



Hughes Gap BESS Project

**Environmental Impact Report
Application for HRE Licence**



Rev Ref	Date	Details
V1	19/11/2025	Working Draft
V2	20/01/2026	Final Draft for Submission
V3	09/02/2026	Draft for DEM Review
V4	13/02/2026	Draft for Public Consultation
		Draft for Licence Application
		Final for Licence Application

	Name	Date
Prepared by:	Simone Fogarty	13/02/2026
Approved by:	Shaminga Ferdinadusz	13/02/2026

This report has been prepared by ReEnergy for the purposes of a licence application under the HRE Act. This report is only to be used for the purpose for which it has been provided. Any unauthorised copying, dissemination or use in any form or by any means other than by ReEnergy, is strictly prohibited. The information contained in this report was accurate at the time of production. To the extent permissible by law, we do not accept any liability if this report is used or relied on by any unauthorised third party or for any unintended use.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose of this Document	2
1.2 Legislative Framework	3
2. Project Description	4
2.1 The Applicant	4
2.2 Site Description	4
2.3 Description of Proposal	5
2.4 Project Timing and Staging	7
2.5 Nature of the land use and activities	8
3. Description of Existing Environment (Criteria 1)	10
3.1 Description of Existing Elements	10
3.3 Sensitive Receptors	12
3.4 Multiple Land use and accumulated impact assessment	14
3.5 Impact Investigations	17
4. Identification of Potential Impact Events (Criteria 2)	22
4.1 Construction and Decommissioning	22
4.2 Operation	23
4.3 Incremental Impacts	24
5. Impact Assessment and Management Framework	25
5.1 Confirmation of Impact Events (Criteria 3)	25
5.2 Management strategies and uncertainty assessment (Criteria 4)	25
5.3 Environmental Significance Assessment (Criteria 5)	26
5.4 Impact Element Tables	28
6. Consultation	51
6.1 Summary of Consultation Actions	51
6.2 Summary of Consultation Feedback	52
7. Conclusions and Recommendations (Criteria 6)	54
References	55
Abbreviations and Key Terms	56
Appendix A OTR Certification	57
Appendix B Project Layout Plan	58
Appendix C Impact Reports	59

1. Introduction

ReEnergy is proposing to establish a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) wholly within a parcel of land located near the intersection of Augusta Highway and Collaby Hill Road, Warnertown SA (CT5883/929 D20184A56) as identified in Figure 1.

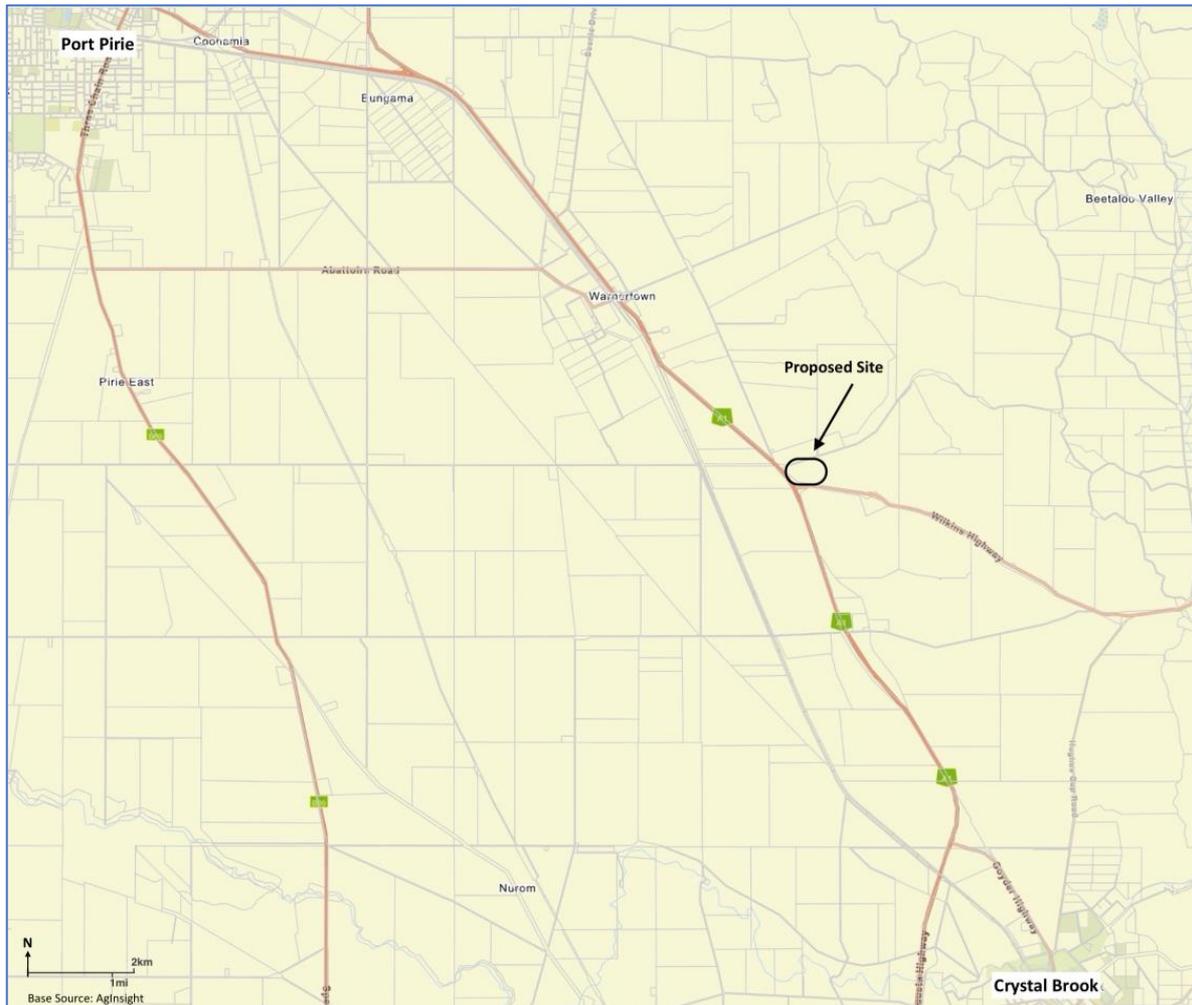


Figure 1: Site Location

This project will require an Associated Infrastructure Licence (AIL) to operate under the Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act, 2023 (HRE Act). The HRE Act has replaced the requirements for approval under the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act, 2016 (PDI Act).

As part of the Licence application process, applicants are required to undertake several steps including:

- The preparation of a draft Environmental Impact Report (similar to a PDI application report)
- The preparation of a draft Statement of Environmental Objectives that identifies impacts and sets out how impacts will be avoided, managed or mitigated

- Undertake community and stakeholder consultation on the above draft documents
- Provide a summary of the results of consultation and up-date the EIR and SEO to reflect the applicant’s response to the issues raised during the consultation prior to formal lodgement for a Licence.

Once an application for a Licence has been received, the Department of Energy and Mining (DEM) will conduct their assessment process, which includes an additional 30 business days for stakeholder and community consultation.

1.1 Purpose of this Document

This EIR has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the HRE Act and Regulations. It sets out a description of the proposed development and a description of the environment within which the development will operate. The EIR also identifies potential impacts and addresses how these impacts will be either eliminated or managed within acceptable parameters.

Section 61 requires that an EIR accompany an application for a licence, in this case an Associated Infrastructure Licence (AIL). The EIR must include consideration of the Environmental Impact Assessment Criteria (the Criteria) (required under Part 4, section 60 of the Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023) with Regulation 32 providing further guidance. This document addresses the Criteria as set out in the document *Environmental Impact Assessment Criteria Guidelines: Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulatory Guidelines* (Department for Energy and Mining: HRERG002). This document addressed the Criteria as identified in Table 1.

Table 1: Reference Criteria Addressed in EIR

Criteria	Requirement	Section of this Report
1 Elements of the Environment	Identify environmental elements that can reasonably be expected to be affected by the activities proposed.	Chapter 3
2 Potential Impact Events	Identify potential impact events associated with the proposed operations during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.	Chapter 4
3 Confirmation of Impact Events	Confirmation of source, pathway and receptor linkages to determine whether control and management strategies will be required.	Chapter 5 Section 5.1 & Tables
4 Control and Management Strategies and Uncertainty Assessment	Identify whether an impact can be eliminated, and if not the control and management strategies to reduce impact to an acceptable level, taking into account any uncertainties or assumptions.	Chapter 5 Section 5.2 & Tables
5 Environmental Significance	Consider the significance of events identified in Criteria 3 and taking into account strategies identified in Criteria 4	Chapter 5 Section 5.3 & Tables
Criteria 3-5 are presented in tables at the end of Chapter 5 for each confirmed impact event		
6 Statement of Environmental Objectives	For each confirmed event, set out the commitment to eliminating or limiting impacts to an acceptable level	Summarised in Chapter 7 and fully addressed in SEO document.

This EIR document will be used as a basis for consultation with stakeholders and the community. It will also be the basis upon which the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) and the Minister, as the decision maker, will assess and evaluate whether a licence should be issued for the project.

1.2 Legislative Framework

The following Tier 1 legislation is relevant to the proposed project as described below:

- Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023 – the exploitation (including storage) of a renewable energy resource is defined as a regulated activity under this Act and therefore the project must have a valid Licence under the Act.
- Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 – the Planning Consent aspect of this Act no longer applies to the activities captured by the HRE Act. However, as noted above, consideration has been given to the policies that previously applied, and the impact minimisation strategies developed under the PDI system. There will still be a requirement for the project to obtain Building Rules Certification.
- Native Vegetation Act 1991 – any clearance of native vegetation will require approval under this Act.
- Environment Protection Act 1993 – This Act will still apply to renewable energy developments, particularly in relation to meeting relevant noise standards and the environmental duty of care requirements.

There are a range of secondary permits that may be required, subject to meeting specific detailed design and management standards. These include water affecting activities, heritage related permits, road works and transport permits. The need for these permits will become clearer as the detailed design is developed.

2. Project Description

2.1 The Applicant

The applicant for the Hughes Gap BESS project is ReEnergy Australia Holdings Pty Ltd which is part of the ReEnergy group. The ReEnergy team is experienced in the delivery of renewable energy projects in a number of countries, including Australia.

Table 2: Applicant Details

Name of Applicant	ReEnergy Australia Holdings Pty Ltd
ABN	48 676 187 652
Project Contact	Shaminga Ferdinandusz M: +6140580213 shaminga.ferdinandusz@reenergy.com
Postal Address of Applicant	Level 1, 982-988 Wellington Street West Perth WA 6005

The applicant confirms that certification by the Office of the Technical Regulator is being sought and will be obtained prior to formal submission (to be included in Appendix A).

2.2 Site Description

For the purposes of the HRE Act, the following coordinates define the proposed boundary of the Licence area comprising a total area of approximately 5ha. This is wholly contained within a parcel of land located on Collaby Hill Road, Warnertown SA 5540 (CT 5883/929 Parcel ID D20184 A56). This land is located within the jurisdiction of the Port Pirie Regional Council and on the traditional lands of the Nukunu people.

The proposed infrastructure and all activities associated with construction, operation and decommissioning will be located within the proposed Licence Area.

Table 3: Coordinates (GDA 2020)

Point ID	Longitude	Latitude
1	138°09'02.49"E	33°15'48.45"S
2	138°09'13.66" E	33°15'56.62" S
3	138°09'56.84"E	33°16'02.02" S
4	138°09'59.12" E	33°15'58.58" S
5	138°09'59.03" E	33°15'57.34" S
6	138°09'49.56" E	33°15'50.95" S
7	138°09'51.98"E	33°15'45.53" S
8	138°09'51.95" E	33°15'35.31" S



Figure 2: Proposed Permit Boundary and Preferred site for BESS

2.3 Description of Proposal

The proposed development will comprise a BESS and a project substation with a proposed capacity of 300MW/1200 MWh (4hr). The general layout is depicted in Figure 3 and included in Appendix B.

The BESS equipment is expected to have an approximate operating life span of 25-30 years.

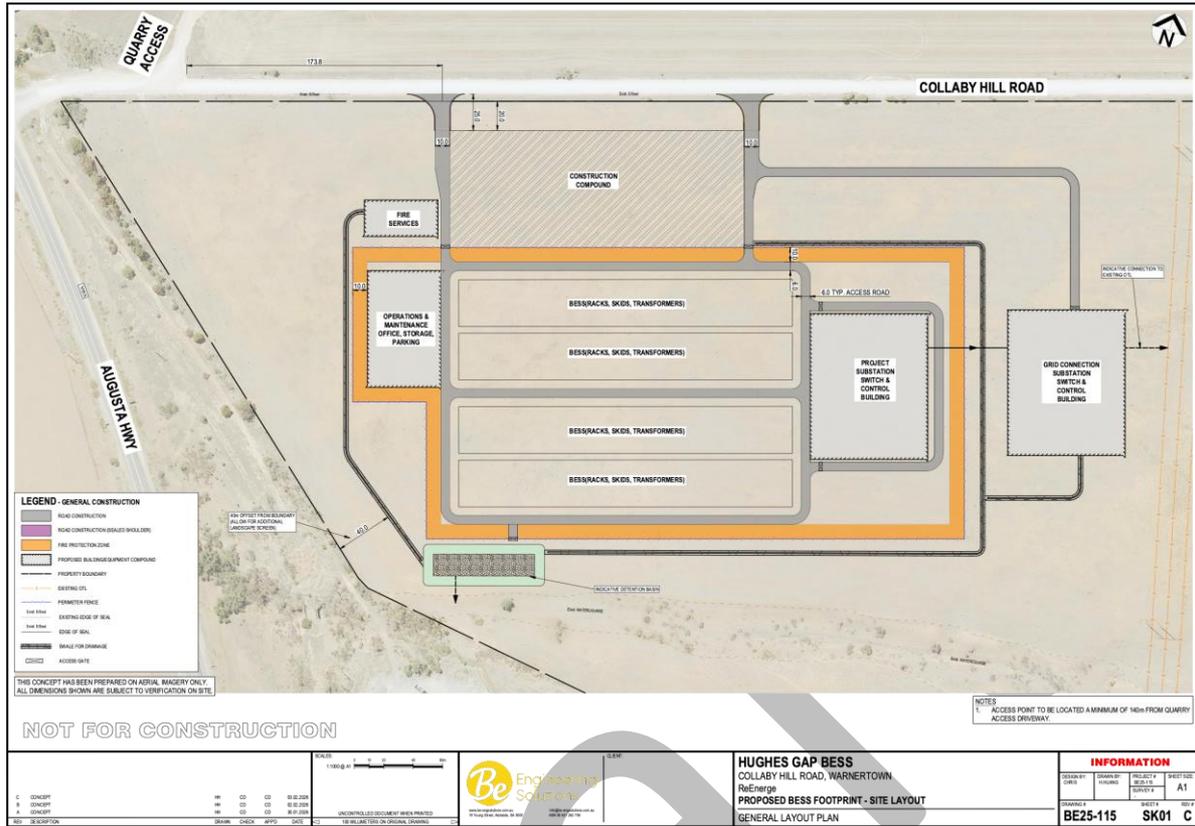


Figure 3: Proposed Layout

The proposed development will include the following elements and associated activities:

- BESS: battery pack containers, inverters, inverter transformers and associated control, monitoring and protection equipment as well as cooling systems
- Ancillary infrastructure including auxiliary supply transformers
- Associated cabling, wiring, electrical components
- Electrical protection equipment, earthing and lighting protection equipment
- Electrical switch room and control building
- Hardstand areas
- Internal roads, two access points, parking and maintenance laydown areas
- Stormwater management infrastructure for on-site containment and management
- Operations and maintenance storage buildings (O&M)
- Basic self-contained and self-sufficient staff amenities within the control/operations of buildings. These facilities are to be serviced by contracted waste removal services.
- Fire identification, monitoring systems, firefighting tanks and pump
- Site fencing and security, low level safety lighting
- Business identification and safety signage.

