



Onsite Facilities (Water and Sewerage)

Proposed Molong BESS:

*1 Deight Street & 19 Back Saleyards Road, Molong
NSW 2866*

FOR: StorEnergy 3 Pty Limited

SLR PROJECT No: 620.041615

Revision: 1.2

24 April 2026



Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1.0	22 August 2025	R Simmons	A van Nunen	R Simmons
1.1	30 October 2025	R Simmons	A van Nunen	R Simmons
1.2	24 April 2026	R Simmons	A van Nunen	R Simmons

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with StorEnergy 3 Pty Ltd (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.



Executive Summary

This report addresses the SEARS water and sewerage request for information (reference, SSD-80471210) regarding the proposed BESS (Battery Energy Storage System) development at Deight Street and Back Saleyards Road, Molong.

The SEARs requests *'details of water requirements and supply arrangements for construction and operation (including consultation with suppliers)'*. In response to the request, which relates to onsite water and sewerage facilities for the construction period and any operational onsite office, this assessment was undertaken. SLR's review found the following key points:

- The Development Footprint is remote and, due to this, has no existing water and wastewater networks to support the development, in light of this, it will be fully self-serviced and self-sufficient.
- Workforce during construction and operation varies, with a peak of up to 70 staff onsite during construction (averaging 29 staff throughout construction), through to 2 permanent staff being based on site during operation.
- The site facilities required to match the varying levels of staff (both during construction and operation) have been defined, with additional temporary facilities during the construction phase. The construction phase is expected to take approximately 14 months, with approximately 8 months for the commissioning phase (22 months combined).
- The operational facilities will be located adjoining or within the Operational and Maintenance Buildings, convenient for staff associated with the BESS operations.
- Potable water tank storage facilities on site will be serviced by water trucks during construction, while implementing interchangeable sealed water bottles via a dispenser, during operation. The potable water quality will meet the compliance regulations as stipulated within the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.
- During the 14 months construction period, an estimate total potable water usage would be in the region of 150KL. Estimated non-potable water demand for construction activities would range between 16ML and 30ML
- Local providers of water (potable and non-potable) that can supply the project include (however, not limited to): Molong Ready Mixed Concrete, Dencol Transport Orange, Farra Civil and Big Springs.
- Sewerage facilities for the project will be either a waterless solution or collected within a storage tank and will be trucked out, utilising locally sourced wastewater/septic removalist services. The final solution will be detailed in the construction management plan.
- Where required, local providers that can service the sewage requirements of the project include Bassmann Hire and Polpure.
- Fire tank water (estimated 150KL volume) will be trucked to the project, and once in place, will only require re-supply if used on an ad-hoc basis, following testing of the compliance of the wet fire attack system.

The report confirms that the project can be appropriately serviced, providing potable water, wet fire attack and wastewater sanitation services, during construction and operational phase.



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Appendix A	Indicative Layout of Onsite Facilities (Drawing : Project Layout)
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This report has addressed water and sewerage responses to the SEARS requested (SSD-80471210) regarding the proposed BESS (Battery Energy Storage System) development at Deight Street and Back Saleyards Road, Molong.

The SEARs requests *'details of water requirements and supply arrangements for construction and operation (including consultation with suppliers)'*.

In response to the request, construction and operational phases for the project have been assessed and discussed, to assist in understanding the project demands for water (potable & wet fire attack) and sewage (wastewater sanitation), during these two distinct phases of the project.

1.0 Overview

A 'Before You Dig Australia' (BYDA) services search was undertaken to confirm the local water and sewerage infrastructure. The local Council (Cabonne Shire Council) are the authority that provides water and sewerage facilities in the location of Molong.

Through this technical report, the local Councils (Cabonne Shire Council's) planning scheme guidelines, the National Construction Code (NCC), Safe Work NSW and the Work Health Safety Act 2011 (the WHS Act) have been referred to for generic water requirements.

