PREPARED FOR

Willogoleche Stage 2 Wind Farm

Statement of Environmental Objectives

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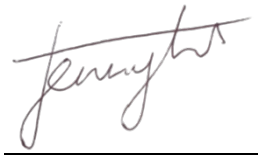

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1. INTRODUCTION

Willogoleche 2 Pty Ltd as trustee for the Willogoleche 2 Operating Trust (the Applicant), a subsidiary of ENGIE, is proposing to develop the Willogoleche Stage 2 Wind Farm (the Project) in the mid-north of South Australia, approximately 6 kilometres (km) north-west of Hallett and 200 km north-east of Adelaide. The Project Area comprises several rural allotments and adjoins the Wilkins Highway. The Project is an extension to the existing Willogoleche Wind Farm (WWF), also owned by ENGIE.

The Project will generate 110–160 MW of installed wind energy capacity and include up to 20 WTGs, a 200 MW / 800 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), and associated ancillary infrastructure.

This Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO) has been developed pursuant to Section 62 of the *Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023* (HRE Act) and Regulation 34 and 35 of the *Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulations 2024* (HRE Regulations). Its purpose is to establish the environmental objectives for the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Project, along with the criteria for assessing these objectives.

The environmental objectives set out in this SEO are informed by the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the Project to support the Renewable Energy Infrastructure Licence (REIL) for the Willogoleche Stage 2 Wind Farm (ERM, 2026).

The HRE Act broadly defines the environment to include natural, socio-economic and cultural aspects. Accordingly, the environmental objectives presented in this SEO reflect these elements as they relate to the proposed REIL activities.

1.1 SEO SCOPE

This SEO has been prepared for the purposes of section 62(2)(d) of the HRE Act, drawing on information and potential impacts identified in the EIR and in accordance with the requirements of regulation 34 and 35 of the HRE Regulations.

The SEO includes:

- Identification of potential environmental impacts as outlined in the EIR;
- Environmental objectives relevant to the authorised operations; and
- Assessment criteria for determining whether the environmental objectives have been met.

This SEO applies to REIL authorised activities associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project and associated infrastructure. It applies to all activities undertaken by the Applicant within the Project Area (refer Figure 1-1), including activities carried out by contractors or other parties on its behalf.

The following REIL activities are covered under this SEO:

- Construction of the wind farm, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), internal substations, overhead transmission line corridor and ancillary infrastructure;
- Operation of the wind farm, BESS, internal substations and ancillary infrastructure;
- Routine maintenance of Project infrastructure;
- Construction and maintenance of internal access roads;

- External road upgrades and repairs associated with construction;
- Waste management; and
- Decommissioning and site rehabilitation.

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2. STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

Potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed authorised operations of the Project have been identified in the EIR (ERM, 2026).

The Applicant is committed to achieving the environmental objectives for the authorised operations as outlined in Table 2-1 Statement of Environmental Objectives for the Willogoleche Stage 2 Wind Farm below.

TABLE 2-1 STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES FOR THE WILLOGOLECHE STAGE 2 WIND FARM

SEO ID	Environmental Objectives
1	No unauthorised damage, disturbance or interference to Aboriginal heritage and historic heritage.
2	No injuries, deaths or health impacts to the public or third parties from regulated activities that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator.
3	No unacceptable construction and operational noise impacts.
4	No unacceptable electromagnetic interference in licensed communication infrastructure and geospatial services.
5	No clearance of native vegetation or disturbance to native fauna unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.
6	No introduction or spread of pest plants, pest animals or pathogens.
7	No unacceptable impacts to air quality.
8	Minimise visual impact of regulated activities.
9	No significant disturbance to surface drainage patterns and no adverse impacts to surface water and groundwater quality or quantity.
10	Minimise soil erosion and contamination of soils as a consequence of authorised operations.
11	Minimise adverse traffic impacts to road users during authorised operations.
12	Minimise disturbance to stakeholders.
13	Minimise waste generation and optimise waste management.
14	Rehabilitate land adversely affected by regulated activities.

3. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The environmental objectives identified in Section 2 are subject to an assessment to measure compliance and/or the level of achievement. The assessment criteria for each objective set out in Table 2-1 will be one of the following controls:

- **Monitoring** – data and information gathering to demonstrate that objectives are met or are conducive to being met over time;
- **Defined conditions** – objectives for activities that can only be managed through the prevention of unacceptable actions; and
- **Defined requirements** – the achievement of an objective can be assessed against the implementation of specific procedures or actions required for an activity.

The assessment criteria are used to determine whether the relevant environmental objectives are being achieved.

Leading performance criteria identify elements that may give early warning that a control necessary for compliance with the relevant environmental object is absent or failing.

Table 3-1 tabulates the environmental objectives, assessment criteria, and leading performance criteria for the authorised operations.

TABLE 3-1 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES, ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND LEADING PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

SEO ID	Environmental Objective	Impact ID	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
1	No unauthorised damage, disturbance or interference to Aboriginal heritage and historic heritage.	AH1 HH1	• Survey in consultation with the Ngadjuri Nation Aboriginal Corporation (NNAC) is undertaken prior to ground disturbance works. • Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the Operational Management Plan (OMP) demonstrate no damage, disturbance or interference with any Aboriginal sites, objects and remains unless authorisation has been obtained under the s23 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (AH Act). • Any Aboriginal sites, objects and remains discovered during operations have been appropriately reported and responded to, consistent with the AH Act. • Records demonstrate that activities are confined to culturally cleared areas and conducted under survey/work-clearance conditions.	• Evidence of NNAC survey completed and documented prior to construction. • Development of and adherence to a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). • Records demonstrate that ground disturbance activities are confined to areas subject to cultural heritage survey or work area clearance and undertaken in accordance with conditions of the survey or work area clearance. • Unexpected Finds Protocol is included in the OMP that covers both Aboriginal and historic heritage matters. • Evidence of cultural heritage awareness is documented in staff/contractor site induction. • In the event the conditions of a cultural heritage survey or work area clearance(s) are not complied with, the incident is appropriately reported, investigated and remediated in consultation with the NNAC.
2	No injuries, deaths or health impacts to the public or third parties from regulated activities that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator.	AV1 PH1	• Maintain aviation safety; no incidents involving impacts to aircraft. • Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) / met mast aviation risk assessed per Civil Aviation Safety Regulations (CASR) 1998, Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) Manual of Standards Part 139 – Aerodromes (MOS Part 139), National Airports Safeguarding Framework (NASF) Guideline D; management treatments implemented to reduce collision risk. • OMP/CEMP include an emergency response plan covering Project-related and offsite fire threats and developed in consideration of SACFS Guide – Renewable Energy Facilities. • No uncontrolled fires from authorised activities; *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* obligations met. • Project infrastructure constructed and verified as compliant with certified design.	• Evidence of stakeholder consultation for Aviation Impact Assessment is documented. • Final WTG coordinates, elevations, and construction timelines are reported to CASA under CASR Part 139.165 and to Airservices Australia via ATS FORM0085. • WTGs are marked and/or lit in accordance with MOS Part 139 Sections 8.110 and 9.30–9.33, where applicable. • Project details are published in En Route Supplement Australia and communicated to local and regional aircraft operators prior to construction. • Battery containers to have built-in fire suppression system and fire water to be available on-site for emergency services to utilise. • Fire prevention and firefighting equipment is present, certified and maintained in accordance with applicable standards. • Development of an Emergency and Bushfire Management Plan (EBMP) in consultation with the CFS to be followed by all staff and contractors during the Project lifecycle.
3	No unacceptable construction and operational noise impacts.	N1 N2	• Works expected to generate construction noise that causes an adverse impact on amenity to nearby sensitive receptors is only permitted between 7:00am and 7:00pm Monday to Saturday. Where unavoidable night/evening works are to occur, consultation with affected receptors is carried out. • Generation of noise during construction is consistent with the EPA 425/23 Construction Noise Information Sheet (EPA, 2023c) and the *Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023.* • Noise from the BESS complies with the *Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023.* • Pre-construction updated noise report confirming compliance using manufacturer-certified sound power levels for selected WTGs, substation transformers, and BESS equipment submitted to DEM/SA EPA, if required. • Post-construction wind farm noise monitoring is undertaken to confirm compliance with the noise criteria established under the *Wind farms environmental noise guidelines* (SA EPA, 2021), if required.	• Location of sensitive receptors considered when planning activities, and avoidance or mitigation measures implemented where required through the OMP/CEMP. • Pre- and post-construction noise compliance verification accepted by DEM/SA EPA in accordance with the *Wind farms environmental noise guidelines* (2021), if required. • Maintain a complaint register and corrective-action log for noise complaints. • Records demonstrate that no reasonable complaints received about noise levels are left unresolved.
4	No unacceptable electromagnetic interference (EMI) in licensed communication infrastructure and geospatial services.	EMI1	• EMI analysis incorporates conservative turbine dimensions (tip height up to 300 m; rotor diameter up to 200 m) to test worst-case interactions. • Fresnel zone clearance confirmed through 3D profiling for closest link cases. • Turbine siting avoids near-field zones and Fresnel zone intrusions. • Project complies with Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and ABA siting guidelines. • Stakeholder engagement with ElectraNet, BoM, Geoscience Australia, Telstra, and Optus confirm no adverse impacts are expected.	• Final turbine coordinates/dimensions provided to ACMA and stakeholders. • Fresnel clearance maintained per ABA/Bacon (2002) guidance; ≥5 km setback from meteorological radars per WMO/ Operational Programme for the Exchange of Weather Radar Information (OPERA). • Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) station proximity confirmed with no impact within 20 km. • Stakeholder feedback recorded and incorporated into the final EMI assessment report. • CEMP to include controls for temporary tall plant/cranes to avoid near-field obstruction.

