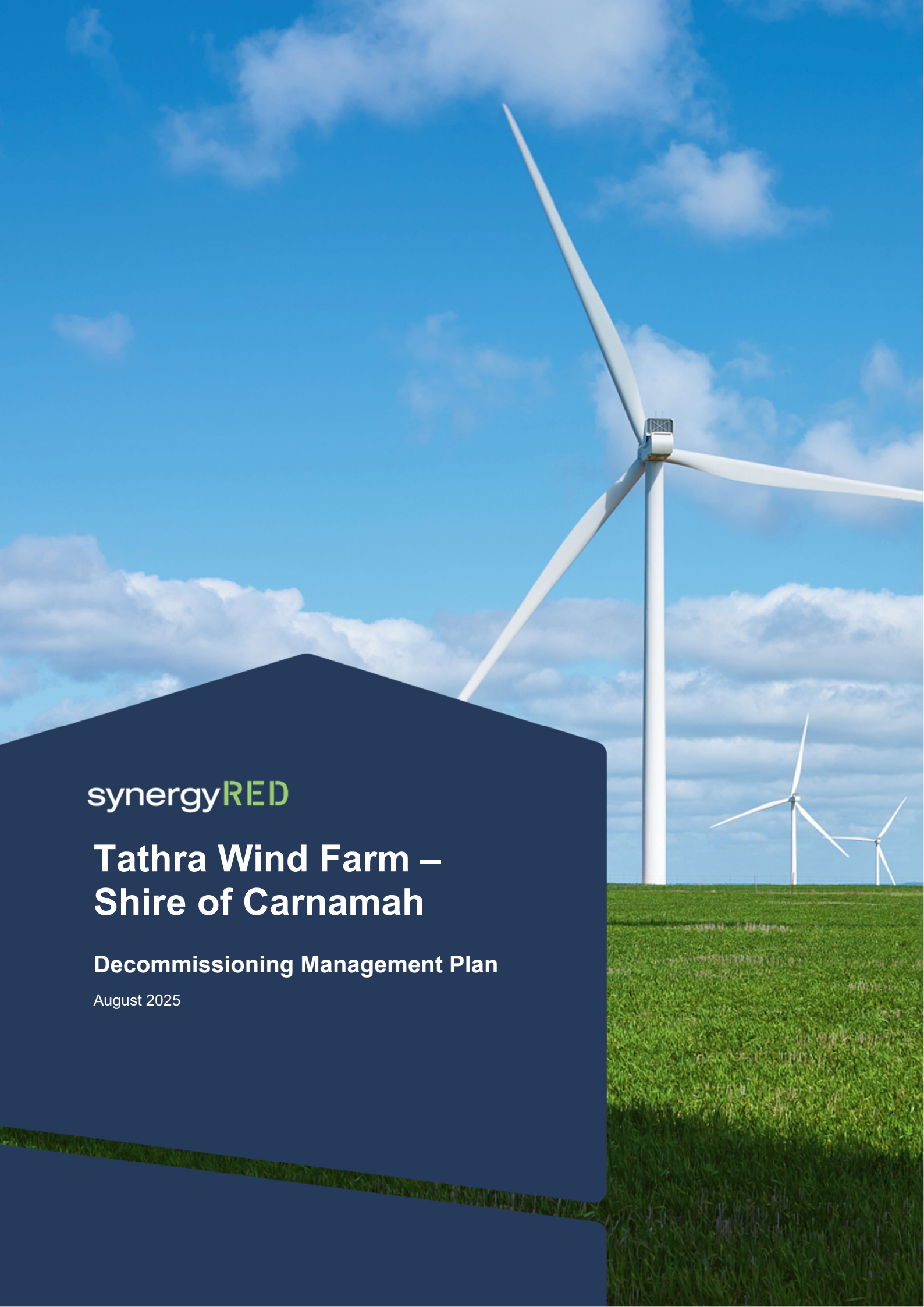

synergyRED

Tathra Wind Farm – Shire of Carnamah

Decommissioning Management Plan

August 2025

Document title
Tathra Wind Farm Decommissioning Management Plan

Version	Author		Reviewer		Approver		
	Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
Rev0	Will Moore,		Anle Tieu		Chris Cigulev		18/08/25

Cover image - Warradarge Wind Farm is a Bright Energy Investment (BEI) asset which is a joint venture between Synergy, CBUS and DIF.

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SynergyRED acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the Land on which we operate and their continuing connection to the land, water and community. We pay our respects to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, their cultures and to Elders past, present and emerging.

Contents

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1 Introduction

Synergy Renewable Energy Developments (SynergyRED) proposes to develop the Tathra Wind Farm (referred herein as TTWF), a renewable energy project in the mid-west of Western Australia. The site is located within the Shire of Carnamah, approximately 15 km east of Eneabba town site and approximately 300 km north of Perth, Western Australia (refer to Figure 1).