1.1 Existing services

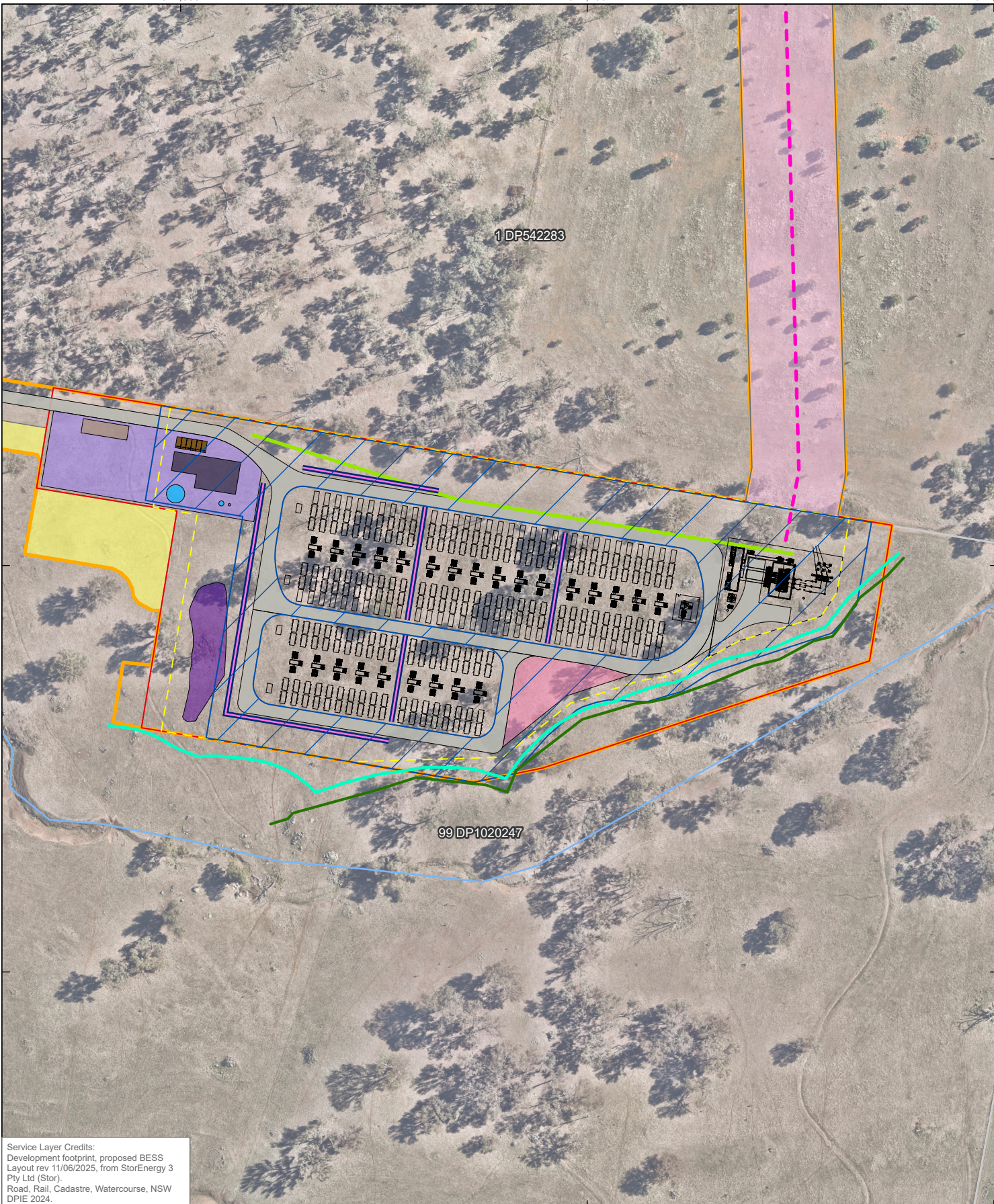
The BYDA search returned that there are no potable water or wastewater networks within the vicinity of the project to connect to.

1.2 Proposed facilities and location

The location of the facilities that require potable or sewerage services will be either adjoined to or within the 'Operational and Maintenance' building, which is located in the southeast of the Development Footprint. Figure 1 shows the indicative layout with the concept building outline, with Figure 2 providing a zoomed in Figure of the Operational and Maintenance location of the staff facilities that require water and wastewater services. Appendix A displays Figure 1, the indicative project layout and onsite facilities.

