



Preliminary Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Management Plan

Mid West Wind Farm

Mid West Wind Farm Pty Ltd

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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 Mid West Wind Farm 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.

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Table of Contents

Basis of Report	i
Appendices	iii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose.....	1
1.2 Relevant Legislation, Guidelines, and Agreements.....	4
1.2.1 Legislation	4
1.2.2 Guidelines	4
1.2.3 Renewable Energy Facilities Position Statement.....	4
1.2.4 Landowner Agreements	4
1.3 Scope of DRMP.....	5
1.4 Document review.....	5
2.0 Site Context	6
2.1 Site Description	6
2.2 Site Infrastructure	6
2.3 Easements, Tenure and Land Access Agreements	6
3.0 Commitments	7
3.1 Financial Assurance	7
3.2 Review of DRMP	7
3.3 Post Closure Land Use and Decommissioning Outcomes	7
3.4 Monitoring	7
4.0 Decommissioning Activities.....	8
4.1 Closure Cost Provisioning	8
4.2 Risk Assessment.....	8
4.3 Inventory Development.....	9
4.4 Stakeholder Engagement and Finalisation of DRMP	10
4.5 Planning and Decommissioning Schedule Development.....	10
4.6 Progressive Rehabilitation	10
4.7 Deconstruct and Remove Infrastructure	10
4.7.1 Pre-works.....	11
4.7.2 Turbine Deconstruction	11
4.7.3 Foundations	11
4.7.4 Cables and Electrical Infrastructure	11
4.7.5 Roads, Hardstands and Drainage	11



4.7.6 Buildings and Ancillaries.....	12
4.8 Earthworks and Revegetation.....	12
4.9 Monitoring, Maintenance and Reporting	12
4.10 Adaptive Management and Contingencies	13
5.0 Stakeholder Engagement	13
5.1 Stakeholder Register.....	13
5.2 Landowner Consultation.....	13
5.3 Community Consultation	13
References	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Tables

Table 1: Likelihood	A-1
Table 2: Consequences.....	A-1
Table 3: Risk-rating	A-2
Table 4: Risk Acceptability Criteria	A-2

Figures

Figure 1-1: Project Area	2
Figure 1-2: Indicative WTP Layout	3
Figure 4-1: Waste Management Hierarchy (NSW EPA, 2022) Error! Bookmark not defined.	

Appendices

Appendix A Risk Assessment



Acronyms and Abbreviations

BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
B&AM Act	Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007
DA	Development Approval
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DRMP	Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Management Plan
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
km	Kilometre
MRWA	Main Roads Western Australia
MVA	Megavolt-Amperes
MW	Megawatts
ONAF	Oil-immersed forced-air-cooled
The Project	Mid West Wind Farm
RA	Risk Assessment
RDAP	Regional Development Assessment Panel
SDAU	State Development Assessment Unit
STATCOMs	Static Synchronous Compensators
SWIS	Southwest Interconnected System
WTGs	Wind Turbine Generators



1.0 Introduction

Mid West Wind Farm Pty Ltd (the Proponent) proposes to develop the Mid West Wind Farm (the Project) within a land development area of 16,498 hectares (the Project area). The site is located approximately 50 kilometres (km) east of Geraldton, Western Australia within the Local Government Area of the City of Greater Geraldton (Figure 1-1). To provide regional context, a wider Regional Study Area has also been considered during the impact assessment which extends to Shire of Mingenew and Shire of Irwin.

The Proposal will involve the construction of up to 98 wind turbine generators (WTGs), with a generation capacity of 700 MW, with associated infrastructure (Figure 1-2). The Proposal will be developed across land tenure mainly comprising freehold properties and road reserve. Total ground disturbance for the Proposal will be approximately 703 ha, with minimal clearing of native vegetation required. The Project will connect into the transmission line owned and operated by Western Power and will be connected to the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) from the Project's collector substation.

1.1 Purpose

This Preliminary Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Management Plan (DRMP) outlines a preliminary strategy for the preparation and implementation of the Proposal's decommissioning phase.

This preliminary DRMP also supports the Development Application, planned to be submitted to the City of Greater Geraldton for assessment and determination by the Local Government in 2026.

This preliminary DRMP demonstrates a commitment to proactive stakeholder consultation and responsible environmental management throughout the planning and execution of the decommissioning. It incorporates relevant legislative requirements, environmental safeguards, and health and safety standards.

By implementing the proposed DRMP, the Proponent is confident that disturbed land will be rehabilitated to a condition acceptable to key stakeholders, ensuring a sustainable and transparent transition at the end of the Project's operational life.