TTWF is proposed to include up to 140 wind turbine generators (WTGs) (with a total capacity of up to 1,000 MW across the site), 500 MW in solar and 500 MW in battery storage, with supporting infrastructure (also referred to as the Proposal). The Proposal is located on predominantly cleared private freehold land currently used for broad-hectare agriculture. The Proposal will connect to the South-West Interconnected System (SWIS) via the existing 330 kV transmission lines which are situated within the development envelope. An indicative layout of the proposed activities is provided in Figure 2.

As TTWF is currently in feasibility, the final location and type of turbines remains to be confirmed to allow flexibility in the final location and design of the turbines and infrastructure during the detailed design process.

1.1 Purpose

This Decommissioning Management Plan (DMP) outlines a preliminary strategy for the preparation and implementation of the Proposal's decommissioning phase. This DMP also serves to support the Development Application, planned to be submitted to the Shire of Carnamah for determination by the Regional Development Assessment Unit for their consideration and approval in 2025.

The DMP demonstrates a commitment to be proactive in stakeholder consultation and be responsible for environmental management throughout the planning and execution of the deconstruction, rehabilitation, monitoring and relinquishment phases. It incorporates relevant legislative requirements, environmental safeguards, and health and safety standards.

By implementing the proposed DMP, SynergyRED is confident disturbed land will be returned to a condition acceptable to key stakeholders, ensuring a sustainable and transparent transition at the end of the TTWF operational life.

