

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
67. Increase risk of fire ignition or spread	Minimise risks	During the construction phase, appropriate fire fighting equipment would be held onsite when the fire danger is very high to extreme, and a minimum of one person on site would be trained in its use. The equipment and level of training would be determined in consultation with the local RFS	The Proponent	During construction	CEMP	Adherence to safety protocols set out in CEMP
68. Increase risk of fire ignition or spread	Minimise risks	The substation facility would be bunded with a capacity exceeding the volume of the transformer oil to contain the oil in the event of a major leak or fire. The facility would be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure leaks do not present a fire hazard, and to ensure the bunded area is clean (including removing any rainwater)	The Proponent	During construction	CEMP	Adherence to safety protocols set out in CEMP
69. Increase risk of fire ignition or spread	Minimise risks	The substation would be surrounded by a gravel and concrete area free of vegetation to prevent the spread of fire from the substation and reduce the impact of bushfire on the structure. The substation area would also be surrounded by a security fence as a safety precaution to prevent trespassers and stock ingress	The Proponent	During construction	CEMP	Adherence to safety protocols set out in CEMP
70. Increase risk of fire ignition or spread	Minimise risks	Asset protection zones, based on the RFS <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection</i>, would be maintained around the control room, sub-station and in electricity transmission easements. Workplace health and safety protocols would be developed to minimise the risk of fire for workers during construction and during maintenance in the control room and amenities	The Proponent	During construction	CEMP	Adherence to RFS <i>Planning For Bushfire Protection</i>
71. Increase risk of fire ignition or spread	Minimise risks	Fire extinguishers would be stored onsite in the control building and within the substation building	The Proponent	During construction	CEMP	Adherence to safety protocols set out in CEMP
72. Increase risk of fire ignition or spread	Minimise risks	Shut down of turbines would commence if components reach critical temperatures or if directed by the RFS in the case of a nearby wildfire being declared (an all hours contact point would be available to the RFS during the bushfire period). Remote alarming and maintenance procedures would also be used to minimise risks	The Proponent	Operation	OEMP	All hours contact point provided to RFS. Remote alarming installed

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
73. Increase risk of fire ignition or spread	Minimise risks	Overhead transmission easements would be periodically inspected to monitor regrowth of encroaching vegetation	The Proponent	Operation	OEMP	Compliance with Transgrid easement maintenance protocols.

7.1.10 Hydrology

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
74. Water extraction	Not deplete local supplies	Water would be sourced from an onsite bore (Pontery) as well as other local sources including onsite dams. It would be reused where possible to reduce the total amount required. No water would be sourced from creeks or rivers without relevant permits being sought. No water would be or discharged into creeks, rivers or drainage lines without relevant permits	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Minimise water use, maximise reuse onsite,
75. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	All vehicles onsite would follow established trails and minimise onsite movements	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Protocols set out in CEMP and OEMP
76. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	Machinery would be operated and maintained in a manner that minimises risk of hydrocarbon spills	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Protocols set out in CEMP and OEMP
77. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	Maintenance or re-fuelling of machinery would be carried out on hard-stand areas (i.e. existing or proposed road surface or hard-stand areas beneath turbines). Where possible, maintenance and re-fuelling would not occur on areas that either contain native vegetation, or would be revegetated	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Protocols set out in CEMP and OEMP
78. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	The concrete batching plants would contain settling ponds sufficient to capture all concrete wash. Wash water would be recycled onsite (in cement mix, road base and dust control) and would not be released	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Protocols set out in CEMP