The final location and details of the staff facilities will be confirmed during the project's detailed design stage.





Service Layer Credits:
Development footprint, proposed BESS
Layout rev 11/06/2025, from StorEnergy 3
Pty Ltd (Stor).
Road, Rail, Cadastre, Watercourse, NSW
DPIE 2024.



Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Scale: 1:2,500 at A4

Project Number: 620.041615

Date Drawn: 23-Apr-2026

Drawn by: NT



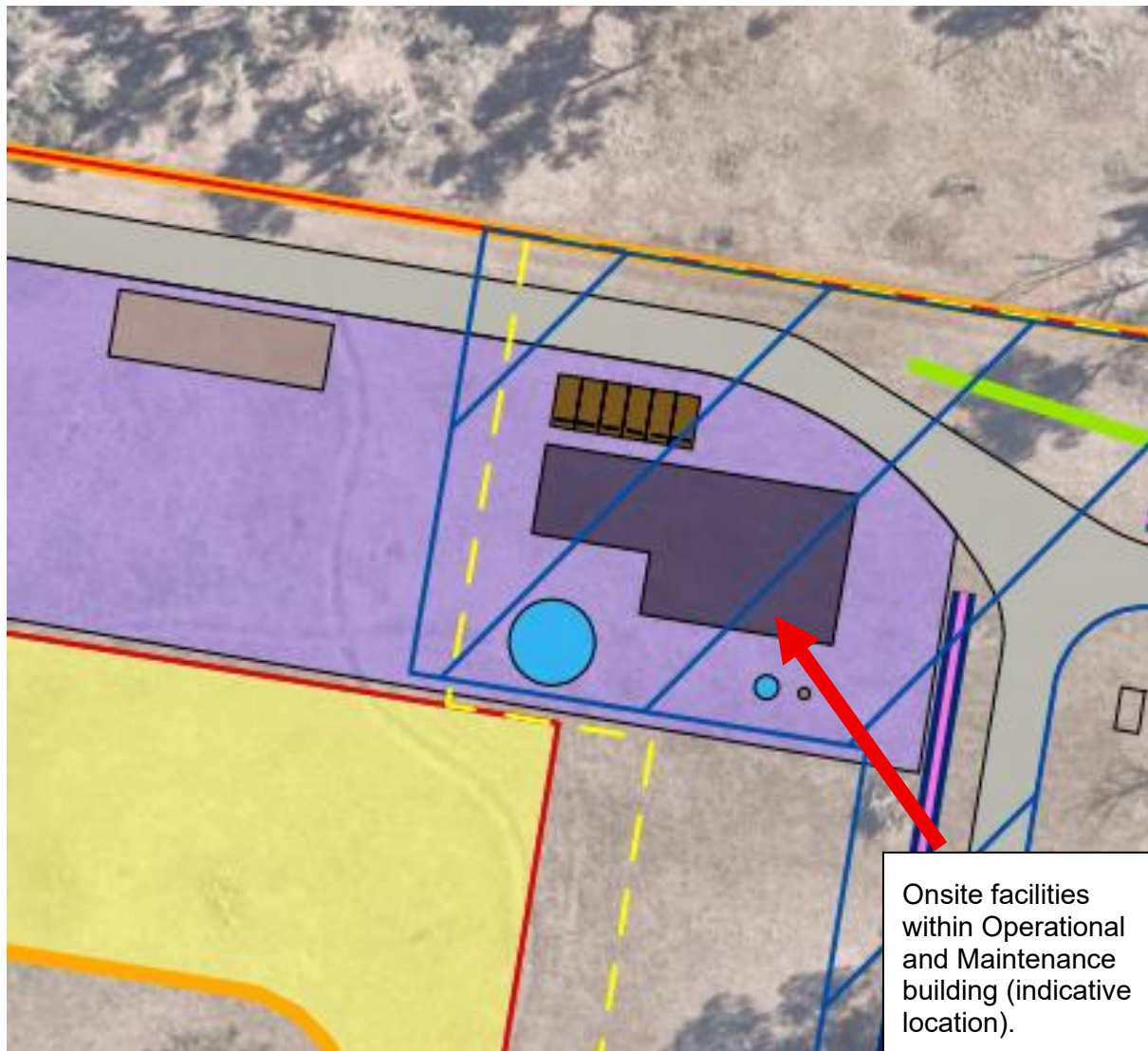
LEGEND

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|
| Watercourse | Heritage Buffer (50m) | O&M Building |
| Proposed Electricity Transmission Line | Top of Bank 40m Buffer | Indicative Location for Sewerage Holding Tank |
| Noisewall | Fence line | Indicative Location for Washdown Bay |
| Swale (Indicative) | Car Parking Spaces | Indicative Location for Water Tanks |
| BESS Infrastructure | Construction Compound | Proposed Easement |
| BESS Footprint (5.06 ha) | Detention Basin | APZ (Indicative) |
| Development Footprint (10.68 ha) | Internal Road | |
| | Laydown Area | |
| | Temporary Laydown Area | |

MOLONG BESS

BESS OVERVIEW

FIGURE 1



LEGEND

Watercourse	Heritage Buffer (50m)	O&M Building
Proposed Electricity Transmission Line	Top of Bank 40m Buffer	Indicative Location for Sewerage Holding Tank
Noisewall	Fence line	Indicative Location for Washdown Bay
Swale (Indicative)	Car Parking Spaces	Indicative Location for Water Tanks
BESS Infrastructure	Construction Compound	Proposed Easement
BESS Footprint (5.06 ha)	Detention Basin	APZ (Indicative)
Development Footprint (10.68 ha)	Internal Road	
	Laydown Area	
	Temporary Laydown Area	

Figure 2 Indicative Layout of Onsite Facilities within Operational and Maintenance (O&M) Building



1.2.1 Onsite Sewerage Facilities

As previously mentioned, the project will not be connected to an external sewage network. Therefore, the project's proposed sewerage facilities will be contained (ie: an inground tank system) with the project being serviced by a water supply and vacuum waste removal truck at regular intervals.

To increase the sustainability of the project, rainwater tanks to supply the water for the toilets will also be assessed for viability at the detailed design stage. However, at this early phase of the project, water supply has been assumed to be trucked to the project.

1.2.2 Onsite Potable Water Facilities

