Appendix H Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment

umwelt
Environmental & Social Consultants

PacificHydro

LAND USE CONFLICT RISK ASSESSMENT (LUCRA)

Daroobalgie Solar Farm

FINAL

June 2021

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Daroobalgie Solar Farm

FINAL

Prepared by
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on behalf of
Pacific Hydro Australia Developments

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Acronyms

Acronyms	
AHD	Australian Height Datum
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.
EIS	Environmental Impact Assessment
ETL	Electricity Transmission Line
ISEPP	*State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
LUCRA	Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment
LVIA	Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment

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1.0 Introduction

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited ("Umwelt") has been engaged by Pacific Hydro Australia Developments Pty. Ltd. (Pacific Hydro) to conduct a *Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment (LURCA)* to support the *Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) that has been prepared as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) Development Application for a proposed solar farm located at Daroobalgie, NSW. The purpose of this report is to assess potential land use conflicts that may arise from the proposed development.

The Project Area (refer to **Figure 1.1**) includes the solar farm site, the electricity transmission line (ETL) route, and the switchyard. The solar farm site is limited to the footprint that the solar farm will be located on. This is identified as Lot 77 within Deposited Plan (DP) 750183 located off Troubalgie Road, Daroobalgie NSW and is approximately 11 km north-east of Forbes and is within the Forbes Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA).

The proposed development includes:

- Approximately 420,000 solar photovoltaic (PV) panels installed on single-axis trackers and associated infrastructure (refer to for proposed layout), with an estimated capacity of approximately 100 megawatts (MV).
- A substation, battery and energy storage system (BESS) and operations and maintenance building on the solar farm site.
- Approximately 8.5 km ETL to the switchyard located approximately 6 km north of Forbes.

Figure 1.2 shows the general locality setting of the solar farm site, ETL and switchyard.

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Works

1.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of a LUCRA is to identify land use and potential land use conflicts with neighbouring land uses and implement mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts. This is defined by the Department of Primary Industry as to:

- Accurately identify and address potential land use conflict issues and risk of occurrence before a new land use proceeds or a dispute arises.
- Objectively assess the effect of a proposed land use on neighbouring land uses.
- Increase the understanding of potential land use conflict to inform and complement development control and buffer requirements, and
- Highlight or recommend strategies to help minimise the potential for land use conflicts to occur and contribute to the negotiation, proposal, implementation and evaluation of separation strategies.

1.1.2 Scope of Works

This LUCRA assessment has been prepared in accordance with the *Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment Guide* (2011) fact sheet provided by the New South Wales (NSW) Department of Primary Industries (DPI), now the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).

The guidelines set out four steps in undertaking the assessment. This includes:

Step 1: Gather information – including describing the proposed land use change, development, and activities associated with it as well as understand the Site history and other land uses and environmental considerations.

Step 2: Evaluate the risk level of each activity - Record each activity on the risk assessment matrix and identify the level of risk of a land use conflict arising from the activity.

Step 3: Identify risk management strategies and responses to mitigate potential disputes and conflicts – including identifying management strategies for each activity, prioritising strategies and re-assess the risk base on these strategies and providing performance targets for each activity.

Step 4: Record the results of the LUCRA – summarising the key issues, their risk level, and the recommended management strategies.

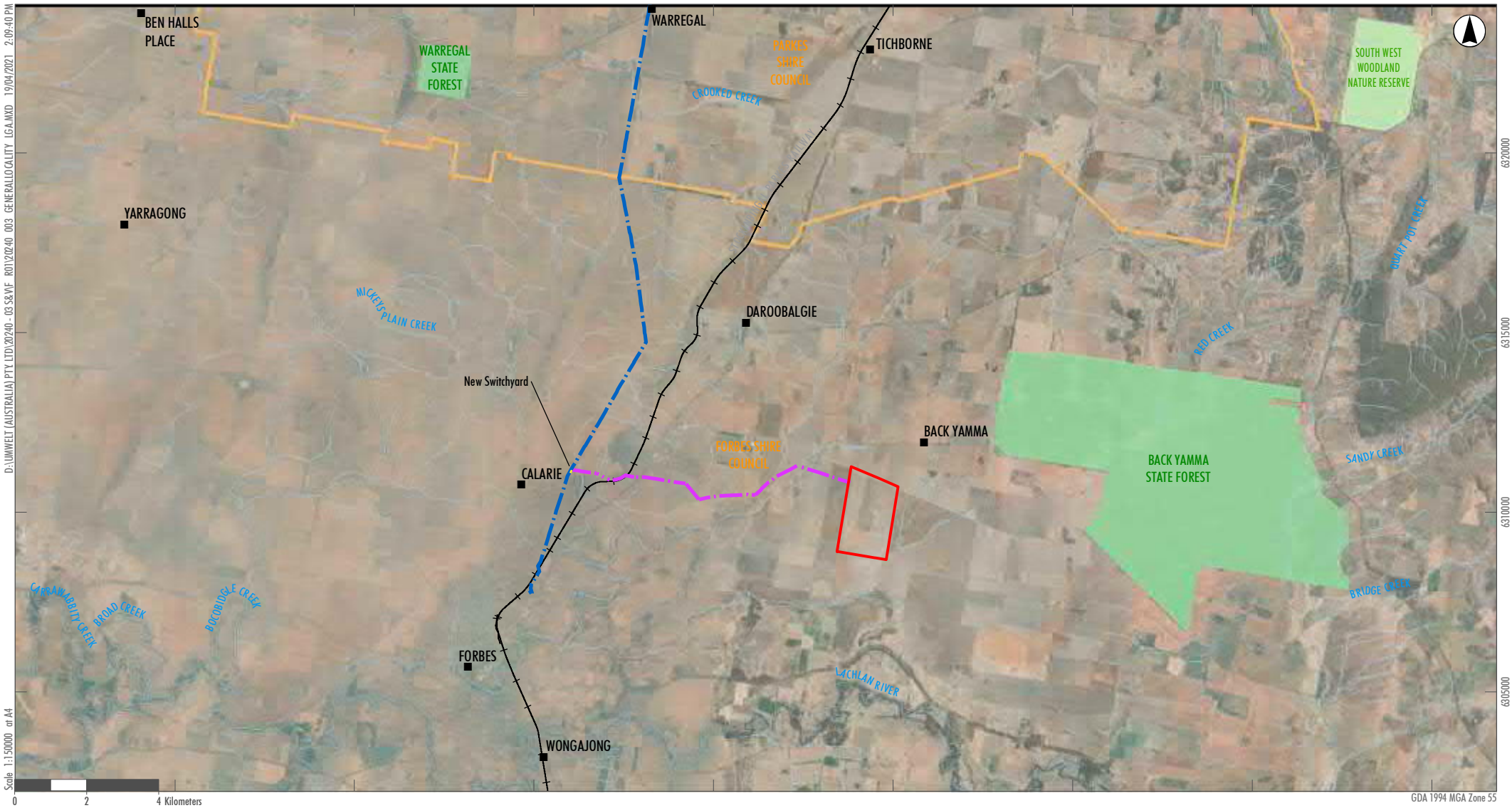
Legend

- Solar Farm Site
- New Switchyard
- Electrical Transmission Line (ETL)
- Existing 132KV Line Property
- Boundaries
- Railway Line
- Watercourses

FIGURE 1.1

Project Location

Image Source: ESRI (2021) Data source: NSW LPI (2020)



Legend

- Solar Farm Site
- New Switchyard
- Electrical Transmission Line (ETL)
- Existing 132KV Line
- Railway Line
- Watercourses
- Locality
- Local Government Boundary
- National Parks (NPWS Estate)
- State Forest

FIGURE 1.2

General Locality Setting

Image Source: ESRI (2021) Data source: NSW LPI (2020)

