Table 5 provides an updated summary of project mitigation measures, reflecting refinements arising from agency submissions, community feedback, and updates to technical assessments.

For ease of interpretation:

- Updated mitigation measures are shown in **green** (Amendment Report) and **blue** (Submissions Report);
- Measures no longer relevant are shown with **red** strikethrough; and
- Unchanged mitigation measures remain in black.

Table 5 - Mitigation measures summary

Impact	Mitigation Measures
Biodiversity	> Planning the timing of vegetation removal to avoid the breeding seasons of threatened migratory and resident species; > Undertake pre-clearing surveys to determine the presence of resident fauna in vegetation; > Implementation of best practice clearing protocols; > Prior to commencing vegetation clearing, daily site briefings are to occur to identify the development site boundary, the presence of any adjacent remnant vegetation to be retained and methods to relocate habitat features into adjacent habitat; > Clearly demark any vegetation to be retained; > Construction activities are to occur generally during daylight hours minimising light spill and noise disturbance; > Implementation of hygiene protocols. Vehicles, machinery and equipment to be clean prior to mobilisation to site; > Application of herbicides to HTW is to occur as per the NSW Department of Primary Industries guidelines (NSW DPE, 2024.). Spraying is to occur during suitable weather conditions; ~~and~~ > Implementation of best practice erosion management and monitoring; > Prior to commencement of works on site, establishment and maintenance of tree protection zones (TPZs) around woody vegetation directly surrounding the subject land > Engagement of a suitably licensed wildlife carer or veterinary practice prior to vegetation clearing to respond to injured fauna if required; and > Implementation of sediment and erosion control measures in accordance with a Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP) prepared prior to construction and consistent with Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 1 (Landcom, 2004). > Prior to commencement of works on site a Biodiversity Management Plan will be prepared developed in consultation with, and to the satisfaction of, CPA (CPHR), including: • Disturbance to derived native grassland conforming to Inland Grey Box Woodland endangered ecological community during construction will be minimised. This will include limiting vehicle and machinery movements only to that necessary for under-boring drill entry and exit, and protection from runoff and sedimentation. Vehicle hygiene measures will be implemented to minimise weed introduction and spread.

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	• Pre-clearance and clearance surveys will be conducted prior and during under-boring by a fauna spotter-catcher or suitably qualified Ecologist. • A speed limit of 40km/hr will be introduced to reduce fauna strike risk.
Aboriginal heritage	> Prior to works commencing a Chance Finds Protocol (CFP) is to be developed for the site. The CFP must include the procedure and management of unexpected finds relevant to Aboriginal cultural heritage. > The CFP must include procedures for: • Notifying Heritage NSW, a heritage consultant and RAPs or the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) where unexpected finds are identified; and • If suspected human remains are located during any stage of the proposed works, work must stop immediately and the NSW Police notified. An Archaeologist or Physical Anthropologist should be contacted in the first instance where there is uncertainty whether the remains are human. > All impacts must remain within the assessed study area or further archaeological investigation may be required.
Historic heritage	Although no historic heritage sites have been identified within or in proximity to the development site and the site has not been assigned heritage significance, there is the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be discovered and encountered during the construction of the BESS. While the potential to discover items of heritage significance is considered extremely low, a precautionary principle applies. Appropriate mitigation measures would be implemented during the construction phase of the project to minimise the potential for adverse impacts in the form of an unexpected finds protocol.
Land	> Compliance with mitigation measures specified in the EIS is anticipated to reduce the risk of land use conflicts; > The reversibility of the project would allow the site to be returned to its existing land use, therefore minimising potential for long term conflict and impacts to future agricultural activities. > Compliance with the following crime management measures is anticipated to reduce the risk of conflict related to the increased risk of vandalism and theft for surrounding residents: • Maintenance of the existing key access point to ensure the delineation between private and public is clear; • Existing boundary fencing is to be maintained and/or installed to ensure site access is controlled; • Appropriate signage should be installed; and • Landscaping is to be maintained to remove opportunities for concealment. > Ongoing consultation with stakeholders will identify and address concerns if they arise; and > Implement all measures specified in management plans identified in the EIS and/or consent conditions (if approved).