SEO ID	Environmental Objective	Impact ID	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
5	No clearance of native vegetation or disturbance to native fauna unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.	NV1 NV2 NF1 NF2 NF3	• Potential impacts on native flora and fauna will be avoided and minimised where practicable through detailed design. • Any native vegetation clearance will only occur where authorised, including any clearance affecting listed threatened flora or fauna habitat in accordance with the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. • All biodiversity data collected by an appropriately qualified professional and reported to the Biological Databases of South Australia and DEM pursuant to HRE Regulation 32(2)(c). • Construction and decommissioning activities will avoid unauthorised loss or degradation of native vegetation, including indirect impacts such as dust deposition that could constitute clearance. • Ecological surveys and reporting will be undertaken by suitably qualified professionals in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements. • Rehabilitation will be undertaken where required, in consultation with landowners and in accordance with applicable State and Commonwealth legislation. • Incidents involving injury or mortality of native fauna during construction and operation will be recorded and managed in accordance with the CEMP and OMP. • Avifauna and bat interactions (including collision and barotrauma) will be monitored and investigated in accordance with an approved Bird and Bat Management Plan (if required).	• Detailed design has applied the mitigation hierarchy to avoid impacts on native vegetation, native fauna and MNES where practicable and minimise impacts that cannot be avoided. Any residual native vegetation clearance will be undertaken in accordance with applicable State and Commonwealth legislation. • Pre-clearance checks for native vegetation and fauna will be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel, with fauna managed in accordance with relevant legislation where identified. • Construction and decommissioning activities will be managed to minimise dust generation, consistent with the *Environment Protection Act 1993*. • Vehicle movements will be managed through designated access tracks and appropriate speed limits where practicable. • Injured native fauna encountered on site will be managed in consultation with appropriate wildlife rescue organisations, as required. • Avifauna and bat presence, collisions and barotrauma will be monitored and reported in accordance with an approved Bird and Bat Management Plan, if required.
6	No introduction or spread of pest plants, pest animals or pathogens.	NV2	• Pest plants, pest animals and pathogens identified on site will be managed in accordance with agreed biosecurity measures, in consultation with landowners and the Northern and Yorke Landscape Board. • Livestock biosecurity risks associated with authorised activities will be managed in accordance with the applicable requirements of the *Livestock Act 1997*. • Transport and spread of declared weeds will be avoided where practicable and managed in accordance with the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. • Any declared plants identified as being spread or introduced as a result of authorised activities will be managed and reported as required under relevant legislation. • Periodic inspections will be undertaken in accordance with the CEMP and OMP to monitor weeds, pests and pathogens, with management actions implemented as necessary and informed by relevant authority guidance.	• Biosecurity measures, including weed management processes, have been developed and implemented in consultation with landowners and the Northern and Yorke Landscape Board. • Measures relevant to livestock biosecurity will be incorporated into the CEMP and OMP, with PIRSA consultation where required. • Vehicles and equipment entering the site will be managed to minimise the introduction or spread of soil and plant material. • Areas of native vegetation to be retained will be clearly delineated where practicable to limit unauthorised access and reduce weed spread. • Vehicle access will be restricted to designated tracks where feasible. • Periodic inspections will be undertaken during construction, operation and decommissioning, in accordance with the CEMP and OMP, to identify potential weed spread, with control measures implemented as required.
7	No unacceptable impacts to air quality.	AQ1	• Construction air emissions are managed in accordance with the *Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 2016*, relevant SA EPA guidance (e.g., CEMP guidance; mobile/concrete batching guidance where applicable). • Records of audits/inspections under the CEMP/OMP demonstrate dust is effectively controlled and no visible dust leaves the site under typical operating conditions. • Records demonstrate that reasonable dust/air-quality complaints (if any) are addressed and closed out.	• A CEMP includes dust controls suited to local conditions (e.g., water carts, progressive stabilisation/rehabilitation, speed limits on unsealed roads, stockpile management, load covering, and wind-triggered work adjustments). • If a temporary batch plant is used, operate to SA EPA guidance and keep compliance records. • Maintain a complaint register and corrective-action log for air quality.
8	Minimise visual impact of regulated activities.	V1	• Project infrastructure is sited and designed to minimise visual impact from key public viewpoints, sensitive receptors, and local roads, as demonstrated by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). • Turbine layout, colour, and finishes are selected to reduce prominence and visual contrast, consistent with industry standards and the LVIA recommendations. • Vegetation screening and landform are used where practicable to further reduce visual exposure of infrastructure. • Lighting for ancillary structures complies with AS/NZS 4282: Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting to minimise night-time visual impacts.	• LVIA demonstrates that turbine siting, layout and finishes minimise visual impact, with photomontages supporting design decisions, including consideration of appropriate separation from the Hallet Township Zone (such as those included in Planning and Design Code policy). • Turbines are finished in non-reflective, off-white colour and are of consistent height and appearance. • Vegetation screening is established and maintained where required to filter views from sensitive locations.

