologist in accordance with conditions detailed in the Commonwealth and State approvals. The VMP and FMP will detail how potential impacts to vegetation and fauna will be managed and mitigated, as well as providing monitoring plans to minimise these potential impacts during the construction and operational phases of the Project.

The VMP and FMP will include details of all measures to:

- identify and avoid flora and fauna habitats and resources prior to clearing
- protect and recover fauna during clearing operations, including presence of a qualified wildlife officer during clearing operations, pre-clearing inspections, staging and sequence of clearing and recovery procedures
- replace/relocate habitat and resources that will be unavoidably lost.
- A baseline of pest animal species on the impact site will be conducted using trail cameras. Presence, absence and estimated abundance of pest animal species will be determined. There will be ongoing monitoring for pest animals conducted on the impact site.

The VMP and FMP will be submitted to the State prior to the commencement of construction in accordance with the State approval. Implementation of the VMP and FMP may also be referenced in the EPBC Act approval conditions.

The Contractor must construct the Project in accordance with the mitigations and management measures described in the VMP and FMP as required by conditions of the State and Commonwealth approvals. This will occur concurrently with the Contractor's CEMP and align with the rehabilitation framework in the RMP (AECOM, 2025a).

4.3.3.2 Bird and bat management

A BBMP has been prepared for the Project by a suitably qualified ecologist in accordance with the PER Guidelines (DCCEEW, 2023).

Field surveys have been undertaken to confirm environments and associated habitats on-site and to identify those avian and bat species present. These have assisted in informing the wind farm layout and assessment of potential impacts on fauna. The BBMP provides a framework on how to monitor the Project's impacts on bird and bat species, identify significant impacts to species of concern and provides a strategy for managing and mitigating any significant impacts on these species during the construction, commissioning and operation of the Project.

Field surveys undertaken between 2018 and 2023 detected 191 identified native bird species, three introduced bird species and an additional 14 unidentified bird species (by sighting or call). Targeted surveys were undertaken for glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*), powerful owl (*Ninox strenua*) and black-breasted button-quail (*Turnix melanogaster*). Furthermore, the field surveys (including acoustic recording and harp trapping) detected 16 confirmed microbat species and an additional six possible microbat species. Nocturnal and opportunistic surveys recorded three flying-fox species, black flying-fox (*Pteropus alecto*), little red flying-fox (*P. scapularis*) and the EPBC Act-listed vulnerable grey-headed flying-fox (*P. poliocephalus*). No bat species listed as conservation significant under the NC Act were positively confirmed during surveys.

The BBMP (Ecosure, 2025d) details controls specific to bird and bat management and must be implemented concurrent with this EMP.

The BBMP (Ecosure, 2025d) will be updated prior to construction by a suitably qualified ecologist in accordance with the conditions of the State and Commonwealth approvals. The BBMP will be submitted to the DSDILGP and DCCEEW prior to the commencement of construction in accordance with the relevant conditions.

The Contractor must construct the Project in accordance with the mitigations and management measures described in the approved BBMP.

4.3.4 Biosecurity, weeds and pests

A VMP (Ecosure, 2025b) and FMP (Ecosure, 2025c) have been prepared for the Project by a suitably qualified ecologist. The Contractor must construct the Project in accordance with the biosecurity

mitigations and management measures described in the approved VMP and FMP. The Proponent will treat on-site restricted weed species that are known to occur as soon as practicable as part of commencement works. Other weed species will be treated as part of broader site vegetation management throughout the construction phase.

Restricted pest animals must be managed to minimise biosecurity risks. During construction, operation and decommissioning phases, rubbish and food waste must be appropriately stored and disposed off-site to minimise attracting foxes, wild dogs and pigs.

Wild dogs and pigs are the most prolific animal pests on-site and in the broader locality. A regional pest management plan program the includes the entire project area (the 'Ironpot Wild Dog Trapping Syndicate') is a community driven programme coordinated by South Burnett Regional Council and funded by Council and the community. The Proponent is a contributor to this program throughout the development phase and will continue to support the programme during construction and operations.

Due to the nature of the pests present on-site and the small relative area the project occupies and has access to (particularly during the operational phase), a Project-specific pest management plan would not deliver the necessary coordinated effort required when attempting to manage pests across scores of properties and the broader locality. Instead, the Proponent commits to supporting the existing pest program which utilises local experience and is coordinated by Council. Annual Compliance Reporting will include evidence of pest management work and outcomes.

Refer to the VMP and FMP for additional information on controls specific to biosecurity, weeds and pests.

4.3.5 Bushfires

A Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) has been prepared for the Project by a suitably qualified person, in accordance with the conditions of the State approval. The BMP documents a site-specific bushfire hazard assessment to inform Project Asset Protection Zones in detailed design and strategies to be implemented during construction to minimise the potential risk of bushfire hazards on life, property and the environment.

The Contractor must construct the Project in accordance with the mitigations and management measures described in the BMP.

As bushfire risks will differ for the operational phase, an operational BMP will be prepared by the site operator prior to practical completion.

As detailed in Section 3.3.1, the SEMP will detail controls and management measures relating to the protection and preservation of life, the environment and property during emergency events such as uncontrolled bushfire.

Mitigation and management strategies for bushfire are presented in Table 11.

Table 11 Bushfire Management Plan

Bushfire Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate bushfire risks resulting from construction works. Preventing the spread of bushfire that may start as a result of the construction works.
Performance criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Project related bushfire incidents as a result of construction works. Construction works are undertaken in accordance with the Bushfire Management Plan.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of tracked earthmoving machinery on rocky land, vehicles driving in long grass, hot works and people smoking has potential to cause fires in surrounding vegetation during the construction phase. Equipment failure (e.g. a wind turbine generator fireball).
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BMP includes mitigation measures that must be implemented, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> asset protection zones overhead transmission lines cable pits

Bushfire Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vegetation waste - access and evacuation - fire-fighter water supply - wayfinding - buildings - meteorological masts - administrative controls. • The BMP should be reviewed periodically to ensure the above mitigation measures are sufficient. • Hot works are performed in accordance with a hot works permit. • Maintain routine and ongoing communications with the rural fire brigade.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fire danger rating (FDR) system to be monitored during the construction phase. • The FDR and fire weather warnings must be monitored daily. • Hot works and other high fire risk activities (e.g. the operation of track machinery on rocky ground) must be monitored for ignitions and only performed if fire management controls are in place. • Inspect any mulched piles of cleared vegetation for signs of combustion.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor must record and report any incidents related to bushfire to the Proponent's Representative in line with the agreed notification process.
Corrective actions/ contingency plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For small fires, extinguish fire/s using onsite firefighting equipment in accordance with safety procedures. • For large fires, initiate emergency response procedures and engage external emergency services. • Cooperate with external emergency service providers for fire response and follow direction given.

4.3.6 Land Access Requirements and Protocols

Land access requirements and protocols are presented in Table 12, which include measures necessary to minimise impacts to the existing agricultural use of the land.

Table 12 Land Access Requirements and Protocols

Land Access Requirements and Protocols	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise impacts on agricultural practices including cattle movements.
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Project-related stock deaths or injuries on-site, including within defined stock routes or reserves. • No damage to landholder infrastructure or crops outside of approved/authorised Project extents. • Ongoing proactive communication with landowners during Project works to support the avoidance of impact of Project works on landowners' activities. • Compliance with landowner agreement obligations.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decommissioning activities, installation of temporary infrastructure, vehicle movements, and fencing interferes with landholder activities. • Unplanned or uncontrolled land disturbance (vehicle or plant), e.g. dust nuisance. • Vehicle stock animal collision. • Landholder gates not secured when necessary. • Failure of biosecurity controls. • Unplanned movement of stock from stock route on to the Project Site. • Use of informal or prohibited access points to the site.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land access arrangements and requirements included in site induction and landholder updates (e.g. stock movements, paddock configurations) advised in toolbox/prestart meetings.

Land Access Requirements and Protocols	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access between properties within the Project must be via the agreed wind farm access points and not from 'off project footprint' locations, including any private access points on to the relevant properties. Use only formed entrances to and from the Project Site. Utilise formed access tracks within the Project Site as far as practicable. Keep access tracks clear and remain aware of landholder activities. Landholder gates must be left as found. Gate Marking protocol to be adopted to support gate activity, e.g. open or closed marking. Boundary gates between properties must be kept closed to avoid uncontrolled stock movement between properties. Vehicle and mobile plant at speeds appropriate to avoid impacts to fauna. Drive to the conditions to avoid unnecessary dust generation. Active dust control activities on major access routes within the site. Avoid unnecessary interaction with livestock. Adequate and reasonable agreed stock management arrangements in place between the landholder and the Proponent prior to works, to avoid injury to livestock and to exclude livestock from the work areas. No pets are permitted on the Project Site. Always maintain work area in a clean and safe state. Rubbish and waste produced must be deposited to a suitable waste facility. General and organic waste must be removed regularly from the site to maintain good hygiene levels and minimise favourable conditions for pests (rodents). Use established toilet facilities only. Compliance with the General Biosecurity Obligation prescribed under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and biosecurity controls established and prescribed for the Project in the VMP and FMP to prevent biosecurity risk. Fire risk management, including vegetation fuel load control and management of ignition risks (e.g. smoking) with the works area, to be subject to relevant controls to minimise the potential for fire resulting from Project activities.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor Site Manager and/or HSE Manager to monitor compliance on daily rounds and weekly inspections. Regular contact from the Project's nominated contact with the landholders regarding change to land use activities and access requirements.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor must record and report any incidents related to land access, livestock interactions, and near misses, to the Proponent's Representative in line with the agreed notification process.
Corrective actions/ contingency plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of this EMP following any significant incident or near miss relating to impact on agricultural practice, including stock routes and cattle movements.

4.3.7 Heritage

Consultation has been undertaken and remains ongoing with the following Indigenous stakeholders being the Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate (RNTBCs) of the Project land:

- Auburn Hawkwood People Aboriginal Corporation - ongoing since 2019
- Wakka Wakka Native Title Aboriginal Corporation - ongoing since 2020.

In November 2024, the Proponent reached agreement with the Auburn Hawkwood People Aboriginal Corporation and a CHMP came into effect. The terms of this CHMP are confidential.

The Proponent is consulting the Wakka Wakka Native Title Aboriginal Corporation and anticipates a similar CHMP with confidential terms will be reached in the near future.

The Proponent must ensure the Project is constructed in accordance with the mitigations and management measures described in the CHMPs and/or as defined in the contract, including the development of chance finds procedures and stop works requirements.

Heritage database searches did not identify any known heritage or cultural heritage sites within the Project Site.

4.3.8 Hazardous Materials

Construction activities have the potential to contaminate land and water in and surrounding the site by the release of chemicals. The Contractor must include a list within the Contractor's CEMP of all hazardous materials and chemicals likely to be used and/or stored on the site.

Where construction works trigger an approval in relation to chemical storage, the Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining and complying with relevant approval(s). If required, suitable storage facilities shall be set up in a suitable location with appropriate safety buffers, bunding and safety equipment installed. Storage must always be consistent with the requirements of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

The Contractor is responsible for supplying appropriate spill response equipment on-site and recording its maintenance and upkeep in a Spill Response Equipment Register. All relevant site staff are to be trained in the use of spill response equipment. In addition, the contractor is to provide suitable fire suppression equipment, emergency showers, PPE and medical response consistent to the risk profile presented by the chemicals specifically required to be stored and used at the site.