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	Preparation of a Biosecurity Management Plan will be developed in consultation with the landowner and Local Land Services to address risks of pest, weed and disease introduction or spread, and will include measures, but not be limited to: > Inspection, wash-down and certification protocols for plant, vehicles and equipment entering or moving within the site; > Decontamination procedures to prevent the introduction or spread of weeds, pests and plant or animal diseases; and > Ongoing site management and monitoring measures to minimise biosecurity risks to adjoining agricultural land.
Visual	> Plant a landscaping treatment around the perimeter of the Finley BESS site comprising of two (2) staggered rows of fast-growing native tree species, planted at 1.5 m in height, capable of achieving a mature height of up to three (3) metres, to be planted around the perimeter security fencing and maintained for the life of the project. > Abide with AS/NZS 4282:2023 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting. > The Applicant will consult with Council regarding suitable vegetation plantings endemic to the region prior to implementation of permitter vegetation screening.
Noise	> Implement community consultation or notification measures regarding noise generating activities; > Ensure workers and contractors are aware of noise management requirements in approvals consents or licenses, site inductions and "toolbox talks" providing a summary of relevant project requirements for reference; > Inform truck drivers of designated vehicle routes, parking locations and acceptable delivery hours or other relevant practices, such as minimising use of engine brakes and avoiding engine idling; > Use broad band reversing alarms on all mobile plant and equipment where possible; > Examine different types of machines that perform the same function and compare the noise level data to select the least noisy machine; > Operate plant in a quiet and efficient manner; > Reduce throttle setting and turn off equipment when not being used; > Regularly inspect and maintain equipment to ensure it is in good working order including checking the condition of mufflers; > Avoid unnecessary dropping of materials from a height and metal to metal contact on equipment; > During any work generating high noise levels that have impulsive, intermittent, low frequency or tonal characteristics, consultation with sensitive receptors occurs regularly; and > During works, the applicant will incorporate staff training regarding excessive noise from machinery use the importance of the recommended mitigation measures.
Transport, traffic and access	> No engine breaking is to be utilised when slowing to enter the development site entrance off Canalla Road; > Drivers are not to hold vehicles when exiting the site onto Canalla Road;

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	> Excessive revving of engines is not permitted when exiting the development site; > Trucks are not to stage on surrounding roads prior to entering the development site, adequate staging areas should be provided at the Finley BESS locations; > One sign to be made moveable at Pinch Point 07 – Right Turn Goulburn Valley Hwy & River Rd; > One sign to be made moveable at Pinch Point 16 – Left Turn – Newell Hwy & Riverina Hwy; and > Implementation of the proposed Traffic Management Plan. > Prepare an OSOM Transport Management Plan (TMP), incorporating final confirmed dimensions and weights, will be prepared to the satisfaction of TfNSW and NHVR prior to OSOM movements. No OSOM movements will occur without all required permits and approvals being in place. Rail Crossing > The applicant will submit the request at least two (2) months before passage and include the specifications of the OSOM movement to via the National Heavy Vehicle portal, or directly to UGLRL via heavyvehicle@uglregionallinx.com.au.
Water	> Water supply arrangements are subject to variations in construction methods, staging, quantities, measurements and the attainment of a construction contract for the proposed development. A detailed site water balance will be prepared prior to construction to confirm water requirements and supply arrangements for the proposed development. > To minimise the potential for impacts to existing groundwater, it is recommended, that several shallow bores and/or geotechnical drillholes be drilled across the development site prior to construction to verify existing lithology, depth to water and to attain baseline groundwater quality. > Subject to confirmation of groundwater depths via an on-site investigation during detailed design and the selection of an appropriate construction method (concrete footings or steel piling footings), no groundwater dewatering is anticipated as a requirement to facilitate construction of the development. > Excavations should be limited to depths above the observed groundwater levels. Where deeper excavation is required, the groundwater assessment will be reviewed. > The progression of detailed design for the project should include: • Ongoing consultation with Berrigan Shire Council, Murray Irrigation and other relevant stakeholders to ensure appropriate measures are implemented to minimise localised water impacts, including risks to surrounding land and irrigation networks. • The design of controls to minimise the potential for water impacts (i.e., bunding of areas presenting contamination risks); and • The design of proposed infrastructure including the proposed method for underboring activities developed in ongoing consultation with Murray Irrigation Pty Ltd. Construction Phase: > Prepare a Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP) prior to construction to detail potential risks and appropriate measures designed in accordance with Managing