SEO ID	Environmental Objective	Impact ID	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
				• Night-lighting for ancillary structures is limited and designed to avoid light spill beyond the site boundary. • Any material changes to turbine layout or design are reassessed for visual impact, including shadow flicker. • A complaints register is maintained, and all visual amenity complaints, including shadow flicker, are investigated and addressed in a timely manner.
9	No significant disturbance to surface drainage patterns and no adverse impacts to surface water and groundwater quality or quantity.	SW1 SW2 SH2	• Management and monitoring measures for erosion, sedimentation, stormwater management and surface water impacts documented in the Construction Environmental Management Plan, where required. • Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate no deterioration of surface water quality within or near the activity location when compared with adjacent areas. • No water affecting activities as defined under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* undertaken unless applicable permits have been obtained.	• Desktop assessment undertaken to ensure proposed Project infrastructure is appropriately located (e.g. location minimises or avoids impact to surface water features). • Desktop assessments undertaken to identify if a Water affecting activity permit is required under the relevant Water Affecting Activities Control Policy. • Sediment and erosion control measures installed, maintained and monitored where necessary. • Integrity of sediment and erosion controls and stormwater management measures inspected following significant rainfall events and any necessary maintenance implemented.
10	Minimise soil erosion and contamination of soils as a consequence of authorised operations.	SH1 SH2	• Erosion and sediment control measures are installed, maintained and effective. • No confirmed contamination incidents to soil as a result of Project activities; spill events (if any) are contained and remediated consistent with the CEMP and relevant SA EPA legislation.	• Develop and implement project-specific SEDMP with site-appropriate erosion and sediment controls. • Plan and manage topsoil stripping, stockpile management, and reinstatement sequencing. • Implement a spill prevention and response procedure covering containment, cleanup, and reporting. • Keep spill kits accessible, train staff, and log incidents with timely close-out actions. • Constrain vehicle and plant movements to designated access tracks to limit soil disturbance.
11	Minimise adverse traffic impacts to road users during authorised operations.	T1	• A Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) has informed access routes and intersection controls; a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is prepared in consultation with Council and DIT and implemented prior to construction. • Construction and operational traffic volumes do not exceed road network capacity. • OSOM movements are escorted and managed under the TMP (e.g., temporary speed reductions, traffic control at key intersections), with no unplanned road closures attributable to the Project. • Stakeholder engagement and notifications are undertaken for peak traffic periods/OSOM convoys; reasonable traffic-related complaints are addressed and closed out.	• Undertake a Traffic Impact Assessment to confirm road and intersection suitability, including see-through for OSOM movements where required. • Prepare and implement a TMP in consultation with Council, DIT and relevant authorities; incorporate the TMP into the OMP. • Implement traffic and journey management procedures, including driver induction and road safety awareness training for all personnel. • Manage oversize overmass vehicle (OSOM) movements in accordance with approved permits and the TMP (e.g. escorts, traffic control and temporary speed reductions). • Engage early and on an ongoing basis with Council, DIT and affected stakeholders regarding traffic arrangements. • Record, investigate and respond to stakeholder feedback and complaints. • Audit and review TMP implementation to ensure ongoing effectiveness and compliance. • Obtain necessary approvals from the DIT and Council for any road works within the REIL licence area.
12	Minimise disturbance to stakeholders.	SE1	• Stakeholder engagement is conducted in accordance with a Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP), with records of consultation, issues raised, and responses maintained. • Local employment and procurement opportunities are maximised, as evidenced by implementation of a Local Employment Plan and reporting of local workforce participation. • Workforce accommodation is managed to avoid significant adverse impacts on local housing availability and affordability, as demonstrated by a Workforce Accommodation Strategy and monitoring of accommodation usage.	• CSEP is implemented, with regular updates provided to stakeholders and a grievance mechanism in place for community concerns. • Local Employment Plan and Workforce Accommodation Strategy are developed in consultation with Council and the RDA, and enacted prior to construction, with targets for local hiring and accommodation usage monitored and reported. • Community Benefit Fund are operational, with transparent governance and annual reporting of fund allocation.