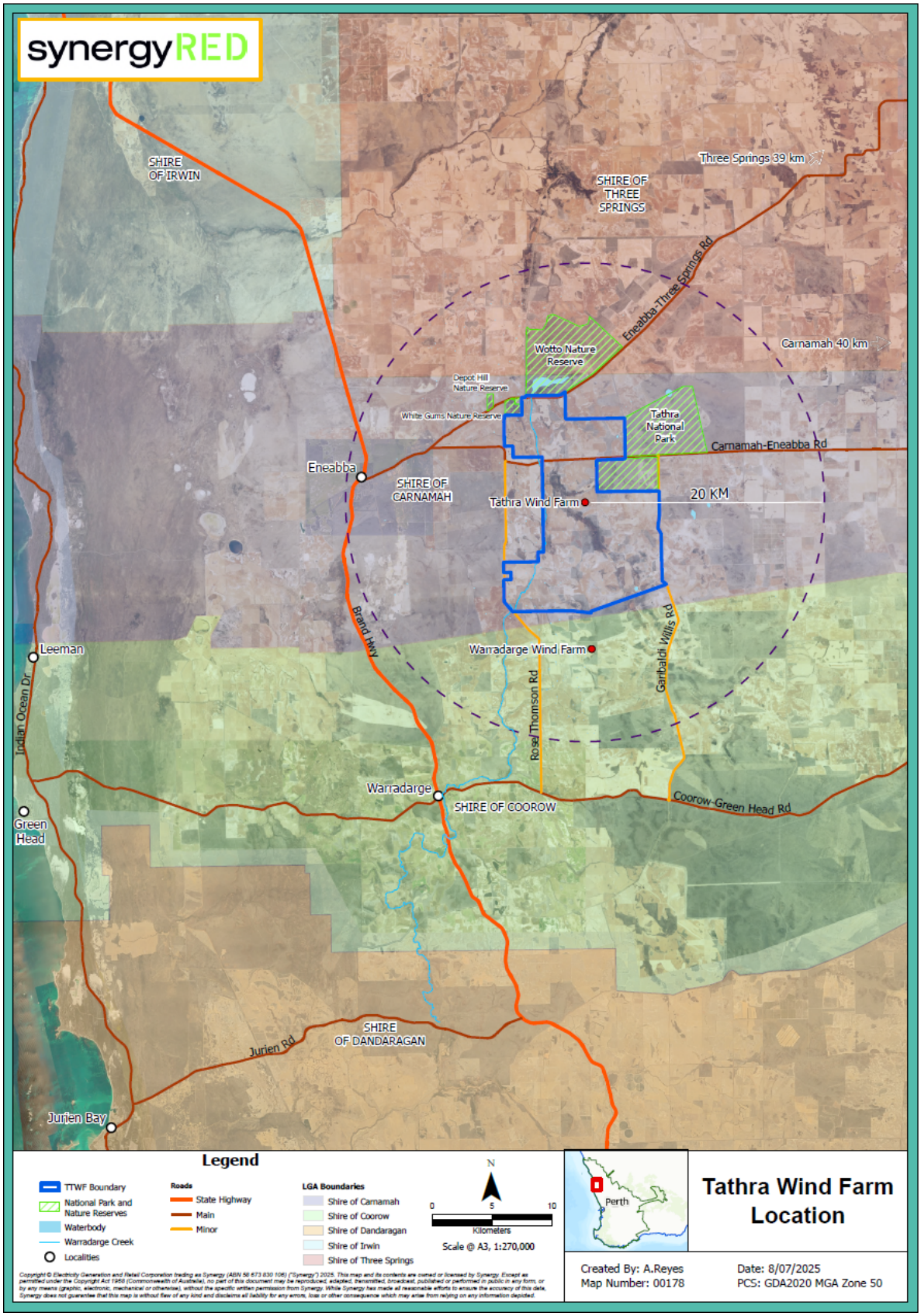

Figure 1: TTWF Location

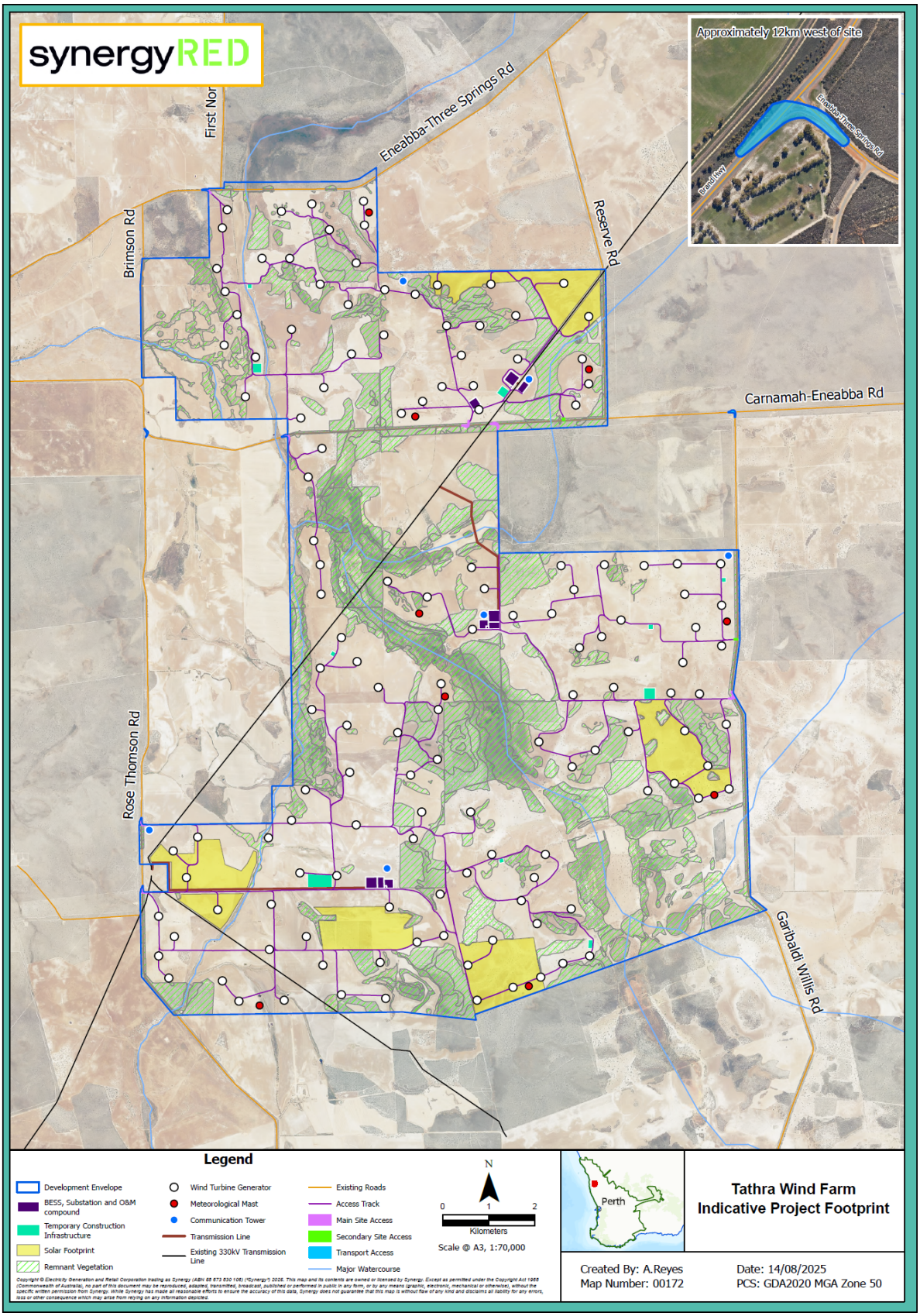

Figure 2: Indicative Layout

1.2 Relevant legislation, guidelines and agreements

Legislation

Key legislation considered in the writing of this DMP include:

- Contaminated Sites Act 2003 (WA);
- Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006 (WA);
- Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA);
- Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA);
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WA);
- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008 (WA); and,
- Work Health and Safety Act 2020 (WA).

Table 1 outlines other potentially relevant legislation to decommissioning activities.