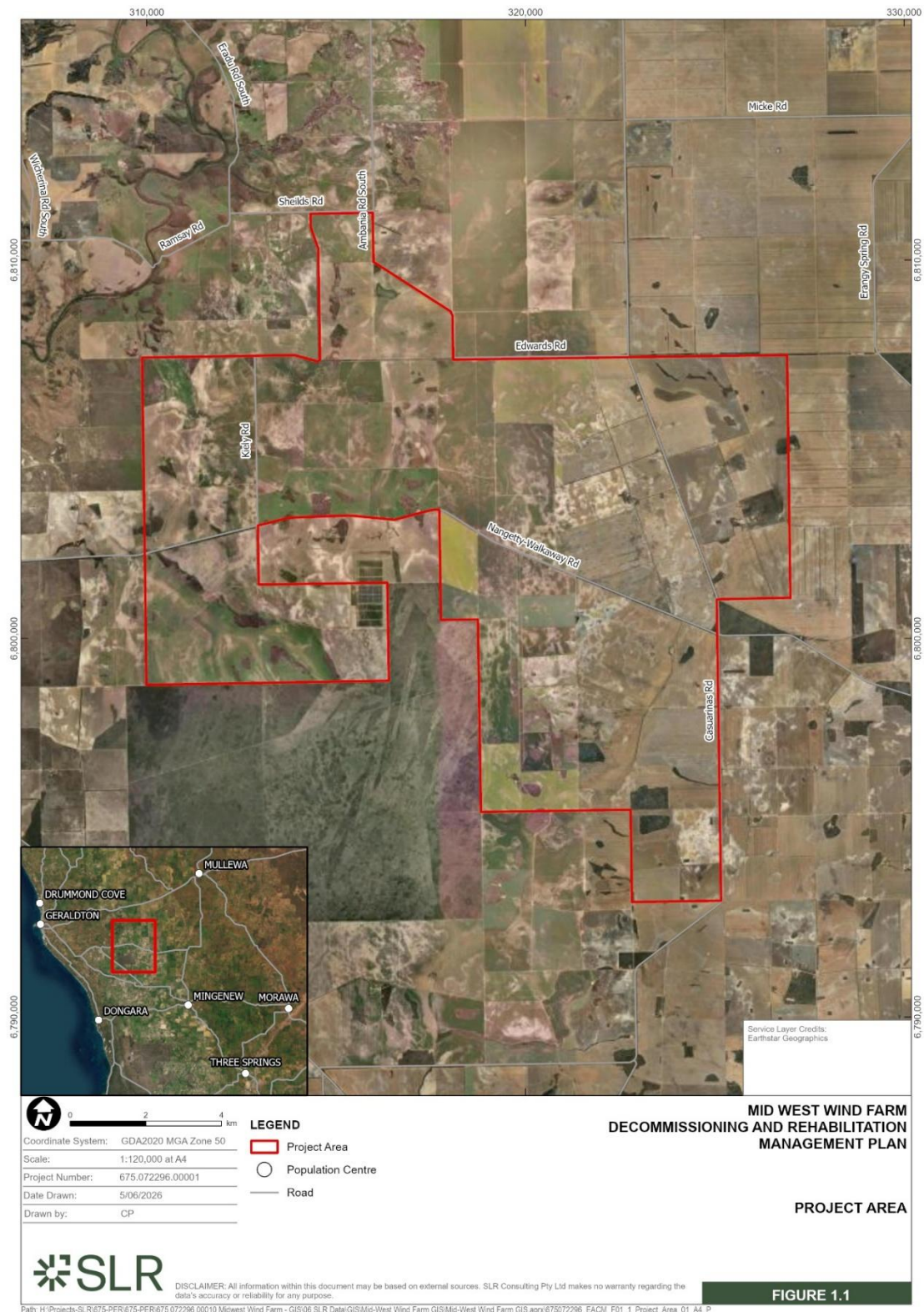


Figure 1-1: Project Area



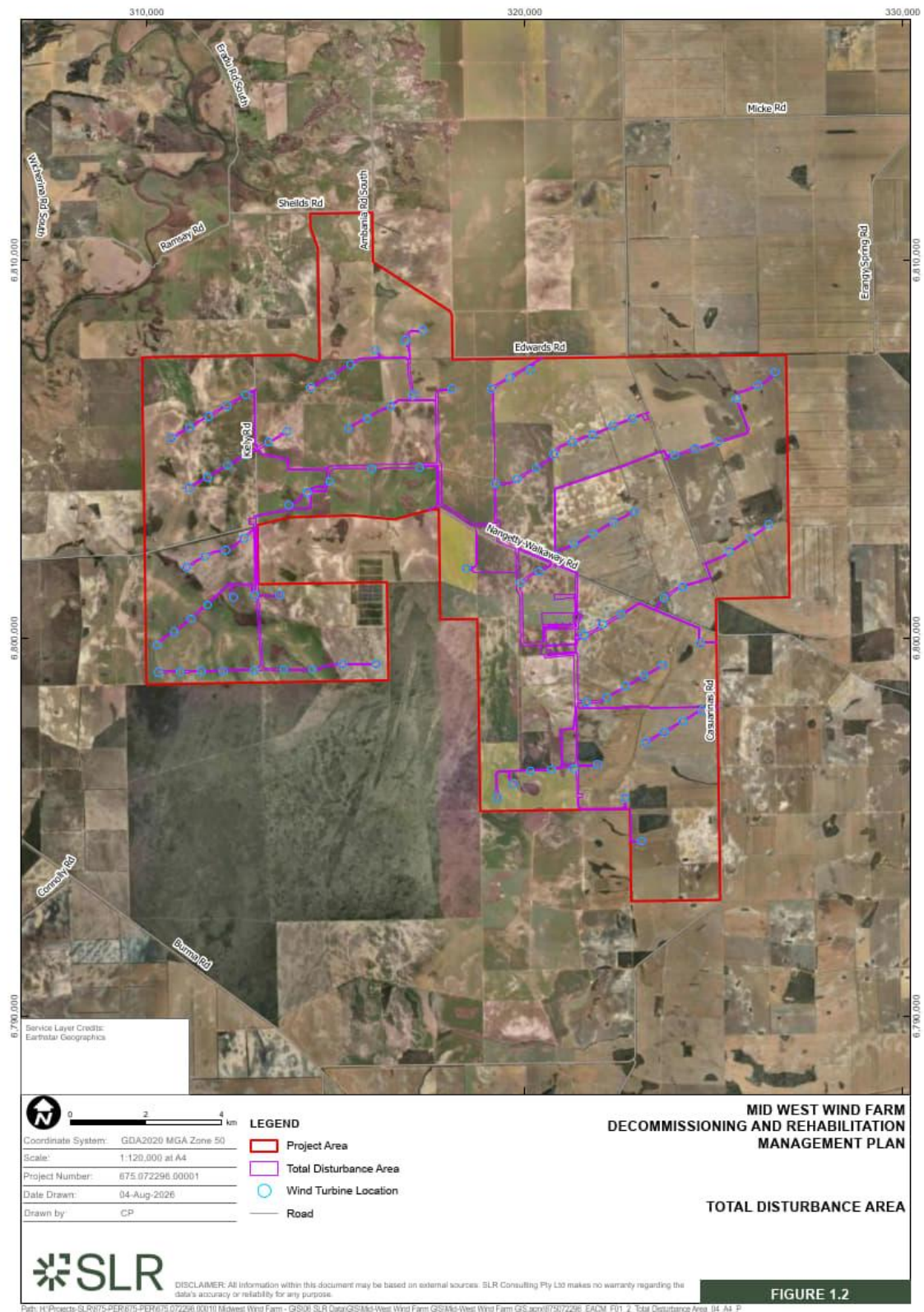


Figure 1-2: Total Disturbance Area



1.2 Relevant Legislation, Guidelines, and Agreements

1.2.1 Legislation

Key legislation considered in the writing of this DRMP include:

- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) (WA)
- Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EPA) (WA)
- Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA)
- Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004 (WA)
- Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (B&AM Act) (WA)
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
- Native Title Act 1993 (Cth).

1.2.2 Guidelines

Key standards, guidelines, and policies considered in the writing of this DRMP include:

- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) – *Dieback Hygiene Protocol*
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) – *Machinery & Vehicle Hygiene Inspection Checklist (FEM080)*
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) – *A guide to managing and restoring wetlands in Western Australia*
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (WA) – *Managing crop weeds*
- Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA) – *Environmental Guideline – Revegetation Topsoil Management*

1.2.3 Renewable Energy Facilities Position Statement

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) published the Position Statement: Renewable Energy Facilities (DPLH, 2020). The Position Statement states:

“a decommissioning program should be separately developed in relation to removal of the facility and any rehabilitation requirements”.

This has been fulfilled within this DRMP.

1.2.4 Landowner Agreements

The Project is located on multiple private freehold properties. Agreements with the respective landowners will be finalised prior to construction. These agreements are expected to include provisions requiring the land to be restored to its pre-disturbance condition, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner.



1.3 Scope of DRMP

The scope of the DRMP is limited to Project-owned assets comprising or supporting the Mid West Wind Farm. A list of infrastructure proposed for decommissioning is provided in Section 2.

The DRMP includes:

- Assessment of the existing environment and site conditions
- Decommissioning methodologies for turbines and associated infrastructure
- Responsibilities for decommissioning
- Management of environmental impacts
- Identification of predicted waste streams and the implementation of appropriate management measures
- Establishment of rehabilitation objectives
- Provision of a conceptual timeline for the decommissioning of site infrastructure and completion of the rehabilitation program.

The Proponent has assumed an approximate 25-year operational life for the Project for the purposes of this DRMP. This DRMP remains applicable in the event that the operational life is shorter than 25 years.

1.4 Document review

The Project's intended design life is 25+ years, with the option for repowering and structural inspection to extend the life by an additional 10+ years. Decommissioning and rehabilitation will commence following the cessation of the operational life. Decommissioning is expected to take around 18 months and will involve dismantling and removing the above ground wind turbine components, removing related above-ground infrastructure, and rehabilitating internal access roads that individual landowners do not request to retain.

Early decommissioning triggers include:

- Catastrophic asset failure
- Extended non-operation (e.g., > 12 months if required by Development Approval (DA) conditions)
- Commercial decision not to repower.

