

Appendix B Decommissioning Management Plan

Decommissioning Management Plan

Tarong West Wind Farm

22-Aug-2025
Tarong West Wind Farm

Decommissioning Management Plan

Tarong West Wind Farm

Client: Tarong West Project Co Pty Ltd

ABN: 81 679 081 040

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1.0 Introduction

This Decommissioning Management Plan (DMP) details how the Proponent of the Tarong West Wind Farm (the Project) will undertake this end phase of work that is estimated to occur after approximately 30 years of operations, or longer (potentially up to 40 years) if conditions are suitable. 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. The PER Guidelines, specifically section 7.2.6, detail the information required in this DMP.

This DMP is provided to confirm the methodology for removal of wind turbine generators (WTGs) 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.

1.1 Purpose

This DMP provides a framework for the management of activities with the potential to impact on the environment during the decommissioning phase of the Project, which is anticipated to occur over a 24 month period. The proposed mitigation and management measures will be reviewed prior to decommissioning to ensure they meet the contemporary requirements of Project approval conditions and relevant standards. The review will capture changes to planning policy/legislation that may occur between the Project approval and the start of decommissioning. Accordingly, this DMP should be read in conjunction with the following Project documents (or the subsequent contemporary version):

- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) (AECOM, 2024a)
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (AECOM, 2024b)
- Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) (Ecosure, 2025e)
- Fauna Management Plan (FMP) (Ecosure, 2025c)
- Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) (Land and Environment Consultants, 2024).

The following management plans referred to within this DMP will be developed in accordance with Project approval conditions and will remain relevant at the time of decommissioning:

- Safety and Emergency Management Plan (SEMP)
- Complaint Investigation and Response Plan (CIRP)

Each plan listed above will be reviewed for relevancy as part of implementing an updated version of this DMP if the Project enters the decommissioning phase.

The Proponent will appoint a suitably qualified Contractor to undertake the decommissioning of the Project. Implementation of this DMP will be the responsibility of the Proponent and is part of their obligation to comply with the EPBC Act approval conditions. The Contractor will be aware of this requirement and be contracted to complete the work accordingly.

1.2 Objectives

The general objectives of this DMP are to:

- direct the achievement of relevant and applicable environmental standards
- reduce the likelihood of environmental risks increasing to an unacceptable level as a result of Project decommissioning
- comply with relevant environmental legislation and Project approval conditions as required (local, State and Commonwealth)
- comply with the Proponent's environmental responsibilities and/or policies

- prevent and mitigate unauthorised environmental harm
- minimise adverse amenity impacts on nearby sensitive receptors
- ensure all personnel associated with the Project decommissioning are aware of their environmental duties and responsibilities under this DMP
- assist with monitoring and reporting of environmental performance.

1.3 Compliance with approval conditions

In addition to supporting EPBC Act approval conditions, the DMP addresses the State approval requirement for the Proponent to prepare an End of Operation Decommissioning Management Plan (EODMP). The EODMP must be prepared at least 6 months prior to ceasing the operation of the wind farm and implemented within twelve months after the wind farm has ceased operations. The Proponent is committed to initiating the development of the EODMP no later than 12 months prior to the anticipated cessation of operations, to ensure timely preparation and compliance with approval conditions. Implementation of the EODMP will commence as soon as decommissioning of the Project begins. The requirements of the EODMP are as follows:

- be prepared by a suitably qualified person.
- demonstrate wind turbine componentry and ancillary infrastructure will be reused or recycled to the maximum extent possible thereby minimising to the greatest extent possible material destined for land fill.
- outline actions to be undertaken to decommission the site including:
 - deconstruction and removal off-site of all above ground structures and infrastructure (including turbines, substations, and above ground cabling)
 - management of impacts on the transport network arising from removal of materials from the site
 - dismantling turbine bases to a depth of 1 m below surface level and covering with topsoil
 - lightly rip and reseed with native vegetation all hardstand areas (after being cleared of stone and geotextile material)
 - decontaminate affected areas in accordance with requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
- submit the EODMP to the State government.
- undertake the decommissioning as per the EODMP.

There are no local approvals relevant to the decommissioning, however this will be reconfirmed prior as part of the DMP review.

1.4 Project description

1.4.1 Site details

The Project is located in the South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) local government area and is 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) totalling 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	State Land	11.04	0
TOTAL			17,136.43	97

Table 2 Road reserves within Project Site (all roads local roads unless otherwise stated)

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
Boyne River Road	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

1.4.2 Project details

The Project seeks to supply up to 436.5 megawatts of clean and renewable energy to the National Electricity Market. The Project will construct up to 97 WTGs, foundations, 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 four temporary wind monitoring masts are located at WTG locations. The temporary wind monitoring masts will be installed during the construction phase and decommissioned prior to the operations phase.

Figure 1-1 outlines the proposed locations of the WTGs and required infrastructure. The layout has been extensively tailored to avoid, where possible, impacts on known environmental constraints.

The Proponent will provide as constructed details to the Contractor undertaking the decommissioning work.

1.4.3 Decommissioning scope of works

The decommissioning scope of works 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.

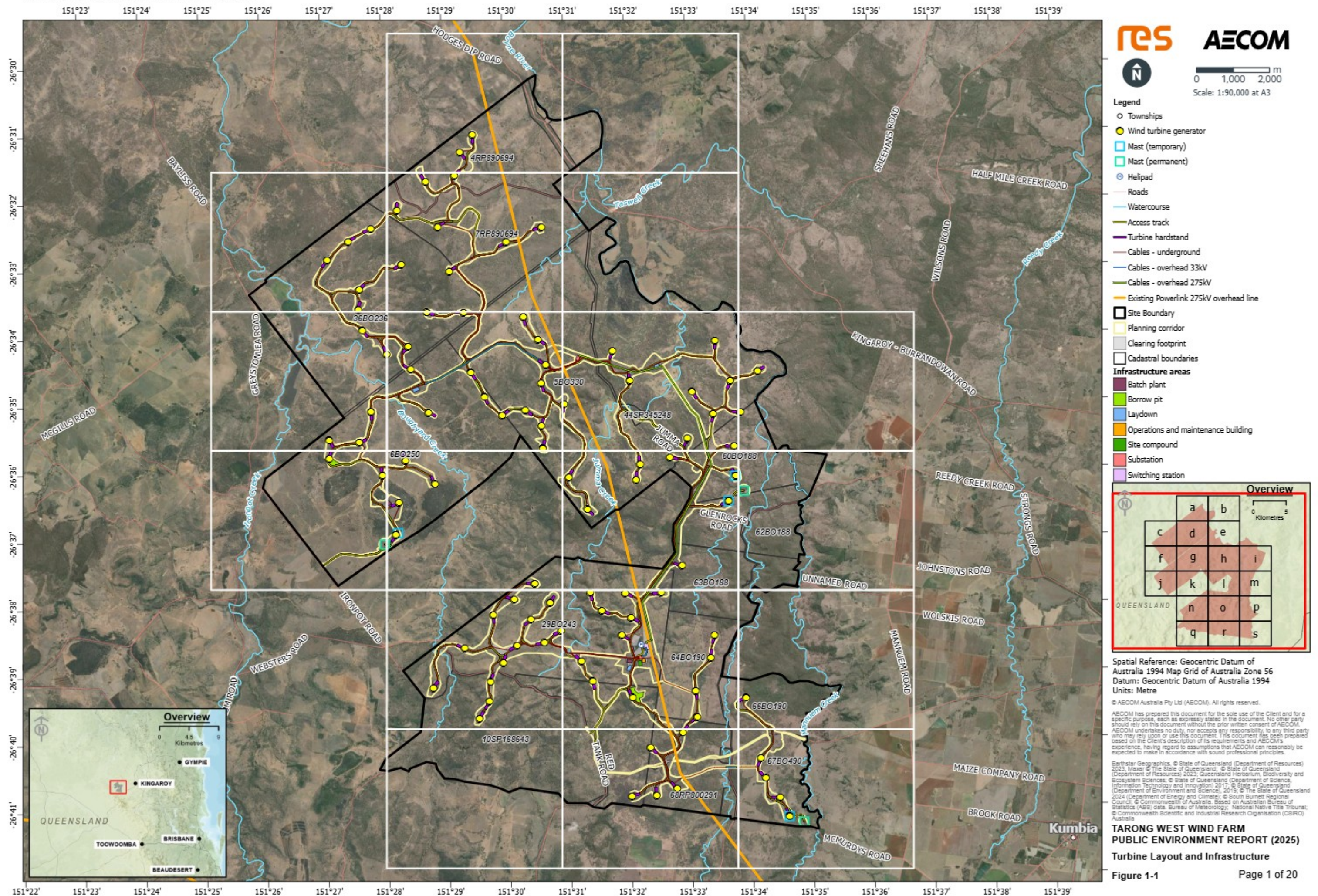
The Contractor will design an explicit methodology (i.e. step by step) for the Project prior to decommissioning and in consultation with the Proponent to ensure compliance with the EPBC Act approval.

At the end of the operational life of the Project, decommissioning will be in accordance with permit conditions, with all above-ground infrastructure on-site being dismantled and removed (excluding the Powerlink owned and operated high voltage infrastructure and some sub-surface infrastructure). Where practical, access tracks and project buildings (e.g. site warehouse) may be retained for future use by the landowner as part of ongoing agricultural use of the land or as part of local bushfire risk management strategy, dependent on landowner preference.