Table 1: Legislation applicable to decommissioning of Proposal

Type	Name
Environment	Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976
	Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016 (WA)
	Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007
	Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004
	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) Environment and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Cth)
	Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945 (WA) Soil and Land Conservation Regulations 1992 (WA)
Water	Rights in Water Irrigation Act 1914 (WA)
Heritage	Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA) Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974 (WA)
	Heritage Act 2018 / Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 (WA) Heritage of Western Australia Regulations 1991
	Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)
Land use	Land Administration Act 1997 (WA) Land Administration Regulations 1998 (WA) Land Administration (Land Management) Regulations 2006 (WA)
	Planning and Development Act 2005 (WA) Planning and Development (various) Regulations (WA)

Local Shire Windfarm Policy

The Shire of Carnamah has developed the Local Planning Policy for wind farms/turbines (Policy No.7.13 – Wind Farms). Requirements of this Policy which have been addressed within this DMP include:

- Decommissioning plans must be submitted and approved as part of the development application demonstrating principles of recycling, repurposing, and rehabilitation. Relevant aspects of the Policy captured in this DMP include the following:
  - Life cycle reusability assessment (refer to Section 5.4);
  - Financial Responsibility for End-of-Life Measures (refer to Section 5.2);
  - Protection Against Financial Instability (refer to Section 5.2);
  - Compliance and Monitoring (refer to Section 5.10); and,
  - Community support (refer to Section 5.5).
- A Site Rehabilitation Plan detailing the steps for future decommissioning of facilities. The plan should consider the impact of buried cables and turbine foundations on seeding depth and crop/pasture root potential. Decommissioning to "normal deep ripping depth" to ensure adequate depth for breaking up compacted soil layers in the future. This has been considered and detailed within Section 5.6.

The Policy states a Wind Farm must align to the objectives of the Rural zone by allowing continuation of broad-hectare agriculture, retains rural amenity of the locality and does not involve substantial clearing of remnant vegetation. SynergyRED's interpretation of these requirements are assumed to remain applicable within the decommissioning phase, in particular to defining the post closure land use and minimising disturbance to remnant vegetation during decommissioning.

Renewable Energy Facilities Position Statement

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) published the position statement: Renewable energy facilities (DPLH, 2020). The position statement states "a decommissioning program should be separately developed in relation to removal of the facility and any rehabilitation requirements". This has been fulfilled within this DMP.

Landowner Agreements

The TTWF is located on multiple private freehold properties. Agreements with the respective landowners will be finalised prior to construction. These agreements are expected to contain terms returning the land to the same condition prior to the disturbance or agreed otherwise.

1.3 Scope of DMP

The scope of the DMP is limited to the Project owned assets comprising of or supporting the TTWF. This excludes the Western Power 330kV existing powerline corridors (as shown in Figure 2). A list of infrastructure proposed for decommissioning is provided in Section 2.

The DMP scope considers TTWF's life cycle including:

- Development, revision and stakeholder engagements during planning and operational phases; followed by;
- Planning, waste and rehabilitation management strategies implemented during deconstruction and rehabilitation phases; and,
- Verification of rehabilitation performance relative to completion criteria during monitoring and relinquishment.

SynergyRED has assumed TTWF will have a 30-year operational life for the purposes of this DMP. This DMP remains applicable in the event the operational life be shorter than 30 years.

1.4 Document review

This DMP is to be reviewed 15 years after energisation and every five years thereafter until the end of the 30-year operational period, or sooner, if there are significant changes. A review can also be triggered following a significant change which may include:

- Relative advancements in technology;
- Substantial changes in environmental conditions, legislation or guidelines,
- Stakeholder sentiment/expectations; or,
- Change in land zoning.

Key areas of the DMP to be updated may relate to technology, scrap metal/recyclables market conditions, regulatory requirements, stakeholder engagements, overall closure strategy and closure provision costs. The review will also capture potential alternative arrangements to closure outcomes such as retaining infrastructure for alternative future uses.

2 Site description

Site description details relating to community, heritage and environmental aspects have been provided within the Development Application and its supporting documents. To avoid duplication, this DMP has provided a synopsis of the site description. Further information is situated within references outlined in Section 7.

TTWF is situated 15 km from the townsite of the Eneabba, approximately 270 km north of Perth. The landscape is characterised by a flat, sandy landscape with remnant native vegetation, primarily kwongan heath, and cleared areas used for broad hectare agriculture. The region experiences a Mediterranean climate with mild wet, winter and hot, dry summers. The annual average rainfall is 492mm.

The underlying land zoning is classed as rural. The vast majority of the proposed disturbances are located within areas used for broad-hectare agriculture; typically dry land cropping or grazing. Remnant vegetation is present in the development envelope (shown in Figure 2) and will be avoided by the proposed disturbance, where possible.

3 Site infrastructure

SynergyRED owned equipment and associated infrastructure for TTWF is broken down into four main categories which are:

- Wind turbine generators (up to 140 units), with a total capacity of up to 1,000 MW across the site;
- Solar farms, generating up to 500 MW;
- Container batteries, storing up to 500 MW; and,
- Supporting infrastructure.