This DRMP is to be reviewed 5 years after energisation and every 5 years thereafter until the end of the operational period, or sooner, if there are significant changes. A review can also be triggered following a significant change which may include:

- Advancements in technology (e.g., component recycling)
- Substantial change in environmental conditions, legislation, or guidelines
- Change in stakeholder sentiment/expectations
- Change in land zoning.

Key areas of the DRMP to be updated may relate to technology, scrap metal/recyclables market conditions, regulatory requirements, stakeholder engagement, overall closure strategy, and closure provision costs. Project repowering options in lieu of decommissioning



are also possible. Reviews will also capture potential alternative arrangements to closure outcomes such as retaining infrastructure for alternative future uses (if agreed by landowners).

As part of the review process, the Proponent will engage key stakeholders to inform them of notable updates and seek their feedback where appropriate.

2.0 Site Context

2.1 Site Description

Site description details relating to community, heritage, and environmental aspects have been provided within the Development Application and its supporting documents. This DRMP has provided a synopsis of the site description to avoid duplication.

The Project is situated 50 km east of Geraldton, within the Local Government Area of the City of Geraldton. The Project area is characterised as a gently undulating landscape with remnant native vegetation and extensively cleared areas used for agriculture. The region experiences a warm, semi-arid Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and mild to cold winters. The average annual rainfall is 380 mm.

The Project area is zoned as 'Rural' under the City of Greater Geraldton Local Planning Scheme No.1. The majority of land within the development envelope is privately owned and has been extensively cleared for the purposes of cereal cropping. Remnant vegetation is present in the indicative WTP layout will be avoided by the proposed disturbance, where possible.

2.2 Site Infrastructure

The Project proposes to construct up to 98 WTG, with a generation capacity of 700 MW. In addition, site infrastructure will include:

- A substation comprising high-voltage transformers and associated switchgear for connection to local networks
- High-voltage electrical collector cabling from each turbine to the substation, installed underground at a nominal voltage of 33 kV
- Underground or overhead optical fibre, employed as the communications medium
- Static Synchronous Compensators (STATCOMs).

Supporting infrastructure will include access roads, office and workshop facilities, monitoring and communication towers, fencing and gates, water tanks, hard stands, and a concrete batching plant. A variety of temporary infrastructure will be required during construction.

2.3 Easements, Tenure and Land Access Agreements

The Proposal will be developed across land tenure mainly comprising freehold properties and road reserve. Total ground disturbance for the Proposal will be approximately 703 ha, with minimal clearing of native vegetation required.

Legal access to the land will need to be obtained, this will require consultation and approval with landowners.



3.0 Commitments

3.1 Financial Assurance

The Proponent commits to ensuring that an appropriate funding mechanism is in place to manage the costs associated with decommissioning and rehabilitation. This may include:

- Decommissioning reserve
- Bond
- Bank guarantee
- Parent company guarantee (if required by DA or lease agreements).

The financial provision for decommissioning and rehabilitation will be reviewed throughout the life of the Project, in line with scheduled DRMP reviews.

The underlying landowner will not be responsible for the costs and activities associated with closure, unless otherwise agreed under contractual arrangements.

3.2 Review of DRMP

This DRMP is to be reviewed 5 years after energisation and every 5 years thereafter until the end of the operational period, or sooner, if there are significant changes (refer to Section 1.4).

3.3 Post Closure Land Use and Decommissioning Outcomes

The Proponent will finalise a Decommissioning Works Plan before physical works commence.

At decommissioning, the Proponent commits to returning the land to a condition acceptable to key stakeholders. The land will be rehabilitated to support the proposed post closure land use, unless agreed otherwise with key stakeholders.

The Proponent acknowledges that alternative land uses or retention of infrastructure may be considered and captured within future DRMP revisions; however, at present the Proponent commits to the following:

- Removal of all above-ground infrastructure (including access roads and hardstands, unless otherwise agreed with individual landholders).
- Full or partial removal of foundations and buried services to an agreed depth below surface, in accordance with landholder agreement or DA conditions, followed by backfilling with suitable material
- Rehabilitation of disturbed land (including progressive rehabilitation), which may include contouring to natural landforms, natural drainage reinstatement, regrading, gravel removal, topsoil replacement, ground preparation, and revegetation.

For further detail, refer to Section 4.0.

3.4 Monitoring

The Proponent commits to implementing a monitoring program to track rehabilitation performance against the completion criteria and post closure land use. Further details regarding the indicative monitoring program are provided in Section 4.9.



4.0 Decommissioning Activities

The following section summarises the objectives set out to decommission each aspect of the wind farm. As infrastructure will be on private land, therefore, there will be consultation with individual landowners on what material they wish to retain or wish to have rehabilitated. The appropriate personnel will be engaged with to undertake the decommissioning of the infrastructure. It is estimated that the works will take approximately 18 months from commencement.

Decommissioning activities require a structured process to safely dismantle, appropriately manage waste streams and rehabilitate the land. The anticipated decommissioning pathway is as follows:

- 1 Closure cost provisioning
- 2 Risk assessment
- 3 Inventory development and regulatory compliance
- 4 Stakeholder engagement and DRMP finalisation
- 5 Planning and decommissioning schedule development
- 6 Progressive rehabilitation
- 7 Deconstruct and remove infrastructure
- 8 Earthworks and revegetation
- 9 Monitoring and relinquishment.

Further details on the pathway are discussed in Sections 4.1 to 4.10.

4.1 Closure Cost Provisioning

As discussed in Section 3.1, the Proponent will ensure that an appropriate funding mechanism is in place to manage the costs associated with decommissioning and rehabilitation. The Proponent expects that the sale value of salvaged equipment may partially offset the costs of the decommissioning process.

The financial provision for decommissioning and rehabilitation will be reviewed throughout the life of the Project, in line with scheduled DRMP reviews.

4.2 Risk Assessment

To determine the method, sequence, and timing of activities required to decommission the Proposal, the identification and management of key risks is necessary.

Each risk is assigned an initial risk rating based on how the hazard impacts each receptor. Following the implementation of mitigation measures and controls, a residual risk rating is determined, with ongoing monitoring measures where necessary (refer to Appendix A).

The risk register will be subject to ongoing revisions throughout the life of the Project. Risk management is a process that will continue throughout the life of the Project and into decommissioning.

Key risks identified through the decommissioning planning process include, but are not limited to:

- Safety, heritage and environmental risks



- Financial risks
- Scheduling risks
- Reputational risks.

Management of safety, risk, and change will be developed and refined throughout the Project and captured through a Risk Register.

4.3 Inventory Development

During planning of deconstruction and rehabilitation, an inventory of assets and materials will be compiled from desktop assessment and site inspection/s. Inventory documentation will inform the decommissioning risk assessment and decommissioning schedule.

Site-specific waste management strategies will be developed, segregating the various waste streams and their respective management. This process may also include the establishment of contracts to sell or retain infrastructure, where practicable.

The waste hierarchy will inform site-specific waste management strategies (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The waste hierarchy preferences the avoidance or prevention of waste, followed by resource recovery options, including reuse, recycling, and recovery. Disposal is the least preferred option and will only be considered where reuse, recycling, or recovery is not environmentally or economically feasible.