A short OTL of about 500m and a connection substation will be required within the lease area, will be required to connect to the Grid. The exact location and configuration will need to be agreed with ElectraNet.

Prior to undertaking construction, there would be testing and surveying of the site to inform final locations and detailed design. These activities do not require a licence where they occur on freehold titles.

Construction activities:

- Site clearance and preparation, including native vegetation in approved and specified locations
- Establish temporary construction facilities (site office, construction employee amenities, vehicle and delivery parking areas), wash down area, laydown and storage/stockpile areas
- Earthworks (including cut and fill) to establish access, construction site base, stormwater management and channels for cabling
- Construction of footings/pads, structures, buildings and supporting infrastructure and security/protection/communications systems
- Installation of BESS containers, associated electrical and mechanical infrastructure and installation of BESS substation.
- Land management and rehabilitation
- Commissioning of BESS, transmission lines and substations (including equipment testing)

Operational activities:

- Operational monitoring (remote systems),
- Scheduled and unscheduled inspections (equipment and site management)
- Maintenance of equipment, routine servicing and site maintenance (asset protection zone, stormwater, fencing access)
- Replacement or upgrade of infrastructure and BESS and substation equipment including supporting infrastructure
- Application of emergency response protocols as needed

Decommissioning:

- De-energise plant and equipment
- Dismantling and removal of all above ground infrastructure, structures and equipment
- Rehabilitation of disturbed land as agreed
- Recycling and repurpose of components, parts and materials where appropriate

When the BESS equipment reaches the end of its operational life it will be decommissioned and the land rehabilitated in consultation with the Regulator and the landowner. Post decommissioning, rehabilitation would be undertaken to the standard, and using techniques considered appropriate at the time and may include consideration of:

- Re-establishment of the site to pre-development conditions to a depth of 600mm;
- Landowner negotiated options to retain some elements (e.g. access tracks);
- Applying best practice at the time.

2.4 Project Timing and Staging

The project is currently in the planning and concept development stage. It is anticipated that the project will be developed in four stages. At this point the likely timing and staging is described below.

Table 4: Project Timing

Activity	Estimated Timing
Project Licence secured	Q2 2026
Final Investment Decision	Q2 2027
Detailed design and secondary consents	Q3 2027
Construction & Commissioning	Q3 2027 to Q1 2029
Operation	Q1 2029 to Q1 2059
Decommissioning	Q2 2059 to Q2 2060

2.5 Nature of the land use and activities

The proposed development is a form of “infrastructure”. Infrastructure has a number of key features that differ to other forms of development and land uses. Once constructed, infrastructure does not change location, can operate without on-site, day-to-day support and has a general lifespan of 25-30 years.

Unlike most forms of land use, infrastructure, once constructed, does not attract substantial levels of day-to-day support and the “activity” and impacts that comes with this. For example, infrastructure does not generate significant employee traffic (other than maintenance inspections and occasional repairs/servicing), it does not require the regular delivery of inputs/materials or the transport of outputs. Nor does renewable infrastructure generate significant tangible wastes that need to be removed from site.

It is acknowledged that infrastructure can have static operational impacts such as noise generation and various visual impacts. These impacts need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis that considers the local environment of the project. It is critical that site selection and the placement of infrastructure recognise these potential impacts up-front.

Some forms of electricity infrastructure can pose risks associated with matters such as stormwater management, electrocution and fire safety. There are a range of industry required design standards that address these risks and these must be implemented by the proponent.

It is noted that BESS facilities, like all types of batteries, do not emit electromagnetic fields (EMF) themselves but what they power often does. EMF can exist in many forms and includes magnetic fields, electric fields and radio-frequency (RF) radiation. The existing high voltage transmission lines would currently emit EMF, which dissipates to background levels at about 100m from the line. The proposed BESS will not change the current level of EMF associated with the existing transmission line.

The construction and decommissioning phases represent the highest impact phases but are of relatively short duration; in the order of 18 months. The peak level of activity occurs for a period of several weeks, up to a maximum of 2 months. During this time, the impacts of construction traffic, the use of construction equipment and the generation of construction related dust, noise and rubbish must all be managed within acceptable limits.

Furthermore, the construction phase can generate increased demand for local tourism accommodation which can represent an opportunity for increased local spending but may also represents a challenge if this results in competition for limited options during key peak tourism period.

Draft

3. Description of Existing Environment (Criteria 1)

3.1 Description of Existing Elements

Table 5: Socioeconomic Environment

Element	Description
Community	Traditional lands of Nukunu people; nearest township Warnertown (4.8km NW), major service centre Crystal Brook (10km SE) and Regional Centre of Port Pirie (15km NW); Yorke Peninsula and Mid-North planning region. Site: landowners are part of the local farming community
Economy	Long history of cropping & grazing; population was decreasing but 10% increase (2016-2012), fewer farming households more managerial workers, slight rural living increase; PIRSA Yorke and Mid North Region; predominantly dryland cropping and grazing; the area is ranked 4 th (out of 5) regarding relatively agricultural production statistics.
Heritage	No designated/known heritage places or archaeology on/adjacent to site. History of cropping on the site prior to the current grazing activity.
Amenity	Highly modified agricultural landscape; constructed and natural elements present in landscape; landscape likely to be considered attractive to most people; farming and agricultural practices generate dust and noise. Site: adjacent to two DIT highways, bisected by an ElectraNet high voltage transmission line and SAPN distribution line.

Table 6: Natural Environment

Element	Description
Climate	Annual average rainfall of approximately 419mm/yr; Ave annual max temp 25.1°C (Jan high 33°C); Ave annual min temp 11.0°C (Jul low 5.7°C); Mediterranean climate, hot dry summers, wet winters (rain mainly May-Sep); Bureau of Meteorology Station ID:S60801 Port Pirie Airport.
Topography/ landform	Warnertown Land System; low sandhills and flats; situated on the western side of the ranges, the land is relatively flat, slight undulations and generally sloping to the west. Site: Relatively flat, gently slopes to the west
Soils	Calcareous loamy soils, moderately fertile; Water and wind erosion low to moderately low.
Water	Not a prescribed water resources/protection area; groundwater depth of greater than 20m; Site: a water course from the ranges runs east to west; erosion is evident; tapers off on adjacent land to west, not linked to significant floodways/waterbodies.
Air	Agricultural practices, the highways and traffic on unsealed roads are main source of dust and noise; usually daytime, sometimes late night; intermittent heavy traffic.
Flora	Historical extensive land clearance for cropping and grazing; areas of native vegetation remain in patches, strips, along roadsides and at higher elevations. Site: minimal remnant vegetation, primarily confined to watercourse and road reserves; open grazing paddocks with native chenopod regeneration of a limited number of common colonising species and scattered taller shrubs either as individuals or small clumps; highly degraded <i>Acacia victoriae</i> shrubland in minor watercourse; No threatened flora species; Weed species: African Boxthorn.

Fauna	Habitat for common birds; one threatened fauna species; poor vegetation due to history of habitat clearance, cropping & grazing; adjacent land has similar habitat conditions. Highways compound barriers to movement. Possible habitat for Southern Whiteface - Vulnerable (EPBC & NP&W Acts) but impact low to negligible.
Natural Hazards	The site and surrounds, subject to standard levels of risk of flooding and bushfire.

Table 7: Constructed Environment

Element	Description
Land Use - Existing	Predominantly agricultural uses; mainly dryland cropping and some grazing; Zoned “Rural”; land use compatibility with agriculture required; active mineral deposit CLM Quarries 9558 “Collaby Creek” (gravel rock) adjacent on Collaby Hill Road; active mining exploration licence EL 7067 (Spencer Metals Pty Ltd); Goolagong Stud includes a cattle feedlot (approved in 2022); most neighbouring properties support agricultural operations; Tourist accommodation (Milcowie B&B) to the west. Site: history of cropping, currently stock grazing; high voltage transmission line runs north-south through the site, SAPN distribution line runs parallel to the east.
Land use – Approved (not constructed)	PDI approvals of note (excluding minor development) include an approval for a second dwelling at location C (dwellings information) (CT5777/81). Crystal Brook Energy Park is still listed in the system, even though the decision has lapsed.
Buildings/Structures	Locality generally contains scattered farm residences, a B&B and cattle stud/feedlot to the southwest of site, various agricultural buildings, some ruins, most parcels have stock fencing Site: no existing buildings or structures
Infrastructure	A number of major infrastructure assets in the region: Morgan-Whyalla pipeline, natural gas main, ElectraNet high voltage lines, local substation; local domestic electricity/water; Main roads: Augusta Hwy, Wilkins Hwy; Collaby Hill Road, local unsealed road. Site: two road frontages: Collaby Hill Road and Augusta Highway, ElectraNet 275kV line running north-south through the site, SAPN low voltage connection (parallel to 275kV line).

The South Australian planning system provides a framework for future development via the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act, 2016*. This system is guided by the State Planning Policies which in turn, guide the zoning and land use planning policy contained in the Planning & Design Code (P&D Code). In the context of the planning system, the proposed development is defined as “Renewable Energy Facility- battery storage”.

It is acknowledged that the PDI Act has built up an extensive understanding of potential impacts associated with renewable energy developments and the acceptable responses for addressing these impacts. This is reflected in the objectives and policies that are contained in the P&D Code. Over time these have been tested and refined by assessment panels, relevant Government Agencies and the Environment Resources and Development Court.

This document does not propose to reinvent the wheel with respect to these impacts and seeks to the same standards as would be applied under the PDI Act. A review of the policies

in the P&D Code relevant to the proposed site and the nature of the land use, is provided in the following table.

Table 8: Planning System Policy

Source	Summary
State Planning Policy 14 August 2025	SPP 12 Energy: highlights the need for sustainable, reliable and affordable energy and instructs that the Code and zoning should make provision for the location of associated infrastructure and accommodate emerging technology while seeking to mitigate impacts. Several other SPPs highlight key impact issues that warrant consideration including: 4 Biodiversity, 5 Climate Change, 8 Primary Industry, 14 Water Security and Quality, 15 Natural Hazards, 16 Emissions and Hazardous Activities.
P&D Code – Zone and policy	Rural Zone: supporting economic prosperity through primary production, forestry and renewable energy, supporting diversification of existing business. Primary land use is primary production along with a range of other activities, including renewable energy facility (where this minimises fragmentation of primary production). Acknowledges that renewable energy projects will have a visual impact on the landscape which cannot be avoided. However, this should be mitigated where practical and possible.
P&D Code - Overlays	Standard Bushfire, Flood, Water Resources and Native Vegetation overlays relate to the site. The Key Outback and Rural Routes Overlay recognises the importance of safe vehicle and freight traffic on the adjacent highways. A Gas and Liquid Petroleum Pipeline Overlay corridor is located at the eastern end of the CT but the Overlay does not affect the proposed licence.
P&D Code – General Policies	Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient provision in a manner that minimises hazard, environmentally and culturally sensitive and manages adverse visual impacts. • Battery storage facilities incorporate vegetation buffers to reduce adverse visual impact • Employ progressive revegetation and revegetation of disturbed land to reduce adverse visual impact • Address hazards, including potential for bushfire and flooding • Avoid native vegetation impacts • Co-locate batteries with substation infrastructure • Minimise connection distances to transmission infrastructure.

The planning system identifies the need for renewable energy facilities and designates the Rural Zone as the preferred location for such facilities subject to addressing impact issues. The planning system policy also highlights a range of potential impact issues and mitigation solutions. However, it is acknowledged that there will be some level of visual impact but that this should be minimise where practical and possible.

This policy and the impact topics raised have been considered and incorporated in the impact event tables in Chapter 4.

3.3 Sensitive Receptors

For the purposes of impact assessment, a number of potentially sensitive receptors in this locality have been identified in the following Figure. It is generally acknowledged that most operational impacts will dissipate to negligible levels over a distance of 1.5km.

The following figure identifies sensitive receptors within 2km to provide further contingency. These include:

- 6 potentially occupied dwellings;
- 1 tourist accommodation; and
- a designated water course running east-west.

