




synergyRED

Preliminary Environmental Management Framework

Tathra Wind Farm

November 2025

Document title
Environmental Management Framework: Tathra Wind Farm

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0.1	G.Coles		F.Bell				10/11/2025
0.2	E.Hay		K.Fox				18/11/2025
1.0	E.Hay		K.Fox				20/11/2025
2.0	E.Hay		K.Fox				25/11/2025

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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.

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Acronyms

AH Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>
ACH	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soil
ATR	Agreement to Reserve
PBBAMP	Preliminary Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan
BAM Act	<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>
BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CALM Act	<i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i>
Clearing Regulations	<i>Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004</i>
COPC	Contaminants of Potential Concern
CS Act	<i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i>
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DE	Development Envelope
DHMG	Phytophthora Dieback Hygiene Management Guide
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
GDE	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem
Ha	Hectares
IDF	Indicative Disturbance Footprint
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
kV	Kilovolt
LOR	Limits Of Reporting
M	Meters
MNES	Matters National Environmental Significance
MW	Megawatt
NVCP	Native Vegetation Clearing Permit
PD Act	<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>
PDWSA	Public Drinking Water Source Area
PU	Potentially Undescribed
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i>

RSD	Referral Supporting Document
SLR Consulting	SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd
SWIS	South-West Interconnected System
SynergyRED	Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
VT	Vegetation Type
WA	Western Australia
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
YNSRA	Yamatji Nation Southern Regional Agreement
YSRC	Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation

1 Introduction and Project Description

Synergy Renewable Energy Developments Pty Ltd (SynergyRED) (the Proponent) is proposing to develop a renewable energy facility referred to as the Tathra Wind Farm (the Project), approximately 15 km east of the town of Eneabba located within the Shire of Carnamah, in the Mid West region of Western Australia (WA) (Figure 1). The Project comprises up to 140 wind turbine generators (WTGs) (total wind capacity of up to 1,000 megawatt (MW) across the Development Envelope (DE)), solar facilities (up to 500 MW), battery energy storage system (BESS) (up to 500 MW), and associated supporting infrastructure.

The Project is part of an initiative by the Proponent to explore, scope and develop a range of renewable energy assets across WA, to meet the State Government's 2030 decarbonisation targets.

The Project encompasses 14 freehold lots and adjacent road reserves to support transport access within a Development Envelope (DE) of 15,847 hectares (ha) (Figure 1). The DE and surrounding area are primarily utilised for low intensity broad-acre agricultural purposes and consist of predominantly cleared land, with pockets of remnant native vegetation that are proposed to be largely retained.

The WTGs will be installed on towers up to 160 meters (m) in height with blades up to 90 m long, delivering a total maximum tip-height of up to 250 m.

The Project will connect into the South-West Interconnected System (SWIS) via the existing 330 kilovolt (kV) transmission line that intersects the DE running from the northeast corner to the southwest corner.

It should be noted that the exact specifications of the WTGs, solar facilities and BESS, including make, model and size, as well as the specific location of the infrastructure, will be determined through a detailed procurement process and therefore parameters which present a conservative assessment have been considered.

The total Indicative Disturbance Footprint (IDF) (Figure 1) is approximately 1,595 ha, comprising:

- Approximately 570 ha for WTGs, pads and associated infrastructure.
- Approximately 973 ha for solar facilities.
- Approximately 10 ha for BESS and associated infrastructure.
- Approximately 35 ha for power transmission lines.
- Approximately 7 ha for transport infrastructure.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

This Environmental Management Framework (EMF) is a strategic framework designed to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into every phase of the Project. The framework sets the environmental objectives and minimum requirements for the Project to avoid and minimise environmental impacts. These requirements guide all project personnel and contractors and will be used as a foundation for preparation of the detailed Contractor Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). Detailed Contractor EMPs will be developed as the Project progresses to the detailed design phase and will be prepared by each contractor according to their specific scope of work.

The framework has been developed with consideration of the environmental impact assessment already undertaken for the Project, which included identification of the potential environmental risks associated with implementation of the Project. The objectives of the EMF are to:

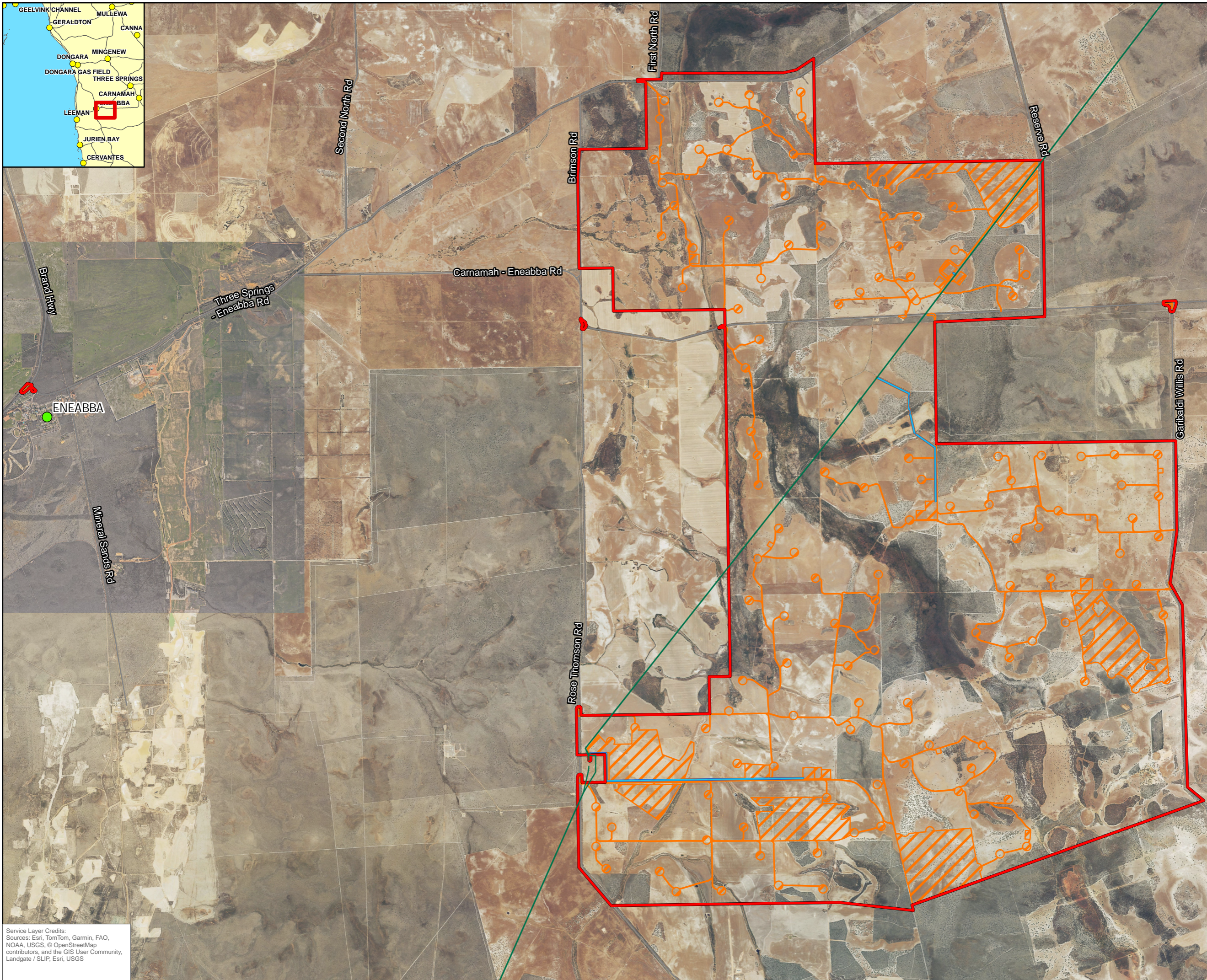
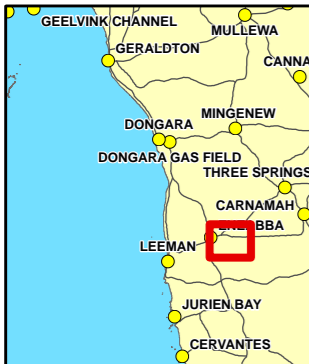
- Set the overall environmental objectives and performance indicators for the Project.
- Provide the minimum environmental requirements to be incorporated into implementation of the Project.

- Ensure compliance with environmental legislation, regulation, and permit conditions.
- Provide the minimum requirements for monitoring and evaluation of the environmental performance throughout the Project lifecycle.

FIGURE 1

LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Indicative Disturbance Footprint (IDF)
- Townsite
- Existing Western Power Transmission Line
- IDF - Overhead Transmission Line
- Major Roads



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Coordinate System:	GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
Scale:	1:75,000 at A3
Project Number:	675.072927.00002
Date Drawn:	24/11/2025
Drawn by:	JH

Service Layer Credits:
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2 Existing Environment

2.1 Climate

The Project is situated within a hot semi-arid climate zone, characterised by hot, dry summers and mild winters with occasional rainfall. The closest long-term Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station is Carnamah (Station 008025), located approximately 48 km east of the DE. Climate data from this station has been recorded since 1887. The long-term mean minimum temperatures range from 7.2°C in August to 19.3°C in February, while mean maximum temperatures vary from 17.9°C in July to 36°C in January (BoM, 2025). The area receives an average annual rainfall of 374.7 mm, reflecting the region's low precipitation and seasonal variability.

2.2 Topography

The topography of the DE is generally undulating with an overall downward slope from high points of approximately 300 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) in the eastern part of the DE to low points of approximately 200 m AHD towards the western part of the DE. An alluvial drainage system dissects the central part of the DE where the area is generally low lying (approximately 220 m AHD) surrounded by higher hill tops (WSP, 2025).

2.3 Geology and Soils

Regional Geology

The 1:100,000 Geological series map – Arrowsmith – Beagle Island indicates that the surface geology at the DE comprises:

- Early Cainozoic ferruginous laterite (Czl) and associated leached quartz sands.
- Small areas of exposed upper Parmelia Formation rocks (Kp) typically associated with topographic features.
- Quaternary alluvial sediments (Qa) and mixed colluvial/residual/diluvial deposits (sand, silt and clay – Q) associated with drainage lines and associated floodplains particularly in the western portion of the DE.
- Some Quaternary swamp/lacustrine deposits in tributary confluence zones in the southeast portion of the DE.

Soil Landscape System

The DE intersects four mapped land systems: Coalara (ID 1433), Boothendarra (ID 1424), Yerremullah (ID 1429), and Otorowiri (ID 1515) (1:20,000 to 1:250,000 (DPIRD, 2025)). Of these, three soil landscape systems are predominant within the DE (DPIRD, 2025):

- Coalara System (222Co) – Partially dissected plateau with lateritic caps and intervening dandy drainage lines; Pale and yellow deep sand, sandy gravels and sand over gravel.
- Boothendarra System (224Bh) – Subdued stripped lateritic plateau, undulating and gently undulating rises, Sandy duplexes, pale deep sand, sandy and loamy gravels and minor clays.
- Otorowiri System (224Ot) – Undulating to rolling sandplain and low hills. Gentle to moderately steep valley sides at margins of Mooladara Hill System. Spring lines are a common occurrence.

A review of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Acid Sulfate Soil (ASS) risk mapping identified no risk mapping has been completed for the area in the DE (WSP, 2025).

However, the area surrounding the Project near Eneabba is generally considered to have a low risk of ASS as the area is characterised by sandy soils and elevated terrain (WSP, 2025).

