

APPENDIX A REVISED MITIGATION MEASURES

The complete set of updated mitigation measures are presented below. New measures from this additional assessment are in **Bold**. New and modified measures based on the Submissions Report (NGH, 2019d) are in *italics*.

PC: *Pre-construction*, C: *Construction*, PO: *Pre-operation*, O: *Operation*, D: *Decommissioning*

ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
Biodiversity				
1	<p>Time works to avoid critical life cycle events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hollow-bearing trees would not be removed during breeding season or hibernation period (Winter to early summer) to mitigate impacts on Southern Myotis. If clearing outside of this period cannot be achieved, pre-clearing surveys would be undertaken to ensure no impacts to fauna would occur. 	C		
2	<p>Implement clearing protocols during tree clearing works, including pre-clearing surveys, daily surveys and staged clearing, the presence of a trained ecological or wildlife handler:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-clearing checklist. Tree clearing procedure. 	C		
3	<p>Relocate habitat features (fallen timber, hollow logs) from within the Project site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree-clearing procedure including relocation of habitat features to adjacent area for habitat enhancement. 	C		
4	<p>Clearing protocols that identify vegetation to be retained, prevent inadvertent damage and reduce soil disturbance; for example, removal of native vegetation by chainsaw, rather than heavy machinery, is preferable in situations where partial clearing is proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved clearing limits to be clearly delineated with temporary fencing or similar prior to construction commencing. 	C		

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ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No stockpiling or storage within dripline of any native vegetation. • In areas to clear adjacent to areas to be retained, chainsaws would be used rather than heavy machinery to minimise risk of unauthorised disturbance. 			
5	Light shields or daily/seasonal timing of construction and operational activities to reduce impacts of light spill: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid Night Works. • Direct lights away from vegetation. 	C	O	
6	Temporary fencing to protect significant environmental features such as riparian zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to construction commencing, exclusion fencing and signage would be installed around habitat to be retained. 	C		
7	Hygiene protocols to prevent the spread of weeds or pathogens between infected areas and uninfected areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Weed Management Procedure would be developed for the Project to prevent and minimise the spread of weeds. This would include: • Management protocol for declared priority weeds under the Biosecurity Act 2015 during and after construction • Weed hygiene protocol in relation to plant, machinery, and fill • Any occurrences of pathogens such as Myrtle Rust and Phytophthora would be monitored, treated, and reported. • The weed management procedure would be incorporated into the Biodiversity Management Plan. 	C	O	
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training and site briefing to communicate environmental features to be protected and measures to be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site induction. • Toolbox talks. 	C		

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ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
9	<p>Preparation of a vegetation management plan to regulate activity in vegetation and habitat adjacent to the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a Biodiversity Management Plan that would include protocols for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protection of native vegetation to be retained. ○ Best practice removal and disposal of vegetation. ○ Staged removal of hollow-bearing trees and other habitat features such as fallen logs with attendance by an ecologist. ○ Weed management. ○ Unexpected threatened species finds. ○ Rehabilitation of disturbed areas. 	C		
10	<p>Making provision for the ecological restoration, rehabilitation and/or ongoing maintenance of retained native vegetation habitat on or adjacent to the Project site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retained native vegetation would be considered as an offset site. 		O	
11	<p>Staff training and site briefing to communicate impacts of traffic strikes on native fauna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness training during site inductions regarding enforcing site speed limits. • Site speed limits to be enforced. 	C	O	
Aboriginal heritage				
1	The development must avoid the two possible Scarred Tree (Wellington Nth ST1 and Wellington Nth ST2) as per the proposed development footprint in this report. A minimum 10m buffer around the trees should be in place to protect the tree canopy and root system.		Design	
2	If complete avoidance of the nine artefacts scatters and 30 isolated find sites recorded within the Project site is not practicable, the artefacts within the development footprint must be salvaged prior to the proposed work commencing and moved to a safe area within the property that would not be subject to any ground disturbance.	C		
3	The collection and relocation of the artefacts should be undertaken by an archaeologist with representatives of the registered Aboriginal parties and be consistent with Requirement 26 of the Code of practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal	C		