Items considered as supporting infrastructure include power transmission network (buried or overhead powerlines and sub-stations), gravel roads, communication towers, meteorological masts, operational and maintenance buildings, hardstands, water abstraction and storage network, gravel borrow pit and topsoil stockpiles.

Further details regarding equipment and supporting infrastructure planned to be constructed as part of the Proposal are provided in Appendix A. Figure 3 to Figure 5 displays examples of similar SynergyRED owned assets that may resemble the planned infrastructure.

Figure 3: SynergyRED owned 180MW Warradarge Wind Farm

Figure 4: SynergyRED owned 40MW Greenough River Solar Farm

Figure 5: SynergyRED owned 500MW Collie Battery Energy Storage System (under construction)

4 Commitments

4.1 Financial assurance

The Proponent commits to ensuring an appropriate financial instrument is in place to manage the costs associated with decommissioning and rehabilitation (and closure of other legal obligations) are adequately budgeted and fully funded. This may include a decommissioning bond the Proponent would pay prior to the end of life for the assets. The underlying landowner are not responsible for the costs and activities of closure, unless other contractual arrangements have been agreed otherwise.

4.2 Review of DMP

The DMP review schedule is proposed to be reviewed 15 years after energisation and every five years thereafter until the end of the 30-year operational period, or sooner if there are significant changes (refer to Section 1.4). As part of the review process, the proponent will engage key stakeholders to inform them of notable updates and seek their feedback where appropriate.

4.3 Post closure land use and decommissioning outcomes

At decommissioning, the Proponent commits to returning the land to a condition acceptable to key stakeholders. The land will align proposed post closure land use; i.e. broad-hectare agriculture, unless agreed otherwise with key stakeholders.

The proponent acknowledges alternative land uses or retention of infrastructure may be considered and captured within future DMP revisions; however, at present the Proponent commits to:

- Remove all above-ground infrastructure;
- Remove concrete footing and buried services to a minimum depth of 500mm below surface or as otherwise agreed with landowners (i.e. to deep ripping depth);
- Backfilling voids with appropriate fill; and,
- Rehabilitating disturbed land (including progressively), which may include regrading, gravel removal, topsoil replacement, establishment of appropriate vegetation and ripping.

4.4 Monitoring

The Proponent commits to undertaking post-decommissioning monitoring to measure and verify performance of outcomes relative to the completion criteria supporting the post closure land use of broad-hectare agriculture. Further details regarding the indicative monitoring program are outlined in Section 5.10.

5 Decommissioning activities

5.1 Overview

The decommissioning activities requires a structured process to safely dismantle, appropriately manage waste streams and rehabilitate the land. The anticipated decommissioning pathway is as follows:

1. Closure cost provisioning;
2. Risk assessment;
3. Inventory development and regulatory compliance;
4. Stakeholder engagement and DMP finalisation;
5. Planning and decommissioning schedule development;
6. Progressive rehabilitation;
7. Deconstruct and remove infrastructure;
8. Earthworks and revegetation; and,
9. Monitoring and relinquishment.

Further details on the pathway are discussed in Sections 5.2 to 5.11.

5.2 Closure cost provisioning

The Proponent expects sale value of the salvaged turbines, materials or other equipment may partially cover the costs of their decommissioning process.

The closure cost provision is likely to be reviewed in line with the scheduled DMP review. The cost provisions are to be included as a liability within the Proponent's budget.

5.3 Risk assessment

To determine the method, sequence and timing of the activities required to decommission the Proposal, the identification and management of key risks is necessary.

A risk register will be subject to ongoing revisions throughout the project's life. This register will identify hazards and potential mitigations to reduce likelihood or consequence, and thereby reduce the risk. Risk management is a process that will continue throughout the life of the project and into decommissioning.

Key risks identified through the decommissioning planning process include, but are not limited to:

- Safety, heritage and environmental risks;
- Financial risks;
- Scheduling risks; and,
- Reputational risks.

Management of safety, risk and change will be developed and refined throughout the project and captured through the risk register.

5.4 Inventory development

As part of planning the deconstruction and rehabilitation phases, an inventory of assets and quantity of materials will be compiled from desktop assessment and site inspection/s. The inventory of assets and quantity of materials documentation will inform the decommissioning risk assessment and decommissioning schedule.

Site specific waste management strategies will be developed to identify and segregate the various waste streams and their respective management. This process may also include the establishment of contracts to sell or retain infrastructure, where practicable.

As part of the decommissioning risk assessment and planning phase, it may be identified that additional approvals are required to ensure the decommissioning works remains compliant. These approvals and existing obligations and applicable legislation will be tracked within an obligations register and will be addressed within the closure strategy.

Following development of decommissioning schedule and associated work packages to execute the on-ground works, procurement and onboarding of relevant contractors will be conducted.