Contaminated Land

No classified contaminated properties were found within 10 km of the DE (DWER, 2025a). However, as not all contamination types are listed, the presence of contaminated sites cannot be ruled out (DWER, 2025a).

Given the area's agricultural history, there is potential for contamination. Chemicals of potential concern (COPC) include metals (e.g. arsenic, lead), nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus), organochlorines (e.g. DDT, Aldrin), organophosphates, herbicides, insecticides, nitrates, salinity, petroleum hydrocarbons, and monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (WSP, 2025).

Soil testing from the Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation and Baseline Contamination Report detected metals and nutrients above laboratory limits of reporting (LOR), but all concentrations were below commercial/industrial land use criteria. Nutrient levels were consistent with background conditions typical of undisturbed or previously farmed land and pose no risk to human health or the environment (WSP, 2025).

2.4 Land Use

Current Land Use

The DE lies within the Shire of Carnamah and is zoned as 'Rural' under Local Planning Scheme No. 2. According to Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), land use is primarily for cropping cereals and legumes, with livestock grazing occurring in the west/southwest portion (WSP, 2025).

The DE is bounded by Eneabba-Three Springs Road, Brimson Road, Carnamah-Eneabba Road and Rose Thomson Road to the west, and Garibaldi Willis Road, and Reserve Road to the east (Figure 1).

The current land use in the DE is primarily low intensity agriculture. The area also includes various modified landscapes such as dams, cleared pasture, cropped land, revegetated zones, and infrastructure (Umwelt, 2025a). The DE, therefore, comprises predominantly cleared land, with pockets of remnant native vegetation. Vegetation surveys identified 12 native vegetation types across the DE, ranging from Completely Degraded to Excellent condition (Umwelt, 2025a). Within Lot 31 an executed Agreement to Reserve under the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* applies. This Agreement includes conditions that apply to disturbance and rehabilitation within the Lot boundary.

Surrounding Land Use

The Project is surrounded by the following land uses:

- Wotto Nature Reserve is located directly north and is surrounded by rural land dominated by agricultural land uses.
- The Yarra Yarra Lakes are located 23 km northeast of the development.
- Tathra National Park is located directly east and is surrounded by cleared agricultural land with pockets of native vegetation.
- Warradarge Wind Farm is located south and consists of 51 turbines, following this land is predominantly rural with pockets of native vegetation. Alexander Morrison National Park is located 14.5 km south of the development.

- Western Power's Eneabba Terminal is located immediately south-west of the development. The compressor station for the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (CS08) is located approximately 3 km southwest of the Development Envelope.
- Directly west land is dominated by agricultural land with pockets of native vegetation. The Iluka Eneabba Rare Earth Minerals stockpile is located 9.5 km west and the Eneabba Township is located 12 km west of the development.

2.5 Hydrology and Hydrogeology

Hydrology

The DE intersects two surface water catchments: the Hill River and Tributaries Catchment and the Eneabba Creek and Tributaries Catchment. These two catchments are proclaimed surface water areas under the RIWI Act (DWER 2025b).

Two significant streams (Warradarge Creek and Eneabba Creek), two unnamed major tributaries and two unnamed minor tributaries intersect the DE (Figure 2) (DWER, 2018).

The DE extends across two distinct catchment areas (DWER, 2018):

- Hill River catchment, including Warradarge Creek which runs through the western portion of the DE from north to south.
- Eneabba Creek catchment, with upper reaches of Eneabba Creek located in the north-western portion of the DE.

Based on a review of the Geomorphic Wetlands Cervantes Eneabba (DBCA-015), one geomorphic wetland (ID 440) is located within the DE along the central western boundary of the DE along Warradarge Creek (Figure 2) (DBCA, 2025a).

A search of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Directory of Important Wetlands indicates that the closest classified wetland to the DE is Lake Logue/Indoon located approximately 33 km west of the DE (DBCA, 2018b).

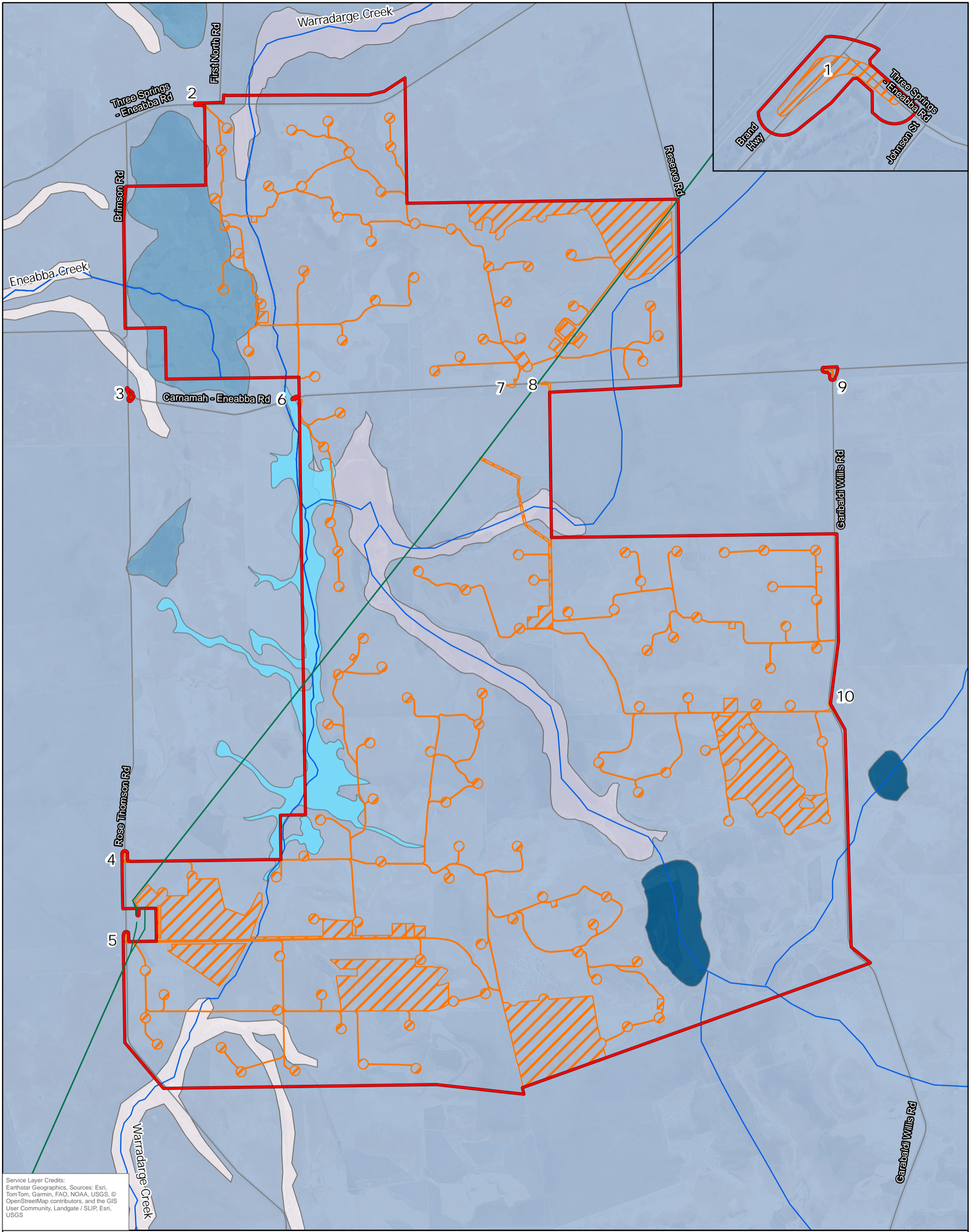
Information provided from the Soil landscape land quality – Flood Risk Map (DPIRD, 2025a) indicates that the majority of the DE is classified as L1 (<3% of map unit has a moderate to high flood risk), equivalent to a low to moderate risk, while the northwest corner of the DE between Warradarge Creek and upper Eneabba Creek has a slightly higher flood risk of L2 (3-10% of map unit has a moderate to high flood risk) or H2 (>70% of map unit has a moderate to high flood risk) (Eco Logical Australia, 2025).

Hydrogeology

The DE is located within the Arrowsmith groundwater area, which is proclaimed under the RIWI Act (DWER, 2025b). This area includes Eneabba and was established to regulate groundwater abstraction and ensure sustainable use (DWER, 2025b).

Desktop assessments indicated presence of potential Terrestrial and Aquatic groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs), including one geomorphic wetland located along the central western DE boundary (Eco Logical Australia, 2025).

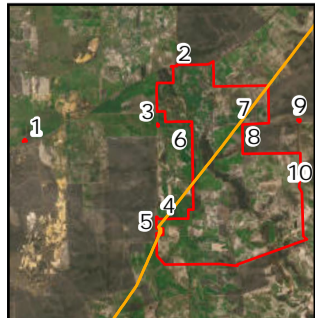
The DE is not located within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) (DWER, 2026c). The nearest PDWSAs are located near the coastal town of Jurien Bay (the Cervantes-Jurien Bay Water Reserve), which is located more than 30 km southwest of Eneabba.



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0 1 2 km
 Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
 Scale: 1:62,000 at A3
 Project Number: 675.072927.00002
 Date Drawn: 24/11/2025
 Drawn by: JH

LEGEND		Flood Risk
	Development Envelope	H1
	Indicative Disturbance Footprint	H2
	Existing Western Power Transmission Line	L1
	Major Roads	L2
	Surface Water	M1
	Geomorphic Wetlands	M2



**TATHRA WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL
 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

HYDROLOGY AND WETLANDS

Note: Numbers represent site access point ID's

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FIGURE 2

2.6 Flora and Fauna

Vegetation

A total of 12 native vegetation types (VTs) and five non-native VTs were mapped within the DE (Figure 3). The majority (11,215.87 ha (70.77%)) of the DE was mapped as Highly Modified vegetation (including areas such as paddocks, planted trees, dams, roads and infrastructure) and is considered to be in a Completely Degraded condition (Umwelt, 2025ac).

Approximately 99.78% of the IDF was mapped as Highly Modified vegetation, consisting of areas such as paddocks, planted trees, dams, roads and infrastructure and is considered to be in a Completely Degraded condition (Umwelt, 2025a).

Flora

Surveys conducted in 2024 recorded a total of 40 significant flora taxa within the DE (Figure 3), including four Threatened taxa listed under the BC Act and EPBC Act, 33 Priority taxa as classified by the DBCA, and three potentially undescribed (PU) taxa (Umwelt, 2025a). Of the 40 significant flora taxa, 12 were recorded within the IDF, comprising one P1, two P2, seven P3 and two P4 taxa; no Threatened flora taxa were recorded in the IDF.

An additional eight Priority taxa were recorded in the broader survey area. None of these taxa have been recorded in the DE or IDF.