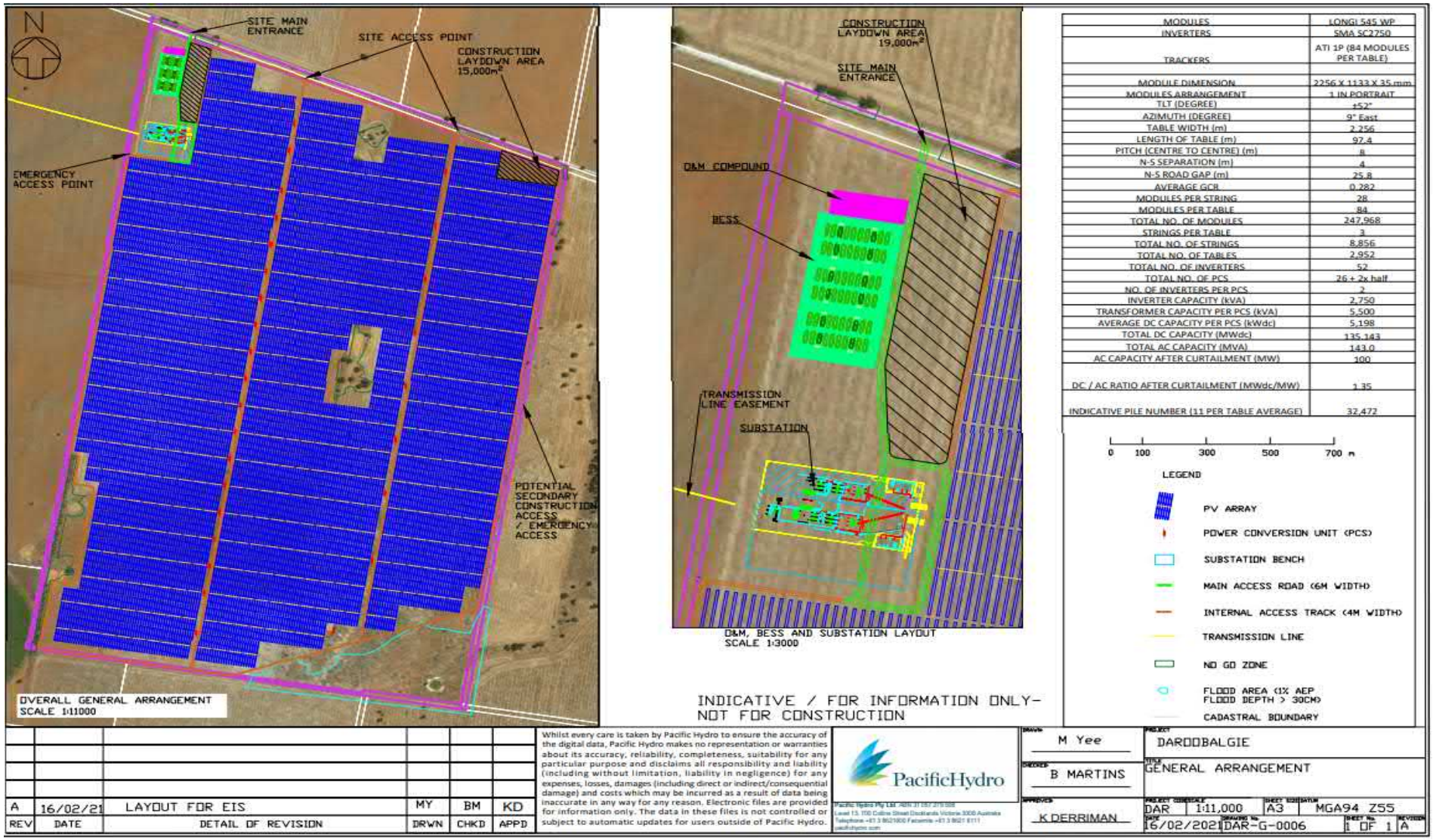


Figure 1.3 Daroobalgie Solar Farm Proposed Layout

2.0 Information Gathering

2.1 Site Identification and Zoning

As identified in **Figure 1.2** the solar farm site is located approximately 11 km north-east of Forbes and is within the Forbes Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA).

The proposed solar farm (located at Lot 77 DP 750183) will be connected to a switchyard located west of the solar farm site at Lot 1408 DP 750158 via an approximate 8.5 km ETL. The ETL will transverse Lot 78 DP 750183, the road reserve of Forest Road, Lot 12 DP 1046542, Lot 2 DP 573421, Lot 1340 DP 750158, Lot 7003 DP 1060435 (Crown Land), and the southern boundary of Lot 38 DP 1242538 and Lot 14 DP 750158, prior to terminating at the proposed switchyard. Refer to **Figure 1.1** for the proposed ETL route and switchyard location.

The solar farm site covers an area of approximately 300 ha and the switchyard site covers an approximate area of 4500 m^2 (50 m x 90 m). Both sites and land the ETL route transverses are zoned as RU1 (Primary Production) under the Forbes Local Environmental Plan 2013 (LEP). Additionally, the ETL crosses the Stockinbingal- Parkes railway line corridor and Newell Highway corridor, which are zoned as SP2 (Infrastructure). Under the current Forbes LEP the development ('electricity generating works') is not listed as permitted for land zoned RU 1 (Primary Production). However, electricity generating works (including wind farms) are classified as 'permitted with consent' in the RU1 Primary Production Zone in accordance with Clause 34 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure).* Under the LEP, the ETL is permitted to transverse the railway line and Newell Highway.

The objectives of the RU 1 land zoning include:

- To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.
- To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To provide opportunities for intensive and extensive agriculture in appropriate locations consistent with the environmental capability of the land.

Pacific Hydro will lease the 300 ha from the landowner for a maximum term of 37 years from the exercise date (27 year term and two 5 year extensions) with Pacific Hydro to remediate and return the site to the owner following decommissioning of the solar farm. Additionally, Pacific Hydro has signed option agreements with the seven landholders along the transmission line and an option to purchase agreement over the switchyard site.

2.2 Proposed Land Use

The proposed development will change the current land use on the solar farm site and switchyard site from agricultural land to electricity generation. There will be the potential for sheep grazing, once construction has been completed and pasture is re- established. The land uses within the ETL route will not change.

The solar farm development is permissible with consent on prescribed rural zoned land under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (ISEPP).

2.3 Nature of The Precinct Where the Land Use Change and Development Is Proposed

The land use surrounding the solar farm site is predominately agricultural production including cropping and sheep grazing. The primary land uses in the precinct surrounding the ETL and switchyard include agricultural production on private property, transport (roads), travelling stock reserves on crown lands, and a railway line. The switchyard site is located on and surrounded primarily by agricultural production land.

Other key land uses and features in the area surrounding the proposed Project include:

- The Forbes Livestock Exchange is located on Back Yamma Road, 2.5 km to the west of the site and is zoned IN1 (General Industrial).
- Back Yamma State Forest is situated 7 km to the east at an elevation of 340 m AHD, and the closest National Park is Goobang National Park, 30 km to the north-east.
- The Lachlan River runs approximately 3.5 km from the southern boundary of the solar farm site.
- Newell Highway and Stockinbingal - Parkes railway line runs north-south 5.5 km to the west of the solar farm site, which is to be traversed by the ETL.

The nearest residential receptor to the solar farm site is located approximately 600 m to the north-west of the western boundary of the solar farm site as shown in **Figure 2.1**. There are 11 residential receptors within 1km of the transmission line and switchyard site. The nearest residential receptor to the switchyard is approximately 250 m north of the site.

2.4 Proposed Solar Farm Site Description

2.4.1 Topography

The elevation of the solar farm site ranges from 251m AHD in the north-west corner of the site to 240m AHD in the south-east corner of the site and is mostly flat with a slight slope to the south-east.

2.4.2 Climate

The average yearly rainfall is 527.9 mm, the mean maximum temperature is 24.5°C and the mean minimum temperature is 9.7°C based on data from the Forbes Airport Automatic Weather Station (AWS), the nearest weather station (BOM 2021).

2.4.3 Site Selection

Pacific Hydro selected the solar farm site due to its proximity to the existing electricity grid with high solar irradiation. Other factors that were considered include the size, topography, and limited native vegetation. Preliminary environmental, social and engineering assessments confirmed the site was not classified as 'high-value agricultural land' and did not identify any major constraints to solar farm development.

2.4.4 Natural Features

The solar farm site is described as heavily disturbed from historical land clearing, cropping and livestock grazing. Small areas of native vegetation remain within the site boundary, with remnant trees and introduced grass and weed species present (Pacific Hydro 2020). A number of constructed dams are evident on the solar farm site.