5.5 Stakeholder engagement and finalisation of DMP

As detailed in Section 1.4, the DMP will be reviewed more frequently to reflect updated information in the years leading into decommissioning. Meaningful community and stakeholder consultation is planned continue throughout the life of the Project and is intended to increase in frequency and in detail as decommissioning approaches.

Prior to decommissioning, stakeholders will be consulted on the development of the post-closure land use, establish measurable completion criteria and formalise agreements for infrastructure retention (where applicable). These criteria will allow for the definition of specific targets to be identified and tracked. These engagements will be included within a Stakeholder Register with outcomes summarised within future revisions of the DMP.

5.6 Planning and decommissioning schedule development

A detailed decommissioning schedule and site rehabilitation plan will be developed in future versions of this Plan. If TTWF's assets are not repowered or its operational life extended, decommissioning activities are anticipated to commence within six to eight months after electricity generation has permanently ceased. Most works involving major infrastructure removal is anticipated to be completed within a 12-month period.

The site rehabilitation plan will be prepared to align with the principles outlined in the following guidance documents:

- A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits (DWER, 2018);
- Guidance Statement No. 6 - Rehabilitation of Terrestrial Ecosystems (EPA, 2006);
- Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual (DBCA, 2020); and,
- A framework for developing mine-site completion criteria in Western Australia (Young et al. 2019).

Should these documents become superseded, appropriate relevant guidelines are planned to be referenced.

5.7 Progressive rehabilitation

The Proponent, where practical intends to complete progressive rehabilitation prior to the closure of TTWF. Progressive rehabilitation is generally undertaken on areas no longer required during operation or identified as requiring rehabilitation ahead of broader site decommissioning.

Progressive rehabilitation informs the broader rehabilitation strategy, ensuring the Proponent meet environmental obligations and stakeholder expectations before the site is formally closed and returned to its intended future use.

A benefit of progressively rehabilitating and monitoring areas of disturbance prior to closure is that learnings from applied prescriptions can inform future programs and contribute to adaptive management strategies (also refer to Section 5.11).

The progressive rehabilitation activities may also incorporate trials to test variables relating to seed mixes, planting techniques, soil treatments and erosion control measures.

5.8 Deconstruct and remove infrastructure

The initial task to deconstruct and rehabilitate the development envelope will be to make the site safe which includes deenergising and isolating electrical and hydraulic systems.

Where possible all above ground infrastructure will be deconstructed, placed within a hardstand (preferably within an existing disturbance) and prepared for re-sale. In some cases, the infrastructure may be retained, as arranged with the stakeholder/s prior to decommissioning and captured within an appropriate agreement. Should the infrastructure and other waste streams be unable to be sold/reused, the waste management hierarchy will be followed, that is to: avoid, reuse, recycle, energy recovery, treat and then dispose.

The Proponent intends to avoid disturbing new land to facilitate the decommissioning and rehabilitation processes. It is possible however, additional hard stands may be needed to allow for temporary storage of the various waste streams. In this scenario, the Proponent would preferentially use areas previously disturbed during construction or operation.

The removal of the components from the site will be coordinated to minimise an impact to the environment and existing infrastructure. All non-salvageable waste will be disposed of according to Landfill Waste Classifications and Waste Definitions 1996 (DWER 2019).

The processes outlined below represent the approach based on existing current knowledge. Should circumstances or knowledge foundations change, the approaches will be adjusted to reflect appropriate conditions.

Above ground Wind Farm turbine infrastructure

The anticipated process to remove above ground wind turbine infrastructure is as follows:

- Wind turbines are electrically disconnected from the grid and wind turbine rotors locked;
- Windfarm liquids, including but not limited to lubricants, coolants and oils are drained prior to dismantling the turbines.
- Transformers are made-safe, drained and liquids removed from site.
- The blades, nacelle, rotors and towers are removed by a crane.
- Components are placed within a hard stand, ready for dispatch offsite.
- Other components such as transformers and inverters are safely disconnected, removed and placed on a hardstand for recycling, sale or disposal.

Above ground infrastructure within Solar Farm and Batteries

The anticipated process to remove above ground solar farm, batteries and other electrical infrastructure is as follows:

- The electrical infrastructure is electrically disconnected from the grid.
- All components, solar panels, wiring, cable trays, inverters, emergency diesel generators and other electrical components including are placed within a hard stand. Batteries are likely to be removed off site from their insitu location, given their containerised format. Where possible, the solar and battery infrastructure will be sold for reuse or otherwise recycled.
- Solar panels are to be removed from their frames and stockpiled ready for reuse, recycling or disposal. Frames are likely to be dismantled, stockpiled in the footprint of the solar farm and removed from site.
- Other components such as transformers and inverters are safely disconnected, removed and placed on a hardstand for recycling, sale or disposal.