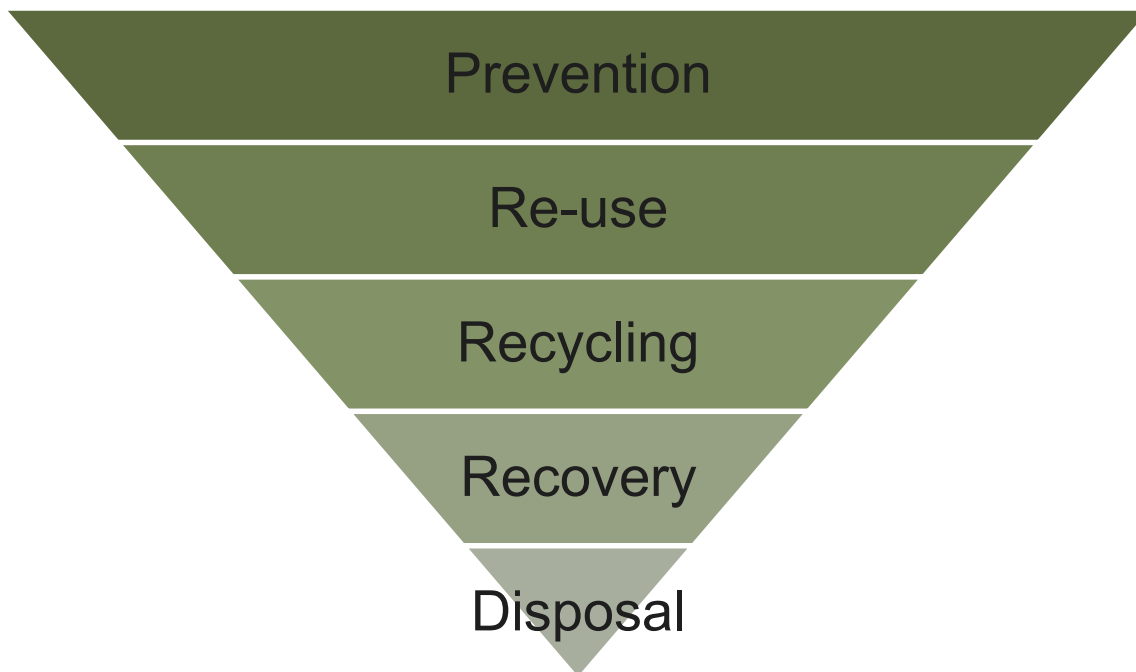


Figure 4-1: Waste Management Hierarchy (NSW EPA, 2022)

Consistent with the waste hierarchy, the preference will be to retain infrastructure in situ to reduce ground disturbance. The next preference is to sell or reuse materials, unless otherwise agreed with landowners.



4.4 Stakeholder Engagement and Finalisation of DRMP

As detailed in Section 1.4, the DRMP will be reviewed more frequently in the years leading up to decommissioning. Community and stakeholder consultation will occur throughout the life of the Project and is expected to increase in frequency and detail as decommissioning approaches.

Prior to decommissioning, stakeholders will be consulted on the development of the post-closure land use and completion criteria, and to formalise agreements for infrastructure retention (where applicable). The Proponent will establish a monitoring program to track the performance of decommissioning and rehabilitation against the completion criteria. The type and frequency of monitoring will be agreed with the landowner prior to decommissioning.

Stakeholder engagement activities will be recorded in a Stakeholder Register, with outcomes summarised in future revisions of the DRMP.

4.5 Planning and Decommissioning Schedule Development

A detailed decommissioning schedule and site rehabilitation plan will be developed in future revisions of this DRMP. If the operational life of the Project is not extended, decommissioning activities are anticipated to commence within 3-6 months of permanent cessation of electricity generation, with the decommissioning phase expected to last approximately 18 months.

4.6 Progressive Rehabilitation

The Proponent intends to undertake progressive rehabilitation, where practicable, prior to closure of the Mid West Wind Farm. Progressive rehabilitation will inform the broader rehabilitation strategy, ensuring that the Proponent meets environmental obligations and stakeholder expectations ahead of decommissioning.

A benefit of progressive rehabilitation and monitoring of disturbed areas prior to closure is that learnings from implemented rehabilitation measures can inform future programs and contribute to adaptive management.

Progressive rehabilitation activities may also incorporate trials to test variables such as seed mixes, planting techniques, soil treatments, and erosion control measures.

4.7 Deconstruct and Remove Infrastructure

Where practicable, all above ground infrastructure will be deconstructed, placed within a hardstand (preferably within existing disturbed areas) and prepared for resale. In some cases, infrastructure may be retained, as arranged with relevant stakeholders prior to decommissioning and captured within appropriate agreements.

Where infrastructure and other waste streams cannot be sold or reused, the waste management hierarchy will be applied.

Where hard stands are required for temporary storage of waste, previously disturbed areas will be preferentially used.

The removal of waste from site will be coordinated to minimise impacts on the environment and existing infrastructure. All non-salvageable waste will be disposed of in accordance with the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* (DWER, 2019).



4.7.1 Pre-works

Initial tasks for deconstruction and rehabilitation of the Project include:

- Pre-decommissioning surveys (flora, fauna, weeds, heritage, drainage)
- As-built drawings and identification of underground services
- Deenergising and isolation of electrical assets
- Establishment of laydown and staging areas for temporary storage of waste.

4.7.2 Turbine Deconstruction

Deconstruction of wind turbine infrastructure will include:

- Safe shutdown and electrical isolation
- Removal of rotors, blades, nacelle, and tower sections using cranes
- Handling of oils, lubricants, coolants and hazardous materials
- Transport off-site for recycling, re-use or disposal
- Aligning with the manufacturer's decommissioning instructions will involve immobilising the rotor for each turbine.

All consumable items such as oil, grease, lubricants and coolants will be removed and disposed of. These items will be disposed of at an authorised waste facility.

4.7.3 Foundations

Foundations will be fully removed; or, partially removed to an agreed depth below the surface in accordance with landholder agreement or DA conditions.

Following this, foundations will be backfilled with suitable material and contoured to the natural landform.

4.7.4 Cables and Electrical Infrastructure

Underground cables will be removed where practical or left in-situ once de-energised if environmental disturbance outweighs benefit, or if agreed with individual landholders. Overhead power lines and poles will be removed if not required. Materials and components may be reused, sold as scrap, recycled, or repurposed, wherever possible.

In addition, transformers, switchgear, metering equipment will be removed and placed on a hardstand for recycling, sale or disposal. The substation and infrastructure will be systematically dismantled and removed from site. This will include footings, STATCOMs, if not required.

4.7.5 Roads, Hardstands and Drainage

Hardstands, roads and carparks are planned to be rehabilitated back to the same condition as pre-commencement of the Proposal. This process may include ripping, recontouring, re-spreading topsoil, and revegetation. In addition, drainage will be reinstated to natural patterns.

Should the landowner wish to retain access roads, hardstands, gravel pits, drainage features or stockpiles, the Proponent will consider the request, formalise an appropriate agreement, and update the site rehabilitation plan and DRMP accordingly.



4.7.6 Buildings and Ancillaries

Communications and meteorological towers will be dismantled and removed offsite for reuse or recycling. The Proponent will consult stakeholders prior to decommissioning to verify if these towers will be retained.

Other infrastructure, including operations and maintenance buildings, sheds, workshop structures, amenities, and storage areas will be recycled, sold, or disposed of.