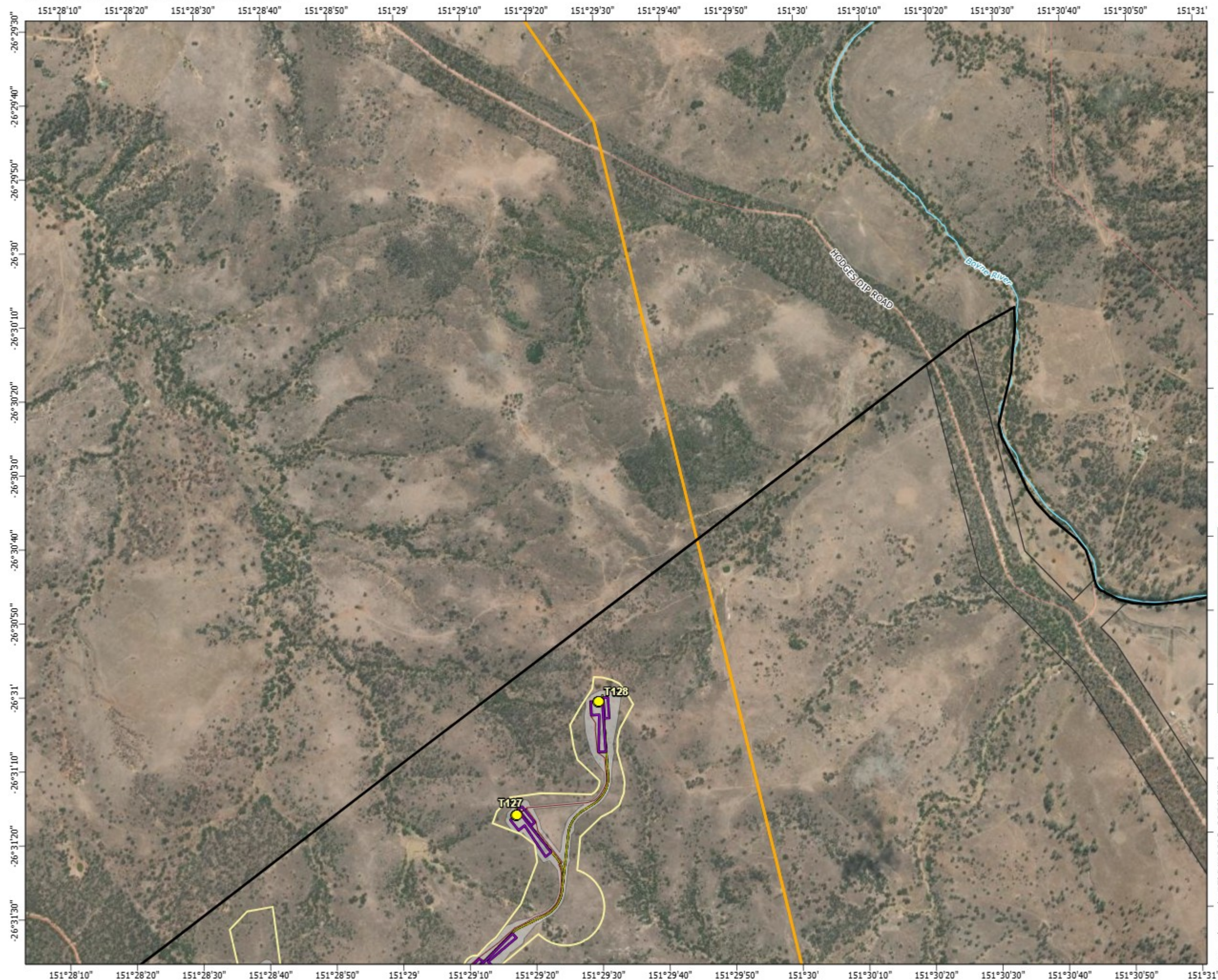
The decommissioning of the Project will be undertaken in accordance with best practice processes relevant at the time of those works occurring, with dismantling activities focused on re-purposing and recycling of componentry as far as practicable. Ground disturbance during decommissioning will occur in areas that are the same size and location or smaller (i.e. reduced) compared to those disturbed during construction. Areas subject to ground disturbance during decommissioning will be subject to rehabilitation and stabilisation. For instance, the establishment of suitable pasture coverage in consultation with the landowner.

Alternatively, updated planning, environmental approvals, and land agreements may be secured to support an extension of the life of the existing wind farm or the 're-powering' of the Project with updated infrastructure where necessary. Where the Project is re-powered, existing access tracks, hardstands, connection infrastructure, and operational buildings are proposed to be utilised in the new Project configuration (as far as practicable) to reduce the construction term, gap in generation potential, and to minimise the environmental impacts that may result from the re-powering process.

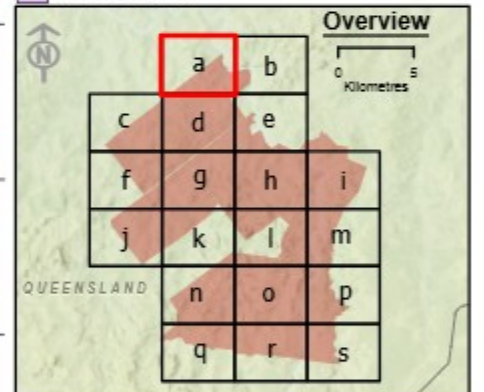
Where infrastructure is removed for replacement, there will again be a focus on re-purposing and recycling of componentry as far as practicable. Areas disturbed during the removal of unwanted componentry that will not form part of the footprint of the re-powered project will be subject to rehabilitation and stabilisation.



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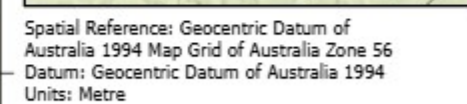
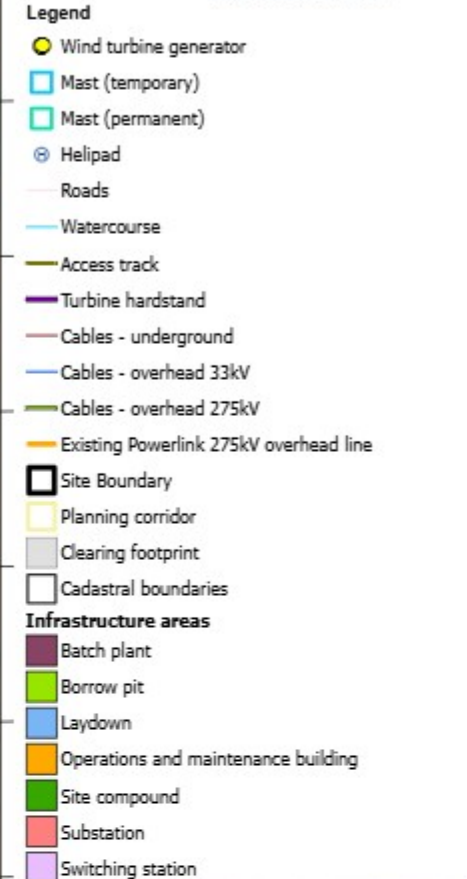
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**TARONG WEST WIND FARM
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT REPORT (2025)**

Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1a Page 2 of 20

151°31'	151°31'10"	151°31'20"	151°31'30"	151°31'40"	151°31'50"	151°32'	151°32'10"	151°32'20"	151°32'30"	151°32'40"	151°32'50"	151°33'	151°33'10"	151°33'20"	151°33'30"	151°33'40"	151°33'50"
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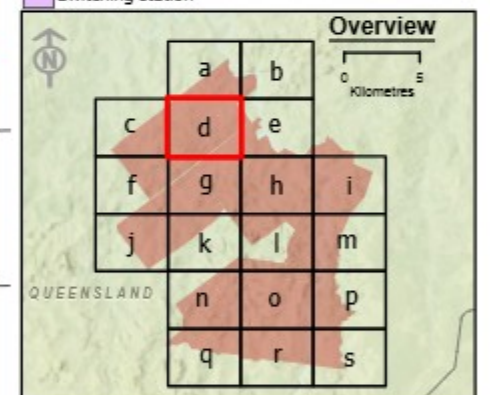
**TARONG WEST WIND FARM
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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1b Page 3 of 20

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





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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

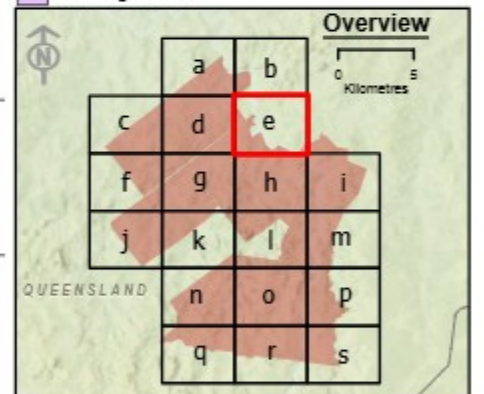
Figure 1-1d Page 5 of 20

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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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