Other above ground infrastructure

The anticipated process to remove above other above ground infrastructure is as follows:

- Communications and meteorological towers are dismantled and removed offsite for reuse or recycling. The Proponent will consult stakeholders prior to decommissioning to verify if these towers will be retained.
- Overhead power line poles and conductors connecting the project to the substation will be removed. Materials and components, such as steel, conductors, switches, and transformers may be reused, sold as scrap, recycled, or repurposed wherever possible.
- If the removal of transmission line poles poses an environmental risk, the poles may be cut at the 500mm below ground level and void backfilled.
- Water tanks and fire suppression systems will be decommissioned and recycled, sold for reuse or disposed of.
- Should the landowners wish to retain facilities such as the operation and maintenance offices, amenities, storage areas, control rooms, workshops and car parks, the Proponent at their discretion may consider these requests during the consultation period, prior to the commencement of decommissioning works.

Below ground infrastructure

Below ground infrastructure includes concrete footings within 500mm from natural surface and buried services.

Concrete footings closer than 500mm to the surrounding natural surface will be broken up, exposed steel cut and removed from the site, preferably for recycling. Footings below 500mm (from surface) will be covered with available soil, ripped (if required) and revegetated.

Underground electrical cabling and conduits, which connect the wind turbines to the on-site substation and which are typically installed at depths in excess in 500mm, will generally be left in situ. Service pits will be removed and backfilled.

Removal of roads, hardstands and stockpiles

Areas used during construction, such as construction hardstands, temporary offices and batching plant, are in most cases expected to be rehabilitated during operation phase. Any new disturbance created during decommissioning such as disturbance to rehabilitated construction hardstands will again be rehabilitated in accordance with this DMP.

Stockpiles and borrow pits may be generated during construction phase. Stockpiles and gravel pits are expected to be backfilled, reinstated to existing levels and revegetated in agreeance with the landowners.

Hardstands, roads and carparks are planned to be rehabilitated back to the same condition as pre-commencement of the Proposal. This process may include removal of gravel sheeting, ripping of underlying soil profile and revegetated with suitable species.

Should the landowner wish to retain the access roads, hardstands, gravel pits or stockpiles, the Proponent will consider the request, develop an appropriate agreement and reflect the Site Rehabilitation Plan and DMP.

5.9 Earthworks and revegetation

The earthworks and revegetation phase is likely to encompass the following activities;

- Treatment, removal or disposal of contamination, where present;
- Reprofile disturbed surfaces (where agreed with landowner) to match the surrounding natural topography. This may include profiling stockpiles, reshaping gravel pits and backfilling excavations;
- Establish an appropriate soil profile suitable to support a broad-hectare agriculture post closure land use. This may include the removal of gravel replacement with topsoil and compaction alleviating ripping;
- Establish suitable drainage to manage surface water flows and erosion; and,
- Apply suitable seed mix, where appropriate.

There is a low likelihood for contamination to be present within the development envelope at closure. Should any activity occur throughout the life of TTWF which may lead to the potential for soil or water contamination, investigations will be undertaken to determine its nature and extent. If an unacceptable risk of contamination is identified, a site assessment will be undertaken, and necessary remediation will be undertaken within the earthworks phase.

5.10 Monitoring and relinquishment

A monitoring program will be established to track performance of the rehabilitation against the completion criteria and post closure land use. The type and frequency of monitoring will be agreed with the landowner prior to decommissioning. Outcomes of the monitoring is likely to inform remedial or maintenance works, if required.

5.11 Adaptive management and contingencies

Where rehabilitation monitoring results are not trending towards completion criteria, further remedial tasks may need consideration and implementation. The Proponent acknowledges adaptive management and associated financial contingencies may be needed to address events such as poor vegetation establishment or erosion.

An important element of this process will be to maintain records such as spatial, written and photographic evidence of the rehabilitation work completed. Where the need for change in the rehabilitation prescription is identified, where relevant will be done in consultation with relevant stakeholders. The adaptive management framework should aim to follow the feedback process of Plan, Do, Review.

6 Stakeholder consultation

6.1 Stakeholder register

Records of relevant stakeholder engagements undertaken prior, during and following decommissioning of the site will be recorded and maintained within a stakeholder register.

6.2 Landowner consultation

Proactive engagement with landowners remains a key focus throughout the TTWF's lifecycle. Communications, engagements and activities will be conducted in accordance with the respective agreement made with each landowner.

Within the planning and implementation of decommissioning, in person discussions, or equivalent engagements, will be held with each landowner. These engagements aim to understand their preferences regarding the removal or retention of infrastructure and outcomes required to be achieved in closure. In some cases, landowners may wish to retain certain elements such as roads, fences, or storage facilities to support ongoing agricultural operations or enhance property value.

It is recognised during the TTWF's operational life, land use priorities may evolve or land ownership may change. In these scenarios, further consultation will be conducted prior to the commencement of decommissioning to understand landowner requirements.