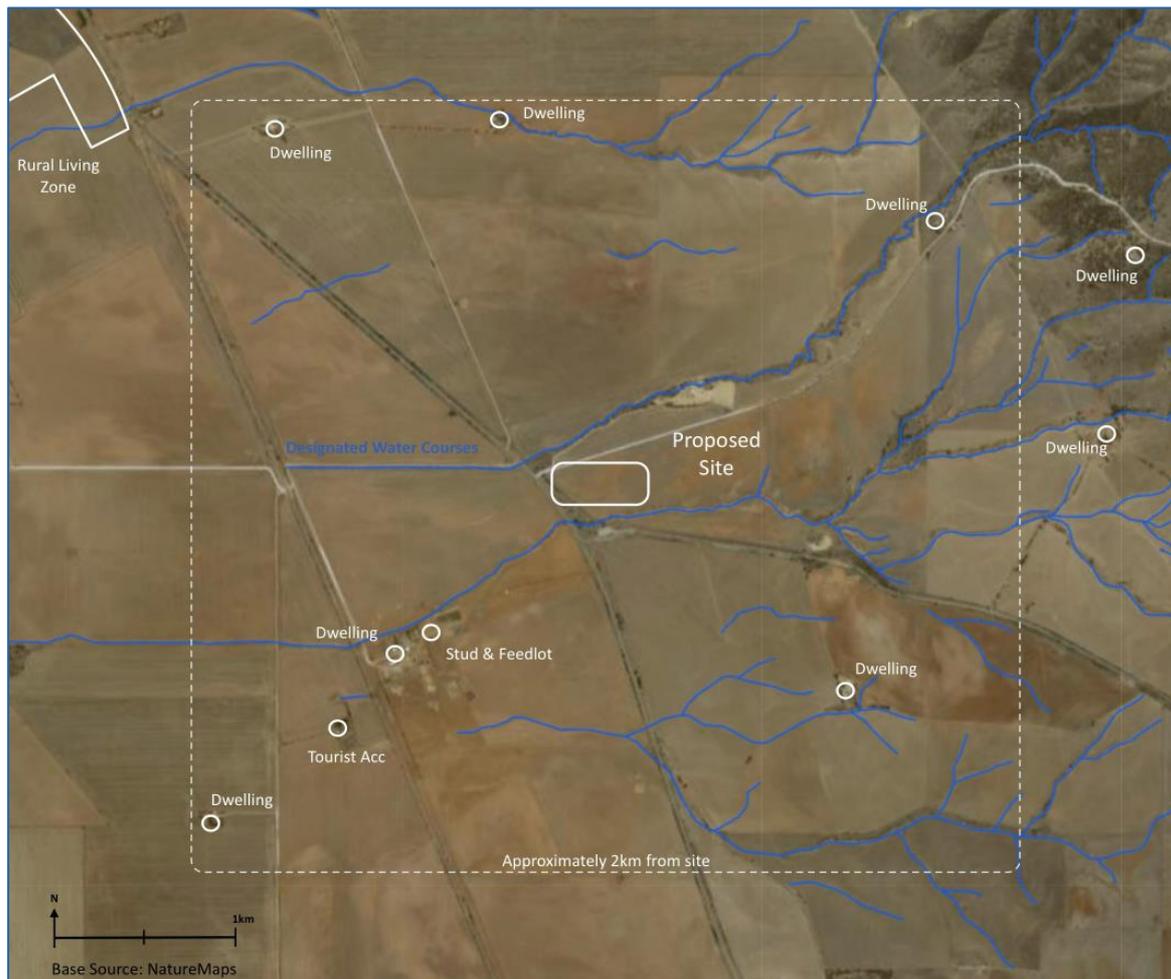


Figure 4: Sensitive Receptors

The location of a cattle stud and feedlot is noted. While not normally classed as a sensitive receptor, this operation is downstream of the proposed development and there may be water flow and quality issues that need to be managed.

The water course that runs through the proposed lease area is depicted in the following figure.



Figure 5: Water Course Within Proposed Licence Area

The proposed Licence Area has been defined to exclude land in proximity to other major infrastructure in the area, particularly the gas main. The path of the gas main is identified in Figure 5 along with the Planning and Design Code Overlay which establishes a suitable separation distance from incompatible development.

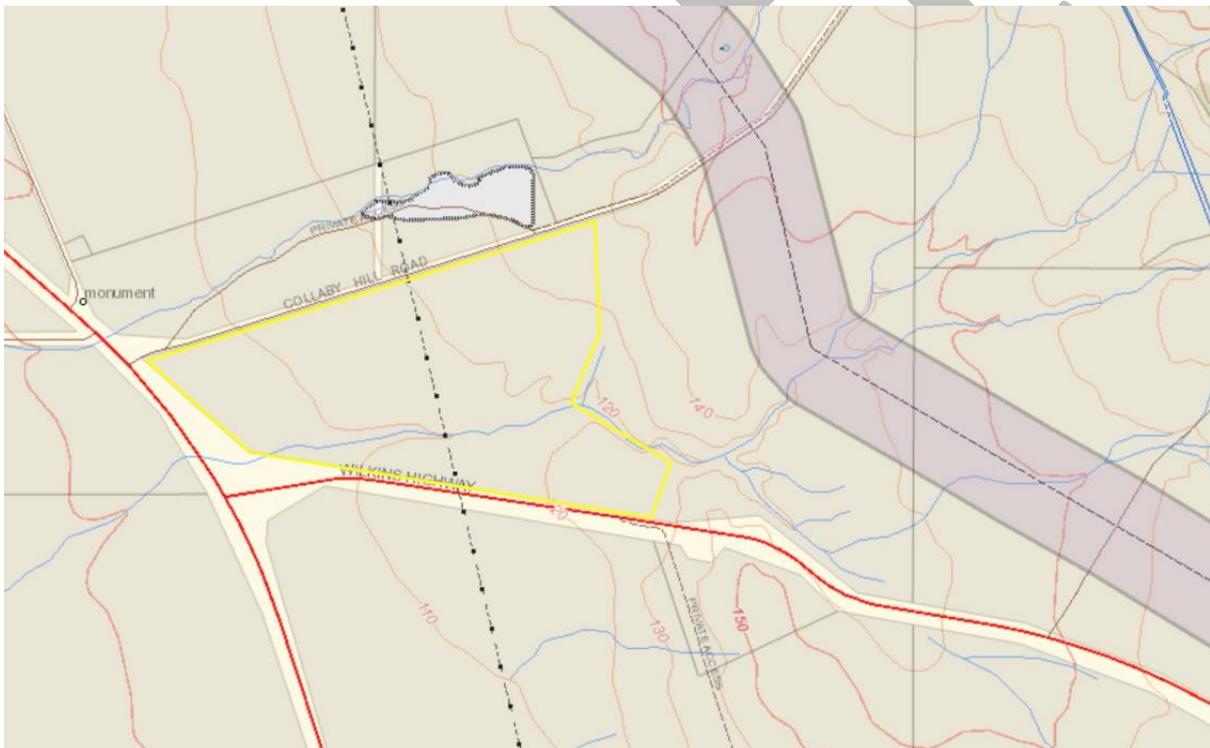


Figure 6: Gas Pipeline and Overlay

3.4 Multiple Land use and accumulated impact assessment

For the purpose of assessing potential land use conflict and accumulated impacts, consideration has been given to the nature of the local region and current land uses. This is considered to include the lower escarpment of the ranges extending to the west and generally encompassing the area of Warnertown and extending toward Crystal Brook.

The predominant active land use in the vicinity of the site and the region is dry land farming; there is also a notable element of major infrastructure across this wider locality. An active rubble quarry is located on the northern side of Collaby Hill Road, and a major cattle stud /feedlot is located to the west of the site.

Much of the land in this region is characterised by plains and gentle slopes, with some areas of low undulation. The soils are mainly deep calcareous soil or gradational / clayey soil with calcareous subsoil. This is an area of non-irrigated farming where soils and climatic conditions are conducive to dryland cropping and grazing. However, primary production operations are seeking to diversify income sources in order to adapt to changing conditions.

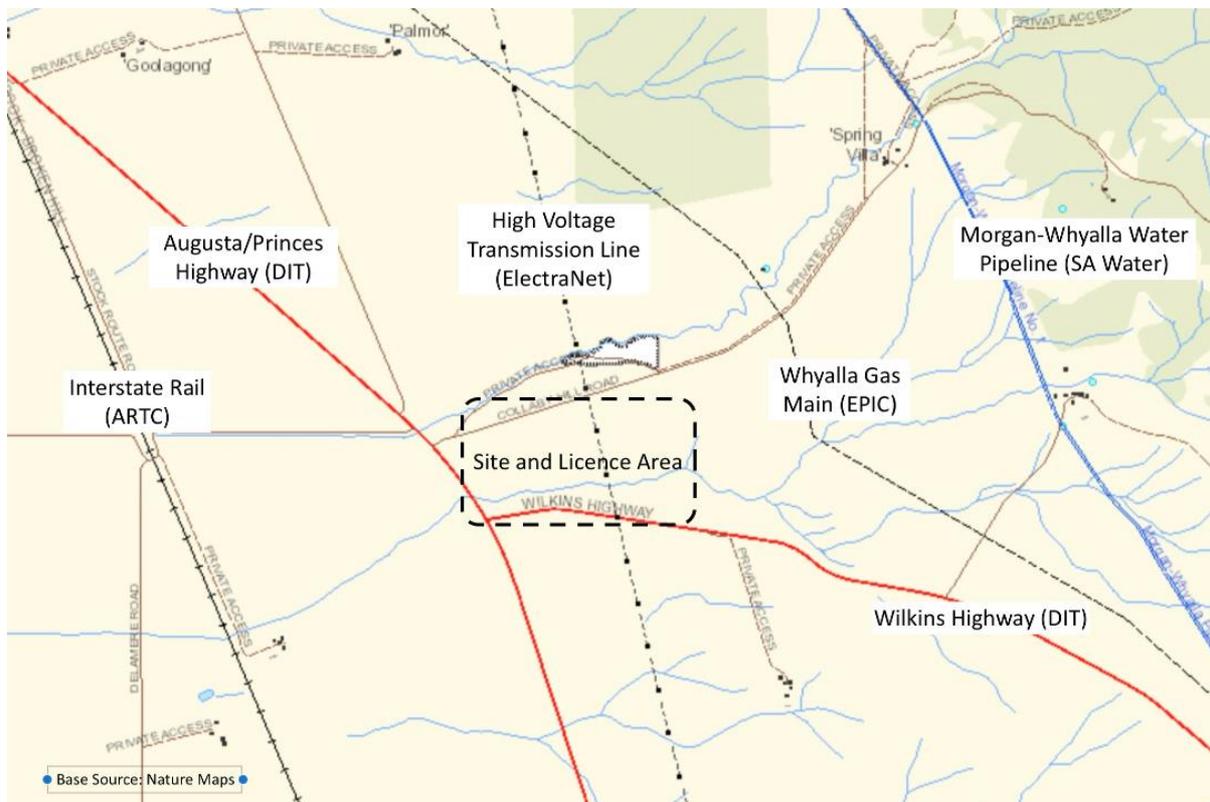


Figure 7: Major Infrastructure

It is noted that a small number of domestic scale development approvals have been issued in this region which are unlikely to result in any discernible changes that might result in cumulative impacts. A renewable energy project has also been previously approved, the Crystal Brook Renewable Energy project, but this approval has lapsed.

In general terms the proposed form of development would have minimal conflict with these land uses, particularly the surrounding agricultural practices, because the operational phase of the development does not generate impacts that prevent other land use activities.

Generic potential cumulative impacts are considered in the following table.

Table 9 Cumulative Impact Considerations

Impact	Considerations
Loss of agricultural land	<p>BESS developments occupy a relatively small area of land and farming practices can be compatible on the balance of the land.</p> <p>This region already accommodates a range of infrastructure which has not diminished the primacy of agricultural production. This demonstrates that infrastructure and primary production can be compatible, particularly if the infrastructure is a source of additional income.</p> <p>The overall proportion of land that would be removed from agricultural production due to the BESS infrastructure is very small. The site that has been selected is lower value and currently used for grazing.</p>
Noise	<p>BESS infrastructure generates noise, primarily due to the need for temperature control (cooling fans). This can contribute to cumulative noise impacts. However, the following key points are relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the EPA noise policy has been designed to take cumulative impacts into account - there are other noise generating activities in close proximity to the site – two highways and a quarry and associated heavy traffic.
Traffic	<p>Traffic impacts are only relevant to the construction and decommissioning phases. The preliminary Traffic Impact Assessment demonstrates that the existing network can accommodate the construction traffic volume predicted. In particular, the two highways have significant capacity to accommodate increase traffic during construction. Turning movements will need to be accommodated with up-graded intersection treatments.</p> <p>In addition, the proposed Licence area includes options to connect Collably Hill Rd and Wilkins Highway via an internal road which can reduce turning movements on August Highway if required.</p>
Transition to clean energy	<p>The planning system effectively identifies only one Zone in which renewable energy is envisaged – the Rural Zone. There is a potential cumulative impact of NOT approving renewable energy projects in this Zone. Should projects be rejected in the Rural Zone, there is no alternative location that is sufficiently close to the transmission network for renewable energy projects to viably connect to the Grid. Not transitioning to clean energy may exacerbate climate impacts and change the viability of various forms of land use.</p>
Workforce Accommodation	<p>The project’s peak workforce is expected to occur for a maximum period of 2 months over an 18-month construction schedule. Warnertown, Crystal Brook and Port Pirie are centres that can offer a range of services and support and, overall, have the capacity to support the needs of the project.</p> <p>While short term accommodation is available in the region, there may be times where there this coincides with peak tourism demand. Short term accommodation planning would be required to avoid competition with tourism demands.</p>

The project is not considered to have cumulative impacts of significance in the following context:

- the proposal will occupy a small footprint, allowing grazing on the balance of the land;
- The EPA noise policy has been designed to incorporate consideration of cumulative noise impacts;
- Traffic impacts will be of a short duration and can be managed subject to appropriate design;
- Renewable energy infrastructure offers farming businesses an opportunity to diversify income and keep other agricultural activities operating;
- Visual impact can be largely mitigated with screen vegetation on the boundaries of the site.

A number of land use stakeholder interests are relevant to the proposed site and feedback from these stakeholders will be sought as part of the consultation activities.

Table 10: Land use stakeholder feedback

Land use Stakeholder	Feedback
Landowner	TBA
Nukunu people	TBA
ElectraNet	TBA
SA Power Networks	TBA
Collaby Hill Quarry (9558)	TBA
Spencer Metals Pty Ltd (EL 7067)	TBA
ECOSSAUS Limited GSEL 766 (Geo)	TBA
Adjacent Farmers	TBA

3.5 Impact Investigations

A number of studies and investigations have been undertaken to better understand the conditions that might indicate the potential for impacts. The full studies and investigations are contained in Appendix C and the key findings are summarised below.

Noise Impact Assessment	
17 December 2025	Echo Acoustic Consulting
Investigations:	The noise impact assessment considered the potential operational noise impacts having regard to the noise generation sources and sensitive receptors (dwellings). The extent of impact was then modelled to predict the noise levels at the receptors. The modelling outcomes were considered against the <i>Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023</i> (the Policy) which is the required noise impact assessment criteria. This policy assigns noise level limits of 52dB(A) during the day and 45 dB(A) at night for dwellings (other than the involved landowner) located in a Rural Zone (defined by the Planning and Design Code). The Policy and the methodology of assessment accommodates variations in background noise, type of noise and the potential for cumulative impact. The assessment was based on the highest expected operating noise levels for standard equipment and conservative inputs into the model. The results are at the upper end of what is expected to occur in practice.
Findings:	It is noted that the proposed site is located more than 1300m from the nearest receptor and over 3km from the nearest rural living zone.

	The assessment demonstrates that compliance with the Policy can be easily achieved at all receptors subject to the BESS incorporating standard noise reduction equipment selections from the manufacturer.
Recommendations:	<p>The noise impact assessment concluded that the Policy can be achieved, provided that the equipment used includes standard noise control measures. To ensure this occurs, it is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A final noise assessment which accounts for the final layout, final BESS equipment, final noise control measures incorporated by the manufacturers of the equipment, actual cooling system requirements tailored to the discharge and temperature profiles during the day and night, and any adjustment for tonality,
Applicant Response:	The applicant agrees to have a final noise assessment prepared, based on the final layout and equipment selection, prior to the commencement of construction.