A summary of the significant flora taxa records from the 2024 survey is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Significant flora recorded in the DE and IDF

Species	Status (WA)	Status (Cwth)	Abundance in DE	Abundance in IDF	VTs
<i>Acacia wilsonii</i>	T	Endangered	5	0	HH [^]
<i>Daviesia speciosa</i>	T	Endangered	52	0	HH
<i>Hakea megalosperma</i>	T	Vulnerable	29	0	SEB [^]
<i>Paracaleana dixonii</i>	T	Endangered	2	0	SEB
<i>Drosera pedicellaris</i>	P1	-	685	2	SEB [^]
<i>Poranthera asybosca</i>	P1	-	529	0	HH, SEB [^]
<i>Comesperma griffinii</i>	P2	-	40	0	HM, SEB
<i>Styphelia pallens</i>	P2	-	114	32	AS, HH, HM [^] , SEB
<i>Synaphea sparsiflora</i>	P2	-	174	20	AS, HH, HM [^] , SEB

Species	Status (WA)	Status (Cwth)	Abundance in DE	Abundance in IDF	VTs
<i>Acacia epacantha</i>	P3	-	99	0	AS^
<i>Allocasuarina grevilleoides</i>	P3	-	180	0	AS^, HH^
<i>Allocasuarina ramosissima</i>	P3	-	560	128	AS^, HH, HM^
<i>Arnocrinum gracillimum</i>	P3	-	1	0	SEB^
<i>Banksia cypholoba</i>	P3	-	1,608	69	AS^, CS, HH, HM, PM, SBP, SEB
<i>Banksia fraseri</i> var. <i>crebra</i>	P3	-	845	16	AS, CS, HH, HM^, RC, SAC, SEB, WM
<i>Banksia kippistiana</i> var. <i>paenepeccata</i>	P3	-	112	2	HH, HM, SEB^
<i>Banksia nobilis</i> subsp. <i>fragrans</i>	P3	-	1	0	HM^
<i>Banksia splendida</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i>	P3	-	358	0	HH^, HM, SEB
<i>Comesperma rhadinocarpum</i>	P3	-	98	46	HH^, HM, SEB
<i>Desmocladus nodatus</i>	P3	-	1	0	CS
<i>Grevillea erinacea</i>	P3	-	5	0	HH^, SBP, SEB
<i>Haemodorum loratum</i>	P3	-	298	29	AS, HH^, HM, SBP, SEB

Species	Status (WA)	Status (Cwth)	Abundance in DE	Abundance in IDF	VTs
<i>Hemiandra</i> sp. <i>Eneabba</i> (H. Demarz 3687)	P3	-	7	0	SEB [^]
<i>Hensmania stoniella</i>	P3	-	2	0	SEB [^]
<i>Hibbertia subglabra</i>	P3	-	5	0	HH [^]
<i>Hibbertia subvillosa</i>	P3	-	117	36	CS, HH [^] , HM
<i>Stylidium torticarpum</i>	P3	-	202	0	CS, HH [^] , SEB
<i>Banksia chamaephyton</i>	P4	-	13	0	HH, SBP, SEB [^]
<i>Banksia elegans</i>	P4	-	1	0	SBP [^]
<i>Calothamnus accedens</i>	P4	-	147	10	HH [^] , RC [^]
<i>Calytrix chrysantha</i>	P4	-	2	0	CS, HH, SEB
<i>Conostephium magnum</i>	P4	-	107	0	SEB [^]
<i>Desmocladius elongatus</i>	P4	-	26	0	HH, HM, SEB [^]
<i>Grevillea rudis</i>	P4	-	6	0	AS, HH, SEB [^]
<i>Hemiandra</i> sp. <i>Watheroo</i> (S. Hancocks 4)	P4	-	29	0	HM, SEB [^]
<i>Hypolaena robusta</i>	P4	-	7	0	SEB [^]
<i>Schoenus griffinianus</i>	P4	-	472	111	HH, HM [^] , SBP, SEB
<i>Calytrix flavescens</i> s. lat.	PU	-	1	0	HM
<i>Grevillea</i> aff. <i>levis</i>	PU	-	1	0	SAC

Species	Status (WA)	Status (Cwth)	Abundance in DE	Abundance in IDF	VTs
<i>Grevillea vestita x bitermata</i>	PU	-	7	0	HH, SEB

^preferred habitat

Fauna habitat

A total of ten broad fauna habitat types (including cleared area) were identified within the DE. The fauna habitats are represented in Figure 4 (Umwelt, 2025b).

The most dominant habitat type was Cleared Agricultural Land (10,718.02 ha in the DE and 1,580.28 ha in the IDF) which provides generally low fauna habitat value for most species, but which does still provide some foraging, roosting and potential breeding opportunities for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Umwelt, 2025b).

Fauna

Surveys have been conducted to gain an understanding of the terrestrial fauna values within the DE.

A total of 56 vertebrate fauna species were recorded during the surveys, comprising 38 birds, 13 mammals and five reptiles. Of these, one species is listed as conservation significant (Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (EN)) and four are considered naturalised exotic (Cat, Rabbit, Red Fox and Laughing Kookaburra) (Umwelt, 2025b).

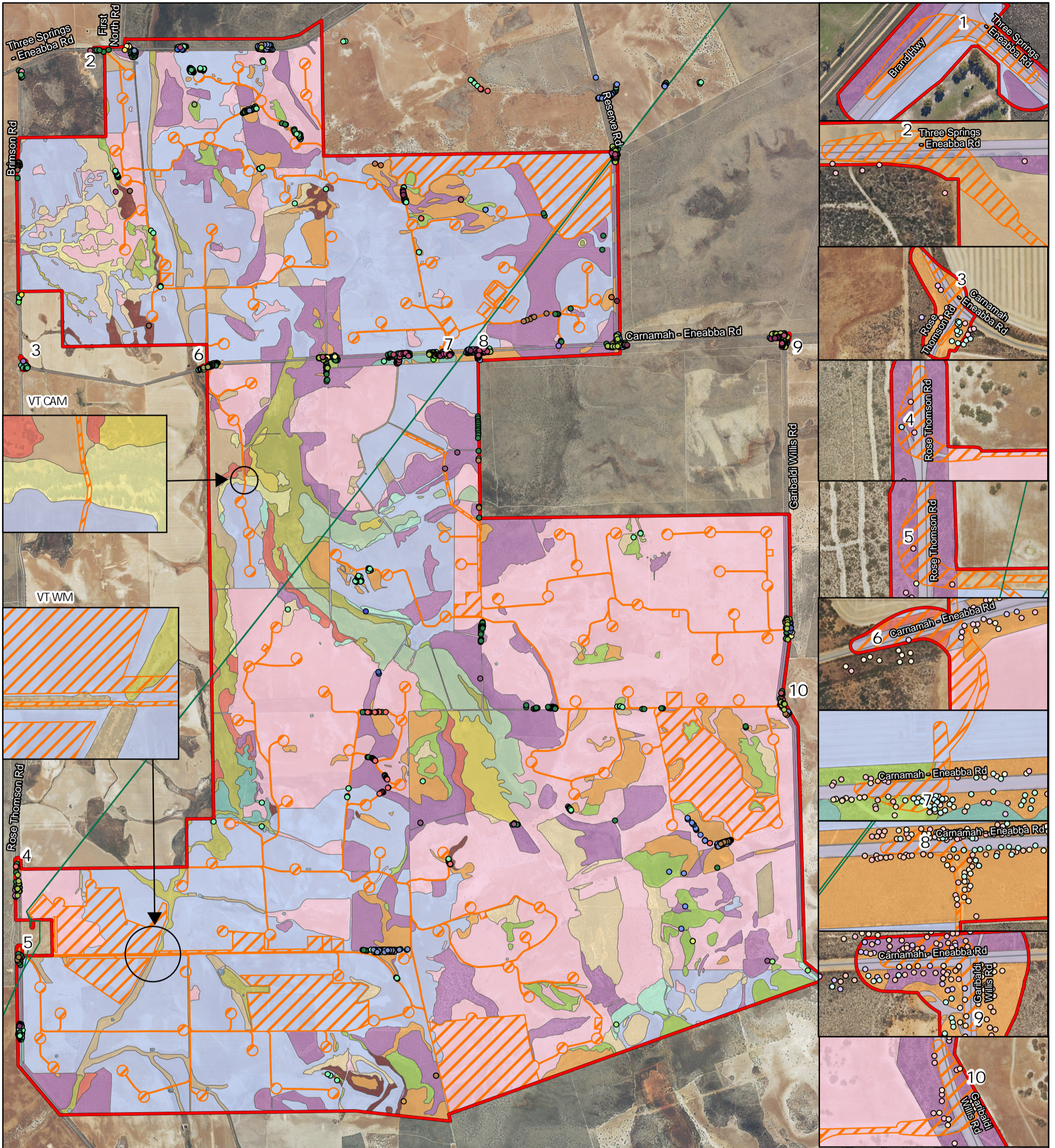
A post-survey likelihood of occurrence was undertaken by Umwelt for conservation significant species with potential to occur in the DE. Table 2 summarises this assessment for species listed under the BC Act and/or EPBC Act with a Moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence within the DE.

No bat species of conservation significance were recorded within the DE. At least seven unique bat species have previously been recorded within the BBUS survey area during the Basic and Targeted fauna assessment, none of which are considered to be conservation significant (Umwelt, 2025c).

Table 2 Conservation significant terrestrial fauna with Moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence

Species	Conservation Status	Explanation
Known to occur		
<i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo)	Endangered, EPBC Act Endangered, BC Act	This species was recorded during the fauna survey. Breeding and foraging habitat exists within the Study Area.
<i>Apus pacificus</i> (Fork-tailed Swift)	Migratory, EPBC Act Migratory, BC Act	This species was recorded once during one BBUS. This species may occasionally occupy the airspace above the fauna survey area but is otherwise considered unlikely to depend on the habitat for survival.

Species	Conservation Status	Explanation
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon)	Other Specially Protected, BC Act	This species was recorded four times across two BBUS. The fauna survey area may contain breeding habitat to support this species including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eucalypt Woodland on Rocky Hill Cleared Agricultural Land (sheds, houses, structures etc).
High		
<i>Neelaps calonotos</i> (Black-striped Burrowing Snake)	P3, DBCA	The fauna survey area may contain habitat suitable to support this species. Particularly, Low Shrubland on Gentle Slope
Moderate		
<i>Egernia stokesii</i> Badia (Western Spiny-tailed skink)	Endangered, EPBC Act Vulnerable, BC Act	The fauna survey area may contain suitable habitat to support this species, particularly Wandoo Woodland on Sandy Soil, Eucalyptus Woodland on Stoney Substrate, and Eucalyptus Woodland on Rocky Hills



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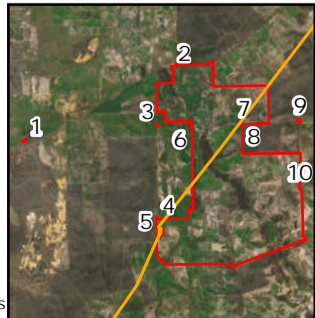
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 Scale: 1:62,000 at A3
 Project Number: 675.072927.00002
 Date Drawn: 24/11/2025
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- Conservation Significant Flora**
- *Acacia epacantha* (P3)
 - *Acacia wilsonii* (T)
 - *Allocasuarina grevilleoides* (P3)
 - *Allocasuarina ramosissima* (P3)
 - *Arnocrinum gracillimum* (P3)
 - *Banksia chamaephyton* (P4)
 - *Banksia cypholoba* (P3)
 - *Banksia elegans* (P4)
 - *Banksia fraseri* var. *crebra* (P3)
 - *Banksia kippistiana* var. *paenepeccata* (P3)
 - *Banksia nobilis* subsp. *fragrans* (P3)
 - *Banksia pteridifolia* subsp. *vernalis* (P3)
 - *Banksia splendida* subsp. *macrocarpa* (P3)
 - *Banksia subulata* (P3)
 - *Beaufortia bicolor* (P3)
 - *Calothamnus accedens* (P4)
 - *Calytrix chrysantha* (P4)
 - *Calytrix flavescens* s. lat. (PU)
 - *Catacolea enodis* (P2)
 - *Caustis gigas* (P2)
 - *Comesperma griffinii* (P2)
 - *Comesperma rhadinocarpum* (P3)
 - *Conostephium magnum* (P4)
 - *Daviesia speciosa* (T)
 - *Desmocladius elongatus* (P4)
 - *Desmocladius nodatus* (P3)
 - *Drosera pedicellaris* (P1)
 - *Grevillea aff. levis* (PU)
 - *Grevillea erinacea* (P3)
 - *Grevillea makinsonii* (P3)
 - *Grevillea rudis* (P4)
 - *Grevillea vestita* x *bitermata* (PU)
 - *Haemodorum loratum* (P3)
 - *Hakea megalosperma* (T)
 - *Hemiandra* sp. *Eneabba* (H. Demarz 3687) (P3)
 - *Hemiandra* sp. *Watheroo* (S. Hancock 4) (P4)
 - *Hensmania stoniella* (P3)
 - *Hibbertia subglabra* (P3)
 - *Hibbertia subvillosa* (P3)
 - *Hypolaena robusta* (P4)
 - *Paracaleana dixonii* (T)
 - *Petrophile septemfida* (P3)
 - *Phlebocarya pilosissima* subsp. *pilosissima* (P3)
 - *Poranthera asybosca* (P1)
 - *Schoenus griffinianus* (P4)
 - *Stylidium nonscandens* (P3)
 - *Stylidium torticarpum* (P3)
 - *Styphelia pallens* (P2)
 - *Synaphea sparsiflora* (P2)