4.8 Earthworks and Revegetation

The earthworks and revegetation phase is likely to encompass the following activities:

- Treatment, removal, or disposal of contamination, where present
- Reprofilling disturbed surfaces (where agreed with the landowner) to match the surrounding natural topography
- Establishment of an appropriate soil profile suitable for the designated post closure land use
- Establishment of suitable drainage to manage surface water flows and erosion
- Application of suitable seed mix, where appropriate.

There is a low likelihood for contamination to be present within the total disturbance area at closure. Should any activity occur throughout the life of the Proposal which leads to potential soil or water contamination, investigations will be undertaken to determine its nature and extent. If an unacceptable risk of contamination is identified, a site assessment will be undertaken, with necessary remediation undertaken during the earthworks phase.

4.9 Monitoring, Maintenance and Reporting

A monitoring program will be established to track rehabilitation performance against the completion criteria and post closure land use. The type and frequency of monitoring will be agreed with the landowner prior to decommissioning. Monitoring outcomes will inform remedial or maintenance works.

Details of the monitoring program are provided below:

- Monitoring frequency (e.g., 6-monthly then annually for 3–5 years)
- Parameters: vegetation establishment, weeds, erosion, drainage performance
- Maintenance requirements (re-seeding, weed control, erosion fixes)
- Reporting to regulators, landholders and internal management.

Completion criteria will likely include:

- Vegetation cover targets
- Weed cover thresholds
- No active erosion after first wet season
- Soil stability and topsoil presence
- Functionality of rehabilitated land for agreed post-closure land use
- Landholder sign-off where required.



4.10 Adaptive Management and Contingencies

Where rehabilitation monitoring results are not trending towards completion criteria, additional remedial actions may be required. The Proponent acknowledges that adaptive management, including appropriate financial contingencies, may be necessary to address issues such as poor vegetation establishment or erosion.

To support adaptive management, records of rehabilitation work will be maintained, including spatial, written, and photographic evidence. Where changes to the rehabilitation approach are required, these will be made in consultation with key stakeholders.

5.0 Stakeholder Engagement

5.1 Stakeholder Register

Records of relevant stakeholder engagements undertaken prior to, during, and following decommissioning of the site will be recorded and maintained within a Stakeholder Register.

5.2 Landowner Consultation

Proactive engagement with landowners will be a key focus throughout the Project's lifecycle. Communications, engagements, and activities will be conducted in accordance with the agreements in place with each landowner.

During planning and implementation of decommissioning, in person discussions or equivalent engagement methods will be undertaken with each landowner to understand their preferences regarding the removal or retention of infrastructure and desired closure outcomes.

During the Project's operational life, land use priorities may evolve and land ownership may change. In these scenarios, further consultation will be undertaken prior to the commencement of decommissioning to confirm landowner requirements.

5.3 Community Consultation

Community consultation will be initiated in advance of decommissioning activities. The purpose of consultation is to inform the community and relevant stakeholders, provide opportunities for feedback, and enable the adaptation of plans, where feasible, in response to community input.

Consultation will be undertaken on the following:

- Timing and staging of decommissioning works
- Opportunities for local employment and contractor participation
- Traffic and road management.



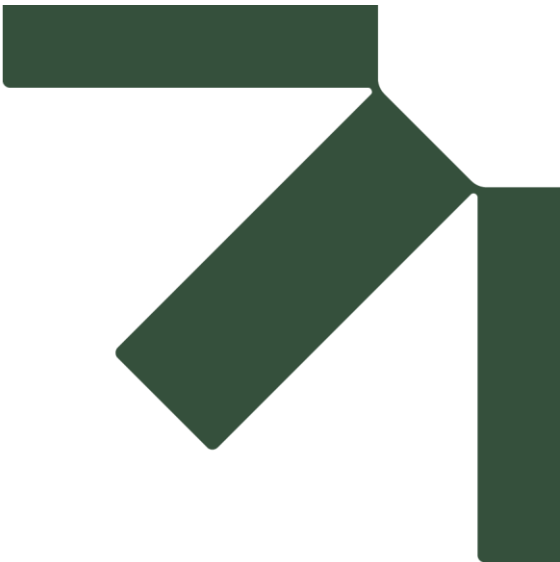
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DPLH. (2020). *Position Statement: Renewable Energy Facilities*.

DWER. (2019). *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019)*

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Appendix A Risk Assessment

Preliminary Decommissioning and Preliminary Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Management Plan

Mid West Wind Farm Pty Ltd

SLR Project No: 675.072296.00002

11 June 2026

Risk analysis was conducted using the criteria in the Likelihood and Consequences tables below. These ratings were then combined using the Risk Rating table to generate a risk rating of low, medium, high, or severe.

Table 1: Likelihood

Qualitative measure of likelihood	How likely is it that this event/issue will occur after control strategies have been put in place
Almost certain	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
Likely	Will probably occur during the life of the project
Possible	Might occur during the life of the project
Unlikely	Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful
Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances
Eliminated	Will not occur

Table 2: Consequences

Qualitative measure of consequences	What will be the consequence/result if this issue does occur rating
Insignificant	Minor incident of environmental damage that can be reversed – no or negligible ongoing impact to conservation-significant species or their habitats, with no measurable change to local populations or conservation status.
Minor	Isolated but substantial instances of environmental impact that could be reversed with intensive efforts – loss of/impact to individuals or critical habitat that doesn't impact the local population, with recovery expected within a short timeframe.
Moderate	Substantial instances of environmental impact that could be reversed with intensive efforts – loss of individuals or habitat that doesn't impact the viability of the local population, which can be maintained following the impact through management measures (e.g. rehabilitation), with no change to conservation status.
Major	Major loss of environmental amenity and real danger of continuing environmental damage – loss of individuals or habitat resulting in local population decline or loss, which is unlikely to recover without significant intervention, and may result in a negative change to conservation status.
Critical	Severe widespread loss of environmental amenity and irrecoverable environmental damage – loss of a significant number of conservation-significant fauna, or the majority of breeding habitat, reducing the likelihood of the species persisting in the area, threatening the species ongoing viability, and increasing the risk of species extinction.



Table 3: Risk-rating

	Consequence				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical
Almost certain	Medium	High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	Very High	Very High
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Very High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Eliminated	Eliminated				

Table 4: Risk Acceptability Criteria

Risk Rating	Status
Low	Acceptable. Specific treatment is not required if the inherent risk is low. However, best-practice environmental management measures will still be implemented.
Medium	Requires standard mitigation to be acceptable. Industry-standard best practice measures are suitable, and specific risk treatment is not required if the inherent risk is medium. Monitoring may be necessary in some circumstances.
High	Requires specific risk treatment to be acceptable. Specific management measures are required to address high inherent and residual risks.
Very High	Unacceptable. If the inherent risk is extreme, specific environmental management measures are required to reduce environmental risk. An extreme residual risk is unacceptable.



