



Dinner Hill Wind Farm

Social Impact Assessment

Final

September 2026



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Social Impact Assessment

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Prepared by
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited

On behalf of
OX2 Pty Limited

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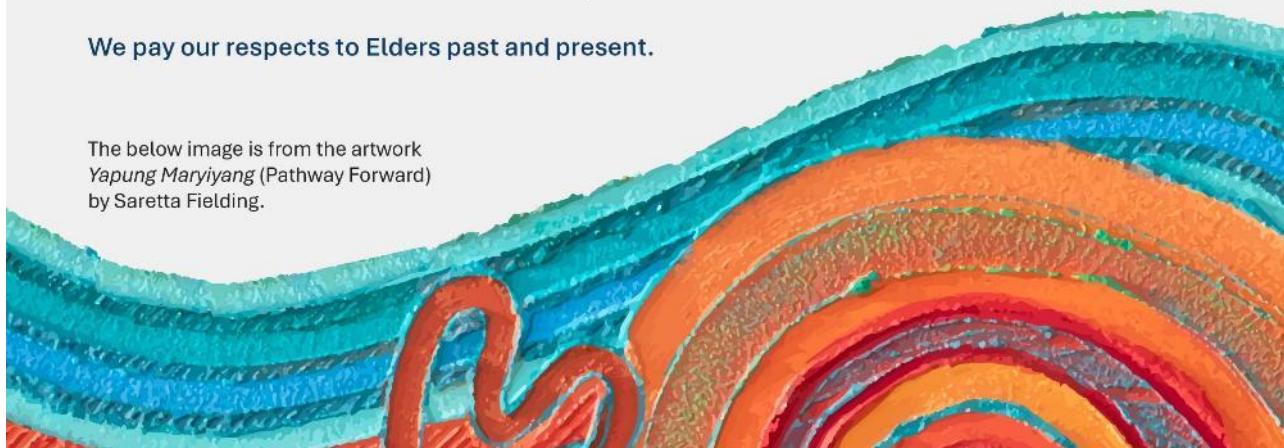
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Acknowledgement of Country

Umwelt acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing values, culture and connection to the land, waters and sky.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present.

The below image is from the artwork *Yapung Maryiyang* (Pathway Forward) by Saretta Fielding.



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Executive Summary

Methodology

The SIA has been prepared using best practice principles and a participatory, evidence-based approach. Key steps undertaken as part of the assessment included:

- Definition of the Dinner Hill Wind Farm's (hereafter referred to as the Project) social locality and area of social influence.
- Development of a comprehensive social baseline relevant to the social locality and informed by both primary and secondary data sources.
- Stakeholder and rights holder identification and engagement across scoping and SIA phases.
- Identification and evaluation of potential positive and negative social impacts across the Project lifecycle, having regard to magnitude and likelihood dimensions.
- Development of mitigation, enhancement and management measures to address identified social impacts of medium to very high significance.

Engagement for the SIA was undertaken between November 2025 and March 2026 with a total of 44 rights holder groups, stakeholders and community members participating.

Social Baseline Summary

The social baseline describes the existing social conditions, characteristics and trends within the Project's social locality. The locality is characterised by small, dispersed rural communities, extensive agricultural land use and strong connections to local landscapes, with residents demonstrating a high level of attachment to place and rural lifestyle.

Communities within the locality exhibit strong social cohesion, supported by high rates of volunteering, home ownership and long-term residency. The region has a relatively small and ageing population, a limited local labour pool and low unemployment. Housing and accommodation availability is limited, with low rental vacancy rates and restricted short-term accommodation capacity, alongside constrained access to health and emergency services.

Outcomes of Assessment

The assessment identified a range of both positive and negative social impacts relevant to the Project, with significance varying by stakeholder group, location and Project phase. Social impacts are rarely evenly distributed, with some stakeholders receiving greater benefits and others experiencing the negative impacts of development.

The positive social impacts ranked with a residual significance ranking of very high, high and medium include:

- Improved liveability and vibrancy of communities due to population influx.
- Livelihood benefits for landholders due to improved income security and diversification.
- Opportunities for economic diversity contributing to community sustainability.

- Increased economic spend in local communities and townships due to the influx of construction workers.
- Local employment and procurement opportunities.
- Increased training, education and capacity building for local people.
- Enhancement of community values through community investment.
- Improvements to community infrastructure, services and facilities related to population growth and workforce influx (e.g. telecommunications).
- Improved road infrastructure due to upgrades to the road network, improving road safety.
- Improved access to Country through Project opportunities (e.g. Project surveys and ranger programs).
- Intergenerational equity and improved liveability due to the contribution of the Project to renewable energy generation.
- Strengthened cultural continuity and connection to Country through intergenerational knowledge sharing.

The SIA also identified a number of potential negative social impacts, which are likely to be particularly felt during construction. Impacts assessed as having medium to very high significance prior to mitigation include:

- Altered sense of community due to influx of construction workforce.
- Social amenity impacts due to noise and vibration associated with construction activities.
- Social amenity impacts due to dust associated with construction activities.
- Increased traffic movements during construction, impacting drive times.
- Limited availability of long-term, sustainable procurement, employment and indirect local businesses benefits. Increased pressure on local health and emergency services, resulting in access constraints and increased wait times.
- Reduced access to housing and accommodation due to construction workforce influx into the region.
- Altered visual amenity due to perceived industrialisation of the landscape.

Social Impact Management Planning

A preliminary Social Impact Management Framework has been developed to guide the implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures throughout the Project lifecycle to address salient social impacts.

Key measures include ongoing, transparent and accessible stakeholder engagement, implementation of an Accommodation and Employment Implementation Plan (AEIP) and the development of a Community Benefit Fund (CBF) to deliver long-term social and economic outcomes aligned with community priorities. Additional management plans, including traffic, bushfire, environmental and cultural heritage management plans, will support the management of specific impact areas.

Conclusion

The SIA has applied a structured and participatory approach to assess the potential social impacts of the Project and to identify opportunities to enhance positive outcomes and minimise adverse effects. The assessment demonstrates that, while the Project will introduce a range of temporary and localised impacts, these can be effectively managed through the proposed mitigation and management framework.

The Project presents an opportunity to contribute to regional economic activity, support local communities through targeted benefit sharing, and contribute to the energy transition in Western Australia (WA). Ongoing engagement with stakeholders and adaptive management will be critical to ensuring that social outcomes are effectively managed throughout the Project lifecycle.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEIP	Accommodation and Employment Implementation Plan
AES	Accommodation and Employment Strategy
AIA	Aviation Impact Assessment
APZs	Asset Protection Zones
ATSI	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BMP	Bushfire Management Plan
CAC	Cultural Advice Committee
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CBF	Community Benefit Fund
CEC	Clean Energy Council
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CMS	Complaints Management System
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSEP	Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DFID	Department for International Development
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EOI	Expression of Interest
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
FIFO	Fly-in Fly-out
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GPs	General Practitioners
HVS	Heavy Vehicle Services
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
IAP2	International Association for Public Participation
IEO	Index of Education and Occupation
IER	Index of Economic Resources
ILUA	Indigenous Lands Use Agreement
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage

Abbreviation	Definition
LGA	Local Government Area
LSALTs	Lowest Safe Altitudes
Met Masts	Meteorological Masts
MP	Member of Parliament
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt-hours
NA	Not Applicable
NSW	New South Wales
RDC	Regional Development Commission
SAL	Suburb and Locality
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
SWIS	South West Interconnected System
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
The Project	Dinner Hill Wind Farm
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TO	Traditional Owner
TWh	Terrawatt- hour
UCL	Urban Centre and Locality
UTS	University of Technology Sydney
WA	Western Australia
WALGA	Western Australian Local Government Association
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
YAC	Yued Aboriginal Corporation
YHPA	Yued Heritage Protection Agreement

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1.0 Introduction

This report documents the process and outcomes of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) undertaken by Umwelt on behalf of Dinner Hill Wind Farm Pty Ltd (ACN 660 596 556), a subsidiary of OX2 AB and an affiliate of OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd (the Proponent) located within the Shire of Dandaragan.

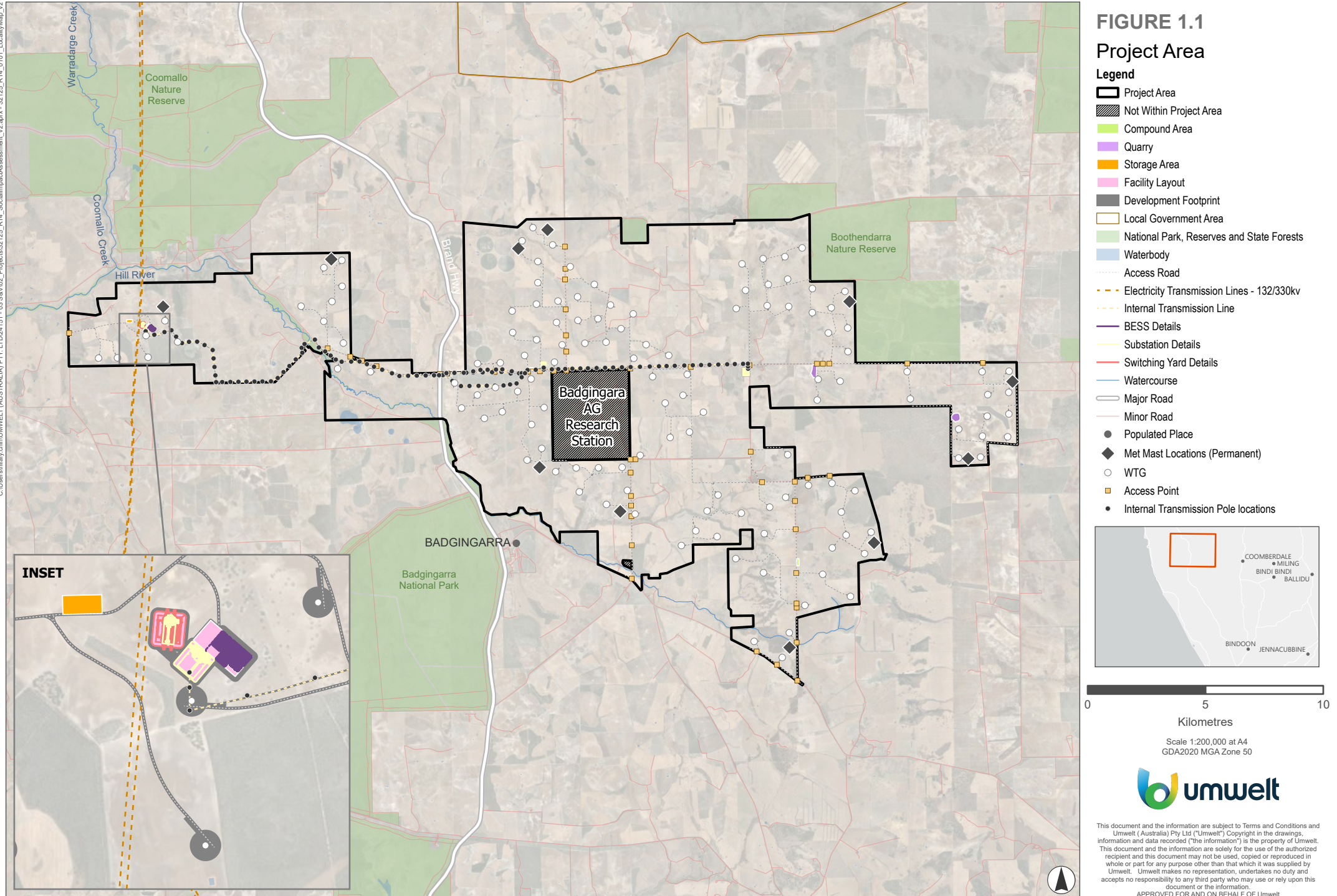
1.1 Project Overview

The Project is located approximately 200 km North of Perth in Western Australia (WA), within the Dandaragan Local Government Area (LGA) and within the Northern Wheatbelt zone. The land on which the Project is located spans approximately 30,024 ha within the localities of Hill River, Boothendarra, and Badgingarra and is herein referred to as the Project Area (refer to **Figure 1.1**). For the purposes of this report, the Project Area refers to the boundaries of all host land parcels where consent has been granted for development of the Project and wherein all Project infrastructure will be contained.

The Project Area is located north of the Badgingarra township, east of Yerramullah Road and west of Coalara Road and includes 27 land parcels of freehold land tenure, the Brand Highway and local road corridors. The Project Area is almost entirely comprised of productive farmland that is largely cleared and utilised for mixed cropping and grazing.

The Project consists of up to 131 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated ancillary infrastructure including (but not limited to) battery energy storage system (BESS), hardstand areas, substations and switch yard, operational and maintenance facility, control room, site offices and car parking, construction compound and laydown areas, concrete batching plants, overhead and underground cabling, and upgraded access tracks. The Project has been conceptually designed to generate up to 943 MW of electricity for transmission into the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) which will be dependent on final turbine model and numbers.

The Development Footprint refers to the maximum area of land that will be used for the development of the Project including the above infrastructure within the Project Area. It is based on a “worst case” largest possible layout and has been used to calculate the maximum area of impacts for technical assessments. The Development Footprint totals 933ha within the Project Area (3% of the Project Area).



1.2 Project Proponent

The Proponent is a leading renewable energy developer that operates a large and diverse project portfolio across all major technologies, including onshore and offshore wind, solar, and storage. The total portfolio including development, construction, asset management and operations amounts to about 33 GW. The Proponent is present in five European markets, and Australia. The company has about 500 employees and is headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden and is owned by EQT, one of the world's largest private equity investors.

The Proponent entered the Australian market in 2023 with its project development portfolio in Australia now consisting of over 3 GW of solar, wind, and storage projects in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia.

The Proponent is a signatory to the Clean Energy Council's (CEC) Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Projects, which is a voluntary framework that sets out a series of commitments that signatories agree to in the development and operation of renewable energy developments. The charter seeks to enhance community trust and ensure responsible and sustainable developments (Clean Energy Council, 2026).

1.3 Report Structure and Objectives

This report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1.0:** Introduces the Project and provides a Project overview.
- **Section 2.0:** Outlines the assessment requirements, the SIA methodology, including stakeholder identification and engagement mechanisms utilised to inform the SIA.
- **Section 3.0:** Defines the social locality and the Project's social context.
- **Section 4.0:** Social impact evaluation provides a comprehensive overview of social impacts (both positive and negative) raised through the assessment and presents a technical evaluation of these impacts considering relevant social research, expert opinion and outcomes of relevant environmental technical studies.
- **Section 5.0:** Provides a framework and overview of the approach to social impact management for the Project and provides a preliminary discussion of potential community benefits.
- **Section 6.0:** Conclusion.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Introduction

Under the Western Australian Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 (Schedule 2, Clause 67), local governments must give due consideration to a range of matters, insofar as they are deemed relevant to the development application under assessment. Amongst these considerations is the social impacts of the development.