Procedures for machinery refuelling are to be detailed in a JSEA (or equivalent) to minimise the potential for spills or leaks resulting in potential environmental harm. Any persons responsible for decanting fuel from a bulk storage unit, capturing both stationary fuel tank and mobile fuel carts, must be appropriately trained in the use of the unit, including the controls required to prevent releases to the environment. Site generators must be sited in a manner that allows for safe access to the refuelling location and prevents a circumstance where the access configuration increases the likelihood of a release during refuelling.

Reporting and remediation of spills is to be undertaken promptly and reported to the Proponent and included in the incident register. This may include hydrocarbon spills during the commissioning of wind turbine generators.

Contaminated waste must be disposed of offsite at an appropriately licenced waste facility. The transport of the waste from the site must be in accordance with the relevant legislative obligations, including waste tracking obligations.

Surface coating treatments (if required) are to be undertaken in a manner that avoids or minimises release of chemicals to the environment and contact with the public or any Project personnel.

4.3.8.1 Relevant standards and codes of practice

Australian standards relevant to the construction process include:

- AS 1216-2006 Class labels for dangerous goods
- AS 1678 Emergency procedures guide – Transport
- AS 1940-2004 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids
- AS 2508 Safe storage and handling information cards for hazardous materials
- AS 2931-1999 Selection and use of emergency procedure guide for the transport of dangerous goods
- AS3780-2008 The storage and handling of corrosive substances
- HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods – Initial Emergency Response Guide
- Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- Codes of Practice that may be relevant to the further development of the Contractor's CEMP can be located at www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice.

In accordance with the requirements prescribed by WorkSafe QLD, hazardous chemical products must be labelled under the Global Harmonised System unless a specific exemption applies. Regardless of labelling exemptions, the Contractor must have a current SDS that reflects the Global Harmonised System information.

4.3.8.2 Hazardous materials and chemicals management

Mitigation and management strategies for hazardous materials and chemicals are presented in Table 13.

Table 13 Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan

Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent or minimise the contamination of soil and ground or surface water by the spillage or leakage of oil, grease, fuel or chemicals utilised to support the construction of the Project. To ensure the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials during Project construction. To ensure compliance with legislative obligations relating to the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials during the construction of the Project.
Performance criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence of chemical spills or leakage to ground or water reasonably attributable to construction activities. The correct use of onsite and offsite waste disposal facilities. Use of waste tracking for regulated waste (where required). The use of appropriate storage, handling and use procedures as per relevant legislation or standards. Spills of oil, other hydrocarbons and hazardous materials are to be reported and cleaned up promptly. Adequate spill response equipment and preparedness for the spill risk that exists, including the type and volumes specific to the Project. Adequate workers trained in the use of spill response equipment and the safe clean up and disposal of released chemicals.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental spills or leaks of hazardous chemicals or biological hazards, including fuel, chemicals, hazardous concrete component materials, or sewage. Release of hazardous or biological hazards due to poor plant maintenance or incorrect chemical storage.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a safety and emergency response plan addressing response in the event of a spill or accident involving chemicals. Ensure that emergency spill response procedures are in place, the workforce is trained in the procedures and the spill clean-up/ containment equipment is maintained. Handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids in accordance with AS 1940, and the relevant Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Labelling in accordance with the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. Climate controlled chemical storage must be adopted where prescribed by the SDS and where temperature controls cannot be 'naturally' achieved at the Project Site within designated storage locations. Storing and handling corrosive materials in accordance with AS 3780.8. Capture sheeting, screens or similar are in place to contain and capture hazardous materials during construction activities such as spray painting so to not cause pollution or environmental nuisance. Make provision for the spill catchment capacity to be at least the larger of 110% of the volume of the largest bulk container or 25% of the total capacity of all containers stored in a bunded area. All bunded areas are to have an impervious lining.

Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drain bunded areas when necessary and test and dispose of accordingly, which may include using a licenced waste operator. • Undertake machinery maintenance on a sealed surface or suitable ground covering to capture spills. • Maintain a manifest of chemicals (storage location, volumes, type of chemical, receipt date). • Maintain all chemical SDS and information relating to the storage, use and handling of chemicals close enough to where the substances are being used to allow a worker who may be exposed to the substance to refer to it easily. • Tanks and hazardous material storage areas are to be appropriately bunded with a minimum 110% capacity of the stored chemical capacity. Outside open chemical bunds are to be covered and monitored to ensure the availability of capacity (avoiding rainwater intrusion). • Refuelling infrastructure is to include a sealed self-bunded containment consistent with AS1940. • Placement of refuelling infrastructure is to be consistent with the requirements described in AS1940 and must be situated at least 40 m from any waterways. • Fuel trucks must be manned by trained personnel with available spill response and spill capture equipment (e.g. drip trays). • Mobile refuelling must be undertaken at least 40 m away from any waterways. • Brief all site personnel on the correct handling and use of oil, grease, fuel and chemicals on-site. • Portable metal or plastic fuel containers of normal capacities up to and including 25 litres must comply with the requirements under AS/NZS 2906:2001 Fuel containers - portable-plastic and metal. Containers covered by this Australian Standard are suitable for use with leaded, unleaded and super grades of petrol, two-stroke engine fuel, and kerosene and distillate (diesel fuels). • Empty hazardous substance containers will be suitably stored until they can be removed from the Project Site. Residue risk from containers must be considered when identifying suitable storage. The Contractor should make reasonable efforts to minimise the storage of empty containers at the Project Site.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the weekly site inspections monitor chemical storage areas (including refuelling locations), piping and dispensing equipment, and bunding (integrity and capacity). • Periodically review procedures (as necessary) to ensure the currency of the procedures to the storage at the site. • Mobile plant pre-start inspections.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any spill of oil, grease, fuel or chemicals is to be immediately reported (internally) to the Contractor HSE Manager and subsequent reporting to the Proponent's Representative. • Root cause investigation and reporting (where required). • As per monthly Contractor reporting requirements, the report shall detail the results of any construction phase inspections or monitoring and identify any corrective actions taken by the Contractor during the relevant period.
Corrective actions/ contingency plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately repair bunding, tanks, piping and dispensing equipment where necessary, e.g. where evidence of, or the potential for, an uncontrolled release is identified. • Treat spills as an environmental incident and report and manage accordingly.

Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend procedures relating to hazardous materials and chemical management if found to be inadequate. Establish suitable emergency response procedures and provide relevant training to support spill response.

4.3.9 Waste management

The Contractor is to ensure that construction and other site-generated waste is appropriately managed at all times and in accordance with the relevant Queensland legislation, including the EP Act, *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* and Environmental Protection Regulation 2019. The Contractor should detail the types and volumes of wastes expected to be produced on-site in the Contractor's CEMP, identify the locations and methods for onsite waste containment, and identify suitable offsite waste disposal facilities for each waste stream.

Waste hierarchy of avoidance, reuse, recycling, efficient waste removal and good house-keeping procedures must be promoted by the Contractor across the site.

The Contractor is to undertake appropriate management, removal and disposal of waste and litter observed within the construction site. All waste removed from site is to be by a suitably qualified waste contractor and waste tracking notices (where required) are to be documented and filed on-site and be available for audit. The Contractor is to ensure all wastes are removed from site at the conclusion of the works, and all wastes are recorded on the Waste Register.

Mitigation and management strategies for waste are presented in Table 14.

Table 14 Waste Management Plan

Waste Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure good housekeeping on the work site. Regulated wastes are managed appropriately and in accordance with relevant laws. No events of environmental nuisance or pollution resulting from waste management on the Project Site.
Performance criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No complaints regarding waste and housekeeping in all areas of the worksite. No complaints of waste related pollution or environmental nuisance.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction waste, e.g. concrete, wooden pallets, turbine packaging, erosion and sediment control materials. Office waste e.g. paper, printer cartridges. Food waste and packaging. Temporary ablution facilities.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that construction waste is managed in accordance with best practice resource management procedures (avoid, recovery, reuse, reprocess, recycle, disposal). An effective stores inventory system is to be utilised on-site. Engage licensed regulated waste transporters for the management of applicable waste streams. Ablutions for the construction workforce are appropriately located around the site, to ensure hygiene standards are achieved and maintained. Ensure that ablutions waste (sewage and grey water) is fully contained, regularly collected and disposed offsite by a licenced contractor. Capture sheeting, screens or similar are in place to capture waste materials during construction activities to not cause pollution or environmental nuisance. Waste receptacles provided to facilitate segregation of wastes. Lidded bins for office/food waste to minimise odours and attraction of pests and native animals or birds.

Waste Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular general waste removal off-site to ensure appropriately hygiene standards (odour, pest attraction risk) can be achieved. Concrete washout to be carried out in bunded wash bay within the on-site batch plant. On-site batch plant to include a water re-use plan (as practically achievable). Weed wash-down waste-water pond to be lined, suitably sized (to prevent overflow) and regularly emptied by a licenced regulated waste transporter to maintain capacity and prevent the creation of cane toad breeding habitat.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site walkovers to review site housekeeping. Regulated waste manifest/tracking certificates are kept on file. Waste included in site check/audits. Tracking of waste removal events and volumes.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste and recycling volume summaries are included in monthly report to the Proponent. Completed Waste Management Register to be provided to the Proponent by the Contractor at conclusion of site works.
Corrective actions/ contingency plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation measures are reviewed and updated as required.

4.3.10 Air quality

If not managed appropriately, dust and emissions to air could become a nuisance to nearby residences and/or significant ecological habitats. Dust may result from vegetation clearing, bulk earthworks, vehicle movement over unsealed ground and wind erosion of stockpiles and/or unsealed ground (e.g. areas subject to reinstatement that are not yet stabilised by vegetation).

Vehicles, machinery and generator emissions used for construction works have the potential to be detrimental to local air quality.

There are sensitive receptors in the Project vicinity, primarily rural homesteads. The closest sensitive land use to the Project Site is >1,500m from the nearest Wind Turbine Generator for the Project – generally impact is not expected at sensitive land uses except in extreme conditions and in the absence of suitable management controls.

The VMP (Ecosure, 2025b) and FMP (Ecosure, 2025c) prepared for the Project also detail management actions to minimise dust generation and subsequent impacts on flora and fauna, noting there are no legislative requirements for air quality impacts to ecological receivers.

Mitigation and management strategies for air quality are presented in Table 15.

Table 15 Air Quality Management Plan

Air Quality Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent adverse impacts from air pollution on the environment during construction activities. Establish and maintain awareness of the importance of air pollution management practices. Minimise fugitive dust emissions.
Performance Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To comply with relevant regulatory and policy requirements regarding air quality. No validated complaints from sensitive receptors relating to emissions or dust from construction activities.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust from exposed / disturbed soil areas in windy conditions. Mobile plant works, including grading and vegetation clearing. Dust from vehicle and mobile plant movement on unsealed project roads. Exhaust emissions from construction vehicles and plant equipment. Dust and odours from concrete batch plant.