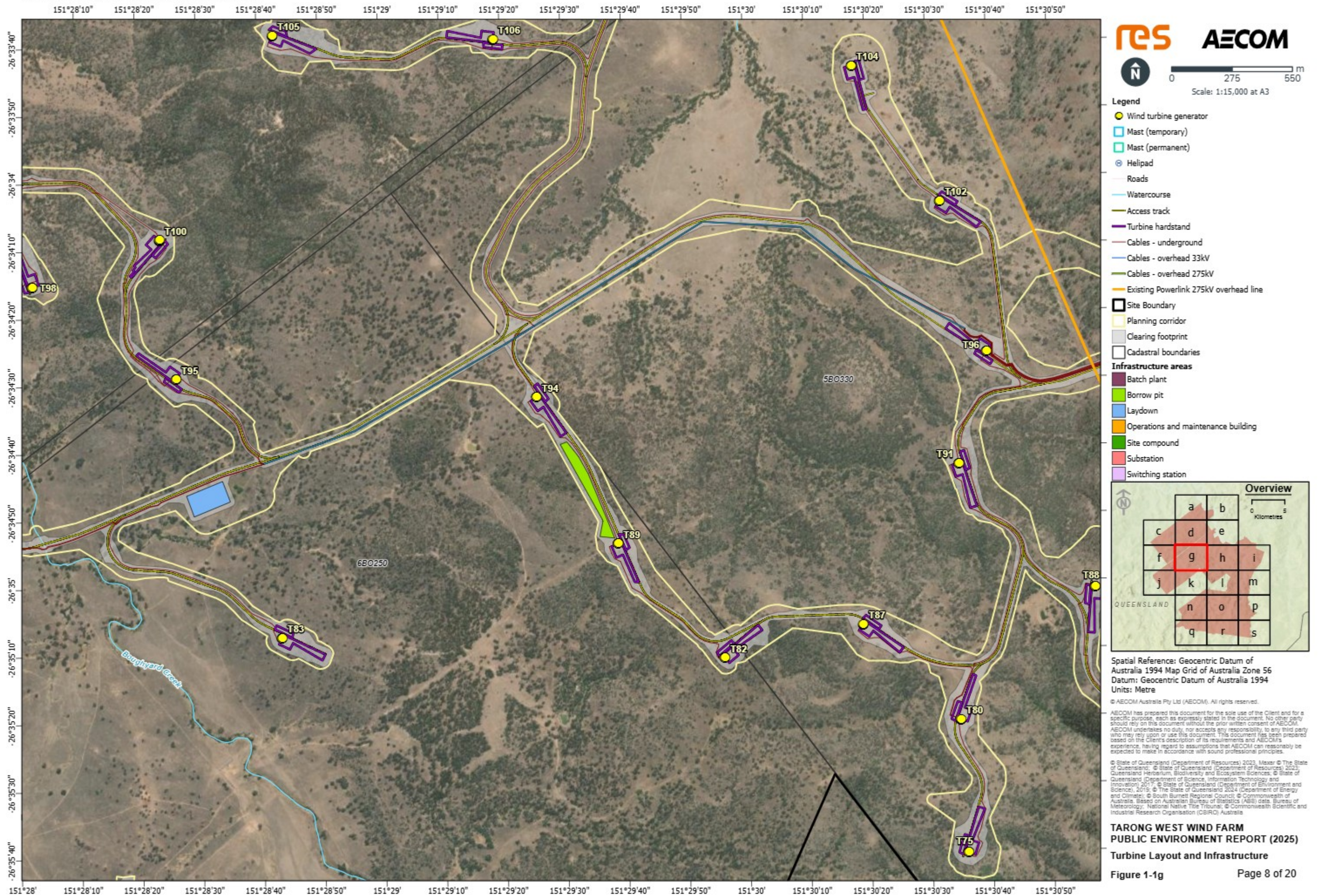
Figure 1-1e

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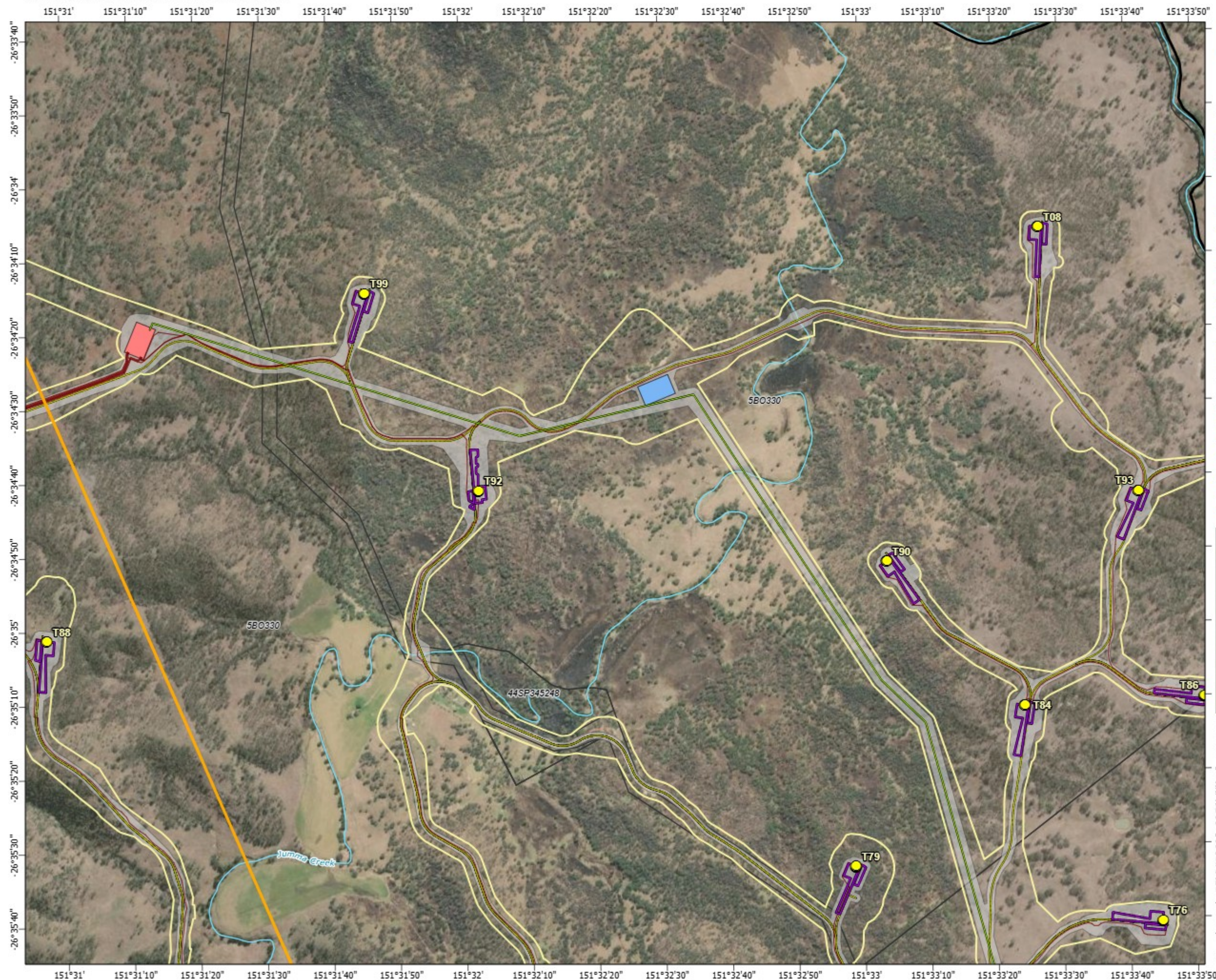
The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



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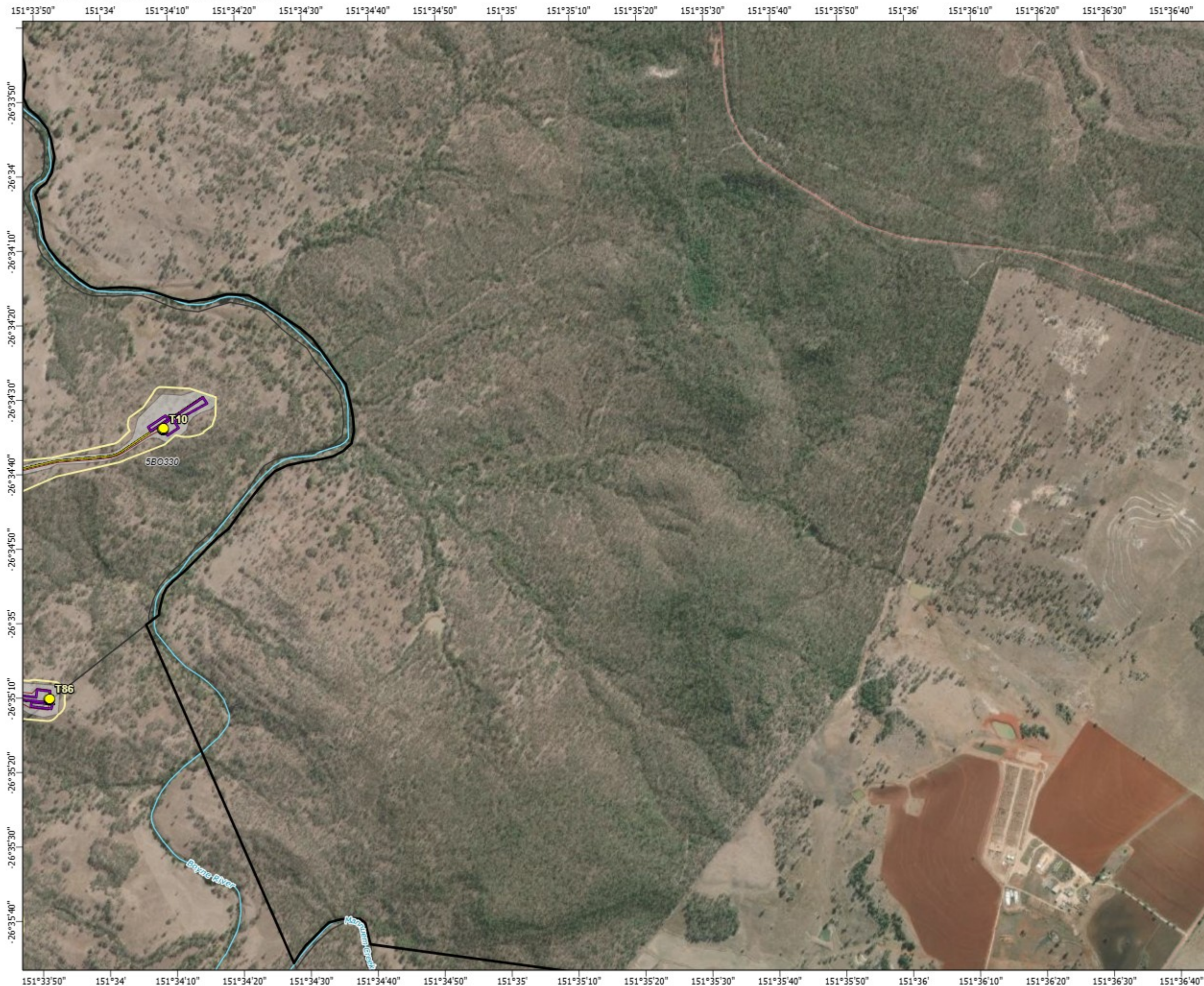
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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1h

