Appendices

Appendix A
Conditions of Consent

Form 43 (version 2)
UCPR 36.11

ORDER

COURT DETAILS

Court	Land and Environment Court of New South Wales
Division	Class 1
Registry	Sydney
Case number	10926 of 2009

TITLE OF PROCEEDINGS

Applicant	**Glen Innes Landscape Guardians Inc.**
First Respondent	**Minister for Planning**
Second Respondent	**Glen Innes Wind Power Pty Ltd**

DATE OF ORDER

Date made or given	18 August 2010
Date entered	2/9/2010

TERMS OF ORDER MADE BY THE COURT

The orders of the Court, by consent, are:

1 The appeal is upheld;

2 Development consent for construction and operation of a wind farm with generation capacity of up to 81 megawatts including: 27 turbines; substation; transmission connection; control room; facilities building; access tracks; and minor road upgrades on the Waterloo Range, 12 kilometres west of Glen Innes (Northern Tablelands Region NSW) is modified so as to be subject to the conditions of consent in Attachment 1; and

3 The exhibits, other than Exhibits 3, 11, 12, 13 and 14, are returned.

SEAL AND SIGNATURE

Court seal	
Signature	
Capacity	ACTING REGISTRAR
Date	2/9/10

THE SEAL OF THE LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT NEW SOUTH WALES

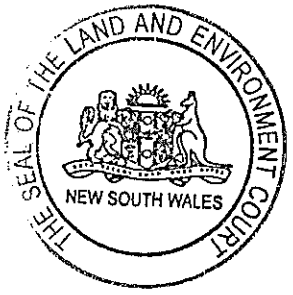
NOTICE

Subject to limited exceptions, no variation of a judgment or order can occur except on application made within 14 days after entry of the judgment or order.

[Include the following section if the document is to be provided to the Registrar for sealing under UCPR 36.12.]

PERSON PROVIDING DOCUMENT FOR SEALING UNDER UCPR 36.12

Name	**Glen Innes Wind Power Pty Ltd (Second Respondent)**
Legal representative	Timothy Webster, Middletons
Legal representative reference	AMIG.TWEB.10026453
Contact name and telephone	Antoinette Migliorino, (02) 9513 2481



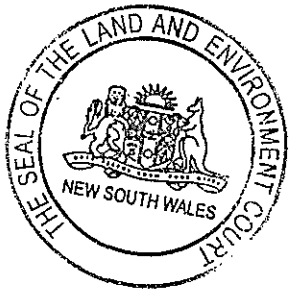
ATTACHMENT 1

Project Approval

Section 75J of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

I, the Minister for Planning, approve the project referred to in Schedule 1, subject to the conditions in Schedule 2.

These conditions are required to:
- prevent, minimise, and/or offset adverse environmental impacts;
- set standards and performance measures for acceptable environmental performance;
- require regular monitoring and reporting; and
- provide for the ongoing environmental management of the project.



The Hon Kristina Keneally MP
Minister for Planning

Sydney 2009 File No: S06/01111

SCHEDULE 1

Application No:	07_0036
Proponent:	Glen Innes Wind Power Pty Ltd
Approval Authority:	Minister for Planning
Land:	Land to which Major Project Application 07_0036 applies
Project:	Construction and operation of a wind farm with generation capacity of up to 81 megawatts including: 27 turbines; substation; transmission connection; control room; facilities building; access tracks; and minor road upgrades on the Waterloo Range, 12 kilometres west of Glen Innes (Northern Tablelands Region NSW).
Major Project:	The project was declared a Major Project under section 75B(1)(a) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, because it is development of a kind described in clause 24 of Schedule 1 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Projects) 2005.*

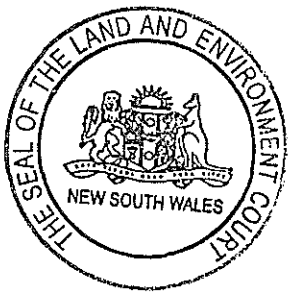
KEY TO CONDITIONS

THE SEAL OF THE LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT
NEW SOUTH WALES

SCHEDULE 2

Conditions of Approval	The Minister's conditions of approval for the project.
Construction	All pre-operation activities associated with the project **other than** survey, acquisitions, fencing, investigative drilling or excavation, building/road dilapidation surveys or other activities determined by the Environmental Representative to have minimal environmental impact such as minor access roads, minor adjustments to services / utilities, establishing temporary construction sites (in accordance with the requirements of this project approval), or minor clearing (except where threatened species, populations or ecological communities would be affected).
Council	Glen Innes Severn Council
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
Department, the	Department of Planning
Director-General, the	Director-General of the Department of Planning (or delegate).
Director-General's Approval or the agreement or satisfaction of the Director-General	A written approval from the Director-General (or delegate). Where the Director-General's Approval is required under a condition the Director-General will endeavour to provide a response within one month of receiving an approval request. The Director-General may ask for additional information if the approval request is considered incomplete. When further information is requested the time taken for the Proponent to respond in writing will be added to the one month period.
Dust	Any solid material that may become suspended in air or deposited
EPA	Environment Protection Authority as part of the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
LHPA	Livestock Health and Pesticides Authorities (formerly known as the Rural Lands Protection Board)
Minister, the	Minister for Planning
Operation	Any activity which results in the production of electricity for contribution to the electricity grid, but does not include commissioning.
Project	Development to which Major Projects Application 07_0036 applies, as set out in the Map titled 'Figure SR1: Property Plan' at Annexure "A" of this approval.
Proponent	Glen Innes Wind Power (GIWP)
Reasonable and feasible	Consideration of best practice taking into account the benefit of proposed measures and their technological and associated operational application in the NSW and Australian context. **Feasible** relates to engineering considerations and what is practical to build. **Reasonable** relates to the application of judgement in arriving at a decision, taking into account mitigation benefits and cost of mitigation versus benefits provided, community views and nature and extent of potential improvements.
RFS	New South Wales Rural Fire Service
RTA	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority
Site	Land to which this approval applies comprising: • Lot 1331 of DP 1004132;

	◦ Lots 99, 100, 211, 212 of DP 753274, Lot 1 of DP 363448, Auto Consols 6970-125, 3352-243, 8132-170; ◦ Lot 105 of DP 753319 and Lot 2 of DP 562615; ◦ Lot 117 of DP 753270 and Lot 2 of DP 596311; ◦ Lot 1332 of DP 1004132; and ◦ Lot 116 of DP 753270, Lot 118 of DP 753270, Lot 2 of DP 217176, Lot 2 of DP 508196, Lot 1 of DP 179076 and Lot 2 of DP 508195.



1. ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS

Terms of Approval

1.1 The Proponent shall carry out the project generally in accordance with:

a) Major Projects Application 07_0036;
b) *Glen Innes Wind Farm Environmental Assessment (Project Application 07_0036)*, prepared by Connell Wagner and dated October 2008;
c) *Proposed Development of the Glen Innes Wind Farm, Response to Submissions to the Environmental Assessment*, prepared by Aurecon and dated May 2009;
d) *Proposed Development of the Glen Innes Wind Farm, Amended Statement of Commitments*, prepared by Aurecon and dated May 2009;
e) *Revised Turbine Layout dated June 2010 (which amends the layout in the document referred to in b);* and
f) the conditions of this approval.

1.2 In the event of an inconsistency between:

a) the conditions of this approval and any document listed from condition 1.1 a) and 1.1d) inclusive, the conditions of this approval shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency;; and
b) any document listed from condition 1.1 a) and 1.1 d) inclusive, and any other document listed from condition 1.1 a) and 1.1 d) inclusive, the most recent document shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

1.3 The Proponent shall comply with any reasonable requirement(s) of the Director-General arising from the Department's assessment of:

a) any reports, plans or correspondence that are submitted in accordance with this approval; and
b) the implementation of any actions or measures contained in these reports, plans or correspondence.

1.4 This project is modified to delete Turbines 10 and 18 from the scope of the project. This approval does not authorise their construction.

Note: turbine 18 has been removed from the project based on a precautionary approach with respect to cumulative visual and noise impacts predicted to occur at the closest non-involved residence.

Limits of Approval

1.5 This approval shall lapse three years after the date on which it is granted unless the Proponent has confirmed to the satisfaction of the Director-General that orders have been placed for wind turbines, or demonstrated that work subject of this approval has been completed on the site before that time.

Statutory Requirements

1.6 The Proponent shall ensure that all licences, permits and approvals are obtained and maintained as required throughout the life of the project. No condition of this approval removes the obligation for the Proponent to obtain, renew or comply with such licences, permits or approvals. The Proponent shall ensure that a copy of this approval and all relevant environmental approvals are available on the site at all times during the project.

1.7 The Proponent may elect to construct or operate the project in discrete work packages or stages. In this case, these conditions of approval may be complied with separately for each discrete work package or stage, as relevant.

Decommissioning

1.8 Within one year of decommissioning, the site shall be returned, as far as practicable, to its condition prior to the commencement of construction in consultation with relevant landowners. All wind turbines and associated above ground structures including but not necessarily limited to, the substation, the control and facilities building and electrical infrastructure shall be removed from the site unless otherwise agreed by the Director-General, except where the substation, control room or overhead electricity lines are transferred to or in the control of the local electricity network operator. All other elements associated with the project, including site roads, shall be removed unless otherwise agreed to by the Director-General.

1.9 If any wind turbine is not used for the generation of electricity for a continuous period of 12 months, it shall be decommissioned by the Proponent, unless otherwise agreed by the Director-General. The Proponent shall keep independently-verified annual records of the use of wind turbines for electricity generation. Copies of these records shall be provided to the Director-General upon request. The relevant wind turbine and any associated infrastructure is to be dismantled and removed from the site by the Proponent within 18 months from the date that the wind turbine was last used to generate electricity.

1.10 Prior to the commencement of construction, the Proponent shall provide written evidence to the satisfaction of the Director-General that the lease agreements with the site landowners have adequate provisions to require that decommissioning occurs in accordance with this approval.

Construction Site Office

1.11 Prior to the commencement of construction, the Proponent shall obtain approval from the LHPA for the use of an area within Travelling Stock Route 67474 for the siting of a temporary construction site office. The Proponent shall survey, construct and use the site in accordance with the requirements of the LHPA.

2. SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Visual Amenity

Landscaping Requirements

2.1 The Proponent shall, at the request of any owners of residential dwellings with views of a turbine(s) located within three kilometres of their dwellings, provide and bear the full cost of landscaping treatments to visually screen these dwellings. Such a request may be made in writing by the owner of the dwelling within 6 months from the commencement of operation of the project, and landscaping treatments (addressing, amongst other things, the species of the tree, the maturity of the trees and the spacing and location of the trees) agreed between the parties shall be implemented and completed within 12 months of such an agreement. Should the parties not be able to reach agreement on the scope of landscaping treatments, then either party may refer the matter to the Director-General for resolution. The Director-General's decision on such a referral shall be final and binding on the parties.

2.2 Prior to the commencement of operation, the Proponent shall consult with Council and the RTA in relation to the need to provide landscaping screening measures along public road reserves including but not limited to the Gwydir Highway and shall report to the Director-General on the outcomes of this consultation. The Proponent shall implement landscaping screening measures in accordance with the Director-General's requirements.

Turbine External Design

2.3 Wind turbine generators shall be painted matt off-white/grey. The blades shall be finished with a surface treatment that minimises any potential for glare or reflection.

2.4 No advertising, signs or logos shall be mounted on the turbines, except where required for safety purposes. A corporate logo may be placed on the turbines provided it is not distinguishable by the naked eye from any publicly accessible location or from any, properties not associated with the project

Lighting

2.5 No external lighting other than low intensity security night lighting of infrastructure associated with the project, including wind turbine generators is permitted on site unless otherwise agreed or directed by the Director-General.

Shadow-flicker

2.6 Shadow flicker arising from the operation of the project shall not exceed 30 hours/annum at any residence not associated with the project.

Within 6 months of the commencement of operation of the project (or such other period agreed to by the Director-General), the Proponent shall prepare a Shadow Flicker Report for the approval of the Director-General which assesses the impact of blade flicker at Cherry Tree, being Lot 89 DP 753270 and Highfields, being Lot 2 DP 229974.

Viewing Site

2.7 Prior to the commencement of construction, the Proponent shall in consultation with Council and/or the RTA, investigate the potential for a wind farm viewing site, interpretive signage and associated facilities to be installed and maintained in the locality. If required by Council and/or the RTA, the Proponent shall install a viewing site, signage and associated facilities. Responsibilities for maintenance of the viewing site shall be agreed to between the Proponent and Council and/or the RTA.

Noise Impacts

Construction Noise

2.8 The Proponent shall only undertake construction activities associated with the project that would generate an audible noise at any residential premises during the following hours:

a) 7:00 am to 6:00 pm, Mondays to Fridays, inclusive;
b) 8:00 am to 1:00 pm on Saturdays; and
c) at no time on Sundays or public holidays.

This condition does not apply in the event of a direction from police or other relevant authority for safety reasons, or emergency work to avoid the loss of lives, property and/or to prevent environmental harm.

2.9 The hours of construction activities specified under condition 2.8 of this approval may be varied with the prior written approval of the Director-General. Any request to alter the hours of construction specified under condition 2.8 shall be:

a) considered on a case-by-case basis;
b) accompanied by details of the nature and need for activities to be conducted during the varied construction hours and any other information necessary to reasonably determine that activities undertaken during the varied construction hours will not adversely impact on the acoustic amenity of receptors in the vicinity of the site; and
c) affected residential receivers being informed of the timing and duration of work approved under this condition at least 48 hours before that work commences.

2.10 During construction of the project, the Proponent shall minimise noise emissions from plant and equipment on site by installing and maintaining, wherever practicable, efficient silencers, low-noise mufflers (residential standard) and replacement of reversing alarms on vehicles with alternative silent measures, such as flashing lights.

Construction Blasting

2.11 Blasting associated with the construction of the project shall only be undertaken during the following hours and assessed consistent with the Interim Construction Noise Guideline:

a) 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Mondays to Fridays, inclusive;
b) 9:00 am to 1:00 pm on Saturdays; and
c) at no time on Sundays or public holidays.

2.12 The Proponent shall ensure that air blast overpressure generated by blasting associated with the project does not exceed the criteria specified in Table 1 when measured at the most-affected residential or sensitive receiver.

Table 1 – Airblast Overpressure Criteria

Air blast Overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Allowable Exceedance
115	5% of total number of blasts over a 12 month period
120	Never

2.13 The Proponent shall ensure that the ground vibration generated by blasting associated with the project does not exceed the criteria specified in Table 2 when measured at the most-affected residential or sensitive receiver.

Table 2 – Peak Particle Velocity Criteria

Peak Particle Velocity Criteria	Allowable Exceedance
5	5% of total number of blasts over a 12 month period
10	Never

2.14 Prior to each blasting event, the Proponent shall notify the relevant local Council and potentially-affected landowners, including details of time and location of the blasting event and provide a contact point for inquiries and complaints.

In the event that blasting causes damage at any residence not associated with the project, the Proponent will cease blasting immediately, determine the cause and extent of the damage, undertake remedial action, and bear the costs of repairs, which are to be undertaken immediately. Further blasting will remain suspended until a solution is found to ensure that no further damage will arise to properties in close proximity to the blasting sites.

Vibration Impacts

2.15 The Proponent shall ensure that the vibration resulting from construction and operation of the project does not exceed the preferred values vibration (for low probability of adverse comment) presented in *Assessing Vibration: A Technical Guideline* (DECC, February 2006), at any affected residential dwelling.

Within 6 months of the commencement of operation of the project (or such other period agreed to by the Director-General), the Proponent shall prepare a Vibration Impact Report for the approval of the Director-General which assesses the impact of vibration impact at Cherry Tree, being Lot 89 DP 753270 and Highfields, being Lot 2 DP 229974.

Operational Noise Criteria

2.16 Subject to conditions 2.17 to 2.21 the Proponent shall design, operate and maintain the project to ensure that the equivalent noise level ($L_{Aeq\ (10\text{-}minute)}$) from the project does not exceed the following limits at each of the residential receiver locations identified in the documents listed under condition 1.1 (as reproduced in Attachment A):

a) 35 dB(A); or

b) the existing background noise level ($L_{A90\ (10\text{-}minute)}$) correlated to the integer wind speed at hub height at the wind farm site by more than 5 dB(A).

whichever is the greater, for each integer wind speed (measured at hub height) from cut-in to rated power of the wind turbine generator, when determined in accordance with the methodology provided in the *Wind Farms: Environmental Noise Guidelines* (SA EPA, 2003) ('**SA Guidelines 2003**').

2.17 The Proponent shall prepare a revised Noise Assessment for the final turbine model and turbine layout selected, which shall be submitted to the Director-General prior to commissioning of the wind turbines. The revised Noise Assessment shall include the noise predictions of the final turbine model and layout selected at each of the receiver locations. The assessment will demonstrate consistency with the documents referred to under condition 1.1 and the ability of the final turbine model and layout to meet the requirements of condition 2.16.

2.18 Noise from the project shall be measured at the most affected point within the residential boundary, or at the most affected point within 20 metres of the dwelling, where the dwelling is more than 20 metres from the boundary, to determine compliance with the noise level limits in conditions 2.16 and 2.17.

2.19 For the purposes of conditions 2.16 and 2.17of this approval, 5 dB(A) shall be applied to measured noise levels where tonality is present. The presence of tonality shall be determined using the methodology detailed in *Wind Turbine Generator Systems- Part 11: Acoustic Noise Measurement Techniques* IEC 61400-11:2002 or its latest edition.

2.20 Notwithstanding conditions 2.16 and 2.17 of this approval, the noise limits specified under those conditions do not apply to any residence where a noise agreement is in place between the Proponent and the respective owner(s) of those residences in relation to noise impacts and/or noise limits. For this condition to take effect, the noise agreements shall satisfy the requirements of *Guidelines for Community Noise* (WHO, 1999) and Section 2.3 of the SA Guidelines 2003.

2.21 The Proponent shall design, construct, operate and maintain the transformer substation to ensure that the noise contributions from the project to the background acoustic environment do not exceed the maximum allowable noise contributions specified in Table 3 at those locations and during those periods indicated. The maximum allowable noise contributions apply under wind speeds up to 3 ms^{-1} (measured at 10 metres above ground level), or under temperature inversion conditions of up to 3 °C/ 100 metres and wind speeds of up to 2m/s at 10 metres above the ground.

Table 3 – Substation Noise Criteria

Location	Day 7:00am to 6:00pm Mondays to Saturdays 8:00am to 6:00pm Sundays and public holidays	Evening 6:00pm to 10:00pm on any day	Night 10:00pm to 7:00am Mondays to Saturdays 10:00pm to 8:00am Sundays and public holidays	
	$L_{Aeq(15\ minute)}$	$L_{Aeq(15\ minute)}$	$L_{Aeq(15\ minute)}$	$L_{A1\ (1\ minute)}$
Nearest residential receiver	35	35	35	45

For the purpose of assessment of noise contributions specified under this condition, noise from the transformer substation shall be:

a) measured at the most affected point within the residential boundary or at the most affected point within 30 metres of the dwelling where the dwelling is more than 30 metres from the boundary to determine compliance with the $L_{Aeq(15\ minute)}$ noise limits;
b) measured at 1 metre from the dwelling façade to determine compliance with the $L_{A1\ (1\ minute)}$ noise limits; and
c) subject to the modification factors provided in Section 4 of the *New South Wales Industrial Noise Policy* (EPA, 2000), where applicable.

Notwithstanding, should direct measurement of noise from the transformer substation be impractical, the Proponent may employ an alternative noise assessment method deemed acceptable by the EPA (refer to Section 11 of the *New South Wales Industrial Noise Policy* (EPA, 2000)). Details of such an alternative noise assessment method accepted by the EPA

shall be submitted to the Director-General prior to the implementation of the assessment method.

Verification of Operational Noise Performance

2.22 Within six months of the commencement of operation of the project (or such other period as agreed to by the Director-General), the Proponent shall prepare a Noise Compliance Report for the approval of the Director-General which assesses the performance of the project against the operational noise criteria specified in conditions 2.16, 2.17 and 2.22.