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	Urban Stormwater – Soils and Construction Volume 1 (Landcom, 2004). The SWMP will be prepared as part of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to manage potential risks to soils, surface and ground water. Recommended measures for the construction SWMP include but are not limited to: • Measures to minimise and manage the potential for erosion and sediment transport within and from the Project area; • Measures to manage accidental spills and waste storage; • Measures to manage stormwater and the potential for contaminated runoff from the Project site; • Measures to ensure that excavation activities and any stockpiling are managed to minimise the potential for downstream contamination; and • Measures to ensure that areas of exposed soil and the time in which they are exposed are minimised as far as practical. > Stockpiling of any excavated material shall be managed in accordance with the SWMP to minimise the mobilisation and transport of dust, sediment and leachate into downstream environments. Recommended measures to manage stockpiling include but are not limited to: • Ensuring stockpiles are located away from drainage lines, waterways, and areas susceptible to erosion; • Minimising the number, size and duration of stockpiles used; • Ensuring stockpiles are stabilised and implementing dust suppression methods as required; • Ongoing review and inspection of the use of heavy vehicles and/or machinery, including transport tracks used, for erosion risk; and • Ensuring that vehicles transporting waste and/or excavated material are appropriately covered to reduce the potential for dust. > The SWMP shall include procedures to reduce and manage the risk of emergency events and the potential for wastes and spills to contaminate soils, surface and ground water. Recommended measures to manage the potential for contaminated discharge include: • The storage of all fuel chemicals and liquids in sealed bunded areas on level ground away from stormwater drainage lines and waterways; • Ensuring refuelling and maintenance activities are restricted to designated areas with appropriate bunding and spill capture controls; • Implementing controls as part of the construction SWMP that provide procedures to respond to emergencies and spills (e.g., Groundwater monitoring bore installation, regulator notification and provision of spill kits); • Ensuring visual inspections of drainage lines and disturbed areas are undertaken during construction to assess any potential soil or surface water issues; and • The installation and maintenance of stormwater control measures including drainage networks and bunding that segregate stormwater runoff according to its potential for contamination. During operation procedures shall be developed to reduce the potential water impacts including the contamination of soils, surface and ground water, resulting from wastes,

