1 UPDATED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The construction of the Proposal is estimated to consist of up to 450,000 PV panels which will be installed on a single axis tracker system across the site, plus the installation of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in either a centralised or distributed format.

The single axis tracker system option would consist of groups of east-west facing PV modules (each approximately 2m x 1m in area) on mounting structures approximately 4m in height and in rows approximately 11m apart. The mounting structure would be piled steel posts that would extend approximately 2m below ground (potentially ranging from 1.6m to 4m depending on geotechnical conditions).

The BESS would consist of approximately 180 shipping container style buildings housing batteries, occupying an area of 4 hectares. The BESS would be in either a central location or distributed throughout the site co-located with inverter stations.

The following works and infrastructure would be required to support the construction and operation of the solar farm:

- Upgrade of the intersection of Seatonville Road and Maryvale Road
- Upgrades to Maryvale Road
- Upgrade of the intersection of Maryvale Road and Cobbora Road and
- Construction of a main access road for all access and egress for the Site and substation from Seatonville Road
- Installation of Electrical infrastructure including
    - A 132kV Substation including two transformers and associated 132kV switchgear
    - Inverters to collect and convert DC to AC
    - Cabling and other electrical infrastructure (e.g. security systems)
- Underslinging of the communication cable from Wellington Substation to the Site through the existing 132kV transmission line adjacent to the site
- A maintenance compound and buildings and
- Fencing, landscaping and environmental works.

Power generated by the facility would be transmitted via existing 132kV transmission lines, in an easement owned by Essential Energy that runs through the site in a north-west to south-east direction and extends through to Wellington approximately 12 kilometres to the south -east of the Maryvale Solar Farm Site. A tee off connection would be used to connect to the existing Essential Energy 132kV transmission line.

A section of high capacity fibre wire will be installed to connect the new Maryvale Solar Farm Substation to Essential Energy's 132 kV Network. This communications infrastructure would be delivered through Essential Energy's existing network by under slinging on the existing poles.

The operational life of the solar farm and BESS is expected to be 30 years at which point the panels are either replaced and operations continue or removed and the site is decommissioned and rehabilitated.

1.2 PROPOSAL SITE

The Proposal would be located at "Waroona" 121 Maryvale Road, Maryvale and "Scarborough House", 801 Cobbora Road, Maryvale, NSW and contained within Lot 2 DP 573426, Lot 1 and Lot 2 DP 1095725, Lot 1 DP 1006557, Lot 182130 and 122 DP 754318, Lot 1 and Lot 2 DP 252522 and Lot 1 DP 1031281 (the "Subject Land").

The Site also includes Bakers Lane which is currently a gazetted Council road. An application for the closure and land disposal of Bakers Lane has been submitted to Dubbo Regional Council and

Council are currently undertaking the road closure process. It is anticipated this process will be completed prior to construction of the Proposal and as such would form part of the Site.

The Proposal is located within the Dubbo Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) and is approximately 15 km north-west of the Wellington town centre.

The Subject Land is currently used for agriculture, including grazing of sheep and cultivation for cereal crops such as wheat, and fodder crops such as lucerne. The solar farm would occupy approximately 375 hectares (the "Site") with the remaining land retained as agricultural land.

There is an existing Essential Energy 132kV easement which runs through Lot 2 DP 573426 in a north – west to south-east direction and this easement contains an existing 132 kV powerline on wooden pole structures which connects with the Wellington substation some 12 km south. The Wellington substation is located approximately 3.5km to the north of Wellington.

1.3 Key Infrastructure Components

The Proposal would consist of the following elements:

- Solar Components including
    - Up to 450,000 PV panels on mounting structures that enable the panels to track the sun (known as "single axis trackers")
    - Electrical connections and inverter stations (where the inverters are within containers within the solar PV arrays)
    - Underground cabling / collection circuits
- BESS including
    - 180 shipping style containers in either centralised or distributed format
- Electrical infrastructure including
    - Transmission kiosk
    - A 132kV Substation
    - 33kV switchgear
- A main access road
- Upgrade of intersections and roads to facilitate safe access
- Ancillary facilities and construction compounds
- Perimeter security fencing and
- Two maintenance storage containers

During the construction period, some additional temporary facilities would be located within the Site and may include:

- Material laydown areas
- Construction site offices, and
- Parking area

Further details have been provided below for indicative key infrastructure components however the final infrastructure for all components would be confirmed during the construction contract Request for Proposal (RFP) stage.