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

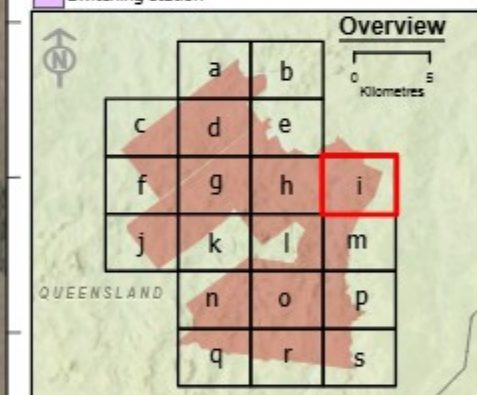


0 275 550 m

Scale: 1:15,000 at A3

Legend

- Wind turbine generator
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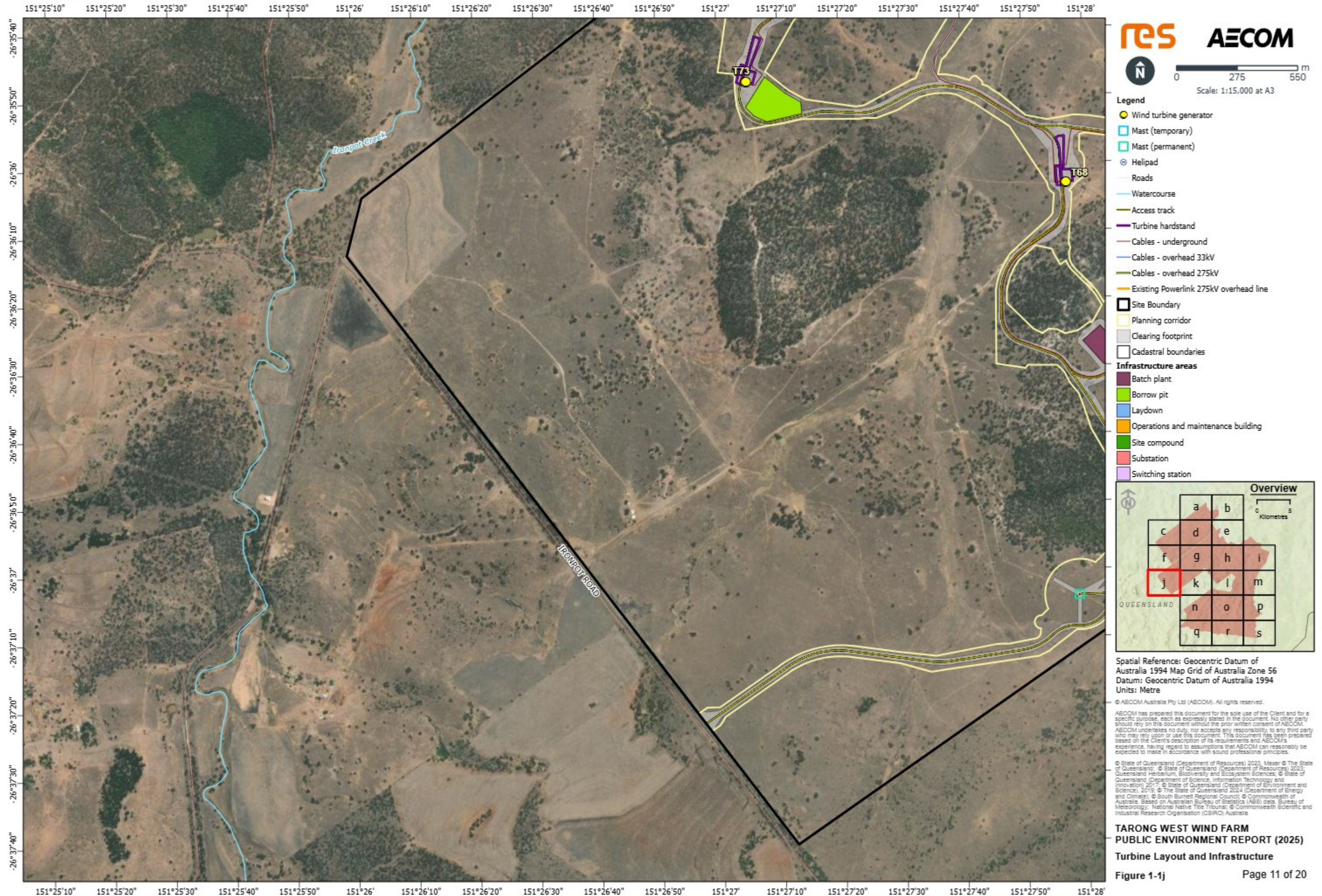
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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1i

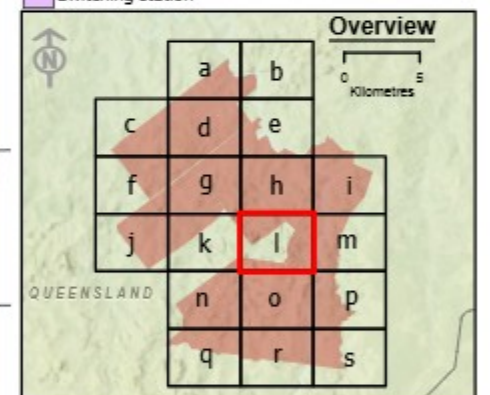
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The Existing Powerlink 275kV Overhead Line and switching station are Powerlink-owned and operated high voltage infrastructure



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TARONG WEST WIND FARM
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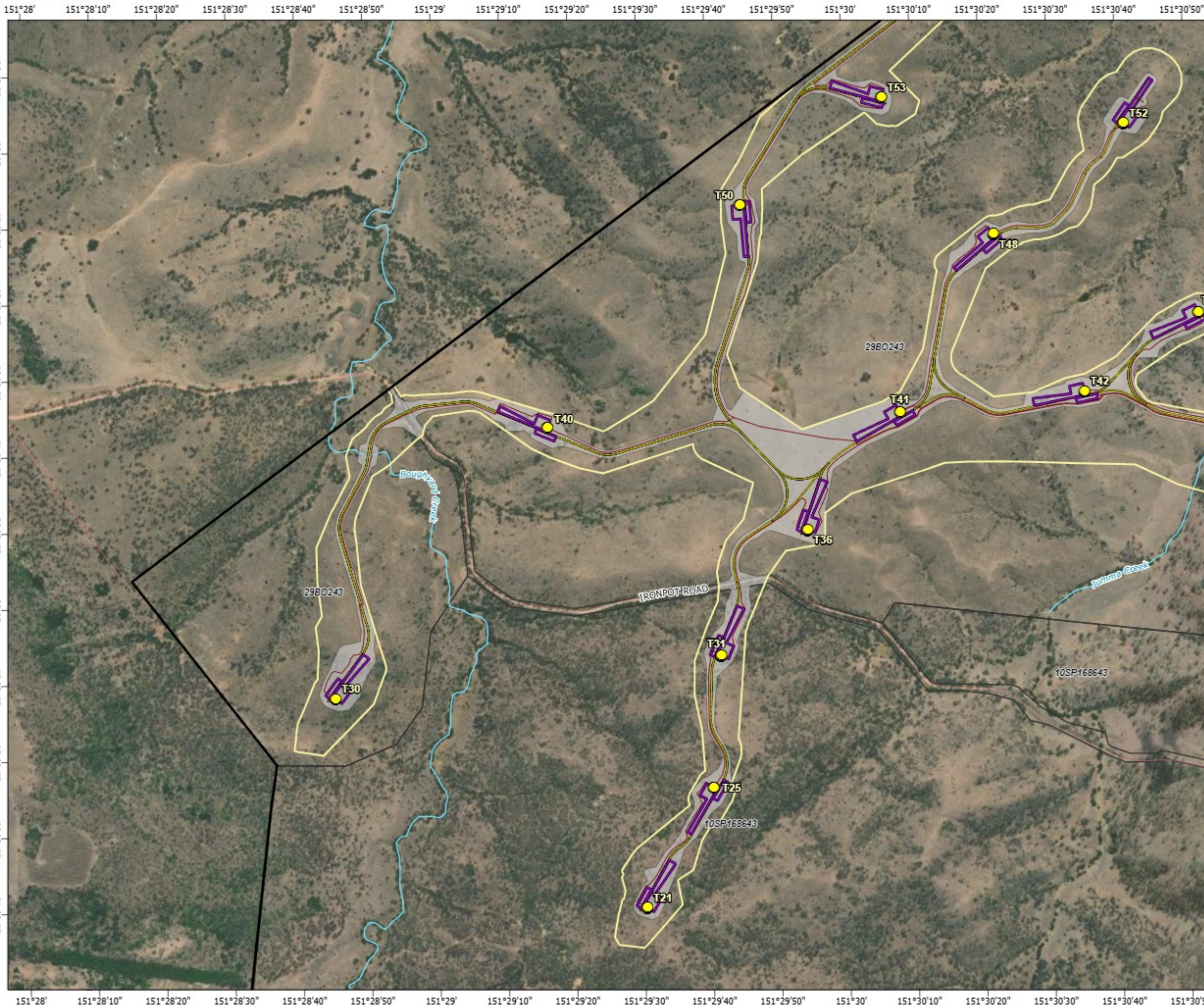
Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

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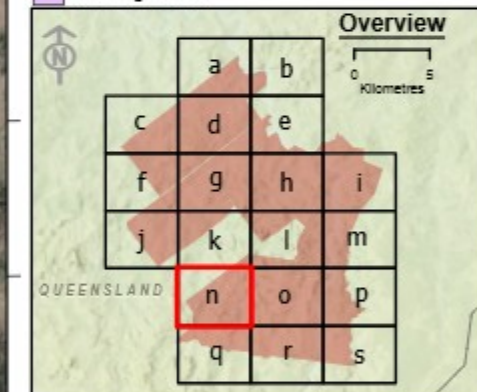
This is an aerial photograph overlaid with a map. A prominent black boundary line defines a large area on the left and center. Blue lines represent water bodies: Narvon Creek (top), Boyne River (middle left), Middle Creek (lower left), and Mannum Creek (bottom center). A road labeled 'GLENROCKS ROAD' runs horizontally across the upper right, and an 'UNNAMED ROAD' is visible at the bottom. Several property or lot identifiers are scattered across the map: '60BO188' (top left), '62BO188' (middle left), '63BO188' (bottom left), and '43FTZ37338' (top center). A yellow circle on the far left highlights a small, light-colored structure. The map is framed by a coordinate grid with longitude labels at the top and bottom (151°33'50" to 151°36'40") and latitude labels on the left and right (151°33'50" to 151°36'40").