Ecological Impact Assessment	
28 October 2025	SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd
Investigations:	<p>The ecological impact assessment considered potential impacts in relation to native vegetation (Native Vegetation Act) and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES EPBC Act). The investigations included a review of all relevant flora and fauna data bases and a field assessment which was undertaken on 9th Oct 2025 by an Accredited Native Vegetation Consultant.</p> <p>The Bushland Assessment Methodology was used to capture data on vegetation. Opportunistic fauna presence and habitat suitability for threatened fauna species were also surveyed.</p> <p>Preliminary advice was provided to inform site selection and minimise impacts on vegetation.</p> <p>A full report will be prepared for the Native Vegetation Clearance application and will be finalised during the detailed site design process when a more certain construction impact footprint can be identified.</p>
Findings:	<p>Vegetation within the Site was found to be low quality associated with open grazing paddocks and predominantly consisting of native chenopod regeneration with a limited number of common colonising species and scattered paddock trees either as individuals or small clumps.</p> <p>An assessment of roadside vegetation, in the vicinity of the two road access points, found more diverse vegetation but lower quality compared to remnant vegetation. Four separate Vegetation Associations have been assessed and mapped:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly degraded chenopod shrubland in paddock; - Highly degraded <i>Acacia victoriae</i> shrubland in minor watercourse; - Highly degraded chenopod shrubland with emergent <i>Acacia victoriae</i> along Wilkins Hwy; and - Highly degraded open tall mixed shrubland of <i>Acacia salicina</i> +/- <i>Acacia victoriae</i> along Collaby Hill Rd. <p>No threatened flora species or Threatened Ecological Communities were found during the site survey. Given the vegetation identified during the site visit, it is possible that <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> Southern Whiteface (listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NP&W Act) may be present. However, the impact from</p>

	the proposal on habitat is considered to be low to negligible and therefore a referral is unlikely to be required.
Recommendations:	An approval for clearance of native vegetation (including regrowth) and an appropriate SEB will be required. There are opportunities to refine impacts as the project layout is refined. There are opportunities to lower impacts on roadside vegetation by placing access points within lower quality sections and using disturbed areas.
Applicant Response:	The applicant notes the findings and will seek to further minimise native flora and fauna as part of the detailed layout and design process. Given the lack of habitat and native species in the area, there may be some potential to include native vegetation in the visual screening strategy and supplement the existing, albeit degraded, roadside and water course vegetation. An EPBC self-assessment will be undertaken to confirm whether the application requires further assessment.

Traffic Impact Assessment	
22 December 2025	Be Engineering Solutions Pty Ltd
Investigations:	A high-level traffic assessment as undertaken to inform the more detailed site selection. The assessment included a site assessment, discussions with Port Pirie Regional Council and the Department of Infrastructure and Transport (DIT). The requirements were based on traffic estimates at key phases of the project lifecycle. The assessment considered the safety and logistical aspects of the access point options, any restrictions to access and any road infrastructure up-grades needed to accommodate the project.
Findings:	The investigations and feedback from DIT and Council indicates that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safe access to the site can be achieved, subject to detailed design; - some intersection up-grade works will be required regardless of the access option; - the Collaby Hill Road option is likely to require more work (but the extent is not clear); - there may be a need for a Road Safety Audit to better understand the movements on Wilkins Highway; - a 'cut through' road would be required to Site A for any deliveries from the quarry to the north of Collaby Hill Rd (i.e. not use the highways) Without concept designs, there is some ambiguity about the likely DIT and Council requirements. Feedback from Council (which included consideration of the stormwater approach) indicated that there is a preference for Site C from a traffic and stormwater perspective.
Recommendations:	Once the preferred site is selected, a more detailed traffic assessment will be required to address specific design requirements, including meeting DIT and Council design requirements.
Applicant Response:	It is acknowledged that more detailed work is required following the final selection of the site. While it is noted that the Collaby Hill Road may seem a high-cost option for the BESS stage of the project, consideration will be given to whether this may be advantageous in the context of a future wind project.

Stormwater Management Concept	
10 November 2025	Southfront
Investigations:	<p>A high-level assessment of stormwater considerations was undertaken and considered the pros and cons of several site options. The investigations identified the three key principles of best-practice stormwater design addressing peak flow mitigation, water quality management and stormwater harvesting and re-use.</p> <p>It is noted that detailed design will require more detailed site survey work.</p>
Findings:	<p>The preliminary investigations found that stormwater management and flood risk can be addressed through detailed design at any of the three site options. At each site the following would be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A combination of underground drainage and surface drainage for the bench platform and site, directed to a stormwater basin providing storage and sediment capture; - Provide for overflow between the basin and the water course and including erosion protection - Detailed investigations to inform equipment platform design to manage flood risk; <p>Any vehicular crossing will also need to address flood risk and management of channel scour.</p>
Recommendations:	<p>The following is required to progress the flood risk and stormwater considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed topographic survey (e.g. LiDAR) - Design and sizing of the stormwater management system; - A detailed flood risk assessment, including hydrologic and hydraulic modelling; - Map the 1% AEP flood extents and define minimum platform levels to protect against flood
Applicant Response:	<p>The preliminary stormwater advice confirmed that the site can accommodate the development and stormwater management. It is noted that there may be some risk of flooding and that this will need to be included in the detailed design.</p> <p>The recommendations for survey work and the next steps in design development is agreed.</p>

Preliminary Visual Impact Evaluation	
February 2026	SFC Group Pty Ltd
Investigations:	<p>A preliminary visual impact assessment was undertaken to identify the high level potential visual impacts and identify appropriate next steps. The assessment included a site visit, topographical analysis, aerial imagery assessment, review of planning policy and consideration of visual viewpoints.</p>
Findings:	<p>The selected site is located at a relatively low point, while still being close to the existing OTL connection point. The majority of the BESS infrastructure is relatively low in height.</p> <p>Existing vegetation and features along Augusta Highway will have some screening effect but other parts of the site do not have any existing screening.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the site will be visible from adjacent public roads to the north and south of the site and may be visible from three dwellings in the vicinity of the site.</p>

	<p>Remnant native vegetation along roadsides near the site indicates that native species could be of sufficient height to provide effective screening.</p>
<p>Recommendations:</p>	<p>The preliminary assessment recommends that screening be provided on the perimeter of the site.</p> <p>It is also recommended that further investigations are undertaken including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liaison with the landowner and site designers to confirm the location and dimensions of screen planting; - seek professional ecological and landscape advice on options for the use of native vegetation species; - explore the option of screen planting along the edge of the water course; - ensure that screen planting along the eastern side of the site does not compromise setback requirements or generate safety issues.
<p>Applicant Response:</p>	<p>It is noted that the final layout and site design is unlikely to change the overall visual impact but could affect the specific location of screen planting.</p> <p>The applicant supports the findings and recommendations and commits to undertaking this work to ensure that visual screening is effective.</p>

Draft

4. Identification of Potential Impact Events (Criteria 2)

This section considers a range of potential impacts that could reasonably occur as a result of this project. Activities that might result in impacts are considered in the context of the three phases of the project life: Operation, Construction and Decommissioning.

4.1 Construction and Decommissioning

The nature of the activities that occur during construction and decommissioning and their potential impacts will be very similar. During construction the emphasis will be on site clearance, site preparation and construction. During decommissioning, there will be a greater focus on deconstruction, materials removal for recycling and reuse and land rehabilitation.

A more comprehensive evaluation of the potential decommissioning impacts will need to occur closer to the time of decommissioning to ensure that standards and expectations at that time are met. This would occur as part of the preparation of the Decommissioning Plan and would detail the approach to avoiding and minimising impacts.

Table 11: Potential Impact Events – Construction and Decommissioning

Element	Description	Adverse Impact Potential
Landform	Construction/decommissioning stages will include activities that will have an impact on landform (including soils and vegetation) both directly with physical changes due to earthworks and compaction/erosion due to temporary structures, storage and vehicle and equipment use. The impact footprint will need to be defined, and the nature of impact identified which will inform management and rehabilitation strategies.	Yes
Native Vegetation	The site has a long history of farming activity (cropping and grazing) which has removed much of the original native vegetation. Some regrowth and roadside vegetation associated with the project footprint will be impacted. Clearance of vegetation along access route is not likely to be required.	Yes
Native Fauna	The most attractive habitat for native fauna is located in the roadside verges and the water course. The presence of two major highways and the nearby intersection are likely to be significant deterrents for some native fauna.	Possible
Water courses	The site is part of a 9.2m ² catchment of the Ranges to the east, that drains to the west, towards Spencer Gulf. A water course extends through the site and tapers off approx. 4.5km to the west. The impact footprint will not impact directly but indirect impacts are possible.	Possible
Water quality	Construction/decommissioning will occur in proximity to the watercourse on site which could result in contaminants entering this waterway.	Yes
Noise & Vibration	Noise will be generated during construction/ decommissioning and vibration may occur when establishing or decommissioning foundations.	Yes
Traffic	Additional traffic will be generated, and some oversized vehicles will be required during the construction and decommissioning phases. This could have an impact on the road infrastructure, public safety and fauna safety.	Yes

Heritage	The site does not contain known heritage, nor does the site abut designated or known heritage features. Given the history of farming, the likelihood that intact archaeology is present is low at shallow depths but may be detected at greater depths during construction.	Possible
Air quality	Dust will be generated during construction /decommissioning, particularly during site preparation and under the right climatic conditions.	Yes
Weeds, pathogens and pests	There is potential for construction/ decommissioning traffic and materials to import weeds and pathogens and for the site to attract pests.	Yes
Materials and waste	Various materials will be required, and waste will be generated. Both of which will need to be stored and managed on site. Waste will require appropriate regular removal. Stockpiles of various types of materials will be required, which have a potential to cause dust and water quality impacts. Wastewater will be generated but will be limited to temporary facilities and transported off site under private contract.	Yes
Emergency Response	Emergency events (e.g. bushfire, flooding) could occur during the construction/ decommissioning phase and the response to these external emergencies could be complicated by construction activity.	Yes
Public Safety	The construction site could pose a safety risk for unauthorised third-party access.	Yes
Community Economy	The activity generated during construction/ decommissioning has the potential to have a positive impact on businesses in the region. Additional traffic activity could impact access on surrounding roads. The activity generated could place significant pressure on already limited accommodation and potentially compete with tourism demand.	Possible

4.2 Operation

Activity associated with the operational phase will be minimal and limited to regular inspections and occasional site management and maintenance.

Table 12: Potential Impact Events – Operation

Element	Description	Adverse Impact Potential
Native Vegetation	Once established, the proposed development will not be an environment that is generally conducive to native vegetation re-growth. It is possible that some re-growth could occur on the margins of the site and near access points. Should this re-growth present safety risks, maintenance clearance may be required.	No
Native Fauna	No known protected species are evident on the site and relevant habitat is absent. Intrusion into the site may be hazardous for some larger species but will be prevented by required security fencing.	No
Water quality	There is potential for contaminated stormwater runoff to enter the water course if stormwater management infrastructure is insufficient or not adequately maintained.	Yes
Waste water	The site will generate minimal wastewater. Employee facilities will be minimal, and waste generated will be transported off site under private contract. A standard wastewater works approval will be required from Council.	No

Noise	The facility will generate operational noise associated with cooling systems, inverters and transformers.	Yes
Traffic	Traffic will be limited to two staff undertaking regular inspections (weekly) and occasional maintenance traffic resulting in an average of two trips per day. This level of traffic is less than or equivalent to a farming activity.	No
Visual Impact	The facility predominantly comprises low level infrastructure and will connect directly to existing overhead transmission lines. While existing roadside vegetation will mitigate some views of the project, the development will be visible from the adjacent roads. There are three dwellings that may have views of the site, one being 1.8km from the site and the other two more than 2km. Visual impact is mitigated over distance but also more difficult to specifically quantify. Poor site management, particularly beyond the infrastructure footprint, may result in further deterioration of visual amenity.	Yes
Economy	The facility will have minimal impact on the local economy, attracting low level activity during operation. The facility will support the transition to renewable energy and assist in decreasing energy costs.	No
Fire risk	There is some risk of fire generated by batteries and electrical infrastructure. Industry design standards, monitoring systems and remote-control systems are required to minimise this risk. Operations are managed through an approved SRMTMP. A fire emanating from the facility would include the generation of smoke with varying impact levels depending on the climatic conditions. The facility could pose a safety risk for unauthorised third-party access.	Yes
Public Safety	The design and installation of security fencing and other systems will significantly limit unauthorised access.	Yes
Natural Hazards	The proposed development is unlikely to exacerbate the potential for natural hazards such as flooding and bushfire. However, the development will need to be designed to appropriate standards.	No

4.3 Incremental Impacts

It is recognised that renewable energy generation and storage infrastructure provides broad benefit to the Statewide community but neighbours local communities often bear the bulk of the impacts associated with construction, operation and decommissioning.

The scale and degree impacts depend on the type of infrastructure. BESS facilities have a relatively small, intensive footprint and lower scale equipment. Many of the associated impacts are temporary (as with construction and decommissioning) and permanent change represents relatively marginal incremental change.

Nevertheless, sharing some of the profits that come with this infrastructure is considered an appropriate form of recognising these incremental impacts on neighbours and communities.

5. Impact Assessment and Management Framework

The events identified in Chapter 4 that are likely to have a negative impact are further evaluated in the following Chapter. The evaluation methodology is guided by the Environmental Impact Assessment Criteria set out in the Regulatory Guidelines and summarised in Sections 5.1-5.3

5.1 Confirmation of Impact Events (Criteria 3)

The potential impacts considered in Chapter 4 and the findings of the impact investigations summarised in Section 3.4 provide a basis for further assessment and confirmation of impact events. This assessment aims to confirm whether impacts could reasonably occur by identifying:

- the source of the impact based on the activities generated by proposed development;
- the pathway of impact or method of transference between activity and the element;
- the environmental receptor or the element of the environment that would be negatively affected

If there is confirmation of a source, pathway and receptor, then there is potential for an impact event to occur.

5.2 Management strategies and uncertainty assessment (Criteria 4)

Each confirmed or uncertain event is further evaluated having regard to:

- accepted/required controls or management strategies or mechanisms including existing legislative controls, relevant design standards or compliance policies;
- advice or comments provided by affected stakeholders as part of the applicant's consultation;
- any assumptions or uncertainties that need to be taken into account;
- any sensitivities to change that require consideration.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Criteria Guideline (DEM, 2024) recommends that control or management measures should:

- be proportionate to the consequence of the impact;
- achieve compliance with other applicable statutory requirements;
- be technically and economically achievable, that consider the best available technology economically achievable (BATEA).