6.3 Community consultation

Community consultation will be initiated in advance of decommissioning activities. This consultation aims to inform the community and relevant stakeholders, allow the opportunity for feedback and to adapt plans where feasible in response to community input. The format of these consultation events may include public meetings or information sessions.

Topics expected to form part consultation includes:

- Timing and staging of decommissioning work to minimise disruption to agricultural operations;
- Opportunities for local employment and contractor participation; and,
- Traffic and road management.

7 References

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), 2020. Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), 2018. A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits.

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), 2020. Position Statement: Renewable energy facilities

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), 2006. Guidance Statement No. 6 - Rehabilitation of Terrestrial Ecosystems.

Shire of Carnamah, 2024. Local Planning Policy No.7.13 – Wind Farms– (Draft)

SynergyRED Tathra Windfarm Stakeholder Register.

Young. R, Manero, A, Miller, B, Kragt, M, Standish, R Boggs, G. 2019. Western Australian Biodiversity Science Institute (WABSI): A framework for developing mine-site completion criteria in Western Australia

Western Australia Planning Commission, 2023. Guide to Best Practice Planning Engagement in Western Australia

8 Appendices

8.1 **Appendix A:** Proposal's indicative inventory & rehabilitation strategy

Component	Description	Indicative quantity	Probable life cycle reusability outcome & rehabilitation strategy[$]
Wind turbines generators	Wind turbine with tower/hub height between 110m and 160m and turbine blade length up to 90m. Maximum turbine tip height 250m.	140	Reuse/recycle
	Steel reinforced concrete foundation approximately (~800m3) and up to 5m deep.		Recycle. Return to pre-existing condition and land use i.e. excavation backfilled, topsoil applied, ripped
	Compacted gravel hardstand. Approximately half of the hardstand progressively rehabilitated during operations.		Return to pre-existing condition and land use i.e. gravel removed, topsoil applied, ripped
Solar farm	Solar panels including racking system, inverters and wiring	Up to 500MW capacity	Reuse/recycle/disposal
	Security fencing		Reuse/recycle
	Hardstand, including perimeter road, firebreak and water management structures		Return to pre-existing condition i.e. gravel removed, topsoil applied, ripped, vegetation returned
	Topsoil stockpile		Footprint ripped, vegetation returned
Container batteries or battery energy storage system	Container batteries	660	Reuse/recycle
	Battery and energy management system buildings including associated surrounding infrastructure and cabling		Reuse/recycle
	Security fencing		Reuse/recycle
	Fire suppression system including as fire water tanks and piping network		Reuse/recycle
	Surface water containment		Return to pre-existing condition i.e. surface reshaped, topsoil applied, ripped
	Compacted gravel hardstands, including fire breaks		Return to pre-existing condition gravel removed, topsoil applied, ripped
	Topsoil stockpile		Footprint ripped, vegetation returned
Supporting infrastructure	Buried services (electric cable and communications) to depth of 0.6m. Assume adjacent to gravel road with footprint of 1m wide OR Overhead transmission poles.	170km	Reuse/recycle/disposal. Return to pre-existing condition i.e. services removed, reuse/recycle, surface ripped, residual rubbish picked up

Component	Description	Indicative quantity	Probable life cycle reusability outcome & rehabilitation strategy[$]
	Gravel roads typically 5-6m wide	170km at 6m wide	Potentially retain, otherwise return to pre-existing condition i.e. gravel removed, topsoil applied, ripped
	Drainage where required adjacent to road	170km at 2m wide	Potentially retain, otherwise return to pre-existing condition i.e. backfilled and topsoil applied, ripped
	Communications towers compacted hardstand sheeted with 0.1m of gravel. Approximately. half of the hardstand progressively rehabilitated during operations. Communications towers height up to 90m tall	5	Retain/reuse/recycle
	Meteorological monitoring masts compacted gravel hardstand, up to 150m tall.	9	Excavation backfilled, topsoil applied, ripped, vegetation returned
	Operations and maintenance buildings, workshops, and associated car parking on compacted hardstand sheeted with 0.1m of gravel.	3	Retain/reuse/recycle
	Other temporary construction or decommissioning related disturbances such as including site offices, construction compounds, hardstands and concrete batching plant. Construction hardstands progressively rehabilitated during operations; however may be reopened during decommissioning phase.	3	Excavation backfilled, topsoil applied, ripped, vegetation returned
	Electrical substations?* and ancillary electrical equipment (such as STATCOM) within compacted hardstand sheeted with 0.1m of gravel	3	Reuse/recycle
	Gravel borrow pit	3	Excavation backfilled, topsoil applied, ripped, vegetation returned
	Water abstraction bore(s) for construction activities and associated infrastructure (dams/turkey's nests).	3	Retain/reuse/recycle Topsoil applied, ripped, vegetation returned
Total		N/A	

$ Assume no contamination present
*Transformer substations connecting to the grid and overhead power lines are beyond scope of this DMP

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