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- 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
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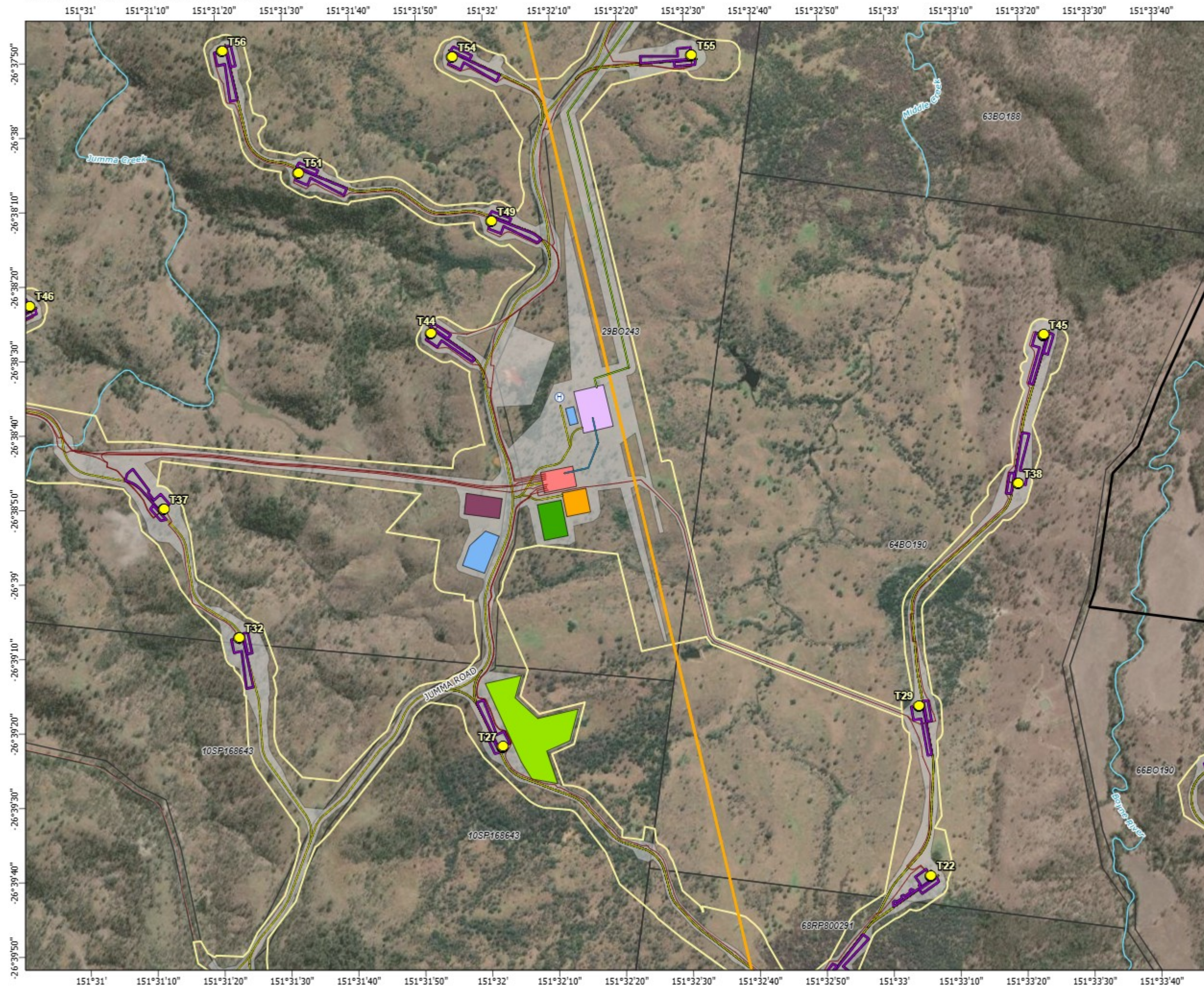
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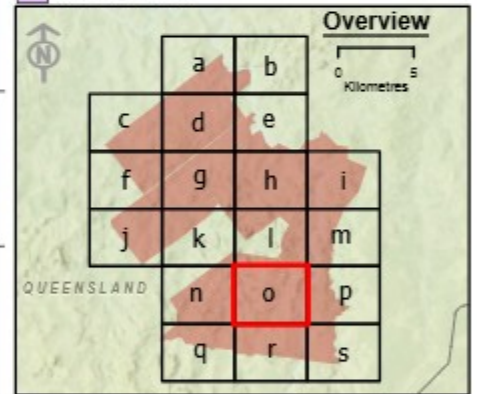
Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

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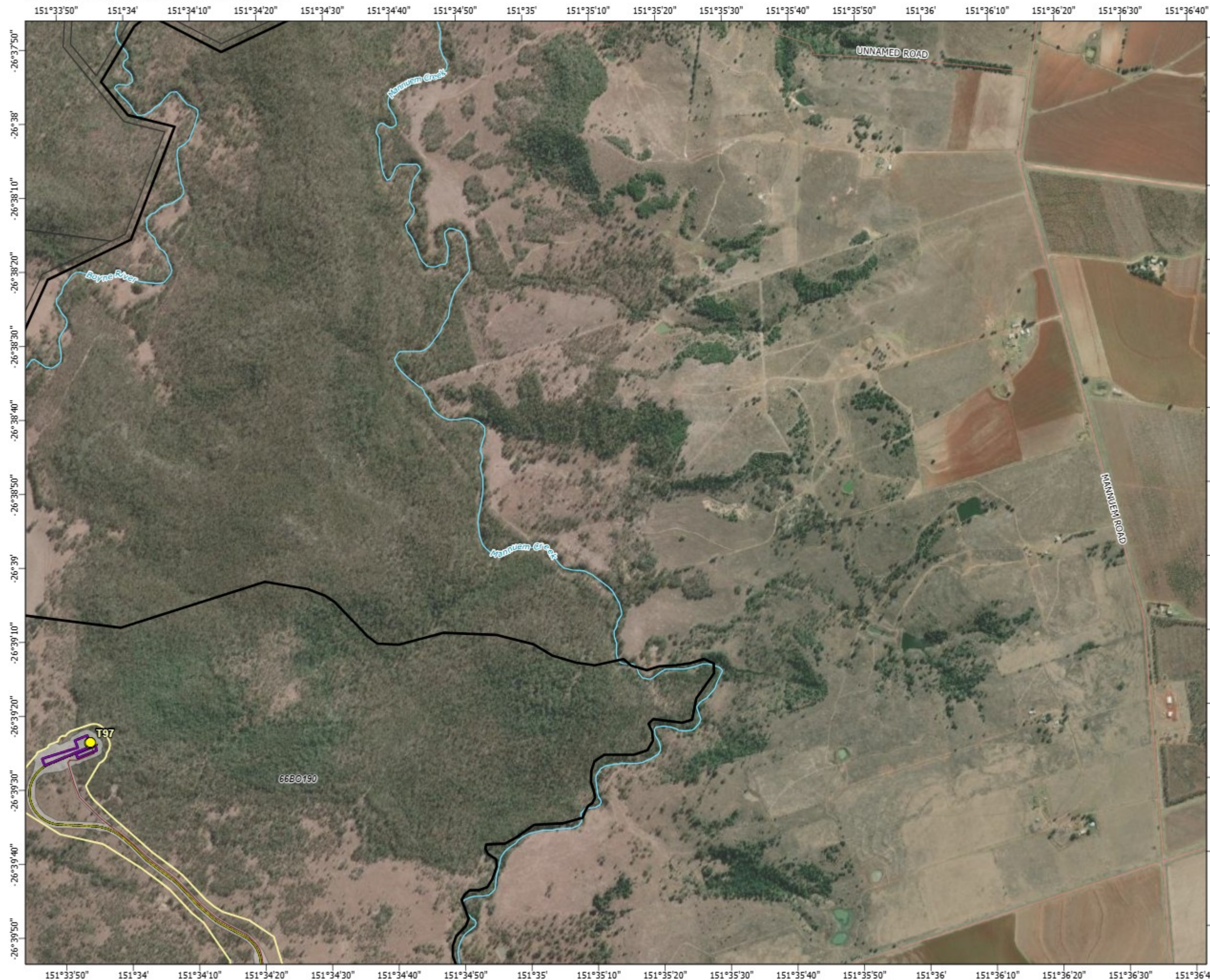
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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1p

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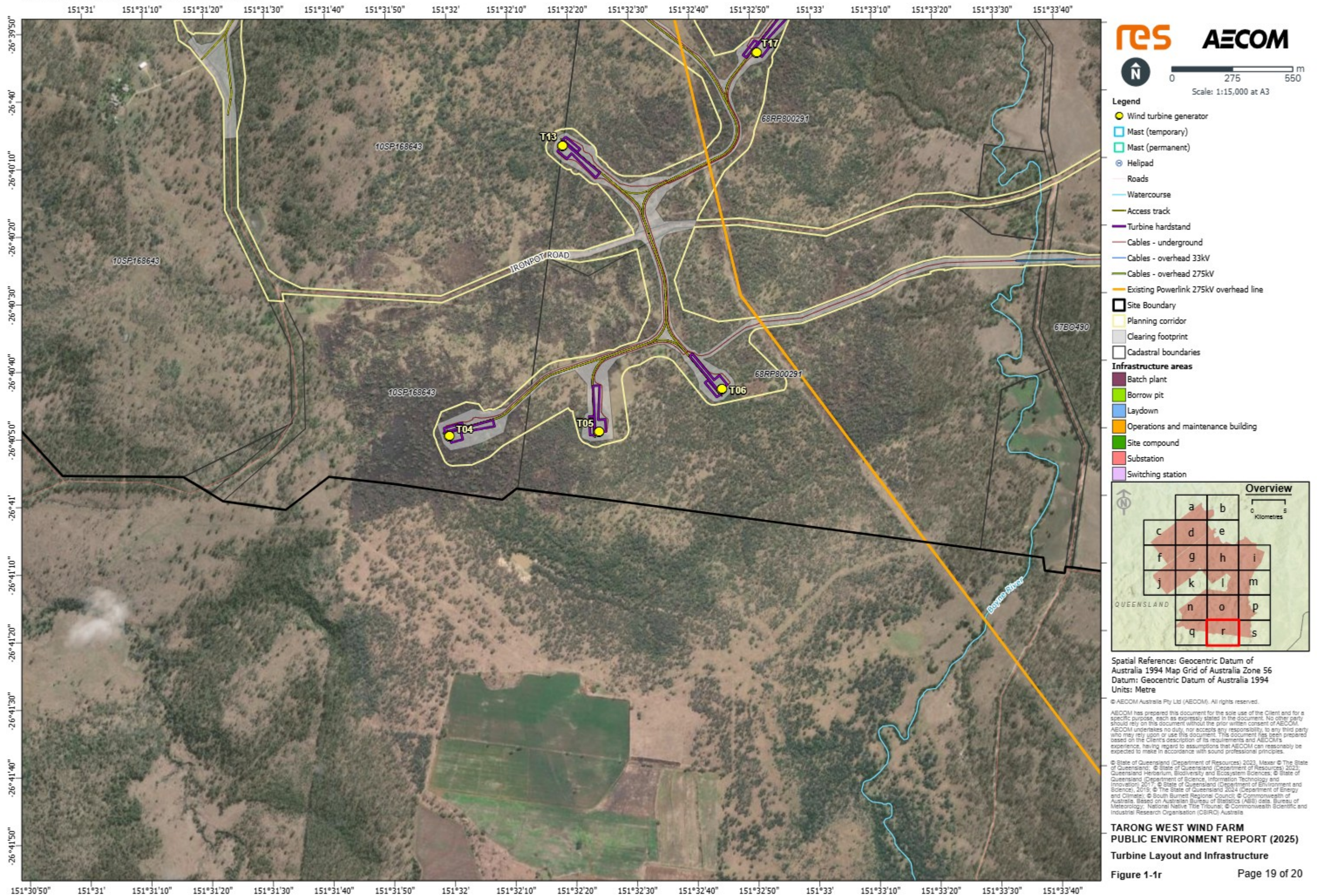
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PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT REPORT (2025)**

Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

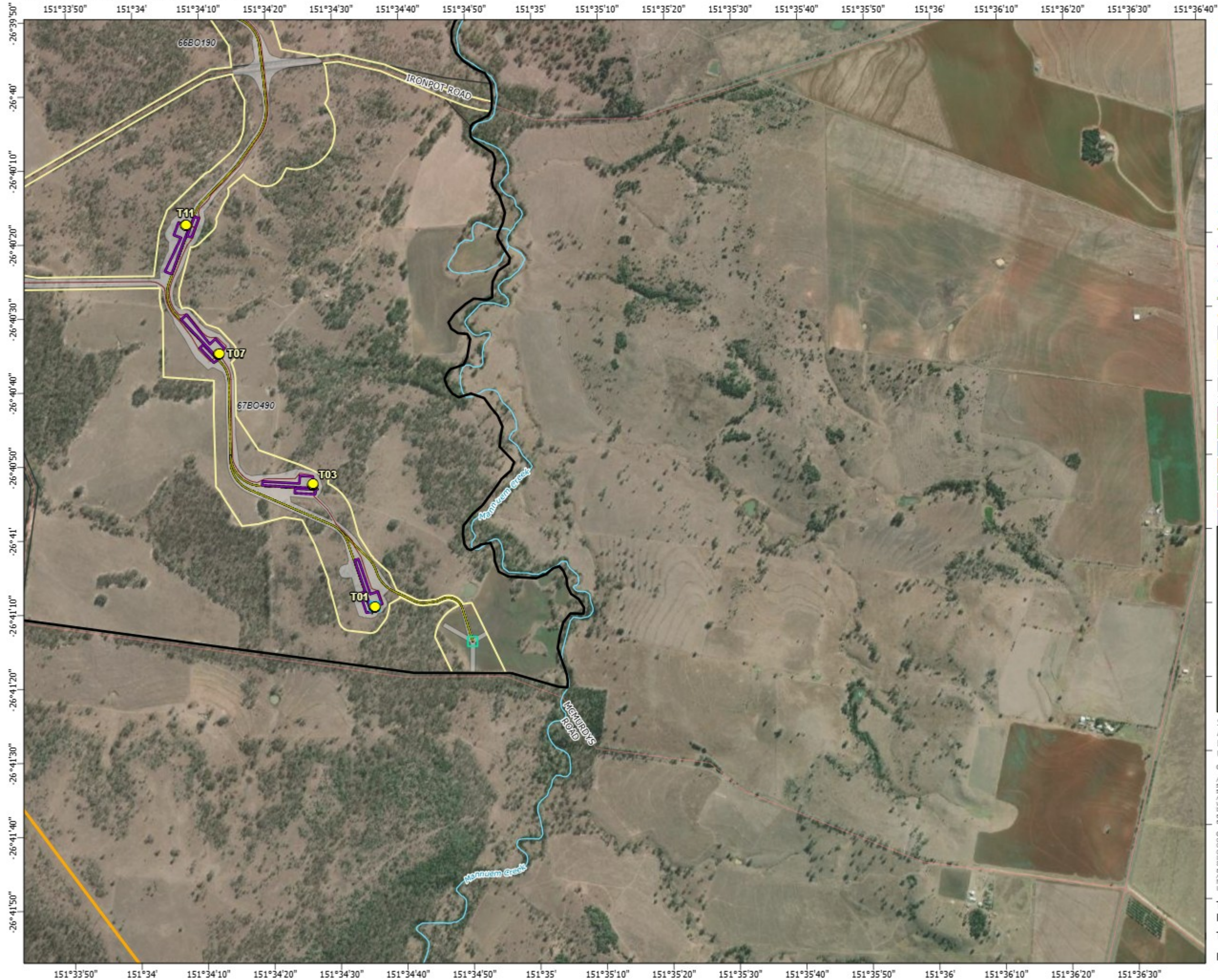
Figure 1-1q

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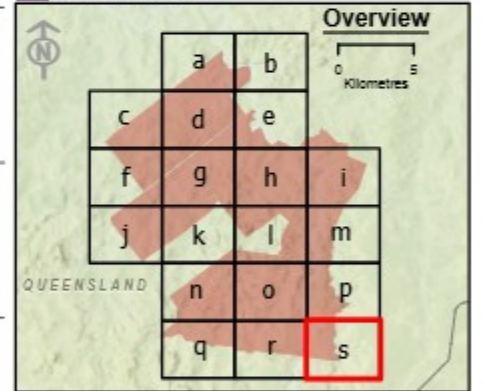


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Turbine Layout and Infrastructure

Figure 1-1s

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2.0 Legislation, guidelines and standards

The Project decommissioning must be managed to meet all regulatory requirements that apply. This includes legislation, statutory approvals, permits, policies, guidelines and standards that are published or made available by regulators.

Legislative requirements relevant to the activities are presented in this section. Best practice management will be implemented to comply with the relevant requirements and guidelines.

The Contractor will be required to update and/or implement the items identified in Table 3. Further details regarding Contractor obligations and management plans are detailed in section 6.

2.1 Commonwealth and State legislation

Commonwealth and State legislation that may be relevant to the Project decommissioning is detailed in Table 3. With decommissioning estimated to occur after at least thirty years of operations, the initial planning for decommissioning must review the applicability of contemporary legislation.

Table 3 Commonwealth and State legislation potentially relevant to the Project decommissioning

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project decommissioning
Commonwealth		
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act)	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 Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPBC referral was submitted for the Project in September 2023. The outcome of the referral is 'Controlled Action' with the Project subject to assessment via a Public Environment Report. The approval will nominate an end date for the Project and the decommissioning timeline must end prior or on this day. The approval conditions may include decommissioning requirements.
Queensland		
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> (ACH Act)	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</i> (Biosecurity Act)	The Biosecurity Act provides a framework for an effective biosecurity system for Queensland that helps to minimise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Site contains weeds and pests regulated by the Biosecurity Act.

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project decommissioning
	biosecurity risks and responds to biosecurity considerations and events. The Biosecurity Act also seeks to protect agricultural and tourism industries and the environment from pests, diseases and contaminants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Managing biosecurity risk as part of decommissioning will be required.
Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act)	The objective of the EP Act is to protect the 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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project decommissioning activities will be required to comply with the legislative requirements and associated policies of the EP Act. Issue-specific Environmental Protection Policies (EPP) 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.
Fisheries Act 1994 (Fisheries Act)	The Fisheries Act provides for the use, conservation and enhancement of fisheries resources and fish habitats in a way that seeks to apply and balance the principles of ecologically sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Site contains features mapped as waterways for waterway barrier works. The remediation of waterway barrier works (whether they were

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project decommissioning
	development and promote ecologically sustainable development. The Fisheries Act facilitates allocation and management of Fish Habitat Areas (FHA) and waterways for waterway barrier works (fish passage).	constructed under a development approval or accepted development) may be required if the landowner does not retain the infrastructure.
Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act)	The object of the NC Act 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. In support of the NC Act, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 and Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 list 'protected wildlife' (flora and fauna species), which are considered to be 'Extinct in the Wild', 'Endangered', 'Vulnerable', 'Near Threatened' and 'Least Concern' wildlife.	<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. At the time of planning decommissioning, mapping of protected wildlife areas should be reviewed to identify potential or known wildlife that require specific management. Subject to pre-clearing surveys, the Contractor should hold all relevant and required clearing permits, Species Management Programs (SMPs) 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 a threatened plant will be impacted as part of decommissioning work. A SMP authorises activities if it will impact on breeding places of protected animals. A low or high risk SMP 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 vegetation will be concurrently presented in the VMP prepared to control clearing works associated with decommissioning.
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	<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 works an item of heritage significance is found, section 89 of the QH Act requires a person to

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project decommissioning
	historical cultural heritage value in Queensland.	notify the administering authority 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 is accessed via the Bunya Highway (State controlled road), Mannuam Road, Ironpot Road and Jumma Road. 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 If clearing of vegetation protected under the VM Act forms part of decommissioning works, this must be reviewed alongside permitting and accepted development requirements.
Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011	The objects of this Act are as follows: (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project decommissioning activities will generate waste and will be required to comply with the legislative requirements of the Act Use of resources, waste management and recycling should be considered in design planning and awarding of the decommissioning contract.