In the absence of a prescribed approach to SIA within WA, Umwelt has drawn on the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) SIA Guideline (DPHI, 2025) (DPHI, 2025), which is in turn based on international best practice as documented by the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) (Vanclay, International Principles for Social Impact Assessment, 2003).

The IAIA defines SIA as:

the processes of analysing, monitoring, and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment (Vanclay, International Principles for Social Impact Assessment, 2003).

Commencement of SIA early in a project that is informed by community and stakeholder engagement affords the opportunity to effectively address social impacts within the detailed project planning and assessment phase. This provides the opportunity to consider strategies to reduce negative impacts and enhance social benefits, improving project design and social/community outcomes throughout the life of a project.

It is important to recognise that not all social impacts will be equally distributed in a project. Some individuals or groups within a community may benefit, while others may experience negative impacts. If negative impacts are predicted, it is the role of the SIA to determine how such impacts may be effectively managed to reduce the degree of disruption to those affected. If positive impacts are predicted, the aim of the SIA is to maximise these opportunities and identify how they might be further enhanced and realised.

Monitoring and evaluation are key components of the SIA process and should outline how social impacts will be monitored and where adaptive management may be applied to reduce impacts, should a project proceed. Monitoring is also important to identify any unanticipated impacts that may arise as a result of the Project.

According to the SIA Guideline, social impacts may be identified within a range of categories as outlined in **Figure 2.1**.



Figure 2.1 Social Impact Categories

Source: Umwelt, 2025; Adapted from NSW SIA Guideline, 2025

While some social impacts may directly occur because of a project, others may be indirectly caused by changes in the biophysical environment and biophysical impacts, as described in **Figure 2.2**. Consequently, both direct and indirect social impacts are considered in the SIA.

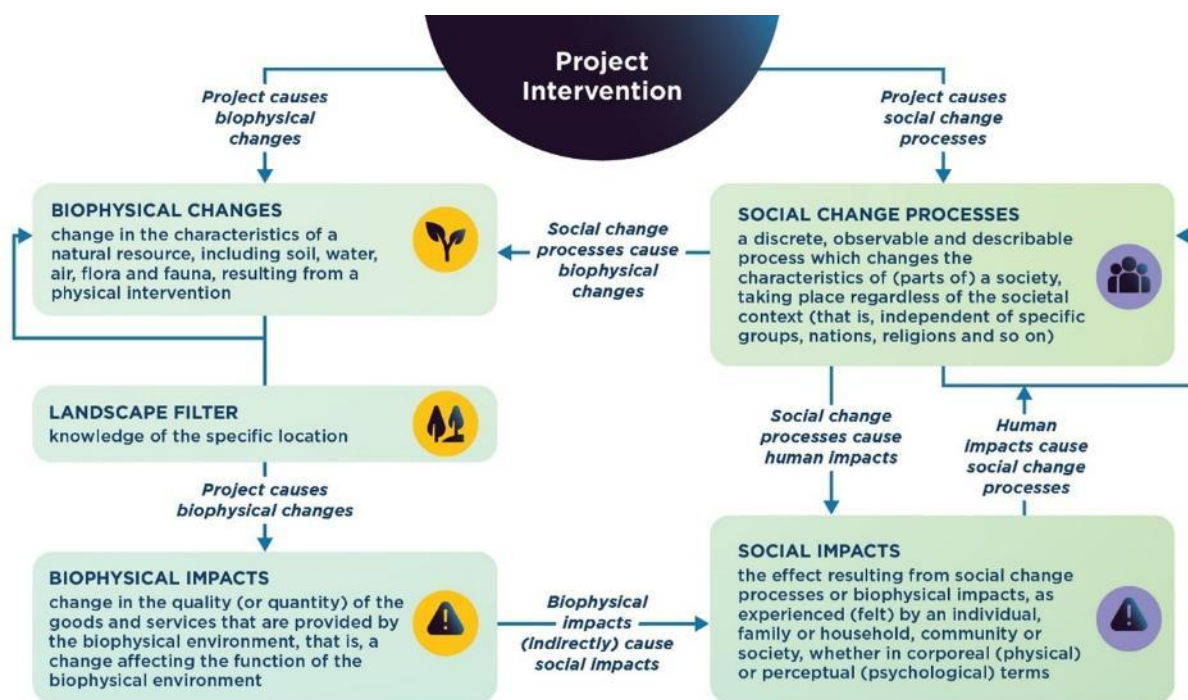


Figure 2.2 Direct and Indirect Social Impacts

Source: Umwelt, 2025; Adapted from Slootweg et al. 2013 (p.78)

Social impacts may also be tangible or more intangible in nature and may be experienced both physically and psychologically. They may be experienced when hearing a rumour of a project change, and may manifest in differing expectations, fears, or anxieties.

Given that social impacts are impacts on people, it is important that their significance is determined from the perspective of those experiencing the impact, informed by relevant social research and knowledge, and integrated with the social impact practitioner's experience.

2.2 Assessment Process

Table 2.1 provides a summary of the assessment approach and methodology utilised to inform the SIA, with additional explanation provided in **Appendix A**.

Table 2.1 Assessment Approach

Task	Description
Defining the Social Locality	The term 'social locality' or the social area of influence in relation to a project is commonly used in SIA practice. There is no fixed meaning or predefined geographic boundary in determining a social locality, instead, the scale of the social locality should be established on a case-by-case basis, having regard to the nature of the Project, and its impacts (DPHI, 2025). Determining the social locality should consider where people are located relative to the Project, and how groups of people interact with the Project and any associated features. For further direction, the SIA Guideline states that the social locality should be defined by:

Task	Description
	• the scale and nature of a project • who may be affected by a project • whether any vulnerable or marginalised people may be affected by a project • built or natural features on or near a project that could be affected, and the tangible and intangible values that people may associate with these features • relevant social, cultural, demographic trends or social change processes • the history of the proposed project and the area, including any other developments that have/may be occurring in the area. The social locality for the Project is outlined in Section 3.1.
Social Baseline Development	A baseline social profile gathers knowledge from both primary and secondary data sources to increase understanding of the existing social environment in which a project is proposed, and of potentially affected communities. The social baseline profile is a foundational component of SIA, providing the basis from which social impacts associated with a project may be predicted. To assist in structuring the social baseline for the Project, to better understand the communities of interest, and to evaluate their resilience and adaptive capacity to change, the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach or ‘community capitals’ approach has been adopted. The approach draws on the broad categories of community capitals (political, cultural, human, social, natural, physical and economic) which are further defined in Appendix A. To develop the social baseline and an understanding of the social locality, statistical areas prescribed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), as well as the land tenure composition of properties in or nearby the Project Area have also been considered.
Stakeholder and Rights Holder Identification	SIA involves the participation and collaboration of people that may have an interest in, or those that are affected by, a project. As Burdge (2004) outlines, stakeholders may be affected groups or individuals that: • live nearby the resource or project • are directly or indirectly affected by a project • live, work or pursue leisure activities near a project • use or value a resource associated with a project • have an interest in a proposed action or change. Section 2.3 provides a summary of identified stakeholders by group relevant to the Project.
Impact Prediction and Evaluation	Section 4.0 provides a description of the Project’s potential social impacts, and an evaluation of the significance of each of these impacts. This assessment has been informed by: • outcomes of engagement activities • consideration of other SIAs and relevant projects undertaken in the area • relevant social science literature on key social impact matters • outcomes of relevant environmental technical studies; and

Task	Description
	the expertise and experience of the social impact assessors undertaking SIA in the current and other relevant contexts. All these aspects are considered in the application of the consequence and likelihood framework, as identified in the SIA Guideline, and are described in detail within Appendix A.
Management Measures and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	For social impacts of moderate to high significance, it is the role of SIA to outline whether such impacts can be effectively managed – this may involve strategies or measures to avoid or mitigate negative impacts or those that enhance the positive impacts of a project. Where management measures are likely to reduce social impacts, residual impact rankings are also provided. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are also key components of a SIA process, to identify any unanticipated impacts that may arise because of a project, which may not have been anticipated, and to monitor social impacts, should the project proceed. Management measures specific to the Project are discussed in Section 5.0.

Source: Umwelt, 2026

2.3 Rights Holders and Stakeholder Engagement

Consistent with the SIA Guideline (DPHI, 2025), the SIA and broader engagement program have been informed by a detailed understanding of relevant communities, rights holders ¹, and potentially vulnerable groups within the Project Area. This approach supports the selection of engagement mechanisms that are accessible, culturally appropriate, and proportionate to the nature of potential social impacts, including those that may be experienced differently or more acutely by specific groups.

The Proponent has undertaken early and ongoing engagement with key stakeholders and community members throughout the assessment process, with the objective of building and maintaining constructive relationships within the local area. Engagement activities have been designed to inform Project design and planning, support impact identification and assessment, and ensure that community perspectives are appropriately reflected in the SIA. This approach aligns with the Western Australian Local Government Association's (WALGA) Renewable Energy Community Benefits and Engagement Guide (2025), which emphasises the importance of early, transparent, and sustained engagement to support community understanding, manage expectations, and enable meaningful input into decision-making for large-scale renewable energy developments.

Consistent with international good practice, OX2 recognises the importance of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) when engaging with Traditional Owners and other rights holders. FPIC is an ongoing process that supports First Nations people to make informed decisions regarding activities that may affect their rights, interests, lands, waters and cultural heritage. OX2 has sought to support this process through early engagement with the YAC, the development of formal agreements, provision of information, and by enabling ongoing participation in the Project. This approach has

¹ Rights holders are individuals or groups with recognised legal, customary, or human rights that may be directly affected by the Project, and whose rights must be considered as part of impact assessment, engagement, and project approval processes.

informed the preparation of the SIA and the development of the Project's broader engagement and benefit-sharing framework.

The engagement framework has also been informed by the CEC's Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Projects, which sets out voluntary industry commitments for respectful, responsive, and inclusive engagement with communities, including Traditional Owners, across the life of a project (Clean Energy Council, 2026).

A range of consultation mechanisms have been utilised to obtain input from diverse stakeholder groups. Identified consultation outcomes have been systematically reviewed and incorporated into the SIA, including the refinement of impact pathways, the assessment of impact significance, and the development of mitigation and management measures.

Where practicable, a mixed-methods approach has been adopted, drawing on multiple data sources and engagement methods such as surveys, interviews, and publicly available information. Triangulation of these data sources has strengthened the robustness of the assessment and supported a balanced understanding of stakeholder views and concerns (Creswell & Clark, 2017).

2.3.1 Rights Holders and Stakeholder Identification

A stakeholder identification process has been undertaken for the SIA. This process has involved identifying stakeholders with a likely interest in the Project, or those potentially directly and indirectly affected; including any groups that may be under-represented, or more vulnerable or marginalised (Burdge, 2004). Further definition of this identification process is outlined in the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) provided at **Appendix B**. The following rights holders and stakeholder groups have been identified in **Figure 2.3**.



Figure 2.3 Rights Holders and Other Stakeholder Groups

Source: Umwelt, 2026

Consultation activities undertaken to inform the SIA focused on providing information on the Project planning and assessment process, understanding the social context within which the Project is being proposed, identifying the social impacts of the proposed Project (positive and negative), and gathering community feedback on potential management measures to address social impacts.

Stakeholder engagement for the SIA program was undertaken between November 2025 and March 2026, with ongoing engagement to occur throughout the lifecycle of the Project by the Proponent.

2.3.2 Engagement Mechanisms

Figure 2.4 provides a summary of engagement mechanisms used to engage various stakeholders, with Table 2.2 providing further breakdown of the number of people engaged. Further description of the engagement mechanisms utilised is provided in Appendix B.

RIGHTS HOLDERS AND STAKEHOLDER GROUP		PROJECT WEBSITE	PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET	COMMUNITY INFORMATION SESSION	KEY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS	SIA SURVEY	SERVICE PROVIDER SURVEY
	First Nations Peoples and Groups						
	Host Landholders						
	Proximal Landholders						
	Broader Community						
	Community and Special Interest Groups						
	Local Government						
	State Government						
	Service Providers						
	Local Businesses						
	Accommodation Providers						
	Tourism Providers						
	Business and Industry						
	Local Media						

Figure 2.4 Engagement Mechanisms by Stakeholder/Rights Holder Group

Source: Umwelt, 2026

Figure 2.5 provides a breakdown of groups that have participated directly in the SIA, with **Table 2.2** outlining consultation undertaken by the Proponent to date. A total of 44 stakeholders participated in the SIA, with several individuals contributing across multiple stakeholder groups.

Rights Holders and Stakeholders Consulted- SIA



Figure 2.5 Rights Holders and Stakeholders Consulted – SIA

Source: Umwelt, 2026

Table 2.2 OX2 Consultation as of July 2026

Rights Holders and Stakeholder Group	Number Contacted	Number Consulted
First Nations Peoples and Groups	1 First Nations Group Notification sent to all CAC Members by YAC	1 YAC staff member 13 community members 25 stakeholders/256 interactions
Host Landholders	20 families	50 stakeholders 431 interactions
Proximal Landholders	68 stakeholders	187 interactions

Rights Holders and Stakeholder Group	Number Contacted	Number Consulted
Broader Community	19 stakeholders	19 stakeholders/55 interactions
Community and Special Interest Groups	22 stakeholders	18 stakeholders/147 interactions
Local Government	16 stakeholders	16 stakeholders/153 interactions
State Government	3 stakeholders	2 stakeholders/28 interactions
Local Businesses	10 stakeholders	10 stakeholders/61 interactions
Accommodation Providers	3 stakeholders	3 stakeholders/29 interactions
Business and Industry	28 stakeholders	28 stakeholders/88 interactions
Local Media	1 stakeholder	1 stakeholder/3 interactions

Source: OX2, 2026

Quantitative and qualitative information collected through consultation activities has been analysed to inform the identification and evaluation of social impacts associated with the Project, as outlined in **Section 4.0**.

2.4 Study Assumptions and Limitations

The following points identify limitations of the SIA, that may affect assessment outcomes:

- Elements of the SIA have been developed based on knowledge and information collected from secondary data sources and community consultation. It is assumed that secondary data sources contain valid, representative data and have not misconstrued information.
- The views of the community stakeholders represented throughout the report are based on the sample of community members and stakeholders consulted and do not represent the views of the entire community.
- Not all stakeholders contacted have been successfully consulted for the purposes of informing the assessment due to either a lack of stakeholder interest in participating, and/or an inability to contact certain stakeholders, e.g. no response to calls and emails.
- Publicly available sourced datasets contained within the SIA were current at the time of writing (June 2026).
- Engagement with Traditional Owners was undertaken via a community information session facilitated by OX2 and was supplemented with further engagement undertaken by Umwelt with a representative of the Yued Aboriginal Corporation (YAC). As such, the views presented may not reflect the full range of perspectives of Yued People.

3.0 Social Baseline

The social baseline provides information on the existing social environment within the social locality, conditions and trends from which potential social impacts may arise and importantly, provides a foundation from which social impacts can be predicted. **Appendix A** provides details of the social baseline methodology, with **Appendix C** comprising the full social baseline that has utilised the community capitals framework.