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	Objects in New South Wales. A new site card/s would need to be completed once the artefacts are moved to record their new location on the AHIMS database. The Aboriginal community requests that a Cultural Smoking Ceremony take place to cleanse any artefacts salvaged and the reburial location.			
4	A minimum 5m buffer should be observed around all artefact scatters and isolated find sites including those outside the development footprint.	C	O	D
5	Wellington North Solar Farm Pty Limited should prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) to address the potential for finding additional Aboriginal artefacts during the construction of the Solar Farm and management of known sites and artefacts. The Plan should include the unexpected finds procedure to deal with construction activity. Preparation of the CHMP should be undertaken in consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties.	C		
6	In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during the construction, all work must cease in the immediate vicinity. OEH, the local police and the registered Aboriginal parties should be notified. Further assessment would be undertaken to determine if the remains were Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal.	C		
7	Further archaeological assessment would be required if the Project activity extends beyond the area of the current investigation as detailed in this report and in the initial ACHA. This would include consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties and may include further field survey.	C	O	D
Noise and vibration				
1	Implement noise control measures such as those suggested in Australian Standard 2436-2010 “Guide to Noise Control on Construction, Demolition and Maintenance Sites”, to reduce predicted construction noise levels.	C		
2	A Noise Management Plan would be developed as part of the CEMP and would specifically target R1, R2, R4 and R6 in order to achieve compliance. The plan would include, but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use less noisy plant and equipment where feasible and reasonable. • Plant and equipment to be properly maintained. 	C		

ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide special attention to the use and maintenance of 'noise control' or 'silencing' kits fitted to machines to ensure they perform as intended. • Strategically position Plant on site to reduce the emission of noise to the surrounding neighbourhood and to site personnel. • Avoid any unnecessary noise when carrying out manual operations and when operating Plant. • Any equipment not in use for extended periods during construction work should be switched off. • Complaints procedure deal with noise complaints that may arise from construction activities. Each complaint would need to be investigated and appropriate noise amelioration measures put in place to mitigate future occurrences, where the noise in question is in excess of allowable limits. • Establish good relations with people living in the vicinity of the site at the beginning of proposal and maintain. Keep people informed, take complaints seriously, deal with complaints expeditiously. The community liaison member of staff should be adequately experienced. 			
Visual amenity and landscape character				
1	<p>Regarding landscaping to fragment / soften the view of infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An intermittent band of screen Planting would be located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Between the property boundary and the solar arrays, in locations along Goolma Road and Cobbora Road where there is no existing vegetation and where the arrays are immediately adjacent to the boundary. ○ Along the Campbells Lane boundary to mitigate impacts on properties on the northern side of Campbells Lane (identified in Appendix H). ○ Within or directly alongside the transmission line easement directly adjacent to the rear of the R5 zoned lots where dwellings are located closer than 200m from the proposed new eastern transmission line easement. • To ensure that the screen Planting integrates into the existing landscape character: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bands of Planting would be a mix of locally native tree and shrub species to ensure a naturalistic effect whilst also providing habitat and movement corridors for native fauna. 		Pre-construction	

ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planting would not form a consistent hedge between the road and the solar farm but rather form a row of intermittent copse Plantings that reflect the existing character of roadside vegetation in the area ● Screen Planting should be considered for locations surrounding buildings associated with the proposal where appropriate. ● Strategies to ensure the effective screening is maximised early in the Project life and maintained would be implemented, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planting would aim to be undertaken as soon as practical in the construction process depending on the season, as it would take time for the Plants to establish and become effective as a screen. Seasonal requirements for Planting should also be considered. ○ Successional Planting may be undertaken (quick growing species replaced by longer living species). <p>The screen would be maintained for the operational life of the solar farm. Dead Plants would be replaced. Pruning and weeding would be undertaken as required to maintain the screen's visual amenity and effectiveness in breaking up views.</p> 			
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Where feasible, co-location of powerlines would be undertaken to minimise the look of additional power poles. If additional poles are required, these would match existing pole design as much as practicable. ● Materials and colours utilised in the construction of site sheds, battery storage and associated infrastructure would be considered to ensure that Visual Impacts are minimised. In general materials should be non-reflective and should be painted in neutral colours that are sensitive to the surrounding landscape. 			Design stage
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Night lighting would be minimised to the maximum extent practicable (i.e. manually operated safety lighting at main component locations). 	C	O	
Soils, Agriculture and land capability				
1	<p>As part of the CEMP, a Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP) (with erosion and sediment control plans) would be prepared, implemented and monitored during the Project, in accordance with Landcom (2004), to minimise soil (and water) impacts. These plans would include provisions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare SWMP in consultation with Dol – Lands and Water. 	C	O	D