Air Quality Management Plan	
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan construction by locating dust generating activities away from sensitive land uses where possible. All Project personnel to receive training in air quality control practices in the site induction, including mobile plant and vehicle use. Dust and wind will be monitored onsite and work that may generate significant levels of dust will cease if strong winds occur and the dust cannot be reasonably controlled by the Contractor Secure an appropriately licensed water source for dust suppression during the construction phase. Assess the use of soil binders, erosion blankets and other erosion controls supported by the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for longer term exposed areas or stockpiles. Water carts and dust screens will be used where appropriate to control dust emissions from exposed surfaces and dust generating activities at a frequency appropriate to conditions. Where watering is used, monitor the procedure to ensure that there is no surface ponding/pooling of water to ensure the efficiency of water use and to avoid the creation of sediment laden run-off and / or a driving hazard. Rumble grids or coarse aggregate to be installed at exit points to prevent soil being deposited onto sealed public roads (if identified in the ESCP). Manual cleaning of vehicles and roads will be conducted as required. Cover all loose loads for transport to and from the work site. Reduced construction zone vehicle speeds within the site area, especially where passing landowner dwellings, unfenced livestock and stationary work crews. Personnel will be informed of Project speed limits during induction. Speed limits on public roads are to be observed. Restrict vehicles to approved access tracks (where constructed, or where approval for use exists with the landowner) and only those vehicles required for the safe, efficient and essential construction activities will be allowed in the work area. Construction equipment and mobile plant will be properly maintained to ensure exhaust emissions comply with relevant standards. A vehicle inspection and maintenance program for all on-site construction vehicles, including light vehicles, will be implemented and adhered to. Efficient operation of machinery, equipment and vehicles to minimise exhaust emissions. Where practical vehicles should be shut down when long idle times occur. Vehicle inspection and maintenance program for all on-site construction vehicles, including a plant acceptance process prior to mobilisation to the Project Site. General waste will be segregated and collected regularly to control odours. Vegetation or other materials are not to be deliberately burnt on-site, unless otherwise approved e.g. in management plans. Progressively rehabilitate and/or stabilise disturbed areas. Rehabilitate or allow natural regeneration of bare areas as soon as the area is no longer needed for construction. Maintain stockpiles, for example stripped topsoil, in a condition which prevents windblown dust generation, especially during dry or windy conditions. This will include watering or covering of stockpiles with an appropriate erosion and sediment control solution (refer to the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan). Limit bare earth exposure to that essential to the efficient and effective construction of project infrastructure. Using vegetation cover, mulch covers or other suitable methods will be adopted where practicable. Mulch covers

Air Quality Management Plan	
	<p>in the vicinity of infrastructure should be avoided, except where inflammable material is available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works reasonably expected to generate dust emissions are to be planned to allow for completion during periods of lower wind speeds and / or where the works can be supported by suitable proactive dust control measures. • Where nuisance dust emissions cannot be effectively controlled, works are to temporarily cease until additional controls can be sourced to support the works or until a change in methodology to minimise dust emissions is identified.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a responsible person to monitor weather conditions and coordinate minimising dust generating activities on windy and dry days. • As part of the daily and weekly site inspections, visual inspections of dust releases and associated control measures to be noted. • Visual inspections will be undertaken during activities likely to cause dust releases (i.e. earthworks) to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures and any requirement for increased dust suppression. • Any complaints from the public are to trigger investigation by the Proponent in conjunction with the Contractor to determine appropriate control measures.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community notification to be undertaken where appropriate where work is likely to cause dust or emissions impact on nearby sensitive receptors. • If air quality monitoring equipment is set-up, inclusion of statistical data (including minimum, maximum, mean) for all air quality parameters in the Contractor monthly report.
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If dust is generated, ensure that a water truck is used to dampen down all access tracks and public access roads with use of chemical suppressants where necessary. • Identify the activity causing any validated air quality complaints and implement appropriate mitigation measures (e.g. adjusting work practices and/or maintaining or replacing equipment as required). • Corrective actions may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased level of application of existing dust suppression management controls - installation of dust monitoring at location(s) on the site boundary, using dust measurement instruments where appropriate - a review and update of procedures or plans associated with dust management practice - training for on-site personnel on avoiding, minimising and controlling dust releases.

4.3.11 Greenhouse gas

GHG emissions estimated to be emitted from construction activities were as follows (AECOM 2025a):

- Scope 1 GHG emissions have been estimated to be 283,365 t CO₂-e for the construction phase.
- No Scope 2 GHG emissions were identified for the construction phase.

The determination of displacement period using the emissions intensity for existing individual non-renewable energy sources is identified as the most relevant approach for this Project. Based on the Project parameters, the period to displace Project construction emissions based on the individual power generators could be as fast as 3 months or as slow as 7 months.

The Contractor must monitor energy and fuel use during construction activities and reduction strategies are to be implemented as appropriate.

Mitigation and management strategies for GHG emissions are presented in Table 16.

Table 16 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient energy and fuel use during construction.
Performance Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No validated complaints received regarding levels of emissions from construction activities. Data captured to facilitate the Proponent reporting requirements.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhaust emissions from construction vehicles, plant and equipment.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to drivers and employees to ensure fuel efficient practices, such as turning off engines when not in use. Inspect and service plant equipment regularly to ensure fuel efficiency.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake periodic energy and fuel audits to monitor energy and fuel use and implement reduction strategies.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of fuel and energy consumption. Identified opportunities to reduce fuel and energy consumption in the monthly environment report to the Proponent.
Corrective Actions/Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement training and reduction practices where identified.

4.3.12 Noise, vibration and lighting

Construction activities are anticipated to be undertaken seven days per week, up to 12 hours per day (06:30 to 18:30). Certain construction activities, such as foundation concrete pours, WTG component deliveries and turbine lifts, may occur outside these hours, or necessitate works to run longer than 12 hours for safety and quality purposes, requiring night-time working. In such instances, activity restrictions (as required) will be applied with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the Contractor's CEMP to ensure compliance with any council issued restrictions and noise restrictions prescribed within the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

The contractor is to specifically address any required construction work on Sundays, public holidays or at night in their CEMP.

If required by conditions of approval, a NVIA will be undertaken prior to construction based on the Contractor's proposed methodologies and transport routes of heavy vehicles. The NVIA would address construction noise in accordance with the EPP (Noise) and vibration in accordance with the Department of Transport and Main Roads Noise Management Code of Practice (March 2016).

The Contractor must construct the Project in accordance with the mitigations and management measures described in the NVIA and listed legislation and standards.

Further noise, vibration and lighting mitigation and management strategies are presented in Table 17.

Table 17 Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan

Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise negative amenity impacts on surrounding non-host sensitive receptors and residences not subject to a noise agreement with the Project. To minimise environmental harm and environmental nuisance due to noise from the proposed construction works. To minimise environmental harm and environmental nuisance due to vibration from the proposed construction works. To minimise environmental harm and environmental nuisance due to lighting from the proposed construction works. Minimise complaints with regards to noise, vibration and artificial lighting.
Performance criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless otherwise authorised by the relevant authority, works should be carried out in accordance with the default noise standards of the EP Act, including:

Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	
	<p>a. a person must not carry out building work in a way that makes an audible noise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ on a business day or Saturday, before 6.30a.m. or after 6.30p.m; or ▪ on any other day, at any time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities involving building work that makes an audible noise and for which night-time / out of hours working is reasonably required, will require authorisation from the relevant authority. • As per Section 440L of the EP Act, 'audible noise' means noise that can be clearly heard by an individual who is an occupier of an affected building. An individual is taken to be able to clearly hear a noise if he or she can hear the noise from the part of the building occupied by the individual that is most exposed to the noise. • No validated complaints received regarding noise, vibration or lighting from sensitive receptors.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of vegetation clearing machinery and mulchers. • Concrete pours, trenching, excavations, crane lifting operations. • Heavy and light vehicle operations including reversing/warning beacons. • Artificial lights used for construction works, safety, laydown areas and security.
Mitigation strategies [Noise]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction noise is to be managed in accordance with the EP Act and EPP (Noise). • Noise awareness training to be incorporated in the site induction and at toolbox talks. • Community consultation advising of the construction plan and duration of predicted construction noise. • Vehicles and machinery are to be regularly maintained and muffling devices checked to minimise noise levels. • When selecting construction techniques and equipment/machinery, consider minimising noise disturbance. Consider reversing quackers rather than beepers. • Intermittently used machines are to be shut down or throttled down in intervening periods. • Where practicable schedule short-term high noise activities to reduce noise nuisance and intrusion. • Affected residences to be notified when work is likely to cause vibration or offensive noise. • Potentially affected residences to be notified of any out-of-hours construction works, ideally 24 hours in advance.
Mitigation strategies [Vibration]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibration limits to comply with Australian Standard AS 2436-2010 <i>Guide to noise and vibration control on construction, demolition and maintenance sites</i>. • Construction vibration mitigations and criteria to meet those detailed in the Transport Noise Management Code of Practice, Transport and Main Roads, March 2016.
Mitigation strategies [lighting]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directed lighting (downwards and / or shielded lighting) and low wattage light fixtures will be used on the Project Site during construction where practicable (if night works required or for site security) to minimise glare and light spill. • External lighting at the site will only be utilised for specific operational need (e.g. safe access to a turbine in low light), where it is required by law, or where it is otherwise required to ensure the security of the facility. • Lighting impact on roadways and to main residential receivers will be effectively screened by both existing vegetation and topography.

Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not expected that noise or vibration monitoring equipment will be required to be installed at the Project Site. Noise and or vibration monitoring may be required in response to complaints where this is considered an appropriate response. Conduct internal, informal monthly audits on-site of work practices and scheduled condition monitoring of equipment, e.g. daily machinery pre-starts. Vibration monitoring may be required for any blasting required for construction or material extraction works.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of any noise and vibration monitoring will be included in the monthly report to the Proponent. If there are consistent or recurring complaints, the Proponent will require a more detailed monthly report or investigation to be prepared by the Contractor.
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the source of any noise or vibration complaint and implement appropriate mitigation measures, such as adjusting work practices and/or maintaining or replacing equipment as required. In the event of a community member registering a complaint regarding excessive noise levels, a two-phase response regime will be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First justifiable complaint: Site personnel will visit complainant's property to carry out subjective evaluation of the noise and undertake a preliminary noise monitoring assessment, to determine if an exceedance of the construction noise criteria had occurred. Second justifiable complaint: Site Response – Implement a noise monitoring program which may include an acoustic professional visiting the area where the complaint was registered for a 48-hour period to undertake a robust noise monitoring assessment to appropriately assess any impacts. The Contractor may propose alternatives in the Contractor's CEMP, which may include the installation of continuous noise monitoring equipment on-site.

4.3.13 Traffic

A Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) and Traffic Management Plan (TMP) have been prepared for the Project by an RPEQ for the delivery of wind farm components, including wind turbine tower sections, nacelles and blades.

The TIA addresses traffic specific requirements of the relevant planning and technical standards in relation to the Project, including TMR guidelines.