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
79. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	Waste sludge would be recovered from the settling pond and used in the production of road base manufactured onsite. The waste material would be taken from the batching plant to be blended in the road base elsewhere onsite	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Minimise waste, maximise reuse
80. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	The concrete batching plant areas would be fully remediated at the completion of the construction phase	The Proponent	Completion of construction	CEMP	Stable and revegetated
81. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	Dust suppression would be carried out where required. Central to controlling dust are means to determine when dust suppression is required and having adequate access to water or chemical dust suppression alternatives to control dust. These specifications would be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan prepared for the project prior to construction.	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Minimise dust complaints
82. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	Sediment and erosion would be controlled as part of a formal Sediment/Erosion Control Plan (SECP), as a sub plan of the Construction Environmental Management Plan. This plan would include the following provisions: - Sediment traps would be installed wherever there is potential for sediment to collect and enter waterways - Stockpiles generated as a result of construction activities would be banded with silt fencing, (hay bales or similar) to reduce the potential for runoff from these areas - Soil and water management practices would be guided by the Best Practice guidelines contained within <i>Soils and Construction Vol. 1</i> (Landcom 2004)	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to SECP
83. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	A Water Management Strategy would be developed for the site as part of the Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plans. This would aim to integrate the total water cycle of the site in terms of water supply, stormwater and wastewater, and maximise the use of best management practice techniques for stormwater and wastewater management. Devices such as swales to disperse rather than concentrate runoff would be implemented. Water use would be minimised by maximising reuse. Detailed measures would be devised in conjunction with the development of the construction drawings.	The Proponent	Construction and Operation	CEMP and OEMP	Best practice water management devices

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
84. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	A Site Restoration Plan (SRP) would be prepared as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan. This would set out protocols for restoration works including: • Site preparation • Stabilisation • Revegetation • Monitoring	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to SRP
85. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	The contractor would prepare and implement a Spill Control Plan, as a sub-plan of the Construction Environmental Management Plan. It would: • Identify persons responsible for implementing the plan if a spill of a dangerous or hazardous chemical/waste would occur • Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all chemical inventories would be located on site and readily available • Where chemicals are used, their application and disposal would comply with manufacturers recommendations • Any spill that occurs, regardless of size or type of spill, would be reported to the Construction Manager • The event and clean up processes would be recorded. Information that would be recorded in the event of spill would include time and date of spill, type of chemical or waste spilt, approximate volume spilt, general area in which the spill occurred, corrective actions applied, and disposal of spilt material • Spill protocols in this plan would dictate when the EPA would be notified • Chemical / fuel storage areas would be identified, and be bunded to prevent loss of any pollutants • Hydrocarbon spill kits would be stored at the site. A number of site staff are to be trained in the use of the spill kits	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to Spill Control Plan. Minimise spills. Rapid response to spill, involving the EPA as required.
86. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	• Infrastructure would be bunded to ensure that the amounts of oil could be fully contained in the event of a leak. Bunding provisions would be regularly inspected	The Proponent	Operation	OEMP	Bunding adequate to contain fluids

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
87. Deterioration of water quality	Minimise risk	Septic systems, if installed, would meet Upper Lachlan Council standards	The Proponent	Operation	OEMP	Adherence to Council standards

7.1.11 Mineral exploration

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
88. Conflict with mineral exploration	Minimise conflict	The Proponent would liaise with the current mineral lease holders, providing a final turbine and infrastructure layout, prior to the construction phase	The Proponent	Prior to construction	DoP	Timely notification and liaison
89. Conflict with mineral exploration	Minimise conflict	The Proponent would liaise with the current mineral lease holders during the construction phase, to ensure that where possible, the works program does not unnecessarily interfere with planned exploration activities	The Proponent	Construction	DoP	Timely notification and liaison
90. Conflict with mineral exploration	Facilitate access	The Proponent would liaise with the involved land owners and current mineral lease holders prior to rehabilitation, to ensure that any project access roads that they may wish to retain are retained. Several of these access roads are likely to be of benefit both to routine agricultural activities as well as to exploration activities onsite	The Proponent	Construction	DoP	Timely notification and liaison

7.1.12 Economic

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
91. Affect on local economy	Maximise positive effect of proposal	The Proponent would liaise with local industry representatives to maximise the use of local contractors and manufacturing facilities in the construction and decommissioning phases of the project	The Proponent	Prior to construction	DoP	Timely notification and liaison
92. Affect on local activities	Minimise disruption	Co-ordinate construction activities with local events. Gullen Range Wind Farm Pty Ltd would liaise with the local visitor information centres to ensure that construction and decommissioning timing and haulage routes are known well in advance of works	The Proponent	Prior to construction	DoP	Timely notification and liaison