The main natural features of the solar farm site are Gilgais; small ephemeral water holes formed by the soil type in the area following periods of wet and dry. These areas predominately occupy the south-east portion of the solar farm site. Golder Associates *Preliminary Geotechnical Assessment* (2019) addresses this matter further.

2.4.5 Regional Geology

The 1:100,000 Parkes Geological Map indicates that the site is predominantly underlain by Tertiary shallow slope colluvial plains and rises within some residual veneer. The south-east portion of the site is underlain by an active alluvial plain with Gilgai's.

2.4.6 Soil Types and Land Capability

The main site soils include Brown/Black Vertosols predominately in the south-east corner of the site and Red/Brown Dermosols predominately in the centre to north portion of the site.

Vertosols are often associated with Gilgais which are evident in the south-east portion of the site.

The Soil and Land Capability (SLC) of the solar farm site is classed as 4 (moderate capability land) and 6 (low capability land) and is not mapped as Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Land (Minesoils, 2021).

2.5 Site History

The solar farm site has historically been used for dryland agricultural purposes, including cropping for barley, wheat, oats, canola and pasture, and grazing livestock.

2.6 Site Inspection Outcomes

A site inspection was undertaken in January 2021 as part of the LUCRA. It was observed that the solar farm site was generally flat with a slight slope to the south-east. Some fenced off planted stands of native vegetation were observed in the centre of the site. These appeared to have been planted as a wind break. The land was recently cropped and harvested with stubble and straw retained to provide ground cover. As evident from aerial imagery Gilgais were observed in the south-east corner of the site.

Attached in **Appendix A** is a photographic log of general site conditions observed during the site inspection.

2.7 Consultation

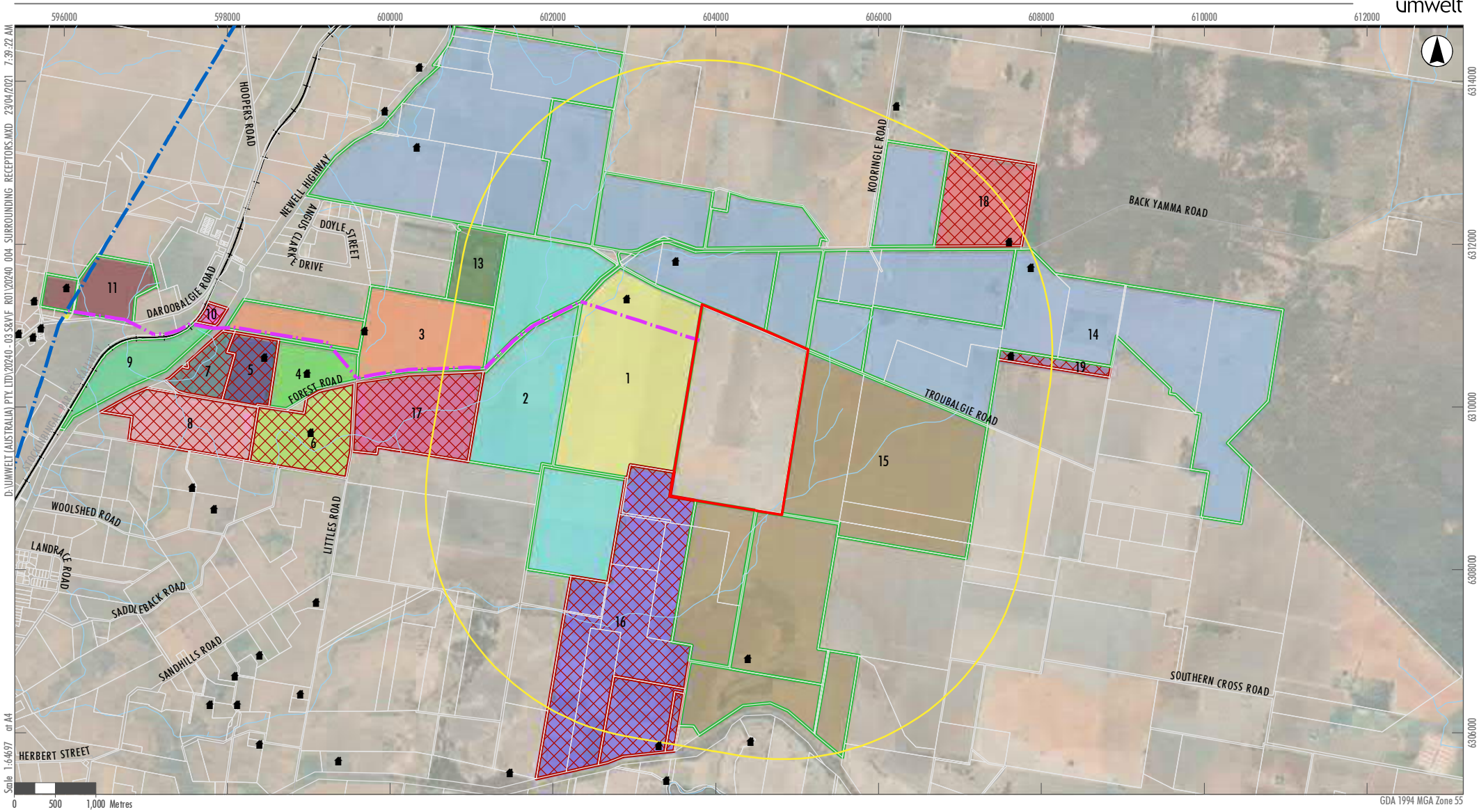
The Pacific Hydro Stakeholder and Community Engagement team engaged with residential dwellings located within 5 km of the site in January 2019, prior to the Scoping Report being submitted to the DPIE. The main concerns identified during this community engagement included potential devaluation of land values as a result of the solar farm and impacts on local roads particularly Troubalgie Road.

In March 2021, to inform this study, nine surrounding landholders were contacted and asked a series of questions about land use in the project area and potential impacts from the project. The location of these landholders' properties are identified by the reference numbers in **Figure 2.1**. The full interviews are presented in Table 1.1, **Appendix B**.

In summary, the interviews identified the following:

- Agricultural activities are the main land use occurring across all properties:
    - these activities included cropping, grazing, use of fertilisers and herbicides, and general farming equipment and machinery use.
- There are some concerns with traffic during the construction phase of the project.
- There are some concerns with visual issues from the project.
- There were requests that work on properties to install the ETL is completed in a reasonable time frame.
- The general response from surrounding landholders interviewed indicated the following:
    - They do not consider the proposed development to present land use conflicts that are not manageable, and
    - They do not consider the proposed development to impact on their operations.

Identified in Table B1.2, located in **Appendix B** are other landholders in the general vicinity of the Project Area whose land is not involved in the project and/or not directly bordering the Project Area (refer to **Figure 2.1**) and any comments they had for the project. Those able to be contacted expressed no concerns with the project, with recommendations that the ETL consider flood risks along roads.



Legend

- Solar Farm Site
- 3km Boundary
- New Switchyard
- Electrical Transmission Line (ETL)
- Existing 132KV Line Property
- Boundaries
- Railway Line
- Watercourses
- Residential Dwellings
- Interviewed Landholders
- Other Landholders

Interviewed Landholders

1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15

Other Landholders

5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19

Image Source: ESRI (2021) Data source: NSW LPI (2020)

FIGURE 2.1

Surrounding Landholders

2.8 Compatibility/Incompatibility of the Development with Existing Land Uses

The proposed development will modify existing land uses on the solar farm and switchyard site to electricity generation. Current land uses along the transmission line easement will predominately remain the same. This change of land use could be considered incompatible with the current surrounding land uses. Below are the potential incompatibilities (without mitigation) between the surrounding land use and proposed land use.

2.8.1 During Construction

During construction the main incompatibilities identified (without mitigation) include the following:

- Increased noise from construction vehicles (additional to what is reasonably expected from agricultural production).
- Dust generated by construction vehicles.
- Visual impacts during construction activities.
- Erosion and sediment runoff and impacts on surface water quality.
- Damage to local roads from vehicles, including light vehicle and trucks.
- Road incidents with livestock and/or farm machinery crossing or using roads at slow speeds.