- LEGEND**
- Development Envelope
 - Indicative Disturbance Footprint
 - Existing Western Power Transmission Line
 - Major Roads
- Vegetation Types**
- AS
 - CAM
 - CL
 - CS
 - DAM
 - HH
 - HM
 - M1
 - M2
 - M3
 - PFE
 - PM
 - RC
 - SAC
 - SBP
 - SEB
 - WM

Note: Numbers represent site access point ID's

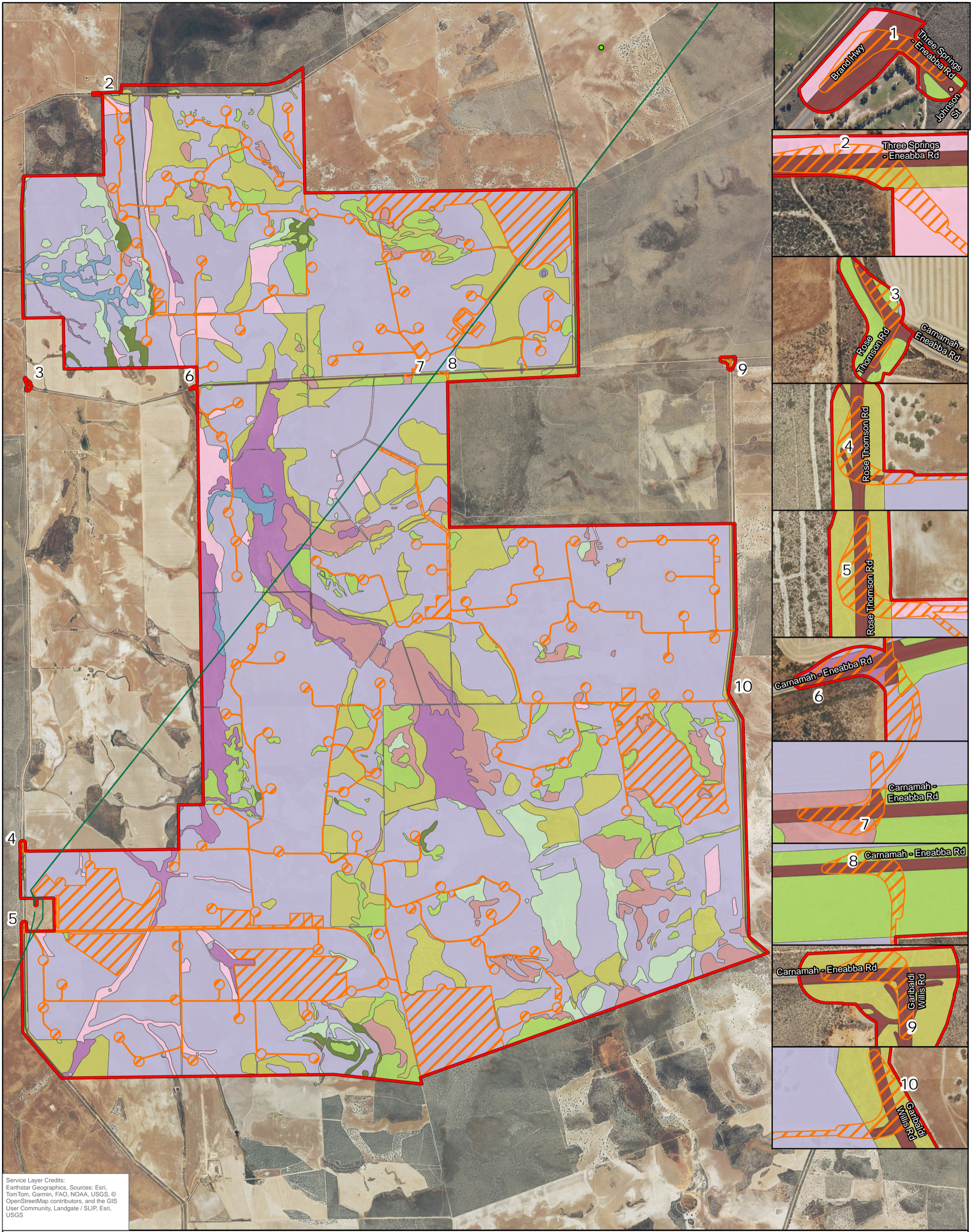


TATHRA WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

VEGETATION TYPES AND CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA

FIGURE 3

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 Path: H:\Projects\SLR\675\PER\675\PER\675\072927\00001 Tathra Wind Farm EIA\06\SLR Data\01\GIS\675\072927 Tathra WF s38EP act IV referral mapping\675\072927 Tathra WF s38EP act IV referral mapping\apx\675\072927_A3_P_Tathra s38_EP_Vegetation Types and Conservation Significant Flora



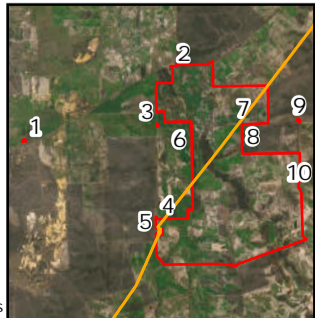
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0 1 2 km
 Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
 Scale: 1:62,000 at A3
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LEGEND
 Development Envelope
 Indicative Disturbance Footprint
 Existing Western Power Transmission Line
DBC Conservation Significant Fauna Records
 Pezoporus flaviventris
 Idiosoma nigrum

Fauna Habitat
 Cleared (other)
 Cleared agricultural land
 Eucalypt woodland on rocky hills
 Eucalyptus Woodland along drainage line
 Eucalyptus woodland on stoney substrate
 Low shrubland on gentle slope
 Planted
 Sparse to open Eucalypt and Banksia
 woodland on plains and slopes
 Tall shrubland associated with dampland
 Wandoo Woodland on sandy soil

Note: Numbers represent site access point ID's



**TATHRA WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL
 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**
**FAUNA HABITAT AND CONSERVATION
 SIGNIFICANT FAUNA RECORDS**

FIGURE 4

2.7 Reserves and Conservation Areas

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) are declared by the DWER to prevent the degradation of important environmental values such as Threatened flora, Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) and significant wetlands.

One ESA (ID 10734) intersects the DE and is identified as a TEC (DWER, 2021) (Figure 5). ESA mapping includes buffer ranges and therefore it is anticipated that the ESA is located within the northern portion of the DE. It is not intersected by the proposed IDF.

Parts of Lot 31 and Lot 6661 are affected by an Agreement to Reserve (ATR) under the *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945*. The ATR includes conditions that apply to disturbance and rehabilitation within the ATR Lot boundaries.

Conservation Areas

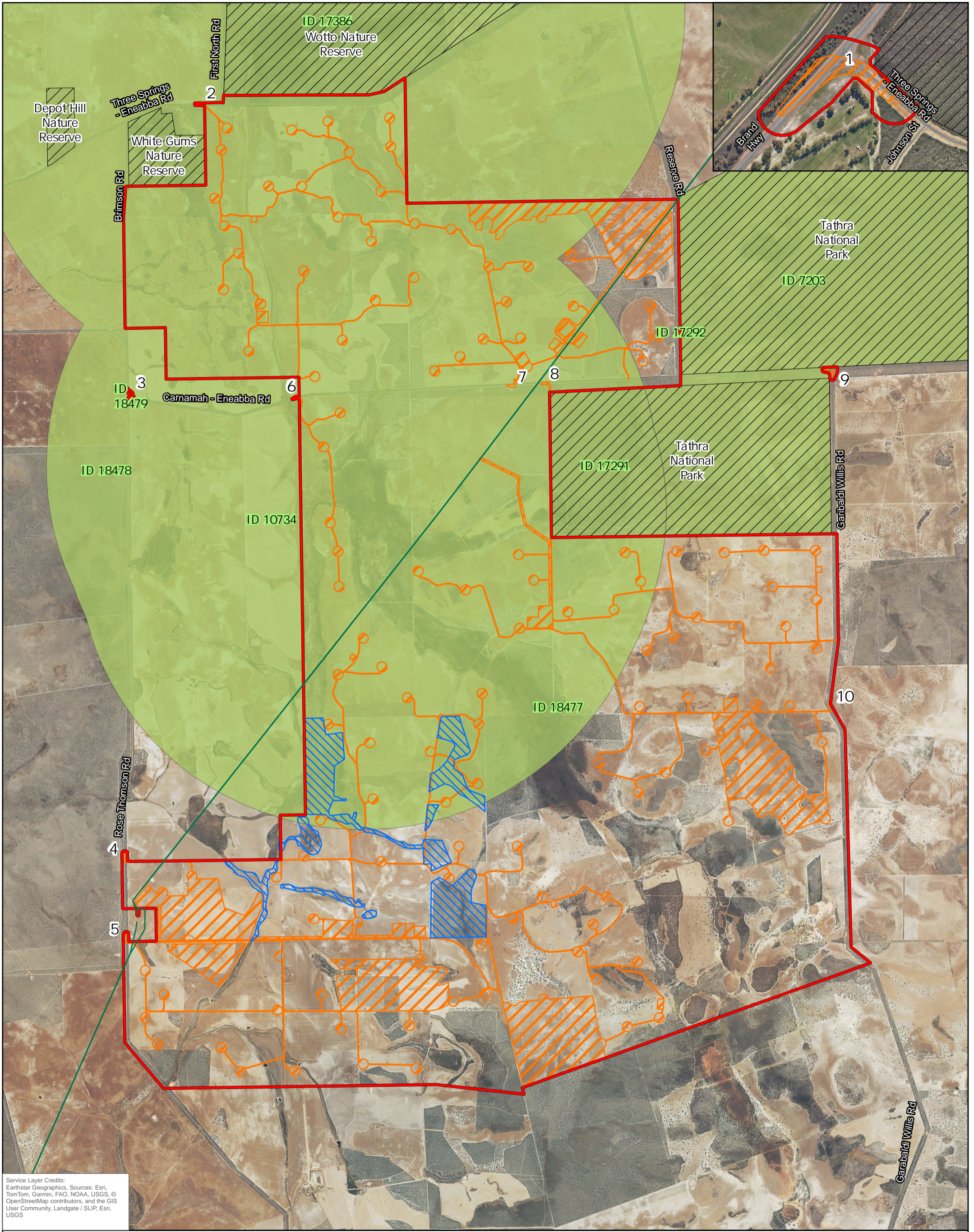
Conservation Areas consist of areas protected for the purpose of conservation, including but not limited to National Parks, Nature Reserves, Conservation Parks and Regional Parks.