The project will not be able to be connected to a potable water main, as the project is remote and currently is not serviced by a water mains network. Therefore, the projects proposed water facilities will be provided by either:

- Tanked system during construction, with the project being serviced by a potable water truck at the required regular intervals for supply purposes.
- Water dispenser system during operation, with the project being serviced by an approved water bottle supplier.

1.3 Workforce Details

The project's construction and operational work force numbers above have been provided by the client, StorEnergy 3 Pty Ltd (Stor), and SLR has used these numbers consistently through this assessment.

1.3.1 Construction

During construction, the workforce numbers will vary, but the peak is estimated to be up to 70 workers onsite. Typical construction activities are planned to have approximately 29 workers onsite. The water and wastewater facilities will be sized accordingly to meet the construction phase requirements and will likely be temporary.

1.3.2 Operation

During operation of the facility, 2 staff will be on site, with general activities including (but not limited to):

- Maintenance and management of equipment, site buildings, and site extents.
- General administrative activities.
- Receipt of equipment or goods.
- Waste removal from maintenance and administration activities.

The water and wastewater facilities during operation would be permanent/long term in nature, due to the longevity (the BESS has a 30 year operational lease duration) of the project lease and the requirement for operational workers to be present.

2.0 Construction Phase

2.1 Monitoring and Maintaining Water Supply

The contractor's site manager will monitor and maintain the welfare facilities (welfare facilities are essential services and amenities provided to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of individuals, particularly in workplace settings) whilst construction activities are



undertaken on site. This will ensure that both water supply and sewerage removal will occur as required, noting that usage of the site facilities will fluctuate with associated construction activities. As part of the contractor's site manager's role, it is recommended that the Site Based Management Plan (SBMP) for the construction phase include a daily review of tank capacities.