3.1 Social Locality

Figure 3.1 illustrates the social locality at a localised and regional scale. **Table 3.1** provides further definition of the social locality and stakeholders that may be likely to be impacted by the Project and how they may be affected, either directly and/or indirectly. The table also identifies any potentially vulnerable or marginalised groups. Further detail of the stakeholders and rights holders consulted can be found in the CSEP for the Project (see **Appendix B**).

Table 3.1 Social Locality Justification

Aspect	ABS Data Boundary	Locations (population)	Reason for Inclusion
Locally Impacted Communities			
Host landholders	NA	Residents hosting project infrastructure (29)	Host landholders, by virtue of having Project infrastructure directly located on their properties, are likely to experience both positive and negative impacts associated with the Project. These include impacts to their immediate surroundings as well as benefits from any host landholder agreements with the Project proponent.
Proximal landholders	NA	142 landholders located within 6 km of the Project Area	Neighbouring landholders are included due to their proximity to the Project. As such, these landholders may experience both negative and positive impacts associated with the Project. These include increases in traffic and impacts to their surroundings.
Neighbouring businesses / industry	NA	Layback Farm (4 km east) Other proximal farms (including aquaculture farms)	Neighbouring businesses may be impacted during the construction phase. This includes potential impacts from increased traffic, road restrictions and amenity impacts such as dust and noise. The northwestern side of the Project Area is also proximal (within approximately 3 - 5km NW) to aquaculture farms which may be particularly sensitive to environmental pollution.
Host localities	Badgingarra Suburb and Locality (SAL) Hill River SAL Boothendarra SAL	Badgingarra (173) Hill River (107) Boothendarra (31)	As the host localities, residents in Hill River, Badgingarra and Boothendarra SALs are likely to experience the most (positive and negative) social impacts due to the Project, including potential impacts on way of life, livelihoods, surroundings, etc.
Surrounding road network	NA	Traffic Route: Watheroo Road Jurien Road Brand Hwy Cervantes Road Cadda Road	Roads within the Project Area or along the potential transport route have been included as there may be an increase of traffic volume.

Aspect	ABS Data Boundary	Locations (population)	Reason for Inclusion
		Surroundings Roads: Yerramullah Road Cowalla Road North West Road McNamara Road Coalara Road Roads within the Project Area: Cantabilling Road Winjardie Road McKays Road Dewar Road Wathingarra Road Watheroo Road Boothendarra Road Dinner Hill Road	
Traditional Owners	NA	Yued People	The Yued People are the Traditional Owners (TO) of the land across the Project Area. Consequently, this TO group will potentially experience impacts within their native title determination areas. The TO group is also likely to have an interest in developments within their native title determination area.
Surrounding Communities			
Host LGA	Dandaragan LGA	Dandaragan LGA (3,355)	As the host LGA for the Project, residents in Dandaragan LGA are likely to experience the most (positive and negative) social impacts due to the Project, including potential impacts on way of life, livelihoods, surroundings, etc.

Aspect	ABS Data Boundary	Locations (population)	Reason for Inclusion
Nearby (within 1.5 hours drive) secondary order settlements (population between 1,000–10,000 people)	Jurien Bay Urban Centre and Locality (UCL) Moora UCL	Jurien Bay (1,600) Moora (1,591)	These localities are included due to their physical proximity to the Project, larger population size and greater density of businesses, accommodation and health services for the Project workforce to access.
Locally adjacent communities (within 30 min drive)	Jurien Bay UCL Green Head UCL Dandaragan SAL Moora UCL Badgingarra SAL	Cervantes (480) Nambung (25) Dandaragan (292) Moora (1,591) Nambung (25)	These localities are included due to their physical proximity to the Project and potential to provide services or accommodation to support the Project.
Broader Community			
Neighbouring LGAs	Coorow LGA Moora LGA	Coorow LGA (1,055) Moora LGA (2,292)	As neighbouring LGAs for the Project, residents in Coorow and Moora LGAs are also likely to experience social impacts due to the Project, for example potential impacts on livelihoods (potential to provide employment opportunities).
Proximal Projects	NA	Refer to Appendix D	These projects are included as they may contribute to cumulative impacts, either exacerbating or enhancing the impact of the Project.
Natural Features	NA	Badgingarra National Park Boothendarra Nature Reserve Hill River (within the Project Area) Coomallo Nature Reserve Hill River Nature Reserve	These natural features have been included due to their proximity to the Project and as such may arise as an area of concern.

Source: Umwelt, 202

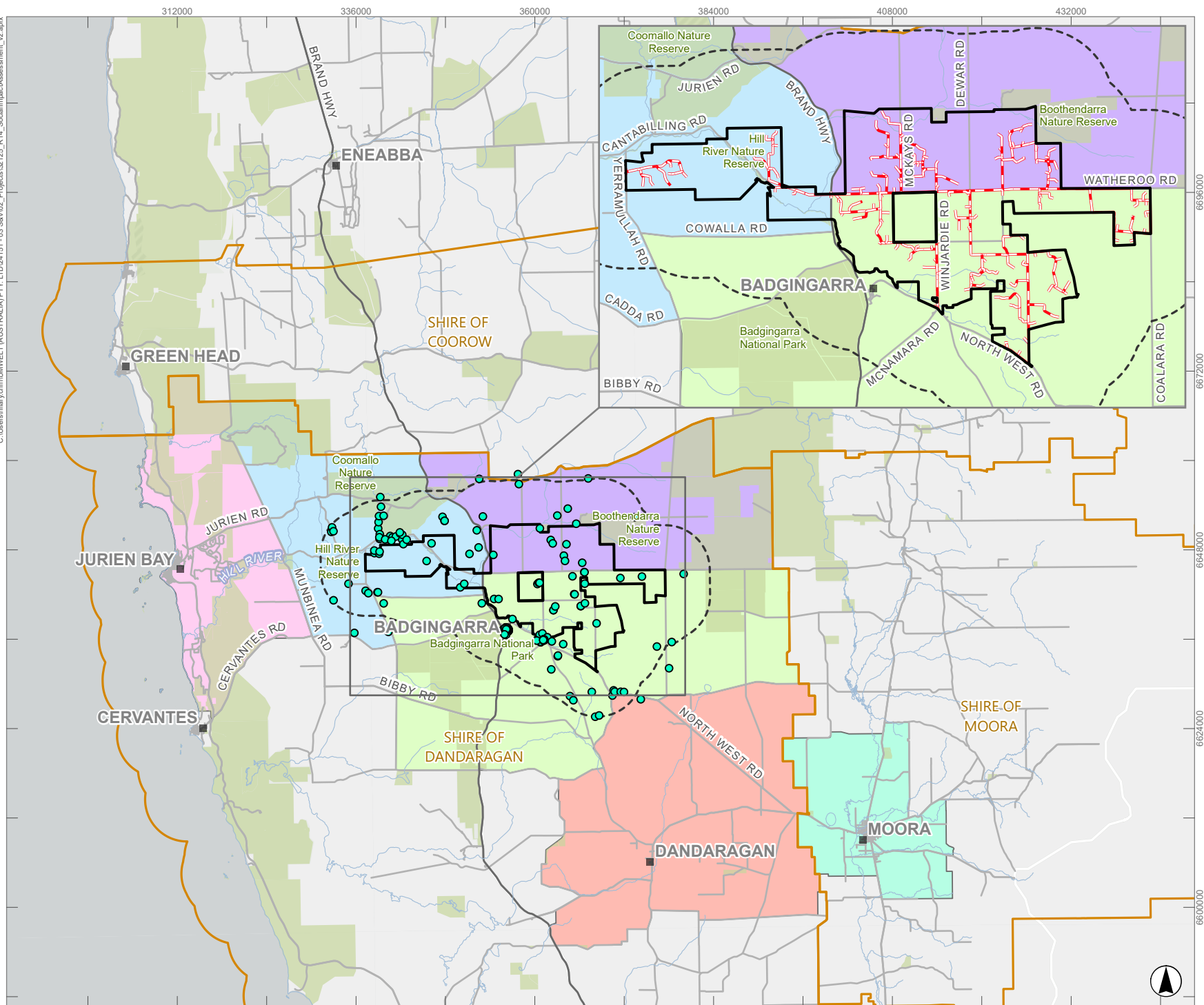


FIGURE 3.1
Social Locality Map

- Legend**
- Nearby Residents
 - Indicative Access Road Locations (provided by OX2)
 - Road
 - Watercourse
 - Project Area
 - Project Area Buffer (6km)
 - Local Government Area Boundary
 - Conservation Area
- Suburbs and Localities**
- Badgingarra
 - Boothendarra
 - Dandaragan
 - Hill River
 - Jurien Bay
 - Moora (WA)

0 10 20 km

Scale 1:700,000 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

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3.2 Local Challenges and Opportunities

Table 3.2 outlines the key challenges and opportunities for the social locality. This analysis has been informed by a review of local, regional, and state government reports, strategies and plans, ABS Census data and other secondary sources of data and local media. The challenges and opportunities identified are presented using the community capitals framework.

- **Political capital** in the social locality is characterised by broad support for renewable energy development across commonwealth, state and local levels, alongside signs of evolving community expectations and political fluidity. Government policy settings generally favour a balanced energy transition, with an emphasis on community engagement and responsible development, while local government actively promotes renewable energy as part of long-term economic diversification. The Project Area is located on Yued Country, and available evidence suggests openness among Yued governance bodies to engage with renewable energy proponents. This presents an opportunity to strengthen governance outcomes through early, respectful and collaborative engagement that recognises Traditional Owners as key rights holders in the energy transition.
- **Cultural capital** in the social locality embodies a layered history shaped by the enduring Aboriginal heritage of the Yued People, alongside the legacy of European settlement, fostering a strong sense of place and identity. Situated on Yued Country, the region includes culturally significant Aboriginal sites, landscapes and heritage values, with the Yued People maintaining deep connections to land, culture and governance. While development brings potential risks to cultural heritage and connections, it also offers opportunities to enhance cultural outcomes through genuine partnerships, capacity building and culturally appropriate benefit-sharing that aligns with First Nations aspirations.
- **Natural capital** in the social locality presents both vulnerability and strength. The social locality contains native vegetation, conservation reserves and biodiversity values that contribute to environmental integrity, local amenity and nature-based livelihoods. These values are subject to pressure from climate-related risks, particularly bushfires, as well as cumulative land-use demands. The region's fertile agricultural land, extensive natural assets and valued environmental character provide a foundation for sustainable land-use planning, biodiversity protection and climate-resilient economic diversification if managed carefully.
- **Human capital** in the social locality reflects both existing capacity and emerging constraints shaped by demographic trends, workforce structure and service access. The local population is ageing, with median ages above the state average, contributing to increasing demand for health, emergency and community services and placing pressure on long-term workforce availability. The region demonstrates strong vocational and technical capability, supported by high levels of Certificate III and IV attainment and a workforce concentrated in trades, technicians, machinery operators and labourers aligned with construction, energy and resource-related industries. However, limited population growth in some areas and a relatively small local labour pool constrain the ability to meet specialised skills requirements, particularly for large or cumulative developments. These factors highlight the importance of workforce planning, skills development and local capacity-building to support economic resilience and future employment opportunities.

- **Economic and physical capital** in the social locality is shaped by strong primary industry foundations and increasing efforts to diversify the regional economy. Reliance on agriculture and industry, housing affordability constraints, limited short-term accommodation and constrained health services increase vulnerability during periods of workforce influx and cumulative development. Despite existing challenges, emerging clean-energy investments and tourism provide opportunities for economic diversification and long-term regional resilience if growth is well coordinated.
- **Social capital** is a key strength in the social locality, with high levels of volunteering, long-term residency and home ownership indicating strong community cohesion and attachment to place. However, perceived inequitable distribution of impacts and benefits of renewable energy developments, differing attitudes and cumulative project impacts poses risks to social cohesion over time. Opportunities exist to build social capital through place-based engagement, transparent communication and community benefit initiatives that are community-focused and respond directly to local priorities.

Table 3.2 Community Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges	Capital Area	Opportunities
Mixed support from state and commonwealth government representatives which can lead to community concern and undermine confidence and support for the Project.	Political	Supportive local government and participation from community and Aboriginal stakeholders presents opportunities to foster collaboration and to ensure the Project aligns with community needs and values.
The Project may be seen as conflicting with the cultural heritage tied to agriculture or rural landscapes. There could be concerns that the Project undermines the historical and aesthetic value of the land.	Cultural	There are significant Traditional Owner connections to Country in the Project's social locality. Engaging with Traditional Owners can lead to collaborative partnerships that ensure their perspectives and needs are integrated into the Project, building inclusivity and mutual respect.
- Balancing the impacts of multiple cumulative planned developments on the natural environment will require careful management and regulation. Continuous development can threaten local biodiversity, disrupt ecosystems and lead to the decline of native species. The cumulative effect of major developments can strain natural resources, including water, soil, and air quality, necessitating stringent regulatory measures. - This region has a strong historical reliance on agriculture and maintaining the cultural heritage and traditions associated with agriculture while embracing new development may be challenging.	Natural	The region hosts large areas of national parks and reserves which can provide a platform for conservation efforts and environmental education, promoting awareness and stewardship of natural resources. These areas also support nature-based tourism, particularly activities such as bushwalking, wildflower viewing and nature appreciation, which contribute to local visitation and community identity. They can also foster community engagement through volunteer programs, educational workshops, and collaborative conservation projects.
Low unemployment rates in the social locality may impact opportunities for local employment due to a constrained labour market.	Human	Much of the labour force in the social locality meets the skills requirements for the Projects construction, allowing for opportunities to maximise local employment.

Challenges	Capital Area	Opportunities
- As the region develops, there may be pressure to convert agricultural land to other uses, threatening the sustainability of the agricultural sector. - Low median household incomes may limit residents' ability to adapt to and afford any increased living costs associated with the Project, such as higher rents. - The desire to grow the tourism industry in the region may pose challenges in managing potential impacts from the project on local landscapes, natural attractions, and community character. Construction and operational activities could disrupt visitor experiences or strain existing tourism infrastructure, requiring careful planning and stakeholder engagement to minimise negative effects and protect the region's appeal.	Economic	- The Shire of Dandaragan has expressed a desire to increase economic diversity in the region through investment in renewable energy. - Although the local housing market is constrained with limited availability, low levels of rental and mortgage stress suggest residents enjoy relatively affordable living conditions. This presents an opportunity for the proposed Project to invest in temporary worker accommodation or support local housing initiatives, helping to ease short-term demand pressures while contributing to broader community benefits.
Cultural and linguistic diversity in the social locality presents challenges in terms of ensuring broad community engagement and inclusivity. The Project may face challenges in reaching diverse groups, particularly if efforts aren't made to engage minority communities or address their unique needs.	Social	- There are high rates of volunteering in the locality, which is often indicative of a more resilient and adaptable community, able to mobilise quickly in response to challenges and opportunities. - The communities in the social locality are very settled with stable population mobility, which creates opportunities to build long-term relationships. Long-term relationships can be built on trust and mutual understanding, facilitating smoother collaboration and cooperation on community projects. Settled communities are more likely to remain engaged and invested in local initiatives, ensuring sustained support and participation over time. - Declining crime rates in the locality reflects improved social cohesion, safety, and overall well-being, which can create a more positive social atmosphere conducive to cooperation on the Project.