No Nature Reserves or National Parks are present in the DE. Three Conservation Areas are located directly along the boundary of the DE, including (DBCA, 2025b) (Figure 5):

- White Gums Nature Reserve (ID 26799) located along the northwestern boundary of the DE.
- Wotto Nature Reserve (ID 29806) located along the northern boundary of the DE.
- Tathra National Park (ID 29805) located along the northeastern boundary of the DE

Additionally, the following reserves are located within the broader area:

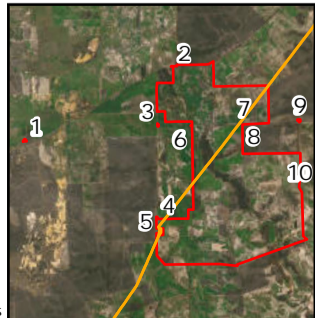
- Alexander Morrison National Park is located approximately 15 km south of the DE.
- The Yarra Yarra Lakes are located 23 km northeast of the DE.



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0 1 2 km
 Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
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 Drawn by: JH

- LEGEND**
- Development Envelope
 - Indicative Disturbance Footprint
 - Buffered Environmentally Sensitive Areas
 - Lot 31, F902482 Agreement to Reserve
 - Existing Western Power Transmission Line
 - Conservation Areas
 - Major Roads



TATHRA WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Note: Numbers represent site access point ID's

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FIGURE 5

2.8 Weeds and Pests

The 2024 surveys recorded eight introduced flora taxa within the DE, none of which were found in the IDF. One species, *Echium plantagineum*, is a declared pest under the BAM Act (Umwelt, 2025a), though no taxa were listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS).

Two species—*Echium plantagineum* and *Ursinia anthemoides*—are rated as having a high ecological impact, while five taxa are considered to have rapid invasiveness in native vegetation (Umwelt, 2025a).

2.9 Heritage

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The DE falls within the Yamatji Nation Southern Regional Agreement (YNSRA) area, governed by the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA), authorised on 9 December 2019. The Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation (YSRC) represents the cultural interests of the Yamatji people and has been actively engaged throughout the heritage assessment process.

Key findings from a Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (Urbis Ltd, 2025) included:

- No Registered, Lodged, or Historic Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) sites within the DE.
- Low potential for unknown ACH based on findings of previous surveys, though subsurface values may still exist.
- ACH in surrounding areas is often associated with water sources and creek lines.

There is potential for unreported cultural heritage site/places to be present. Pockets of remnant vegetation in proximity to natural water sources are considered to have high Aboriginal heritage potential. Surveys have been completed by the Proponent in consultation with the YSRC. Once received, results and recommendations from the report of the completed survey will be recorded and incorporated into the Project design where necessary and in a proposed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, which will be provided as part of commitments under the Development Approval.

Historic Heritage

No State Registered Heritage Places protected on the Shire of Carnamah Heritage list were located within the DE, however one site was listed on the Shire of Carnamah Local Heritage Survey: Original Eneabba Springs – Homestead, Horse Yards & House (P6179). The Eneabba Springs area has been used since the 1870s for grazing and horse trapping. The Statement of Significance for the Heritage Place 6179 is presented below:

'The sites around Eneabba Springs have local significance for homestead and outbuildings and the representation of the horse trapping industry since c.1870 for grazing and the trapping of horses that were broken-in at these yards before being sent to India for use by the Indian Army. The area has high historic significance for its association with the early settlement of the area' (DPLH, 2024).

This heritage site is listed as a Category D heritage site that has been deemed as having little cultural heritage significance to the Shire and therefore has no statutory constraints that apply to its retention.

3 EMF Implementation

3.1 Environmental Policy

The Proponent's environmental policy details its commitments to conducting its activities and services in a manner that respects and protects the environment and heritage, meets compliance obligations

and manages the impacts of climate change. The Proponent is committed to net zero emissions by 2050 in alignment with the State Government’s commitment.

The policy must be communicated to all members of the project team, contractors and subcontractors.

3.2 Environmental Risk

An assessment of the potential impacts to key environmental factors has been undertaken as part of the Referral Supporting Document (RSD). The Proponent has adopted the mitigation hierarchy for environmental management that involves avoiding, minimising, rehabilitating and offsetting the significant residual impacts of the Project on the environment. This EMF is an outcome of the risk assessment completed as part of the RSD and will be refined as the Project progresses through to construction and operations. The Development Approval will be the regulating instrument for the finalised Plans.

Contractors will be required to develop their own risk register specific to their scope using the RSD and this EMF as a guide to ensure environmental risks are identified, assessed and managed throughout the project.

3.3 Legislative Compliance

The Project activities must be undertaken in a manner that complies with the requirements of relevant environmental legislation and approvals. The legislative framework, including other environmental approvals and regulations, used to develop this EMF is outlined in Table 3 **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 3 Legislative framework relevant to the Project

Legislation framework	Description and relevance
Commonwealth	
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral 	<p>The EPBC Act is administrated by the DCCEEW.</p> <p>The EPBC Act is designed to protect Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), including threatened species, migratory species, nationally important wetlands, heritage and biodiversity conservation. Any action that may have a significant impact on these protected matters requires referral to the Commonwealth for assessment and approval.</p> <p>Several MNES have been identified as potentially at risk from implementation of the Project. This EMF considers potential interactions with MNES and ensures that proposed activities are consistent with the EPBC Act’s objectives for environmental protection and sustainable development.</p>
State	
<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> (PD Act) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Application (DA) 	<p>The PD Act provides for an efficient and effective land use planning system in the State and promotes the sustainable use and development of land in the State.</p> <p>A Development Application (DA) has been lodged for the Proposal. It is anticipated that the DA will regulate requirements for the management and mitigation of environmental impacts, and Condition these appropriately.</p> <p>The DA process takes into account conflicting and compatible land uses and will, therefore assess, and if necessary, condition</p>

	management of potential impacts to the Social Surroundings EPA Environmental Factor.
<p><i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act)</i></p> <p><i>Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004;</i></p> <p><i>Environmental Protection (Concrete Batching and Cement Product Manufacturing) Regulations 1998</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part V Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) Part V Works Approval, Licence / Registration 	<p>The EP Act is administered by the DWER.</p> <p>Part IV of the EP Act sets out the requirements for environmental impact assessment (EIA) with administrative procedures establishing the practices of EIA. This EMF aligns with the EPA's guidance for EIA under Part IV of the EP Act, ensuring that environmental risks are identified, managed, and monitored in a manner consistent with the relevant Environmental Factor Guidelines (EPA, 2024).</p> <p>Part V of the EP Act and the <i>Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004</i> (Clearing Regulations) regulate the clearing of native vegetation that does not require assessment and approval as a significant proposal under Part IV of the EP Act. Under Part V and the Clearing Regulations, native vegetation can only be cleared with a permit unless an exemption can be applied.</p> <p>The <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i> regulates the authorisation to construct (Works Approval) and operate (Licence or Registration) a prescribed premise to prevent, control, abate and mitigate pollution or environmental harm under Part V of the EP Act.</p> <p>The <i>Environmental Protection (Concrete Batching and Cement Product Manufacturing) Regulations 1998</i> provide for the management and minimisation of environmental impacts from concrete batching and cement product manufacturing activities and outline the penalties for non-compliance. The main objectives include control of dust emissions and management of wastewater.</p>
<p><i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections 40 and 45 Authorisation for operations 	<p>The BC Act is administered by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).</p> <p>Threatened species and a BC Act listed TEC have been recorded within the DE. Activities that may result in the taking or disturbance of threatened species or the modification of a TEC require lawful authority under the BC Act via Ministerial Authorisation under Sections 40 and 45 of the BC Act respectively.</p>
<p><i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (CALM Act)</i></p>	<p>The CALM Act was developed for better provision of the use, protection and management of certain public lands and waters (and the flora and fauna thereof), and for the management of conservation, protection and biodiversity.</p> <p>No Nature Reserves or National Parks are present in the DE. Three Conservation Areas are located directly along the boundary of the DE</p>
<p><i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AH Act)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 16 authorisation to enter, excavate, examine, or remove anything on an Aboriginal site. 	<p>The AH Act protects places and objects customarily used by, or traditional to, the original inhabitants of Western Australia (WA). A register of such places and objects is maintained under the AH Act, however, all heritage sites are protected under the AH Act whether they are registered or not. The destruction, damage, or alteration (impact) to an Aboriginal Heritage site without prior consent from the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs is an offence under Section 17 of the AH Act.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 18 consent for impact on an Aboriginal site. • Regulation 10 authorisation for minor activities and impacts. • Regulation 7 authorisation to bring plant and equipment to an Aboriginal Site. 	<p>An Aboriginal cultural heritage survey of the IDF was completed in August 2025 with Yamatji Traditional Owners and a Heritage Consultant all nominated by Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation.</p> <p>The final report of the survey was being finalised at the time of writing. Based on the completed Heritage Due Diligence Assessment, the chances of encountering Aboriginal heritage within the DE is low</p>
<p><i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 (RIWI Act)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bed and Banks Permit • 26D Licence to construct well • 5C Licence to take surface water or groundwater 	<p>The RIWI Act provides for the regulation, management, use and protection of water resources. This Act provides for a licensing system for taking water; and a permitting system for activities that may damage, obstruct, or interfere with water flow or the beds and banks of watercourses and wetlands in proclaimed rivers, surface water management areas and irrigation districts. The DE is located within the Arrowsmith Groundwater Area, Hill River and Tributaries Catchment and the Eneabba Creek and Tributaries Catchment.</p> <p>Surface water features located within the DE include Warradarge Creek and Eneabba Creek.</p> <p>Bed and Banks permits will be required to modify and improve existing waterway crossings through the construction of culverts.</p> <p>Licences will be required to construct wells and take groundwater.</p>
<p><i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003 (CS Act)</i></p>	<p>The CS Act provides for the identification, recording, management, and remediation of contaminated sites in WA. A database of registered sites is maintained and searchable through the DWER website.</p> <p>There are no properties classified under the DWER Contaminated Sites Database within the DE.</p>
<p><i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (BAM Act)</i></p>	<p>The BAM Act provides for the management, control, and prevention of the spread of declared pests within WA, including the control of declared plants.</p> <p>One species, <i>Echium plantagineum</i>, has been recorded within the DE is a declared pest under the BAM Act (WoNS).</p>
<p><i>Health Act 1911</i> Health (Treatment of sewage and disposal of effluent and liquid waste) Regulations 1974</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application to Construct or Install an Apparatus for the Treatment of Sewage. 	<p>As the operations and maintenance building will not be connected to the sewerage network an onsite septic system will be required. An application must be lodged to install the proposed wastewater treatment system.</p> <p>Details of the system will be assessed by the Local Shire and/or Department of Health, depending on the volume of wastewater to be handled by the apparatus each day.</p> <p>By adhering to the licence, the outcomes are likely to align with the EPA's objectives for Inland Waters and Terrestrial Environmental Quality.</p>

<p><i>Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment to the Agreement to Reserve on Lot 31 	<p>Land within the Agreement to Reserve boundaries is to be avoided and protected during development of the Project.</p> <p>An amendment to existing boundaries of an agreement under the <i>Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945</i> is required to reflect the results of the recent vegetation surveys. <i>The Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945</i> can, therefore, mitigate potential impacts to native vegetation within the Agreement to Reserve area.</p>
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3.4 Environmental Training and Awareness

All staff and contractors will be required to undertake an environmental and heritage induction program prior to commencement of works on the Project. The environmental and heritage induction and training will be relevant to the site and Project activities, targeted to educating staff and contractors on environmental and heritage considerations including regulatory requirements related to their individual work.