SEO ID	Environmental Objective	Impact ID	Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
			• Community Benefit Sharing Program is implemented and accessible to eligible local residents and groups. • No unresolved reasonable complaints regarding social impacts (e.g., amenity, accommodation, service access, community cohesion) during construction or operation.	• All reasonable complaints or grievances related to social impacts are logged, investigated, and resolved in a timely manner, with outcomes communicated to affected parties.
13	Minimise waste generation and optimise waste management.	SH2 SE1	• Waste is managed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy model: avoidance; reduction; reuse; recycling; treatment; and disposal. • Waste management measures during the construction and decommissioning stages documented in the Construction Environmental Management Plan and decommissioning and rehabilitation plan. • Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the OMP demonstrate wastes have been segregated and transported to an EPA licensed waste disposal facility for recycling or disposal. • Hazardous wastes (if generated) are handled in accordance with relevant legislation and standards.	• Waste is securely contained prior to removal from site. • Waste management is undertaken in accordance with the waste management hierarchy, the *Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010* and the *Public Health (Wastewater) Regulations 2013*. • Records of waste disposal to licensed contractors kept for proof of compliance.
14	Rehabilitate land adversely affected by regulated activities.	SH1 NV2 SE1	• Records of audits/inspections carried out in accordance with the decommissioning and rehabilitation plan demonstrates that land has been appropriately rehabilitated, including removal of surface structures and waste, re-contouring of the ground surface and revegetating (where required) consistent with pre-existing conditions (unless alternative agreement is reached with the regulator and landowner).	• Restoration of land disturbance in consultation and as agreed with the landowners and relevant legislation. • Final decommissioning and rehabilitation plan to be provided for DEM approval at least one year prior to decommissioning activities commencing.