1.3.1 Solar Components

The solar modules will consist of a mounting system, PV solar panels and cabling. The support structures for mounting the PV panels will stand up to 4m high with steel posts as foundations. Piles would be driven or screwed in to the ground using pile drivers to a maximum depth of 4m depending on geotechnical conditions.

The Proposal will comprise of up to 450,000 PV panels, using a single axis tracking system, facing east-west and tilted 60° along the north-south axis. The PV modules (2m x 1m) will consist of 72 high efficiency monocrystalline cells with glass and aluminium frames. The mounting structures will be constructed in rows with approximately 11m spacing between the rows to facilitate movement of the panels and provide access for maintenance.

The modules will be arranged in strings and connected to inverters located adjacent to PV arrays. The PV arrays will be fitted with an earthing and lightning protection system connected to the main earth link. All PV modules would be installed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards including AS 5033.

FIGURE 1 INDICATIVE SOLAR PANEL FOOTINGS

FIGURE 2 EXAMPLE OF TRACKING SOLAR PV PANELS

1.3.2 BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

The proposed BESS is anticipated to have peak capacity of approximately 125MW and storage capacity of 3 hours (or 375MWh). The BESS technology being proposed is utility scale lithium-based batteries providing short term energy storage services where they are charged and discharged on a regular basis to provide both load shifting (storage of energy for discharge at a later time) and potentially grid support services. The final battery supplier has not been selected at this stage however the technology will be approved under the relevant Australian Standards.

Two alternative battery storage formats are being considered through the ongoing technical analysis; either a centralised or distributed format. Both BESS formats being proposed are within the approved infrastructure/impact area defined under the Development Consent and the General Layout Plan.

Either of the formats will be comprised of approximately 180 battery units. Each of the units will have approximately the same scale, dimensions as a “forty foot” container (i.e., length 12.2m, width 2.4m and height 2.6m). The maximum height of the battery units will be approximately 3 metres above ground level, which is 1 metre lower than the maximum height of the approved solar field. An example battery unit is shown in Figure 3 below.

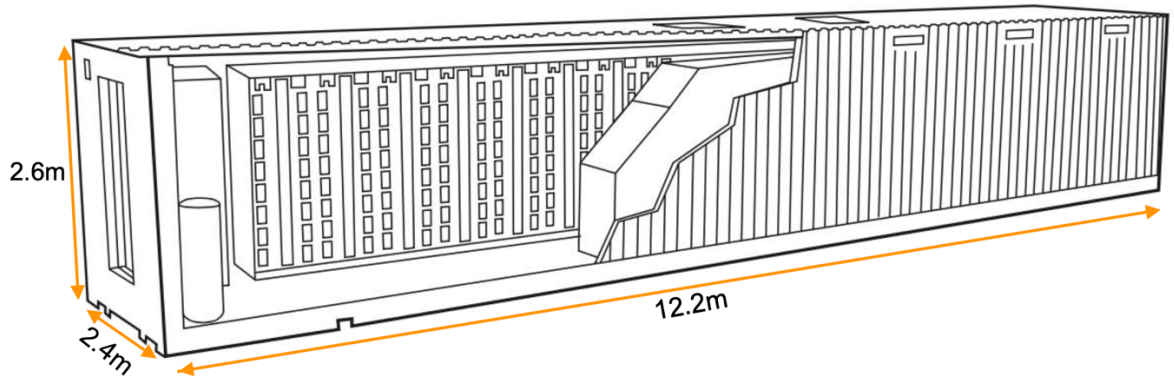

FIGURE 3 APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS OF INDIVIDUAL BATTERY UNIT

The main differences between the centralised and distributed formats are described below.