2.2 Construction Sewerage Facilities

During construction, there will be portable facilities established on site to cater for the large numbers of construction workers. This will include the provision of a transportable demountable toilet block for up to 8 toilets (uni sex in nature to cater for males and females) for the project's construction workers will be provided. This complies with the NSW SafeWork guidance of 1 toilet per 15 males and 1 toilet per 10 females. As the NCC guidance sets out 1 toilet to 20 males and 1 toilet to 15 females, catering for the NSW SafeWork guidance will cater for peak construction staff numbers (up to 70 staff).

This toilet block will only be required during the construction phase and will be serviced by an elevated onsite storage tank for flushing of the toilets. The sewage discharge will be contained within an in-ground storage tank compliant with the National Construction Code.

Using typical supply truck specifications, it is estimated that a weekly to monthly service for both non-potable water supply and sewerage removal would occur.

Supply trucks typical volumes range as shown below:

- Non-potable water supply trucks: 1,000 litres to 18,000 litres.
- Vacuum waste removal truck: 2,000 litres to 16,000 litres.

2.3 Construction Water Supply

2.3.1 Drinking Water & Welfare Water (Potable Water)

The table below (Table 1) shows the estimated range of required potable water for the project during the typical and peak construction workforce. These figures are proposed to enable the sizing of the potable water tank, noting that the tank would need to meet Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.

The potable water demand is calculated per construction worker, each consuming on average 2.6 litres of water per day. It is recommended that double this volume be provided, due to the location of the project and requirements of meeting fluctuating staff demand during the construction phase. Therefore, a volume of 5.2 litres per day per construction worker is proposed.

Table 1 Estimate range of required drinking water during construction

Workers on site	Approximate volume per day (litres)	Approximate volume per 6 day work week (litres)	Approximate volume per month (litres)
29 (typical)	150	900	3,600
70 (peak)	365	2,200	10,000

The table below (Table 2) presents the potable water requirements for 'welfare' use, typically used for handwashing and dining facilities (including washing food, preparing food and washing up cooking utensils). It is estimated that a single construction worker could use around 10 litres of water a day for welfare activities.



Table 2 Estimate range of required welfare water during construction

Workers on site	Approximate volume per day (litres)	Approximate volume per 6 day work week (litres)	Approximate volume per month (litres)
29 (typical)	290	1,740	7,000
70 (peak)	700	4,200	17,000

During construction, a temporary welfare unit will be provided onsite, which will have a supply and collection water tank built into the welfare unit. The unit will have a minimum of three hand basins to cater for the peak construction workforce size (complying with SafeWork guidance, one hand basin for every 30 workers). To assist in the reduction of potable water usage on site through hand washing, it is proposed that hand sanitiser will be provided in welfare facilities.

The frequency of the water truck delivery should be managed as needed during the construction phase, dependent on actual use and the volume storage of the potable water tank provided for the project.

The potable water supply system will require a small treatment unit to ensure compliance with Australian Drinking Water Guidelines and National Construction Code. Generally, the following treatment components (to ensure a broad spectrum treatment system is provided) are often required to ensure compliance of the potable water system (it is assumed that this system will be designed for compliance):

- Filtration
- Ultraviolet light disinfection
- Chlorine disinfection

During the construction period (14 month period) an estimated total potable water could be in the region of ~150,000 litres, (150KL) (14 months x 10,600 litres), based upon 29 workers on site during this period.

2.3.2 Non-potable water

Non-potable water supply (ie: raw water that has not been treated to drinking water standards) for construction activities such as, dust suppression, landscaping, civil (inc concrete batching) and earthworks activities has been estimated from information provided by contractors for water use during the Construction Works phase. The key tasks are outlined below in Table 3, noting that an estimated lower and upper range of non-potable water consumption has been provided.

Table 3 Construction non-potable water estimation.

Usage	Approximate lower volume of water (litres)	Approximate upper volume of water (litres)
Site Preparation & Dust Suppression	3,575,000	5,005,000
Civil and Earthworks	9,600,000	20,000,000
Cable & Conduit Installation	2,730,000	4,550,000
Landscaping Establishment	338,000	676,000
Construction Totals (to nearest 1,000,000 litres)	16,000,000 (16ML)	30,000,000 (30ML)



Therefore an estimate of water usage during the construction phase would range from 16,000,000L to 30,000,000L (16ML to 30ML).