4. REPORTING

Sections 46 and 47 of the HRE Act, together with Regulation 26, 27 and 30 of the HRE Regulations, establish the mandatory reporting obligations for licensees. Under those provisions licensees must submit reports, information or other material either at prescribed times (i.e. half yearly) or upon receipt of a written request from the Minister.

Regulation 26 and 30 elaborate on the specific form, timing and content of the reports, including requirements relating to environmental management plans and incident reporting.

4.1 DEFINITIONS

Regulations 26, 27 and 30 complement the reporting obligations outlined in Sections 46 and 47 of the HRE Act. While the Act provides a broad framework for reporting, the HRE Regulations offer detailed instructions on the types of reports required, their specific content, and submission deadlines. Adherence to both the HRE Act and its accompanying regulations ensures that licensees maintain compliance and contribute to the responsible development of renewable energy resources. Regulation 27(7) defines the following terms:

- **Designated period**, in relation to a report, means:
  - The term of the relevant licence or permit (inclusive of any extension or renewal of the relevant licence or permit) to which the report relates; or
  - Any continuous period during which the holder of the licence or permit who provided the report (or a person to whom the licence or permit is transferred or assigned) holds any licence or permit under the Act in respect of the same area (either in whole or in part) of land.
- **Prescribed period** means each period of 6 months after the day on which a permit or licence is granted; and
- **Renewable energy resource data report** means a report of the attributes of a renewable energy resource measured, in a manner determined by the Minister, by the holder of the permit or licence for the relevant renewable energy resource.

Section 47 defines two categories of reportable incidents:

- **Immediately Reportable incidents** are serious incidents arising from licensed activities that must be reported to the Minister. They mean (as defined in the HRE Act):
  - An incident arising from activities conducted under a licence specified in the relevant statement of environmental objectives to be an immediately reportable incident; or
  - Any other matter brought within the ambit of this definition by the regulations.
- **Reportable Incidents** are less severe incidents that still require reporting, meaning (as defined in the HRE Act):
  - An incident (not being an immediately reportable incident) arising from activities conducted under a licence and specified in the statement of environmental objectives to be a reportable incident; or
  - Any other matter brought within the ambit of this definition by the regulations.

4.2 REPORTABLE INCIDENTS

In accordance with the HRE Regulations, immediately reportable incidents are critical events arising from licensed activities that require urgent notification to the Minister due to their potential to cause serious harm. These incidents typically involve severe injury or death, high or extreme risks to the environment or public safety.

In contrast, reportable incidents encompass a broader range of events that, while still important, may not require immediate reporting but must still be documented and disclosed as per regulatory requirements.

Table 4-1 below outlines the incident definitions for the authorised REIL activities.