Format 1 – Centralised Battery Energy Storage Option

Under this option a large central BESS will be connected into the 33kV bus of the solar farm via additional underground electrical cables. It will be positioned adjacent to the proposed substation on site as shown in the proposed site plans. This battery will occupy approximately 10 acres of land and comprise multiple (approx. 180) shipping container style buildings grouped together that will house the batteries and the ancillary connection and management equipment enabling the batteries to interface with the solar farm substation and the grid.

The centralised BESS will be set back from the western boundary and will also be screened by the supplementary vegetation screening required along this boundary under the Maryvale Solar Farm Development Consent. This screening will assist in mitigating the visual impacts of the BESS along this boundary. The remainder of the BESS will be partially obscured/screened by the solar farm.

The figures below are indicative of the general appearance of a BESS when coupled with a solar farm, where all of battery units and ancillary buildings are located together. The BESS proposed for the Maryvale Solar Farm will be approximately five times the size of this system shown in Figure 4, containing approximately 180 battery units over 10 acres.

Image 2 shows a close up of an example of the battery units. These images are of existing constructed projects for illustration purposes.

FIGURE 4 ILLUSTRATION OF BESS COUPLED WITH A SOLAR FARM (SOURCE: WWW.ENERGYAUSTRALIA.COM.AU/ABOUT-US/ENERGY-GENERATION/GANNAWARRA-BATTERY-STORAGE)

FIGURE 5 ILLUSTRATION OF CLOSE UP DETAIL OF BATTERY UNITS (SOURCE: WWW.ENERGYAUSTRALIA.COM.AU/ABOUT-US/ENERGY-GENERATION/GANNAWARRA-BATTERY-STORAGE)

Format 2 – Distributed Battery Energy Storage Option

Under this option the same number (approx. 180) of shipping container style buildings housing batteries is proposed but distributed across the site co-located with each of the inverter stations located throughout the development which are adjacent to the PV arrays.

The images below are indicative of the general appearance of a solar farm with a distributed BESS, where the battery units (approx. 180 units) are distributed throughout the solar farm. These images are of existing constructed projects for illustration purposes.

FIGURE 6 ILLUSTRATION OF BATTERY UNITS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT A SOLAR FARM (SOURCE: HTTPS://EN.SUNGROWPOWER.COM/)

FIGURE 7 CLOSE UP EXAMPLE OF DISTRIBUTED BATTERY UNIT WITH INVERTER ADJACENT TO SOLAR PANELS (SOURCE: HTTPS://EN.SUNGROWPOWER.COM/NEWSDETAIL/2127)

1.3.3 ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS AND INVERTERS

Electrical cabling would be attached beneath the modules and would connect the individual PV modules to each other. Groups of panels will be connected to each other by underground cables. Inverter stations will be located centrally to groups of approximately 10,000 PV panels and would be located within the solar PV arrays.

Inverter stations collect electricity from an area of panels, convert it from direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC). The energy is conveyed from the inverter station to the transformer to be located within the substation via electrical cabling.

Each inverter station will house 2-3 inverters and will be fitted with an overvoltage protection device at each DC and AC input/output. This would result in up to 40 inverter stations across the Site.

The type of inverters to be installed across the site would be one or a combination of the following options:

- Approximately 26 x 4.92 MW Ingeteam CON40 inverter station (Dimensions: 12.2m (l) x 2.4m (w) x 2.9m) – housed in a 40' container
- Approximately 40 x 3.20 MW Ingeteam CON20 inverter station (Dimensions: 6.1m (l) x 2.4m (w) x 2.6m) – housed in a 20' container

The inverter stations would be delivered as a fully containerised solution. These stations will be installed on a concrete foundation, slightly elevated above the ground to enable the installation of the AC and DC cabling and fitted with:

- 80 Inverters (2 inverters for the CON20 inverter station or 3 inverters for the CON40 inverter station);
- Cable glands
- Transformer
- Oil retention safety tank
- HV switchgear, and
- Cooling fans

1.3.4 Electrical Cabling

The majority of electrical cabling (with the exception of DC cabling connecting the modules) required for the Proposal would be installed underground and is considered high voltage (>1kV) and as such would be installed at a depth of approximately 1.2m (in accordance with AS 3000 and AS 3008) (subject to detailed design). All underground cabling would be installed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards including mechanical protection in accordance with AS 3000.