It is further recommended that a "hierarchy of controls" is considered in order to manage impact and that options for control and management should be considered the following priority of order:

- Elimination (prevention), including micro-siting or redesign to eliminate the impact,
- Substitution. Replace with a with a less hazardous option;

- Design or engineering controls (design standards, on-site arrangements, containment, barriers);
- Management system controls that manage the risk through procedures and the way the activity is undertaken (compliance with other legislation, monitoring, induction and training, communication).

For each confirmed impact event, the applicant proposes an impact management approach intended to minimise impact and achieve a specified objective or outcome for that impact event.

5.3 Environmental Significance Assessment (Criteria 5)

To ensure that the proposed impact management approach is appropriate, consideration is given the significance of the potential impact on the receiving environment. In accord with Criteria 5, this includes consideration of:

- Degree to which the impact can be eliminated or avoided
- The frequency of the potential impact
- The duration of the potential impact
- The predicted geographical extent
- The severity of the potential impact (scale or degree of change)
- The potential for cumulative effects.

To assist with the evaluation of potential impacts, the following measurement criteria have been applied.

Table 13 Significance Indicators

Consideration	Indicators
Eliminate/Avoid	Yes – Impacts can be avoided by effective implementation of the identified controls
	No – Impact will occur regardless of controls
Frequency	High: Impacts can occur frequently or are present throughout the life of the project
	Moderate: Impacts occur several times during the lifespan of activities
	Low: Impacts occur infrequently or confined to construction/decommissioning phases only
	Rare: Impacts not expected or only occur in exceptional circumstances
Duration	Permanent: Impacts to the environment are permanent and non-reversible
	Long term: Impacts may persist for a period of years/decades but are reversible
	Short term: Impacts are confined to construction or decommissioning phase or a period of less than a year and are reversible
Extent	Regional: Impacts occur on a regional scale
	Moderate: Impacts extend beyond the project site and immediate surrounds
	Localised: Impacts are limited to the project site and immediate surrounds
	Site specific: Impact are limited to the project site only
Severity	High: Significant degree of change, difficult to remediate or reverse, exceeds statutory or environmental standards
	Moderate: Notable degree of change, can be remediated/reversed, does not exceed statutory or environmental standards
	Low: Imperceptible or indistinguishable from existing or natural background conditions
Cumulative	Yes: Receptors are already impacted by similar existing activities
	Possible: Receptors could be impacted by similar existing activities depending on the site

Consideration	Indicators
	No: Receptors are not impacted by similar existing activities

The consideration of significance is determined using the following assessment matrix which combines the sensitivity of the receiving environment and the magnitude of impact.

Table 14: Significance Assessment

Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Magnitude of Impact		
	Low	Moderate	High
High	Moderate	High	Major
Moderate	Low	Moderate	High
Low	Negligible	Low	Moderate

Determination of sensitivity to impact and the magnitude of impact is guided by the following indicators:

Table 15: Sensitivity Indicators

Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Indicators
The environmental value has “High” sensitivity where it:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results in direct serious harm to human or animal health - Is protected by international commitments or agreements (e.g. migratory birds) - It has a statutory protection (e.g. heritage agreement, national parks, etc) - Is unique to the environment in which it occurs or is a rare example - Has very limited adaptive capacity or no retreat option
The environmental value has “Moderate” sensitivity where it:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results in significant harm or notable deterioration to human or animal health - Is listed or recorded as being important - Is subjected to numerous, compounding threats - Threatening processes have reduced adaptive capacity - Retreat options are available but limited
The environmental value has “Low” sensitivity where it:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results in limited impact on human and animal health - Is not listed on any recognised or statutory register - Are plentiful and widely representative examples - Has adaptive capacity, plentiful retreat options

Table 16: Magnitude Indicators

Magnitude of Impact	Indicators
The impact is “High” where it:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is regional or statewide in scale and has long-term effects (decades) - Occurs frequently and has medium-term effects (years/months) - Statutory limits or environmental standards are exceeded.
The impact is “Moderate” where it:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Covers an area that extends well beyond the site or is long-lasting (years). - Occurs many times over the life of operation, with short term effects (months/yr) - Statutory or environmental limits are not exceeded but the impact results in cumulative exceedance.
The impact is “Low” where it:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has local effects only (within the site or adjacent properties) - Is infrequent and short term (weeks/months) - has no or minimal effects on the receptor - Is imperceptible or indistinguishable from background levels.

5.4 Impact Element Tables

ID: L1	Event Element:	Landform
Description	Impact on landform due to direct earthworks and compaction/erosion from temporary structures, storage and use of vehicles/equipment.	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Earthworks, storage and use of vehicles/equipment	
Pathway	Excavation and movement of soil, materials, vehicles and equipment	
Receptor	Vegetation, soils and landform	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Yes – earthworks will be required.		
Assumptions	Impacts will be confined to site activity footprint and that required for safe access to site	
Uncertainties	Extent of earthworks may not be clear until work commences	
Sensitivity to Change	Limited – activity footprint could change slightly but not beyond site.	
Existing Legislative Controls		Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> <i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i>		<i>Erosion and Sediment Control, Version 7, Catchments & Creeks, August 2024.</i> CEMP includes a project specific rehabilitation plan
Stakeholder Views		
Environmental Significance Assessment		
Assessment		
Eliminate/Avoid	No – impacting activities will be required but impact footprint can be minimised and rehabilitation staged.	
Frequency	Low – required for construction and decommissioning.	
Duration	Long-term – the infrastructure footprint impacts will last for the life of the activity but may be rehabilitated upon decommissioning depending on future land use. Short-term – the footprint required to accommodate temporary construction and decommissioning activities can be rehabilitated.	
Extent	Site specific – confined to activity footprint within the site.	
Severity	Low – extent of earthworks limited to forming infrastructure pads	
Cumulative	No – confined to infrastructure related activities.	
Evaluation		
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment		
Low – The subject site has previously been extensively cleared and cropped and is currently grazed. Impacts relate to a specific footprint within the site.		
Magnitude of Impact		
Low – The impact will be confined to the footprint within the site.		
Significance Assessment		
The expected impact is Negligible		
Proposed Management Approach		
Proposed Environmental Objective	Activities are managed to minimise adverse impacts on landform and rehabilitated as soon as practical.	
Proposed Controls/Management Approach		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earthworks undertaken by qualified and experienced operators in accord with engineering plans. - Site activities, including storage, planned and managed to minimise impact on landform by minimising the impact footprint, protecting sensitive receptors and undertaking rehabilitation as soon as practical. 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEMP/DMP to include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and a Rehabilitation Plan and ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Areas subject to earthworks are appropriately managed to minimise impacts; o The impact footprint is minimised and clearly delineated, including land for laydown, vehicle parking and manoeuvring and materials storage; o Areas impacted are rehabilitated as soon as practical; o Inspections of impacted and rehabilitated areas will be undertaken at appropriate intervals; o Implement relevant induction/training. 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
No impact on landform outside designated areas Activity footprint is clearly defined Rehabilitation strategies are implemented to prevent erosion and degradation of land. Ecological data provided to the project is collected by an appropriately qualified professional An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and a Rehabilitation Plan are prepared as part of the CEMP/DMP Incidents of accidental impact are investigated in accord with a relevant management plan	Advice is sought from an appropriately qualified civil engineer regarding earthwork requirements Earthworks are undertaken by qualified and experienced operators and managed using an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan A Rehabilitation Plan guides progressive and effective rehabilitation including timely strategies to prevent erosion Both Plans include an appropriate monitoring/inspection program Training and induction is provided to all relevant employees and contractors

ID: NV1	Event Element:	Native Vegetation
Description	Loss of native vegetation and ecological values due to clearance of activity footprint	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Clearance of vegetation on activity footprint	
Pathway	Removal of vegetation	
Receptor	Native vegetation	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Yes - native vegetation survey has confirmed potential impact		
Assumptions	Clearance will be confined to site activity footprint and that required for safe access to site	
Uncertainties	Accidental clearance could occur beyond footprint due to lack of knowledge of native species.	
Sensitivity to Change	Limited – activity footprint could change but not beyond site.	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>Native Vegetation Act 1991.</i>	Legislation requires approval for native vegetation clearance and the provision of an SEB. Applications for clearance must demonstrate impact avoidance and minimization. Management Plans include Flora and Fauna Management Plan.
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – clearance of activity footprint is required but extent can be minimised.
Frequency	Low – clearance required for construction and potentially for decommissioning.
Duration	Long-term – clearance from the infrastructure footprint will last for the life of the activity but may be rehabilitated upon decommissioning depending on future land use. Short-term – clearance required to accommodate temporary construction and decommissioning activities can be rehabilitated.

Extent	Site specific – confined to activity footprint within the site, two access points and possibly the Collaby Hill Rd intersection with the Augusta Hwy.
Severity	Low – the vegetation to affected is scattered re-growth within an existing agricultural setting.
Cumulative	No – previous impacts of agriculture negate further cumulative impact.
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Low – The subject site has previously been extensively cleared and cropped and is currently grazed. Impacts relate primarily to roadside vegetation which is in better condition, but micro siting of access points is possible to further reduce impacts.	
Magnitude of Impact	
Low – The impact will be confined to the site and will be imperceptible or indistinguishable from the existing agricultural context.	
Significance Assessment	
The expected impact is Negligible	
Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	Native vegetation clearance is minimised and limited to authorised clearance only.
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Micro siting of the development, associated infrastructure and land required for temporary construction/ decommissioning activities to avoid or minimise impact on native vegetation. - No clearance of native vegetation to occur without the relevant approval under the Native Vegetation Act. - An appropriately qualified ecologist to be appointed to survey the impact area (including access) and prepare an application for Native Vegetation Clearance. - CEMP/DMP to include a Flora and Fauna Management Plan and ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Site impact footprint to be clearly delineated, including land for laydown, vehicle parking and manoeuvring and materials storage; o Areas approved for clearance will undergo a pre-clearance check by an appropriately qualified ecologist; o Inspections of protected areas will be undertaken at appropriate intervals. o Implement relevant induction/training 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
<p>No unauthorised clearance of native vegetation</p> <p>No reduction in the health or quality of native vegetation as a result of the activity</p> <p>Micro-siting process is documented and includes consideration of minimising impact on native vegetation</p> <p>Ecological data provided to the project is collected by an appropriately qualified professional</p> <p>A Flora and Fauna Management Plan is prepared as part of the CEMP/DMP and OEMP</p> <p>Incidents of accidental clearance are investigated in accord with a relevant management plan</p>	<p>Advice is sought from an appropriately qualified professional regarding compliance with the Native Vegetation Act and management plans</p> <p>Clearance is undertaken in accord with relevant approval or Regulations</p> <p>Activities are managed using a Flora and Fauna Management Plan</p> <p>Management Plan includes appropriate monitoring/inspection program</p> <p>Approved clearance areas are delineated, and sensitive protected vegetation is roped off to prevent accidental clearance</p> <p>Vehicle access confined to designated tracks and areas</p> <p>Training and induction is provided to all relevant employees and contractors</p>

ID: F1	Event Element:	Fauna
Description	Fauna is injured or killed on-site as a result of activities.	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Encounter with perimeter fencing, machinery, vehicle or equipment	
Pathway	Unexpected encounters with Fauna including within activity site area	
Receptor	Native Fauna and stock	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Uncertain – depends on presence and behaviour of fauna		
Assumptions	Industry standard perimeter security fence excludes larger fauna. Most fauna will be deterred by construction and noise activity.	
Uncertainties	Fauna activity is unpredictable, and some fauna may be more susceptible than others.	
Sensitivity to Change	Behaviour can vary with climatic conditions.	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Management Plans include Flora and Fauna Management Plan.
Stakeholder Views	
Should the applicant need to catch, move, relocate or destroy any protected animal or eggs, the applicant is required to apply for a permit under South Australian legislation to the Department for Environment and Water (DEW). Further information can be obtained at DEW's website to apply for a permit to capture, release or destroy wildlife at: Department for Environment and Water - Capture and release wildlife Department for Environment and Water - Destroy wildlife permits	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – fauna behaviour can be unpredictable
Frequency	Low – perimeter fencing, awareness and management can significantly reduce frequency
Duration	Short term – isolated incidents
Extent	Site Specific
Severity	Low – similar incidents occur with farming practices
Cumulative	Yes – additional existing farming activity
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Medium – there is potential for serious harm or death to fauna	
Magnitude of Impact	
Low – likely to be confined to infrequent incidents, similar to existing risks	
Significance Assessment	
The expected impact is Low	

Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	Avoid fauna injury or death that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator.
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perimeter fencing to be installed to prevent larger fauna incursions and internal barriers designed to prevent access to location/features that could result in entrapment - CEMP/DMP to include a Flora and Fauna Management Plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Identify fauna that could be impacted by activities in consultation with landowner and National Parks. o Regular inspections to identify trapped or injured fauna. o New activity locations within the site to undergo a fauna inspection. o Protocol for fauna injury response and incident reporting o Implement relevant induction/training. 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria

<p>No fauna injury or death that could have reasonably been prevented by operator.</p> <p>No breach of the National Parks and Wildlife Act</p> <p>A Flora Fauna Management Plan is prepared as part of the CEMP/DMP</p> <p>Incidents are reported and investigated in accord with a relevant management plan</p>	<p>Advice on native fauna and stock behavior and response protocols is sought and included in relevant management plans</p> <p>Activities are managed using a Flora and Fauna Management Plan</p> <p>Management Plan includes appropriate monitoring/inspection program</p> <p>Security fencing is installed prior to high-risk activities</p>
--	--

ID: WC1	Event Element:	Water course
Description	Contaminated and/or excessive runoff enters the water course resulting in reduced water quality and/or erosion	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning, Operation	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Water runoff from site	
Pathway	Uncontrolled water flows	
Receptor	Water course	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Possible if not designed and managed		
Assumptions	A stormwater management system will be established for the Operation Phase. Water Quality Protection and Soil Management, Erosion and Sediment Control plans will be included in the CEMP/DMP	
Uncertainties	The detailed stormwater management system has not been designed. Extreme weather events could increase risk	
Sensitivity to Change	Detailed plans and management techniques may change the level of risk.	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<p><i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i></p> <p><i>Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015</i></p> <p><i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i></p> <p><i>Local Government Act, 1999</i></p>	<p><i>Stormwater Pollution Prevention: Code of Practice for the Building and Construction Industry SA EPA March 1999</i></p> <p><i>Bunding and spill management Guidelines SAEPA 080/16 May 2016</i></p> <p><i>Water Quality: Stormwater management for wash bays, SA EPA 517/16 March 2016</i></p> <p>Management plans include Water Quality Protection and Soil Management, Erosion and Sediment Control plans</p> <p>Stormwater Management Plan prepared for site to Council satisfaction</p>

Stakeholder Views
DEW: All water courses are of ecological value.