The Contractor is to prepare a detailed TIA, TMP and Pavement Impact Assessment for construction activities as defined by the conditions of State approval. These plans are expected to include transport movements required to import construction materials such as offsite quarry borrow material, construction water, concrete batch plant inputs, electrical reticulation materials and consumables, temporary office demountables and other construction materials, in addition to the proposed delivery of oversize over mass (OSOM) wind farm infrastructure components. The construction traffic management plans must also consider the proposed routes travelled by the construction workforce for the duration of Project construction.

The TIA and associated TMP and PIA must be submitted to State and local authorities prior to the commencement of construction in accordance with the timeframes prescribed in the Project approvals. The Contractor must construct the Project in accordance with the mitigations and management measures described in the required traffic-related plans.

4.3.14 Community and stakeholder engagement

The Project website (currently www.tarongwestwindfarm.com.au) provides the latest project news, upcoming community engagement sessions, and documents previous newsletters and information from previous community consultation events.

The Project is expected to deliver significant socio-economic local benefits within the proposed Southern Queensland Renewable Energy Zone (Southern QREZ), through local employment and contracting opportunities and benefit sharing programs with the local community. Benefits will extend through the supply chain to local businesses including construction material supply, accommodation suppliers, food outlets, vehicle and fuel services, and suppliers of uniforms, personal protective equipment, tools, equipment and other supplies.

The Contractor will be required to provide the Proponent with any requested information to ensure the community is kept well-informed of Project construction works before commencement of, and during, construction.

As detailed in Section 3.8, a CIRP will be prepared for the Project and will set out the processes for the effective, fair and consistent documenting and handling of any Project-related complaints from external stakeholders and members of the public.

If the CIRP is a condition of approval, it must be submitted to the State prior to the commencement of construction. The Proponent and Contractor must document, handle and investigate complaints in accordance with the CIRP.

5.0 Operations Environmental Management Plan outline

This section outlines the environmental management framework that will underpin the mitigation and management of potential MNES impacts identified for Project operations. This phase will occur immediately after construction and will primarily focus on monitoring, maintenance and repair activities (where required) alongside maintaining a safe, stable and non-polluting landform. Management actions will adapt throughout the period to apply improved processes and technology.

5.1 Operations activities

The operations phase includes the following activities:

- generation of electricity
- switching turbines on/off, depending on the suitability of the wind resource in generating electricity
- maintenance of turbines, blades, substations and other associated infrastructure
- maintenance of operation and maintenance facilities / buildings
- maintenance of access roads and other civil infrastructure.

5.2 Summary of key environmental impacts

A summary of the key adverse impacts relevant to Project operation are detailed in Table 18, noting this list is not exhaustive or final. The Contractor is expected to undertake a risk assessment for the Project at the operation stage, and assess all environmental and cultural heritage risks, taking into consideration previous construction works, site specific knowledge available at that point, existing company knowledge, experience and management strategies.

Table 18 Key identified environmental impacts

Aspect	Impact	Consequential Impact	Management Plan
Stormwater	Change of land use, topography, sealed areas alter stormwater runoff and on-site hydrology.	Changes to hydrological process, erosion, sedimentation and localised flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMP (required under the State approval) • ESCP
Flora and fauna	Clearing native vegetation, loss of habitat and potential fauna impacts from operational/ maintenance related activities.	Reduction or loss of fauna species, habitat, biodiversity and associated operational impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VMP • FMP
Fauna	Operation of wind turbines have the potential to cause mortality of birds, including migratory birds.	Potential turbine strike and loss of individuals of birds and bats, including through operational phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBMP
Weeds and Pests	Introduction of weed seeds and pests or increase in weed density.	Decline of native habitat value. Impacts on agricultural land values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VMP • FMP
Bushfire	The use of vehicles driving in long grass, hot works and people smoking has potential to cause fires in surrounding vegetation.	Decline of native habitat values and vegetation due to fires, direct impact on fauna. Temporary reduction of amenity (air quality). Fire risk to surrounding infrastructure and people. Impacts on agricultural land values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bushfire Management Plan • Safety and Emergency Management Plan • VMP • FMP

Aspect	Impact	Consequential Impact	Management Plan
Noise, vibration and lighting	Ongoing operation may create negative amenity impacts on surrounding residential properties, environmental harm and environmental nuisance.	Loss of residential amenity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor's EMP Noise Monitoring Plan Noise Monitoring Report

5.3 Environmental elements and controls

5.3.1 Stormwater management

A SMP for the operational phase will be prepared by the site operator prior to practical completion. Similar to previous versions, it will include detail suitable mitigation strategies to be initiated and maintained during the operational period. The SMP is expected to:

- demonstrate no net worsening of stormwater management because of the operation of the Project
- how the Project will meet the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM) requirements
- identify the flow regime and measures required to address water quality and quantity.

5.3.2 Vegetation and fauna management

A VMP and FMP for the operational phase will be prepared by the site operator prior to practical completion. The VMP and FMP will detail how potential impacts to vegetation and fauna will be managed and mitigated, as well as providing monitoring plans to minimise these potential impacts during the operational phases of the Project.

The VMP and FMP will include details of:

- measures to identify and avoid flora and fauna habitats and resources as part of regular operational procedures
- restricted and no access areas
- ongoing management of biosecurity risks
- procedure to protect and recover fauna during operations (e.g. vehicle collision).

In the event of impacts to vegetation during this phase, the impact area will be rehabilitated in accordance with the RMP (AECOM, 2025a).

5.3.2.1 Bird and bat management

The BBMP implemented during construction will be reviewed for applicability and accuracy during the operational phase. If required, a BBMP for the operational phase will be prepared by the site operator as part of ongoing operations.

5.3.3 Biosecurity, weeds and pests

A VMP (Ecosure, 2025b) and FMP (Ecosure, 2025c) have been prepared for the Project by a suitably qualified ecologist. These management plans are subject to review and update by the Contractor during the operations period with approval from the Proponent. The VMP notes that restricted pest animals must be managed to minimise biosecurity risks. During operation, rubbish and food waste must be appropriately stored and disposed off-site to minimise attracting foxes, wild dogs and pigs.

The Contractor must operate the Project in accordance with the biosecurity mitigations and management measures described in the VMP and FMP.

Pest management will continue as a coordinated regional effort during the operations phase. The Proponent's commitment to supporting the existing pest program, which utilises local experience and is coordinated by Council, will be maintained during this period.

Refer to the VMP and FMP for additional information on controls specific to biosecurity, weeds and pests.

5.3.4 Bushfires

A BMP has been prepared for the Project by a suitably qualified person, in accordance with the conditions of the State approval. The BMP documents a site-specific bushfire hazard assessment to inform Project Asset Protection Zones.

If required in the operational phase, the BMP will be updated by the site operator and implemented.

If necessary, revision of the BMP will involve consultation with Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES).

As detailed in Section 3.3.1, the SEMP will detail controls and management measures relating to the protection and preservation of life, the environment and property during emergency events such as uncontrolled bushfire.

Mitigation and management strategies for bushfire are presented in Table 19.

Table 19 Bushfire Management Plan

Bushfire Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate bushfire risks during the operational phase. Preventing the spread of bushfire that may start as a result of the operation of the Project.
Performance Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Project related bushfire incidents as a result of the operation of the Project. During the operation of the Project, compliance with the Bushfire Management Plan is achieved.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of tracked earthmoving machinery on rocky land, vehicles driving in long grass, hot works and people smoking has potential to cause fires in surrounding vegetation during the operation phase. Equipment failure (e.g. a wind turbine generator fireball).
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BMP includes mitigation measures that must be implemented, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> asset protection zones overhead transmission lines cable pits vegetation waste access and evacuation fire-fighter water supply wayfinding buildings meteorological masts administrative controls. The BMP should be reviewed periodically to ensure the above mitigation measures are sufficient. Maintain routine and ongoing communications with the rural fire brigade. Access tracks to be checked and maintained clear of obstacles.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FDR system to be monitored during the operation phase. The FDR and fire weather warnings must be monitored daily. Hot works and other high fire risk activities (e.g. the operation of track machinery on rocky ground) must be monitored for ignitions and only performed if fire management controls are in place.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor must record and report any incidents related to bushfire to the Proponent's Representative in line with the agreed notification process.
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For small fires, extinguish fire/s using onsite firefighting equipment in accordance with safety procedures. For large fires, initiate emergency response procedures and engage external emergency services.

Bushfire Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with external emergency service providers for fire response and follow direction given.

5.3.5 Greenhouse gas

GHG emissions estimated to be emitted from operation activities were negligible (refer AECOM, 2024b). Wind farms do not generate significant GHG emissions during their operation because they rely on wind, a renewable energy resource, to produce electricity. Furthermore, emissions generated from maintenance activities (e.g. routine inspections and occasional repairs) during the operation phase will be limited to emissions from fuel combustion in transport vehicles. The magnitude of emissions from this source will not be significant.

The Contractor must monitor energy and fuel use during operational activities and reduction strategies are to be implemented as appropriate.

Nonetheless, mitigation and management strategies for GHG emissions are presented in Table 20.

Table 20 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient energy and fuel use during construction.
Performance criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No validated complaints received regarding levels of emissions from construction activities. Data captured to facilitate the Proponent reporting requirements.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhaust emissions from construction vehicles, plant and equipment.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to drivers and employees to ensure fuel efficient practices, such as turning off engines when not in use. Inspect and service plant equipment regularly to ensure fuel efficiency.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake periodic energy and fuel audits to monitor energy and fuel use and implement reduction strategies.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of fuel and energy consumption. Identified opportunities to reduce fuel and energy consumption in the monthly environment report to the Proponent.
Corrective actions/ contingency plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement training and reduction practices where identified.

5.3.6 Noise, vibration and lighting

The management criteria to be adopted by the Project OEMP to minimise operational noise and light disturbance are identified in Table 21.

Table 21 Noise and Lighting Management Plan

Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise negative amenity impacts on surrounding non-host sensitive receptors and residences not subject to a noise agreement with the Project. To minimise environmental harm and environmental nuisance due to lighting from the Project. Minimise complaints with regards to noise, vibration and artificial lighting. Minimise disturbance to fauna caused by noise and artificial lighting generated by Project operations
Performance criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational noise is maintained below the acoustic criteria conditioned in the state approval.

Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All infrastructure design specifications adopted to minimise noise and light impacts are maintained. Night lighting is limited to the minimum required for safety and security. All lighting is directed at required areas only and light spill beyond these areas is avoided where possible.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise from operation of turbines. Artificial lights used for safety, access, laydown areas and security.
Mitigation strategies [Noise]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational noise is to be managed in accordance with the EP Act and EPP (Noise).
Mitigation strategies [lighting]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directed lighting (downwards and/or shielded lighting) and low wattage light fixtures will be used on the Project Site where practicable. External lighting at the site will only be utilised for specific operational need (e.g. safe access to a turbine in low light), where it is required by law, or where it is otherwise required to ensure the security of the facility. Lighting impact on roadways and to main residential receivers will be effectively screened by both existing vegetation and topography.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not expected that noise or vibration monitoring equipment will be required to be installed at the Project Site. Noise or vibration monitoring may be required in response to complaints where this is considered an appropriate response.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project level regulatory reporting as per legislative requirements and permit conditions. If there are consistent or recurring complaints, the Proponent will require a more detailed monthly report or investigation to be prepared by the Contractor.