Decommissioning or Rehabilitation Hazard	Risk Description	Risk Event	Phase		Sensitive Receptors		Inherent Risk Assessment			Control Measures	Performance Standards	Residual Risk Assessment			Monitoring and Ongoing Management	
			Decommissioning Activities	Rehabilitation Activities	Details of sensitive receptor	How hazard may harm or damage sensitive receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating			Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Aspect to be monitored	Details of monitoring and ongoing management
Flora & Vegetation	Protection of existing vegetation and fauna habitat	Inadequate protection of existing vegetation during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities	Yes	Yes	Environmental receptor (flora and fauna) Human receptor (Landowners)	Inadequate protection of existing vegetation during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities, resulting in unauthorised clearance, damage or loss to native vegetation and habitat for fauna. Impact to amenity and land of landowners through damage or loss to native vegetation and habitat for fauna.	Likely	Moderate	High	Pre-decommissioning surveys for flora and fauna habitat. Remove underground cables where practical or leave in-situ once de-energised if environmental disturbance outweighs benefit. Prior to commencing decommissioning or rehabilitation activities existing vegetation delineated with bunting or temporary fencing, five (5) m from the drip line. Site access restricted to existing access roads/tracks. Established hardstand areas for temporary waste storage in previously disturbed areas, avoiding existing vegetation and fauna habitat. No vegetation clearance to occur onsite. Physical delineation to be discussed with Operator personnel prior to work commencing in the area. Training and inductions for onsite personnel to understand their vehicle use responsibilities with respect to native vegetation. Adherence to the Rehabilitation Plans.	Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004. Native Vegetation Clearing Legislation in Western Australia (Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act))	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Delineation of native vegetation areas through temporary fencing or bunding prior to activities commencing in the area. Rehabilitation activities in accordance with Rehabilitation Plans.	Inspections / monitoring of temporary fencing and bunding. Compliance with Rehabilitation Plans, to ensure no disturbance to existing vegetation.
Fauna	Protection of existing fauna species	Inadequate fauna inspections completed prior to commencing decommissioning and rehabilitation activities	Yes	Yes	Environmental receptors (fauna)	Adverse affects to local biodiversity due to plant or vehicle strike	Likely	Major	Very High	Pre-decommissioning surveys for flora and fauna habitat. Prior to commencing decommissioning and rehabilitations activities, fauna inspections are undertaken by a suitable qualified person within the activity area. Undertake fauna checks daily to inspect open excavations e.g. wind turbine foundation removals for trapped or injured fauna. Where practicable excavations not to be left open overnight. Engage an accredited fauna handler for any required relocations. Obtain any required fauna license for relocation or disturbance under the legislation.	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) Ministerial Authorisation under section 40 (for threatened species)	Rare	Major	Medium	Pre-decommissioning and pre-rehabilitation fauna inspections by a suitably qualified person. Daily fauna checks of any open excavations e.g. wind turbine foundation removals.	Suitably qualified person undertakes fauna inspections prior to decommissioning and rehabilitation activities. Fauna checks daily to inspection open excavations e.g. wind turbine foundation removals for trapped or injured fauna. Accredited fauna handler on call for any required relocations.
Fauna	Timing of works to minimise disturbance to threatened species	Miss-timing activities causing high disturbance to EPBC listed fauna species including Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	Yes	Yes	Environmental receptors (fauna)	Timing works during peak breeding season could cause stress or harm to wildlife	Likely	Major	Very High	Conducting the decommissioning or rehabilitations activities outside of peak breeding season (approximately August to October) near any known breeding habitat for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo. Undertake fauna inspections by a suitable qualified person prior to commencing decommissioning or rehabilitation activities.	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) Ministerial Authorisation under section 40 (for threatened species)	Rare	Minor	Low	Works to be scheduled outside of peak breeding season, near any known breeding habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.	Works scheduling near any known breeding habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, outside of peak breeding season.
Weeds & Pathogens	Vehicle hygiene protocols	Spread of a soil borne water mould (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>) from inadequate vehicle hygiene protocols	Yes	Yes	Environmental receptor (plants, trees, ecosystems)	Outbreaks of mould infestations can be very difficult to manage and could have devastating environmental damage to the ecosystem affecting the root systems of trees and plants home and food sources to wildlife.	Likely	Major	Very High	Installing a Clean on Entry (COE) & Exit protocol - this will be to ensure vehicles meet hygiene standards before entering DBCA-managed or dieback sensitive areas Maintain high cleaning standards to remove/avoid mud, soil clods, slurry and plant material Install temporary designated washdown areas Employ an equipment & vehicle checklist	Machinery & Vehicle Hygiene and Inspection Checklist Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions - Dieback hygiene protocol Dieback Hygiene Manual - Forests Department Western Australia	Possible	Minor	Medium	Effectiveness of hygiene control measures.	Inspection and cleaning of temporary washdown bays for effectiveness. Ensure site induction covers hygiene protocols.
Weeds & Pathogens	Movement of soil onsite and vehicle hygiene protocols	Spread of Declared and environmental weed species during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities	Yes	Yes	Human receptors (Landowners) Environmental receptors (native plant species, ecosystems)	Spread of weeds due to the works can result in decreased land value for landowners, also poses a monetary hazard for landowners to maintain after project is finished. Impact on the environmental receptors are weeds out competing native species, thus giving rise to invasive fauna species that can thrive in the weedier environments and can have an impact a negative impact on the native fauna.	Likely	Major	Very High	Pre-decommissioning surveys for weed species Following an Integrated Weed Management (IWM) approach: Prevention - hygiene protocols Early detection & rapid response Control methods - physical, chemical controlled burning. Develop a site specific IWM Plan.	Management of crop weed - Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development WA	Rare	Minor	Low	Weed sightings and/or infestations, including frequency. Effectiveness of weed control methods.	Carry out weed monitoring. Where weed spread occurs, engage weed management specialist to carry out additional treatment as required. Records maintained of removal methods, and the locations and timing it was undertaken. Removed weeds and matter disposed offsite appropriately.