Environmental Significance Assessment

Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – earthworks and site stormwater management are required
Frequency	Rare – assuming accepted practices are in place
Duration	Short term
Extent	Moderate – water courses extend to adjacent land only
Severity	Low
Cumulative	Possible – extreme weather events could result in additional impacts

Sensitivity of Receiving Environment

Low – water courses only extend to adjacent farming properties	
Magnitude of Impact	
Low – infrequent events only	
Significance Assessment	
The expected impact is Negligible	
Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	Water courses are not degraded by contaminated or excessive stormwater runoff that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A stormwater management system is designed by a suitably qualified person to contain contaminated water and manage water flows during operation. - Appropriate bunding to be included in the site design to contain accidental incidents. - Cleared areas to be stabilised / rehabilitated promptly and progressively. - The CEMP/DMP to include Water Quality Protection and Soil Management, Erosion and Sediment Control plans to manage stormwater during site works and address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Minimising areas of vegetation cover loss; o Erosion and sedimentation control devices installed prior to commencement of site clearing and construction/works; o Limiting site access to designated routes and controlled areas; o Existing natural drainage paths and water course must not be blocked or restricted unless approved (as required) o Runoff from unsealed areas at the construction site must not enter natural drainage lines. o Control surface run-off entering and leaving the work areas: o Locate and secure all stockpiles areas away from watercourses and concentrated water flow paths; o Stormwater to be diverted around stockpiles. o Consider impact of access tracks on surface drainage path and manage/ mitigate potential effects; o Assess the impact of the proposed stormwater drainage systems on the adjacent properties; - The OEMP to include a Stormwater Management Plan that establishes an inspection and maintenance regime to ensure that the stormwater infrastructure prevents the degradation of the water courses. 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
<p>No breach of the Landscape SA or Environment Protection Acts</p> <p>A Water Quality Protection and Soil Management, Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plans are prepared as part of the CEMP/DMP</p> <p>Incidents are reported and investigated in accord with a relevant management plan</p> <p>A stormwater management system is designed and established and managed in accord with accepted standards.</p>	<p>Stormwater design and management plans are informed with advice from suitably qualified professionals</p> <p>Stormwater management is designed and implemented for all phases.</p> <p>The operational stormwater management system meets the requirements of Council Management Plans include appropriate monitoring/inspection and maintenance program</p>

ID: N1	Event Element:	Noise
Description	Noise and vibration negatively impact the well-being of residents.	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Construction and decommissioning equipment and site preparation and rehabilitation practices	
Pathway	Generation of noise emissions and possibly vibration	
Receptor	Neighbouring residents	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Yes – noise will be generated; Uncertain – vibration possible but unlikely		

Assumptions	NA
Uncertainties	Construction method is not clear – geological conditions may or may not require practices that generate vibration. Decommissioning may generate vibration.
Sensitivity to Change	Limited – scope of potential impacts are well understood and anticipated.

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016</i> – administered by relevant Council	Construction noise that causes an adverse impact on amenity is only permitted between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm, Monday to Saturday and is not permitted on a Sunday or public holidays without written permission from the Council or EPA <i>Noise: Construction Noise Information Sheet</i> (EPA 425/23) EPA September 2023 AS2436 – 2010 “ <i>Guide to Noise and Vibration Control on Construction, Demolition and Maintenance Sites</i> ” Management Plans include Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan

Stakeholder Views

Environmental Significance Assessment

Assessment

Eliminate/Avoid	No
Frequency	Low – noise and possibly vibration will be generated twice over the life of the operation
Duration	Short term – during construction and decommissioning
Extent	Localised – confined to the site and locality
Severity	Moderate for the period of construction and decommissioning
Cumulative	No

Evaluation

Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Low – noise generation will be restricted to daytime hours
Magnitude of Impact	Low – local effects and short term in the context of the life of the project
Significance Assessment	Negligible – there will be limited periods of intensity

Proposed Management Approach

Proposed Environmental Objective	No unacceptable noise and vibration impacts on residents.
----------------------------------	---

Proposed Controls/Management Approach

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The CEMP/DMP to include a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan that will include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Activities that cause adverse noise and vibration impacts on residents will be confined to the hours of 7am to 7pm Monday to Saturday (excluding Public Holidays). o Activities that must occur outside these times (e.g. concrete pours, shutdowns, cutovers and emergency work) must obtain written approval from Council or the EPA. o Nearby residents (within 2km) will be notified of construction activities, including approval for out of hours noise generating activity. o Construction contractor shall establish a mechanism for making complaints and, in the event that a complaint is made, all reasonable measures will be taken to investigate the complaint in a timely manner.
--

Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
---------------------	------------------------------

<p>No breach of the <i>Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act</i> or the <i>Environment Protection Act</i> and its Polices.</p> <p>Approval is obtained for all out of hours activity.</p> <p>A Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan is prepared as part of the CEMP/DMP</p> <p>Complaints are investigated in accord with a relevant management plan.</p>	<p>Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan is informed with advice from suitably qualified professionals</p> <p>Activities are undertaken in accord with relevant management plans</p> <p>Affected residents are given notice of activities and reasonable warning of out of hours activity</p>
---	--

ID: N2	Event Element:	Noise
Description	Excessive and prolonged noise affects the wellbeing of residents	
Phase	Operation	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Cooling systems, inverters and transformers	
Pathway	Generation of operational noise emissions	
Receptor	Neighbouring residents	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Yes – the operation will generate noise		
Assumptions	Conservative (high) assumptions adopted in predictive methodology	
Uncertainties	Noise assumptions may be reduced by improvements to technology and operating regime	
Sensitivity to Change	Limited – conservative modelling undertaken, unlikely to exceed modelled predictions, more likely to be below modelled predictions	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<p><i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i></p> <p><i>Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023</i></p> <p><i>Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016</i></p>	<p>International Standard ISO 9613-2:2024 “Acoustics - Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors - Part 2: Engineering method for the prediction of sound pressure levels outdoors“</p> <p>Management Plans includes an accountable Complaints System</p>
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – noise modelling indicates that noise may be audible from some sensitive receivers
Frequency	High – present for the life of the project and during periods of higher temperatures
Duration	Long Term – for the life of the operation
Extent	Localised – noise impacts dissipate over distance; nearest residents will be most affected
Severity	Low – can be managed to well below the EPA policy
Cumulative	No – other BESS establishments are not present
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Moderate - Residents may be sensitive to noise, particularly relating to sleeping conditions in bedrooms, at night and with specific wind conditions.	
Magnitude of Impact	
Low – EPA policy can be easily met	
Significance Assessment	
The expected impact is Low	
Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	No exceedance of EPA noise policy over the life of the operation.
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	

- Selected BESS and associated equipment will meet operational noise limits (and may include engineered noise attenuation, if required);
- A final noise assessment will be undertaken by a qualified, acoustic engineer (prior to construction) which accounts for the final layout, final battery, inverter and transformer equipment, final noise control measures incorporated by the manufacturers of the equipment, actual cooling system requirements tailored to the discharge and temperature profiles during the day and night, and any adjustment for tonality;
- Battery and inverter systems will achieve the Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023 (the Policy) noise (including noise control measures if required);
- Operating restrictions will be adopted if noise exceeds the Policy limits at sensitive receptors over the lifetime of the BESS;
- The maintenance and management requirements of the SRMTMP shall be adopted to ensure that all equipment is operating to required performance standards;
- The OEMP shall establish a mechanism for making complaints and, in the event that a breach is identified, all reasonable measures will be taken to resolve the breach.

Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
<p>No breach of the <i>Environment Protection Act</i> Policy. A final noise assessment of the final design and equipment is undertaken prior to construction and submitted to DEM to demonstrate compliance with the Policy.</p> <p>Complaints are investigated in accord with a relevant management plan.</p> <p>Noise testing during commissioning is undertaken in accord with EPA requirements and demonstrates no breach of the Policy.</p> <p>All equipment maintained and operated in accord with the SRMTMP.</p>	<p>Final technology and equipment selection is informed with advice from a suitably qualified acoustic professional.</p> <p>A final noise assessment is undertaken based on final equipment and final detailed layout, which demonstrates that the activity will comply with the <i>Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023</i>.</p> <p>OEMP/SRMTMP includes appropriate monitoring/inspection and maintenance program.</p> <p>Operating noise levels are tested by a qualified, acoustic engineer during commissioning and prior to operation and do not exceed the policy at receptors.</p> <p>OEMP includes a mechanism for making and investigating complaints and resolving breaches.</p>

ID: T1	Event Element: Traffic
Description	Increase in accidents on local roads involving other vehicles or fauna
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts	
Source	Additional volume and size of vehicles on roads
Pathway	Project vehicles
Receptor	Local road users and fauna
Confirmation of SPR connection: Yes – limited to defined timeframes	
Assumptions	Traffic activity will be managed by the Traffic Management Plan and individual driving behaviour can be managed
Uncertainties	Final volumes, sizes and schedule may change
Sensitivity to Change	Yes – road conditions can change

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<p><i>Road Traffic Act 1961 (SA)</i></p> <p><i>Local Government Act, 1999</i></p> <p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i></p>	<p>Traffic Management Plan agreed with DIT and Council</p> <p><i>Traffic management: Guide for construction work, Safe Work Australia April 2021</i></p>
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – increased traffic will be required for construction and decommissioning
Frequency	Moderate – there is potential for several incidents to occur
Duration	Short term – confined to the construction and decommissioning phases
Extent	Moderate – impact may extend to the wider region
Severity	Moderate – traffic levels will notably increase, potentially leading to increased safety risks
Cumulative	Possible – if construction/decommissioning coincides with seasonal farming peak activity
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Low – the local network can accommodate the traffic volumes estimated	
Magnitude of Impact	
Moderate – will impact an extended area and is likely to have a duration of many months	
Significance Assessment	
The expected impact is Low	
Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	No traffic accidents in the vicinity of the site that could be reasonably prevented by the operator
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare a Traffic Management Plan to be agreed with DIT and the Port Pirie Regional Council prior to the commencement of activities which includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Provision of the projected traffic information required by DIT and Council including timing; o Identification of any upgrades/modifications/structural improvements needed to accommodate traffic and meet safety standards o A dilapidation assessment report o Designate preferred/safe routes, access points and speed limits and exclude undesirable routes and identify operational management measures (e.g. detours) o Identify risks associated with local traffic activity (e.g. harvest) and vehicle types (e.g. slow-moving vehicles), fauna types and habits (native, pests and stock) o Driver behaviour, risk management and access to site training and induction for employees, contractors and visiting drivers as required. - Construction contractor shall establish a mechanism for making complaints and, in the event that a complaint is made, all reasonable measures will be taken to investigate the complaint in a timely manner. - Construction contractor shall establish a mechanism for reporting incidents and near miss incidents, all reasonable measures will be taken to investigate incidents in a timely manner. 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
No traffic accidents on local roads that could be reasonably prevented by the operator. No breach of the Road Traffic Act. A Traffic Management Plan is prepared to the satisfaction of DIT and Council. Road infrastructure that has suffered wear and tear as a direct result of the traffic generated by the project is repaired to a recognised and safe standard.	Traffic management and WHS plans are informed with advice from suitably qualified professionals. Activities are undertaken in accord with relevant management plans. Employees, contractors and visitors are provided with relevant safe access instructions and induction/training. Management plans include a mechanism for reporting incidents and near miss incidents.

ID: H1	Event Element:	Heritage
Description	Damage to or destruction of archaeology of heritage value	

Phase	Construction
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts	
Source	Earthworks impacting buried archaeology
Pathway	Soil disturbances
Receptor	Unexpected archaeological artefacts
Confirmation of SPR connection: Uncertain	
Assumptions	No known heritage exists and archaeology is unlikely; management practices can minimise impact
Uncertainties	One incidence may increase the likelihood of other incidences
Sensitivity to Change	Uncertain – the site is limited in area and further consultation is required

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (amended 2025)</i> <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Fact Sheet: Discovery of Aboriginal Sites and Objects, DPC_AAR</i> <i>A Guide to Aboriginal heritage in South Australia Attorney General's Department Jan 2025</i> Management plan includes an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Management Plan and associated "Heritage Stop Work Procedure." Planning & Design Code under PDI Act identifies Local Heritage.
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – risk of impact can only be minimised prior to construction
Frequency	Rare
Duration	Short Term – limited to the construction phase
Extent	Site specific
Severity	Moderate if protocols implemented
Cumulative	Low
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Low – previous land use (cropping) and site conditions indicate low risk of impact	
Magnitude of Impact	
Low – any impact would be highly localised and managed to minimise impact	
Significance Assessment	
The impact is likely to be Negligible	

Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	Construction activities minimise impact on unexpected archaeology
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with the Traditional Custodians occurs prior to site works to evaluate the likelihood of indigenous archaeology. - The CEMP/DMP to include an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Management Plan that will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o a "Heritage Stop Work Procedure" for unexpected finds o appropriate induction and training for relevant site workers and equipment operators - In the event that archaeology is revealed during the course of the works, works must stop in the immediate location, and the site discovery procedure must be followed, including required reporting. 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria

<p>No breach of Aboriginal Heritage Act or Heritage Places Act.</p> <p>No impact on heritage without the relevant authorisation.</p> <p>An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Management Plan is prepared as part of the CEMP/DMP</p>	<p>The Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Management Plan is informed with advice from suitably qualified professionals</p> <p>Activities are undertaken in accord with relevant management plans and procedures</p> <p>Employees and contractors are given relevant induction and training</p>
---	---

ID: WPP1	Event Element:	Weeds, pathogens and pests
Description	Importation of weeds, pathogens and pests negatively impacts native species and farming.	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Vehicles, equipment and materials from other localities	
Pathway	Poor vehicle and equipment hygiene, contaminants in materials	
Receptor	Native vegetation, fauna, crops, farmed animals	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Possible - if not managed		
Assumptions	Practices can be controlled via CEMP requirements.	
Uncertainties	Different species may have different sensitivities	
Sensitivity to Change	Changes to adjacent farming practices may change species of receptor	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<p><i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i></p> <p><i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth)</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> (Cth)</p>	<p>Management Plan includes Weed, Pathogen and Pest Control Management Plan.</p> <p>Hygiene practices are applied to vehicles, plant, equipment and when importing materials.</p> <p>South Australia's Biosecurity Policy PIRSA 2020-2023</p>
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – even rigorous management practices cannot avoid all events
Frequency	Moderate
Duration	Short term
Extent	Localised
Severity	Range from low to moderate depending on species
Cumulative	Yes – a range of other sources of events
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Low – numerous species present in existing environment	
Magnitude of Impact	
Can range from low to moderate depending on whether new or existing species	
Significance Assessment	
Impact is likely to be of low to moderate significance	
Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	Minimise the impact of imported weeds, pathogens and pests on native species and farming.
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CEMP/DMP to include a Weed, Pathogen and Pest Control Management Plan that will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Manage and control existing weeds on site to minimise spread 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitor the site for any outbreaks of declared animal, declared plant or environmental weed resulting from activities ○ Ensure that raw materials, such as rubble, gravel, sand and water brought to site are free of weeds, pathogens and pests ○ Vegetation including weed species are disposed of separately at a licensed waste depot. ○ Apply effective vehicle, plant and equipment hygiene practices ○ Establish communication protocols with adjacent farmers to facilitate management of outbreaks ○ A biosecurity risk assessment 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
<p>No spread of declared weeds, pathogens or pests to or beyond the Licence area</p> <p>Management of declared weeds and pests in accord with the Landscape SA Act.</p> <p>A Weed, Pathogen and Pest Control Management Plan is included in the CEMP/DMP</p> <p>An incident and response reporting system is established and maintained.</p>	<p>Activities are conducted in accord with the Weed, Pathogen and Pest Control Management Plan</p> <p>The management plan includes an appropriate monitoring/inspection program and response protocols</p> <p>The source of materials and origin of equipment is known and assessed for risk</p> <p>A vehicle and equipment cleaning station is established on site.</p> <p>A biosecurity risk assessment is undertaken.</p>