Challenges	Capital Area	Opportunities
		• There is a higher proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander population in Moora LGA, which offers the opportunity to maximise First Nations employment on the Project. • Opportunity for community benefit funds to be used for cultural activities. • Opportunity for the Relationship Agreement with YAC to provide Yued People with training and employment opportunities.
• Low rates of access to health services in the social locality may be exacerbated by an incoming Project workforce. • Limited access to educational facilities in the social locality may impact the Project's ability to facilitate training opportunities for the Project. • Limited access to housing in the social locality may be exacerbated by an incoming Project workforce.	Physical	• The high numbers of unoccupied dwellings in the social locality presents the opportunity to increase housing utilisation in the area and alleviate pressures associated with an incoming Project workforce. • Investment in road and transport infrastructure in the area may improve accessibility for potential Project traffic and safety for the surrounding community. • Opportunity for community benefit funds to be used to improve access to health services in the region. • Opportunity for community benefit funds to be used to provide training and education opportunities in the region.

Source: Umwelt, 2026

4.0 Social Impact Evaluation

This section identifies and evaluates the social impacts associated with the Project. As outlined in **Section 2.1**, in the absence of a prescribed approach to SIA within WA, social impacts have been categorised according to the social impact categories provided in the NSW SIA Guideline (refer to **Appendix A**). Social impacts have also been assessed and evaluated in relation to the likelihood and magnitude of the social impact occurring, considering outcomes of engagement, social research relating to the specific social impacts identified, social practitioner expert assessment, and a review of outcomes of relevant technical studies.

The potential impacts identified relate to all aspects of the Project, except where noted in relation to a specific component.

The section begins with **Table 4.1** and **Table 4.2**, which respectively provides a summary of the social impact significance of positive and negative social impacts relating to the Project.

Appendix A provides a matrix of the social impacts identified in relation to the Project and highlights how each impact relates to the relevant social impact categories outlined in the NSW SIA Guideline (DPHI, 2025), with subsequent sections providing further detail of each social impact. As demonstrated in this figure, social impacts are not discrete and are frequently cross-cutting in nature, with individual impacts interacting across multiple social impact categories.

Table 4.1 Positive Social Impact Evaluation

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration ²	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating ³			Project Refinements/ Management Measures ⁴	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
Workforce associated with construction and operation	Improved liveability and vibrancy of communities due to population influx	C, O	Broader community Host landholders Proximal landholders Local businesses	Yes	Very High	No	C	3	M	- Consideration of a local spend strategy, where the Project workforce is encouraged to access services such as food and recreational facilities in proximal townships. - Implement an Accommodation and Employment Implementation Plan (AEIP) prior to construction. <i>Encourage the workforce to reside locally. and on a long-term basis.</i>	B	3	H
Leasing agreements	Livelihood benefits for landholders due to improved income security and diversification	O	Host landholders	No	Very High	No	A	4	VH	Implement Host Landholder Agreements and Neighbour Benefit Fund.	A	4	VH
Project workforce, construction and operation	Opportunities for economic diversity contributing to community sustainability	C,O,D	Broader community	Yes	High	No	C	3	M	- Encourage Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractors to employ locally to meet targets. - Develop and implement an AEIP prior to construction. - Consideration of a local spend strategy, where the Project workforce is encouraged to access services such as food and recreational facilities in proximal townships	B	3	H

² C= Construction, O= Operations, D= Decommissioning

³ A=Almost Certain, B= Likely, C= Possible, D= Unlikely, E= Very Unlikely/ 1= Minimal, 2= Minor, 3= Moderate, 4= Major, 5= Transformational

⁴ Stakeholder identified strategies are italicised.

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration ²	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating ³			Project Refinements/ Management Measures ⁴	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										- Establish and operate an Expression of Interest (EOI) register for local suppliers and businesses. - Targeted workforce inclusion measures, including training and employment pathways for under-represented groups such as women and First Nations people. - Engage with local employers, Council and Chambers of Commerce throughout Project planning, construction and delivery to identify opportunities for collaboration and cross skilling.			
Project construction – construction workforce influx	Increased economic spend in local communities and townships due to the influx of construction workers	C	Broader community Local businesses Service Providers	Yes	High	No	C	3	M	- Consideration of a local spend strategy, where the Project workforce is encouraged to access services such as food and recreational facilities in proximal townships. - Develop and implement an AEIP prior to construction.	B	4	H
Project construction and operation	Local employment and procurement opportunities	C,O	Broader community Local businesses Service providers	Yes	Very High	No	B	2	M	- Encourage EPC contractors to employ locally to meet targets. - Develop and implement an AEIP prior to construction. - Establish and operate an EOI register for local suppliers and businesses. - Targeted workforce inclusion measures, including training and employment pathways for under-represented groups such as women and First Nations people. - Engage with local employers, Council and Chambers of Commerce throughout Project planning, construction and delivery to identify opportunities for collaboration and cross skilling. - Support local employment pathways, including traineeships and scholarships particularly for youth. <i>Encourage the workforce to reside locally and on a long-term basis.</i> <i>Engage in proactive collaboration with educational institutions to support strategic planning that addresses workforce requirements locally.</i>	B	3	H

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration ²	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating ³			Project Refinements/ Management Measures ⁴	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
			Traditional Owners	Yes	High	No	D	3	L	- Implement Yued Heritage Protection Agreement (YHPA) which provides employment. - A Relationship Committee established under the Relationship Agreement to support structured ongoing engagement and information sharing and implementation. - Implement co-designed Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) which provides ongoing employment opportunities for Yued community members. - Implementation of OX2's Reconciliation Action Plan with commitments towards procurement and employment. - Procurement participation principles outlined in the Relationship Agreement, supported by establishment of a Relationship Committee with transparent, co-designed processes to enable uptake. - Ongoing engagement with YAC, CAC, Yued Community and to share opportunities and provide introductions to contractors as the project progresses. - Engagement with Indigenous Chambers of Commerce and business support networks to share opportunities and provide introductions to contractors as the project progresses. - Support meaningful and larger scale Traditional Owner participation in the Project via measures agreed to in the relationship agreement and ongoing engagement.	B	3	H
Project construction and operation	Increased training, education and capacity building for local people	C,O	Broader community Local businesses Service providers Job seekers Youth	Yes	High	No	B	2	M	- Targeted workforce inclusion measures, including training and employment pathways for under-represented groups such as women and First Nations Peoples. - Develop and implement an AEIP prior to construction. - Engage with local employers, Council and Chambers of Commerce throughout Project planning, construction and	B	3	H

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration ²	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating ³			Project Refinements/ Management Measures ⁴	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										delivery to identify opportunities for collaboration and cross skilling. - Engage in proactive collaboration with educational institutions to support strategic planning that addresses workforce requirements locally. - Support local employment pathways, including traineeships and scholarships particularly for youth.			
			Traditional Owners	Yes	High	No	B	2	M	- Capacity building, skills development and participation principles outlined in the Relationship Agreement, support for training, mentoring and education pathways over the life of the project, including scholarships and Culture on Country activities. - Continue to implement the existing Yued Ranger Agreement with YAC to involve Yued Rangers in paid ecological surveys, integrating cultural knowledge of waterways, flora and fauna with scientific assessments to inform impact avoidance and management, while supporting on-Country employment, skills development and culturally appropriate environmental stewardship. - Shared employment and training objectives identified in the Relationship Agreement, supported by establishment of a Relationship Committee with transparent, co-designed processes to enable uptake.	B	3	H
Community Benefit Fund (CBF)	Enhancement of community values through community investment	O	Broader community Traditional Owners	Yes	High	No	B	3	H	Development and implementation of the CBF in collaboration with community, Council and Traditional Custodians.	A	4	VH
Project construction	Improvements to community infrastructure, services and facilities related to population growth and workforce influx (e.g. telecommunications)	C	Broader community	Yes	High	No	C	3	M	Development and implementation of the CBF in collaboration with community, Council and Traditional Custodians.	B	3	H
Infrastructure transport and access route	Improved road infrastructure due to upgrades to the road network, improving road safety	C,O	Road users Broader community	Yes	Very High	Yes: The Transport Impact Assessment (Flyt, 2026) identifies existing network capability and access options and notes that crossover design, road works	C	3	M	Maintenance of roads, including sealing roads within and around the Project Area, if required, to reduce impacts.	B	3	H

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration ²	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating ³			Project Refinements/ Management Measures ⁴	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
			Proximal landholders Host landholders			approvals and upgrades will be required.				- Implementation of measures outlined in the TIA: - Complete a detailed TMP - Upgrades and temporary modifications to road infrastructure and intersections to safely accommodate construction traffic and oversized loads. - Completion of dilapidation surveys before and after construction, with responsibility to repair any road damage caused by the Project. - Sealing or upgrading key haulage routes and intersections where required to reduce deterioration of unsealed roads. - Ongoing road maintenance and management during construction, including coordination with local authorities.			
Benefit-sharing	Strengthened cultural continuity and connection to Country through intergenerational knowledge sharing	P,C,O,D	Traditional Owners	No	-	No	D	3	L	Develop and Implement a Relationship Agreement with YAC including provision of support for conducting on Country activities for the intergenerational transfer and recording of Yued cultural knowledge held by Yued Elders.	C	3	M
Project construction and operation	Improved access to Country through Project opportunities (e.g. Project surveys and ranger programs)	C,O	Traditional Owners	No	-	No	D	3	L	- Compliance with the Yued Heritage Protection Agreement (YHPA) and ongoing engagement with YAC. - Develop and Implement a Cultural Heritage Management Plan and/or Relationship Agreement with YAC. - Develop and Implement a Relationship Agreement with YAC including provisions for cultural awareness training. - Continue to implement the existing Yued Ranger Agreement with YAC to involve Yued Rangers in paid ecological surveys, integrating cultural knowledge of waterways, flora and fauna with scientific assessments to inform impact avoidance and management, while supporting on-Country employment, skills development and culturally appropriate environmental stewardship. - A Relationship Committee established under the Relationship Agreement to	C	3	M

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration ²	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating ³			Project Refinements/ Management Measures ⁴	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										support structured ongoing two-way engagement and information sharing.			
										- Ongoing engagement with Traditional Owners, including in Moora and Perth. - Provide opportunities for Traditional Owners in ongoing environmental monitoring and management.			
Project operation	Intergenerational equity and improved liveability due to the contribution of the Project to renewable energy generation	O	Broader community	Yes	Medium	No	D	2	L	- Development and implementation of the CBF in collaboration with community, Council and Traditional Custodians. - Implement Host Landholder Agreements and Neighbour Benefit Fund.	B	3	H
			Proximal landholders										
			Host landholders		High		B	4	H		A	4	VH

Table 4.2 Negative Social Impact Evaluation

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating			Project Refinements/ Management Measures	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
Project construction workforce	Altered sense of community due to influx of construction workforce	C	Host landholders Proximal landholders Broader Community	Yes	Medium	No	C	4	H	- Implementation of a Worker's Code of Conduct. - Encourage EPC contractors to employ locally to meet targets. - Establish and operate an EOI register for local suppliers and businesses. - Targeted workforce inclusion measures, including training and employment pathways for under-represented groups such as women and First Nations people. - Engage with local employers, Council and Chambers of Commerce throughout Project planning, construction and delivery to identify opportunities for collaboration and cross skilling. - Support local employment pathways, including traineeships and scholarships particularly for youth.	C	3	M

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating			Project Refinements/ Management Measures	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										Engage in proactive collaboration with educational institutions to support strategic planning that addresses workforce requirements locally.			
Project planning, approval, construction and operations.	Changes to community cohesion due to differing attitudes towards renewable energy	P,C,O	Host landholders Proximal landholders Broader Community	Yes	Low	No	C	2	L	Development and implementation of a CSEP.	D	2	L
Project construction and operation	Altered visual amenity due to industrialisation of the landscape	C,O	Host landholders	Yes	Medium	Yes: The Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (Lat Studios, 2026) identified that the Project would introduce up to 131 wind turbines and associated infrastructure into a predominantly rural landscape, resulting in localised changes to visual amenity and increased perceptions of landscape industrialisation. Visual impacts would be most noticeable for residents and visitors in and around Badgingarra, users of Badgingarra National Park and the Vern Westbrook Walk, visitors to Lang Lookout, and travellers on sections of the Brand Highway. While significant visual effects were identified at some locations, most assessed viewpoints would experience moderate or lesser impacts that were not considered significant. Existing wind farms within the region reduce the extent to which the Project would alter the broader landscape character.	A	3	H	- Carefully plan access routes to prevent interference with landscapes of significant value and areas prone to strong visual impact. - Implementation of measures outlined in the LVIA, including: - Use localised vegetation screening and landscape planting, particularly around the BESS, substations and for affected neighbouring properties where appropriate. - Use a light grey/white semi-matt finish on turbines to minimise glare and blade glint. - Locate and design ancillary infrastructure (BESS, substations, switching yards and O&M facilities) to reduce visual prominence. - Maintain tidy construction compounds and progressively rehabilitate disturbed areas following construction. - Minimise dust, erosion and visual disturbance during construction through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). - Select final met mast locations to maximise separation from uninvolved dwellings, road and public lookouts where practicable. - Implement post-construction rehabilitation and revegetation of temporary disturbance areas.	A	2	M
			Proximal landholders				A	4	VH		A	3	H
			Broader Community				A	3	H		A	2	M
Project construction	Social amenity impacts due to noise and vibration associated with construction	C	Host landholders Proximal landholders	No	-	No	B	3	H	CEMP: include construction-phase controls relevant to minimising indirect impacts to sensitive receivers where applicable (to be finalised with	B	2	M

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating			Project Refinements/ Management Measures	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
	activities									construction planning). - Notification of noise-generating activities to host and neighbouring landholders will be undertaken where works occur outside standard construction hours or may result in elevated noise levels, consistent with the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (WA) and to support implementation of the CEMP. - Implementation of a Complaints Management System (CMS).			
Project construction	Social amenity impacts due to dust associated with construction activities	C	Host landholders Proximal landholders	No	Low	No	B	3	H	- CEMP: include construction-phase controls relevant to minimising indirect impacts to sensitive receivers where applicable (to be finalised with construction planning). - Notification of significant dust generating activities to host and neighbouring landholders. - Ongoing engagement with host and neighbouring / nearby landholders during construction and early operations. - Implementation of a CMS.	B	2	M
Project impacts and benefits	Inequitable distribution of Project impacts and benefits in the local area	P,C,O,D	Proximal landholders Broader Community	Yes	High	No	B	2	M	- CSEP: Continue to ensure appropriate mechanisms to enable open, transparent, and accessible communication of Project information to key stakeholders and community. - Development and implementation of the CBF in collaboration with community, council and Traditional Owners. - Implementation of Neighbour Benefit Fund.	C	2	L
			Traditional Owners	Yes	High	No	B	3	H	- Implementation of Relationship Agreement with YAC to support meaningful participation in Project benefits, training, procurement, business development, governance and cultural outcomes. - Implement the Relationship Agreement with YAC as a pathway to FPIC, supporting ongoing participation of Yued People in the Project, benefit sharing and the development of management responses.	C	2	L