The compliance assessment shall be undertaken consistent with the procedures presented in the SA Guidelines 2003 (except that all sounds power levels and wind speeds are to be measured at hub height) for the wind turbines and the *New South Wales Industrial Noise Policy* (EPA, 2000) for the substation and at a period commiserate with the worst case scenario environmental factors affecting the site. Specifically, in relation to the wind turbines this includes monitoring at all relevant rated wind speeds where noise exceedances may occur and the range of stability class conditions expected at receiver locations.

The compliance assessment results shall be submitted to the Director-General within one month of completion of the monitoring. The Director-General may request that additional noise compliance monitoring be undertaken and completed within a specified timeframe.

2.23 In the event that the Noise Compliance Plan indicates that noise from the wind turbines exceeds the noise limits specified under conditions 2.16, 2.17 and 2.22, as relevant, the Proponent shall investigate and propose mitigation and management measures to achieve compliance with the noise limits. Details of the remedial measures and a timetable for implementation shall be submitted to the Director-General for approval within such period as the Director-General may require. Remedial measures shall include, in the first instance, all reasonable and feasible measures to reduce noise from the project, including but not necessarily limited to reduced operation of wind turbines. Once all reasonable and feasible source controls are exhausted, remedial measures may include offering building acoustic treatments and/or noise screening to affected residents, but may only be used to address noise limit exceedances at the absolute discretion of the relevant landowner/resident. The Proponent shall also demonstrate that the relevant landowner/resident has been made fully aware of the noise impact and other implications of making any agreement.

2.24 The Proponent shall provide written notice to all landowners that are entitled to rights under conditions 2.23 within 21 days of determining the landholdings to which these rights apply.

2.25 The Proponent shall bear the costs of any additional at-receiver mitigation measures implemented at an affected landowner or property.

2.26 The Proponent shall provide reasonable and feasible noise mitigation measures to ensure compliance with condition 2.16 in the event that the Mayvona residence is restored or becomes occupied during the operational life of the project.

Flora and Fauna Impacts

2.27 Prior to the commencement of construction of the project, the Proponent shall, in consultation with the DECCW, develop (and following approval, implement) a compensatory habitat package to offset in perpetuity the value of habitat lost as a result of the project, to the satisfaction of the Director-General. The package shall

a) develop a methodology to quantify the offset of vegetation communities based on an improve or maintain outcome; and
b) demonstrate reasonable timeframes for implementation and describe how the offset shall be guaranteed and monitored in perpetuity.

The Proponent shall undertake a post construction review of clearing to confirm the extent of clearing was not greater than predicted, If clearing is greater, then the package shall be modified and the offset increased to the value of actual habitat lost.

2.28 Prior to the commencement of construction, clearly defined work areas (including access trails) shall be established using a combination of posts, fencing or markers, and suitably marked up maps as appropriate. All on-site construction movements are to be restricted to these areas, to prevent uncontrolled or inadvertent access by vehicles or construction personnel to vegetation and fauna habitat to be protected under this approval. All works and structures shall be located to avoid abutting forest and woodland remnants protected under this approval. The Proponent shall engage a suitably qualified ecologist to advise on the limits of clearing for turbine hardstand areas and access roads.

Traffic and Transport Impacts

2.29 The Proponent shall only use the former Gwydir Highway Alignment (within Travelling Stock Route 67474) for temporary access to the site during the construction phase of the project. The former Gwydir Highway Alignment is not to be used during the operational phase of the project without the prior consent of the LHPA.

2.30 The Proponent shall ensure that all heavy construction vehicles use the Gwydir Highway to access the project.

2.31 The Proponent shall design and construct the road access from the Gwydir Highway (through the Travelling Stock Route 67474) to the site in accordance with the AUSTROADS Rural Access Standards and to the satisfaction of the RTA and the LHPA. The Proponent shall obtain approval of the road access design from the RTA, prior to construction of the road access to the site.

2.32 The Proponent shall comply with the requirement to hold a Works Authorisation Deed (WAD) for any road works on the Gwydir Highway.

2.33 The Proponent shall apply for a Road Occupancy Licence from the RTA Traffic Operations Unit prior to commencing work within the classified road reserve or within 100 metres of traffic signals.

2.34 Should road access via the former Gwydir Highway Alignment not be permitted by the LHPA for the operational phase of the project, the Proponent (and its contractors) shall only use Rose Hill Road for operational access to the site. Other roads are not permitted to be used by the Proponent for site access, except in the case of emergencies or site evacuation. Should Rose Hill Road be used for the operation of the project, the Proponent shall seal the section of Rose Hill Road from its junction with the Gwydir Highway up to the private residences in consultation with the Council, prior to the commencement of operation of the project.

2.35 Upon determining the haulage route(s) for the construction phase of the project, the Proponent shall:

a) commission a qualified person to undertake a Road Dilapidation Report of all roads proposed to be used for construction activities excluding the Gwydir Highway in consultation with relevant road authorities. The Report shall assess the current condition of the relevant roads; and

b) following completion of construction a subsequent Road Dilapidation Report shall be prepared by a qualified person and in consultation with relevant road authorities to assess any damage that may have resulted due to traffic and transport related to the construction of the project.

Any damage identified in the subsequent Road Dilapidation Report or recommended by the relevant road authorities after review of the subsequent Report shall be restored to a state, described in the original Road Dilapidation report at the Proponent's cost. Such work shall be undertaken at a time as agreed upon between the Proponent and the relevant road

authorities. In the event of a dispute between the parties with respect to the extent of restorative work that may be required under this condition, any party may refer the matter to the Director-General for resolution. The Director-General's determination of any such dispute shall be final and binding on the parties.

Hazards and Risk

Bushfire Risk

2.36 Throughout the life of the project, the Proponent shall regularly consult with the local RFS to ensure its familiarity with the project, including the construction timetable and the final location of all infrastructure on the site. The Proponent shall comply with any reasonable request of the local RFS to reduce the risk of bushfire and to enable fast access in emergencies.

2.37 The Proponent shall:

a) ensure there is appropriate fire-fighting equipment held on site to respond to any fires that may occur at the site during construction and operation of the project; and

b) assist the RFS and emergency services as much as possible if there is a fire on-site during the project.

2.38 The Proponent shall manage as an "Inner Protection Area" the land around any structure associated with the project to a distance of 10 metres or to the property boundary, as outlined within the "Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006" and the RFS Document "Standards for Asset Protection Zones."

Aviation Obstacles and Hazards

2.39 Prior to the commencement of construction and operation, the Proponent shall provide the following information to the Civil Aviation Safety Authority, Royal Australian Air Force-Aeronautical Information Service and Airservices Australia as well as all known users of privately owned local airfields:

a) "as constructed" coordinates in latitude and longitude of each wind turbine generator;

b) final height of each wind turbine generator in Australian Height Datum; and

c) ground level at the base of each wind turbine generator in Australian Height Datum.

Bunding and Spill Management

2.40 The Proponent shall store and handle all dangerous goods (as defined by the Australian Dangerous Goods Code) and combustible liquids, strictly in accordance with:

a) all relevant Australian Standards;

b) a minimum bund volume requirement of 110% of the volume of the largest single stored volume within the bund; and

c) the EPA's Environment Protection Manual Technical Bulletin *Bunding and Spill Management.*

In the event of an inconsistency between requirements listed from a) to c) above, the most stringent requirement shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

Safety Management System

2.41 At least two months prior to the commencement of commissioning, the Proponent shall prepare a report outlining a comprehensive Safety Management System, covering all on-site systems related to ensuring the safe operation of the project. The report shall clearly specify all safety related procedures, responsibilities and policies, along with details of mechanisms for ensuring adherence to the procedures. Records shall be kept at the site and shall be available for inspection by the Department upon request. The Safety Management System shall be developed in accordance with the Department's *Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 9, 'Safety Management'*, and should include:

a) procedures and programs for the maintenance and testing of the safety related equipment to ensure its integrity over the life of the project; and

b) an outline of a documented procedure for the management of change.

Electromagnetic Interference

Television and Radio Interference

2.42 Prior to the commencement of commissioning of the project, the Proponent shall undertake an assessment of the existing quality of the television/radio transmission available at a representative sample of residential dwellings located within 5 kilometres of any wind turbine.

2.43 The Proponent shall undertake reasonable and feasible mitigation to rectify any television/radio transmission problems reasonably attributable to the project at any residential dwelling located within 5 kilometres of a wind turbine. Such measures may include:

a) modification to or replacement of receiving antenna;
b) installation and maintenance of a parasitic antenna system;
c) provision of a land line between the affected receiver and an antenna located in an area of favourable reception; or
d) other feasible measures.

If interference cannot be overcome by the measures outlined in a) to d), the Proponent shall negotiate with the impacted landowner about installing and maintaining a satellite receiving antenna.

Any requested works shall be completed within three months of the completion of the relevant television and/or radio reception assessment, unless otherwise agreed by the landowner. The Proponent shall be responsible for all costs associated with implementing mitigation measures.

Radio Communication

2.44 In the event that any disruptions to radio communication service links (installed before construction of the project) arise as a result of the project, the Proponent shall consult with the operator and undertake appropriate remedial measures to rectify any issue within 2 months of the problem being identified. Such measures may include:

a) modification to or relocation of the existing antennae;
b) installation of a directional antennae; and/ or
c) installation of an amplifier to boost the signal strength.

Water Quality Impacts

2.45 Except as may be expressively provided by an Environment Protection Licence for the project, the Proponent shall comply with section 120 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* which prohibits the pollution of waters.

2.46 Soil and water management controls shall be employed to minimise soil erosion and the discharge of sediment and other pollutants to lands and/or waters during construction activities, in accordance with Landcom's *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Conservation*.

Heritage Impacts

2.47 Should the final wind farm design require works in the vicinity of Site GIWF No. 1, the Proponent shall, prior to the commencement of construction in that area, develop a management and mitigation strategy for the site in consultation with the Glen Innes Aboriginal Land Council and DECCW.

2.48 If during the course of construction the Proponent becomes aware of any previously unidentified Aboriginal object(s), all work likely to affect the object(s) shall cease immediately and the DECCW informed in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as well as the Glen Innes Aboriginal Land Council. Works shall not recommence until written authorisation from DECCW is received by the Proponent.