The proposed development intends to use the natural topography of the solar farm site, with earthworks limited to the filling in of some small farm dams (a number are to be retained) and construction of sub-station pads or site facilities. The ETL requires the construction of transmission line poles which may include excavation of a 1 m diameter and 2 m deep excavation. Earthworks on the switchyard site will include the stripping the site of topsoil and construction of a base that is permeable with a minimum 300 mm freeboard above the 1:100 year flood level for the area. The foundation system for the yard will be dependent on soil conditions encountered.

2.8.2 During Operation

During operation the main incompatibilities identified (without mitigation) include the following:

- Inadequate management of invasive weed and feral pest management on the solar farm site.
- Visual impacts associated with the Project for surrounding land users.
- Increased bushfire risks for surrounding lands associated with the inverters and BESS.
- Not maintaining boundary fencing to the solar farm site resulting in livestock from the neighbouring property entering the solar farm site.
- Dust generated by neighbouring farmers during paddock preparation, planting and harvesting impacting the operation of the solar panels.
- Neighbouring farmers spraying paddocks, resulting in potential overspray which may impact Project Area infrastructure.

2.8.3 After Decommissioning

Following decommissioning, the main risks (without mitigation) identified include:

- Inadequate removal of infrastructure including commercial and industrial wastes.
- Land is not in an acceptable condition to be able to be utilised for agricultural production.

3.0 Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment

3.1 Introduction

The LUCRA assessment process based on the *Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment Guide* (2011) utilises a 'probability and consequence' risk assessment matrix (**Table 3.1**) to estimate the potential for land use conflicts. It assesses the environmental, public health and amenity impacts according to the *probability of occurrence* and *consequence of the impact*.

Table 3.1 Risk Rating Matrix

Probability	A	B	C	D	E
Consequence					
1	25	24	22	19	15
2	23	21	18	14	10
3	20	17	13	9	6
4	16	12	8	5	3
5	11	7	4	2	1

The risk rating matrix yields a risk ranking from 25 to 1. It covers each combination of five levels of 'probability' (a letter A to E as defined in **Table 3.2**) and 5 levels of 'consequence', (a number 1 to 5 as defined in **Table 3.3**) to identify the risk ranking of each impact. For example an activity with a 'probability' of D and a 'consequence' of 3 yields a risk rank of 9.

Table 3.2 Probability Table

Level	Descriptor	Description
A	**Almost Certain**	Common or repeating occurrence
B	**Likely**	Known to occur, or 'it has happened'
C	**Possible**	Could occur, or 'I've heard of it happening'
D	**Unlikely**	Could occur in some circumstances, but not likely to occur
E	**Rare**	Practically impossible

Table 3.3 Consequence Table Descriptions

Level	Descriptor	Description
1	**Severe**	• Severe and/or permanent damage to the environment. • Irreversible. • Severe impact on the community. • Neighbours are in prolonged dispute and legal action involved.
2	**Major**	• Serious and/or long-term impact to the environment. • Long-term management implications. • Serious impact on the community. • Neighbours are in serious dispute.

Level	Descriptor	Description
3	**Moderate**	• Moderate and/or medium-term impact to the environment and community. • Some ongoing management implications. • Neighbour disputes occur.
4	**Minor**	• Minor and/or short-term impact to the environment and community. • Can be effectively managed as part of normal operations. • Infrequent disputes between neighbours.
5	**Negligible**	• Very minor impact to the environment and community. • Can be effectively managed as part of normal operations. • Neighbour disputes unlikely.

3.2 Initial Risk Identification and Risk Ranking

Below (**Table 3.4**) is an initial risk evaluation and risk rating of activities that may cause a conflict, potential conflict arising from that activity, and a risk rating generated without mitigation or management measure put in place for the project as described in **Section 2.8**.

Table 3.4 Initial Risk Evaluation

Activity	Identified Potential Conflict	Risk Rating (unmitigated)
Construction	Excess noise generated during the construction of the solar farm, ETL and switchyard above relevant criteria – impacting amenity. Sources include increased vehicle movements to and from site, earth moving equipment and physical construction of the PV panels, transmission line and switchyard.	**17**
Construction	Generation of dust on site(s) and increased traffic movements on an unsealed road resulting in dust generation which can impact human and environmental health.	**17**
Construction	Increased traffic movements to and from site on an unsealed road resulting in traffic hazard for neighbouring land holders, and the Forbes Central West Livestock Exchange.	**14**
Construction	Land erosion resulting in sediment runoff entering nearby water bodies, impacting the environment and beneficial use of the water (irrigation or stock water).	**18**
Construction	Increased traffic volumes potentially impacting / degrading the physical condition of local roads, particularly the partially sealed Back Yamma Road and unsealed Troubalgie Road, and other lanes used to access the site.	**12**
Livestock grazing	Livestock entering the solar farm site causing potential damage to infrastructure.	**5**
Livestock and farm machinery movement over road or along road reserve	Possibility of vehicles during construction or operation being involved in an accident with livestock or farm machinery on roads.	**18**
Operation	Noise generated from power inverters, transformer system, tracker motors and maintenance activities.	**8**

Activity	Identified Potential Conflict	Risk Rating (unmitigated)
Operation	Poor weed & invasive pest management on the solar farm site that may spread or impact neighbouring land.	17
Operation	Reduction of available agricultural land, reducing agricultural production.	8
Operation	Loss of local amenity and visual amenity from solar farm including from glare and reflectivity of PV panels.	13
Operation	Bushfire risk from solar farm.	14
Operation	Poorly maintained boundary fences resulting in livestock or pests accessing the site or neighbouring land.	8
Operation	Causing interference when connecting to the existing network including disruption to TransGrid or Essential Energy operations from ETL faults.	13
Paddock preparation for planting	Increased dust generation from neighbours preparing paddocks (ploughing etc.) that may impact PV panels or infrastructure.	5
Paddock preparation for planting	Immediate neighbours spraying of land prior to planting, resulting in overspray that may impact PV panels or infrastructure.	5
Harvesting	Increased dust generation from surrounding neighbours harvesting crops that may impact PV panels	5

3.3 Risk Reduction Controls

Presented in **Table 3.5** below is the revised risk rating following the identification of mitigation measures.

Table 3.5 Revised Risk Rating

Activity	Identified Potential Conflict	Risk Rating (Unmitigated)	Risk Reduction Management Strategy	Risk Rating (mitigated)	Performance Target
Construction	Noise generated during the construction of the solar farm, above relevant criteria – impacting human amenity. Sources include increased vehicle movements to and from site, earth moving equipment and physical construction of the PV panels.	**17**	Preparation and implementation of a *Noise Management Plan* for the site. The plan will include details on measures to mitigate noise during the construction, operational and decommissioning phase of the solar farm. Ensure potentially affected sensitive receptors have access to a site contact to report noise issues and are consulted as to the potential noise from the solar farm. Ensure noise does not exceed the criteria in the adopted *Interim Construction Noise Guidelines* (DECC 2009). Reduce speed of vehicles accessing the site (covered in the NMP). Noise impacts are anticipated to be temporary and manageable, with agreed construction hours.	8	No complaints from neighbours due to additional noise from the solar farm.
Construction	Generation of dust on-site and increased traffic movements to and from site on an unsealed road resulting in dust generation which can impact human and environmental health.	**17**	Maintain regular dust suppression on the site through use of water carts or spray rigs. Covering of exposed stockpiles. Lower vehicle speeds on site. Consider lowering the speed limit on the unsealed section of Troubalgie Road during construction. Limit access to the site from construction traffic by ensuring heavy vehicle access is via Back Yamma Road only. Any exposed or disturbed areas should be revegetated or covered as soon as practical. The management of dust impacts will be detailed in the Site's *Construction Environmental Management Plan*.	8	No complaints from neighbours due to the solar farm activities. No exceedances of adopted dust criteria.