Any low voltage cabling required for auxiliary loads on site may be installed at a depth of between 500- 600mm (subject to detailed design). Some electrical cabling may be above ground to enable crossing of waterbodies on Site.

Prior to excavating the cable trench, the topsoil would be stripped and stockpiled for use in the rehabilitation of the trench following the cable installation. A sand bed will be placed in the trench before and after laying of the cables, followed by additional backfilling with excavated material.

1.3.5 Substation

A new 132 kV substation would be established on the western boundary of Lot 2 DP573426.

The substation footprint is approximately 60m x 80m is size and set back approximately 2km from Maryvale Road adjacent to Seatonville Road. The substation switchyard would include a transformer, 33kV switchgear building and auxiliary services building. The substation will connect directly to the existing 132kV transmission line traversing the Site. The maximum height of any component in the substation will be 22m.

The new substation would include (subject to detailed design):

- 1 x 132kV 188MVA transformer
- 33kV switchgear building
- Auxiliary services building
- Elevated busbar
- A lightning protection system
- Circuit breakers
- Disconnectors
- Current transformers
- Voltage transformers
- Diesel Generators, and
- Communications pole with microwave dish and antennas

A chain link fence with upper barbed strands approximately 3m high would be installed around the substation to maintain security of the site and ensure safety for the public and the ongoing agricultural activities surrounding the substation. The substation would have a 20m asset protection zone (APZ) in accordance with design and safety standards.

The substation would be approximately 60m x 80m in accordance with Essential Energy requirements to ensure safe and reliable operation of the substation. Consistent with existing Essential Energy substation designs, gravel will be placed around the substation equipment and fence to restrict vegetation growth and provide a safe working environment in accordance with Australian Standards (AS 2067, AS 1025.1 and 1025.2). The substation will include 33kV switchgear which controls the flow of electricity within an electrical system to prevent overloads and short circuits and to de-energize circuits for testing and maintenance.

The connection will be made directly from the Substation to the existing overhead transmission lines on the Site.

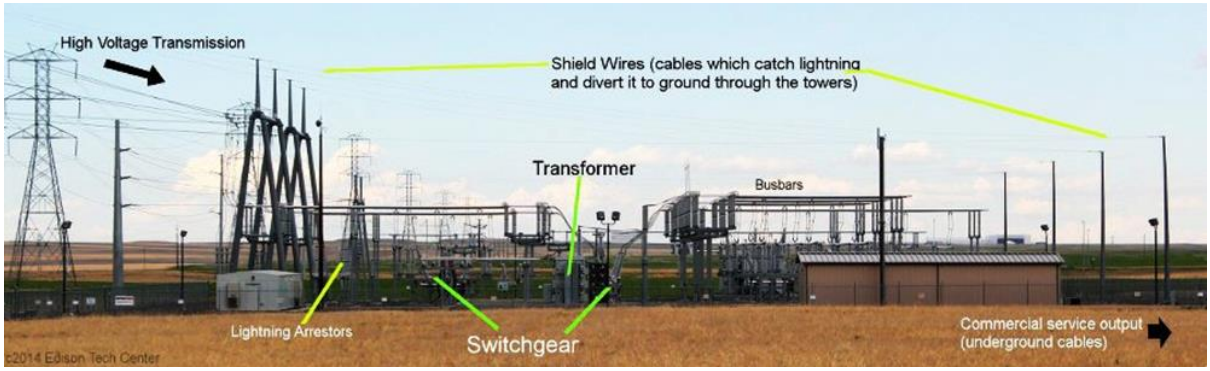

FIGURE 8 EXAMPLE SUBSTATION

1.3.6 ESSENTIAL ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS

The Proposal would require connection to electrical infrastructure within an existing Essential Energy easement at the western boundary of Lot 2 DP573426 within the Site. The connection will be made to the existing overhead transmission line. This connection is subject to Essential Energy detailed design however it is assumed that any new infrastructure to carry powerlines from the substation to the 132kV transmission line would consist of timber or spun concrete poles (similar to surrounding infrastructure).