2.49 If during the course of construction the Proponent becomes aware of any unexpected historical relic(s), all work likely to affect the relic(s) shall cease immediately and the Heritage Office notified in accordance with the *Heritage Act 1977*. Works shall not recommence until the Proponent receives written authorisation from the Heritage Office.

Waste Generation and Management

2.50 The Proponent shall not cause, permit or allow any waste generated outside the site to be received at the site for storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing, or disposal or any waste generated on site to be disposed of at the site, except as expressly permitted by a licence under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, if such a licence is required in relation to that waste.

2.51 The Proponent shall ensure that all liquid and / or non-liquid waste generated and / or stored on the site is assessed and classified in accordance with *Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste* (DECC, 2008), or any future guideline that may supersede that document.

Survey Marks

2.52 The Proponent shall comply with the requirements of the Department of Lands should it need to utilise the Ross Trig Station at any time during construction or operation of the Project.

Aerial Agricultural Activities

2.53 If any aerial agricultural activity is demonstrated to be disrupted on any property surrounding the site, being any non-associated property having a boundary located within 2.5 kilometres of a turbine constructed in accordance with this Project, due to the operation of the turbines, the Proponent shall fully fund to the affected landowner, the cost difference between the current aerial agricultural activities:

a) and a reasonable alternative application method in the affected area; or
b) and continuing aerial agricultural activities should additional expenses occur due to the extra flight time and trips required because of the presence of wind turbines.

If the Proponent and affected landowner cannot agree on the amount of compensation payable under this condition, either party may refer the matter to the Director-General for resolution at any time. The Director-General's determination of the matter will be final and binding to both parties.

Ancillary Facilities

2.54 The sites for ancillary facilities shall satisfy the following criteria unless otherwise approved through the Construction Environmental Management Plan(s) for the project (refer to condition 6.2:

a) be located within the site;
b) have ready access to the road network;
c) be located to minimise the need for heavy vehicles to travel through residential areas;
d) be sited on relatively level land;
e) be separated from nearest residences by at least 200 metres (or at least 250 metres for a temporary batch plant) with the exception of the temporary site office location;
f) be located above the 20 ARI flood level unless a contingency plan to manage flooding is prepared and implemented;
g) not require vegetation clearing beyond that already required for the project; and
h) not adversely affect the land use of adjacent properties.

The location of the Ancillary Facilities shall be identified in the Construction Environmental Management Plan(s) and shall include an analysis against the above criteria. Where these criteria cannot be met, the Construction Environmental Management Plan(s) shall demonstrate there will be no adverse impacts from the Ancillary Facility's construction or operation.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND AUDITING

Bird and Bat Monitoring

3.1 Prior to the commencement of construction, the Proponent shall prepare and submit for the approval of the Director-General a **Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Program**, which takes account of bird/ bat monitoring methods identified in the current editions of AusWEA *Best Practice Guidelines for the Implementation of Wind Energy Projects in Australia* and *Wind Farm and Birds: Interim Standards for Risk Assessment.* The Program shall be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified expert, approved by the Director-General. The Program shall incorporate Monitoring, and a Decision Matrix that clearly sets out how the Proponent will respond to the outcomes of monitoring. It shall:

a) incorporate an ongoing role for the suitably qualified expert;

b) set out monitoring requirements in order to assess the impact of the project on bird and bat populations, including details on survey locations, parameters to be measured, frequency of surveys and analyses and reporting. The monitoring program shall be capable of detecting any changes to the population of birds and/ or bats that can reasonably be attributed to the operation of the project, that is, data may be required to be collected prior to the commencement of construction;

c) incorporate a decision making framework that sets out specific actions and when they may be required to be implemented to reduce any impacts on bird and bat populations that have been identified as a result of the monitoring;

d) identify 'at risk' bird and bat groups and include monthly mortality assessments and periodic local population censuses and bird utilisation surveys;

e) identify potential mitigation measures and implementation strategies in order to reduce impacts on birds and bats such as minimising the availability of raptor perches, swift carcass removal, pest control including rabbits, use of deterrents, and sector management including switching off turbines that are predicted to or have had an unacceptable impact on bird/ bat mortality at certain times; and

f) identify matters to be addressed in periodic reports in relation to the outcomes of monitoring, the application of the decision making framework, the need for mitigation measures, progress with implementation of such measures, and their success.

The Reports referred to under part f) shall be submitted to the Director-General on an annual basis, from the commencement of operation, and shall be prepared within two months of the end of the reporting period. The Director-General may, at the request of the Proponent, vary the reporting requirement or period by notice in writing to the Proponent. The Proponent may request the Director- General to consider a variation to the reporting requirements at anytime.

The Proponent is required to implement reasonable and feasible mitigation measures as identified under part e) where the need for further action is identified through the Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Program, or as otherwise agreed with the Director-General.

Independent Environmental Auditing

3.2 Within two years of the commencement of Operation of the project, and then as may be directed by the Director-General, the Proponent shall commission an independent person or team to undertake an **Environmental Audit** of the project. The independent person or team shall be approved by the Director-General prior to the commencement of the Audit. The Audit shall:

a) be carried out in accordance with ISO 19011:2002 - Guidelines for Quality and or Environmental Management Systems Auditing;

b) assess compliance with the requirements of this approval, and other licences and approvals that apply to the project;

c) assess the environmental performance of the project against the predictions made and conclusions drawn in the documents referred to under condition 1.1 of this approval;

d) review the effectiveness of the environmental management of the project, including any environmental impact mitigation works; and

e) review the adequacy of the Proponent's response to any complaints made about the project through the Complaints Register required under condition 5.4.

An **Environmental Audit Report** shall be submitted for comment to the Director-General within two months of the completion of the Audit, detailing the findings and recommendations of the Audit and including a detailed response from the Proponent to any of the recommendations contained in the Report.

4. COMMUNITY INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND INVOLVEMENT

4.1 Subject to confidentiality, the Proponent shall make all documents required under this approval (including all reports required to be produced or procured during the commissioning, operation and decommissioning phases of the project) available for public inspection on request.

Provision of Electronic Information

4.2 Prior to the commencement of construction of the project, the Proponent shall establish a dedicated website or maintain dedicated pages within its existing website for the provision of electronic information associated with the project subject to confidentiality. The Proponent shall publish and maintain up-to-date information on this website or dedicated pages including, but not necessarily limited to:

a) the current implementation status of the project;
b) a copy of this approval and any future modification to this approval;
c) a copy of each relevant environmental approval, licence or permit required and obtained in relation to the project;
d) a copy of each plan, report, or required monitoring program under this approval; and
e) details of the outcomes of compliance reviews and audits of the project.

Community Information Plan

4.3 Prior to the commencement of construction, the Proponent shall prepare and implement a **Community Information Plan** which sets out the community communications and consultation processes to be undertaken during construction and operation of the project. Hard copies are to be made available to dwellings within 3km of the Project upon request (otherwise on Proponent's web-site). The Plan shall include but not be limited to:

a) procedures to inform the local community of planned investigations and Construction activities, including blasting works;
b) procedures to inform the relevant community of Construction traffic routes and any potential disruptions to traffic flows and amenity impacts;
c) procedures to consult with local landowners with regard to Construction traffic to ensure the safety of livestock and to limit disruption to livestock movements;
d) procedures to inform the community where work has been approved to be undertaken outside the normal Construction hours, in particular noisy activities;
e) procedures to inform and consult with those landowners who are eligible for landscaping on their property as determined under condition 2.1 of this approval;
f) procedures to notify relevant landowners of the process available to review potential impacts on radio and television transmission; and
g) procedures to notify relevant landowners of the process available to review potential impacts on aerial spraying.

Complaints Procedure

4.4 Prior to the commencement of construction of the project, the Proponent shall ensure that the following are available for community complaints for the life of the project (including construction and operation):

a) a 24 hour telephone number on which complaints about construction and operational activities at the site may be registered;
b) a postal address to which written complaints may be sent; and
c) an email address to which electronic complaints may be transmitted.

The telephone number, the postal address and the e-mail address shall be advertised in a newspaper circulating in the locality on at least one occasion prior to the commencement of construction and at six-monthly intervals for two years following commencement of operation of the project. These details shall also be provided on the Proponent's internet site. The telephone number, the postal address and the email address shall be displayed on a sign near the entrance to the site, in a position that is clearly visible to the public.

4.5 The Proponent shall record details of all complaints received through the means listed under condition 4.4 of this approval in an up-to-date Complaints Register. The Register shall record, but not necessarily be limited to:

a) the date and time, where relevant, of the complaint;
b) the means by which the complaint was made (telephone, mail or email);
c) any personal details of the complainant that were provided, or if no details were provided, a note to that effect;
d) the nature of the complaint;
e) any action(s) taken by the Proponent in relation to the complaint, including timeframes for implementing the action;
f) if no action was taken by the Proponent in relation to the complaint, the reason(s) why no action was taken; and
g) the Complaints Register is to be made available to the public on request. Any unresolved dispute is to be referred to the Director-General for determination.

The Complaints Register shall be made available for inspection by the Director-General upon request.

4.6 The Proponent shall provide an initial response to any complaints made in relation to the project during construction or operation within 48 hours of the complaint being made. The response and any subsequent action taken shall be recorded in accordance with condition 4.5.

Community Enhancement Program

4.7 Prior to the commencement of construction of the project, the Proponent shall prepare and submit for the approval of the Director-General, a **Community Enhancement Program** with the aim of funding community enhancement measures to the benefit of the local community, in particular in the immediate vicinity of the project. 50% of the annual contribution specified by this condition will be allocated to enhancement measures identified within 5km of the Project and the other 50% will be allocated to the remainder of the Glen Innes Community.

The Community Enhancement Program shall be developed in consultation with the Council and the local community, including the Glen Innes Landscape Guardians Inc, and provide details of:

a) the process by which the program's funds would be administered, including mechanisms for accounting and reporting;

b) how measures and initiatives to be funded by the program would be identified, assessed, prioritised and implemented over the life of the project; and

c) any other terms agreed to by the parties.