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating			Project Refinements/ Management Measures	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										- Establish the Relationship Committee to provide transparent and culturally appropriate pathways for Yued participation in the Project and benefit sharing. - Implement procurement participation principles, employment pathways, ranger programs and capacity-building initiatives identified in the Relationship Agreement, YHPA and CHMP. - Support meaningful and larger scale Traditional Owner participation in the Project via measures agreed to in the relationship agreement and ongoing engagement.			
Construction related traffic	Reduced public safety due to deterioration of local roads and increased volume of traffic	C	Road users around the Project Area School bus route users Local Government	Yes	Very High	Yes: The Transport Impact Assessment (Flyt, 2026) identified that construction of the Project will result in a temporary increase in traffic volumes across the local and strategic road network, leading to increased wear and deterioration of local roads, particularly unsealed routes. The assessment notes that additional traffic and interaction with existing road users, including school buses and residents, may elevate safety risks; however, these impacts are largely short-term and associated with peak construction activity. Existing crash data indicates that safety issues are more closely linked to driver behaviour and high travel speeds rather than road design, and the report concludes that, while traffic management and mitigation measures will be required, the road network is capable of accommodating the increased traffic without significant capacity or congestion issues.	C	4	H	- Implementation of measures outlined in the TIA: - Complete a detailed TMP. - Obtaining all required permits and approvals from Main Roads Western Australia Heavy Vehicle Services (HVS). - Temporary road and intersection modifications to accommodate turbine transport (e.g. widening, hardstands, turning paths). - Managing interactions with school bus routes, including restricting heavy vehicle movements during peak school travel times. - Upgrades and temporary modifications to road infrastructure and intersections to safely accommodate construction traffic and oversized loads. - Completion of dilapidation surveys before and after construction, with responsibility to repair any road damage caused by the Project. - Sealing or upgrading key haulage routes and intersections where required to reduce deterioration of unsealed roads. - Ongoing road maintenance and management during construction, including coordination with local authorities.	D	3	L

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating			Project Refinements/ Management Measures	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										- Implementation of a CMS. - Comply with DA conditions. <i>Maintenance of roads, including sealing roads, if required, within and around the Project Area to reduce safety impacts.</i> - Consult with local schools ahead of the commencement of construction on school bus routes			
Construction related traffic	Increased traffic movements during construction, impacting drive times	C	Road users around the Project Area and transport route School bus route users Local Government	Yes	Very High	Yes: The Transport Impact Assessment (TIA) identified that while construction of the Project will increase traffic volumes across the local and regional road network, these increases are low relative to existing capacity and are not expected to result in congestion or capacity issues, as movements are dispersed and temporary in nature (Flyt, 2026).	C	4	H	- Implementation of measures outlined in the TIA: - Complete a detailed TMP. - Obtaining all required permits and approvals from Main Roads Western Australia Heavy Vehicle Services (HVS). - Temporary road and intersection modifications to accommodate turbine transport (e.g. widening, hardstands, turning paths). - Managing interactions with school bus routes, including restricting heavy vehicle movements during peak school travel times. - Ongoing engagement with host and neighbouring / nearby landholders during construction and early operations. - Implementation of a CMS. - Comply with DA conditions. - Advance notification of transport and anticipated traffic disruptions (e.g., text message alert, noticeboard, etc) - Explore potential workforce transport arrangements (e.g. car-pooling or shuttle bus between the Project site, accommodation, etc at start and end of rosters or shifts, where practical).	C	3	M
Project construction workforce	Reduced public safety and security due to increased workers in the area.	C	Host landholders Proximal landholders Broader community	Yes	High	No	C	3	M	- Implementation of a Worker's Code of Conduct. - Ongoing engagement with host and neighbouring / nearby landholders during construction and early operations. - Implementation of a CMS.	C	2	L
Project construction and operations	Reduced access for emergency responders (e.g. aerial firefighting) due to height, quantity and presence of WTGs.	C,O	Host landholders Proximal landholders Broader community	Yes	Low	Partial The Aviation Impact Assessment (AIA) (Aviation Projects, 2026) concluded that the Project is not expected to result in significant aviation safety impacts, as there are	C	3	M	- Implementation of measures outlined in the AIA: - Raising Grid and air route Lowest Safe Altitudes (LSALTs) to accommodate turbine height.	D	3	L

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating			Project Refinements/ Management Measures	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
						no nearby aerodromes and no impacts to navigation or communication infrastructure.				- Reporting all turbines, masts and temporary structures to Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) and Airservices Australia. - Publishing infrastructure locations and heights on aeronautical charts and Notice to Airmen (NOTAMs). - Communicating project details to local and regional aviation operators and landowners. - Marking and (where required) lighting met masts, including marker balls and high-visibility features. - Painting WTGs in low-reflective white to maintain visibility. - Consulting with aerial operators (e.g. agriculture and firefighting) to manage operational risks			
Project construction and operations	Limited availability of long-term, sustainable procurement, employment and indirect local businesses benefits, particularly where construction roles are short-term or require specialised skills not readily available within the local workforce, resulting in unmet expectations	C,O	Broader community Local businesses Job seekers Youth	No	High	No	B	3	H	- Encourage EPC contractors to employ locally to meet targets. - Develop and implement an AEIP prior to construction. - Establish and operate an EOI register for local suppliers and businesses. - Targeted workforce inclusion measures, including training and employment pathways for under-represented groups such as women and First Nations people. - Engage with local employers, Council and Chambers of Commerce throughout Project planning, construction and delivery to identify opportunities for collaboration and cross skilling. - Support local employment pathways, including traineeships and scholarships particularly for youth. - Encourage the workforce to reside locally and on a long-term basis. - Engage in proactive collaboration with educational institutions to support strategic planning that addresses workforce requirements locally.	C	3	M
			Traditional Owners	No	High	No	A	3	H	Capacity building, skills development and participation principles outlined in the Relationship Agreement, support for training, mentoring and education pathways over the life of the project,	C	3	M

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							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										including scholarships and Culture on Country activities. - Shared employment and training objectives identified in the Relationship Agreement, supported by establishment of a Relationship Committee with transparent, co-designed processes to enable uptake. - Implementation of OX2's Reconciliation Action Plan with commitments towards procurement and employment. - Procurement participation principles outlined in the Relationship Agreement, supported by establishment of a Relationship Committee with transparent, co-designed processes to enable uptake. - Ongoing engagement with YAC, CAC, Yued Community and to share opportunities and provide introductions to contractors as the project progresses. - Engagement with Indigenous Chambers of Commerce and business support networks to share opportunities and provide introductions to contractors as the project progresses. - Support meaningful and larger scale Traditional Owner participation in the Project via measures agreed to in the relationship agreement and ongoing engagement.			
Presence of Project infrastructure	Livelihood impacts associated with land and water contamination risks arising from the Project (e.g. chemical spills, improper storage or fire events).	C,O,D	Proximal landholders	No	-	Yes: The Surface Water Hydrology Assessment indicates that the Project is generally located outside major flow paths and is not expected to alter flood behaviour or downstream water flows; however, it identifies localised risks of ponding, access track inundation, and potential interaction with 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood extents at isolated infrastructure locations, which may increase exposure pathways for land and water pollution if not appropriately managed.	C	3	M	- Development and implementation of a CSEP. - Implementation of a CEMP. - Implementation of measures outlined in Surface Water Hydrology Assessment: - Relocation or protection of infrastructure located within the 1% AEP floodplain (e.g. raising or armouring wind turbine generator pads). - Drainage improvements, including placement of minor fill to reduce ponding and improve local runoff behaviour.	D	3	L

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							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										- Re-routing or raising access tracks where they cross depressions to maintain serviceability and reduce inundation risk. - Erosion and scour controls, such as lining batters and embankments with vegetation, matting or coarse material. - Directing localised flows around infrastructure to avoid water accumulation and reduce contamination pathways.			
Presence and flammability of Project infrastructure	Livelihood impacts due to increased insurance premiums for neighbouring agricultural properties	C,O	Proximal landholders	No	-	No	D	4	M	- Implementation of Neighbour Benefit Fund. - CSEP: Consultation with neighbouring landholders in relation to insurance If required.	D	3	L
Project construction	Reduced access to water due to construction activities and associated use, resulting in impacts on livelihoods and way of life	C	Host landholders Proximal landholders Broader Community Local businesses	Yes	Low	Yes: The Hydrogeological Report indicates that groundwater is an important water source in the Project Area, with numerous private bores used for stock, domestic, business (such as aquaculture) and town water supply (primarily from the Yarragadee Formation). Hydraulic modelling indicates the Project is unlikely to cause measurable changes to regional flood behaviour, water availability or downstream users. Potential impacts are expected to be localised and temporary, primarily associated with construction activities, infrastructure within flood-prone areas, erosion, scour and drainage management requirements. These impacts can be managed through detailed design, micro-siting and standard erosion and drainage controls	C	4	H	- Implementation of measures outlined in the Preliminary Groundwater Review: - Confirm water supply requirements (volume and water quality). - Borefield location situated to minimise impacts to key receptors and support bore license and groundwater abstraction application process. - Site specific data, including at relevant neighbouring properties, to confirm groundwater baseline conditions and supply potential. Collection of sufficient baseline data (i.e. 1-2 years) to support future water supply approvals if required by DWER. - Groundwater Management Plan for ongoing monitoring of borefield performance and water level changes in the area.	D	3	L
Presence of Project infrastructure	Restricted land use/ disruption to farming practices impacting on farmers livelihoods	C,O	Host landholders	No	Low	No	C	3	M	- Implementation of Host Agreements and Neighbour Benefit Fund. - Continued consultation with host landholders regarding Project design.	D	3	L
Presence and flammability of Project infrastructure	Decreased public safety due to fire risk associated with Project	C,O	Host landholders Proximal landholders	No	Medium	Yes: The BMP assessed the proposal within a bushfire-prone landscape and evaluated hazard, impact and risk in accordance with State Planning	C	4	H	- Implement the measures outlined in the Bushfire Management Plan: - Establish and maintain APZs around all identified assets to achieve	D	3	L

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									Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
	construction and operations		Broader Community Health & Emergency Service Providers Traditional Owners			Policy 3.7 and the Planning for Bushfire Guidelines. The assessment identifies that, while the development is technically exempt from formal triggers, a precautionary, risk-based approach has been applied, incorporating Asset Protection Zones (APZs), access and water supply measures to reduce radiant heat exposure and manage bushfire risk to acceptable levels for all infrastructure components (BPP, 2026). Yes: The Bushfire Risk Report assessed the site within a bushfire-prone landscape and evaluated inherent and residual risks associated with infrastructure and access/egress. The report concludes that, with implementation of recommended protection measures, residual risk levels are reduced to acceptable levels through appropriate siting, design and asset protection (BPP, 2026).						acceptable radiant heat thresholds, including application of stricter separation distances for higher-risk infrastructure ○ Provide and maintain dedicated firefighting water supply infrastructure, including static water tanks, accessible outlet points and compliant hardstand/turnaround areas for emergency services ○ Implement site operational and emergency response procedures to support bushfire preparedness, including maintenance, inspections and response during periods of elevated fire danger ○ Ensure all assets are accessible to emergency services via an internal access network designed to meet relevant bushfire access requirements (including width, load capacity and turning provisions) ○ Install and maintain firebreaks in accordance with the Shire Firebreak and Fuel Hazard Reduction Notice ○ Site and design infrastructure to minimise vegetation clearing and maintain appropriate separation distances between assets and classified vegetation ○ Implement controls for hazardous, flammable and combustible materials, including use of non-combustible surfaces and separation from vegetation to reduce fire risk. ○ Ensure any proposed revegetation is reviewed by a qualified bushfire practitioner and, where required, incorporated into an updated BMP or addendum. ○ Maintain APZs, access infrastructure and water supply measures on an ongoing basis in accordance with the requirements of the BMP. ● <i>Support for emergency fire training relating to battery fires through DFES.</i>			

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							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
Project construction – construction workforce influx	Public safety impacts related to increased fire ignition risk, related to temporary influx of workforce	C	Host landholders Proximal landholders Broader Community Health & Emergency Service Providers	Yes	Low	Yes: The Bushfire Risk Report (BPP Group, 2026) identifies bushfire ignition and impact risks associated with project activities and infrastructure. The assessment considers the potential for human activities and site operations to initiate or interact with bushfires and establishes operational controls, management measures and design responses to reduce ignition risk, limit consequences and improve emergency response capability.	C	4	H	- Implement the measures outlined in the Bushfire Risk Report: - Establishment and ongoing maintenance of appropriate APZs. - Provision of a strategic water tank network, and an additional industrial-capacity supply at the BESS compound to meet built environment requirements. - Multiple fit-for-purpose access arrangements. - Bushfire-resilient construction standards for buildings and critical infrastructure. - Implementation of operational procedures to minimise ignition risk. - Development and maintenance of a detailed Emergency Management Plan (EMP), including staff training, monitoring and communication protocols. - Ongoing engagement with local emergency services. - Development and implementation of a CSEP. - Implementation of a Worker's Code of Conduct.	D	3	L
Project construction – construction workforce influx	Increased pressure on local health and emergency services, resulting in access constraints and increased wait times	C,O	Broader community Health & Emergency Service Providers	Yes	Low	No	B	3	H	- Establish a Workforce Management Plan (or similar) for the Project with workforce health and safety provisions including: - Workforce Code of Conduct - Access to on-site first-aid facility - Access to mental health support and telehealth services at workforce accommodation - Ongoing engagement with health and emergency services and advance notice of workforce mobilisation and other key milestones. - Emergency response plans for the Project in collaboration with emergency service providers (including response protocols, training and appropriate fire-fighting equipment and water sources on-site).	C	3	M