7.1.13 Community wellbeing

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
93. Community division	Provide accurate information	Dissemination of accessible and independent information on wind farm impacts	The Proponent	Prior to construction	DoP	Timely dissemination of information
94. Community division	Provide accurate information	Monitoring information collected during the operation of the wind farm would be made publicly available	The Proponent	Operation	DoP	Timely dissemination of information
95. Community division	Equitable distribution of benefits	Gullen Range wind farm would address the potential for wider adverse community impacts by way of a Community Enhancement Program as presented in Section 4.4.2.	The Proponent	Prior to construction	DoP in consultation with the Upper Lachlan SC	Agreement on amount and conditions of fund achieved, in accordance with Council policy

7.1.14 Tourism

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
96. Affect on local activities	Minimise disruption	Co-ordinate construction activities with local events. Gullen Range Wind Farm Pty Ltd would liaise with the local visitor information centres to ensure that construction and decommissioning timing and haulage routes are known well in advance of works	The Proponent	Prior to construction	DoP	Timely notification and liaison
97. Affect on local activities	Maximise benefits	The Proponent would work with the involved landowners, the community and Upper Lachlan Shire Council to allow for the development of the wind farm as a tourist attraction, if this option becomes desirable to these three parties.	The Proponent	Operation	DoP	Liaison as required

7.1.15 Agricultural impacts

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
98. Affect on current local land use	Minimise disruption	A Traffic Management Plan would be developed and would include provisions for construction traffic on access roads where stock may be grazing. These may include specifications for safe speed limits and provision of a construction timetable to affected landowners	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to TMP
99. Affect on current local land use	Minimise disruption	Stock would be restricted from works areas where there is a risk stock injury. For example, near excavated trenches and within high traffic areas	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to TMP
100. Affect on current local land use	Maximise benefits	Liaison would be undertaken with involved landowners to explore the possibility of enhancing the native component of the understorey in pasture production. This could be incorporated into the site restoration plan which would dictate protocols for the rehabilitation of areas disturbed during construction	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Liaison as required
101. Affect on current local land use	Maximise benefits	Stock would be restricted from areas being rehabilitated, until surfaces are able to withstand resumed grazing	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Protocols set out in SRP
102. Affect on current local land use	Minimise risks	Liaison would be undertaken with involved landowners to restrict stock access within construction zones during the construction and decommissioning phases. This is aimed at reducing potential for collision and ensuring stock are not able to escape during construction	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Timely notification and liaison
103. Affect on current local land use	Minimise disruption	Liaison would be undertaken with neighbouring landowners and landowners adjoining access roads, to provide information about the timing and routes to be used during construction and decommissioning. This could be in the form of advertising and provision of a contact point for further inquiries. The aim would be to reduce the risk of interference with agricultural activities on affected roads and road verges.	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Timely notification

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
104. Affect on current local land use	Minimise risks	The Traffic Management Plan (TMP) would contain procedures to manage horse riders using the Bicentennial National Trail during the construction period including keeping the verge of the road clear for riders to allow riders to move off the road. This would include ongoing consultation and liaison with the BNT co-ordinator	The Proponent	Operation	OEMP	Adherence to TMP

7.1.16 Health and safety: construction activities

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
105. Safety of persons or stock	Minimise risks	A detailed Health and Safety Plan (H&SP) would be prepared, as a sub plan of the Construction Environmental Management Plan, identifying hazards associated with construction works, the risks of the identified hazards occurring and appropriate safeguards would be prepared prior to the commencement of construction works. Additionally: - The plan would incorporate standard work place practices, such as restraints, fall arrest systems, protective clothing and procedures that enable infrastructure to remain stationary during specific activities - Emergency response protocols and equipment and reminders of the requirement for workers to take responsibility for their safety would be implemented - All site workers are to be inducted to the site on their first day of employment. The induction would include a detailed briefing of the health and safety plan - Workplace health and safety protocols would be developed to minimise the risk as a result of the ignition of fire from and to workers during construction and during maintenance in the control room and amenities	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to H&SP
106. Safety of persons or stock	Minimise risks	Liaison would occur between property owners and construction staff in relation to land and stock management during construction (during construction and decommissioning, stock would be excluded from the works area – this would exclude road works)	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Timely notification and liaison
107. Safety of persons or stock	Minimise risks	Site fencing would be installed where there is a risk to the safety of the general public (i.e. when the trench is left open for extended periods)	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to H&SP