The Proponent shall each year contribute the sum of $75,000 to the Community Enhancement Program, commencing upon commissioning of the project until the end of its life. The contribution shall be adjusted annually to take account of any increase in the Consumer Price Index (All Groups Index for Sydney) over time, commencing at the September 2010 quarter.

If the Proponent and council cannot agree on the terms of administration or implementation of the community enhancement program, either party may refer the matter to the Director-

General's determination for resolution at any time. The Director-General's determination of the matter will be final and binding on the parties.

5. COMPLIANCE TRACKING PROGRAM

5.1 Prior to the commencement of construction, the Proponent shall develop and implement a **Compliance Tracking Program** for the project, to track compliance with the requirements of this approval during the construction and operation of the project and shall include, but not necessarily limited to:

a) provisions for periodic reporting of the compliance status to the Director-General including at least prior to the commencement of construction of the project, prior to the commencement of operation of the project and within two years of operational commencement;

b) a program for independent environmental auditing in accordance with *AS/NZ ISO 19011:2003 - Guidelines for Quality and/or Environmental Management Systems Auditing*;

c) procedures for rectifying any non-compliance identified during environmental auditing or review of compliance;

d) mechanisms for recording environmental incidents and actions taken in response to those incidents;

e) provisions for reporting environmental incidents to the Director-General during construction and operation; and

f) provisions for ensuring all employees, contractors and sub-contractors are aware of, and comply with, the conditions of this approval relevant to their respective activities.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Environmental Representative

6.1 Prior to the commencement of any construction or operational activities, or as otherwise agreed by the Director-General, the Proponent shall nominate for the approval of the Director-General a suitably qualified and experienced Environmental Representative(s) independent of the design, construction and operation personnel. The Proponent shall engage the Environmental Representative(s) during any construction activities, and throughout the life of the project, or as otherwise agreed by the Director-General. The Environmental Representative(s) shall be the Proponent's principal point of advice in relation to the environmental performance of the project and shall have responsibility for:

a) overseeing the implementation of all environmental management plans and monitoring programs required under this approval, and advise the Proponent upon the achievement of these plans/programs;

b) considering and advising the Proponent on its compliance obligations against all matters specified in the conditions of this approval, the Statement of Commitments,, permits and licences;

c) having the authority and independence to recommend to the Proponent reasonable steps to be taken to avoid or minimise unintended or adverse environmental impacts, and, failing the effectiveness of such steps, to recommend to the Proponent that relevant activities are to be ceased as soon as reasonably practicable if there is a significant risk that an adverse impact on the environment will be likely to occur; and

d) reporting to the Director-General any non-compliances identified in relation to the environmental performance of the project and general environmental requirements of these conditions.

Construction Environmental Management Plan

6.2 The Proponent shall prepare and implement a **Construction Environmental Management Plan** in accordance with the *Guideline for the Preparation of Environmental Management Plans* (DUAP, 2004) or its latest revision. The Plan shall include but not be necessarily be limited to:

a) a description of all activities to be undertaken on the site during construction including an indication of stages of construction, where relevant;

b) statutory and other obligations that the Proponent is required to fulfil during construction including all approvals, consultations and agreements required from authorities and other stakeholders, and key legislation and policies;

c) details of how the environmental performance of the construction works will be monitored, and what actions will be taken to address identified adverse environmental impacts. In particular, the following environmental performance issues shall be addressed in the Plan;

   i) measures to monitor and minimise soil erosion on local black clay soils and the discharge of sediment and other pollutants to lands and/ or waters during construction activities, particularly during any construction works at or near drainage lines;

   ii) details of water sources to be used in consultation with Department of Water and Energy (including interactions with private landowner water entitlements where water is to be sourced from private property, volume of water to be used, and licensing and permit requirements);

   iii) details of the amount and source of spoil to be used during construction in consultation with Council;

   iv) measures to monitor and manage dust emissions; and

   v) measures to mitigate and manage bushfire hazards .

d) a description of the roles and responsibilities for all relevant employees involved in the construction of the project;

e) complaints handling procedures as identified in conditions 4.4 to 4.6; and

f) the Management Plans listed under condition 6.3 of this approval.

The Plan shall be submitted for the approval of the Director-General no later than one month prior to the commencement of any construction works associated with the project, or within such period otherwise agreed by the Director-General. Construction works shall not commence until written approval has been received from the Director-General. Upon receipt of the Director-General's approval, the Proponent shall make the Plan publicly available as soon as practicable.

6.3 As part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan required under condition 6.2 of this approval, the Proponent shall prepare and implement the following Management Plans:

a) a **Noise Management Plan** to detail measures to minimise noise emissions associated with the construction of the project. The Plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

   (i) identification of all major sources of noise that may be emitted as a result of the construction of the project;

   (ii) specification of the noise criteria as it applies to a particular activity;

   (iii) identification and implementation of best practice management techniques for minimisation of noise and vibration emissions;

   (iv) an assessment of how any proposed blasting will meet the blasting criteria in this Approval (Condition 2.11 and 2.12);

   (v) procedures for the monitoring of noise emissions; and

   (vi) description of the procedures to be undertaken if any non-compliance is detected.

b) A **Traffic Management Plan** to outline measures for the management and coordination of road works required under this approval and to minimise potential conflicts between different user groups. The Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the RTA and Council and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

   (i) procedures for the construction and maintenance of the construction site entrance along the Gwydir Highway;

   (ii) details of measures to minimise interactions between the project and other users of the roads such as the use of fencing, lights, barriers, traffic diversions etc;

   (iii) procedures for informing the public where any road access will be restricted as a result of the project;

   (iv) procedures to inform vehicle drivers and Glen Innes business owners of the traffic routes to be used by heavy vehicles associated with the project;

(v) procedures to manage construction traffic to ensure the safety of livestock and to minimise disruption to livestock, and school children and limit disruption to school bus timetables;
(vi) speed limits to be observed along routes to and from the site and within the site;
(vii) minimum requirements for vehicle maintenance to address noise and exhaust emissions, particularly along roads in close proximity to residences; and
(viii) details of the expected behavioural requirements for vehicle drivers travelling to and from the site and within the site.

c) a **Flora and Fauna Management Plan** to outline measures to protect and minimise loss of native vegetation and native fauna habitat as a result of construction of the project. The Plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:
(i) plans showing terrestrial vegetation communities; important flora and fauna habitat areas; locations where threatened species, have been recorded or are likely to occur; and areas to be cleared. The plans shall also identify vegetation adjoining the site where this contains important habitat areas and/or threatened species, populations or ecological communities;
(ii) methods to manage impacts on flora and fauna species and their habitat which may be directly or indirectly affected by the project, such as location of fencing, procedures for clearing of vegetation or soil and procedures for re-locating hollows or installing nesting boxes; and
(iii) rehabilitation details, and a program for reporting on the effectiveness terrestrial flora and fauna management measures. Management methods shall be reviewed where found to be ineffective.

Operation Environmental Management Plan

6.4 The Proponent shall prepare and implement an **Operation Environmental Management Plan** in accordance with the *Guideline for the Preparation of Environmental Management Plans* (DUAP, 2004) or its latest revision. The Plan shall include but not necessarily be limited to:
a) identification of all statutory and other obligations that the Proponent is required to fulfil in relation to the operation of the development, including all consents, licences, approvals and consultations;
b) a management organisational chart identifying the roles and responsibilities for all relevant employees involved in the operation of the project;
c) overall environmental policies to be applied to the operation of the project;
d) standards and performance measures to be applied to the project, and means by which environmental performance can be periodically monitored, reviewed and improved, (where appropriate) and what actions would be taken in the case that non-compliance with the requirements of this approval are identified. In particular the following environmental performance issues shall be addressed:
(i) bushfire hazard and risk management; and
(ii) management and maintenance of offsets;
e) the environmental monitoring requirements outlined under this approval;
f) complaints handling procedures as identified in conditions 4.4 to 4.6; and
g) the Management Plans listed under condition 6.5 of this approval;

The Plan shall be submitted for the approval of the Director-General no later than one month prior to the commencement of Operation of the project or within such period as otherwise agreed by the Director-General. Operation shall not commence until written approval has been received from the Director-General. Upon receipt of the Director-General's approval, the Proponent shall make the Plan publicly available as soon as practicable.

6.5 As part of the Operation Environmental Management Plan required under condition 6.4, the Proponent shall prepare and implement the following Management Plans:
a) a **Noise Management Plan** to outline measures to minimise noise emissions from the operation of the project. The Plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

(i) details of procedures to ensure ongoing compliance with the operational noise limits specified in this approval as they apply to identified receivers. This shall include identification of monitoring requirements;
(ii) identification and implementation of best practice management techniques for minimisation of noise emissions where reasonable and feasible;
(iii) measures to be undertaken to rectify annoying characteristics resulting from the operation of the project such as, but not limited to, infrasound or adverse mechanical noise from component failure; and
(iv) procedures and corrective actions to be undertaken if non-compliance is detected or in the case of complaints.

b) a **Landscape Management Plan** to outline measures to ensure appropriate development and maintenance of landscaping on the site to address the visual impacts arising from the project including, turbines, site access roads, substation and control and facilities building, as far as is reasonable and feasible. The Plan shall be prepared by a qualified landscape architect and meet the requirements of Council.