Act	Purpose of the Act	Relevance to Project decommissioning
	<p>(d) to ensure a shared responsibility between government, business and industry and the community in waste management and resource recovery</p> <p>(e) to support and implement national frameworks, objectives and priorities for waste management and resource recovery.</p> <p>The Act contains a suite of measures to reduce waste generation and landfill disposal and encourage recycling.</p>	
Water Act 2000 (Water Act)	<p>The Water Act provides a framework for the following:</p> <p>(a) the sustainable management of Queensland's water resources and quarry material</p> <p>(b) the sustainable and secure water supply and demand management for the south-east Queensland region and other designated regions</p> <p>(c) the management of impacts on underground water caused by the exercise of underground water rights by the resource sector</p> <p>(d) the effective operation of water authorities.</p>	<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 decommissioning methodology, unless exemption or accepted development requirements can be met. • If required, 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 and summarised in section 5.0.

2.3 Other approvals and permits

Other approvals or permits may be required under the legislation outlined in Table 3, subject to detailed design, decommissioning methodology and further liaison with the regulators in the lead up to decommissioning.

The Proponent will supply the Contractor a copy of all statutory approvals applicable to the works and provide any updated versions as they become available. The Contractor will be responsible for identifying and obtaining all necessary approvals and permits to successfully implement the DMP as agreed with the Proponent.

3.0 Environmental management

3.1 Environmental policy

The Contractor will be appointed by the Proponent to decommission the Project in accordance with the Proponent's Environmental Policy current at that time. In this appointment the Contractor will be appointed to control the worksite in accordance with the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 or any applicable updated version.

It is anticipated that the Contractor will utilise this DMP or a subsequent updated version as the basis for preparing a Construction DMP tailored to preferred methodologies and timeframes. The Contractor will address the proposed mitigation measures detailed in this DMP and reconfirm or adjust these as required whilst maintain compliance with relevant statutory approvals.

3.2 Roles and responsibilities

3.2.1 The Proponent's Representative

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 DMP are outlined in Table 4. The Proponent is committed to completing decommissioning activities within a maximum period of 24 months from cessation of operations, subject to regulatory approvals and access conditions. This timeframe will guide the planning, resourcing, and execution of all decommissioning works and is expected to form part of any approval conditions.

Table 4 Proponent roles and responsibilities

Role	Contact	Responsibilities
Proponent's Representative	This should be at least 6 months prior to ceasing the operation of the wind farm	<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 this DMP, associated plans and applicable legislation Ensures environmental incidents or dangerous occurrences are promptly reported, investigated 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 5. Roles and responsibilities for developing and implementing the DMP and environmental reporting will be further defined by the Contractor.

The Contractor must update the DMP with names and contact details of personnel with key DMP roles.

Table 5 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 DMP and supporting management plans Maintains regular communications with the Proponent's Representative (e.g. daily)

Position	Role Description/General Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicates environmental requirements, obligations and site-specific environmental issues to all site personnel and subcontractors 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 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 DMP.
HSE Manager*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews and inputs to the DMP and supporting management plans Implement all 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 management and site 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 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 is familiar with their responsibilities with respect to environmental obligations, 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 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 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

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's standards, and relevant work, health and safety (WHS) laws.

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 understand their role in implementing the DMP. All personnel working on-site (including sub-contractors) must undergo environmental management training commensurate with their responsibilities under the DMP.

Environmental training can be achieved via the following:

- A comprehensive and tailored site induction course
- Familiarisation with the requirements of the DMP
- 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, and
- 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

Prior to commencing decommissioning 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 DMP, contract commitments, and the environmental legislation as current at the time of works.

For decommissioning works, monitoring scopes are detailed in section 6.0. 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 DMP 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 under any contractual obligations, applicable policy/guideline requirements and approval conditions.

3.7.1 Monthly environmental reports

The Contractor shall prepare and submit monthly environmental reports to the Proponent during the decommissioning 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 (including the EMP, Vegetation, Fauna and Bird and Bat Management Plans) that form the basis of environmental management across the Project, including the results of environmental inspections and monitoring. An example is provided in section 3.7.2, Table 6.

3.7.2 Environmental records and registers

Table 6 Environmental records and registers

Record requirement	Submit to the Proponent at works completion
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	
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	
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) implemented throughout decommissioning	
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	
Community Feedback/Complaint register	
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	

Record requirement	Submit to the Proponent at works completion
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 DMP	

3.8 Auditing requirements

3.8.1 Internal auditing by the Contractor

It is expected that internal auditing by the Contractor of their work processes and the DMP requirements will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced personnel for the duration of the works.

3.8.2 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 Contractor will be required to develop a quality and assurance process that will include:

- Compliance with the DMP and the Proponent's Environmental Policy, standards and procedures
- Management and record keeping of environmental non-conformances and incidents.

Any non-compliances or non-conformances identified by an audit will be discussed with the Contractor to ensure the non-compliance or non-conformance is addressed. The outcomes of internal audits may trigger the requirement to update the DMP or JSEA.

3.8.3 External auditing

External environmental audits may be conducted during the decommissioning of the Project. External audits should be conducted by a qualified and independent person (i.e. a person outside the day-to-day activities of construction management and implementation).

During each audit, the auditor will meet with a nominated Contractor representative (e.g. HSE or Site 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. if required by the Commonwealth and/or State approval).

The Proponent will undertake regular audits for the duration of decommissioning activities. The audit frequency will be subject to contract requirements and environmental performance by the Contractor.

3.8.4 Complaints procedure

The Proponent will develop a CIRP (or equivalent) for the Project.

The Contractor and all subcontractors are expected to follow the CIRP and assist the Proponent Representative in its implementation. 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.

As described in the CIRP, in accordance with the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 10002:2014 – Guidelines for complaint management in organisations, complaints will also be documented in an incident register. The following information will be recorded to document complaints received:

- 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
- 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.

The Contractor is expected to assist the Proponent with provision of information as requested to assist in resolving complaints. This may include incorporating additional controls, mitigation measures and monitoring into the DMP, or other management plans. Amendments made to the DMP 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 on-site personnel.

3.9 Incident response and emergency contacts

Environmental incidents (e.g. spills, unauthorised vegetation clearing) and emergencies (e.g. bushfire or flooding) may occur during decommissioning 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 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 DMP) 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. The Contractor will be responsible for providing an Incident Investigation and Report to the Proponent's Representative. 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.

3.9.2 External 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.

3.10 Communication

Responsibilities for foreseeable communication types are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7 Responsibilities for foreseeable communication types

Communication	Responsibility
On-site communications	Relevant Proponent and Contractor role and Personnel details to be included in the DMP
Formal contractual communications	
Regulator communications	
Stakeholder and community communications/complaints	

3.11 Review

The DMP will be a live document through the decommissioning 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 DMP to the Proponent before making the change, to ensure continued compliance with approvals and/or legislative requirements.

4.0 Project decommissioning activities

All decommissioning activities will be subject to review and agreement between the Proponent and Contractor. Decommissioning may not proceed if the Proponent elects to continue operations with the required approvals obtained.

The priority for these works is no harm to personnel and all activities must be undertaken in accordance with a JSEA. It is also critical that works are undertaken by suitably qualified persons.

4.1 Dismantling and demolition of turbines

The following generalised methodology will be implemented for each turbine.

- disconnection and isolation:
 - each turbine will be electrically disconnected and will be isolated from all other systems. Gas cylinders and fluids will be removed from the turbine wherever possible.
- remove blades:
 - removal of the blades using a crane and specialised equipment including appropriate tethers to ensure personnel and environmental safety throughout. Once at ground level the blades will be taken apart into transportable sizes prior to leaving the Project site.
- disassemble nacelle:
 - the nacelle will be removed using a crane and specialised equipment. Once at ground level the nacelle will be disassembled into transportable sections, including the gearbox and generator.
- disassemble tower:
 - starting from the top, each section of the tower will be removed and lowered using a crane and specialised equipment. These may also be disassembled into transportable sections prior to leaving the Project site.

Where temporary hardstand areas used for the construction phase of the Project have been rehabilitated, clearing may be required to allow access for the appropriate crane to disassemble turbines. This clearing will be undertaken in accordance with approval conditions and all applicable environmental controls and measures.

The preferred methodology for removing turbines may involve controlled toppling in accordance with safe working processes. It is acknowledged that decommissioning technologies will continue to evolve and likely deliver greater efficiencies, increased safety and reduced costs. The Proponent will review suitable options as part of detailed planning around decommissioning, and the preferred methodology will be confirmed at this time.

4.2 Dismantling and demolition of substations

The following generalised methodology is specific to decommissioning substations that are assets owned by the Proponent.

- disconnection and isolation:
 - all electrical connections and utilities will be disconnected from the substation components
- removal of hazardous materials:
 - all hazardous materials and fluids (e.g. oil, polychlorinated biphenyls) will be removed prior to any equipment being dismantled. These materials and fluids will be disposed of in accordance with all approval conditions and management measures and controls. Additional details on hazardous materials is provided in section 6.8.
- dismantling of equipment:

- all physical structures will be dismantled and transformers, circuit breakers, switches and busbars will be removed. Cranes and specialised equipment/plant may be required.

4.3 Dismantling and demolition of masts

Masts will be decommissioned as follows:

- tensioned cables will be cut
- mast will be safely toppled
- concrete footings removed
- mast is dismantled
- all materials are removed from site and disposed in an appropriate manner (including recycling or repurposing of components if circumstances permit).

4.4 Dismantling and demolition of operational areas including operation and maintenance facility

If this infrastructure is not repurposed on-site in support of site-based activities, then the following will occur:

- electrical and hazardous parts will be made safe and disposed of in accordance with lawful requirements
- buildings will be dismantled and parts available for repurposing will be allocated ready for transport
- cranes and specialised equipment/plant may be required
- foundations will be removed to a depth of 1 m below ground level.

4.5 Severing electrical and data connections

All powered or live connections to be certified as terminated before work commences to remove the associated cabling.

4.6 Removal of underground cables and overhead lines

Unless a third party assumes ownership of this infrastructure, the underground cables will be removed and transported to a suitable receiving entity. Where changes to ground level occur as part of this work, placement and compaction of soil to provide coverage of at least 0.3 m will be required.

The overhead lines will be dismantled and transported to a receiving entity such as a local scrap merchant. All footings will be removed to 1 m below ground level with reparation allowed for the hardstands and footings.