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement management responses outlined in the Soil Survey Report (McMahon, 2018). • Install, monitor and maintain erosion controls. • Ensure that machinery leaves the site in a clean condition to avoid tracking of sediment onto public roads which may cause risks to other road users through reduced road stability. • Manage topsoil in all excavation activities, separate subsoils and topsoils and ensure that they are replaced in their natural configuration to assist revegetation. Stockpile topsoil appropriately so as to minimise weed infestation, maintain soil organic matter, maintain soil structure and microbial activity. • Minimise the area of disturbance from excavation and compaction; rationalise vehicle movements and restrict the location of activities that compact and erode the soils as much as practical. Any compaction caused during construction would be treated such that revegetation would not be impaired. • Manage works in consideration of heavy rainfall events; if a heavy rainfall event is predicted, the site should be stabilised, and work ceased until the wet period had passed. 			
2	<p>A Groundcover Management Plan would be developed in consultation with an agronomist and taking account of soil survey results to ensure perennial grass cover is established across the site as soon as practicable after construction and maintained throughout the operation phase. The plan would cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil restoration and preparation requirements. • Species election. • Soil preparation. • Establishment techniques. • Maintenance requirements. • Perennial groundcover targets, indicators, condition monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements – i.e. Live grass cover would be maintained at or above 70% at all times to protect soils, landscape function and water quality. Any grazing stock would be removed from the site when cover falls below this level. Grass cover would be monitored on a fortnightly basis using an accepted methodology. • Contingency measures to respond to declining soil or groundcover condition. 	C	O	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of baseline conditions for rehabilitation following decommissioning. 			
3	The array would be designed to allow sufficient space between panels to establish and maintain ground cover beneath the panels and facilitate weed control.			Design
4	<p>A Spill and Contamination Response Plan would be developed as part of the overall Emergency Response Plan to prevent contaminants affecting adjacent surrounding environments. The plan would include measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to the discovery of existing contaminants at the site (e.g. pesticide containers or asbestos), including stop work protocols and remediation and disposal requirements. Requirement to notify the EPA for incidents that cause material harm to the environment (refer s147-153 of the POEO Act). Manage the storage of any potential contaminants onsite. Mitigate the effects of soil contamination by fuels or other chemicals (including emergency response and the EPA notification procedures and remediation). Ensure that machinery arrives on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks. Prevent contaminants affecting adjacent pastures, dams, water courses and native vegetation. Monitor and maintain spill equipment. Induct and train all site staff. 	C	O	D
5	A protocol would be developed in relation to discovering buried contaminants within the Project site (e.g. pesticide containers). It would include stop work, remediation and disposal requirements.	C	O	D
6	<p>A Rehabilitation Plan would be prepared to ensure the array site is returned to its pre-solar Farm land capability. The plan would be developed with reference to the base line soil testing, baseline agricultural productivity (i.e crop yields and stocking rates over the last 3 years) and with input from an agronomist to ensure the site is left stabilised, under a cover crop or other suitable ground cover. The plan would reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Soil and Land Survey Handbook (CSIRO, 2009). Guidelines for Surveying Soil and Land Resources (CSIRO, 2008). 			D

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ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land and soil capability assessment scheme: second approximation (OEH, 2012). 			
7	Manage pests and weeds during construction and operation. Where practicable integrate weed and pest management with adjoining land owners.	C	O	
8	Consultation with local community, to minimise impact of the Project on adjacent agricultural activities and access.	C	O	D
9	Prior to intrusive works (construction), a preliminary sample and analysis report is to be completed by an independent NSW Safework Licensed Asbestos Assessor (LAA) to determine the presence/absence of naturally occurring asbestos fibres within the Development Footprint.	PC		
Land use				
1	Consultation would be undertaken with TransGrid regarding connection to the substation and design of electricity transmission infrastructure.	C	O	D
2	Consultation with Project site mineral titleholders regarding the Project and potential impacts.	C	O	D
Historic heritage				
1	Should an item of historic heritage be identified, the Heritage Division (OEH) would be contacted prior to further work being carried out in the vicinity.	C	O	D
2	The Noonee Nyrang Homestead would not be altered whilst in use as an Office and Maintenance building for the solar farm.	C	O	D
3	The existing outbuildings and stone shed around the Noonee Nyrang Homestead would be maintained and not altered.	C	O	D
Flooding				
1	The design of buildings, equipment foundations and footings for electrical componentry and panel mounts would be designed to avoid the 1% AEP flood level to minimise impacts from potential flooding including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The solar array mounting piers are designed to withstand the forces of floodwater (including any potential debris loading) up to the 1% AEP flood event, giving regard to the depth and velocity of floodwaters; 	Design		

ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mounting height of the solar module frames would be designed such that the lower edge of the module is clear of the predicted 1% AEP flood level. All electrical infrastructure, including inverters, would be located above the 1% AEP flood level. Where electrical cabling is required to be constructed below the 1% AEP flood level it would be capable of continuous submergence in water. The proposed perimeter security fencing would be constructed in a manner which does not adversely affect the flow of floodwater and should be designed to withstand the forces of floodwater, or collapse in a controlled manner to prevent impediment to floodwater. 			
2	<p>An Emergency Response Plan incorporating a Flood Response Plan would be prepared prior to construction covering all phases of the Project. The plan would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail who would be responsible for monitoring the flood threat and how this is to be done. Detail specific response measures to ensure site safety and environmental protection. Outline a process for removing any necessary equipment and materials offsite and out of flood risk areas (i.e. rotate array modules to provide maximum clearance of the predicted flood level). Consider site access in the event that some tracks become flooded. Establish an evacuation point. Define communications protocols with emergency services agencies. 	C	O	D
Traffic, transport and safety				
1	<p>The following intersections treatments would be undertaken in consultation with Dubbo Regional Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intersection of Cobbera Road / Campbells Lane would be upgraded to provide a BAR/BAL turn type treatment including shoulder widening on Cobbera Road (major road); The proposed site access on Campbells Lane would be designed to provide BAR/BAL turn type treatment; and 			Design stage

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersection treatments would be designed to accommodate articulated vehicles of 19 m in length. All gates would be setback a minimum of 26 metres from the property boundary to permit a B- Double vehicle to fully stand within the property boundary and not overhang onto the road reserve while any access gates are being opened or closed. 			
2	<p>A Haulage Plan would be developed with input from the roads authority, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of road routes to minimise impacts on transport infrastructure. Scheduling of deliveries of major components to minimise safety risks (on other local traffic). Consideration of cumulative traffic loads due to other local developments. Traffic controls (signage and speed restrictions etc.). 	PC		D
3	<p>Upon determining the haulage route(s) for construction vehicles associated with the Project, and prior to construction, undertake a Road Dilapidation Report. The report would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the current condition of the road(s) Describe mechanisms to restore any damage that may result due to traffic and transport related to the construction of the Project. Be submitted to the relevant road authority for review prior to the commencement of haulage. 	PC		
4	<p>A pavement review would be undertaken and bituminous surface be applied to Campbells Lane between Cobbora Road and the site access to reduce pavement degradation and improve driver safety. The bitumen surface would be in accordance with Dubbo Regional Council's rural road standard including being a minimum of 7.5 metre wide bitumen sealed two-way carriageway.</p>	C		
5	<p>A Traffic Management Plan would be developed as part of the CEMP and DEMP, in consultation with the Dubbo Regional Council and Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). The plan would include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The designated routes of construction traffic to the site. 	PC		D

ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carpooling/shuttle bus arrangements to minimise vehicle numbers during construction and ensure that warrants provided in the Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 4A: Unsignalised and Signalised Intersections that apply to major road turn treatments are maintained within the limits of the proposed AUL(S) / BAR turn treatments. • Identify specific road hazards associated with the area including not limited to fog, wet weather, frost and wildlife. • Pedestrian management - Site access is to be restricted to authorised personnel only and existing employees on site. Pedestrian access to and around the site is to be maintained at all times. Within the site pedestrian travel paths are to be maintained to key areas such as building entrances and be free from trip hazards. • Scheduling of deliveries. • Community consultation regarding traffic impacts for nearby residents and school bus operators. • Consideration of impacts to the railway. • Traffic control plans (speed limits, signage, etc.). • Procedure to monitor traffic impacts and adapt controls (where required) to reduce the impacts. • Providing a contact phone number to enable any issues or concerns to be rapidly identified and addressed through appropriate procedures. • The traffic management plan would reference the Accommodation and Employment Strategy (A&ES) for the proposal. 			
6	<p>The following intersections treatments must be undertaken prior to construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intersection of Goolma Road and site access be upgraded to provide a short Auxiliary Left turn lane AUL(S) northbound and a Basic Right turn lane (BAR) southbound. • Intersection treatment should be designed to accommodate articulated vehicles of 19 m in length. Note: larger vehicles will require permits and traffic management. 	PC		
Water quality and water use				