Weeds & Pathogens	Importation of material	Introduction of weed species through importation of material e.g. backfill material, any required topsoil	No	Yes	Human receptors (Landowners) Environmental receptors (native plant species, ecosystems)	Spread of weeds due to the works can result in decreased land value for landowners, also poses a monetary hazard for landowners to maintain after project is finished. Impact on the environmental receptors are weeds out competing native species, thus giving rise to invasive fauna species that can thrive in the weeder environments and can have an impact a negative impact on the native fauna.	Likely	Major	Very High	Ensure imported material is weed and seed free including sourcing from a licenced quarry and undertaking pre-importation inspections of source material. Designated temporary wash down areas for machinery used in the importation of material.	Machinery & Vehicle Hygiene and Inspection Checklist	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Effectiveness of weed control measures.	Evidence material is sourced from a licenced quarry and is weed and seed free. Material source is inspected prior to importing to site.
Soil & Landform	Final rehabilitated landform	Inadequate reinstatement of natural landform including contouring and natural drainage	No	Yes	Environmental receptors (land degradation) Human receptors (landowners)	Inadequate reinstatement of natural landform can result in decreased land value for landowners, also poses a monetary hazard for landowners to maintain after project is finished.	Likely	Major	Very High	Hardstands, roads and carparks should be rehabilitated back to the same condition as pre-commencement of the development. Adherence to the Rehabilitation Plan requirements including ripping, recontouring, re-spreading topsoil and revegetation. Adherence to landowner access agreements and any conditions relating to final rehabilitated landform including retaining of infrastructure e.g. access roads, hard stands etc. Establishment of suitable drainage to manage surface water flows and erosion post rehabilitation.	Landowner access/option agreement	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Vegetation cover targets. Weed cover thresholds. No active erosion after first wet season. Soil stability and topsoil presence. Functionality of rehabilitated land for agreed post-closure land use. Landholder sign-off where required.	Details of the monitoring program include: Monitoring frequency (e.g., 6-monthly then annually for 3-5 years) Parameters: vegetation establishment, weeds, erosion, drainage performance Maintenance requirements (re-seeding, weed control, erosion fixes) Reporting to regulators, landholders and internal management.
Soil & Landform	Erosion and sediment control measures	Inadequate erosion and sediment control measures during decommissioning and rehabilitation phases	Yes	Yes	Environmental receptors (land degradation) Human receptors (landowners)	Erosion and sediment impacts to the land and how water moves through it. It can create pollution in waterways (sediment laden water) It can degrade the land thus decreasing the landowners land value. It can cause unstable land near water edges or hills.	Likely	Moderate	High	Use WA best practice, installing correctly the appropriate controls to manage the erosion and sediment control risk	River restoration manual: Report RR10 - Stream stabilisation. Erosion and sediment control plans.	Rare	Minor	Low	Presence of active erosion. Effectiveness of sediment and erosion control measures.	No active erosion after first wet season. Inspection/monitoring for effectiveness of sediment and erosion control measures. Maintain and upgrade any erosion and sediment control structures if necessary to ensure sediment transfer is minimised.
Water (Surface and Groundwater)	Protection of existing ephemeral creeks, drainage lines and groundwater	Reduction in water quality of existing creeks, drainage lines and groundwater due to inadequate protection during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities.	Yes	Yes	Ephemeral creeks and drainage lines Groundwater aquifer Surrounding groundwater users (human and non-human (GDEs))	Reduced surface water and groundwater quality within local aquifer and to surrounding groundwater users for stock, domestic and irrigation uses. Impacts to downstream receptors along the waterways.	Possible	Major	High	Implementation of sediment and erosion control structures. Appropriately bunding temporary storage of any oils, lubricants and coolant salvaged during deconstruction activities. Spill kits to be available onsite at all times, to be utilised in the event of a spill of potential contaminant immediately as needed. In addition an emergency response plan (ERP).	A guide to managing and restoring wetlands in Western Australia - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. Contaminant spills - emergency response plan - Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Effectiveness of sediment and erosion control measures. Spill kits. Compliance with Rehabilitation Plan.	Inspection/monitoring for effectiveness of sediment and erosion control measures. Regular visual inspection of natural drainage channels for deposition of sediment.
Water (Surface and Groundwater)	Fuel and chemical storage	Fuel spills and leaks into wetlands, creeks and drainage lines during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities	Yes	Yes	Groundwater aquifer Surrounding groundwater users (human and non-human (GDEs))	Reduced surface water and groundwater quality within local aquifer and to surrounding groundwater users for stock, domestic and irrigation uses.	Possible	Major	High	Ensuring all fuels, hydrocarbons and chemicals are stored in an appropriately banded area in accordance with the EPA Guidelines and AS 1940. Chemicals and fuel storage areas located away from existing drainage lines. Spill kits to be available onsite at all times, to be utilised in the event of a spill of potential contaminant immediately as needed. In addition an emergency response plan (ERP).	A guide to managing and restoring wetlands in Western Australia - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. Contaminant spills - emergency response plan - Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Assessment of fuel and chemical storage areas. Spill kits. Compliance with Rehabilitation Plan.	Internal records of potential contamination and spills. Internal inspection of chemical storage areas and spill kits. Compliance with Rehabilitation Plan through milestone checks.
Cultural Heritage	Known heritage sites and exclusion areas	Works within known heritage sites and no defined exclusion areas.	Yes	Yes	Human receptors (local aboriginal community members)	Damage to sensitive cultural heritage items are irreparable	Likely	Major	Very High	If a cultural heritage management plan has been developed for the project, in consultation with traditional owners, that measures will continue to implement during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities.	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 1972	Rare	Minor	Low	The exclusions zones are maintained and monitored (if required).	Inspection / monitoring of exclusion zones with implementation of the site discovery protocol. Ensure site induction covers heritage obligations and is reviewed and refreshed periodically.
Cultural Heritage	Unexpected finds	Unexpectedly cultural heritage find during any dug out or excavated during Decommissioning and Rehabilitation stages	Yes	Yes	Human receptors (local aboriginal community members)	Damage to sensitive cultural heritage items are irreparable	Likely	Major	Very High	Develop an unexpected finds procedure that outlines best practice on what to do in the event a cultural heritage relic is found.	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 1972	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Implementing a expected finds protocol. Site induction material covers heritage obligations.	Inspection / monitoring for Aboriginal cultural heritage items and remains during any excavations required for decommissioning, with implementation of the site discovery protocol. Ensure site induction covers heritage obligations and is reviewed and refreshed periodically.
Cultural Heritage	Engagement with appropriate traditional owners.	No interaction with relevant traditional owners	Yes	Yes	Human receptors (local Aboriginal community members)	By not engaging with the relevant traditional owners could cause severe insensitivities with local communities and potentially damage to aboriginal cultural heritage items	Likely	Major	Very High	Continue engagement with relevant traditional owners. Continue to implement a Stakeholder & Community Engagement Plan.	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 1972	Rare	Minor	Low	Compliance with Stakeholder & Community Engagement Plan.	Maintain regular contact with local traditional owners during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities.
Noise, Dust & Air Quality	Water carts for dust suppression	Particulate emissions to air from traffic on unsealed access roads/tracks. Dust generation during excavations for removal of wind turbine foundations and backfilling activities.	Yes	Yes	Nearby residences Onsite human receptors Non residential human receptors Environmental receptors - flora and fauna, surface water, air environment	Health - i.e. aggravate respiratory illnesses. Amenity - visible dust at receptor locations. Environment - dust deposition on environmental receptors impacting growth and environmental health.	Likely	Moderate	High	Water truck used to suppress dust onsite and upon Site entrance when necessary. Wheel wash / rumble grid to be utilised upon exit of Site to prevent potential drag out of sediment onto local adjacent roads. Adherence with Decommissioning & Rehabilitation Plans to reduce and minimise occurrence of disturbed land with potential to generate dust. Site vehicles to adhere to dedicated internal access roads/tracks, where practicable. Internal access roads/tracks to be adequately maintained, free from erosion on a regular basis.	Environmental Protection Act 1986. EPA Environmental Factor Guideline - Air Quality	Rare	Minor	Low	Visual inspection of site activities and ongoing wind conditions. Dust related complaints (complaints register).	Ongoing visual inspections of site activities to be undertaken by Site operators. If visual dust is seen to be likely to leave the boundary, the water cart is to be employed and / or work is to cease / reduce until the risk of dust impacts to receptors is lowered. Ensure equipment and mobile plant is meeting required maintenance and servicing periods. All dust related complaints are to be recorded, responded to and monitored.