TABLE 4-1 INCIDENT DEFINITIONS FOR REGULATED REIL ACTIVITIES

Immediately reportable incidents	Reportable incidents
• A person is seriously injured[1] or killed; • An imminent risk to public health or safety arises; • Damage, disturbance or interference to any Aboriginal sites, objects or remains without appropriate authorisation[2]; • The release of a chemical, fuel, or other potential contaminant into a water body, onto land where it could reasonably seep or infiltrate into a water body, or onto land in a manner that negatively impacts the health of native flora and fauna[3]; • The introduction or spread of a declared weed, animal or plant pathogen, directly resulting from activities; • The removal of rare, vulnerable, or endangered flora and/or fauna without the necessary permits and approvals[4]; • High-voltage electrical hazard or fire outbreak at the site that threatens public safety; • Structural failure of WTGs resulting in collapse, posing imminent risk to public health and safety; and • Any other incident that requires the intervention of emergency services.	• An escape of a chemical, fuel or other potential contaminant that affects an area that has not been specifically designed to contain such an escape (other than an immediately reportable incident); • Malfunction or failure of critical plant or; • equipment that had (or still has) potential to cause an immediately reportable incident; • Unresolved reasonable complaints from stakeholders regarding operations; and • An event where an excursion outside a culturally cleared area has occurred or the conditions of a cultural heritage clearance have not been complied with (other than an immediately reportable incident).

[1] As per the definition in Section 36 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

[2] Pursuant to *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* and *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

[3] For reporting purposes, the assessment of 'reasonably likely to enter a water body by seepage or infiltration' may require further intrusive assessment. Should delineation of the extent of the release not be achieved within one week of becoming aware of the incident, DEM will be notified of the incident and the proposed site investigation methodology, including timeframes.

[4] Pursuant to *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

4.3 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE HRE ACT

- **Immediately reportable incidents** must be reported to the Minister within 24 hours after the licensee becomes aware of the occurrence of the incident, as per section 47 of the HRE Act and Regulation 30(1) of the HRE Regulations. A comprehensive report must be provided to the Minister within 3 months after the licensee becomes aware of the occurrence of the incident, as per section 47 of the HRE Act and Regulation 30(2) of the HRE Regulations;
- Pursuant to section 47(2) of the HRE Act, a **reportable incident report** must be provided on a quarterly basis within one month after the end of each quarter and must be made in a manner and form as outlined in Regulation 30(3);
- An **annual licence report** must be provided to the Minister, pursuant to section 46(1) of the HRE Act within 2 months after the end of each anniversary of the grant of a licence and must include information as determined by Regulation 26 of the HRE Regulations; and
- Half yearly reports must be provided to the Minister, pursuant to section 46(1) of the HRE Act by the holder of a renewable energy feasibility permit, within two months after the end of each prescribed period. A **renewable energy resource data report** (as defined by Regulation 27 of the HRE Regulations) must be provided, in respect of each prescribed period.

5. OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

In accordance with Section 66 of the HRE Act and Regulation 37 of the HRE Regulations, an Operational Management Plan (OMP) must be submitted to and approved by the Minister (or delegate) before any authorised operations commence.

The OMP will demonstrate how all authorised operations will be managed to ensure compliance with the approved SEO and all relevant legislative, regulatory and licence conditions.

A comprehensive OMP will be provided prior to construction, detailing the procedures and controls to achieve the SEO objectives, including a Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plan. The OMP will also incorporate a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan outlining the processes for decommissioning turbines and ancillary infrastructure and rehabilitating the site at the end of the Project's operational life.

6. CONCLUSION

This SEO aligns with the requirements outlined in Section 62 of the HRE Act, as well as the relevant regulations and guidelines. The determined environmental objectives are designed to address the potential impacts identified in the EIR submission. In accordance with and supported by an approved OMP, these proposed objectives can be achieved, ensuring that potential environmental impacts are mitigated to levels that are As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).