6.0 Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan outline

The Project operational life is forecast as 30 years. Upon decommissioning, the Project Site will be rehabilitated to facilitate continuation of the current agricultural land use at that time. Site-based work will focus on waste management and represent an increase in activity levels compared to the operations phase, however it will be moderate compared to the construction phase. All infrastructure above ground and to a depth of 1 m below ground level will be removed, and the land will be rehabilitated in line with State Government's development permit approval conditions and specific landowner agreements.

Depending on the landowner preferences, selected infrastructure including access tracks/roads and hardstand areas may remain in-situ. Decommissioning activities will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant legislation and approval requirements.

A Decommissioning Management Plan (DMP) prepared by AECOM and specific to this Project phase has been prepared. The DMP provides the methodology for removal of wind turbine generators and associated infrastructure, rehabilitation measures and mitigation measures (in conjunction with other reports) available to the Proponent to manage impacts on environmental values, water quality objectives, amenity, local transport networks and road infrastructure during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

6.1 Decommissioning activities

The decommissioning includes the following activities over an estimated 24 month period, following the approximate 30 year operational period:

- planning and site mobilisation
- dismantling and demolition of turbines
- dismantling and demolition of substations
- dismantling and demolition of masts
- dismantling and demolition of operational areas including operation and maintenance facility
- dismantling and demolition of overhead lines
- removal of all underground cables to a depth of 1 m below ground level
- cutting of electrical and data connections to 1 m below ground level and covering foundations with appropriate soil
- preparation of components for transporting
- transporting of decommissioned components and equipment off-site for either salvage, recycling or disposal
- remediation of agreed areas with landowners
- remediation of other areas required for permit compliance
- site demobilisation.

6.2 Summary of key environmental impacts

The summary of the key impacts relevant to Project decommissioning and relevant management measures are detailed in Table 22. The list presented in Table 22 is not intended to be exhaustive. The Contractor is required to undertake a risk assessment for the Project prior to commencing decommissioning and assess all environmental and cultural heritage risks, taking into consideration site specific knowledge available at that point, the proposed equipment, construction methodologies, existing company knowledge, experience and management strategies.

Table 22 Key identified environmental impacts

Aspect	Impact	Consequential impact	Management measures
Land (soils)	Earthworks may release sediment into local waterways resulting in impacts to water quality.	Disturbance of soils could result in contaminated or turbid stormwater runoff to downstream drainage lines, creeks or watercourses.	The Contractor will prepare and implement stormwater management and erosion and sediment control measures specific to the civil component of decommissioning.
Stormwater	Change of land use, topography, sealed areas alter stormwater runoff and onsite hydrology.	Changes to hydrological process, erosion, sedimentation and localised flooding	The Contractor will prepare and implement stormwater management and erosion and sediment control measures specific to the civil component of decommissioning.
Flora	Clearing native vegetation impacts and loss of habitat.	Reduction or loss of flora species, habitat, biodiversity and associated decommissioning impacts (direct and indirect).	The Contractor will prepare and implement vegetation and fauna management measures specific to the potential wildlife impacts associated with decommissioning.
Fauna	Clearing native vegetation, loss of habitat and potential fauna impacts from decommissioning related activities.	Reduction or loss of fauna species, habitat, biodiversity and associated decommissioning impacts (direct and indirect).	The Contractor will prepare and implement vegetation and fauna management measures specific to the potential wildlife impacts associated with decommissioning.
Weeds and Pests	Introduction of weed seeds and pests or increase in weed density.	Decline of native habitat value. Impacts on agricultural land values.	The Contractor will prepare and implement vegetation and fauna management measures specific to the potential wildlife impacts associated with decommissioning.
Bushfire	The use of tracked earthmoving machinery on rocky land, vehicles driving in long grass, hot works and people smoking has potential to cause fires in surrounding vegetation during the decommissioning phase.	Decline of native habitat values and vegetation due to fires, direct impact on fauna. Temporary reduction of amenity (air quality). Fire risk to surrounding infrastructure and people. Impacts on agricultural land values.	The Contractor will implement a bushfire management plan specific to the risks associated with decommissioning.
Land access	Impacts to landholder activities and agricultural practice including cattle movements.	Injury or death to livestock. Disturbance to people, livestock and property. Damage to	The Proponent will inform the Contractor of all access and land management protocols.

Aspect	Impact	Consequential impact	Management measures
		landholder infrastructure or crops.	The Contractor will be required to adhere to access and land management protocols.
Cultural heritage	Potential exists for disturbance of Aboriginal cultural heritage material and artefacts at and below ground level because of ground disturbance. Risk of identification of buried human remains.	Loss of Aboriginal cultural heritage values. Accidental harm to Aboriginal artefacts.	The Proponent will inform the Contractor of all cultural heritage protocols. The Contractor will be required to adhere to cultural heritage protocols.
Hazardous material	Contamination of land and water in and surrounding the site by the release of hydrocarbons or chemicals.	Pollution of soil and ground or surface water by the spillage or leakage of oil, grease, fuel or chemicals.	The Contractor will review and revise the DMP and confirm compliance with work health and safety requirements.
Waste	Waste not correctly managed or removed from site.	Visual impact. Soil/water contamination. Attraction of pest species. Decline of native habitat. Damage to landowner infrastructure or quality of crops.	The Contractor will prepare and implement waste management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.
Air Quality	Dust and emissions from decommissioning activities impact on nearby sensitive receptors or native habitat areas.	Temporary reduction of amenity values. Decline of native habitat.	The Contractor will prepare and implement air quality management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.
GHG	Emissions from vehicles, plant and equipment.	Increase of GHG emissions.	The Contractor will prepare and implement GHG management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.
Noise, vibration and lighting	Decommissioning works may create negative amenity impacts on surrounding residential properties, environmental harm and environmental nuisance.	Temporary loss of resident amenity.	The Contractor will prepare and implement noise, vibration and lighting management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.
Traffic	Project traffic and movement of wind turbine components use existing public roads including stock routes.	Impacts to efficiency and safety of other road users and potential impacts on cattle movements. Impacts to passing vehicles due to oversize, and impact on road surface due to	The Contractor will prepare and implement traffic management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.

Aspect	Impact	Consequential impact	Management measures
		heavy loads.	
Community	Decommissioning works impact on residents, businesses and visitors.	Temporary loss of amenity values. Input into the local economy.	The Contractor will review the CIRP and confirm applicability or specific changes necessary to manage the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.

6.3 Environmental elements and controls

6.3.1 Topography, geology and soils

During decommissioning, the landform will be managed to avoid environmental harm and maintain a safe, stable and non-polluting landscape. Rehabilitation work will be undertaken in accordance with the RMP (AECOM, 2025b). Decommissioning will involve rehabilitation activities across the following Project components:

- WTG
- WTG hardstand
- underground cables
- building
- compound
- substation
- switching station
- helipad
- access roads
- general earthworks areas (e.g. clearing pads, batters to roads and hardstands).

Alternatively, the landholder may elect to retain selected former Project infrastructure (e.g. roads, hardstands) and work required will be limited to ensuring the landform is safe, stable and non-polluting landscape upon transfer to the landholder.

6.3.1.1 Erosion and Sediment control

An ESCP for decommissioning and rehabilitation will be prepared by a suitably qualified person to meet the conditions of approval in accordance with the BPESC guidelines for Australia (IESC).

6.3.1.2 Problem soils

If ASS are discovered on-site and require management, an ASS management plan will be prepared and with material managed according to the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual, Soil Management Guidelines.

No potential sources of contamination are known at this stage. During the development phase for the Project individual title searches and Queensland Environmental Management Register (EMR) and Contaminated Land Register (CLR) searches were conducted. No registered sources of contamination were identified as part of this process.

If any new contamination is identified during decommissioning works, the Contractor shall:

- notify the Proponent's Representative
- prevent spread of contamination and enact any emergency response requirements necessary to ensure environmental harm and/or harm to workers is avoided

- where required, notify the relevant authority to report the contamination
- manage the contaminated material in accordance legislative requirements and any directions that may be forthcoming from the relevant authority.

6.3.2 Water

6.3.2.1 Stormwater management

Stormwater management and erosion and sediment control will be in accordance with plans prepared specifically for the decommissioning phase. This will reference the measures previously employed for construction and operational activities (if relevant), and any contemporary measures that are relevant at the time of decommissioning. The SMP (required under the State approval) and ESCP prepared for the decommissioning phase will be prepared by a suitably qualified person.

6.3.2.2 Surface water quality

The Contractor must decommission the Project in accordance with the relevant mitigations and management measures described in the ESCP (AECOM, 2024a) and this EMP, or any subsequent version prepared by a suitably qualified person. Detailed plans will be developed prior to decommissioning to meet the specific phase requirements and will be in line with BPESC guidelines for Australia (IESC) and prepared by a RPEQ

6.3.2.3 Groundwater

Potential impacts to groundwater quality from spills or leaks are managed and mitigated by aspects of the following plans that will be prepared specific to the decommissioning phase:

- EMP
- DMP
- Waste Management Plan.

6.3.3 Flora and fauna

The footprint of decommissioning activities will inform a VMP and FMP that guide works and reduce the potential for adverse impacts associated with the decommissioning. The VMP and FMP will include details of all measures to:

- identify and avoid flora and fauna habitats and resources prior to clearing
- protect and recover fauna during clearing operations, including presence of a qualified wildlife officer during clearing operations, pre-clearing inspections, staging and sequence of clearing and recovery procedures.
- replace/relocate habitat and resources that will be unavoidably lost.

6.3.3.1 Bird and bat management

The BBMP implemented during operations will be reviewed for applicability and accuracy prior to the decommissioning phase. If required, a BBMP for the decommissioning phase will be prepared by the site operator or decommissioning Contractor.

6.3.4 Biosecurity, weeds and pests

All relevant biosecurity, weed and pest management measures will be documented to ensure compliance with contemporary legislation. These can be incorporated into the VMP and FMP prepared specifically to manage potential decommissioning impacts on flora and fauna.

The VMP and FMP will acknowledge that restricted pest animals must be managed to minimise biosecurity risks. During decommissioning, an increase in rubbish and food waste is anticipated and this must be appropriately stored and disposed off-site to minimise attracting foxes, wild dogs and pigs.

6.3.5 Bushfires

A BMP will be implemented across the life of the Project. As part of planning for decommissioning, the BMP will be updated to reflect the scheduled change to site activities, reassess hazards and recommend suitable management measures.

If necessary, preparation of the BMP will involve consultation with Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES).

As detailed in Section 3.3.1, the SEMP will detail controls and management measures relating to the protection and preservation of life, the environment and property during emergency events such as uncontrolled bushfire.

Mitigation and management strategies for bushfire are presented in Table 23.