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
108. Safety of persons or stock	Minimise risks	Employee safety would be managed through the application a Health and Safety Plan	The Proponent	Operation	OEMP	Adherence to H&SP

7.1.17 Health and safety: shadow flicker

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
109. Safety / nuisance to persons or stock	Minimise risks	If shadow flicker is found to be a nuisance to residents, conditions would be pre-programmed into the control system and individual wind turbines automatically shut down whenever these conditions are present	The Proponent	Operation	OEMP	Minimise complaints
110. Safety of persons or stock	Minimise risks	Shadow flicker effects on motorists using Range Road would be monitored following commissioning and any remedial measures to address concerns would be developed in consultation with the RTA and the Department of Planning	The Proponent	Operation	OEMP in consultation with the RTA and the Department of Planning	Minimise shadow flicker on this section of road

7.1.18 Health and safety: stability of turbines

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
111. Safety of persons or stock	Minimise risks	Obtain and implement sound geotechnical advice during construction, choice of a reliable turbine and proper installation and maintenance of the turbines	The Proponent	Construction	DoP	Adherence to geotechnical report conclusions

7.1.19 Historic heritage

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
112. Deterioration of heritage items	Minimise risks	Inform the Upper Lachlan Shire Council, Goulburn-Mulwaree Council and the NSW Heritage Office of the proximity of final access routes	The Proponent	Construction	DoP	Timely notification and liaison
113. Deterioration of heritage items	Minimise risks	Building design, materials and colour would be appropriate to the heritage values of the area	The Proponent	Prior to construction	DoP	Signoff from Landscape Architect
114. Deterioration of heritage items	Minimise risks	Underground rather than overhead transmission would be used where possible and where it would not result in inappropriate risks to soils and land forms. Although extensive existing electricity transmission infrastructure is present on the site and to the south, the cumulative impact of the development would be reduced where possible	The Proponent	Prior to construction	DoP	Minimal overhead transmission

7.1.20 Physical impacts: air quality

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
115. Air quality	Minimise risks	Subsoil would be separated from topsoil for rehabilitation purposes. All topsoil from the excavation sites would be stockpiled and replaced to its original depth for seeding and fertilising. On steep slopes, topsoil would need to be stabilised using, for example, jute matting. Any excess subsoil would be removed from the site and disposed of at an appropriate fill storage site	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Protocols set out in CEMP
116. Air quality	Minimise risks	Any material stockpiled as would be covered with plastic, seeded or otherwise bound to reduce dust. Dust levels at stockpile sites would be visually monitored. Dust suppression (eg. water sprays) would be implemented if required	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Protocols set out in CEMP
117. Air quality	Minimise risks	Product stockpiles would be protected from prevailing weather conditions	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Protocols set out in CEMP