All workers and visitors to the site will also be required to complete an induction that incorporates environmental and heritage relevant to the site and Project activities.

An induction and qualification matrix (including licences and competency verification) will be maintained for all contractor personnel.

3.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Each individual working for the Proponent (directly or indirectly) has responsibilities and obligations for the implementation of Contractor EMPs developed under this EMF, as defined in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Environmental management roles and responsibilities

Position	Roles and Responsibilities
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For external communications to stakeholders. For escalations and statutory issues. Ensure the requirements of this EMF are included in contractual agreements with contractors working on the Project. Ensure Contractor EMPs developed for the Project meet the requirements of this EMF. Delegate authority to relevant managers for effective implementation of Contractor EMPs. For Design stages and overall management of the Project as a whole, onsite and offsite.
Site Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onsite compliance with Contractor EMPs. Delegate responsibility for environmentally specialised issues to HSE Manager and/or environmental consultant.
HSE Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally specialised issues and resolutions on site. Tracking and monitoring performance against Contractor EMPs. Management of environmental consultants. Ensure through the provision of instruction, ongoing training, and supervision that all employees and subcontractors can work effectively in line with the Contractor EMPs.

All other site personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All employees and subcontractors have responsibility to comply with the requirements of this EMF, Contractor EMPs developed under the EMF, Environmental Policy, Legal and other requirements. • Information about compliance to these requirements will be provided during inductions and toolbox talks. • All employees and subcontractors have a responsibility to report any environmental incidents immediately to the Site Manager and/or HSE Manager. • All employees and subcontractors have responsibility to ensure that nothing is done to make environmental performance and environmental controls less effective.
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3.6 Stakeholder consultation

The Proponent is committed to comprehensive and ongoing stakeholder engagement throughout all stages of the Project and is committed to building sustainable partnerships with stakeholders to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. Key objectives of the engagement have been to:

- Provide clear, accurate and up-to-date information.
- Consult meaningfully with communities and stakeholders and provide suitable opportunities and channels for stakeholder input into the Project.
- Build and maintain Social and Cultural Licence with the community and other stakeholders to facilitate approvals, construction, and operation of the Project.
- Establish and strengthen relationships with stakeholders and communities.

Further detail of the environmental issues raised during this consultation, and the Proponent's response to these comments/issues, is provided in the RSD.

Complaints Handling

The Project has the potential to impact upon the local community both negatively and positively. The mitigation measures to be developed through the Contractor EMPs will be designed to mitigate and reduce environmental impacts. However, should complaints be received from the public in relation to the Project activities, they will be logged within the complaints register including:

- Date and Time
- Name and location of complainant
- Vehicle/Equipment ID
- Personnel Details and numbers
- Contact Details
- Complaint
- Aspect
- Follow up Actions / Mitigation Measures
- Close-out Approval.

All complaints will be investigated to determine the source of the complaint, identify any underlying cause, establish additional investigation measure (if required), summarise corrective actions and

undertake follow-up to ensure corrective actions are undertaken. The outcomes of investigations will be shared with the complainant.

Dispute Resolution

In the event that any complainant does not consider that the response adequately addresses their concerns, the following procedure will be adopted.

1. A meeting will be convened with the Project Development Manager or other senior Company personnel to seek resolution of the matter. The complainant will be provided with a written response, detailing the results of investigations undertaken with the agreed actions and timeframes to be taken regarding the measures to be implemented.
2. On implementation of the nominated measures, a further meeting will be convened to seek advice of satisfaction, or otherwise, regarding the outcomes

3.7 Performance Monitoring, Inspections and Audits

Monitoring activities will be undertaken as appropriate for each environmental aspect for each stage of the Project works. Monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the Contractor EMPs, any Project specific management plans and relevant industry standards. The minimum monitoring requirements are detailed in Section 4 and include weeds, dieback, visual inspection and monitoring of clearing as per the Proponent's Ground Disturbance Procedure.

Contractors must undertake regular environmental inspections and audits of their site and Project activities. Site inspection reports, audit reports and corrective actions must be maintained as Project records and made available for review on the Proponent's request.

The Proponent's assurance program includes inspections, audits and other monitoring programs at Project sites to monitor contractor activity and review Project documentation. Field audits, and inspections will assess the implementation of the Contractor EMPs.

3.8 Non-compliances and corrective actions

Statutory Incident Reporting

The Contractor is responsible for ensuring that the Proponent is aware of all incidents that require statutory reporting and the associated communication requirements. Statutory incident reports should be submitted to DWER.

Contractor's Incident Reporting

All incident reporting and investigation will be conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in this EMF. Incident reporting and investigation will detail the following steps in response to an environmental incident:

- Initial Response
- Notification and Recording
- Assessment and Clarification
- Initial Reporting
- Investigation and Actions
- Final Reporting
- Sign Off and Review

- Monitoring.

All environmental incidents will be investigated, and relevant corrective actions raised, to ensure that the identified causes are prevented from reoccurring. Incident reports as well as corrective actions should be entered into the Contractor’s internal reporting system and reported to the Proponent.

4 Environmental Management Provisions

This section of the EMF identifies commitments that the Proponent has proposed to implement to reduce residual impacts on environmental factors associated with the Project. This section sets key objectives, management provisions and the minimum monitoring requirements that will be included in the Contractor EMPs to mitigate and manage potential impacts to the following three key environmental factors:

- Flora and Vegetation
- Terrestrial Fauna
- Social Surroundings

This EMF will also address water management as an environmental factor but does not include management provisions for bushfire risk, traffic, heritage or operational noise or operational impacts to birds and bats. These will be addressed under separate project management plans.

4.1 Construction

Flora and Vegetation

Contractor EMPs will include management actions and responsibilities relating to flora and vegetation to meet the construction management provisions for the Project as listed in Table 5.

Table 5 Flora and vegetation construction management

Flora and Vegetation Management	
Key Legislation and Guidance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> • <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> • <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> 	
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep clearing and ground disturbance activities to the minimum required for implementation of the Project and within approved boundaries. • To ensure clearing activities do not exceed the clearing limits for native vegetation. • Minimise the potential for introduction and spread of weeds. • Mitigate the risks of spreading dieback during planned disturbance activities or when entering the DE. • Minimise adverse impacts from dust generation to protect areas of significant remnant vegetation and listed flora species. 	
Management Provisions	
Ref	Details

1.0	Clearing of up to 3.44 ha of native vegetation for implementation of the entire Project including potential disturbance to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.33 ha of VTs CAM and WM that are potentially analogous with the 'Assemblages of organic mound springs of the Three Springs' TEC • 0.18 ha of VT CS that is likely to depend on surface water and potentially represents groundwater dependent vegetation.
1.1	No clearing of recorded Threatened flora species.
1.2	No clearing undertaken within the 'Clearing Exclusion Zone' as per Figure 6.
1.3	All infrastructure to be located within the DE.
1.4	Hygiene protocols during clearing and construction.
1.5	Control of disease and weeds in accordance with Weeds Australia (Weeds Australia, 2025) and Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual (DHMG) 2023.
1.6	Meet the requirements of the Proponent's Ground Disturbance Permit.
1.7	Protocol for project activities to minimise exposure of soils (both area and duration) and generation of dust including consideration of weather conditions, traffic movement, area of exposed soil and contingency measures.
Monitoring	
1.8	Visual inspection of dust deposition on significant remnant vegetation and listed flora species.
1.9	Monitoring groundwater levels during abstraction as relevant to the vegetation types that are potentially analogous with the 'Assemblages of organic mound springs of the Three Springs' TEC.
1.10	Monitoring of extent of clearing as per Proponent's Ground Disturbance Permit.
1.11	Visual inspection for weeds.

Terrestrial Fauna

Contractor EMPs will include management actions and responsibilities relating to terrestrial fauna to meet the construction management provisions for the Project as listed in Table 6.

Table 6 Terrestrial Fauna construction management

Fauna Management
Key Legislation and Guidance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> • <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> • <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
Objectives

- Minimise adverse impacts to fauna as a result of Project activities during construction.
- To ensure clearing activities do not exceed the clearing limits for fauna habitat, Black Cockatoo foraging habitat and potential breeding trees.
- Minimise impact to fauna habitat.
- Minimise the potential for scavenging by pests or native fauna.
- Minimise the potential for introduction and spread of pests.

Management Provisions

Ref	Details
2.0	Clearing of up to 8.50 ha of fauna habitat, including up to 1 ha of moderate to high Carnaby Black Cockatoo foraging habitat (site score 4 and 5) for implementation of the entire Project.
2.1	No clearing of category 1-3 Black Cockatoo breeding trees.
2.2	No clearing undertaken within the 'Clearing Exclusion Zones' as per Figure 6
2.3	All infrastructure to be located within the DE.
2.4	No loss of fauna habitat outside approved disturbance boundaries.
2.5	Feeding of fauna is prohibited.
2.6	Consider the type of lighting and minimum lighting requirements appropriate for the infrastructure and construction hours.
2.7	Protocol to limit movements within the IDF, utilising existing tracks, where available with appropriate speed limits.
2.8	Dedicated measures to mitigate fauna entrapment in deep excavations and open trenches including a protocol for the number of open excavations and duration they remain open.
2.9	Waste management procedures to contain food waste and water so as not to attract feral or native fauna.
2.10	Control of disease and weeds in accordance with Weeds Australia (Weeds Australia, 2025) and Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual (DHMG) 2023.
2.11	Meet the requirements of the Proponent's Ground Disturbance Permit.

Monitoring

2.12	Visual inspection of waste disposal points to ensure appropriate measures to contain and manage food waste and water are implemented.
2.13	Inspection of excavations for trapped fauna.
2.14	Monitoring of extent of clearing as per Proponent's Ground Disturbance Permit.

Social Surroundings

Contractor EMPs will include management actions and responsibilities relating to social surroundings to meet the construction management provisions for the Project as listed in Table 7.

Table 7 Social Surroundings construction management

Social Surroundings Management	
Key Legislation and Guidance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 Heritage Act 2018 Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (Noise Regulations). AS 2436-2010 Guide to noise and vibration control on construction, maintenance and demolition sites. 	
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise adverse impacts resulting from noise generation No instances of noise related complaints from the public To ensure activities do not unreasonably affect the amenity of surrounding landowners. To prevent impacts to heritage sites or cultural material. 	
Management Provisions	
Ref	Details
3.0	No disturbance or damage to heritage sites or artefacts.
3.1	Construction undertaken in accordance with the Noise Regulations.
3.2	Meet the requirements of the Project's Noise Management Plan for Construction and Operation.
3.3	Meet the requirements of the Project's Bushfire Management Plan.
3.4	Meet the requirements of the Project's Traffic Management Plan.
Monitoring	
3.5	Visual inspection of the Original Eneabba Springs – Homestead, Horse Yards & House (P6179) site to ensure no disturbance.