Table 23 Bushfire Management Plan

Bushfire Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate bushfire risks resulting from decommissioning works. Preventing the spread of bushfire that may start as a result of the decommissioning works.
Performance Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Project related bushfire incidents as a result of decommissioning works. Decommissioning works are undertaken in accordance with the Bushfire Management Plan.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of tracked earthmoving machinery on rocky land, vehicles driving in long grass, hot works and people smoking has potential to cause fires in surrounding vegetation during the construction phase.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BMP includes mitigation measures that must be implemented, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> asset protection zones overhead transmission lines cable pits vegetation waste access and evacuation fire-fighter water supply wayfinding buildings meteorological masts administrative controls The BMP should be reviewed periodically to ensure the above mitigation measures are sufficient. Hot works are performed in accordance with a hot works permit. Maintain routine and ongoing communications with the rural fire brigade.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FDR system to be monitored during the decommissioning phase. The FDR and fire weather warnings must be monitored daily. Hot works and other high fire risk activities (e.g. the operation of track machinery on rocky ground) must be monitored for ignitions and only performed if fire management controls are in place. Inspect any mulched piles of cleared vegetation for signs of combustion.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor must record and report any incidents related to bushfire to the Proponent's Representative in line with the agreed notification process.
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For small fires, extinguish fire/s using onsite firefighting equipment in accordance with safety procedures. For large fires, initiate emergency response procedures and engage external emergency services. Cooperate with external emergency service providers for fire response and follow direction given.

6.3.6 Land access requirements and protocols

Land access requirements and protocols are presented in Table 24, which include measures necessary to minimise impacts to the existing agricultural use of the land. These will be subject to review prior to the commencement of decommissioning works to reflect contemporary approaches and requirements.

Table 24 Land access requirements and protocol

Land access requirements and protocol	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise impacts on agricultural practices including cattle movements.
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Project-related stock deaths or injuries on-site, including within defined stock routes or reserves No damage to landholder infrastructure or crops outside of approved/authorised Project extents Ongoing proactive communication with landowners during Project works to support the avoidance of impact of Project works on landowners activities Compliance with landowner agreement obligations.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioning activities, installation of temporary infrastructure, vehicle movements, and fencing interferes with landholder activities Unplanned or uncontrolled land disturbance (vehicle or plant), e.g. dust nuisance Vehicle stock animal collision. Landholder gates not secured when necessary. Failure of biosecurity controls. Unplanned movement of stock from stock route on to the Project Site Use of informal or prohibited access points to the site.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land access arrangements and requirements included in site induction and landholder updates (e.g. stock movements, paddock configurations) advised in toolbox/prestart meetings. Access between properties within the Project must be via the agreed wind farm access points and not from 'off project footprint' locations, including any private access points on to the relevant properties. Use only formed entrances to and from the Project Site. Utilise formed access tracks within the Project Site as far as practicable. Keep access tracks clear and remain aware of landholder activities. Landholder gates must be left as found. Gate Marking protocol to be adopted to support gate activity, e.g. open / closed marking. Boundary gates between properties must be kept closed to avoid uncontrolled stock movement between properties. Vehicle and mobile plant at speeds appropriate to avoid impacts to fauna. Drive to the conditions to avoid unnecessary dust generation. Active dust control activities on major access routes within the site. Avoid unnecessary interaction with livestock. Adequate and reasonable agreed stock management arrangements in place between the landholder and the Proponent prior to works, to avoid injury to livestock and to exclude livestock from the work areas. No pets are permitted on the Project Site. Always maintain work area in a clean and safe state. Rubbish and waste produced must be deposited to a suitable waste facility. General / organic waste must be removed regularly from the site to maintain good hygiene levels and minimise favourable conditions for pests (rodents). Use established toilet facilities only. Compliance with the General Biosecurity Obligation prescribed under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and biosecurity controls established and prescribed for the Project in the VMP and FMP to prevent biosecurity risk. Fire risk management, including vegetation fuel load control and management of ignition risks (e.g. smoking) with the Project Site, to be subject to relevant controls to minimise the potential for fire resulting from Project activities.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor Site Manager and/or HSE Manager to monitor compliance on daily rounds / weekly inspections

Land access requirements and protocol	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular contact from the Project's nominated contact with the landholders regarding change to land use activities and access requirements.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor must record and report any incidents related to land access, livestock interactions, and near misses, to the Proponent's Representative in line with the agreed notification process.
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of this EMP following any significant incident or near miss relating to impact on agricultural practice, including stock routes and cattle movements.

6.3.7 Heritage

The Registered Native Title Bodies Corporate for the Project are:

- Auburn Hawkwood People Aboriginal Corporation (AHPAC)
- Wakka Wakka Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (WWNTAC).

At the time of decommissioning, the current CHMP should be consulted for direction on how to undertake activities in accordance with agreed procedures and methodologies.

6.3.8 Hazardous materials

Decommissioning activities have the potential to contaminate land and water in and surrounding the site by the release of chemicals. The Contractor must confirm with the Proponent a list of all hazardous materials and chemicals likely to be used and/or stored on the site.

Where decommissioning works trigger an approval in relation to chemical storage, the Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining and complying with relevant approval(s). If required, suitable storage facilities shall be set up in a suitable location with appropriate safety buffers, bunding and safety equipment installed. Storage must always be consistent with the requirements of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

The Contractor is responsible for supplying appropriate spill response equipment on-site and recording its maintenance and upkeep in a Spill Response Equipment Register. All relevant site staff are to be trained in the use of spill response equipment. In addition, the contractor is to provide suitable fire suppression equipment, emergency showers, PPE and medical response consistent to the risk profile presented by the chemicals specifically required to be stored and used at the site.

Procedures for machinery refuelling are to be detailed in a JSEA (or equivalent) to minimise the potential for spills or leaks resulting in potential environmental harm. Any persons responsible for decanting fuel from a bulk storage unit, capturing both stationary fuel tank and mobile fuel carts, must be appropriately trained in the use of the unit, including the controls required to prevent releases to the environment. Site generators must be sited in a manner that allows for safe access to the refuelling location and prevents a circumstance where the access configuration increases the likelihood of a release during refuelling.

Reporting and remediation of spills is to be undertaken promptly and reported to the Proponent and included in the incident register. This may include hydrocarbon spills during the decommissioning of wind turbine generators.

Contaminated waste must be disposed of off-site at an appropriately licenced waste facility. The transport of the waste from the site must be in accordance with the relevant legislative obligations, including waste tracking obligations.

Mitigation and management strategies for hazardous materials and chemicals are presented in Table 25.

Table 25 Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan

Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent or minimise the contamination of soil and ground or surface water by the spillage or leakage of oil, grease, fuel or chemicals utilised to support the decommissioning of the Project. To ensure the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials during Project decommissioning.
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence of chemical spills or leakage to ground or water reasonably attributable to decommissioning activities. The correct use of on-site and off-site waste disposal facilities. Use of waste tracking for regulated waste (where required). The use of appropriate storage, handling and use procedures as per relevant legislation or standards. Spills of oil, other hydrocarbons and hazardous materials are to be reported and cleaned up promptly. Adequate spill response equipment and preparedness for the spill risk that exists, including the type and volumes specific to the Project. Adequate workers trained in the use of spill response equipment and the safe clean up and disposal of released chemicals.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental spills or leaks of hazardous chemicals or biological hazards, including fuel, chemicals, hazardous concrete component materials, or sewage. Release of hazardous or biological hazards due to poor plant maintenance or incorrect chemical storage.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a safety and emergency response plan addressing response in the event of a spill or accident involving chemicals. Ensure that emergency spill response procedures are in place, the workforce is trained in the procedures and the spill clean-up/ containment equipment is maintained. Handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids in accordance with AS1940, and the relevant Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Labelling in accordance with the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. Climate controlled chemical storage must be adopted where prescribed by SDS's and where temperature controls cannot be 'naturally' achieved at the Project Site within designated storage locations. Storing and handling corrosive materials in accordance with AS3780.8. Capture sheeting, screens or similar are in place to contain and capture hazardous materials during decommissioning activities to prevent pollution or environmental nuisance. Make provision for the spill catchment capacity to be at least the larger of 110% of the volume of the largest bulk container or 25% of the total capacity of all containers stored in a bunded area. All bunded areas are to have an impervious lining. Drain bunded areas when necessary and test and dispose of accordingly, which may include using a licenced waste operator. Undertake machinery maintenance on a sealed surface or suitable ground covering to capture spills. Maintain a manifest of chemicals (storage location, volumes, type of chemical, receipt date). Maintain all chemical SDS and information relating to the storage, use and handling of chemicals close enough to where the substances are being used to allow a worker who may be exposed to the substance to refer to it easily.

Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanks and hazardous material storage areas are to be appropriately bunded with a minimum 110% capacity of the stored chemical capacity. Outside open chemical bunds are to be covered and monitored to ensure the availability of capacity (avoiding rainwater intrusion). Refuelling infrastructure is to include a sealed self-bunded containment consistent with AS1940. Placement of refuelling infrastructure is to be consistent with the requirements described in AS1940 and must be situated at least 40 m from any waterways. Fuel trucks must be manned by trained personnel with available spill response and spill capture equipment (e.g. drip trays). Mobile refuelling must be undertaken at least 40 m away from any waterways. Brief all site personnel on the correct handling and use of oil, grease, fuel and chemicals on-site. Portable metal or plastic fuel containers of normal capacities up to and including 25 litres must comply with the requirements under AS/NZS 2906:2001 Fuel containers - portable-plastic and metal. Containers covered by this Australian Standard are suitable for use with leaded, unleaded and super grades of petrol, two-stroke engine fuel, and kerosene and distillate (diesel fuels). Empty hazardous substance containers will be suitably stored until they can be removed from the Project Site. Residue risk from containers must be considered when identifying suitable storage. The Contractor should make reasonable efforts to minimise the storage of empty containers at the Project Site.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the weekly site inspections monitor chemical storage areas (including refuelling locations), piping and dispensing equipment, and bunding (integrity and capacity). Periodically review procedures (as necessary) to ensure the currency of the procedures to the storage at the site. Mobile plant pre-start inspections.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any spill of oil, grease, fuel or chemicals is to be immediately reported (internally) to the Contractor HSE Manager and subsequent reporting to the Proponent's Representative. Root cause investigation and reporting (where required). As per monthly reporting requirements, the report shall detail the results of any inspections or monitoring and identify any corrective actions taken by the Contractor during the relevant period.
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately repair bunding, tanks, piping and dispensing equipment where necessary, e.g. where evidence of, or the potential for, an uncontrolled release is identified. Treat spills as an environmental incident and report and manage accordingly. Amend procedures relating to hazardous materials and chemical management if found to be inadequate. Establish suitable emergency response procedures and provide relevant training to support spill response.

6.3.9 Waste management

The Contractor is to ensure that construction and other site-generated waste is appropriately managed in accordance with the relevant Queensland legislation, including the EP Act, *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* and Environmental Protection Regulation 2019. The Contractor should document

the types and volumes of wastes expected to be produced on-site, identify the locations and methods for onsite waste containment, and identify suitable off-site waste disposal facilities for each waste stream.

Waste hierarchy of avoidance, reuse, recycling, efficient waste removal and good house-keeping procedures must be promoted by the Contractor across the site.

The Contractor is to undertake appropriate management, removal and disposal of waste and litter observed within the construction site. All waste removed from site is to be by a suitably qualified waste contractor and waste tracking notices (where required) are to be documented and filed on-site and be available for audit. The Contractor is to ensure all wastes are removed from site at the conclusion of the works, and all wastes are recorded on the Waste Register.

Mitigation and management strategies for waste are presented in Table 26.