The non-potable water will be delivered by truck, with delivery frequency managed according to project demand. Local water suppliers have been contacted and have confirmed the ability to deliver this volume of water during the construction period.

Water reuse will be undertaken in accordance with best-practice construction water management, further reducing the amount of non-potable water supplied to the site.

Stormwater captured in sediment basins may supplement construction water needs, where water quality and quantity are appropriate, and rainfall events will reduce the construction water supply frequency.

2.4 Fire Tank Water Supply

For the project's fire management requirements, a fire water tank will be constructed during the construction phase of the project, which will remain during the operation phase of the project. It is estimated that the water tank volume will be in the region of 150kL. This water will be trucked to the project to fill the fire water tank(s). The tank can also be topped up by its own roof water collection system. The fire water tank and wet fire attack system is to be designed by a competent person.

Either after an event or through routine testing, the volume of the fire water storage tanks will need to be monitored and topped up when required.

For additional details of fire tank water volumes, please refer to the separate documents:

- Bushfire Risk Assessment.
- Hazards and Risk Assessment.

3.0 Operation Phase

3.1 Monitoring and Maintaining Water Supply

The site manager will monitor and maintain the welfare facilities during operational activities on site (this is assumed to be incorporated within the Site Based Management Plan).

3.1.1 Operational Sewerage Facilities

A provision for permanent toilet facilities with a single toilet pedestal is to be provided for the operation of the BESS, meeting the National Construction Code requirements.

The elevated above-ground tank and in-ground collection tank that were installed for the construction phase shall remain for toilet flushing. To reduce the amount of water required to be stored, a micro flush system (Gough micro flush or approved equivalent) is proposed. Micro flush toilets are very efficient in water use, using only around 300mls of water per flush. If the location of the facilities allows it, rainwater collected from the roof catchment can be used to supply the toilet flush facility.

The design of onsite sewerage facilities will be progressed and confirmed in future by a qualified hydraulic engineer during the detailed design phases.

3.1.2 Operational Water Supply

3.1.2.1 Drinking Water & Welfare Water (Potable Water)

Due to the relatively low usage of the project's potable water, it is proposed to use a water dispenser, being supplied on a regular basis with sealed water bottles. This ensures water



quality safety is maintained. It is considered that utilisation of the potable water system installed for the construction phase is too large for the significantly reduced demand requirements, and therefore introduces health concerns due to limited turnover.

On the basis that there are 2 people being on site every day (which is a conservative overestimation as there are only 2 permanent staff who are intermittently on site), the following table (Table 4) outlines the drinking water and welfare water estimate volumes.

Table 4 Estimate volume of potable water for the project

Usage	Approximate volume per day (litres)	Approximate volume per 7 day work week (litres)	Approximate volume per month (litres)
Drinking Water *1	10	70	300
Welfare Water *2	20	140	600

*1 estimate based upon each staff member drinking on average 5.2 litres of water per day (which is a conservative value, which is double the allowance of average drinking volumes per person per day (taken from Healthdirect.gov.au))

*2 estimate based upon each staff member could use up to 10 litres of water a day for welfare activities.

The potable water will be consumed through a tap system (ie: water dispenser) for drinking and welfare uses. Water usage in the welfare facility (which would include activities such as food washing and preparation, washing up cooking utensils) will vary depending on staff usage and habits. There is the potential to use the potable water tank installed during the construction phase could be used for welfare usage, whilst drinking water would be provided by the water dispenser – which can be confirmed during detailed design of the water system on site.

During the operation period (estimated at 30 years) an estimated total potable water could be in the region of ~320,000 litres (320KL) (360 months x 900 litres), based upon 2 staff being on site.

Management of the quality of the water will be confirmed when the water system is in place, which may involve a system supplied by sealed water bottles (provided by an authorised supplier) or the following treatment measures if a tanked system is used:

- Filtration
- Ultraviolet light disinfection
- Chlorine disinfection

The design of the operational water supply will be progressed and confirmed in future by a qualified hydraulic engineer during the detailed design phases.