4.7 Preparation of components for transporting

The following methodology has been developed to prepare the turbine components for transport off-site:

- **Towers:** Using oxy-acetylene equipment, the towers will be reduced in size so that segments can be loaded into standard haulage vehicles (Heavy vehicle (HV) Class) or over-size/over-mass (OSOM) permitted loads. Components may be crushed/squashed so that the size of each load is limited by weight and not volume. Materials will be recycled or reused wherever possible and scrap will be transported to an off-site receiving facility.
- **Hubs:** Blades will be cut off with flanges remaining bolted to the hub. Spinners will be removed and the hubs will be partially dismantled to allow for standard haulage road transport off-site.
- **Nacelles:** The nacelle to be dismantled on site to allow normal road transport off-site.

- **Blades and miscellaneous scrap:** The blades will be removed from the nacelle, cut into segments and crushed to allow regular haulage vehicles to transport to a landfill facility.
- **Switchroom:** It is assumed that this is a modular facility. It has been assumed that this is partially dismantled and transported to the local scrap merchant for dismantling and recovery of scrap. It has been allowed for footings and cables to be cut-off to a depth of 1 m below ground level.
- **Overhead Lines and underground cables:** These will be dismantled and transported off-site. All footings and infrastructure will be removed to 1m below ground level.
- **Operations and maintenance facility:** The facility will be dismantled and the materials transported off-site. Depending on agreements with host landowners, some of the facility or the facility area may remain for the landowner to use for ongoing agricultural practices.

It should be noted that decommissioned equipment will be recycled, reused or used for scrap wherever possible. However, the proportion of decommissioned equipment and material that will be recycled, reused and sent to landfill will depend on the technologies and processes available at the time of decommissioning.

4.8 Transporting of decommissioned components and equipment off-site

Where possible, all equipment will be dismantled and crushed on-site to enable transport using normal Class HC or B-Double vehicles. However, OSOM haulage may be utilised to reduce the overall number of vehicle movements. Local council regulations may require special conditions and operation under a permit for transport of these items.

4.9 Rehabilitation

The Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) (AECOM, 2025) has been developed with reference to the processes specified in the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework Manual¹ and Guideline² (SEQERF) and ecological reporting completed by Ecosure³. The RMP includes rehabilitation designs that nominate management area zones based on vegetation type, providing assessment managers, clients, and contractors with a methodology to facilitate the recovery of ecosystems that have been impacted during construction and decommissioning. All rehabilitation activity throughout decommissioning will be undertaken in accordance with the RMP.

Rehabilitation of decommissioned hardstand and laydown areas will be in accordance with agreements between the Proponent and landowners which stipulate that (unless otherwise agreed with landowner) all above ground infrastructure will be removed to 1 m below ground level. Infrastructure below 1 m will remain *in situ* (e.g. foundations, electrical reticulation). Bare earth areas will be rehabilitated using appropriate soil and grass-seed. The seed mix will reflect the landowner's preferences (where mutually agreed with the Proponent) and biosecurity regulations.

Rehabilitated areas will be inspected to ensure that these areas are in suitable self-sustaining condition and there are no issues associated with this phase of decommissioning. The Contractor will be responsible for implementing the inspections and issue management protocols. Identified rehabilitation issues must be appropriately addressed as soon as practicable by the Contractor.

4.9.1 Rehabilitation of balance areas required for permit compliance

Rehabilitation of all areas required for permit compliance (excluding those to be retained by landowner) will be in accordance with relevant conditions or as agreed with the landowner as part of decommissioning. Rehabilitation measures will be implemented in accordance with the RMP and will include compaction and correct soil composition for all areas that require additional soil or backfill,

¹ Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services (2012) *South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual*. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane.

² Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services (2012) *South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Guideline*. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane.

³ Ecosure. (2023a). *Assessment of Matters of National Environmental Significance for Tarong West Wind Farm, Ironpot, Queensland*. RES Australia Pty Ltd.

reseeding and in some instances revegetation. The seed mix will reflect the landowner's preferences (where mutually agreed with the Proponent) and biosecurity regulations.

Rehabilitated areas will be inspected to ensure that these areas are in suitable self-sustaining condition and there are no issues associated with this phase of rehabilitation or decommissioning. The Contractor will be responsible for implementing the inspections and issue management protocols. Identified rehabilitation issues must be appropriately addressed as soon as practicable by the Contractor.

Temporary construction areas, such as laydowns and compounds will be reinstated as part of the decommissioning process. Turbine hardstand areas that were rehabilitated following construction may also be reinstated during the decommissioning phase to facilitate crane operations.

5.0 Summary of key environmental impacts

The summary of the key impacts relevant to Project decommissioning and relevant management plans are detailed in Table 8.

The list presented in Table 8 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 8 Key identified environmental impacts

Aspect	Activity	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	The Contractor will implement a bushfire management plan specific to the risks associated with decommissioning.

Aspect	Activity	Consequential Impact	Management Measures
		values.	
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.	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.
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 or 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.
Greenhouse Gases (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	Activity	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.

6.0 Environmental elements and controls

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

The Contractor will be responsible for managing potential harm to the environmental aspects stated herein resulting from Project decommissioning 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).

6.1 Topography, geology and soils

6.1.1 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 Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) guidelines for Australia (International Erosion Control Association).

6.1.2 Problem soils

If Acid Sulfate Soils (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.

6.2 Water

6.2.1 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 Stormwater Management Plan and ESCP prepared for the decommissioning phase will be prepared by a suitably qualified person.

6.2.2 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 EMP (AECOM, 2024b), 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 Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (BPESC) guidelines for Australia (International Erosion Control Association) and prepared by a RPEQ

6.2.3 Groundwater

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

- Environmental Management Plan
- DMP
- Waste Management Plan.

6.3 Flora and fauna

The footprint of decommissioning activities will inform a VMP and FMP that guide the 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.

The RMP establishes benchmarks for performance criteria to evaluate the success of rehabilitation activities through maintenance and post-maintenance phases. The criteria guide the implementation of reseedling and weed management work and reinforces the targeted rehabilitation outcomes. The benchmarks support compliance with rehabilitation standards to identify additional maintenance efforts that may be necessary to support the rehabilitation activities.

During the decommissioning phase, potential impacts to MNES are anticipated to arise primarily from habitat disturbance, and pollution risks. Vegetation clearing, soil excavation, and dismantling of infrastructure will occur within the limits of the Clearing Footprint exhibited throughout the PER. Temporary increased noise, dust, and vibration from machinery use will also occur during decommissioning and could disturb fauna. Additionally, improper waste management and accidental spills of hazardous materials pose risks to water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and groundwater-dependent species. To mitigate these impacts, best-practice decommissioning strategies, including rehabilitation, erosion control, and proper waste disposal measures undertaken by the contractor, will manage ecological impacts and reduce the potential for environmental harm.

On this basis, it is not anticipated that there will be any additional significant impacts to MNES or their habitat during decommissioning. The Proponent is committed to ensuring no additional significant impacts to MNES or their habitat during the decommissioning works beyond those for which offsets have already been provided for.

6.4 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.

The RMP references existing weed management techniques for restricted weeds that are published by the Queensland Government⁴ and South Burnett Regional Council⁵. Herbicide control and application, and physical control (i.e. hand removal) are methods considered suitable for use within the Project Site.

⁴ Queensland Government, 2018. *Controlling weeds (invasive plants) on your property* accessed at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/biosecurity/plants/invasive/manage/control>

⁵ South Burnett Regional Council, 2024. *Biosecurity* accessed at <https://www.southburnett.qld.gov.au/biosecurity>

The Rehabilitation Contractor will advise on the appropriate methods upon completion of an initial site inspection, and this will be subject to the Proponent's endorsement.

6.5 Bushfires

A Bushfire Management Plan (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.

The BMP will be designed to achieve compatibility with the rehabilitation strategies. In some circumstances, only native groundcovers will be appropriate to use in rehabilitation activities to ensure assets are suitably protected from bushfire hazards.

6.6 Land access requirements and protocols

Land access requirements and protocols are presented in Table 9, 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 9 Land access requirements and protocol

Land access requirements and protocol	
Environmental objective	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 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> 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 DMP following any significant incident or near miss relating to impact on agricultural practice, including stock routes and cattle movements.

6.7 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 Cultural Heritage Management Plans should be consulted for direction on how to undertake activities in accordance with agreed procedures and methodologies.

6.8 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 WTGs.

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.

6.8.1 Relevant standards and codes of practice

Australian standards relevant to the decommissioning 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 Contractor for further development of the DMP 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.

6.8.2 Hazardous materials and chemicals management plan

Mitigation and management strategies for hazardous materials and chemicals are presented in Table 10.

Table 10 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

Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.

Hazardous Materials and Chemicals Management Plan	
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.

6.9 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 will 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 11.

Table 11 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.

Waste Management Plan	
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 and 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 and tracking certificates are kept on file • Waste included in site checks and 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.

6.10 Air quality

If not managed appropriately, dust and emissions to air could become a nuisance to nearby residences or significant ecological habitats. Dust may result from demolition, vegetation clearing, bulk earthworks, vehicle movement over unsealed ground and wind erosion of stockpiles 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 WTG 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 12.

Table 12 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.

Air Quality Management Plan	
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 or 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 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 or pooling of water to ensure the efficiency of water use and to avoid the creation of sediment laden run-off 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 Restrict vehicle speeds on unsealed tracks and other footprint areas, 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 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for decommissioning works) Works reasonably expected to generate dust emissions are to be planned to allow for completion during periods of lower wind speeds or where the works can be supported by suitable proactive dust control measures

Air Quality Management Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.

6.11 Greenhouse gases

The GHG emissions estimated to be emitted from decommissioning activities do not trigger the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act) reporting requirements, however 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 13.

Table 13 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan	
Environmental objective	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.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Plan	
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.

6.12 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 Construction Environmental Management Plan 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 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 14.

Table 14 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

Noise, Vibration and Lighting Management Plan	
Mitigation strategies [Noise]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artificial lights used for decommissioning works, laydown areas and security. 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 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 <i>AS 2436-2010 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 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 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.

6.13 Traffic

A Traffic Impact Assessment 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 Traffic Impact Assessment and Traffic Management Plan will address traffic requirements specific to decommissioning, 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.

6.14 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.