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							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										- CBF to be reflective of the community needs and aspirations of the regional community. - Ensure all construction workers have access to appropriate health services to reduce demand on local health and emergency services (i.e. telehealth services).			
Project construction and operations	Decline in health and wellbeing due to noise and light/ shadow flicker	C,O	Host landholders Proximal landholders	Yes	-	Yes: The Shadow Flicker Assessment (Middleton Group Engineering, 2026) assessed potential impacts to nearby sensitive receptors, including residential dwellings, and found that no visually sensitive land uses on non-host lots are located within the modelled zone of influence for shadow flicker (approximately 1,457.5 metres from turbines). Consequently, shadow flicker impacts on surrounding receptors are considered negligible and well below relevant planning thresholds, indicating that the Project is unlikely to result in a decline in health or wellbeing associated with shadow flicker exposure. Yes: Noise and vibration impacts associated with construction and operation are expected to be low and localised. The Detailed Acoustic Assessment (Marshall Day, 2026) indicates that operational noise from wind turbines will comply with the applicable 35 dB criterion at most receivers, with only minor exceedances (up to 0.3 dB) predicted at a small number of locations under certain wind conditions. These exceedances are limited in extent and can be effectively addressed through standard operational controls, such as turbine curtailment. Noise from the BESS and substation is predicted to comply with regulatory limits and contributes minimally to overall noise levels.	C	3	M	- Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP): include construction-phase controls relevant to minimising indirect impacts to sensitive receivers where applicable (to be finalised with construction planning). - Notification of noise-generating activities to host and neighbouring landholders will be undertaken where works occur outside standard construction hours or may result in elevated noise levels, consistent with the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (WA) and to support implementation of the CEMP. - Implementation of a Complaints Management System (CMS). - Implementation of measures outlined in the Detailed Acoustic Assessment, including: - The predicted operational wind turbine noise levels should be updated with the final layout and sound power levels of the final wind turbine selected for the Project. - The predicted operational BESS and substation noise levels should be updated with the final design and sound power levels of the final equipment selection to verify compliance with the limits in accordance with the WA Noise Regulations. - Implementation of a noise management plan which identifies how compliance with the Project's operational noise limits will be demonstrated.	C	2	L

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating			Project Refinements/ Management Measures	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
						Cumulative noise from the Project and nearby developments is also expected to remain within acceptable limits, with any minor exceedances considered manageable during detailed design.				- Following construction, compliance monitoring should be conducted in accordance with the procedure outlined in the operational noise management plan including sound power testing of selected wind turbines and evaluation of tonality. - Implementation of measures outlined in the Shadow Flicker Assessment, including: - Compliance with minimum setback distances (approximately 1,457.5 m) from visually sensitive land uses on non-host lots to avoid shadow flicker impacts. - Project design and turbine siting to ensure shadow flicker exposure remains negligible and within acceptable planning thresholds. - Requirement to reassess shadow flicker impacts if turbine locations are amended during detailed design.			
Project construction – construction workforce influx	Reduced access to housing and accommodation due to construction workforce influx into the region	C	Host landholders Proximal landholders Broader Community Accommodation providers Local businesses Local government	Yes	High	No	A	4	VH	- Ongoing collaboration and consultation with local government and accommodation providers around workforce accommodation. - Develop and implement an AEIP prior to construction. - Coordinate efforts and liaise with key stakeholders through EOI registers to coordinate provision of accommodation and other services and suppliers. <i>Support meaningful and larger scale Traditional Owner participation in the Project via measures agreed to in the relationship agreement and ongoing engagement.</i>	C	3	M
Community and stakeholder engagement activities	Consultation fatigue resulting from an extended planning process	P	Host Landholders Proximal landholders	Yes	-	No	C	3	M	- Development and implementation of a CSEP. - Ongoing engagement in line with community preferences.	C	2	L
Community and stakeholder engagement activities	Community uncertainty and concern due to lack of transparent and timely engagement	P	Broader community Host landholders Proximal landholders	No	-	No	B	2	M	- Development and implementation of a CSEP. - Ongoing engagement in line with community preferences.	C	2	L

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating			Project Refinements/ Management Measures	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
Project construction	Risks relating to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values, including artefacts, cultural sites, and connection to Country	C	Traditional Owners	Yes	High	Yes: The Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment (Umwelt, 2026) identified that the Project Area is located on Yued Country and contains both known and potential Aboriginal cultural heritage values. Desktop review identified two Aboriginal cultural heritage places within the Project Area, including one lodged site (Mungedar Well) that intersects the Development Footprint; however, the assessment notes uncertainty regarding its extent. The assessment also identified that the Project Area has moderate to high potential for unrecorded Aboriginal cultural heritage, particularly in areas associated with waterways, wetlands and remnant vegetation, which are recognised as culturally sensitive landscapes.	A	4	VH	- Compliance with the Yued Heritage Protection Agreement (YHPA) and ongoing engagement with YAC. - Adoption of an avoidance-first Project siting strategy, particularly for permanent infrastructure. - Update of Project design to avoid and minimise impacts to known cultural heritage sites, including relocation of Project infrastructure. - Continue to implement the existing Yued Ranger Agreement with YAC to involve Yued Rangers in paid ecological surveys, integrating cultural knowledge of waterways, flora and fauna with scientific assessments to inform impact avoidance and management, while supporting on-Country employment, skills development and culturally appropriate environmental stewardship. - Application of controls, including cultural heritage awareness training. - Develop and implement a CHMP and/or Relationship Agreement with YAC. - Develop and implement a Relationship Agreement with YAC including provisions for cultural awareness training. - Establish a Relationship Committee under the Relationship Agreement to support structured, ongoing two-way engagement and information sharing. <i>Ongoing engagement with Traditional Owners, including in Moora and Perth.</i> <i>Provide opportunities for Traditional Owners in ongoing environmental monitoring and management.</i>	D	3	L
Project construction and operation	Reduced access to Country due to Project construction	C,O	Traditional Owners	Yes	High	Partial: The Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment (Umwelt, 2026) identifies that the Project is located on Yued Country and within a broader cultural landscape that supports both tangible and intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage values. While the Assessment does not explicitly identify access restrictions, it notes that culturally significant areas, particularly waterways, wetlands and	C	3	M	- Compliance with the Yued Heritage Protection Agreement (YHPA) and ongoing engagement with YAC. - Develop and implement a Cultural Heritage Management Plan and/or Relationship Agreement with YAC. - Develop and implement a Relationship Agreement with YAC including provisions for cultural awareness training.	D	3	L

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							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
						remnant vegetation, occur within the Project Area and will be intersected by Project infrastructure				- Continue to implement the existing Yued Ranger Agreement with YAC to involve Yued Rangers in paid ecological surveys, integrating cultural knowledge of waterways, flora and fauna with scientific assessments to inform impact avoidance and management, while supporting on-Country employment, skills development and culturally appropriate environmental stewardship. - Establish a Relationship Committee under the Relationship Agreement to support structured, ongoing two-way engagement and information sharing. <i>Ongoing engagement with Traditional Owners, including in Moora and Perth.</i> - Provide opportunities for Traditional Owners in ongoing environmental monitoring and management.			
Project construction and operation	Loss of environmental values, such as flora and fauna	C,O	Broader Community Environmental groups	Yes	Low	Yes: The Ecological Impact Assessment (EIA) (RPS, 2026) identified that the Project would result in the clearing of up to 16.04 ha of native vegetation and up to 21.92 ha of fauna habitat, within an already fragmented agricultural landscape. The Project has been designed to avoid key ecological values, including all recorded Carnaby's cockatoo breeding and roosting trees, and no threatened flora species would be directly impacted. Residual impacts are expected to include the loss of limited areas of native vegetation, black cockatoo foraging habitat and potential Western Brush Wallaby habitat, alongside risks to birds and bats associated with wind farm operations.	C	3	M	- Continue to implement the existing Yued Ranger Agreement with YAC to involve Yued Rangers in paid ecological surveys, integrating cultural knowledge of waterways, flora and fauna with scientific assessments to inform impact avoidance and management, while supporting on-Country employment, skills development and culturally appropriate environmental stewardship. - Commitment to share technical assessments and development application documents with YAC and funding for them, as already agreed, to undertake specialist review on environmental assessments. - Implement measures outlined in the EIA, including: - Implement a CEMP to manage clearing boundaries, hygiene, erosion, weeds, waste and fauna protection. - Implement biosecurity and hygiene measures to prevent weed and pathogen spread. - Use fauna exclusion, trench escape provisions, speed limits	C	2	L

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							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
										and wildlife handling procedures during construction. ○ Maintain setbacks from waterways, riparian vegetation, black cockatoo breeding habitat and roosting habitat. ○ Implement the Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan, including carcass monitoring and adaptive management triggers. ○ Implement Bushfire Management Plan measures to reduce fire-related ecological impacts. • <i>If offsets are applicable, consider partnering with Traditional Owners to deliver revegetation projects or other programs.</i> • <i>Provide opportunities for Traditional Owners in ongoing environmental monitoring and management.</i>			
Project decommissioning	Lack of information and planning regarding Project decommissioning and waste management, increasing uncertainty	D	Broader Community Environmental groups Host landholder Proximal landholders	No	High	No	C	3	M	• Development and implementation of a CSEP. • Ongoing engagement in line with community preferences. • Involvement of host landholders, Council and community in Project decommissioning and waste management planning. • Provision of information relating to decommissioning and waste management commitments.	D	3	L
Project approvals process	Uncertainty related to the planning process resulting in a decline of mental health	P,C	Host landholder Proximal landholders	No	Medium	No	C	3	M	• Development and implementation of a CSEP. • Ongoing engagement in line with community preferences.	D	3	L
Project construction	Social amenity impacts due to noise associated with WTGs	C,O	Host landholder Proximal landholders	Yes	Medium	Yes: Noise and vibration impacts associated with construction and operation are expected to be low and localised. The Detailed Acoustic Assessment (Marshall Day, 2026) indicates that operational noise from wind turbines will comply with the applicable 35 dB criterion at most receivers, with only minor exceedances (up to 0.3 dB) predicted at a small number of locations under	C	3	M	• Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP): include construction-phase controls relevant to minimising indirect impacts to sensitive receivers where applicable (to be finalised with construction planning). • Notification of noise-generating activities to host and neighbouring landholders will be undertaken where works occur outside standard construction hours or	C	2	L

Project Aspect/ Activity	Social Impact	Timing/ Duration	Affected Stakeholder Groups	Cumulative (Yes/ No)	Stakeholder Perceived Significance	Technical Assessments Undertaken	Significance Rating			Project Refinements/ Management Measures	Residual Impact Significance		
							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
						certain wind conditions. These exceedances are limited in extent and can be effectively addressed through standard operational controls, such as turbine curtailment. Cumulative noise from the Project and nearby developments is also expected to remain within acceptable limits, with any minor exceedances considered manageable during detailed design.				may result in elevated noise levels, consistent with the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997 (WA) and to support implementation of the CEMP. • Implementation of a Complaints Management System (CMS). • Implementation of measures outlined in the Detailed Acoustic Assessment, including: ○ The predicted operational wind turbine noise levels should be updated with the final layout and sound power levels of the final wind turbine selected for the Project. ○ Implementation of a noise management plan which identifies how compliance with the Project's operational noise limits will be demonstrated. ○ Following construction, compliance monitoring should be conducted in accordance with the procedure outlined in the operational noise management plan including sound power testing of selected wind turbines and evaluation of tonality.			

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							Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance		Likelihood	Magnitude	Significance
Project construction	Reduced access to telecommunications, with further deterioration of already poor television and mobile reception caused by interference from WTGs	O	Host landholder Proximal landholders Broader community Service providers Local government	Yes	Low	Yes: The Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) assessment has identified that the Project may affect telecommunications in limited cases, primarily where existing signals are already weak, with impacts such as reduced or intermittent mobile, TV, and radio reception. Overall, effects are expected to be localised, low risk, and limited to a small number of dwellings, representing a worsening of existing conditions rather than widespread service loss.	C	2	L	- Implement measures outlined in the EMI, including: - Fixed point-to-point links and Fixed point-to-point links: If required - reroute affected links, install additional towers, replace affected links with alternative technologies. - Point-to-area style communications: if required – increase signal strength from affected tower or alternative towers, install signal repeater, install additional tower. - Mobile phone services and wireless internet services: If required – increase signal strength from affected tower or alternative towers, install additional tower - Geostationary satellites: if required – redirect satellite dish to alternative satellite, install larger or higher-quality satellite dish, change location or height of satellite dish. - AM and FM signals: if required – install higher-quality antenna at affected location. - Television broadcasting: If required – re-align antenna at affected dwelling – redirect antenna to existing tower, redirect antenna to alternative tower, install more directional or higher gain antenna, change location of antenna, install cable or satellite television, install relay transmitter.	D	2	L

SOCIAL IMPACT

	WAY OF LIFE	COMMUNITY	ACCESSIBILITY	CULTURE	HEALTH AND WELLBEING	SURROUNDINGS	LIVELIHOODS	DECISION-MAKING SYSTEMS
Improved liveability and vibrancy of communities due to population influx								
Local employment, procurement and training opportunities								
Inequitable distribution of Project impacts and benefits in the local area								
Reduced public safety due to deterioration of local roads and increased volume of traffic								
Altered visual amenity due to industrialisation of the landscape								
Improvements to community infrastructure, services and facilities related to population growth and workforce influx (e.g. telecommunications)								
Livelihood benefits for landholders due to improved income security and diversification								
Opportunities for economic diversity contributing to community sustainability								
Lack of information and planning regarding Project decommissioning and waste management increasing uncertainty								
Enhancement of community values through community investment								
Intergenerational equity and improved liveability due to the contribution of the Project to renewable energy generation								
Altered sense of community due to influx of construction workforce								
Loss of environmental values, such as flora and fauna								
Uncertainty related to the planning process resulting in a decline of mental health								
Reduced public safety and security due to increased workers in the area								
Limited availability of long-term, sustainable procurement, employment and indirect local businesses benefits, particularly where construction roles are short-term or require specialised skills not readily available within the local workforce, resulting in unmet expectations								
Reduced access to Country due to Project construction								
Reduced access for emergency responders (e.g. concern for aerial firefighting) due to height, quantity and presence of WTGs								
Improved access to Country through Project opportunities (e.g. Project surveys and ranger programs)								

LEGEND  Positive  Negative

SOCIAL IMPACT	WAY OF LIFE COMMUNITY ACCESSIBILITY CULTURE HEALTH AND WELLBEING SURROUNDINGS LIVELIHOODS DECISION-MAKING SYSTEMS							
	WAY OF LIFE	COMMUNITY	ACCESSIBILITY	CULTURE	HEALTH AND WELLBEING	SURROUNDINGS	LIVELIHOODS	DECISION-MAKING SYSTEMS
Reduced access to housing and accommodation due to construction workforce influx into the region								
Decreased public safety due to fire risk associated with Project construction and operations								
Reduced access for relevant emergency services given a Project fire								
Social amenity impacts due to noise associated with WTGs								
Increased economic spend in local communities and townships due to the influx of construction workers								
Changes to community cohesion due to differing attitudes towards renewable energy								
Social amenity impacts due to dust associated with construction activities								
Increased pressure on local health and emergency services resulting in access constraints and increased wait times								
Restricted land use/ disruption to farming practices impacting on farmers livelihoods								
Improved road infrastructure due to upgrades to the road network, improving road safety								
Increased traffic movements during construction impacting drive times								
Livelihood impacts associated with land contamination risks arising from the Project (e.g. chemical spills or fire events)								
Public safety impacts related to increased fire ignition risk related to temporary influx of workforce								
Reduced access to water due to construction activities and associated use resulting in impacts to livelihoods and way of life								
Risks relating to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values, including artefacts, cultural sites, and connection to Country								
Reduced access to telecommunications, with further deterioration of already poor television and mobile reception caused by interference from WTGs								
Decline in health and wellbeing due to noise and light/ shadow flicker								
Strengthened cultural continuity and connection to Country through intergenerational knowledge sharing resulting from Project-related benefit-sharing								

LEGEND Positive Negative

Figure 4.1 Social Impact by Social Impact Category

Source: Umwelt, 2026

These findings reflect outcomes from the engagement program described in **Section 2.3**, which included surveys and targeted consultation with community members and stakeholders to identify perceived positive and negative social impacts of the Project.