Activity	Identified Potential Conflict	Risk Rating (Unmitigated)	Risk Reduction Management Strategy	Risk Rating (mitigated)	Performance Target
Construction	Increased traffic movements to and from site on an unsealed road resulting in traffic hazard for neighbouring land holders, and the Forbes Central West Livestock Exchange	**14**	Preparation and implementation of a *Traffic Management Plan* in consultation with Transport for NSW and Forbes Shire Council. Ensure reduced speeds. Ensure construction workers are aware of the potential to encounter increased traffic, including livestock transport vehicles (B-Doubles etc) on a single road stretch of road accessing the Livestock Exchange.	8	No traffic incidents during construction that are directly related to the solar farm.
Construction	Land erosion – resulting in sediment runoff entering neighbouring land or nearby water bodies, impacting the environment and beneficial use of the water (irrigation or stock water) or land.	**18**	Preparation and implementation of a *Construction Environmental Management Plan* to ensure groundcover is maintained. Given the method of construction, erosion is expected to be limited and manageable.	8	Groundcover is maintained. Identified erosion areas do not become further eroded.
Construction	Increased traffic volumes potentially impacting/ degrading the physical condition of local roads, particularly the partially sealed Back Yamma Road and unsealed Troubalgie Road, and other lanes used to access the site.	**12**	Liaising with Forbes Shire Council regarding the ongoing maintenance of access roads during the construction phase of the solar farm to ensure roads are maintained. Reduced speed limits.	8	Any damaged or degraded roads caused by increased construction traffic is to be repaired in a timely fashion.
Livestock grazing	Livestock entering the solar farm site – causing potential damage to infrastructure.	**5**	Install livestock proof boundary fence and ensure boundary fence is maintained to a suitable standard by regular (weekly) inspection of the fences. If livestock enter the site, the surrounding landowners should be contacted to ascertain who own the livestock. Efforts should be made to ensure the animal is not distressed, and not let out onto public roads.	2	Fence repaired immediately following breach, and neighbours contacted immediately.

Activity	Identified Potential Conflict	Risk Rating (Unmitigated)	Risk Reduction Management Strategy	Risk Rating (mitigated)	Performance Target
Livestock and farm machinery movement over road or along road reserve	Possibility of vehicles during construction or operation being involved in an accident with livestock or farm machinery on roads.	**18**	Preparation and implementation of a *Traffic Management Plan* highlighting to potential for livestock to be on or surrounding roads. Increased number of road warning signs. Reduction of speed limits in high-risk areas.	8	No incidents with livestock.
Operation	Poor weed & invasive pest management on the solar farm site that may spread or impact neighbouring land.	**17**	Preparation of a *Operational Environmental Management Plan* for the site. The plan should detail the frequency of weed spraying required to manage targeted weed species, preferable completed by an external weed management contractor. Feral animal management (trapping) to be used if required. Consider sheep grazing to control weeds.	5	Invasive weed species are managed so that no weeds from the site spread. No complaints from neighbours. Feral animal populations a kept under control.
Operation	Noise generated from power inverters and, transformer system, tracker motors and maintenance activities.	**9**	Preparation and implementation of a *Noise and Vibration Management Plan* for the site. Tracker motors are designed to not exceed *Noise Policy for Industry (NSW EPA 2017)* standards and will not cause noise issues for neighbours.	8	Noise does not exceed the adopted Noise Policy. Exceedance no greater than 5dBA above background levels. No noise complaints from neighbours
Operation	Reduction of available agricultural land, reducing agricultural production.	**8**	Groundcover is maintained and weeds are managed over the solar farm and switchyard sites. Prepare and implement an *Operational Environmental Management Plan* to manage the land during operation and a *Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Management Plan* to ensure the land can be successfully returned to agricultural production following decommissioning.	5	Groundcover maintained in rows and beneath solar panels.

Activity	Identified Potential Conflict	Risk Rating (Unmitigated)	Risk Reduction Management Strategy	Risk Rating (mitigated)	Performance Target
Operation	Loss of local amenity and visual amenity from solar farm including from glare and reflectivity of PV panels.	**13**	A landscaping plan will be prepared to minimise visual impacts of the project on the nearest sensitive receptor. A 10 m buffer is provided around entire site boundary to allow for the planting of a vegetative buffer if required. PV panels will be constructed from low reflective material and in a manner that will minimise opportunity for glare and reflectivity for nearby viewers.	9	Implementation of the landscape plan within a reasonable time frame.
Operation	Bushfire risk from solar farm.	**14**	Prepare and implement an *Bushfire Management Plan.* Ensure during construction the use of equipment such as angle grinders are used in a safe manner, such as not using near dry fuel loads. Regular maintenance of infrastructure during operation to reduce risk of fire. Firefighting equipment maintained on site.	9	No fires caused by the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project Area.
Operation	Poorly maintained boundary fences resulting in livestock or feral animals accessing the site or neighbouring land.	**8**	Ensure boundary fence is maintained to a suitable standard. Regular (weekly) inspection of fences should be conducted to assess the condition of the fence, and any issues rectified as soon as practical.	5	Fences are repaired immediately following any identified damage.
Operation	Causing interference when constructing Electricity Transmission Lines (ETL), including disruption to TransGrid or Essential Energy operations from ETL faults.	**13**	All works for constructing the ETL will be undertaken in consultation with TransGrid to minimise any disruption. Consultation with Essential Energy prior to construction and maintenance activities.	8	No complaints from TransGrid or Essential Energy.

Activity	Identified Potential Conflict	Risk Rating (Unmitigated)	Risk Reduction Management Strategy	Risk Rating (mitigated)	Performance Target
Paddock preparation for planting	Increased dust generation from neighbours preparing paddocks (ploughing etc.) that may impact PV panels or infrastructure.	**5**	Paddock preparation will not be conducted in high winds. Consideration of establishing a vegetative buffer surrounding the site. Solar panels will be cleaned regularly during this period.	2	No impact to solar farm operations or infrastructure. No impact to neighbour's paddock preparations.
Paddock preparation for planting	Immediate neighbours chemical spraying land prior to planting, resulting in overspray that may impact PV panels or infrastructure.	**5**	Spraying will not be conducted in windy or extreme heat (>28°C) conditions, or where there is surface temperature inversion. Spraying will be conducted in a manner to prevent spray drift. Consideration of establishing a vegetative buffer surrounding the site. Solar panels will be cleaned regularly during this period.	2	No impact to solar farm operations or infrastructure. No impact to neighbour's paddock preparations.
Harvesting	Increased dust generation from surrounding neighbours harvesting crops that may impact PV panels	**5**	Dust generating activities will be notified to the solar farm operators when these activities are occurring. Consideration of establishing a vegetative buffer surrounding the site. Solar panels will be cleaned regularly during this period.	2	No impact to solar farm operations or infrastructure. No impact to harvest.

3.4 Key Potential Land Use Conflicts

Following a review of the risk assessment the key potential land use conflicts that have been identified are discussed below. Additionally, the land use conflicts identified are highlighted in the technical assessment reports appended to the EIS.

3.4.1 Noise

Noise is expected to be generated during construction from vehicles and trucks, and during the physical construction of the Project infrastructure (pile driving, earthworks, machinery etc). Noise impacts generated from the Project Area are addressed in the *Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment* (Resonate, 2021).

During operation of the solar farm, the main sources of noise generated will be from inverters, tracker motors, a BESS, and maintenance activities. The Resonate (2021) assessment did not identify predicted noise levels exceeding the adopted NSW Noise Policy for Industry (NPfI), therefore further noise management or mitigation measures is not considered to be necessary for the Project.

The management strategies outlined in the *Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment* and subsequent *Noise Management Plan* will be complied with throughout the construction and operation of the solar farm.

3.4.2 Dust

Dust generation during the construction of the solar farm, ETL and switchyard is expected to occur. The main source of dust and air bourne particulates are expected to be from trucks and light vehicles using the unsealed Troubalgie Road.

There are two neighbours (at corner of Troubalgie Road and Forest Road, and Troubalgie Road and Back Yamma Road) that could potentially be impacted from the generation of dust from road access to the solar farm site.

Dust suppression methods proposed for onsite management include the use of dust suppression equipment, such as a water cart or spray cart. Compliance with dust suppression on site will be in accordance with the *Construction Environmental Management Plan.*

3.4.3 Erosion and Sediment Runoff

During construction, exposed soil surfaces may occur during times of rainfall runoff resulting in erosion of site soil and potentially impact neighbouring surface water receptors. Given the relatively flat topography of the solar farm site, the retention of site dams and the relatively limited impact to the site surface, sediment laden runoff is expected to be minimal. This is the same for the remainder of the Project Area.