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	spills and/or emergency incidents. Suggested measures to control the potential for water impacts and contamination during operation include: > The appropriate storage of equipment and hazardous substances during operation; > Ensuring that plant and stormwater control measures are maintained to prevent contamination of soil; and > Preparation of appropriate procedures to response to emergency incidents (i.e., floods, fires), spills and leaks from the development site, including operational equipment and maintenance activities (e.g., Groundwater monitoring bore installation, regulator notification and provision of spill kits). Groundwater > If groundwater is intercepted, a Water Access Licence (WAL) will be obtained prior to any water take occurring, unless an exemption under Clause 7 of Schedule 4 of the *Water Management (General) Regulation 2025* applies; and > Where an exemption applies, all statutory requirements will be met, including limits on annual take, record-keeping and reporting obligations. > If groundwater interception is found to exceed 3 ML per water year, an Aquifer Interference Assessment will be prepared in accordance with the *NSW Aquifer Interference Policy* (2012) and the Aquifer Interference Assessment Framework, prior to continued groundwater take.
Hazards	> BESS units to be tested in accordance with UL9540A; > Testing demonstrates clearances required to prevent propagation of fires between separated units; > BESS units are to be installed in accordance with manufacturer and UL9540A report recommended clearances based on testing; > BESS units to be installed with fire protection systems specified by the manufacturer and UL9540A report; > UL testing information to be made available to the certifying authority; > Vent covers of the BESS shall be constructed of non-combustible materials; > Vents will not be located above battery packs within the BESS container; and > All transformers are to be self-bunded on a skid, otherwise they will require a dedicated concrete bund. > Ensure that the storage and handling of dangerous goods remains below applicable threshold quantities and is undertaken in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and NSW EPA requirements.
Flood	> The BESS infrastructure platforms continue to be constructed at the modelled raised levels to maintain flood conveyance and minimise localised impacts; > Detailed civil and drainage design remains consistent with the modelled development layout and levels assessed in this report; > Finished surface levels and access routes are designed to maintain safe flood behaviour during major and extreme flood events, where practicable; > Any future changes to site layout, platform levels or surrounding land use are reviewed to confirm consistency with the flood modelling assumptions; and

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	> The CEMP and OEMP shall include procedures to incorporate flood risk awareness, evacuation protocols, and weather and flood warning monitoring into site inductions and relevant management plans, and to suspend site activities during forecast or active flood events in accordance with advice from the Bureau of Meteorology and NSW State Emergency Service. > Prior to commencement of works on site, the FIA hydraulic model will be updated to incorporate the detailed design of the proposed development, including all ancillary infrastructure and works. The updated model would accurately reflect the project's impact on flood behaviour and inform the detailed design process, ensuring that potential impacts are minimised or avoided, in consultation with and to the satisfaction of CPA (CPHR). > Prior to commencement of works on site, the Applicant will review and update the FIA to ensure the assessment of flood risk and impact is consistent with best practice guidance. At a minimum, this includes revising the flood function categories adopted in accordance with Flood Risk Management Guideline FB02, (DPE, 2023), in consultation with and to the satisfaction of CPA (CPHR). > Prior to commencement of works on site, the Applicant will actively engage with Berrigan Shire Council and NSW SES on flood related emergency management matters. Demonstration of this engagement will be documented in a revised FIA.
Bushfire	> Design and construction – equipment will be sited in a way that will not contribute to bush fire risk and will minimise the impact of bush fires on the capabilities of the infrastructure during bush fire emergencies by: • Spacing between BESS container accumulations (i.e. 4 containerised units) shall be a minimum of 3 m to prevent fire propagation: > End to end spacing (short side) of BESS containerised units shall be a minimum of 3 m; and > Back to back spacing (long side) of BESS containerised units shall be a minimum of 3 m. > BESS containerised units are provided with the following emergency protection systems as specified by the BESS manufacturer; • Smoke detector sensor; • Heat detector sensor; • Flammable gas sensor; • Off-gassing valve; • Explosion-proof valve; • Water detector sensor; • Fire strobe; • Alarm bell; and • All BESS containerised units can be shut down locally or remotely in an emergency. > Vents shall not be located above battery packs within the BESS container and will be constructed of non-combustible materials. > During construction and for the life of the project, a 10m Asset Protection Zone (APZ) will be provided around project-related infrastructure. Temporary