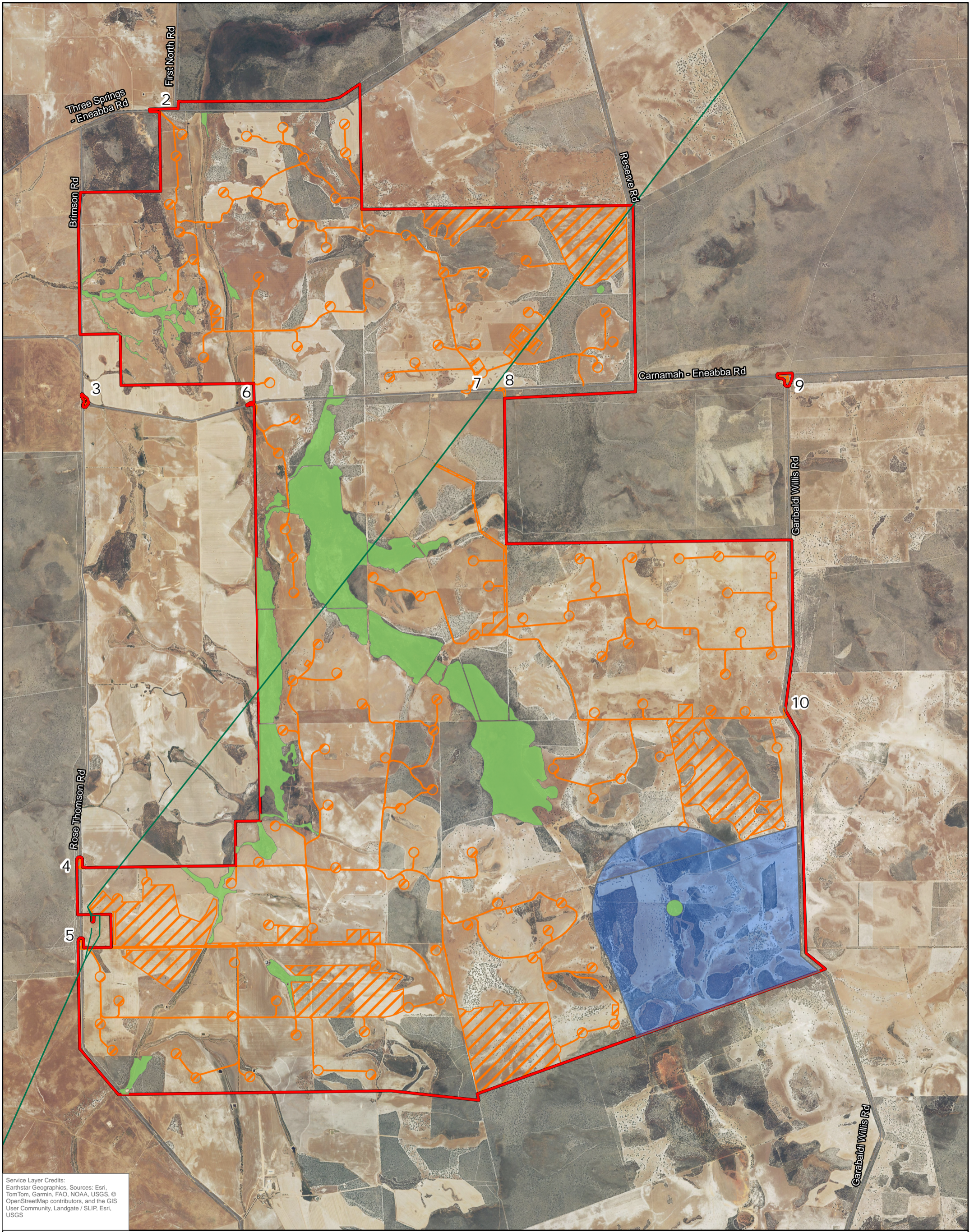
Water Management

Contractor EMPs will include management actions and responsibilities relating to surface water and groundwater to meet the construction management provisions for the Project as listed in Table 8.

Table 8 Water construction management

Water Management	
Key Legislation and Guidance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> • <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> • <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> • <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> 	
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post development water flows and levels to be consistent with predevelopment flows and levels. • Minimise soil erosion and sedimentation at the Project site to maintain environmental quality. • Minimise sediment leaving the Project site. • To safely manage, store, handle and dispose of hazardous materials. • No spills of hazardous materials or release of hazardous materials to the environment. • Hazardous materials to be stored, handled and transported in accordance with legislative standards. 	
Management Provisions	
Ref	Details
4.0	Minimise impact to groundwater levels.
4.1	Minimise interference with surface water flows.
4.2	Install appropriately designed culverts and drainage infrastructure where access tracks intersect existing drainage features.
4.3	Management of surface water flows.
4.4	No impact to VTs CAM and WM that are potentially analogous with the 'Assemblages of organic mound springs of the Three Springs' TECs from erosion and sedimentation.
4.5	Sediment and erosion control in accordance with the IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline 2008
4.6	No contamination of the environment from release of hazardous substances.
4.7	Any spills are addressed, and appropriate remedial action has been implemented in accordance with Section 4.4.2.
4.8	No sediment laden stormwater leaving site.
4.9	Minimise erosion onsite and corrective actions undertaken in a timely manner.
Monitoring	

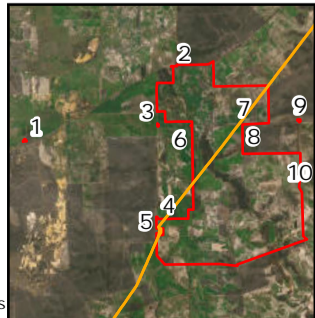
4.10	Monitoring groundwater levels and water quality during abstraction as relevant to the vegetation types that are potentially analogous with the 'Assemblages of organic mound springs of the Three Springs' TEC.
4.11	Inspect drainage infrastructure to ensure correct functioning
4.12	Inspect hazardous materials storage



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0 1 2 km
 Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50
 Scale: 1:62,000 at A3
 Project Number: 675.072927.00002
 Date Drawn: 25/11/2025
 Drawn by: JH

- LEGEND**
- Development Envelope
 - Indicative Disturbance Footprint
 - Proposed Clearing Exclusion Area
 - Proposed Wind Turbine Generator Exclusion Zone
 - Existing Western Power Transmission Line
 - Major Roads



**TATHRA WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL
 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

EXCLUSION AREAS

Note: Numbers represent site access point ID's

DISCLAIMER: All information within this document may be based on external sources. SLR Consulting Pty Ltd makes no warranty regarding the data's accuracy or reliability for any purpose.

FIGURE 6



4.2 Operations

Flora and Vegetation

Contractor EMPs will include management actions and responsibilities relating to flora and vegetation to meet the operational management provisions for the Project as listed in Table 9.

Table 9 Flora operational management

Flora and Vegetation Management	
Key Legislation and Guidance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> • <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> • <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> 	
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep clearing and ground disturbance to the minimum required for implementation of the Project (including maintenance activities) and within approved boundaries. • Minimise the potential for introduction and spread of weeds. 	
Management Provisions	
Ref	Details
5.0	Clearing of up to 3.44 ha of native vegetation for implementation of the entire Project including potential disturbance to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.33 ha of VTs CAM and WM that are potentially analogous with the 'Assemblages of organic mound springs of the Three Springs' TEC • 0.18 ha of VT CS that is likely to depend on surface water and potentially represents groundwater dependent vegetation.
5.1	Pruning required under the transmission line corridor undertaken to maintain vegetation clearance from the overhead power lines and the understorey vegetation will remain intact.
5.2	No introduction of weeds to the Project site.
5.3	Hygiene protocols during operations.
5.4	Control of disease and weeds in accordance with Weeds Australia (Weeds Australia, 2025) and Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual (DHMG) 2023.
5.5	Meet the requirements of the Project's Bushfire Management Plan.
Monitoring	
5.4	Monitoring of extent of clearing as per Proponent's Ground Disturbance Permit.
5.5	Visual inspection for weeds.

Terrestrial Fauna

Contractor EMPs will include management actions and responsibilities relating to terrestrial fauna to meet the operational management provisions for the Project as listed in Table 10.

Table 10 Terrestrial Fauna operational management

Terrestrial Fauna Management	
Key Legislation and Guidance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> • <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> • <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> 	
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise adverse impacts to fauna as a result of Project activities. • Minimise impact to fauna habitat. • Minimise the potential for scavenging by pests or native fauna. • Minimise adverse impacts to fauna as a result of Project activities during construction. • Minimise the potential for introduction and spread of pests. 	
Key Performance Indicators	
Ref	Details
6.1	No introduction of pests to the Project site.
6.2	Minimise loss of fauna as a result of Project activities.
6.3	Control of disease and pests.
6.4	No feeding of feral or native fauna
6.5	Waste management procedures to contain food waste and water to be contained so as not to attract feral or native fauna.
6.6	Operational vehicles to stay on designated access tracks and adhere to speed limits.
6.7	Minimise artificial light emissions to surrounding environment that may impact fauna.
6.8	Meet the requirements of the Project's PBBAMP including adaptive management measures.
Monitoring	
6.9	Monitoring as per the Project's PBBAMP.
6.10	Visual inspection of waste disposal points to ensure appropriate measures to contain and manage food waste and water are implemented.
6.11	Monitoring of extent of clearing as per Proponent's Ground Disturbance Permit.

Social Surroundings

Contractor EMPs will include management actions and responsibilities relating to social surroundings to meet the operational management provisions for the Project as listed in Table 11.

Table 11 Social Surroundings operational management

Social Surroundings Management	
Key Legislation and Guidance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i> • <i>Heritage Act 2018</i> • <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.</i> 	
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise adverse impacts resulting from noise generation and shadow flicker to ensure that activities do not unreasonably affect the amenity of surrounding landowners. • To prevent impacts to heritage sites or cultural material. 	
Management Provisions	
Ref	Details
7.0	No instances of amenity (e.g. noise, shadow flicker) related complaints from the public.
7.1	Meet the requirements of the Project's Operational Noise Management and Monitoring Plan
7.2	Adherence with the allowable noise emissions as per the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.</i>
7.3	Meet the requirements of the Landowner and neighbour agreements.
7.4	Meet the construction mitigation requirements of the Project's Historic Heritage site.
7.5	No disturbance or damage to heritage sites or artefacts.
Monitoring	
7.6	Visual inspection of the Original Eneabba Springs – Homestead, Horse Yards & House (P6179) site to ensure no disturbance.
7.7	Review complaints register

Water Management

Contractor EMPs will include management actions and responsibilities relating to social surroundings to meet the operational management provisions for the Project as listed in Table 12.

Table 12 Water operational management

Water Management	
Key Legislation and Guidance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> • <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> • <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> • <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> 	
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post development water flows and levels to be consistent with predevelopment flows and levels. • Minimise soil erosion and sedimentation at the Project site to maintain environmental quality. • Minimise sediment leaving the Project site. • To safely manage, store, handle and dispose of hazardous materials. • No spills of hazardous materials or release of hazardous materials to the environment. • Hazardous materials to be stored, handled and transported in accordance with legislative standards. 	
Management Provisions	
Ref	Details
4.1	Maintain culverts and drainage infrastructure where access tracks intersect existing drainage features.
4.2	Management of surface water flows.
4.3	No impact to VTs CAM and WM that are potentially analogous with the 'Assemblages of organic mound springs of the Three Springs' TECs from erosion and sedimentation.
4.4	No contamination of the environment from release of hazardous substances.
4.5	Any spills are addressed, and appropriate remedial action has been implemented in accordance with Section 4.4.2.
4.6	Minimise erosion onsite and corrective actions undertaken in a timely manner to avoid sediment laden stormwater leaving the site.
Monitoring	
4.7	Inspect drainage infrastructure to ensure correct functioning
4.8	Inspect hazardous materials storage

4.3 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

Decommissioning and rehabilitation are critical components of the Project life cycle, ensuring that the site is responsibly restored once operations cease. The objectives include managing surface water flows to prevent erosion, stabilising disturbed soils, and re-establishing vegetation using appropriate

seed mixes. These actions help to minimise long-term environmental impacts, support ecosystem recovery, and uphold expectations for sustainable land use. Contractor EMPs will include management actions and responsibilities relating to decommissioning and rehabilitation to meet the requirements of the Project's Preliminary Decommissioning Management Plan where relevant for their scope of work.