Groundcover is expected to be maintained where possible. Sediment load from runoff is not expected to exceed that of the previous highly disturbing land use.

Runoff from the solar farm site would not be expected to increase significantly during construction or operation of the Site.

3.4.4 Traffic Access to the Site

The construction period is expected to generate the largest increase in traffic access to the solar farm site, with management strategies to mitigate potential conflicts with surrounding landholders outlined in the *Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment* and subsequent *Traffic Management Plan.*

Traffic access to the solar farm site during operation of the solar farm is expected to cause negligible conflicts with surrounding landholders, as the operation is only expected to employ three to four workers during the operation of the solar farm site. Workers accessing the solar farm site, switchyard site and ETL route will be required comply with the Project's *Traffic Management Plan* and local road rules.

3.4.5 Visual Amenity

The solar farm will be designed in a manner that will reduce the visual amenity impacts of the Project. The *Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (LVIA) addresses the potential visual impacts generated from the project.

The LVIA assesses visual impacts from viewpoints on the solar farm site boundary to be minor to moderate visual impacts lessening to negligible to minor potential impacts from viewpoints moving away from the solar farm site.

The public viewpoints assessed in the LVIA were selected to be representative of visual impacts from nearby residential dwellings.

The mitigation measures proposed in the draft LVIA include the establishment of strategic vegetative buffer plantings around the key infrastructure on the solar farm site.

3.5 Limitations and Assumptions

The following limitations and assumptions have been made through the preparation of this report:

- This assessment has been based on project description and proposed solar farm footprint dated February 2021.
- The technical reports prepared by the technical specialists for the EIS are based on the same project description and proposed solar farm footprint.
- We have relied on information provided by the current landholders (through Pacific Hydro) in the identified locations. Should these landholders change the views, engagement outcomes may also change.

3.6 Key Documents

The following documents have been prepared to support the EIS. The assessments are designed to identify and mitigate the potential environmental, social and economic impacts of the project. The performance targets in **Table 3.5** are also in the assessments below.

- Water and Hydrology Impact Assessment
- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
- Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment
- Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment
- Socio-economic Impact Assessment
- Biodiversity Impact Assessment
- Hazards and Risks Assessment

- Historical Heritage Impact Assessment
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
- Soil and Land Capability Assessment.

To ensure compliance and establish performance monitoring of the mitigation and management strategies, the following management plans will be established:

- Construction Environmental Management Plan
- Operational Environmental Management Plan
- Noise and Vibration Management Plan
- Flora and Fauna Management Plan
- Bushfire Management Plan
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- Traffic Management Plan.

3.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

This assessment has examined the potential land use conflicts that may arise from the Project located near Daroobalgie NSW. It has considered three phases of the development including construction, operations and decommissioning.

The Project is proposed to be constructed on land deemed to be poor to moderate agricultural land (Minesoils, 2021). The development will change the land use from agricultural to electricity generation, however current land use practices will be largely unchanged along the transmission line easement. After consultation with surrounding land holders there does not appear to be significant concern with the temporary change in land use.

There are, however, land use conflicts that may arise through the development. A risk identification and ranking process has been undertaken in accordance with DPIE Guidelines. Key risks include noise generation, dust generation, erosion control and sediment runoff, increased traffic and impact on visual amenity. The specialists' reports that have been developed to assess the impact for the EIS have recommended management/mitigation measures. Should these mitigation measures be implemented the potential impact of the change in land use on the surrounding land use and land users will be minimal. Additionally, once decommissioned the solar farm site and switchyard site will be remediated to enable agricultural production including cropping and grazing.

4.0 References

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APPENDIX A

Photographs

Plate 1 – Current Site access off Troubalgie Road

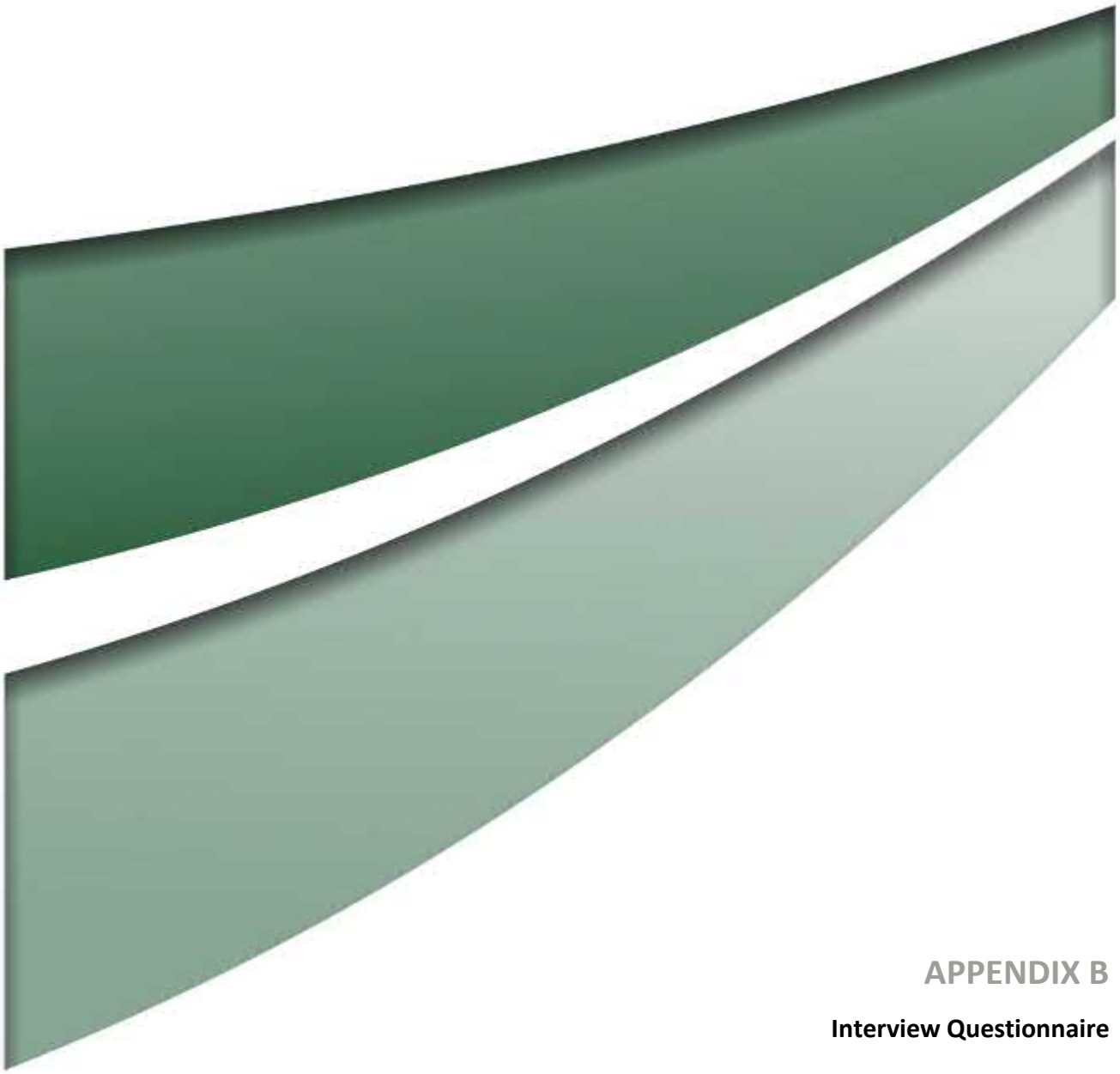
Plate 2 – Troubalgie Road facing west towards Forbes.

Plate 3 - Wind break tree planting in centre of Site.