6.6 Within three years of the commencement of operation, and at least every three years thereafter, unless otherwise agreed by the Director-General, the Proponent shall undertake a formal review of the Operation Environmental Management Plan. The review shall ensure that the Plan is up-to-date and all changes to procedures and practices since the previous review have been fully incorporated into the Plan. The Proponent shall notify the Director-General of the completion of each review, and shall supply a copy of the updated Plan on request.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING

Incident Reporting

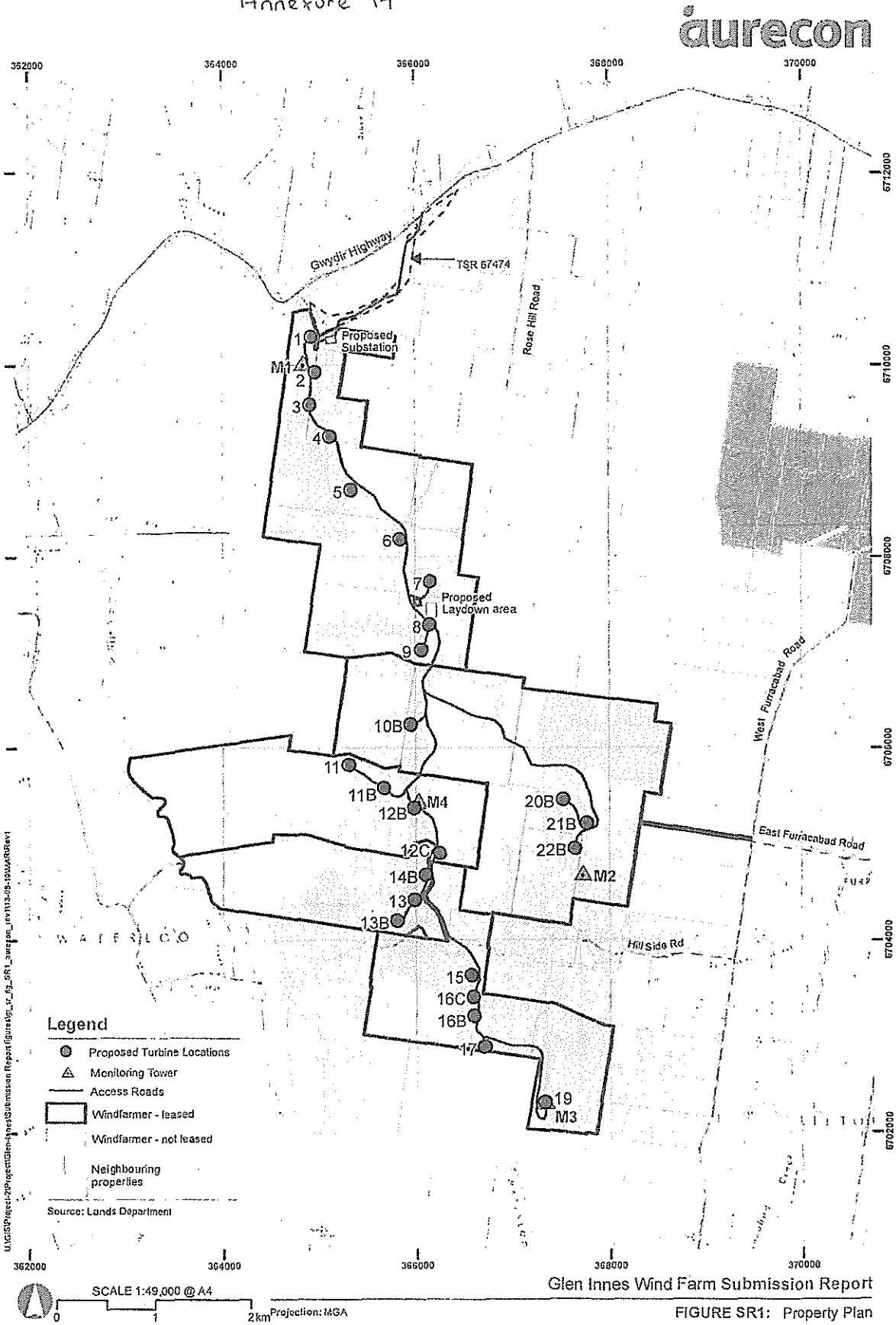
7.1 The Proponent shall notify the Director-General and any relevant Government authority of any incident with actual or potential significant off-site impacts on people or the biophysical environment as soon as practicable after the occurrence of the incident. The Proponent shall provide written details of the incident to the Director-General within seven days of the date on which the incident occurred.

7.2 The Proponent shall meet the requirements of the Director-General to address the cause or impact of any incident, as it relates to this approval, reported in accordance with condition 7.1 of this approval, within such period as the Director-General may require.

Tim Moore
Senior Commissioner

THE SEAL OF THE LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT NEW SOUTH WALES

Annexure "A"



Glen Innes Wind Farm Submission Report

FIGURE SR1: Property Plan

Appendix B
Alstom ECO 122 Turbine Specifications

WIND PRODUCT SOLUTIONS

ECO 100 Platform & POWEROF3™

ECO 100, ECO 110 & ECO 122 Wind Turbines

Alstom, one of the most trusted names in power generation, offers ECO 100, a platform of large wind turbines that increase the electricity produced by each turbine and maximizes electricity production from a site. Based on the use of ECO 100 which is the most proven 3MW-range platform in the industry, Alstom's POWEROF3™ concept optimizes wind farms economics.

30 years of development have gone into the technology that has been proven in the highly successful ECO 80 platform and now taken a step further on this bigger and more powerful platform, the ECO 100.
With rotors diameter from 100-metres up to 122-metres, the ECO 100 range of wind turbines offer high yield and leading efficiency across all wind classes. ECO 100 turbine is suitable for high winds, ECO 110 for high and medium winds and ECO 122 for medium and low winds.

For higher energy yield

The electricity generated by one wind turbine from ECO 100 range meets the needs of 2, 000 households and avoids the production of 7000 tonnes of CO2 per year.*
The ECO 100 platform is amongst the most proven multi-megawatt platforms in the market place with over 750, 000 cumulative operating hours since 2008, and more than 900 MW installed or under construction worldwide.**
The ECO 100 platform enables a more effective use of the wind resource . Recent upgrade of ECO 110 and ECO 122 turbines - the first one being now suitable for classes I and II sites whereas the second one suits for classes II and III sites - allows 48% of net capacity factor.
It also improves land print, offering up to 25% increased wind farm yield on a given piece of land compared to today's 1.5-2MW turbines and reduces the Balance of Plants costs (BOP) by approximately 15%. Eventually, all of this means maximization of energy yield and reduced cost of wind power energy.

Ideal for areas with land constraints and/or noise sensitive

The turbines from Alstom's ECO 100 platform are suitable for all types of wind sites. The higher yield and lower noise emissions make it the ideal choice in more populated areas with land and/or noise constraints, opening up new opportunities for wind farm development.

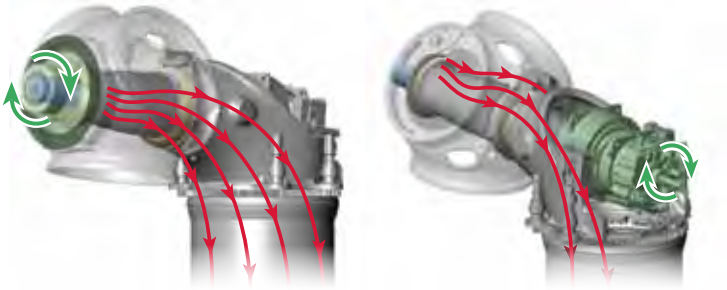
Source : European Wind Energy Association
Figures beginning of 2013

POWER | ALSTOM

Robustness & reliability

With Alstom Pure Torque® technology

All Alstom's wind turbines feature the PURE TORQUE™ concept, a unique and proven mechanical design that protects the drive train from deflection loads to ensure higher reliability.
The rotor is mounted on a fatigue-resistant cast iron hub that transmits the gravitational load and deflection stresses via two sets of bearings to the tower. Meanwhile, the drive shaft elastically mounted on the front of the hub transfers pure torque (green arrows opposite) to the drive train free of the stresses and strains (red arrows opposite) that can arise due to buffeting.



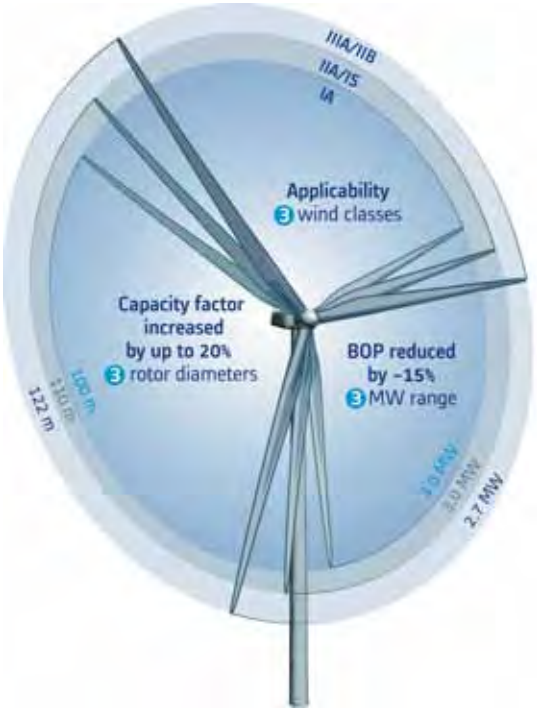
Electrical yaw and pitch control

Responsive yaw and pitch controls are the key to stable power generation in a wider range of winds. The electrical pitch system launched in the first ECO 80 keeps rotor speeds stable and allows a smooth cut-off in excessive winds.

Power optimization thanks to POWEROF3™

Alstom's PowerOf3™ - Makes the most of the onshore wind resource

Developers are working on projects that feature a wide range of wind conditions within the same site. The traditional approach consists in using a single model of wind turbines to fit all positions, which often results in sub-optimal utilization of the wind resource. Alstom has developed **ECO 100, a unique product platform with 3 turbines in the 3 MW range**, ECO 100 for class I winds, ECO 110 for classes I and II winds and ECO 122 for classes II and III winds. This range allows developers to select the best rotor for every position. **The combination of two or even three of these wind turbines models within the same wind site has been named by Alstom "POWEROF3™" concept.**



One size no longer fits all

Usually, wind farm projects feature wind conditions which are not homogeneous across the whole site. The traditional wind farm development approach faces the site as a whole considering the best single wind turbine model which fits all positions. This approach, however, results in sub-optimal utilization of the wind resource available in the site.

One product, three rotor diameters

This disadvantage can be overcome by applying a product platform approach. Product platforming allows the sharing of superior core designs, proven sub-systems, optimized production processes, common logistics and supply chains within a range of products to efficiently expand the product offering to serve broader market needs. Alstom is effectively applying this platform strategy in its ECO 100 platform, which allows project developers to select the best wind turbine rotor for the specific wind conditions found in the different positions of the wind farm, and ultimately **optimize the capacity factor of the project by up to 20%**. Additionally, using large wind turbines might result in a **reduction of Balance-Of-Plant cost by 15%**.