See Appendix B for the Project's Preliminary Decommissioning Management Plan.

4.4 Contingency Planning

4.4.1 Emergency Preparedness and Response

Emergency response will be in accordance with the Proponent's Environmental Management System.

Specific environmental incidents such as unexpected heritage finds, wildlife incidents or hazardous material finds should be controlled in accordance with the relevant project management plan and any provisions detailed in Section 4.1 and Section 4.2.

Emergency contact numbers are to be on display at the Project site for the duration of any works / studies on site.

All personnel on-site receive training in emergency response, including how to respond to specific environmental risks in accordance with the sub-plans.

4.4.2 Spill Response Procedure

In the event of any spill, the following procedure is to be implemented:

- Locate the source of the spill, identify the volume and type of spill.
- Assess the risk to workers and the environment from the spill to ensure appropriate personal protective equipment and containment measures are implemented.
- Control and contain the spill by isolating and/or removing the source.
- Clean the spill using spill kit absorbent material if practical, or installing bunds.
- Collect all contaminated material and dispose of contaminated spill control material, and/or contaminated materials to an appropriately licenced waste facility.
- Report significant spills, or spills that entered a waterway to DWER as soon as practicable.

Appropriately stocked spill containment equipment kits will be available in all works areas. All personnel on site will be trained in the use of spill kits

5 Adaptive Management and Review

The effectiveness of the EMF will be reviewed annually and/or any time there is a change to Project activities or additional information becomes available regarding the Project site that alters the Project risk profile.

The Proponent will regularly review environmental performance for construction and operation of the Project against the management commitments to determine the effectiveness of control strategies and whether the objectives are being met. Any non-conformances are discussed and analysed with appropriate corrective and preventative actions identified.

An adaptive management process is to be adopted to review the Contractor EMPs developed under this EMF and include amendments in the event of incidents. During the Contractor EMP review, the following information is to be considered:

- Results of audits and the status of legal compliance.

- Communication from external parties.
- Environmental performance.
- Relevance of objectives and targets.
- Incident or complaint trends and resulting corrective and preventative actions.
- Any changes in activity, risk or baseline environmental information available.

5.1 Document Control and Record Keeping

During the construction period, the construction contractor will include the following in a monthly internal report to the Proponent:

- Status of relevant management actions and objectives.
- Incident reporting.
- Improvements made to address environmental matters.

During the construction and operational phases, records of the following will be maintained:

- Site environmental inspection reports.
- Environmental audit reports.
- Environmental incident reports, including details of incident investigations and corrective actions.
- Environmental monitoring results and reports.
- Environmental complaints, including investigations, follow-up actions and responses.

5.2 Document Review

This EMF will be reviewed annually and may also be revised due to changes in good industry practices and technology, legislation and statutory requirements, and due to any findings identified in lessons learned from significant incidents. The Proponent will review and update any subsequent procedures affecting the management of environmental risk to align with this EMF, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and regulatory authorities.

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7 Appendices



7.1 Appendix A Preliminary Decommissioning Management Plan






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.

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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.

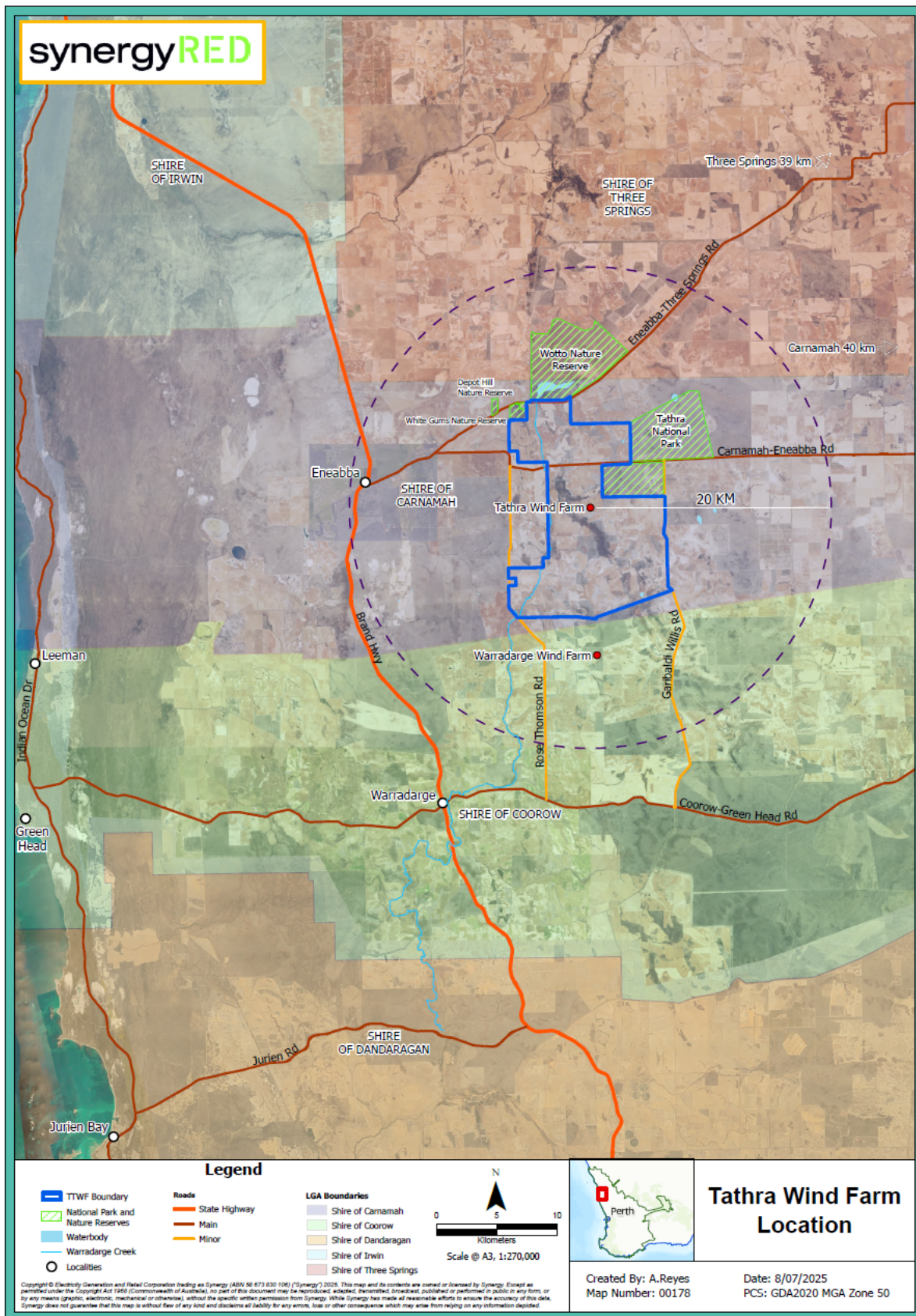


Figure 1: TTWF Location

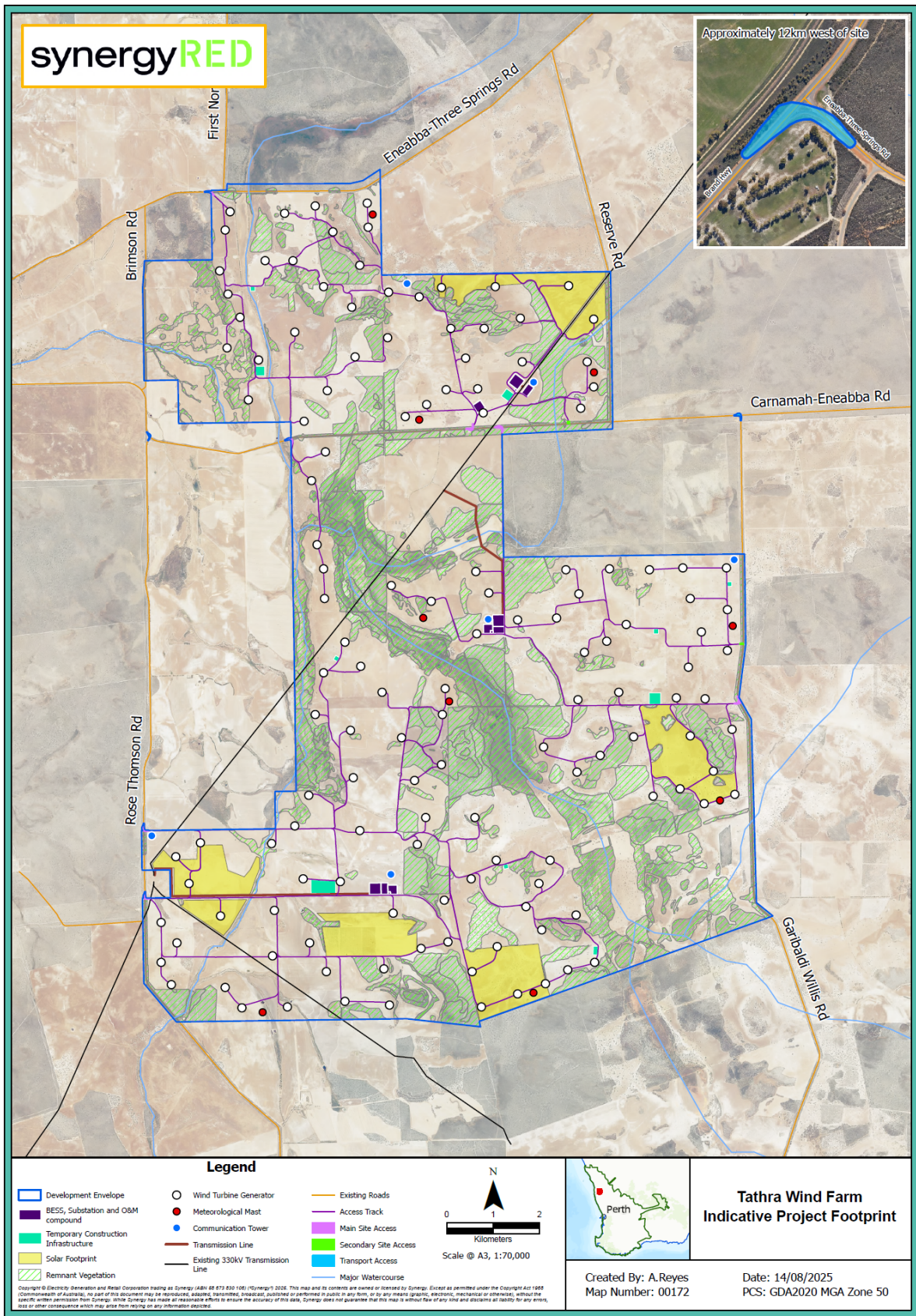


Figure 2: Indicative Layout

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 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 of 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 agreement 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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