Plate 4 – South East Paddock (Facing north)

Plate 5 – From centre of Site facing north

Plate 6 – From Site entrance facing south-west



APPENDIX B

Interview Questionnaire

Table B1.1 Interview with Landholders with involvement or bordering the Project

Reference Number	Comments/Responses
1	Located directly west of the Site at 598 Forest Road, Daroobalgie (refer to **Figure 2.1**). The ETL will directly traverses their property. Pacific Hydro have an associated agreement with the landholder. The landholder has provided the following in terms of the current landuse practices for the proposed development site. <u>Questions and answers:</u> Q: What is the current use of your land/extent of current farming activities? A: Cropping and stock, sheep and a few horses Q: What is your general crop rotation? A: Canola, wheat and barley. Q: How do you think this project will impact on the current use of your land? A: No impact from solar farm, aside from existence of power poles. Q: Do you have any concerns from the proposed development to impact on your land or operation? A: No concerns. Q: How will the transmission line traversing your property impact your operation? A: No material impact, just going around the pole. Q: How many dwellings are on the property? A: 1 Q: How many people reside on the property? A: 2 Q: Number of employees? A: None. Q: Typical work hours (including during harvest times) A: 8-5, a bit more throughout harvest. Q: What equipment is operated on the land (tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, motorbikes etc)? A: tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, general harvest equipment headers. Q: Do you cross Troubalgie Rd, Forest Road or Back Yamma Rd to get to another property – e.g. tractors using road to travel to property owned or leased on other side of road or further up the road with no internal paddock access. A: No, but use it daily to get to my property. Q: Stock movements over road (moving livestock over or along roads as described above) – this can include grazing of livestock in the road reserve. A: Yes, from other neighbours properties on to ours. Q: Frequency of the above activities (seasonal variability included – e.g. more movements in summer or winter) A: 2-3 times in a year Q: Use of fertilisers (Nitrogen/Phosphorous etc) and chemicals (herbicide, pesticides, fungicides etc) – this question is mostly for the immediate neighbours to assess impact on solar farm. A: MAP or DAP (fertilisers) use. Straight roundup, occasionally trifluoroes. Q: Frequency of spraying and method (via tractor and boom sprayer, or aircraft) A: as above. Tractor and boom sprayer, twice annually.

Reference Number	Comments/Responses
2	Located to the west of the Site at Forest Road (refer to **Figure 2.1**), with the ETL to directly traverse their property. Pacific Hydro have an associated agreement with the landholder. <u>Questions and answers:</u> Q: What is the current use of your land/extent of current farming activities? A: We currently farm 120 ha of wheat and the rest is pasture. We currently have 1200 merino ewes joined to Dorsets across the farm. Q: What is your general crop rotation? A: Cereal for 2-3 years/pasture 5-10 years. Q: How do you think this project will impact on the current use of your land? A: Yet to be fully understood. Hopefully minimal. Concerns re visual impact and vehicular access for maintenance etc. Q: Do you have any concerns from the proposed development to impact on your land or operation? A: As above. Q: How will the transmission line traversing your property impact your operation? A: As above. Q: How many dwellings are on the property? A: None. Considering a housing entitlement to add value to the property in coming years. Q: How many people reside on the property? A: None Q: Number of employees? A: 2 part time and contractors Q: Typical work hours (including during harvest times) A: 40 hours per week Q: What equipment is operated on the land (tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, motorbikes etc): A: Motorbike, side by sides, utes, cars, tractors, trucks, plant and equipment. Q: Do you cross Troubalgie Rd, Forest Road or Back Yamma Rd to get to another property – e.g. tractors using road to travel to property owned or leased on other side of road or further up the road with no internal paddock access. A: Yes to other farms and our own farm. Q: Stock movements over road (moving livestock over or along roads as described above) – this can include grazing of livestock in the road reserve. A: Yes, regularly. Q: Frequency of the above activities (seasonal variability included – e.g. more movements in summer or winter) A: As required for animal husbandry purposes.

Reference Number	Comments/Responses
3	Located to the west of the Site (refer to **Figure 2.1**), with the ETL to directly traverse their property. Pacific Hydro have an associated agreement with the landholder. <u>Questions and answers:</u> Q: What is the current use of your land/extent of current farming activities? A: We grow cereal and lucerne crops on approx. 25 ha and graze cattle on remainder. Carrying capacity is 100 head of cattle. Q: What is your general crop rotation? A: Variety of cereal crops, including Wheat, Barley and Oats. Q: How do you think this project will impact on the current use of your land? A: No impact. Q: Do you have any concerns from the proposed development to impact on your land or operation? A: No concerns. Q: How will the transmission line traversing your property impact your operation? A: No impact. Q: How many dwellings are on the property? A: Nil Q: How many people reside on the property? A: Nil Q: Number of employees? A: 35 Q: Typical work hours (including during harvest times) A: 5.00am to 7.00pm Q: What equipment is operated on the land (tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, motorbikes etc): A: Tractors, Front End Loaders, Excavators, Forklifts, 4WD vehicles. Q: Do you cross Troubalgie Rd, Forest Road or Back Yamma Rd to get to another property – e.g. tractors using road to travel to property owned or leased on other side of road or further up the road with no internal paddock access. A: No. Q: Stock movements over road (moving livestock over or along roads as described above) – this can include grazing of livestock in the road reserve. A: No. Q: Frequency of the above activities (seasonal variability included – e.g. more movements in summer or winter) A: NA Q: Use of fertilisers (Nitrogen / Phosphorous etc) and chemicals (herbicide, pesticides, fungicides etc) – this question is mostly for the immediate neighbours to assess impact on solar farm. A: NA Q: Frequency of spraying and method (via tractor and boom sprayer, or aircraft) A: NA

Reference Number	Comments/Responses
4	Located to the west of the Site at 189 Forest Road, Daroobalgie (refer to **Figure 2.1**). The ETL will directly traverse their property. Pacific Hydro have an associated agreement with the landholder. <u>Questions and answers:</u> Q: What is the current use of your land/extent of current farming activities? A: Grazing approx. 20 head cattle Q: What is your general crop rotation? A: NA Q: How do you think this project will impact on the current use of your land? A: Very minimal only a few poles in property to avoid. Q: Do you have any concerns from the proposed development to impact on your land or operation? A: NA Q: How will the transmission line traversing your property impact your operation? A: NA Q: How many dwellings are on the property? A: 1 Q: How many people reside on the property? A: 2 Q: Number of employees? A: 1 Q: Typical work hours (including during harvest times) A: 8am to 5pm Q: What equipment is operated on the land (tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, motorbikes etc): A: Tractor and motorbike Q: Do you cross Troubalgie Rd, Forest Road or Back Yamma Rd to get to another property – e.g. tractors using road to travel to property owned or leased on other side of road or further up the road with no internal paddock access. A: NA Q: Stock movements over road (moving livestock over or along roads as described above) – this can include grazing of livestock in the road reserve. A: NA Q: Frequency of the above activities (seasonal variability included – e.g. more movements in summer or winter) A: NA Q: Use of fertilisers (Nitrogen/Phosphorous etc) and chemicals (herbicide, pesticides, fungicides etc) – this question is mostly for the immediate neighbours to assess impact on solar farm. A: NA Q: Frequency of spraying and method (via tractor and boom sprayer, or aircraft) A: NA

Reference Number	Comments/Responses
9	Located to the west of the Site (refer to **Figure 2.1**), with the ETL directly traversing their property. Pacific Hydro have an associated agreement with the landholder. <u>Questions and Answers:</u> Q: What is the current use of your land/extent of current farming activities? A: Rural/Residential. In the very northern section of the property marked for easement, mostly grazing of livestock will take place. Q: What is your general crop rotation? A: Wheat, lucerne and Oats. Q: How do you think this project will impact on the current use of your land? A: We will change to mostly grazing in the northern section marked for easement. We intend to restrict the use of large equipment (in the easement). Q: Do you have any concerns from the proposed development to impact on your land or operation? A: So far, ensuring we have a designated easement location visible and agreed upon. Also, that works do not continue throughout the rest of our property for more than a reasonable specified time frame. Q: How will the transmission line traversing your property impact your operation? A: In the northern section marked for easement, there are less impact on operations. Q: How many dwellings are on the property? A: Planned one home/dwelling. Q: How many people reside on the property? A: Six people to reside on the property. Q: Number of employees? A: Partnership/family mostly. Q: Typical work hours (including during harvest times)? A: 07:00 to 18:00 generally. Harvest only, times could be 12 to 24 hours. Q: What equipment is operated on the land (tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, motorbikes etc): A: Where easement is marked, mostly just light vehicles, motorbikes, light farm equipment. Q: Do you cross Troubalgie Rd, Forest Road or Back Yamma Rd to get to another property – e.g. tractors using road to travel to property owned or leased on other side of road or further up the road with no internal paddock access. A: No known need to access other property. Q: Stock movements over road (moving livestock over or along roads as described above) – this can include grazing of livestock in the road reserve. A: No known stock movements outside the property. Q: Frequency of the above activities (seasonal variability included – e.g., more movements in summer or winter)? A: Activities to be restricted/changed in the area marked for easement. Generally, only grazing, general fencing maintenance, light cropping should ordinarily take place in this area.