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
118. Air quality	Minimise risks	- During dry, windy periods a water cart or alternative chemical dust suppression would be available and applied to works areas generating dust. Means to determine when action is required would be detailed in the Construction Management Plan. - Should blasting be required, it would be carried out in accordance with all relevant statutory requirements.	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Protocols set out in CEMP
119. Air quality	Minimise risks	- Residences within 1km of blasting activities would be informed prior to blasting. - Dust filters would be installed on silos, where required.	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to ANZECC guidelines
120. Air quality	Minimise risks	Dust filters would be installed on silos, where required.	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Timely notification
121. Air quality	Minimise risks	Dust filters would be installed on silos, where required.	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Minimal dust complaints
122. Air quality	Minimise risks	Sediment and erosion would be controlled as part of a formal Sediment/Erosion Control Plan (SECP). This plan would include the following provisions: - Sediment traps would be installed wherever there is potential for sediment to collect and enter waterways - On the steeper slopes check banks would be installed across the trenchline, as appropriate, following closure of the trench. These would discharge runoff to areas of stable vegetation - Stabilisation would be undertaken as soon as practicable during construction. Furthermore, rehabilitation of disturbed ground would be carried out at the completion of construction works - Stockpiles generated as a result of construction activities would be bunded with silt fencing, (hay bales or similar) to reduce the potential for runoff from these areas - Soil and water management practices would be guided by the Best Practice guidelines contained within <i>Soils and Construction Vol. 1</i> (Landcom 2004)	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to SECP

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
123. Air quality	Minimise risks	A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) would be developed and would include strategies to reduce the number of vehicle movements to, from and across the sites. These would include: • Only machinery compliant with emission standards would be used • Vehicles and motorised equipment would be maintained so that emissions are minimised • Machinery and vehicles would not be left running or idling when not in use	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to TMP

7.1.21 Physical impacts: soils and landforms

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
124. Soil loss or stability of landform loss	Minimise risks	• Concrete wash would be deposited in an excavated area, below the level of the topsoil, or in an approved landfill site. Where possible, waste water and solids would be reused onsite	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	No effect on waterways or top soil
125. Soil loss or stability of landform loss	Minimise risks	• Tracks would be graded to enhance their stability	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to SECP
126. Soil loss or stability of landform loss	Minimise risks	• Access routes and tracks would be confined to already disturbed areas, where possible	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Minimise disturbance area
127. Soil loss or stability of landform loss	Minimise risks	• ANZECC guidelines for control of blasting impact at residences would be adhered to if blasting is required	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Adherence to ANZECC guidelines

7.1.22 Resource impacts

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
128. Waste generation	Minimise waste and maximise recycling of materials	Waste would be reused or recycled whenever possible. Separate recyclable materials receptacles would be provided (eg. For glass, plastics and aluminium)	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Waste streams identified, Waste Hierarchy implemented
129. Waste generation	Appropriate disposal of waste	Packaging materials and general construction wastes would be disposed of, with Council's approval, at Council operated waste disposal centres	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Waste streams identified, Waste Hierarchy implemented
130. Waste generation	Appropriate disposal of waste	Toilet facilities would be provided for onsite workers and sillage from contractor's pump out toilet facilities would be disposed at the local sewage treatment plants or other suitable facility agreed to by Council	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Council approved disposal
131. Waste generation	Minimise waste and maximise recycling of materials	Surplus topsoil would be stockpiled on site during construction, and following construction would be spread on the site (particularly over former handstand areas and access roads) to assist with revegetation	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	SRP adhered to
132. Waste generation	Minimise waste and maximise recycling of materials	Excavated material would be used in road base construction and as aggregate for footings where possible. Surplus material would be disposed of in appropriate locations on site (on agreement with the landowner), finished with topsoil, and revegetated	The Proponent	Construction	CEMP	Maximum reuse of excavated material

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
133. Waste generation	Appropriate disposal of waste	Risk of chemical spills would be minimised and protocols would be in place to ensure prompt and effective clean up of any accidental spills	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Adherence to Spill Control Plan. Minimise spills. Rapid response to spill, involving the EPA as required.
134. Waste generation	Appropriate disposal of waste	No permanent waste disposal would be utilised onsite	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Waste disposal protocols set out in CEMP and OEMP adhered to
135. Waste generation	Appropriate disposal of waste	The contractor would implement a Spill Control Plan as part of its Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Spill Control Plans would identify persons responsible for implementing the plan if a spill of a dangerous or hazardous waste should occur. Any spill that occurs regardless of size or type of spill, would be reported to the Construction Manager. The event and clean up processes would be recorded. Spill protocols in the plan would dictate when the EPA should be notified	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Adherence to Spill Control Plan. Minimise spills. Rapid response to spill, involving the EPA as required.