Noise, Dust & Air Quality	Noise emissions	Noise emissions from decommissioning and rehabilitation impacting sensitive receptors	Yes	Yes	Nearby residences Onsite human receptors Non residential human receptors Environmental receptors - flora and fauna	Impacts to nearby residences.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Undertake regular inspections to ensure equipment and mobile plant is meeting required maintenance and servicing periods. Scheduling noisy activities for daytime hours. Site inductions to include obligations when operating mobile plant or trucks onsite. All noise related complaints are to be recorded, responded to and monitored.	Environmental Protection Act 1986. Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (Noise Regulations)	Rare	Minor	Low	Noise related complaints.	Regular inspections to ensure equipment and mobile plant is meeting required maintenance and servicing periods. Site inductions to ensure site personnel and operators are aware of their obligations when operating mobile plant or trucks onsite. Review site practices regularly to implement improvements that may reduce levels of noise or duration of noisy activities, e.g. reduction in traffic / reverse movements and fit mobile plant
Community & Stakeholder Management	Consultation with landowners	Inadequate consultation with landowners	Yes	Yes	Human receptors (landowners)	Landowners not informed of final rehabilitated landform or infrastructure retained onsite	Likely	Major	Very High	Develop and implement a Stakeholder and Community Engagement Plan. During planning and implementation of decommissioning, in person discussions or equivalent engagement methods undertaken with each landowner to understand their preferences regarding the removal or retention of infrastructure, desired closure outcomes, timing of activities etc. Adherence with land access agreements and any conditions relating to closure of the site.	International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum.	Rare	Minor	Low	Compliance with land access agreements. Compliance with Stakeholder & Community Engagement Plan.	Implementation of land access agreements. Maintain regular contact with landowners during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities.
Community & Stakeholder Management	Notification of local roads usage, increased traffic and timing	Lack of communication for local road usage	Yes	No	Human receptors (local community members)	May affect local road users and impact their ability to get to work or cause a nuisance to local area	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Develop and implement a Stakeholder & Community Engagement Plan. Provide community consultation and adequate notification so local road users can plan ahead accordingly. Preparation and distribution of letters and/or factsheets to local community prior to and during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities.	International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum.	Rare	Minor	Low	Compliance with Stakeholder & Community Engagement Plan.	Preparation and distribution of letters and/or factsheets to local community prior to and during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities. Maintain regular contact with local community during decommissioning and rehabilitation
Community & Stakeholder Management	Management of visual impacts	Lack of communication for local communities for the decommissioning and rehabilitation process.	Yes	No	Human receptors (local community members)	The visual amenity may be obstructed due to uprooting land to remove wind turbine infrastructure. This could reduce land value around the site and impact house sales etc.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Develop and implement a Stakeholder & Community Engagement Plan. Provide community consultation and adequate notification so local community members can plan ahead accordingly and be prepared for the works.	International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum.	Rare	Minor	Low	Compliance with a Stakeholder & Community Engagement Plan.	Preparation and distribution of letters and/or factsheets to local community prior to and during decommissioning and rehabilitation activities. Maintain regular contact with local community during decommissioning and rehabilitation
Traffic & Transport	Heavy Haulage routes approved by Main Roads WA	Heavy Haulage routes clogging up main roads	Yes	No	Human receptors (local community members)	People in the local community affected by the traffic movements and have troubles getting to work causing loss of income. This could also cause a public annoyance or nuisance. Impact and damage to local roads.	Likely	Moderate	High	Identification of haulage routes and Over Size Over Mass (OSOM) vehicle movements. Coordination of vehicle movements to avoid peak traffic periods and cumulative impacts affecting shared corridors. Work with the Main Roads Western Australia to confirm what times the roads can be utilised to avoid public disturbance and obtain a road occupancy license (ROL). Undertake dilapidation surveys and arrangements for repairing any road damage caused by heavy vehicles. Implement site traffic management mitigation measures including speed limits, driver routes, parking areas and working hours.	Western Australia Police Force Main Roads Western Australia	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Compliance with heavy haulage routes approved by Main Roads WA.	Monitoring of compliance with heavy haulage routes approvals. Regular monitoring of site traffic to ensure complying with mitigation measures including speed limits, driver routes, parking areas and working hours.
Fire Prevention	Hot-works controls	Activities associated with hot works (cutting, grinding etc)	Yes	No	Human receptors (the workers on site)	Combustible materials, flammable gases causing harm to workers resulting in burning of skin and loss of work potentially causality	Possible	Critical	Very High	Following WA Government's best practice to follow the Hot Works Procedure including a permit, employing safety precautions to ensure best practice	Hot works procedure - Government of Western Australia WA Country Health Service	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Compliance with Hot Works Procedure.	Inspection and monitoring of hot works.
Fire Prevention	Firebreak compliance and firefighting equipment	Spread of bushfire in working area	Yes	No	Human receptors (the workers on site, adjacent land owners, road users) Environmental receptors (trees, soils, fauna and flora, air pollution).	Harm from uncontrolled fires could result in harm or casualty to people working on site. In addition, could cause respiratory issues for works and adjacent community members. Harm could be caused to the wildlife, damage the soil by being over burnt leading to infertile soil affecting plants and damage to the land.	Likely	Major	Very High	Employing Fire break compliance strategies to divert the fire to stop and slow down the spread of bushfire. Width and location of firebreaks would meet specified dimensions and placed strategically around high risk areas. Having fire equipment on site to prevent burns if people get caught on fire.	"A guide to constructing and maintaining fire breaks - Government of Western Australia Department of Fire & Emergency Services Rural Fire Division"	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Compliance with local firebreak requirements	Inspection and monitoring of firebreaks and fire fighting equipment.
Waste	Waste management	Inadequate management of waste streams generated during decommissioning activities	Yes	Yes	Environmental receptors (vegetation, landform and soils, fauna and flora, water quality). Human receptors (landowners)	Inadequate waste management can result in decreased land value for landowners, also poses a monetary hazard for landowners to maintain after project is finished.	Likely	Moderate	High	During planning of decommissioning and rehabilitation activities, compile an inventory of materials and assets. Apply the waste management hierarchy, consider reuse, recycling or repurposing, with disposal being the least preferred option. Identify the licensed waste management facility or facilities proposed to be used and confirm their capacity to accommodate the waste. Use existing hardstand areas or establish new hardstand areas for temporary storage of materials in previously disturbed areas, avoiding existing vegetation and fauna habitat.	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Waste segregation and tracking.	Inspection and monitoring of waste segregation. Compliance with waste tracking requirements.

Waste	Handling of oils, lubricants, coolants and hazardous materials	Inadequate controls in place for handling of oils, lubricants, coolants and hazardous materials from deconstruction of wind turbine infrastructure	Yes	No	Environmental receptors (vegetation, landform and soils, fauna and flora, water quality). Human receptors (landowners)	Inadequate controls for handling of oils, lubricants, coolants etc. can result in decreased land value for landowners, also poses a monetary hazard for landowners to maintain after project is finished.	Likely	Major	Very High	Use existing hardstand areas or establish new hardstand areas for temporary storage of oils, chemicals, lubricants etc. Ensuring all oils, lubricants, coolants etc. are temporarily stored in an appropriately bunded area in accordance with the EPA Guidelines and AS 1940. Identify the licensed waste management facility or facilities proposed to be used and confirm their capacity to accommodate the waste. Temporary storage areas located away from existing drainage lines. Spill kit to be available on site. All consumable items such as oil, grease, lubricants and coolants to be removed and disposed of to an authorised waste facility.	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Waste segregation and tracking. Assessment of fuel and chemical storage areas. Spill kits.	Inspection and monitoring of waste segregation. Internal inspection of chemical storage areas and spill kits. Compliance with waste tracking requirements.
Approvals	Existing approval conditions	Not complying or amending existing approvals obtained for the development that relate to decommissioning and rehabilitation activities.	Yes	Yes	Environmental receptors (vegetation, landform and soils, fauna and flora, water quality). Human receptors (landowners, local community)	Not complying with approval conditions could result in damage or hazards for landowners and the environment.	Likely	Major	Very High	Maintain register of approval conditions including those required for decommissioning and rehabilitation activities.	Approval conditions	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Compliance with approval conditions relating to decommissioning and rehabilitation activities.	Monitoring of implementation of approval conditions relating to decommissioning and rehabilitation activities.