ID: AQ1	Event Element:	Air Quality
Description	Generation of excessive dust causes unreasonable nuisance to neighbours.	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Construction activities, vehicles, equipment	
Pathway	Land disturbance	
Receptor	Adjacent land, water course and neighbours	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Possible - if not managed		
Assumptions	Events can be controlled via CEMP/DMP	
Uncertainties	The detailed construction approach and CEMP/DMP has yet to be finalised	
Sensitivity to Change	Depends on climatic conditions and standard of management plan implementation	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i> <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> <i>Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 2016</i> <i>Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act, 2016</i>	Management Plan includes Air Quality Control Plan (part of standard CEMP) <i>Guidelines for stockpile management, EPA Oct 2020</i>
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – but control strategies to minimise and avoid are well understood
Frequency	Low
Duration	Short term
Extent	Localised
Severity	Low
Cumulative	Yes – there is a rock quarry adjacent to the site and farming practices also generate dust.
Evaluation	

Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Low to Moderate – cleared agricultural land	
Magnitude of Impact	
Low – limited to site and adjacent land	
Significance Assessment	
Expected impact is low	
Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	No excessive dust generated that causes nuisance to neighbours that could be reasonably prevented by the operator.
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CEMP/DMP to include an Air Quality Control Plan that will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Protocols for dust management on-site o Identification of high-risk situations including responding to climatic conditions and specific construction site activities; o Manage dust on the first 2km of Collaby Hill Road to address possible visibility safety issues; o Construction contractor shall establish a mechanism for making complaints. All reasonable measures will be taken to investigate the complaint in a timely manner. - Establish communication protocols with neighbours and farmers to provide warning of high-risk situations 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
<p>No breach of the <i>Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act</i> or the <i>Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy</i></p> <p>An Air Quality Control Plan is included in the CEMP/DMP</p> <p>An incident and response reporting system is established and maintained.</p>	<p>Activities are conducted in accord with the Air Quality Control Plan</p> <p>The control plan includes an appropriate monitoring/inspection program and response protocols</p> <p>High-risk situations are communicated to relevant neighbours and farmers</p> <p>All reasonable complaints are resolved within a timely manner.</p>

ID: MW1	Event Element:	Materials and Waste
Description	Poor materials and waste management results in reduced air quality and contamination of land and water courses.	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning, Operation	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Poorly managed and contained materials, stockpiles and waste storage areas	
Pathway	Dispersal via stormwater runoff or wind blown	
Receptor	Adjacent land, water course and neighbours	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Possible - if not managed		
Assumptions	Events can be controlled via CEMP/DMP	
Uncertainties	The detailed construction approach and CEMP/DMP has yet to be finalised	
Sensitivity to Change	Depends on standard of management plan implementation	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<p><i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i></p> <p><i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i></p> <p><i>Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 (Waste to Resources EPP)</i></p> <p><i>Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015</i></p> <p><i>Environment Protection (Air Quality)</i></p>	<p><i>Stormwater Pollution Prevention: Code of practice for the building and construction industry SA EPA March 1999.</i></p> <p>EPA Guidelines for Environmental Management of On-Site Remediation (2006)</p> <p><i>Liquid Storage: Bunding and spill management (EPA SA, Guideline, May 2016</i></p> <p>AS 1940 - <i>The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids</i></p>

<i>Policy 2016</i>	Australian Dangerous Goods Code National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (as amended 2013) SA Waste Strategy 2020-2025
--------------------	---

Stakeholder Views

Environmental Significance Assessment

Assessment

Eliminate/Avoid	No – but control strategies to avoid are well understood
Frequency	Low
Duration	Short term
Extent	Localised – adequate sized bunding will contain liquids, enclosures avoid wind dispersal
Severity	Low – limited quantities expected on site
Cumulative	Possible – existing contamination may be present

Evaluation

Sensitivity of Receiving Environment
Low to Moderate – cleared agricultural land but also presence of water course
Magnitude of Impact
Low – limited to site and adjacent land
Significance Assessment
Expected impact is low

Proposed Management Approach

Proposed Environmental Objective	No degradation of air, water or soil quality as a result of fugitive waste or materials.
---	--

Proposed Controls/Management Approach

- The BESS will be designed by a suitably qualified professional to ensure appropriate storage and bunding is provided.
- The CEMP/DMP to include a Materials, Waste and Dust management plan that will include:
 - o All materials, liquids and waste to be stored in a manner that prevents uncontrolled dispersal
 - o Fuel and chemicals are stored and handled in accordance with relevant standards and guidelines, including AS 1940, EPA guideline 080/16 Bunding and Spill Management and the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).
 - o Regular inspections undertaken to identify fugitive waste or spills.
- Construction contractor shall establish a mechanism for making complaints. All reasonable measures will be taken to investigate the complaint in a timely manner.

Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
No breach of relevant legislation or legislated policy A Materials, Waste and Dust management plan is included in the CEMP/DMP An incident and response reporting system is established and maintained.	The design of the BESS and the Materials, Waste and Dust management plan is informed with advice from suitably qualified professionals. Activities are conducted in accord with the Materials, Waste and Dust management plan The management plan includes an appropriate monitoring/inspection program and response protocols All reasonable complaints are resolved within a timely manner.

ID: V11	Event Element:	Visual Impact
Description	Decrease in local visual amenity due to high visibility and poor site management	

Phase	Operation
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts	
Source	Installed equipment and infrastructure
Pathway	Visual exposure to the site
Receptor	Neighbouring residents and travellers on adjacent roads
Confirmation of SPR connection: Yes – the project will be visible from beyond the site	
Assumptions	NA
Uncertainties	Perceptions of visual amenity can vary, and degree of visibility can vary.
Sensitivity to Change	Limited – the physical form of the development is known and extent of visual impact predictable.

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i> Planning and Design Code	Planning and Design Code policy recognises that visual impact will occur in designated land use zones. No setback designated for BESS. AS/NZS 4282: Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – some level of visual impact will occur
Frequency	High – for the life of the operation
Duration	Long term – for the life of the operation
Extent	Localised
Severity	Moderate – decommissioning will eliminate visual impact
Cumulative	Yes – electricity infrastructure is already present on site
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Moderate – the existing landscape already accommodates a range of infrastructure	
Magnitude of Impact	
Low - visibility is limited to specific local viewpoints	
Significance Assessment	
Low – visual impact will be notable from a limited number of viewpoints	

Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	Minimise the visual impact from the highways and local viewpoints
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish effective visual screens on the northern, southern and western boundaries of the site; - Consult the residents of the three identified dwellings to determine whether further investigation and action is required; - The OEMP to include a Site Maintenance and Management Plan that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regular inspections of whole licence area to monitor site conditions (rubbish, weeds, erosion, land cover) o Land management regime established to maintain land cover, avoid dust, manage weeds, manage fire risk and maintain a well-kept appearance - The OEMP shall establish a mechanism for making complaints and, in the event that a complaint is made, all reasonable measures will be taken to investigate the complaint in a timely manner. 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
Effective, native vegetation screening mitigation is applied along road boundaries. A Site Maintenance and Management Plan is included in the OEMP.	When the layout and detailed design is available, undertake a visual impact assessment using a qualified visual assessment specialist and in consultation with an ecologist.

No reasonable complaints made to the Council.	<p>Consult Council on screening requirements.</p> <p>Prepare and implement native vegetation visual screening (preferably integrated with other native vegetation rehabilitation actions).</p> <p>The site is managed in accord with the OEMP – Site Maintenance and Management Plan.</p> <p>The management plan includes an appropriate monitoring/inspection program and response protocols.</p> <p>All reasonable complaints are resolved within a timely manner.</p>
---	--

ID: ER1	Event Element:	Emergency Response
Description	The danger level of an off-site emergency is increased/complicated by additional people and traffic in the locality.	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning	

Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts	
Source	Site activity and emergency response
Pathway	Employee, equipment and vehicle movement
Receptor	Employees and neighbours
Confirmation of SPR connection: Possible	
Assumptions	An Emergency Response Plan is included in CEMP/DMP
Uncertainties	Timing of event is unpredictable but higher risk during peak seasons
Sensitivity to Change	Changes to external factors (weather, vegetation cover, land uses) could influence risk and response

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005</i> <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i>	CEMP/DMP include Fire and Emergency Management plan

Stakeholder Views

Environmental Significance Assessment

Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – emergency response protocols can only minimise risks
Frequency	Low – events are not likely to occur often
Duration	Short term
Extent	Localised
Severity	Low – limited to local conditions
Cumulative	Possible – other activity may further contribute

Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Low
Magnitude of Impact	Low
Significance Assessment	Negligible

Proposed Management Approach

Proposed Environmental Objective	No unacceptable increase in danger levels that could be reasonably prevented by the operator.
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CEMP/DMP to include a Fire and Emergency Management Plan which will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Protocols for days of extreme danger o Induction and training provided to all employees, contractors and visitors o Emergency communication and response protocols with emergency services, Council, local residents, farmers and businesses 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
No human injury or death that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator A Fire and Emergency Management Plan is included in the CEMP/DMP	The Fire and Emergency Management Plan and relevant OHS policies and procedures are informed with advice from suitably qualified professionals. Local emergency services, Council, local residents and farmers are consulted as part of the preparation of management and response plans. Emergency communication and response protocols are shared with local emergency services, Council, local residents and farmers. Employees and contractors are given relevant induction and training.

ID: PS1	Event Element:	Public Safety
Description	Accident on site involving a third-party and leading to serious injury or death	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning, Operation	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Various site and equipment hazards	
Pathway	Unauthorised access to site due to poor site security management	
Receptor	A third party	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Yes, if unauthorised third-party access is possible		
Assumptions	Industry standard security measures will prevent most unauthorised access	
Uncertainties	Unauthorised access can be unpredictable	
Sensitivity to Change	Uncertain	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>Electricity Act 1996</i>	National Electricity Rules National guidelines for prevention of unauthorised access to electricity infrastructure (ENA 015-2006) Substation Physical Security (ElectraNet, 1-11-FR-02, June 2018) Addressed in SRMT Management Plan
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	Yes, with adequate controls and maintenance
Frequency	Rare
Duration	Long Term
Extent	Site Specific
Severity	High if a serious event occurs
Cumulative	No
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Moderate – electrical equipment is common in urban and rural areas but can be dangerous environments	
Magnitude of Impact	

Low – confined to the site	
Significance Assessment	
The expected impact is low	
Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	Site security is established to prevent unauthorised access that could be reasonably prevented by the operator
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The site shall establish appropriate security prior to the commencement of construction and include warning signage, security fencing and regular security monitoring - Appropriate site security will be considered and included in the final BESS design and may include accepted industry techniques such as warning/hazard signage, security fencing, surveillance cameras and lighting (focussed on the site and equipment) - Security management will be included in the OEMP & SRMTP 	
Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
No unauthorised access that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator. Security management is included in management plans. An incident and response reporting system is established and maintained	The security aspects of the BESS facility are informed with advice from suitably qualified professionals. The design and maintenance of security is undertaken in accord with relevant management plans. Communications protocols are established with neighbors and farmers to facilitate reporting of observations.

ID: FR1	Event Element:	Fire Risk
Description	Electrical malfunction leading to fire and impacts that spread beyond the site	
Phase	Operation	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Electrical malfunction leading to fire	
Pathway	Fire originating from the site ignites combustible material beyond site; wind spreads smoke beyond site	
Receptor	People, dwellings, farm equipment/structures, flora, fauna	
Confirmation of SPR connection: Possible		
Assumptions	Remote control, shut down protocols, fire suppression systems and asset management zones are in place, regularly tested and properly managed and maintained	
Uncertainties	Future changes to surrounding land uses may affect risk level	
Sensitivity to Change	External factors including changes to climate, land uses and combustible material levels can change risk levels.	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
<i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005</i> <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i>	National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), “NFPA 855 – Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems”, 2023 UL9540A, Test Method for Evaluating Thermal Runaway Fire Propagation in Battery Energy Storage Systems National Construction Code, Australian Building Codes Board. AS2419.1 for separation between electrical hazards and fire safety infrastructure. SA CFS Bushfire planning for Energy Infrastructure.
Stakeholder Views	
The South Australian Country Fire service advise that they have a range of design standards for energy infrastructure that should be factored into layouts and designs.	

Web site link - <https://www.cfs.sa.gov.au/plan-prepare/planning-building/#regs>

Environmental Significance Assessment

Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	Yes – by implementation of testing, monitoring/control systems and maintenance
Frequency	Rare
Duration	Short term – events may occur for hours (on site) to weeks (off site)
Extent	Localised- if contained on site; potentially Regional – if extends off site
Severity	Moderate
Cumulative	No

Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Moderate – assuming an event occurred and extend off site	
Magnitude of Impact	
Moderate – assuming an event occurred and extended off site	
Significance Assessment	
The expected impact would be Moderate if the event occurred and generated a bushfire off site	

Proposed Management Approach

Proposed Environmental Objective	All uncontrolled fires are contained within the site, and the public are protected from impacts that could be reasonably prevented by the operator
---	--

Proposed Controls/Management Approach

- Undertake a hazard study to inform the final design and determine the requirements for on-site equipment and firefighting suppression, operational systems and controls, management techniques, extent of asset protection zones and on-site access;
- Detailed layout plans to include consideration of the SA CFS Bushfire planning for Energy Infrastructure design requirements;
- Detailed design is prepared by qualified professionals and includes all electrical industry design standards;
- Installation and maintenance of equipment to the manufacturer’s specifications and relevant Australian standards;
- Appropriate safety testing and commissioning occurs in accord with industry requirements;
- SCADA systems used to monitor all system alerts and sensors that indicate the early stages of a fault or emergency event and provides the ability to commence shut down procedures remotely;
- OH & S policies and procedures to address high risk activities such as hot works, use of naked flames, smoking management and induction/training of staff and contractors;
- SRMTMP and the OEMP to include a Fire and Emergency Response Management Plan;
- Establish emergency communication and response protocols with local residents and farmers.