Reference Number	Comments/Responses
11	Located to the west of the Site at 151 Daroobalgie Road, Daroobalgie (refer to **Figure 2.1**). The ETL directly traverses their property. Pacific Hydro have an associated agreement with the landholder. <u>Questions and answers:</u> Q: What is the current use of your land/extent of current farming activities? A: Mainly stock, sheep, 3 alpacas. Q: What is your general crop rotation? A: Oats or pasture Q: How do you think this project will impact on the current use of your land? A: Take a small piece of the pasture property, otherwise no impact. Q: Do you have any concerns from the proposed development to impact on your land or operation? A: No impact. Q: How will the transmission line traversing your property impact your operation? A: No issues. Q: How many dwellings are on the property? A: 1 Q: How many people reside on the property? A: 2 Q: Number of employees? A: None. Q: Typical work hours (including during harvest times) A: 7(am) – 6pm. Q: What equipment is operated on the land (tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, motorbikes etc): A: tractors, 4 wheelers, motorbikes, baler, possibly a header Q: Do you cross Troubalgie Rd, Forest Road or Back Yamma Rd to get to another property – e.g. tractors using road to travel to property owned or leased on other side of road or further up the road with no internal paddock access. A: No. Q: Stock movements over road (moving livestock over or along roads as described above) – this can include grazing of livestock in the road reserve. A: No. Q: Frequency of the above activities (seasonal variability included – e.g. more movements in summer or winter) A: NA. Q: Use of fertilisers (Nitrogen/Phosphorous etc) and chemicals (herbicide, pesticides, fungicides etc) – this question is mostly for the immediate neighbours to assess impact on solar farm. A: No herbicides. Roundup yes. Fertilizer yes. Q: Frequency of spraying and method (via tractor and boom sprayer, or aircraft) A: Once annually.

Reference Number	Comments/Responses
13 **Central West Livestock Exchange** **(owned by Forbes Shire Council)**	Location identified in **Figure 2.1**. Some email contact during COVID, with no issues raised during 2020 meeting other than dust and traffic impact. <u>Questions and answers: (answered by Livestock Exchange Manager Cassi Walmsley)</u> Q: What is the current use of your land/extent of current farming activities? A: As a saleyards our stock numbers are varying each day – we can have up to 3000 cattle 50000 sheep and 1200 pigs here when at full capacity. Q: What is your general crop rotation? A: We are only cropping intermittently as conditions allow. Q: How do you think this project will impact on the current use of your land? A: I don't think there would be much of an impact on the current use of land Q: Do you have any concerns from the proposed development to impact on your land or operation? A: Only concerns would be interruption to services and traffic in the construction phase. Q: How will the transmission line traversing your property impact your operation? A: The transmission line does not traverse our property. Q: How many dwellings are on the property? A: No dwellings – office buildings canteen and weighbridges. Q: How many people reside on the property? A: No one resides at the CWLE – night watchman. Q: Number of employees? A: We have 7 staff that work for council but on sale days with agents farmers and transport operators we could have 300 people on site. Q: Typical work hours (including during harvest times) A: Mondays 5am to 9pm Tuesdays 3am to 9pm Wednesday to Fridays 7am to 4pm Saturday 9am to 3pm Sunday 3pm to 11 pm. Q: What equipment is operated on the land (tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, motorbikes etc): A: Bobcat, livestock trucks, tractors , quad bike , cars .Other heavy machinery when needed. Q: Do you cross Troubalgie Rd, Forest Road or Back Yamma Rd to get to another property – e.g. tractors using road to travel to property owned or leased on other side of road or further up the road with no internal paddock access. A: Troubalgie Road, Back Yamma and Forrest Road are all used by transport operators to get their stock to the yards for sales. Q: Stock movements over road (moving livestock over or along roads as described above) – this can include grazing of livestock in the road reserve. A: We occasionally have drovers bringing stock into the yards by road, usually cattle. Q: Frequency of the above activities (seasonal variability included – e.g. more movements in summer or winter) A: This is seasonal, usually in the drier years. Occasionally have the neighbours walk their sheep into the yards for sale. Q: Use of fertilisers (Nitrogen/Phosphorous etc) and chemicals (herbicide, pesticides, fungicides etc) – this question is mostly for the immediate neighbours to assess impact on solar farm. A: N/A. Q: Frequency of spraying and method (via tractor and boom sprayer, or aircraft) A: N/A.

Reference Number	Comments/Responses
15	Landowner stated his only concern with respect to the project was that the visual outlook from his property (refer to **Figure 2.1**), when looking north, would be impacted by the presence of the solar farm. Pacific-Hydro acknowledged concern and mentioned that visual impact would be considered throughout the EIS process and that his individual concerns would contribute to how the Client would address visual impact of the project. Landowner suggested vegetative screening would sufficiently address (this concern). <u>Questions and answers:</u> Q: What is the current use of your land/extent of current farming activities? A: Cropping (barley, canola, wheat). Q: What is your general crop rotation? A: Seasonal, depending on specific crop (Barley, canola, wheat). Q: How do you think this project will impact on the current use of your land? A: No impact, as long as construction doesn't materially affect their land and no water is diverted onto their property. Q: Do you have any concerns from the proposed development to impact on your land or operation? A: No concerns besides possible water diversion and visual amenity (looking to the north from the property dwelling). Q: How will the transmission line traversing your property impact your operation? A: N/A Q: How many dwellings are on the property? A: 1 Q: How many people reside on the property? A: 1 Q: Number of employees? A: 3 Q: Typical work hours (including during harvest times) A: 8-4, depending on time of year. At harvest potentially 24 hours a day for a short time. Q: What equipment is operated on the land (tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, motorbikes etc): A: tractors, trucks, 4 wheelers, motorbikes, general harvest equipment. Q: Do you cross Troubalgie Rd, Forest Road or Back Yamma Rd to get to another property – e.g. tractors using road to travel to property owned or leased on other side of road or further up the road with no internal paddock access. A: Yes, use Troubalgie Road. Q: Stock movements over road (moving livestock over or along roads as described above) – this can include grazing of livestock in the road reserve. A: No stock movements. Q: Frequency of the above activities (seasonal variability included – e.g. more movements in summer or winter) A: 3-4 times a week (moving from one side of the property to the other). Q: Use of fertilisers (Nitrogen/Phosphorous etc) and chemicals (herbicide, pesticides, fungicides etc) – this question is mostly for the immediate neighbours to assess impact on solar farm. A: Ammonia phosphate, broad acre cropping herbicides (roundup etc). Q: Frequency of spraying and method (via tractor and boom sprayer, or aircraft) A: Herbicide - Depending on year, usually boom sprayer. Wet years, use a plane. Fertilizer – spreader/planter.
14	Identified as the son of the Site landholder, with no concerns raised.

Table B1.2 Other Landholders

Reference Number	Comments/Responses
5	No concerns raised about the project, however suggested ETL route should consider flooding along road.
6	No concerns raised regarding project, however suggested ETL route should consider flooding along road.
7	No available contact details. No interview was conducted.
8	Recently sold property. Called to enquire if we would be interested in purchase for additional solar site.
10	In process of selling property. No concern with project.
12	ETL involvement proposed. Could not grant land rights due to exclusivity obligations related to other solar development.
16	No available contact details. No interview was conducted.
17	Unable to comment.
18	Relatives of site Landholder. No interview was conducted.
19	Relatives of site Landholder. No interview conducted.

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