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	construction and laydown areas, site access and associated fencing do not require specific APZ. The following vegetation management requirements apply in the APZ: • Trees will not be located within the APZ; • Shrubs will not be located within the APZ; • Grass should be kept mown to a height of < 100 mm in height; • Leaves and vegetation debris should be removed to reduce fuel load; • Roads and paved/cleared areas are suitable within the APZ. > Landscape maintenance includes the APZ around infrastructure, the implementation of proposed vegetation screening and the ongoing management of the development site to reduce fire intensity and the rate of spread as it approaches structures in accordance with PBP 2019 and NSW planning guidelines. > On-site static water supply 75,000 L dedicated for firefighting purposes, strategically positioned within the development site and fitted with Storz fittings. > Main vehicular access, internal road network will provide for safe, reliable and unobstructed passage for firefighting vehicles and maintained for the life of the development, including: • The trafficable surface has a minimum width of 4 m with 1 m traversable shoulders; • Minimum vertical clearance of 4 m in height to any overhanging obstructions; • Unsealed/sealed all weather traversable roads will be of suitable load bearing capacity, drainage structures and feature crossings; • Road grade to be less than 10^{o} • Allow for two way traffic flow, enabling safe ingress and egress to the development site. A Bush Fire Emergency Management and Operations Plan (BEMOP) will be prepared to support emergency management for the Finley BESS ensuring bushfire protection mitigation measures are maintained, detailing: > APZ and landscape fuel load management; > Detailed measures to prevent or mitigate fires igniting; > Work that should not be carried out during total fire bans; > Availability of fire-suppression equipment, vehicular access and water; > Storage and maintenance of fuels and other flammable materials; > Notification of the local NSW RFS Fire Control Centre for any works that have the potential to ignite surrounding vegetation, proposed to be carried out during a bush-fire fire danger period to ensure weather conditions are appropriate; > Appropriate bush fire emergency management planning; and > Nominating an emergency meeting point, preferred evacuation route and methodology for ensuring all occupants are safe and accounted for. The BEMOP will be developed in consultation with the local NSW RFS District Office and will be communicated to relevant stakeholders. Regarding bush fire, the threat at the development site is considered low, being possible ember and smoke attack only assuming the APZ is maintained.

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	Further to the requirements of PBP 2019, the applicant will provide: > Ongoing training for all on-site personnel regarding bush fire response procedures; > Firefighting training for operational workers; and > Operational vehicles will be fitted with basic firefighting equipment. > Preparation and implementation of a Fire Management Plan (FMP) prior to construction, to the satisfaction of the NSW RFS, which will be maintained for the life of the development. At a minimum, the Fire Management Plan will include: • Ongoing bush fire fuel management across the development site; • A site infrastructure plan identifying all project-related assets; • A site access and internal road plan demonstrating suitable access, turning areas and clearances for emergency vehicles; • Identification, establishment and ongoing maintenance of Asset Protection Zones (APZs) in accordance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019 and the approved Bush Fire Assessment; and • Identification and mapping of hazards (including physical, chemical and operational hazards) that may affect fire-fighting operations, together with corresponding management and response measures. > Ongoing engagement with the NSW Rural Fire Service, including: • Consultation with the NSW RFS District Office – Southern Border Team during detailed design and prior to commencement of construction; and • Continued engagement during construction and operation to ensure emergency response arrangements remain fit for purpose and that there is a shared understanding of site-specific response requirements.
Fire	> Prior to commencement of construction, the Applicant will prepare a Fire Safety Study (FSS) in accordance with the requirements of Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper (HIPAP) No.2[2]. The FSS will: • Be prepared to the satisfaction of Fire and Rescue NSW; • Be submitted to FRNSW for review prior to any further fire safety submissions; • Inform the detailed design of the project; and • Be prepared consistent with FRNSW Fire Safety Guideline – Technical Information: Large-scale external lithium-ion battery energy storage systems – Fire safety study considerations. > The FSS will include, as applicable: • An Initial Fire Safety Report (IFSR); and • A Performance-Based Design Brief / Fire Engineering Brief Questionnaire (FEBQ). > Prior to occupation or commissioning of the Finley BESS, the Applicant will prepare an Emergency Plan (EP) for the site in accordance with the requirements of HIPAP No.15. The Emergency Plan will address: • Site-specific fire and emergency scenarios; • Incident management, notification and response procedures; and