Table 26 Waste Management Plan

Waste Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure good housekeeping on the work site Regulated wastes are managed appropriately and in accordance with relevant laws No events of environmental nuisance or pollution resulting from waste management on the Project Site.
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No complaints regarding waste and housekeeping in all areas of the worksite. No complaints of waste related pollution or environmental nuisance.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioning waste, e.g. wind turbine components, concrete, wooden pallets, turbine packaging, erosion and sediment control materials. Office waste e.g. paper, printer cartridges. Food waste and packaging. Temporary ablution facilities.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that waste is managed in accordance with best practice resource management procedures (avoid, recovery, reuse, reprocess, recycle, disposal). An effective stores inventory system is to be utilised on-site. Engage licensed regulated waste transporters for the management of applicable waste streams. Ablutions for the workforce are appropriately located around the site, to ensure hygiene standards are achieved and maintained. Ensure that ablutions waste (sewage and grey water) is fully contained, regularly collected and disposed off-site by a licenced contractor. Capture sheeting, screens or similar are in place to capture waste materials during decommissioning activities to prevent pollution or environmental nuisance. Waste receptacles provided to facilitate segregation of wastes. Lidded bins for office/food waste to minimise odours and attraction of pests and native animals or birds. Regular general waste removal off-site to ensure appropriately hygiene standards (odour, pest attraction risk) can be achieved. Concrete washout to be carried out in bunded wash bay within the on-site batch plant. On-site batch plant to include a water re-use plan (as practically achievable). Weed wash-down waste-water pond to be lined, suitably sized (to prevent overflow) and regularly emptied by a licenced regulated waste transporter to maintain capacity and prevent the creation of cane toad breeding habitat.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily site walkovers to review site housekeeping. Regulated waste manifests / tracking certificates are kept on file. Waste included in site checks / audits.

Waste Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking of waste removal events and volumes.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste and recycling volume summaries are included in monthly report to the Proponent. Completed Waste Management Register to be provided to the Proponent by the Contractor at conclusion of site works.
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation measures are reviewed and updated as required.

6.3.10 Air quality

If not managed appropriately, dust and emissions to air could become a nuisance to nearby residences and / or significant ecological habitats. Dust may result from demolition, vegetation clearing, bulk earthworks, vehicle movement over unsealed ground and wind erosion of stockpiles and/or unsealed ground (e.g. areas subject to reinstatement that are not yet stabilised by vegetation).

Vehicles, machinery and generator emissions used for decommissioning works have the potential to be detrimental to local air quality.

There are sensitive receptors in the Project vicinity, primarily rural homesteads. The closest sensitive land use to the Project Site is >1,500m from the nearest wind turbine generator at the Project. An impact is not expected at sensitive land uses except in extreme conditions and in the absence of suitable management controls.

Mitigation and management strategies for air quality are presented in Table 27.

Table 27 Air Quality Management Plan

Air Quality Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent adverse impacts from air pollution on the environment during construction activities. Establish and maintain awareness of the importance of air pollution management practices. Minimise fugitive dust emissions.
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To comply with relevant regulatory and policy requirements regarding air quality. No validated complaints from sensitive receptors relating to emissions or dust from construction activities.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust from exposed/disturbed soil areas in windy conditions. Mobile plant works, including grading and vegetation clearing. Dust from vehicle and mobile plant movement on unsealed Project roads. Exhaust emissions from construction vehicles and plant equipment.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Project personnel to receive training in air quality control practices in the site induction, including mobile plant and vehicle use. Dust and wind will be monitored onsite and work that may generate significant levels of dust will cease if strong winds occur and the dust cannot be reasonably controlled by the Contractor. Secure an appropriately licensed water source for dust suppression during the decommissioning phase. Assess the use of soil binders, erosion blankets and other erosion controls supported by the ESCP for longer term exposed areas or stockpiles. Water carts and dust screens will be used where appropriate to control dust emissions from exposed surfaces and dust generating activities at a frequency appropriate to conditions.

Air Quality Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where watering is used, monitor the procedure to ensure that there is no surface ponding/pooling of water to ensure the efficiency of water use and to avoid the creation of sediment laden run-off and / or a driving hazard. Rumble grids or coarse aggregate to be installed at exit points to prevent soil being deposited onto sealed public roads (if identified in the ESCP). Manual cleaning of vehicles and roads will be conducted as required. Cover all loose loads for transport to and from the work site. Reduced construction zone vehicle speeds within the site area, especially where passing landowner dwellings, unfenced livestock and stationary work crews. Personnel will be informed of Project speed limits during induction. Speed limits on public roads are to be observed. Restrict vehicles to approved access tracks (where constructed, or where approval for use exists with the landowner) and only those vehicles required for the safe, efficient and essential construction activities will be allowed in the work area. Equipment and mobile plant will be properly maintained to ensure exhaust emissions comply with relevant standards. A vehicle inspection and maintenance program for all on-site construction vehicles, including light vehicles, will be implemented and adhered to. Efficient operation of machinery, equipment and vehicles to minimise exhaust emissions. Where practical vehicles should be shut down when long idle times occur. Vehicle inspection and maintenance program for all on-site vehicles, including a plant acceptance process prior to mobilisation to the Project Site. General waste will be segregated and collected regularly to control odours Vegetation or other materials are not to be deliberately burnt on-site, unless otherwise approved e.g. in management plans. Progressively rehabilitate and/or stabilise disturbed areas. Rehabilitate or allow natural regeneration of bare areas as soon as the area is no longer needed. Maintain stockpiles, for example stripped topsoil, in a condition which prevents windblown dust generation, especially during dry or windy conditions. This will include watering or covering of stockpiles with an appropriate erosion and sediment control solution (refer to the Contractor's ESCP for decommissioning works). Works reasonably expected to generate dust emissions are to be planned to allow for completion during periods of lower wind speeds and/or where the works can be supported by suitable proactive dust control measures. Where nuisance dust emissions cannot be effectively controlled, works are to temporarily cease until additional controls can be sourced to support the works or until a change in methodology to minimise dust emissions is identified.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a responsible person to monitor weather conditions and coordinate minimising dust generating activities on windy and dry days. As part of the daily and weekly site inspections, visual inspections of dust releases and associated control measures to be noted. Visual inspections will be undertaken during activities likely to cause dust releases (i.e. earthworks) to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures and any requirement for increased dust suppression. Any complaints from the public are to trigger investigation by the Proponent in conjunction with the Contractor to determine appropriate control measures.

Air Quality Management Plan	
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community notification to be undertaken where appropriate where work is likely to cause dust or emissions impact on nearby sensitive receptors. If air quality monitoring equipment is set-up, inclusion of statistical data (including minimum, maximum, mean) for all air quality parameters in the Contractor monthly report.
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If dust is generated, ensure that a water truck is used to dampen down all access tracks and public access roads with use of chemical suppressants where necessary. Identify the activity causing any validated air quality complaints and implement appropriate mitigation measures (e.g. adjusting work practices and/or maintaining or replacing equipment as required). Corrective actions may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased level of application of existing dust suppression management controls Installation of dust monitoring at location(s) on the site boundary, using dust measurement instruments where appropriate A review and update of procedures or plans associated with dust management practice Training for on-site personnel on avoiding, minimising and controlling dust releases.

6.3.11 Greenhouse gas

The GHG emissions from decommissioning activities will be depend on the methodology employed and be reviewed as part of decommissioning planning. Similarly to the operations phase, energy and fuel use requires monitoring during decommissioning activities by the Contractor. Reduction strategies are to be implemented as appropriate.

Mitigation and management strategies for Greenhouse Gas Emissions are presented in Table 28.

Table 28 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure efficient energy and fuel use during construction.
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No validated complaints received regarding levels of emissions from decommissioning activities. Data captured to facilitate the Proponent reporting requirements.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhaust emissions from vehicles, plant and equipment.
Mitigation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to drivers and employees to ensure fuel efficient practices, such as turning off engines when not in use. Inspect and service plant equipment regularly to ensure fuel efficiency.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake periodic energy and fuel audits to monitor energy and fuel use and implement reduction strategies.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of fuel and energy consumption. Identified opportunities to reduce fuel and energy consumption in the monthly environment report to the Proponent.
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement training and reduction practices where identified.

6.3.12 Noise, vibration and lighting

Decommissioning activities are anticipated to be undertaken seven days per week, up to 12 hours per day (06:30 to 18:30). Certain decommissioning activities, such as WTG component waste transport, may occur outside these hours, or necessitate works to run longer than 12 hours for safety and quality purposes, requiring night-time work. In such instances, activity restrictions (as required) will be applied

with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the Contractor's CEMP to ensure compliance with any council issued restrictions and noise restrictions prescribed within the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

The Contractor must specifically address any required decommissioning work on Sundays, public holidays or at night in the revised DMP.

If required by conditions of approval, a Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (NVIA) will be undertaken prior to decommissioning based on the Contractor's proposed methodologies and transport routes of heavy vehicles. The NVIA would address decommissioning related noise in accordance with the EPP (Noise) and vibration in accordance with the Department of Transport and Main Roads Noise Management Code of Practice (March 2016).

The Contractor must decommission the Project in accordance with the mitigations and management measures described in the NVIA and listed legislation and standards.

Further noise, vibration and lighting mitigation and management strategies are presented in Table 29.

Table 29 Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan

Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	
Environmental objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise negative amenity impacts on surrounding non-host sensitive receptors and residences not subject to a noise agreement with the Project. To minimise environmental harm and environmental nuisance due to noise from the proposed decommissioning works. To minimise environmental harm and environmental nuisance due to vibration from the proposed decommissioning works. To minimise environmental harm and environmental nuisance due to lighting from the proposed decommissioning works. Minimise complaints with regards to noise, vibration and artificial lighting.
Performance Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless otherwise authorised by the relevant authority, works should be carried out in accordance with the default noise standards of the EP Act, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A person must not carry out building work in a way that makes an audible noise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on a business day or Saturday, before 6.30a.m. or after 6.30p.m; or on any other day, at any time. Activities involving building work that makes an audible noise and for which night-time/out of hours working is reasonably required, will require authorisation from the relevant authority. As per Section 440L of the EP Act, 'audible noise' means noise that can be clearly heard by an individual who is an occupier of an affected building. An individual is taken to be able to clearly hear a noise if he or she can hear the noise from the part of the building occupied by the individual that is most exposed to the noise. No validated complaints received regarding noise, vibration or lighting from sensitive receptors.
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of vegetation clearing machinery and mulchers. Excavations, crane lifting operations. Heavy and light vehicle operations including reversing/warning beacons. Artificial lights used for decommissioning works, safety, laydown areas and security.
Mitigation strategies [Noise]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioning noise is to be managed in accordance with the EP Act and EPP (Noise). Noise awareness training to be incorporated in the site induction and at toolbox talks. Community consultation advising of the decommissioning plan and duration of predicted decommissioning noise.

Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles and machinery are to be regularly maintained and muffling devices checked to minimise noise levels. • When selecting decommissioning techniques and equipment/machinery, consider minimising noise disturbance. Consider reversing quackers rather than beepers • Intermittently used machines are to be shut down or throttled down in intervening periods. • Where practicable schedule short-term high noise activities to reduce noise nuisance and intrusion. • Affected residences to be notified when work is likely to cause vibration or offensive noise. • Potentially affected residences to be notified of any out-of-hours decommissioning works, ideally 24 hours in advance.
Mitigation strategies [Vibration]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibration limits to comply with Australian Standard AS 2436-2010 <i>Guide to noise and vibration control on construction, demolition and maintenance sites</i>. • Decommissioning vibration mitigations and criteria to meet those detailed in the Transport Noise Management Code of Practice, Transport and Main Roads, March 2016.
Mitigation strategies [lighting]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directed lighting (downwards and/or shielded lighting) and low wattage light fixtures will be used on the Project Site during decommissioning where practicable (if night works required or for site security) to minimise glare and light spill. • External lighting at the site will only be utilised for specific operational need (e.g. safe access to a turbine in low light), where it is required by law, or where it is otherwise required to ensure the security of the facility. • Lighting impact on roadways and to main residential receivers will be effectively screened by both existing vegetation and topography.
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not expected that noise or vibration monitoring equipment will be required to be installed at the Project Site. • Noise and or vibration monitoring may be required in response to complaints where this is considered an appropriate response. • Conduct internal, informal monthly audits on-site of work practices and scheduled condition monitoring of equipment, e.g. daily machinery pre-starts. • Vibration monitoring may be required for any blasting required for construction or material extraction works.
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of any noise and vibration monitoring will be included in the monthly report to the Proponent. • If there are consistent or recurring complaints, the Proponent will require a more detailed monthly report or investigation to be prepared by the Contractor.

Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	
Corrective Actions/ Contingency Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the source of any noise or vibration complaint and implement appropriate mitigation measures, such as adjusting work practices and/or maintaining or replacing equipment as required. In the event of a community member registering a complaint regarding excessive noise levels, a two-phase response regime will be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First justifiable complaint: Site personnel will visit complainant's property to carry out subjective evaluation of the noise and undertake a preliminary noise monitoring assessment, to determine if an exceedance of the decommissioning noise criteria had occurred. Second justifiable complaint: Site Response – Implement a noise monitoring program which may include an acoustic professional visiting the area where the complaint was registered for a 48-hour period to undertake a robust noise monitoring assessment to appropriately assess any impacts. The Contractor may propose alternatives, which may include the installation of continuous noise monitoring equipment on-site.

6.3.13 Traffic

A TIA and Traffic Management Plan will be prepared for the decommissioning phase Project by an RPEQ for the transport of wind farm components, including wind turbine tower sections, nacelles and blades.

The TIA addresses traffic specific requirements of the relevant planning and technical standards in relation to the Project, including TMR guidelines.

These plans are expected to include transport movements required to import materials such as off-site quarry borrow material, electrical reticulation materials and consumables, temporary office demountables and other decommissioning materials. The Contractor decommissioning traffic management plans must also consider the proposed routes travelled by the workforce for the duration of Project decommissioning.

6.3.14 Community and stakeholder engagement

The Project website (currently www.tarongwestwindfarm.com.au) provides the latest project news, upcoming community engagement sessions, and documents previous newsletters and information from previous community consultation events.

The Contractor will be required to provide the Proponent with any requested information to ensure the community is kept well-informed of Project decommissioning works before commencement of, and during, decommissioning.

The CIRP implemented during the operational period will remain in place during decommissioning and will set out the processes for the effective, fair and consistent documenting and handling of any Project-related complaints from external stakeholders and members of the public.

7.0 Summary of environmental risk

In accordance with the Environmental management plan guidelines (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024), environmental risks associated with the Project have been evaluated based on effectiveness of proposed avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures.

The likelihood and consequence criteria are provided in Table 30 and Table 31 respectively.

Table 30 Likelihood of the risk (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024)

Qualitative measure of likelihood	How likely is it that this event/issue will occur before and after control strategies have been put in place
Highly likely	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
Likely	Will probably occur during the relevant phase of the project
Possible	Might occur during the relevant phase of the project
Unlikely	Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful
Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances

Table 31 Consequence of the risk (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024)

Qualitative measure of consequences	What will be the consequence/result if this issue does occur rating
Minor	Minor incident of environmental damage that can be reversed
Moderate	Isolated but substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts
High	Substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts
Major	Major loss of environmental amenity and real danger of continuing
Critical	Severe widespread loss of environmental amenity and irrecoverable environmental damage

Based on the categorisation of environmental risks using the likelihood and consequences designations, an interim risk rating can be assigned in accordance with the matrix provided in Table 32.

Table 32 Risk rating (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024)

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Minor	Moderate	High	Major	Critical
Highly likely	Medium	High	High	Severe	Severe
Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Severe
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Severe
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

When managing risk, the first consideration in many circumstances is whether the risk of an action causing environmental harm can be suitably eliminated. If elimination is not a viable option, there are

controls that may be available to reduce the risk to a lower level. This will reclassify the risk rating, delivering a residual risk rating, in accordance with Table 32.

A review of key environmental risks for the Project and controls to reduce these risks is presented in Table 33. The priority at all times is maintaining a safe, stable and non-polluting landform (as referenced in Section 4.3.1, Section 5.0 and Section 6.3.1). As demonstrated in Table 33 the proposed avoidance, minimisation and mitigation controls will effectively reduce the environmental risk to medium or lower risk rating and monitoring will ensure the levels of risk remain acceptable.

Table 33 Risk assessment

Project phase	Aspect	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating (without controls)	Control strategy	Residual likelihood	Residual consequence	Residual risk rating (with controls)
Construction (approximately 24 to 30 months)	Land (soils)	Possible	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.1 of the EMP SMP* ESCP 	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Stormwater	Likely	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.2 of the EMP SMP* ESCP 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Flora	Likely	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.3 of the EMP VMP VMP 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Fauna	Likely	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.3 of the EMP VMP FMP BBMP 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Weeds and Pests	Likely	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.4 of the EMP VMP FMP Rehabilitation Management Plan 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Bushfire	Possible	Critical	Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.5 of the EMP BMP* Safety and Emergency Management Plan* VMP FMP 	Possible	High	Medium
	Land access	Unlikely	Major	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.6 of the EMP Land Access Requirements and Protocols Agreements held between the Proponent and the Landowners 	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Cultural heritage	Possible	Major	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.7 of the EMP CHMPs 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Hazardous material	Possible	Major	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.8 of the EMP Contractor's EMP* Work Health and Safety Management Plan held by the Contractor 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Waste	Possible	Major	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.9 of the EMP Waste Management Plan* 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Air Quality	Likely	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.10 of the EMP Air Quality Management Plan* 	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Greenhouse Gas	Possible	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.11 of the EMP Contractor's EMP* 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Noise, vibration and lighting	Possible	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.12 of the EMP Contractor's EMP* Noise Monitoring Plan* Noise Monitoring Report* 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Traffic	Possible	High	Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.13 of the EMP TIA* Traffic Management Plan* Pavement Impact Assessment* 	Unlikely	High	Medium
	Community	Possible	High	Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.3.14 of the EMP Complaint Investigation and Response Plan* 	Unlikely	High	Medium
Operation (30 years, potentially up to 40 years)	Stormwater	Possible	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5.3.1 of the EMP SMP* ESCP 	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Flora	Possible	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5.3.2 of the EMP VMP 	Unlikely	Minor	Low

Project phase	Aspect	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating (without controls)	Control strategy	Residual likelihood	Residual consequence	Residual risk rating (with controls)
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMP 			
	Fauna	Possible	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5.3.3 of the EMP VMP FMP BBMP 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Weeds and Pests	Likely	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5.3.2 of the EMP VMP FMP Rehabilitation Management Plan 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Bushfire	Possible	Critical	Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5.3.4 of the EMP BMP* Safety and Emergency Management Plan* 	Unlikely	High	Medium
	Greenhouse Gas	Possible	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5.3.5 of the EMP Contractor's EMP* 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Noise, vibration and lighting	Possible	Moderate	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5.3.6 of the EMP Contractor's EMP* Noise Monitoring Plan* Noise Monitoring Report* 	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Decommissioning (approximately 24 months)	Land (soils)	Possible	Moderate	Medium	The Contractor will prepare and implement stormwater management and erosion and sediment control measures specific to the civil component of decommissioning.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Stormwater	Likely	High	High	The Contractor will prepare and implement stormwater management and erosion and sediment control measures specific to the civil component of decommissioning.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Flora	Possible	Moderate	Medium	The Contractor will prepare and implement vegetation and fauna management measures specific to the potential wildlife impacts associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Fauna	Possible	Moderate	Medium	The Contractor will prepare and implement vegetation and fauna management measures specific to the potential wildlife impacts associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Weeds and Pests	Likely	High	High	The Contractor will prepare and implement weed and pest management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Bushfire	Possible	Critical	Severe	The Contractor will implement a BMP specific to the risks associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	High	Medium
	Land access	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	The Proponent will inform the Contractor of all access and land management protocols. The Contractor will be required to adhere to access and land management protocols.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Cultural heritage	Possible	Major	High	The Proponent will inform the Contractor of all cultural heritage protocols. The Contractor will be required to adhere to cultural heritage protocols.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Hazardous material	Possible	Major	High	The Contractor will review and revise the DMP and confirm compliance with work health and safety requirements.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
	Waste	Possible	Major	High	The Contractor will prepare and implement waste management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

Project phase	Aspect	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating (without controls)	Control strategy	Residual likelihood	Residual consequence	Residual risk rating (with controls)
	Air Quality	Likely	Moderate	Medium	The Contractor will prepare and implement air quality management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Greenhouse Gas	Possible	Moderate	Medium	The Contractor will prepare and implement greenhouse gas management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Noise, vibration and lighting	Possible	Moderate	Medium	The Contractor will prepare and implement noise, vibration and lighting management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
	Traffic	Possible	High	Severe	The Contractor will prepare and implement traffic management measures specific to the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	High	Medium
	Community	Possible	High	Severe	The Contractor will review the Complaint Investigation and Response Plan and confirm applicability or specific changes necessary to manage the potential impacts associated with decommissioning.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low

*Control strategy forms part of compliance with State approval conditions.

8.0 References

- AECOM, 2024a. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, Tarong West Wind Farm
- AECOM, 2024b. Greenhouse Gas Assessment, Tarong West Wind Farm
- AECOM, 2025a. Rehabilitation Management Plan, Tarong West Wind Farm
- AECOM, 2025b. Decommissioning Management Plan, Tarong West Wind Farm
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, 2018. Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works. Queensland Government, 01 October 2018
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2023. Tarong West Wind Farm: Guidelines for the content of a draft public environment report (PER)
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2024. Environmental management plan guideline
- Ecosure, 2023. Assessment of Matters of National Environmental Significance for Tarong West Wind Farm
- Ecosure, 2025a. Supplement to the Assessment of Matters of National Environmental Significance - Tarong West Wind Farm
- Ecosure, 2025b. Vegetation Management Plan Tarong West Wind Farm
- Ecosure, 2025c. Fauna Management Plan Tarong West Wind Farm
- Ecosure, 2025d. Bird and Bat Management Plan Tarong West Wind Farm
- Ecosure, 2025e. Bird and Bat Utilisation Study Tarong West Wind Farm