A communications path from the Maryvale Substation to the Wellington Substation will also be required. An underslung fibre optic cable along the existing electrical infrastructure will be installed to achieve this with connections to the Substations at either end. Essential Energy have provided concurrence with these works as outlined in correspondence provided to DPE as landholder's consent.

In order to commission the new communications cable, electrical modification works at Wellington, Dubbo and Dubbo South will also be undertaken inside the control buildings, however due to the nature of these works they have not been the subject of this assessment.

1.3.7 ACCESS ROADS

Access to the Site is via Seatonville Road, an unsealed single lane road that provides access to the western side of the Site. Access into the Site will be through a newly constructed and improved gate way.

Seatonville Road will be upgraded to allow access for heavy vehicles and construction materials.

During operations, access would also be required between the modules and inverter stations onsite for maintenance, however this would not need to be constructed access or delineated roads due to the low frequency of access. All access and maintenance roads would be maintained throughout the construction and operation of the solar farm.

1.3.8 ROAD UPGRADES

The following road upgrades are proposed to facilitate safe access for the duration of the Proposal:

- Seatonville Road will be upgraded to allow for 2-way traffic movements between the site access and Maryvale Road. This would be to a similar standard as the existing conditions on Maryvale Road
- The intersection of Seatonville Road and Maryvale Road will be upgraded to allow for truck movements
- The waterway crossing to the east of the intersection of Maryvale Road and Seatonville Road will be upgraded to allow for truck movements (strength) and will be widened to allow for 2-way truck movements
- The intersection of Maryvale Road and Cobbora Road will be upgraded to provide a minimum left turn deceleration lane for the trucks

All of the above road upgrades would be undertaken in accordance with relevant Road Authority requirements.

MSF will provide maintenance to Maryvale Road and Seatonville Road (to the point of site access) during the construction phase.

1.3.9 Ancillary Facilities and Construction Compound

The proposed works will require the installation and use of a compound site and a construction laydown area to be located in the southern portion of the Site on Lot 2 DP 573426 (Figure 3-3: Maryvale Solar Farm Proposed Layout) and not exceed a total area of 2ha. Temporary ancillary facilities associated with the compound site would include:

- Construction offices (one 12m x 3m site office, two 12 x 3m break rooms)
- Parking area
- Staff amenities, and
- CCTV (Security purposes)

1.3.10 Perimeter Security Fencing

The perimeter of the site would be fenced with security fencing at least 1.8m high with 24/7 surveillance cameras. The fence would be designed to ensure adequate access and exit points are provided during both the construction phase and ongoing operational life of the Proposal. An example is provided in Figure 9 below.

FIGURE 9 EXAMPLE PERIMETER FENCING

1.3.11 OPERATIONS

Once operational the Solar Farm will be monitored and operated remotely therefore requiring minimal on- site maintenance personnel. A small area will be maintained for parking of vehicles during operation of the solar farm. Two 40' shipping containers for storage of maintenance equipment will be permanently situated within the Site on the compound areas used during construction.

1.4 CONSTRUCTION AND COMMISSIONING

1.4.1 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The construction and commissioning phase is expected to last approximately 14 months, commencing 2022. The main construction activities are outlined in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 MAIN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BY STAGE