3.1.3 Non-potable water

Non-potable water supply (ie: raw water that has not been treated to drinking water standards) for operational aspects such as vegetation management is estimated to be in the region of 700,000 litres (700KL) a year, equating to a weekly water truck of 13,000 litres visiting site. After the first year and the site vegetation and landscaping has established, and that local rainfall events supplement any watering requirements, it is envisaged that additional vegetation watering will be limited if not ceased all together.

4.0 Local suppliers (water and sewerage)

To ensure that water (potable and non-potable) and sewerage can be supplied to the Project and that the Project can be serviced over the construction and operation periods of the proposed BESS development, local suppliers were contacted to confirm local service and



supply. The following list of companies has confirmed that they can service and supply the project with the required volumes and frequency as set out in this report.

4.1 Water (Potable and Non-potable Water)

Local suppliers include:

- Molong Ready Mixed Concrete, (33 Betts Street, Molong, NSW 2866).
- Dencol Transport Orange (Dencol Transport Pty Ltd – PO Box 124, 370 Peisley Street, Orange, NSW 2800).
- Farra Civil, (260 Stewart Street, Bathurst, NSW 2795).
- Big Springs, (1 Hovell Street, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650).

4.2 Sewerage

Local servicing companies include:

- Bassmann Hire (3 Atlas Place, Orange, NSW 2800).
- Polpure (700 Forest Road, Orange NSW 2800).

5.0 Closure

This report has assessed the requirements for water and sewerage facilities during both the construction and operational phases for the proposed BESS development at Molong.

SLR's review found the following key points:

- The Development Footprint is remote and, due to this, has no existing water (both potable and sewerage) services to support the development, it will be fully self-serviced and self-sufficient.
- Workforce during construction and operation varies, with a peak of up to 70 staff onsite during construction (averaging 29 staff throughout construction), through to 2 permanent staff being based on site during operation.
- The site facilities required to match the varying levels of staff (both during construction and operation) have been outlined, with additional temporary facilities during the construction phase. The construction phase is expected to take approximately 14 months, with approximately 8 months for the commissioning phase (22 months combined).
- The operational facilities will be located adjoining or within the Operational and Maintenance Buildings, convenient for staff associated with the BESS operation.
- Potable water tank storage facilities on site will be serviced by water trucks during construction, while implementing interchangeable sealed water bottles via a dispenser, during operation. The water (potable) quality will meet drinking standards (Australian Drinking Water Guidelines and National Construction Code) with appropriate storage and additional treatment as required.
- During the 14 months construction period, an estimate total potable water usage would be in the region of 150KL. Estimated non-potable water demand for construction activities would range between 16ML and 30ML
- Local providers of water (potable and non-potable) that can supply the project include (however, not limited to): Molong Ready Mixed Concrete, Dencol Transport Orange, Farra Civil and Big Springs.



- Sewerage facilities for the project will be either a waterless solution or collected within a storage tank and will be trucked out, utilising locally sourced wastewater/septic removalist services. The final solution will be detailed in the construction management plan.
- Where required, local providers that can service the sewage requirements of the project include Bassmann Hire and Polpure.
- Fire tank water (estimated 150KL volume) will be trucked to the project, and once in place, will only require re-supply if used on an ad-hoc basis. The tank can also be topped up by its roof water collection system. The fire water tank and wet fire attack system is to be designed by a competent person.

The report confirms that the project can be appropriately serviced, with water being brought to and removed from the project, for the wellbeing of construction and operational workers.