It should be noted that the electrical industry has well established and extensive requirements relating to electrical infrastructure and minimising the risk of generating fire incidents

Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
Uncontrolled fires originating from the site are contained within the site Design and operation conforms to the requirements of the <i>Electricity Act</i> Operate in accord with the requirements of the SRMTMP. Management plans are prepared to address fire risk and establish response protocols	A hazard study is undertaken by a suitably qualified professional to inform the final design. The detailed design is prepared by a recognized, qualified electrical engineer. The layout and detailed design incorporate all required design standards and separation requirements to address fire risk. Activities are conducted in accord with all relevant management plans. Communication and response protocols are established with neighbors and farmers.

ID: EI1	Event Element:	Economic Impact - Accommodation
Description	Project demands for short term accommodation negatively competes with tourist demands.	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Construction, decommissioning workforce	
Pathway	Use of short-term accommodation within the region	
Receptor	Local tourism economy	
Confirmation of SPR connection:		
Assumptions	NA	
Uncertainties	Tourism demand can be seasonal and periodic	
Sensitivity to Change	Limited – availability of short-term accommodation is relatively static without prior planning.	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
NA	Construction/decommissioning contractor prepares an accommodation and transport strategy prior to mobilisation.
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	Possible – accommodation arrangements can be planned and provided elsewhere
Frequency	Low – confined to construction and decommissioning
Duration	Short-term – construction and decommissioning phase only
Extent	Moderate – impact would be relevant to the local area
Severity	Moderate (short term)
Cumulative	Possible – could coincide with other project demands
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Moderate – availability of short-term accommodation can be restricted at key times of the year	
Magnitude of Impact	
Low - the impacts will have short duration	
Significance Assessment	
Expected impact is low	

Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	Project demands for short term accommodation is planned to avoid competition with local tourism needs.
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
<p>An accommodation inventory for the region is undertaken, including information on peak demand times. The construction contractor will be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a workforce profile and undertake demand forecasting - Understand market impacts and identify potential mitigations - Prepare an accommodation strategy that meets the needs of the workforce for each key phase of construction - Consider accommodation options (types and standards) within a 45 min radius of the site to minimise fatigue and achieve safe travel times - Consider complimentary access strategies if required to minimise traffic impacts, manage fatigue risk and ensure safe journey management - Confirm accommodation prior to the commencement of construction activities - Avoid competing for local accommodation that caters for local tourism activity. - Demonstrate local first procurement of beds and services, advance block-booking aligned to peak seasons, and collaboration with Council and key tourism bodies. 	

Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
An accommodation strategy is prepared to address accommodation needs for the relevant construction phase. Accommodation is secured prior to commencement of relevant stage of construction.	Contractual arrangements require the Contractor to prepare an accommodation and access strategy. Survey of available accommodation demonstrates that sufficient accommodation and safe access arrangements are available to support the project.

ID: CI1	Event Element:	Community Impact - Incremental
Description	Incremental impacts on neighbours and community.	
Phase	Construction, Decommissioning, Operation	
Confirmation and Assessment of Impacts		
Source	Construction, decommissioning and operation of development	
Pathway	Use of equipment, traffic, noise and visual presence, workforce needs	
Receptor	Neighbours, local community	
Confirmation of SPR connection:		
Assumptions	NA	
Uncertainties	Different members of community may experience different levels of incremental impact	
Sensitivity to Change	Limited – activity scope and footprint could change slightly but not beyond site.	

Existing Legislative Controls	Non-legislative standards or accepted policy
NA	Establish a community benefit scheme relative to nature and scale of impacts
Stakeholder Views	

Environmental Significance Assessment	
Assessment	
Eliminate/Avoid	No – the presence of the development contributes to incremental impacts.
Frequency	Medium– most confined to construction and decommissioning, some to operation
Duration	Long-term – the incremental operational impacts will last for the life of the activity but may be rehabilitated upon decommissioning depending on future land use. Short-term – the incremental construction and decommissioning impacts
Extent	Local – focused on the site and surrounds
Severity	Low
Cumulative	Possible – combination of incremental impacts and other renewable energy projects are proposed in the wider region and may be constructed.
Evaluation	
Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	
Low – the area already supports a range of infrastructure	
Magnitude of Impact	
Low – The impacts will have short duration and of limited extent	
Significance Assessment	
The expected impact is Negligible	
Proposed Management Approach	
Proposed Environmental Objective	A Community Benefit Scheme is established to recognise the incremental impacts on the local community.
Proposed Controls/Management Approach	
Establish a scheme based on the following:	
- A Community Benefit Sharing Fund of \$60,000 (indexed to CPI) will be available for local community and First Nation People initiatives.	

- The Fund will run annually for the duration of the Project, commencing at the beginning of construction of the Project and remain in place until decommissioning of the Project is complete.
- To be eligible, the organisation must show strong connection to at least one of the focus areas identified below:
- Fund allocated specifically to the Nukunu People and First Nations partners: Funds for heritage conservation and self-determined initiatives on Nukunu Country.
 - Early Learning and Family Support: Strengthening access to quality childcare, early education, and family services to support children’s development and enable workforce participation.
 - Mental Health and Wellbeing: Enhancing community mental health and awareness, as well as general community wellbeing.
 - Sport and Recreation: Inspiring participation in community-based sport and recreational activities.
 - Disaster Relief and Emergency Services: Aiding local communities impacted by natural disasters or initiatives that support local emergency service groups.
 - Community Pride and Connections: Supporting initiatives that foster community engagement, connection and a sense of pride.

Assessment Criteria	Leading Performance Criteria
<p>A Community Benefit Scheme is developed to share the benefit of the Project with the local community.</p> <p>A Community Benefit Scheme that recognises the incremental impacts the Project has on the local community.</p>	<p>The contributions to the scheme may include financial contributions, on-ground works and programs such as training, revegetation and projects as agreed with stakeholders.</p> <p>The approach to management and distribution of funds is agreed with Council.</p> <p>A suitable arrangement is identified to administer the Scheme.</p>

Draft

6. Consultation

6.1 Summary of Consultation Actions

A Draft Consultation Report has been prepared and a number of preliminary consultation activities have been undertaken to inform the Consultation Report and planned consultation actions.

In accordance with Regulation 33(2)(b) of the HRE Regulations, engagement will take place with key stakeholders who will be invited to provide input and feedback on the Project commencing on Monday 23th February 2026.

A summary of key future planned consultation activities are listed as follows:

- Community members within a 5 km radius of the Site will be included as stakeholders and will be engaged through an E-newsletter. This will detail how to get access to key Project details, documentation, and where to send relevant enquiries.
- For involved and adjoining landowners that do not have a listed email address, a physical mailout of the newsletter will be delivered.
- To allow open and transparent engagement 1:1 meetings will be offered to all landowners (adjoining and involved) with relevant representatives from the Project Team. This ensures a safe environment where all individual concerns can be raised to be properly actioned.
- To ensure current and accurate information is disseminated to the community, the Project website will be updated to include information surrounding consultation plans as well as environmental reports and findings.
- Ongoing briefing sessions and/or formal meetings will be undertaken with State Government Agencies throughout the duration of the Project. Any briefing sessions or formal meetings conducted will be required to ensure adherence to relevant government guidelines.
- Given the history of this project over many years, and by multiple proponents, it was considered important to host a Community Information Session to allow the Project Team the opportunity to introduce ReEnergy and be available to answer any questions.

This section of the EIR explains what consultation is planned. Once the consultation has been completed, this section will be up-dated to include the results of the consultation, the feedback received and the changes made.

Table 17 *Proposed Consultation Activities*

Date (WC)	Activity	Stakeholders to be engaged	Engagement method
23/2	Project website	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project website to be updated providing an overview of consultation process, key

			<p>EIR findings, proposed Environmental Objectives and performance criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including details on how to access draft EIR and SEO and where to provide written submission on proposed Project.
	E – newsletter and physical mailout	All identified as part of the stakeholder identification process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-newsletter to existing project mailing list of all stakeholder engagement to date. Including details on how to access draft EIR and SEO and where to provide written submission on proposed Project. Physical mailout to be conducted for adjacent landowners where no email details are available.
	Briefing Session (online or in person)	Nukunu Wapma Thura Aboriginal Corporation (NKTAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email / phone / letter offering a 1:1 meeting (where requested).
	Briefing Session (online or in person)	Port Pirie Council Executive and Elected Members	Send word versions of the EIR/SEO requesting feedback, along with the offer to formally present to Council Executive and Elected Members.
	Briefing Session (online or in person)	State Government (Agencies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send word versions of the EIR/SEO requesting feedback. Offer of a briefing session and/or formal meeting with relevant agency
	Briefing Session (online or in person)	1:1 meeting with Host Landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email / phone / letter offering a 1:1 meeting (where requested)
	Briefing Session (online or in person)	1:1 meeting with Adjacent Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email / phone / letter offering a 1:1 meeting (where requested)
	Briefing Session (online or in person)	Community / Interest Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email / phone / letter offering a 1:1 meeting (where requested)
23/2	Community Drop-In Session	All interested parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Venue to be determined. <p>3-hour session where community can drop in to speak to members of the Project</p>

6.2 Summary of Consultation Feedback

To be completed after consultation

Draft

7. Conclusions and Recommendations (Criteria 6)

The EIR has addressed the impacts associated with a BESS infrastructure project and identified the following objectives in order to avoid unreasonable impacts.

Table 18 Summary of Objectives

No	Phase	Objective
LF1	CD	Activities are managed to minimise adverse impacts on landform and rehabilitated as soon as practical.
NV1	CD	Native vegetation clearance is minimised and limited to authorised clearance only.
F1	CD	On site impacts on native fauna to avoid injury or death that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator.
WC1	CDO	Water courses are not degraded by contaminated or excessive stormwater runoff that could have been reasonably prevented by the operator.
N1	CD	No unacceptable noise and vibration impacts on residents.
N2	O	No exceedance of EPA noise policy over the life of the operation.
T1	CD	No traffic accidents in the vicinity of the site that could be reasonably prevented by the operator.
H1	C	Construction activities minimise the potential impact on unexpected archaeology.
WPP1	CD	Minimise the impact of imported weeds, pathogens and pests on native species and farming.
AQ1	CD	No excessive dust generated that causes nuisance to neighbours that could be reasonably prevented by the operator.
MW1	CDO	No degradation of air, water or soil quality as a result of fugitive waste or materials.
VI1	O	Minimise the visual impact from the highways and local viewpoints.
ER1	CD	No unacceptable increase in danger levels that could be reasonably prevented by the operator.
PS1	CDO	Site security is established to prevent unauthorised access that could be reasonably prevented by the operator.
FR1	O	All uncontrolled fires are contained within the site, and the public are protected from impacts that could be reasonably prevented by the operator.
EI1	CD	Project demands for short term accommodation are planned to avoid competition with local tourism needs.
CI1	CDO	A Community Benefit Scheme is established to recognise the incremental impacts on the local community.

References

CFA Specialist Risk and Fire Safety Unit, 2023. *Design Guidelines and Model Requirements – Renewable Energy Facilities*,

Department for Energy and Mining HRERG002 2024, *Environmental Impact Assessment Criteria Guidelines. Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulatory Guidelines.*, South Australia.

Department for Housing and Urban Development. *Planning and Design Code* (in effect) Version 2025.17 11/09/2025. Government of South Australia.

Department of the Environment. (2013). *Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1*. Canberra: Australian Government.

Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023 - Version 11.7.2024. (n.d.).

Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulations 2024 - Version 11.7.2024. (n.d.).

On-line Information Sources

AgInsight South Australia (2025) retrieved from <https://www.aginsight.sa.gov.au> PIRSA, Government of South Australia

NatureMaps. Retrieved from <http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps>, Department for Environment and Water.

South Australian Property Planning Atlas. Retrieved from <https://sappa.plan.sa.gov.au/>, PlanSA.

Specialist Reports

Ecological Impact Assessment – Initial Memo (Technical Memorandum), SLR Consulting Australia, 28 October 2025

Draft Environmental Impact Assessment - Noise, Echo Acoustic Consulting, 17 December 2025

High Level Stormwater Assessment, Southfront, 10 November 2025

High Level Traffic Impact Assessment, BE Engineering Solutions, 22 December 2025

Preliminary Visual Impact Evaluation, SFC Group Pty Ltd, February 2026

Abbreviations and Key Terms

AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AIL	Associated Infrastructure Licence
BAM	Bushland Assessment Method
BATEA	Best available technology economically achievable
BDBS	Biological Database of South Australia
BESS	Battery energy storage system
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CFS	Country Fire Service
Criteria	Environmental Impact Assessment Criteria
DEM	Department for Energy and Mining
DIT	Department for Infrastructure and Transport
DMP	Decommissioning Management Plan
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EP Act	Environment Protection Act 1993
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
HRE Act	Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023
HRE	Regulations Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulations 2024
MNES	Matter of National Environmental Significance
NCC	National Construction Code (includes Building Code)
Noise Policy	Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023
NV Act	Native Vegetation Act 1991
NVC	Native Vegetation Council
NVCA	Native Vegetation Clearance Approval
OEMP	Operation Environment Management Plan
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
OMP	Operational Management Plan
P&D Code	Planning and Design Code
PDI	Planning, Development and Planning Act 2016
Project	Plains BESS
Regulator	DEM
Regulatory Guidelines	various Guideline documents issued by DEM
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SEB	Significant Environmental Benefit
SEO	Statement of Environmental Objectives
Site	Extent of land that the development is situated on
SRMTMP	Safety, Reliability, Maintenance and Technical Management Plan
TMP	Traffic Management Plan

Activity footprint: refers to all the land within the site that may be used for licensed activities including temporary activities associated with construction and decommissioning

Construction Environment Management Plan and Decommissioning Management Plan: documents that describe how temporary activities will be undertaken and managed to avoid or minimise impacts on the environment and neighbours. Includes communication, complaints and reporting mechanisms

ElectraNet: the organisation responsible for the design, operation and management of South Australia's high voltage electricity transmission network and infrastructure

Licence: A licence issued under the HRE Act that authorises the licensee to construct, install, operate, maintain and decommission infrastructure associated with authorised operations on the site

Operational footprint: refers to the land within the site upon which operational facilities and activities will be located

Operational Management Plan: a document that describes how the operation will be managed to avoid or minimise impacts during the operational phase.

Appendix A OTR Certification



Appendix B Project Layout Plan



Appendix C Impact Reports