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ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
1	<p>Design waterway crossings and services crossing in accordance with the publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do fish need to cross the road? Fish Passage Requirements for Waterway Crossings (Fairfull & Witheridge, 2003). • Policy and Guidelines for Fish Friendly Waterway Crossings (NSW DPI, 2003). • Guidelines for Watercourse Crossings on Waterfront Land (NSW DPI, 2012). • Guidelines for Laying Pipes and Cable in Watercourses on Waterfront Land (NSW DPI, 2012). 	C	O	D
2	All fuels, chemicals, and liquids would be stored at least 40m from any waterways or drainage lines, not on sloping land and would be stored in an impervious bunded area.	C	O	D
3	The refuelling of plant and maintenance would be undertaken in impervious bunded areas on hardstand areas only.	C	O	D
4	All potential pollutants stored on-site would be stored in accordance with HAZMAT requirements and bunded.	C	O	D
5	Roads and other maintenance access tracks would incorporate appropriate water quality treatment measures such as vegetated swales to minimise the opportunity of dirty water leaving the site or entering the waterways.	C		D
6	A WAL would be obtained, should onsite ground water sources be used.	C		
Social and economic				
1	Liaison with local industry representatives to maximise the use of local contractors, manufacturing facilities, materials.	C		
2	Liaison with local representatives regarding accommodation options for staff, to minimise adverse impacts on local services.	C		D
3	Liaison with local tourism industry representatives to manage potential timing conflicts with local events.	C		D
4	<p>The Community Consultation Plan would be implemented to manage impacts to community stakeholders, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols to keep the community updated about the progress of the Project and proposal benefits. 	C		D

ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocols to inform relevant stakeholders of potential impacts (haulage, noise, air quality etc.). Protocols to respond to any complaints received. 			
Bushfire				
1	Dangerous or hazardous materials would be stored and handled in accordance with AS1940-2004: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.	C	O	D
2	<p>Develop a Bush Fire Management Plan (BFMP) in consultation with NSW RFS District Fire Control Centre. The BFMP will include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific management of activities with a risk of fire ignition (hot works, vehicle use, smoking, use of flammable materials, blasting) Document the location of hazards (Physical, Chemical and Electrical) that will impact on firefighting operations and procedures to manage identified hazards during firefighting operations. Describe the construction of asset protection zones and their continued maintenance. Incorporation of fire safety and response in staff and contractor induction, training, OHS procedures and Work Method Statements. Designation of a staff safety officer tasked with ensuring implementation of the plan and regular liaison with firefighting agencies. Document all firefighting resources maintained at the site with an inspection and maintenance schedule. Monitoring and management of vegetation fuel loads. 24/7 contact details including alternative telephone contact. A communications strategy incorporating use of mobile phones, radio use (type, channels and call-signs), Fire Danger Warning signs located at the entrance to the site compounds, emergency services agency contacts. Specific plans outlining: Site infrastructure. Firefighting water supplies. Site access and internal roads. 	C	O	D

ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any additional matters as required by the NSW RFS District Office (Plan review and update). <p>In developing the Bush Fire Management Plan, NSW RFS would be consulted on the volume and location of water supplies, fire-fighting equipment maintained on-site, fire truck connectivity requirements, proposed APZ and access arrangements, communications, vegetation fuel levels and hazard reduction measures.</p>			
3	<p>An APZ of minimum 10 metres would be maintained between remnant or planted woody vegetation and solar farm infrastructure. The APZ around the perimeter of the site would incorporate a 4 metre wide gravel access track. The APZs will be in accordance with section 4.1.3 and Appendix 5 of 'Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006' and the NSW Rural Fire Service's document 'Standards for asset protection zones'.</p> <p>Average grass height within the APZ would be maintained at or below 5 centimetres on average throughout the October-March fire season. Average grass height outside the APZ, including beneath the solar array, would be maintained at or below 15 centimetres throughout the fire season.</p>	C	O	
4	The overhead powerlines at the site would be managed by maintaining appropriate vegetation clearance limits to minimise potential ignition risks, in accordance with the ISSC 3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.		O	
5	Appropriate fire-fighting equipment would be held on site to respond to any fires that may occur at the site during construction. This equipment would include fire extinguishers, a 1000 litre water cart retained on site on a precautionary basis, particularly during any blasting and welding operations. Equipment lists would be detailed in Work Method Statements.	C		
6	The NSW RFS and Fire and Rescue would be provided with a contact point for the solar farm, during construction and operation.	C	O	
7	Following commissioning of the solar farm, the local RFS and Fire and Rescue brigades would be invited to an information and orientation day covering access, infrastructure, firefighting resources on-site, fire control strategies and risks/hazards at the site.		O	
8	The perimeter access track would comply with the requirements for Fire Trails in accordance with Section 4.1.3(3) of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006. All access and egress tracks on the site would be maintained and kept free of parked vehicles to	C	O	D

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	enable rapid response for firefighting crews and to avoid entrapment of staff in the case of bush fire emergencies. Access tracks would be constructed as through roads as far as practicable. Dead end tracks would be signposted and include provision for turning fire trucks.			
9	A Hot Works Permit system would be applied to ensure that adequate safety measures are in place. Fire extinguishers would be present during all hot works. Where practicable hot works would be carried out in specific safe areas (such as the Construction Compound temporary workshop areas).	C	O	D
10	Machinery capable of causing an ignition would not be used during bushfire danger weather, including Total Fire Ban days.	C	O	D
11	Prior to operation of the solar farm, an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) must be prepared in consultation with the RFS and Fire & Rescue NSW. This plan must include but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifically addresses foreseeable on site and off site fire events and other emergency incidents. • Risk control measures would include the level of personal protective clothing required to be worn, the minimum level of respiratory protection required, decontamination procedures, minimum evacuation zone distances and a safe method of shutting down and isolating the PV system (either in its entirety or partially, as determined by risk assessment). • Outline other risk control measures that may need to be implemented in a fire emergency due to any unique hazards specific to the site. • Two copies of the ERP are stored in a prominent 'Emergency Information Cabinet' which is located in a position directly adjacent to the site's main entry point/s. Once constructed and prior to operation, the operator of the facility would contact the relevant local emergency management committee (LEMC). The ERP will be submitted to Dubbo Regional Council for approval.		O	
12	A 20,000 litre water supply (tank) fitted with a 65mm storz fitting shall be suitably located along a property access road to the development within the APZ.	C	O	

ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
Electromagnetic fields				
1	All electrical equipment would be designed in accordance with relevant codes and industry best practice standards in Australia.	C		
2	All design and engineering would be undertaken by qualified and competent person/s with the support of specialists as required.	C		
3	Design of electrical infrastructure would minimise EMFs.	C		
Air quality and climate				
1	Dust generation by vehicles accessing the site and earthworks at the site would be suppressed using water applications or other means as required.	C		D
2	Vehicle loads of material which may create dust would be covered while using the public road system.	C		D
3	All vehicles and machinery used at the site would be in good condition, fitted with appropriate emission controls and comply with the requirements of the POEO Act, relevant Australian standards and manufacturer's operating recommendations. Plant would be operated efficiently and turned off when not in use.	C	O	D
4	Fires and material burning is prohibited on the Project site.	C	O	D
Resources use and waste generation				
1	A Waste Management Plan (WMP) would be developed to minimise wastes. It would include but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of opportunities to avoid, reuse and recycle, in accordance with the waste hierarchy. • Quantification and classification of all waste streams. • Provision for recycling management onsite. • Provision of toilet facilities for onsite workers and identify that sullage would be disposed of (i.e., pump out to local sewage treatment plant). • Tracking of all waste leaving the site. • Disposal of waste at facilities permitted to accept the waste. • Requirements for hauling waste (such as covered loads). 	C	O	D

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ID.	Mitigation measure	C	O	D
2	Septic system is installed and operated according to the Dubbo Regional Council regulations.	C	O	