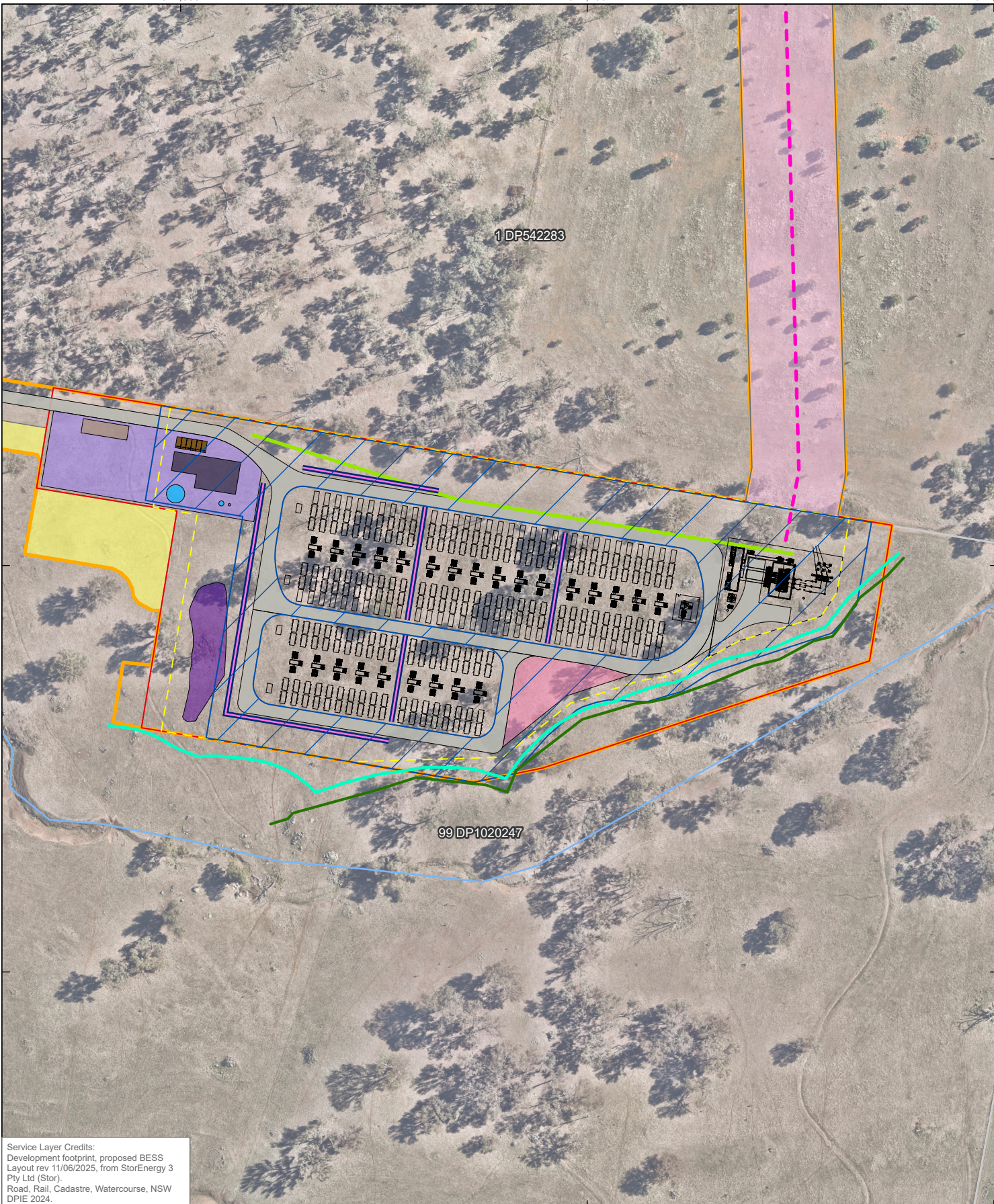




Appendix A:

Indicative Layout of Onsite
Facilities (Drawing: Site
Layout)





Service Layer Credits:
Development footprint, proposed BESS
Layout rev 11/06/2025, from StorEnergy 3
Pty Ltd (Stor).
Road, Rail, Cadastre, Watercourse, NSW
DPIE 2024.



0 50 100 m

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

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Project Number: 620.041615

Date Drawn: 23-Apr-2026

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LEGEND

Watercourse	Heritage Buffer (50m)	O&M Building
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Development Footprint (10.68 ha)	Internal Road	
	Laydown Area	
	Temporary Laydown Area	

MOLONG BESS

BESS OVERVIEW

FIGURE A-1



AUSTRALIA HEAD OFFICE

Tenancy 202, Submarine School
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Making Sustainability Happen

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