Stage	Main activities
Site Establishment	• Installation of security measures including fencing • Establishment of site compound, material layout and equipment wash down areas • Establishment of tree and vegetation protection measures as required. • Ground preparation • Installation of environmental controls in accordance with a detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) • Vegetation clearing • Targeted clearance of low laying vegetation around trenching areas • Pile driven installation of PV mounting structures to minimise

	disturbance to existing ground cover • Establishment of additional sedimentation and erosion controls as required
Road upgrades	• Upgrade to the intersection of Cobbora Road and Maryvale Road • Strengthen the waterway structure and widen the road in places to facilitate passing of two semi-trailers on Maryvale Road • Upgrade to the intersection of Maryvale Road and Seatonville Road • Widen Seatonville road from Maryvale Road to site access to facilitate passing of two semi-trailers
Preliminary civil works	• Setting up foundations for the substation and inverter stations • Drainage works (as required)
Install PV systems and cables	• Installation of steel post and rail foundation system for the solar panels • Installation of PV panels and DC wiring beneath the panels • Installation of electrical cabling including trenching for underground cabling and installation of inverter stations
Construction of BESS	• Delivery of 180 x forty foot containers delivered to the site • Installation works
Construction of 132kV substation	• Site Establishment and clearing (if required) • Bulk earthworks • Detailed civil works including earthing, foundations • Erection of steelwork, equipment, demountable buildings and transformers • Electrical connections • Install new poles • Transmission line stringing for new conductor and OPGW from substation to existing 132 kV transmission line
Rehabilitation and Commissioning	• Testing of electrical infrastructure • Removal of temporary construction facilities and rehabilitation of disturbed areas • Landscaping works based on the Landscape Plan

1.4.2 EARTHWORKS

While extensive earthworks are not proposed, some land forming (including localised cut and fill areas) may be undertaken to achieve more consistent gradients beneath the PV modules. Additionally, earthworks are required for trenching works and roadworks. Ground disturbance, resulting from earthworks would be minimal and limited to:

- The installation of the piles supporting the solar panels, which would be driven into the ground to a depth of approximately 1.6m to 4m (depending on geotechnical conditions)
- Concrete or steel pile foundations for the inverter stations, substation and maintenance storage containers
- Trenches up to 1.2m deep for the installation of cables

- Disturbance within the construction laydown area including works to flatten the surface. The construction laydown area will likely be lined with gravel over the top, this will be removed when the construction phase is complete
- Site levelling for BESS and BESS APZ and construction of BESS foundations including excavation down to a depth of approximately 1 - 2m.
- Establishment of temporary staff amenities for construction
- Construction of perimeter security fencing
- Road widening and intersection upgrades, and
- Vegetation clearance - groundcover and scattered paddock trees on Site

The ground disturbance from pile foundations is estimated to equate to less than 1% of the total site area. Additional ground disturbance would result from trenches for cabling and footings for another infrastructure and vegetation removal.

Panels within the solar array area would sit above the ground and existing ground cover would be maintained underneath the panels.

1.4.3 Construction Hours and Duration

Construction hours for the project will be in accordance with the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (ICNG) recommended standard hours for construction with extended hours on Saturday as detailed below:

- Monday to Friday – 7am to 6pm
- Saturdays – 8am to 1pm, and
- Sundays or Public Holidays – No construction

No audible out of hours or night works are proposed excluding emergencies. In the event construction is required outside of these hours, approval from the relevant authorities and notification to the community would be undertaken.

1.4.4 Resourcing Requirements

Water

Water use during construction would be limited to staff amenities (temporary portable toilets), dust suppression and soil compaction. Water for dust suppression would be sourced offsite and trucked onto site. A diluted organic polymer agent is proposed to be used to reduce the quantity of water required for dust suppression activities.

Potable water would be trucked to the Site on as needs basis and stored within temporary water tanks at the staff amenities area.

It is estimated that water use during construction would total approximately 25,000L/day equivalent to 1 water truck delivery per day.

Additional water s

Labour

It is estimated that up to 150 construction personnel would be required on site during peak construction period. Construction supervisors and construction labour force, made up of labourers and technicians are intended to be hired locally, where possible.

Plant and Equipment

A range of plant and equipment would be used during construction including earth-moving equipment for civil works, cable trenching equipment, trucks, all terrain forklifts and mobile cranes.

The final list of plant and equipment would be determined by the construction contractor/s.

Traffic Volumes and Requirements

Section 7.2 provides an indication of the total overall traffic movements anticipated throughout the construction and operational periods. The final traffic haulage route and number would be further detailed in the traffic management plan.