POWEROF3™ advantages

- increase the annual energy production of the wind farm : **capacity factor of a wind farm can be increased by up to 20%**
- reduce the total investment cost when compared with traditional development approaches : **BOP (Balance of Plant) cost can be reduced by 15%** by minimizing number of turbine positions, land utilization and hence infrastructure costs
- **common spare parts, standardized operation and maintenance procedures** for the whole site thanks to product platforming **lower cost of energy** in a wide range of wind projects

Advanced design and flexible services for enhanced lifecycle operations

Safety first

Alstom's commitment to health and safety is uncompromising.
ECO 100 is designed to make maintenance as simple and as safe as possible.

- The modular design ensures easy assembly, transportation and logistics
- The nacelle is made up of three independent elements : the central nacelle, two lateral housings and the hub. **Increased dimensions allow technicians full internal access and ensure easier and safer maintenance without cranes**
- A maintenance trolley inside the frame eases transport of components

Optimised operation and maintenance

Modular approach
Alstom's full range of services capabilities can provide everything from spare parts, repair, and on-site field services, up to and including long-term O&M solutions. A modular approach covering manpower and materials for both corrective and preventive maintenance tasks means that customers can select the optimal combination of services to meet their specific needs.

Alstom's SCADA : WindAccess™
Based on 30 years of turbine maintenance experience and the latest developments in industrial communications, Alstom's Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) system lies at the heart of our enhanced operation and maintenance strategy. **WindAccess™ is a web-based tool, which provides remote access to wind turbine data** such as generated power, rotor rpm, electrical data, temperature of main components, mechanical sensors status, wind conditions and wind turbine status. **Besides turbine data, it integrates wind farm masts and substation equipment** and is compatible with most monitoring and control systems encountered in the energy business. **The system allows remote monitoring and distributed control**, thus owners can benefit fully from the support of Alstom wind farm experts. By using Alstom's SCADA, the performance of an individual wind turbine or the whole wind farm can be studied and optimised in real time. Furthermore, the remotely collected data can be used to establish benchmarks and identify irregularities allowing timely intervention to avoid unplanned outages or secondary damage.

ECO 100 platform & POWEROF3™

Specifications	ECO 100	ECO 110	ECO 122
OPERATING DATA			
Wind turbine class (IEC)	IA	IS-IIA	IIB-IIIA
Rated power	3.0 MW	3.0 MW	2.7 MW
Cut-in wind speed		3 m/s	
Rated wind speed	12.0 m/s	11.5 m/s	10.0 m/s
Cut-out wind speed (avg. 10 min)		25 m/s	
Instant cut-out wind speed (3s)		34 m/s	
ROTOR			
Rotor diameter	100 m	110 m	122 m
Swept area	7980 m^2	9469 m^2	11 689 m^2
Rotor yaw		up wind	
Number of blades		3	
Blade lenght	48.7 m	53.2 m	59.3 m
Speed range	8.0 - 14.2 r.p.m.	7.7 - 13.6 r.p.m.	7.1 – 12.3 rpm
GEARBOX			
Type		3-stage planetary/helical	
Cooling system		active, cooler with forced ventilation	
Lubrication system		forced oil lubrication	
GENERATOR			
Type of generator		asynchronous DFIG	
Rated power		3150 kW	
Frequency		50/60 Hz	
Stator rated voltage		1000 V	
Cooling		water-air	
CONVERTER			
Type		back-to-back IGBT	
Cooling		water	
GRID CODE COMPLIANCE			
Designed for high demanding grid codes		Yes	
Fault Ride Through		Yes	
Reactive/active current injection		Yes	
Voltage range		0.9-1.1	
Frequency range		-7% to +5%	
Power factor range	±0.87	±0.89	±0.85
Zero voltage ride through		0.5 s	
Power recovery		<1 s	
TOWER			
Standard hub heights	75 m, 90 m, 100m	75 m, 90 m, 100m	89 m
Color		RAL 7035	
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS			
Ambient operational temperature		-10°C to + 40°C	
Standstill temperature range		-20°C to + 50°C	
Lightning protection IEC-61024		Level 1	
OPTIONS			
Monitoring		SCADA-type system with remote access	
Dynamic power regulation		Active and reactive power	
Noise reduction		Configurable by date, time & wind speed/direction	
Cold climate kit		Operating to -30 °C, Standstill to -40 °C	
Hot desert kit		Operating up to +45°C	

With over thirty years of experience in wind power, Alstom provides global energy solutions: from wind turbine design and supply to wind farm development, construction, and operation and maintenance services. The company offers onshore and offshore wind turbines ranging from 1.67MW to 6MW, providing solutions for all types of geographical locations and weather conditions. As part of its R&D activities, Alstom has developed the Haliade™ 150-6MW, the first new generation offshore wind turbine. All Alstom wind turbines feature the ALSTOM PURE TORQUE® concept, a unique rotor support design that protects the drive train from deflection loads to ensure higher reliability. To date, Alstom has installed or is installing more than 2,500 wind turbines in over 150 wind farms with a total capacity of nearly 3,800 MW.

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Appendix C
Legislation and Planning Framework

Govern-ment	Act / Regulation	Description	Relevance
Comm.	*Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000 and associated Regulations 2001*	The effect of the legislation, known as the Mandatory Renewable Energy Target (MRET) is to place legal liability on the wholesale purchasers of electricity to contribute towards the generation of an additional 14,200 GWh of renewable energy annually by 2013. The legislation is administered by the Office of the Renewable Energy Regulator (ORER). Tradeable Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) are created on the basis of eligible renewable energy generation, with each REC equivalent to 1 MWh of renewable generation. The Federal Government expanded the MRET scheme from 9,500 GWh/year to 45,000 GWh/year by 2020. This is to be comprised of Large scale and small-scale renewable energy projects. The Large-scale Renewable Energy Target (LRET) has a target of 41 000 gigawatt hours (GWh) by 2020 and only large-scale renewable energy projects are eligible. The Small-scale Renewable Energy Scheme (SRES) targets a theoretical 4000 GWh annually and is eligible only to small-scale or household installations.	The wind farm will still assist the nation to achieve its LRET and will create additional RECs to be traded between energy providers.
Comm.	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act, 1999*	The EPBC Act addresses matters of National Environmental Significance. If an action is likely to result in a significant impact on a NES matter, it is defined as a 'controlled action' for the purposes of the EPBC Act and approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Water is required. The Act provides an assessment and approvals system for: • Actions that have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance (NES) • Actions that have a significant impact on the environment of Commonwealth land • Actions carried out by the Commonwealth government. An action includes a project, development, undertaking, activity, or series of activities. The EPBC Act currently identifies the following NES matters: • World Heritage properties • National Heritage places • Wetlands of international significance • Listed threatened species and ecological communities • Listed migratory species • Protection of the environment from nuclear actions • Commonwealth Marine environment	The proposed modifications are not expected to have adverse environmental consequences that would trigger this act. Referral to the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts was not considered warranted for the approved project. As similar however, GIWP may still refer the proposal if desired. Impacts on flora and fauna were assessed by ecological consultants Mills in 2007 and Richards in 2007. Heritage impacts were assessed by McCardle Cultural Heritage in 2007. There are no matters of National Environmental Significance that will be affected by the proposed modifications at the wind farm (see Chapter 5).

Govern-ment	Act / Regulation	Description	Relevance
Comm.	Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998	The Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 139, Subpart 139E Obstacles and Hazards require that CASA be informed of proposals to build a structure greater than 110 metres above ground level. Information, including the preliminary height and location of the proposed structures has been provided to CASA, which has reviewed the information provided to determine whether any of the structures will be a hazardous object because of its location, height or lack of marking or lighting. From the consultation with CASA, Part 139 under Subpart 139E Obstacles and Hazards, and Advisory Circular AC 139-18(0) Obstacle Marking and Lighting of Wind Farms were noted as particular relevance to the approved wind farm. The purpose of the advisory circular is to provide general information and advice to proponents of wind farms and planning authorities with jurisdiction over the approval of such developments. It explains the possible hazardous nature of wind farms to aviation activity, indicates the Regulations that are applicable, and provides advice on how the hazard to aviation can be reduced	The proposed modifications will require notification to CASA and the Department of Defence prior to construction with the coordinates of the revised turbine layout.
Comm.	*Radiocommunications Act 1992*	The Radiocommunications Act is designed to maximise efficient use of the radiofrequency spectrum across Australia.	The proposed modifications are unlikely to interfere with television or radio reception at residences surrounding the wind farm. In the event this occurs, GIWP is required to undertake appropriate remedial measures to find solutions within 2 months of the problem being identified.
Comm.	*Clean Energy Act 2011*	The Clean Energy Act is designed to support the development of an effective global response to climate change and give effect to Australia's obligations under the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. This act sets up the carbon pricing mechanism and provides for industry assistance programs, the Jobs and Competitiveness Program and the coal-fired electricity generation assistance package. This is the mechanism the Federal Government has introduced to price carbon within the Australian economy. It uses a cap-and-trade model where the government sets the allowed number of permits each year aligned to Australia's emission reduction targets and auctions the permits to polluters who set the price of the permit based on supply and demand. The mechanism will operate until 2015 with the prices of the permits fixed and as many permits as required will be created to meet the demand at the fixed prices. The fixed price period operates effectively (but not technically) as a tax on the largest carbon emitters in Australia. This is what is being commonly referred to as the carbon tax.	The proposed modification is in line with the objectives of this act including contributing to clean energy supply in Australia that will help the nation reach its long-term target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions to 80% below 2000 levels by 2050 and supporting Australia's economic growth while reducing pollution.
Comm.	*National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act (NGER) 2007*	The NGER Act establishes the legislative framework for the NGER scheme, which is a national framework for reporting greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas projects and energy consumption and production by corporations in Australia.	The proposed modifications are not expected to increase the estimated emissions associated with the approved project.