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	• Coordination with relevant emergency service agencies. > Prior to occupation or commissioning, the Applicant will prepare an Emergency Services Information Package (ESIP) in accordance with the FRNSW Fire Safety Guideline – Emergency Services Information Package and Tactical Fire Plans. The ESIP will be provided to FRNSW and will include all information necessary to support emergency response and tactical fire planning for the site. > The Applicant further commits to ongoing consultation with Fire and Rescue NSW during the preparation of the above documentation to ensure that all fire safety measures are fit-for-purpose and aligned with emergency response requirements.
Waste	A Waste Management Plan incorporating all phases of the Finley BESS would be prepared and implemented prior to the commencement of any on-site works. The principles guiding the preparation of the future waste management plan are outlined in **Appendix K** of the Submissions Report.
Social	Ongoing communication: > Continue engagement with the Council and key stakeholders on the proposal's design, construction activities, benefit-sharing initiatives, and further opportunities to deliver benefits to the local community and maintain a social licence to operate. > Continue presence and consultation in the community during planning stages to increase the perception of influence and foster trust. > Develop and implement a stakeholder engagement and communication strategy so that residents can provide feedback throughout the construction period. > Engage community stakeholders in identifying opportunities to develop a benefits sharing scheme or good neighbour programs. During construction phase: > Develop and implement an operational workforce accommodation strategy before construction that assesses the housing and accommodation environment, identifies potential accommodation and rental market pressures in the local and regional area, and details plans to accommodate the proposed workforce effectively. > Continue engagement with the Council and relevant stakeholders and develop and implement a construction workforce accommodation strategy before construction. > Consider liaising with other significant concurrent projects to understand their peak workforce requirements. Moreover, programming construction works for the proposal should be considered to align with reductions in workforce requirements for concurrent projects. > Engage key stakeholders to inform the development of the procurement plan, which should outline commitments to achieving local content and diversity requirements as required by the relevant State and Federal Government policies. > Identify and assess potential cumulative construction-related impacts associated with other surrounding developments. Mitigation and monitoring measures should be provided for all identified cumulative construction impacts. > Explore programming construction works to align with reductions in workforce requirements for concurrent projects to enhance the potential availability of local workers, which can support the proposal.

Impact	Mitigation Measures
	> Develop a detailed Construction Management Plan that considers concurrent renewable and significant projects, particularly concerning cumulative traffic impacts, and aligning any workforce accommodation plans or employment strategies. During operational phase: > Consider engaging communities in the definition of the community benefit fund to ensure meaningful opportunities to deliver local benefits are identified and implemented to maintain social licence.
Economic	> Develop an AES that includes continuous engagement with local industry representatives that prioritises the use of local contractors, manufacturing facilities, and materials; > Liaison with local representatives regarding accommodation options for staff, to minimise adverse impacts on local services; > Liaison with local tourism industry representatives to manage potential timing conflicts with local events; and > The Applicant or developer will consult with local employment agencies and training organisations and, where practicable, will consider supporting training and apprenticeships.
Cumulative	Maintain ongoing communication with surrounding renewable energy developers and accommodation providers to manage potential cumulative impacts and where possible, coordinate and sequence the workforce.
Contamination	> Any land disturbance incorporating material containing demolition waste should include assessment for the presence of contaminants (including asbestos), and managed accordingly. > Avoiding skin contact with soil that is discoloured, malodourous, containing foreign matter and/or generally inconsistent with virgin soil. > No entry permitted into confined spaces and excavations; and > Controls are to be in place to contain soil and soil impacts (e.g. dust, sediment, etc) to within the area of the site.
Decommissioning	> Upon decommissioning, all project infrastructure will be fully removed, including all above-ground and below-ground infrastructure, in accordance with agreements with the landowner and conditions of consent. > The site will be rehabilitated to a condition suitable for the reinstatement of irrigated agricultural cropping, subject to landowner requirements.