As indicated in **Figure 4.2**, the most frequently identified positive social impacts associated with the Project related to employment, training and procurement opportunities during Project construction and operations (n=18/ 55%) and improvements in liveability and vibrancy (n=17/ 52%). Stakeholders also highlighted benefits associated with community infrastructure improvements (n=9/27%), landholder payments (n=8/ 24%), and economic diversity (n=8/ 24%), reflecting perceived contributions to local economic activity and household income.

In contrast, the most commonly identified negative social impacts related to concerns regarding distributive equity (n=17/ 47%), particularly the extent to which Project benefits would be experienced equitably across the local community. This was followed by altered landscape character resulting from changes to land use and visual amenity (n=13/ 36%) and road safety (n=12/ 34%). These issues were typically framed around potential temporary disruptions during construction, as well as longer-term changes to the character of the local area (refer to **Figure 4.3**).

It is important to note that during engagement, stakeholders often referred to social impacts across both the Dinner Hill Wind Farm Project and the Harvest BESS Project⁵, rather than viewing them as two distinct projects.

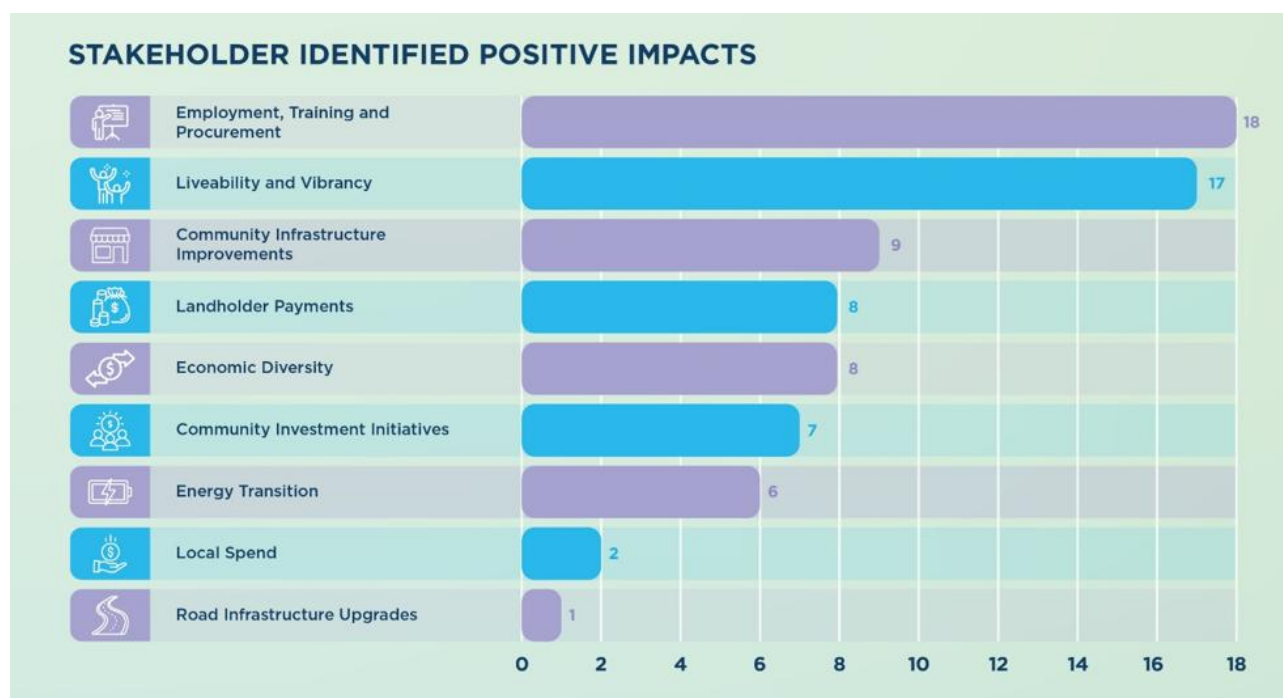


Figure 4.2 Stakeholder Identified Positive Impacts

Source: Umwelt, 2026 (n=33)

⁵ Harvest BESS is proposed by OX2 in Hill River. While Dinner Hill Wind Farm and Harvest BESS are two separate projects, OX2 has been undertaking engagement on both projects concurrently given that they share similar stakeholder groups.

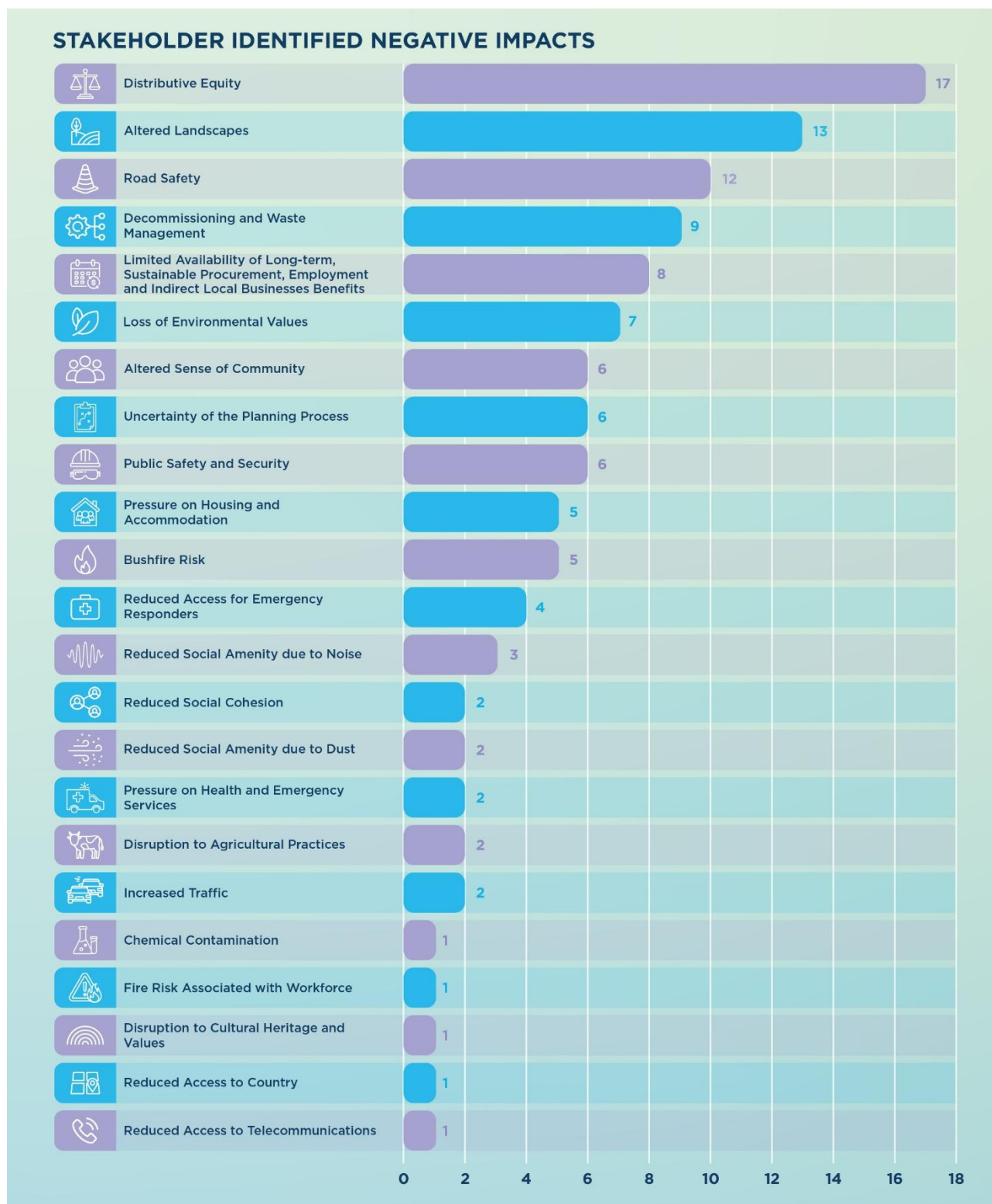


Figure 4.3 Stakeholder Identified Negative Impacts

Source: Umwelt, 2026 ($n=36$)

4.1 Population Change

Changes to population are fundamental impacts within SIA, given that the size, diversity and behaviours of a community are underpinned by its population and characteristics. Population change (influx and outflux) is usually described as a first order social impact that has the potential to create second order social impacts, such as impacts on community infrastructure and services, changes in sense of community, social cohesion, and community networks (Vanclay, 2002).

The Project is expected to generate up to 550 FTE employment positions during the construction phase, across a 36-month construction period as illustrated in **Figure 4.4** as well as approximately 30 FTE positions during its operational period, for up to 30 years.

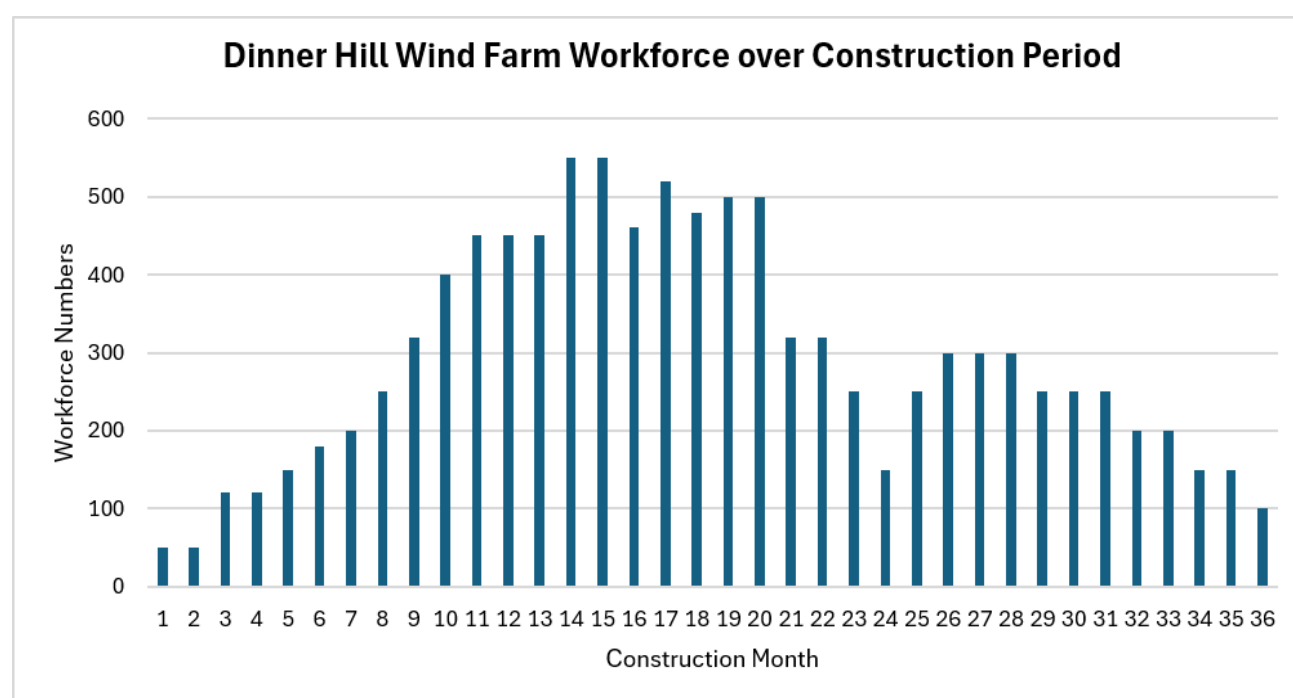


Figure 4.4 Dinner Hill Construction Workforce Histogram

Source: OX2, 2026

Burdge (2004) suggests that population change of greater than 5% in a local area is likely to result in social impacts being experienced. In the worst-case scenario that all 550 workers travel from outside the Dandaragan Shire LGA⁶, this would equate to a population change of around 16%.

Beyond overall workforce numbers, literature highlights that the demographic composition of major project workforces, particularly gender balance and age profile, can influence how population change is experienced in small regional communities (Vanclay, 2003).

⁶ Population of Dandaragan LGA: 3,355

The influx of construction workers over a 36-month period has the potential to significantly change the composition and demographics of the community and decrease community cohesion, particularly if the workforce is concentrated in one or two townships, such as Badgingarra. For instance, the influx of a largely male workforce may have negative impacts on the safety or perceived safety of female and older community members. Research has also shown that largely male (and younger) workforces often demonstrate higher rates of alcohol consumption and therefore their presence may result in an increase in the potential for anti-social and alcohol-related behaviours, resulting in reduced public safety (Ruddell & Ortiz, 2015).

Potential changes in community cohesion may be exacerbated due to the development of multiple projects concurrently within the social locality (refer to **Appendix D**), including the Parron Wind Farm, Harvest BESS, and the Marri Wind Farm. Should the construction workforce be sourced from within the social locality, population change associated with the Project would be further reduced. It is noted that the region has experience with accommodating project-based workforces, particularly in the mining sector, and with the associated temporary population increases.

4.2 Livelihoods and Economic Resilience

Livelihoods within the social locality are strongly shaped by agriculture and related industries, with household income and economic resilience closely tied to agriculture, seasonal conditions and the availability of local employment. The Project introduces a new land use within this context and has the potential to influence livelihoods through both direct and indirect changes to land management, employment patterns, income sources and local economic activity.

Without the Project's proposed mitigation measures, a change in local livelihoods and economic resilience may arise from the Project due to:

- **Increased training, education and capacity-building opportunities** for local people, including apprenticeships, traineeships and skills development programs (+).
- **Increased local economic activity**, including local employment, procurement opportunities and increased spending in nearby towns associated with the construction workforce (+).
- **Opportunities for economic diversity**, contributing to community sustainability and economic resilience given the community's reliance on agriculture (+).
- **Improved income security and diversity** for host landholders through leasing agreements (+).
- **Disruption to agricultural practices**, including temporary restrictions on land access during construction, additional livestock management measures and contamination risks (-).
- **Limited availability of long-term, sustainable procurement, employment and indirect local businesses benefits**, particularly where construction roles are short term or require specialised skills not readily available within the local workforce, resulting in unmet expectations (-).
- Perceived or actual **financial impacts related to property values and insurance premiums**, contributing to uncertainty for host and proximal landholders (-).