7.1.23 Cumulative impact

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
136. Cumulative noise	Minimise risk of construction noise criteria exceedance	Construction noise If an additional project proposes concurrent construction timing as the proposed Gullen Range wind farm, the Proponent would enter into liaison to ensure that additional construction noise issues were addressed	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Rapid response to complaints, adherence to SA EPA guidelines
137. Cumulative traffic and infrastructure	Minimise disruption	Traffic and infrastructure If an additional project proposed concurrent construction timing on access routes nominated by the Gullen Range wind farm, the Proponent would enter into liaison to ensure that additional traffic and transport issues were addressed	The Proponent	Construction and operation	CEMP and OEMP	Timely notification and liaison with road authorities and second and second proponent
138. Cumulative economic	Maximise local skill use	Economic Liaison would continue with local economic development bodies to ensure the potential for local skill use and manufacturing is maximised	The Proponent	Construction and operation	DoP	Timely notification and liaison

7.1.24 New and Modified SoC's following Review of Submissions

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
11 Mod Loss of biodiversity value	Avoid direct and indirect impact	Infrastructure (including turbines, powerlines, access roads, construction works areas and crane pads) would be located to avoid dense woodland/forest, impacts to woodland/forest in all other cases would be minimised through rigid site controls established in the CEMP to minimise clearing. Any loss of native vegetation would be offset in accordance with SoC16.	The Proponent	Development of site layout	DoP DECC	Minimise clearing
12 Mod Loss of biodiversity	Minimise impact	The Proponent would locate the electricity corridor required at the Garrundah property using Option 2 (as shown in figure 7-10 of the EA). The width of the corridor would be minimised and impacts to native	The Proponent	During construction	DoP DECC	Minimise clearing of mature

Impact	Objective	Mitigation tasks	By	Timing	Auditing	Criteria
		vegetation offset in accordance with SoC16.				vegetation
13 Mod	Avoid direct and indirect impact	Impacts to isolated mature trees (>60cm diameter at breast height) in cleared areas would be minimised through rigid site controls established in the CEMP to minimise clearing. Where trees cannot be avoided these would be offset in accordance with SoC16.	The Proponent	Development of site layout	DoP DECC	Minimise clearing of mature vegetation
16 Mod	Compensate for biodiversity impact	The Proponent would commit to offsets determined by suitably qualified experts on the basis of the quantum of vegetation to be removed, pending development of the final infrastructure layout. The offset plan would be established in perpetuity.	The Proponent	During construction	DoP DECC	Biodiversity Assessment used as guidance to determine appropriate offsets
19 Mod	Minimise impact	Where the initial monitoring program demonstrates a need, the Proponent will liaise with landowners to negotiate to fill in dams within 100m of a turbine on involved properties to reduce the potential to attract birds and bats which might collide with turbines. Dams removed due to site development would be reinstated in more appropriate locations to retain this habitat resource onsite.	The Proponent	During construction	DoP DECC	Minimise bird and bat collisions
20 Mod	Avoid or minimise impact	Final site inspections would be undertaken for the electricity corridor between Pomeroy and Gurrundah to allow micro-siting of the corridor in areas of least vegetation. If the alternative access off Prices Lane to Pomeroy becomes the preferred option and also if the western access option (a paper road) to Gurrundah becomes the preferred option final inspections would also be undertaken in these areas.	Ecological consultant	Prior to construction	DoP DECC	Minimise direct biodiversity impact
21 Mod	Minimise impact	Implementation of design measures: - Aviation lighting would be minimised in number and fitted to reduce their ability to attract migrating birds and insects. Red lights are preferred, with the least number of flashes per minute. Cows may also shield the light when viewed from the ground and reduce potential to attract wetland birds taking off at dusk - Guy lines would not be fitted to wind turbine towers. Guy lines will be avoided on other associated structures, where practical - The turbine towers would not provide perching opportunities - Electrical connection lines would be installed underground where practical	The Proponent	During infrastructure and materials selection	DoP DECC	Minimise bird and bat collisions