Materials

It is anticipated that PV infrastructure and associated materials would be transported via road from either Newcastle or Port Botany. This would include:

- Galvanized steel and Aluminium solar support structures
- Up to 450,000 Crystalline silicon solar PV panels with Aluminium frame
- 80 Inverters
- Substation components
- 1 x transformer
- 2 x maintenance storage shipping containers
- 180 BESS shipping container style units
- Copper and Aluminium interconnection cabling
- Chain link perimeter fence with lockable access gates and three barbed wires at the top (1.8m in height)
- CCTV security system, and
- Crash barriers and road signs

Materials associated with earthworks would likely include:

- Gravel / crushed rock to seal the access roads
- Liner with a gravel cap to seal the construction laydown area
- Sand for the bedding of cables that are to be buried throughout the Site
- Materials for shoulder widening including road sub base, concrete, road base, bitumen and gravel
- Drainage pipes, bedding shingle, geotextile, and
- Topsoil

1.5 Operation

Once operational, activities would include daily operations and maintenance. This would include:

- Remote 24/7 on-line monitoring
- Scheduled visual inspections and general maintenance
- Repair and cleaning operations of the PV arrays (as required)
- Replacement of equipment and infrastructure (as required), and
- Land management monitoring and activities including
    - Maintenance of groundcover vegetation
    - Livestock management
    - Weed control
    - Erosion and Sediment control
    - Pest and vermin control
- The site will be monitored for security by a local security contractor and this will include 24hr response should a security event occur.

1.5.1 Hours of Operation

The solar farm will generate electricity during daylight hours throughout the year. Daily operations and maintenance by site staff would be undertaken during standard working hours of:

- Monday – Friday 7am to 6pm
- Saturday - 8am to 1pm

Emergency response, inspections and maintenance activities may be required to be undertaken out of hours or night works, however these would be minimised where practicable.

Electricity would be produced by the solar panels during daylight hours and as such may continue to produce electricity outside of standard hours during summer months (i.e. longer days).

There would be no permanent night lighting operating on the Site. The substation will contain lighting to be utilised only during emergency response.

1.5.2 Resourcing Requirements

During the operational phase the proposal will support up to ten operational jobs. Minimal operational plant and equipment will be required for operation of the facility including ad hoc maintenance vehicles (Utility Vehicle or similar) and other equipment associated with the activities outlined above.

On some occasions, such as during a major substation shutdown, additional maintenance staff may be required on site. During operation of the solar farm, water would be required for stock watering and vegetation management which would be supplied from existing on site dams plus existing bore water. When required water may also be trucked onto site.

Emergency firefighting water would be stored in a tank (approx. 20,000L) located adjacent to the maintenance storage containers.

Operational water use is estimated to be approximately 1.5ML/per annum and will be trucked to Site.

1.5.3 Decommissioning

The solar farm and BESS have an operational timeline of approximately 30 years following which the infrastructure would be reviewed and either:

- Updated - the plant would be updated for continued use (with the need for any additional approvals or modifications to approvals considered at this time), or
- Decommissioned - the plant will be permanently removed

Should the decision be made to remove the plant, then the Site would be returned as close as possible to its existing condition and will be decommissioned as per standard solar plant isolation and disconnection procedures. Key elements of proposal decommissioning would include:

- The PV arrays would be removed, including the foundation posts
- Materials would be sorted and packaged for removal from the site for recycling or reuse. Most of the solar PV panels would be recyclable
- All equipment would be removed and materials recycled or reused, wherever possible
- All posts and cabling and stabilising infrastructure (concrete footings) would be removed and recycled
- All areas of soil disturbed during decommissioning would be rehabilitated with the aim of meeting the existing (pre-construction) land capability, and
- Traffic required for decommissioning would be similar in type but considerably less in quantity than that required for the construction phase

The substation may remain in place to service the locality subject to review of viability by Essential Energy.

The BESS may remain in place together with the substation in the event that the solar array is decommissioned and removed from the site.