Govern-ment	Act / Regulation	Description	Relevance
NSW	*NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*	In NSW all developments are subject to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and relevant instruments that are created under it. The Act sets out the processes for obtaining planning approvals and related matters. The DPI (former DoP) is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of the Act and its Regulation are addressed for developments where the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure is the Approval Authority. In 2006 the Director-General of the DoP (now DPI), as delegate of the Minister for Planning, declared the Glen Innes Wind Farm a project to which Part 3A of the EP&A Act applied. This is, it met the criteria for major projects (electricity generation) under the *Major Development State Environmental Planning Policy* (SEPP) *2005* (formerly Major Projects), this being development for the purpose of a wind electricity generation facility with a capital investment value of more than $30 million.	At the time of approval there were no environmental planning instruments that applied to the project. This remains the case with the proposed modifications. As the proposed modifications would be carried out under Part 3A of the EP&A Act, the project is permissible with consent from the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure. The modified proposal does not require development consent from Glen Innes Severn Council.
NSW	*NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*	Clause 228 of the EP&A Regulation 2000 provides details of what must be taken into account when considering the impact of any activity on the environment. Sub clause 2 contains specific guidelines to be taken into account.	The factors listed in this clause have been considered in preparation of this Environmental Assessment. An assessment of environmental impacts is contained in Chapter 5 and a specific response to how these factors have been addressed is contained in Appendix G.
NSW	*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*	The *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) aims to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment in NSW. This is achieved by promoting pollution prevention, cleaner production, reduction of discharged substances likely to cause harm to the environment, elimination of harmful wastes, recycling of materials, reduction in material use consumption, progressive environmental improvements, reducing point source pollution and monitoring and reporting of environmental quality on a regular basis. Under the act, all polluters must have a valid license to operate and discharge wastes to the environment if they trigger the scheduled activities in Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 1. Scheduled premises include electricity works (wind farms) if they were the subject of an approval granted under Part 3A of the EP&A Act before the repeal of that Part (or under that Part as continued on after that repeal by or under Schedule 6A to that Act).	Electricity generating works that produce electricity from wind energy are now listed under Schedule 1 of the Act and are therefore classified as 'scheduled premises' that require an Environment Protection License. Therefore, GIWP will now require a license to operate the wind farm under the POEO Act as part of the proposed modifications.
NSW	*The Heritage Act 1977*	The *Heritage Act 1977* regulates natural, cultural and built heritage in NSW. The Act allows for heritage items or places to be listed on the State Heritage Register, and for interim heritage orders to be made to protect heritage items or places. Approval must be obtained from the Heritage Council or local council before work can be done which might damage a listed item or place. Under Section 139 of the Act, a person must not disturb or excavate any area if there is a known or suspected likelihood of the excavation resulting in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed. In these cases, an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council is required to carry out the excavation.	No heritage listed items have been identified in proximity to the works as part of the proposed modifications. Therefore no impacts on any heritage items are expected to occur during construction activities. This is described further in Chapter 5.

Govern-ment	Act / Regulation	Description	Relevance
NSW	*National Parks and Wildlife (NPW) Act 1974*	The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (The NPW Act) includes matters relating to Aboriginal heritage and flora and fauna. The harming or desecrating of Aboriginal objects or places is an offence under section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Under section 90, an Aboriginal heritage impact permit may be issued in relation to a specified Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, land, activity or person or specified types or classes of Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places, land, activities or persons. The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) has published the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW, 2010). The due diligence process outlined at section 8 of that publication has been followed for the proposal.	The proposed modifications are not expected to have adverse environmental impacts separate to those identified in the approved project. Flora and fauna issues are further addressed in Chapter 5. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit was not required for the approved project. This remains the case for the proposed modifications.
NSW	*Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995*	The *Threatened Species Amendment Act 2002* (The TSC Act) sets out matters that must be taken into account in deciding whether there is likely to be a significant effect on threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats. Consideration has been given to the potential for any threatened or endangered species to be present at the Glen Innes study area. A number of listed threatened species or endangered ecological communities have been identified at or in the vicinity of the site.	Assessments to address those matters were undertaken by ecologists as part of the approved project. The proposed modifications are not expected to have adverse environmental effects.
NSW	*Native Vegetation Act 2003*	The *Native Vegetation Act 2003* (The NV Act) regulates the clearing of native vegetation on land in NSW except for excluded land which includes National parks, State Forests and urban areas. The Department of Planning and Infrastructure will review the project assessment, the identified potential impacts on native vegetation and the proposed controls and where necessary apply conditions to ensure appropriate protection.	The amount of native vegetation that requires clearing as a result of the proposed modifications will remain similar to the amount in the approved project. The proposed modifications will not result in any large scale clearing.
NSW	*NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994*	Section 220ZZ of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (The FM Act) relates to significant effect on threatened species, populations, or ecological communities or their habitats.	The proposed modifications still have turbine sites located high on ridges and neither the access tracks nor the substation works will disturb areas that are likely to support threatened aquatic species.
NSW	*Roads Act 1993*	The *Roads Act 1993* (The RA Act) addresses matters relating to use and classification of roads, declares the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) and other public authorities as roads authorities for both classified and unclassified roads, confers certain functions on the RMS and other roads authorities and regulates the carrying out of various activities on public roads. Connecting a private road to a classified road is one action that requires approval.	The proposed modification still requires access to and from the Gwydir Highway (a classified road) and possibly Rose Hill Road using existing access points.

Govern-ment	Act / Regulation	Description	Relevance
NSW	*Rural Lands Protection Act 1998*	Some of the objectives of the Act previously included providing for the sustainable management of travelling stock reserves and stock watering places, regulating the movement of stock and dealing with certain unattended and trespassing stock. The Board (under the Act) has the custodianship of travelling stock reserves and draft function management plans must be prepared by the Board in respect of all travelling stock reserves under its control and management.	The proposed access to the wind farm site has not changed as a result of the proposed modifications. Access is via the former Gwydir Highway alignment. This route falls within the Wattle Vale Travelling Stock Reserve (TSR) 67474.
NSW	*Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*	The Act establishes a process for investigating and (where appropriate) remediating land that the EPA considers to be contaminated significantly enough to require regulation under Division 2 of Part 3.	An updated search of the DECC contaminated land public record undertaken on 08 July 2013 (http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/prclmapp/searchregister.aspx). This did not identify any contaminated lands within the area of the wind farm.
NSW	*The Soil Conservation Act 1938*	The Act provides for the conservation of soil resources and farm water resources and for the mitigation of erosion.	The proposed modifications would use the same mitigation measures as the approved project to prevent soil erosion, siltation or land degradation.
NSW	*Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002*	The *Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002* (The SSI Act) ensures that land surveys and mining surveys are carried out by appropriately qualified persons. This Act intends to provide regular maintenance and ensure integrity is maintained for State cadastre and other spatial information. Approved wind turbine no. 7 is close to an existing Trig Station, which can have importance for the conduct of survey activities. Clause 24 (1) of the SSI Act addresses matters relating to survey marks. It states that *"A person must not remove, damage, destroy, displace, obliterate or deface any survey mark unless authorised to do so by the Surveyor-General".*	The proposed modifications will not result in any impacts to trig stations located at the wind farm. The revised layout has not changed the location of Turbine 7.
NSW	*Water Management Act 2000*	The Principles of *Water Management Act 2000* (The WM Act) include general principles (protection of water sources, ecology, quality, licences, geography, heritage and implementing an adaptive management approach), water sharing, water use, drainage management, floodplain management, controlled activities and aquifer interference. The WM Act provides for the sustainable and integrated management of the water sources of the State for the benefit of both present and future generations and, in particular, provides a framework for the development of water management plans which address water sharing, water source protection, drainage and floodplain management. Controlled activities carried out in, on or under waterfront land (i.e. between the bed and a distance inland of 40 metres from a river, lake or estuary) are regulated by the WM Act.	This Act is not additionally triggered by the proposed modifications. A controlled activity approval would still be required for the wind farm under Section 91E(1) of the WM Act to allow for construction within 40 metres of a watercourse.

Govern-ment	Act / Regulation	Description	Relevance
NSW	*Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003*	The Act provides the framework for the Catchment Management Authority (CMA) to manage natural resources on a catchment level. The proposal falls within the Border Rivers / Gwydir catchment.	The proposed modifications are not expected to result in adverse effects that were not identified in the approved project. Therefore, the CMA was not consulted as part of the proposed modifications.
NSW	*Local Land Services Act 2013*	The Act establishes the organisational body Local Land Services (LLS) to manage and deliver and manage local land services. This includes the management of natural resources in the social, economic and environmental interests of the State. This Act has come into effect since the approved project and from January 2014 Local Land Services will be operational across New South Wales. Catchment Management Authorities, Livestock Health and Pest Authorities and the advisory service of the Department of Primary Industries, which previously operated separately, will now be integrated with a shared focus.	The LLS will have control over travelling stock routes, catchment management and other land use issues that will affect the wind farm in the future. If approval has not been gained prior to January 2014 for use of TSR 67474, this will need to be obtained from LLS.
SEPP (NSW)	*State Environmental Planning Policy No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection*	SEPP 44 encourages the conservation and management of koala habitats, to ensure permanent free-living koala populations will be maintained over their present range. The policy applies to 107 local government areas including the former Severn Shire. It particularly relates to land that has an area greater than one hectare and contains koala feed tree species listed in Schedule 2 of SEPP 44.	The proposed modifications are not expected to have adverse environmental effects on flora or fauna that would re-trigger this SEPP.
SEPP (NSW)	*State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Projects) 2005*	This SEPP was introduced in 2005 and specifies classes of development representing Part 3A projects. As discussed in section 4.2, Clause 24 of Schedule 1 of the SEPP identifies an electricity generation facility that has a capital investment value of more than $30 million and which uses wind generation as a project to which Part 3A applies. The project was approved as a Major Project to which Part 3A of the EP&A Act applied.	This SEPP reinforces the status of the proposed modifications being applied for approval Part 3A of the EP&A Act.
SEPP (NSW)	*State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*	The *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (ISEPP) addresses all components of electricity infrastructure holistically and provides development assessment provisions which apply across the State. It outlines the planning processes for infrastructure projects under Part 3A, Part 4, Part 5 and exempt development. The SEPP also includes consultation requirements.	The proposed modifications do not re-trigger this SEPP. It was previously used to establish wind monitoring masts as exempt development.