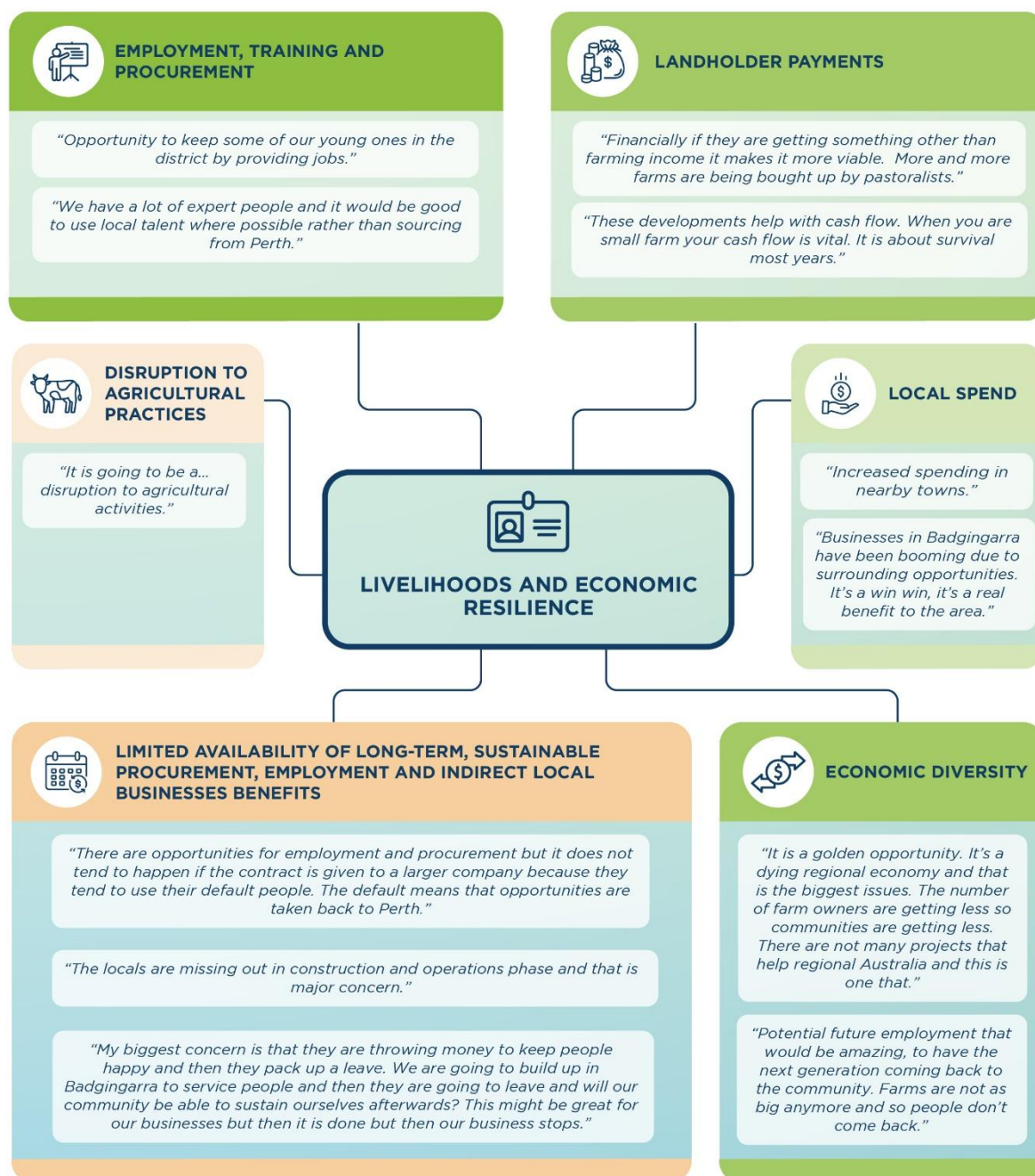


Figure 4.5 Livelihoods and Economic Resilience

Source: Umwelt, 2026. Orange shows negative social impacts, green shows positive social impacts; darker shades signal higher significance

Livelihood and economic conditions within the social locality indicate a number of existing sensitivities that are likely to influence both the scale and significance of Project-related impacts. Key sensitivities include:

- **Limited capacity within the existing labour force:** Across the LGAs of Dandaragan, Moora and Coorow, there is a relatively small pool of workers with skills directly relevant to the Project, limiting the extent to which workforce demand can be met locally.
- **Availability of trade and construction workers:** Within the social locality, there are approximately 423 Technicians and Trades Workers, including 46 workers in the Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services industry and 704 workers in the Construction industry. The majority of these workers are located within Dandaragan LGA.
- **Low unemployment constraining labour availability:** While there is some alignment between local skills and Project requirements, low unemployment rates across the social locality constrain opportunities to draw from the existing labour force without contributing to workforce displacement or competition.
- **Fields of study aligned with Project needs:** Across the LGAs, Engineering and Related Technologies is the leading field of study, followed by Management and Commerce and Education. This profile is well aligned with the technical and professional requirements of wind and BESS developments.
- **Strong vocational education base:** Certificate III attainment rates are higher than the state average across the social locality.
- **Barriers for First Nations People:** Despite interest in participating in project-related opportunities, there are underlying constraints affecting Yued participation in employment and economic activity. Engagement with YAC indicates that these barriers include limited existing Yued-owned businesses in the region, limited housing availability, challenges in accessing sustained employment opportunities, and a legacy of economic exclusion from land and resource development.

Recent research in Australia indicates that renewable energy projects have the potential to deliver substantial flow-on economic benefits, particularly in regional communities. Beyond the direct creation of construction and operational jobs, these projects stimulate local supply chains, such as transport, engineering services, and equipment hire and boost demand for local businesses, including accommodation, hospitality, and retail. Studies by the CEC and the University of Technology Sydney (UTS) have found that lease payments to landholders and CBFs contribute to rural resilience and the diversification of the local economy (Clean Energy Council, 2020; UTS, 2025). Economic modelling by Deloitte further indicates that the total economic effect can multiply the original investment, supporting sustained regional growth (Deloitte, 2022). While these benefits are most pronounced during construction phases, there is also the potential for longer-term impacts, including increased regional income stability and employment. To ensure livelihood benefits are realised, a number of management measures have been proposed by community stakeholders. These are outlined in **Table 4.3**.

Management Measures

Table 4.3 outlines strategies to address impacts on livelihoods and economic resilience, including those identified by stakeholders through the engagement process. These strategies have been incorporated into the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) framework presented in **Section 5.0**.

Table 4.3 Livelihoods and Economic Resilience Management Measures

Community Identified Strategies	Additional Strategies
• Encourage the workforce to reside locally and on a long-term basis. • Support local employment and procurement. • Support local employment pathways, including traineeships and scholarships particularly for youth. • Engage in proactive collaboration with educational institutions to support strategic planning that addresses workforce requirements locally. • Support local businesses and suppliers during Project construction and operation.	• Establish and operate an Expression of Interest EOI register for local suppliers and businesses. • Encourage EPC contractors to employ locally where possible. • Consideration of a local spend strategy, where the Project's workforce is encouraged to access services such as food and recreational facilities in proximal townships. • Implement Host Landholder Agreements and Neighbour Benefit Fund. • Continued consultation with landholders throughout the construction and operation of the Project. • Development and implementation of a CBF in collaboration with community, Council and Traditional Owners focused on locally identified needs and priorities. • Community benefit initiatives aligned with local needs and aspirations, including investment in regional social infrastructure and delivery consistent with the WA guidelines. • Targeted workforce inclusion measures, including training and employment pathways for under-represented groups such as women and First Nations peoples. • Engage with local employers, Council and Chambers of Commerce throughout Project planning, construction and delivery to identify opportunities for collaboration and cross skilling. • During planning, consider the peak workforce of approximately 550 FTE for a period of 2 months alongside cumulative considerations, including the development of other major projects and influxes associated with the harvest season. • Commitment to capacity building, skills development and participation principles outlined in the Relationship Agreement, which includes support for training, mentoring and education pathways over the life of the project, including scholarships and Culture on Country activities. • Continue to implement the existing Yued Ranger Agreement with YAC to involve Yued Rangers in paid ecological surveys, integrating cultural knowledge of waterways, flora and fauna with scientific assessments to inform impact avoidance and management, while

Community Identified Strategies	Additional Strategies
	supporting on-Country employment, skills development and culturally appropriate environmental stewardship. • Implement YHPA to provide employment opportunities through heritage surveys and monitoring requirements. • Implement the Relationship Agreement which requires establishment of a Relationship Committee to support structured ongoing engagement and information sharing and implementation. • Implement co-designed CHMP which provides ongoing employment opportunities for Yued community members. • Shared employment and training objectives identified in the Relationship Agreement, supported by establishment of a Relationship Committee with transparent, co-designed processes to enable uptake. • Implementation of OX2's Reconciliation Action Plan with commitments towards procurement and employment. • Procurement participation principles outlined in the Relationship Agreement, supported by establishment of a Relationship Committee with transparent, co-designed processes to enable uptake. • Ongoing engagement with YAC, CAC, Yued Community to share opportunities and provide introductions to contractors as the project progresses. • Engagement with Indigenous Chambers of Commerce and business support networks to share opportunities and provide introductions to contractors as the project progresses.

4.3 Access to Utilities, Housing and Local Services

The Project has the potential to influence access to utilities, housing and local services through changes to population levels, infrastructure demand and resource use during construction and operation. Engagement highlighted that existing constraints relating to water security, housing and accommodation, telecommunications coverage, and health and emergency service capacity may increase community sensitivity to Project-related pressures.

A change in access to utilities, housing and local services may arise due to:

- **Potential improvement to community infrastructure, services and facilities** through community investment and increased needs attributed to an increase in population (+).
- **Potential upgrade of road infrastructure for the Project**, resulting in improved road conditions and safety (+).
- **Increased pressure on housing and accommodation**, including reduced availability and affordability resulting in an influx of construction workers into an already constrained local housing market (-).

- **Reduced access to water resources**, associated with construction-related water demand and sourcing arrangements, with potential implications for existing users reliant on shared or connected water supplies (-).
- **Increased pressure on local health and emergency services**, potentially affecting service availability and wait times due to population increases and workforce demands (-).
- **Reduced access to telecommunications**, where construction and operation of wind turbines may exacerbate existing limitations in mobile phone and free to air television reception (-).

Figure 4.6 provides a summary of ‘community voices’ in relation to the themes identified above.



Figure 4.6 Access to Utilities, Housing and Local Services

Source: Umwelt, 2026. Orange shows negative social impacts, green shows positive social impacts; darker shades signal higher significance

Current access to utilities, housing and local services indicates existing sensitivities within the social locality that may influence the scale and significance of Project impacts. These include:

- **Housing and rental availability:** Rental housing availability is highly constrained across the social locality. As at early 2026, vacancy rates were extremely low, indicating extremely limited capacity to accommodate additional population during peak construction periods without exacerbating housing pressures (refer to **Appendix C**).
- **Short-term accommodation capacity:** Short-term accommodation near the Project is limited and concentrated primarily in tourist centres. Jurien Bay and Cervantes provide the majority of accommodation options, with a combined total of approximately 18 providers and around 200–210 rooms. A total of 304 rooms and 25 providers are available within a 1-hours drive, indicating finite capacity during peak tourism seasons and construction workforce demand (refer to **Appendix C**).
- **Workforce Accommodation:** The Project's Accommodation and Employment Strategy (AES) (Umwelt, 2026) includes a summary of the baseline workforce accommodation in the region. There are three existing workforce accommodation camps as well as one camp under development within a 1-hour drive of the Project, totalling 755 rooms. This indicates that there may be some capacity to support the incoming construction workforce through the use of workforce accommodation camps.
- **Healthcare access:** Access to primary and specialist healthcare services is limited across much of the social locality. General practitioner availability per 100,000 people is below the Western Australian average in Dandaragan LGA (84) and Coorow LGA (0), with specialist services also extremely limited, indicating existing capacity constraints that may be sensitive to temporary population influx.
- **Digital connectivity, telecommunications and service access:** While some residents demonstrated high levels of working from home during the 2021 Census period, ongoing reliance on digital connectivity and telecommunications in rural areas remains variable, potentially constraining access to remote work, telehealth and online services for both residents and incoming workers.
- **Water security and resource sensitivity:** The social locality is located within an agriculturally intensive region reliant on finite water resources. Historic climate variability and pressure on catchments such as the Hill River highlight sensitivity to changes in water demand, associated with construction activities and temporary workforce accommodation.
- **Climate and environmental exposure:** The region is subject to increasing climate-related pressures, including higher temperatures, bushfire risk and variable rainfall patterns. These conditions increase sensitivity to changes in infrastructure demand, water use and emergency service capacity during construction and operation.

Research suggests that construction-phase activities and the presence of non-resident workforces may result in short-term additional pressure on local services, particularly health and emergency services in regional areas with limited capacity (Erny-Albrecht, 2014). Workforce-related incidents and injuries during peak construction periods may further increase demand for local medical and emergency services, potentially exacerbating existing health service access constraints (ABS, 2023).

Management Measures

Table 4.4 outlines strategies to address access to utilities, housing and local services, including those identified by stakeholders through the engagement progress. These strategies have been incorporated into the SIMP framework presented in **Section 5.0**.

In addition to the strategies outlined below, OX2 commissioned an AES. The AES outlines preliminary considerations and measures for the management of workforce accommodation and employment impacts resulting from the construction and operations of the Project. Prior to the commencement of construction, OX2 will develop an AEIP to effectively manage the accommodation and employment processes associated with the Project. This plan will be informed by the AES and will contain updated data analysis to guide and support the implementation of workforce employment and accommodation during both the early works and construction phases of the Project.

Table 4.4 Access to Utilities, Housing and Local Services Management Measures

Community Identified Strategies	Additional Strategies
• Development of legacy housing and accommodation in townships to support long-term housing availability. • Develop a water management plan and consider trucking in water supply for the Project. • Provision of workforce health services, including access to an on-site or dedicated medical support for Project workers, to minimise additional demand on health and emergency services. • Support meaningful and larger scale Traditional Owner participation in the Project via measures agreed to in the relationship agreement and ongoing engagement. • Encourage the workforce to reside locally and on a longer-term basis where practicable. • Support local employment and procurement. • Support local employment pathways, including traineeships and scholarships particularly for youth. • Engage in proactive collaboration with educational institutions to support strategic planning that addresses workforce requirements locally.	• Maintenance of roads within and around the Project Area to reduce safety impacts, including bituminising roads where required. • Ongoing collaboration and consultation with local government and accommodation providers regarding workforce accommodation. • Coordinate efforts and liaise with key stakeholders through EOI registers to coordinate provision of accommodation and other services and suppliers. • Ensure all construction workers have access to appropriate health services to reduce demand on local health and emergency services (i.e. telehealth services). • Targeted workforce inclusion measures, including training and employment pathways for under-represented groups such as women and First Nations peoples. • Implementation of measures outlined in the TIA. • Implementation of measures outlined in the EMI. • Implementation of measures outlined in the Preliminary Hydrogeological Review and Surface Water Hydrology Assessment. • Develop and implement an AEIP prior to construction.

Source: Umwelt, 2026

4.4 Intergenerational Equity

The Project has the potential to influence intergenerational equity by contributing to the renewable energy transition and supporting long-term energy security for future generations. Engagement indicates that some community members view renewable energy development as an important step toward addressing climate change and ensuring reliable, affordable energy for younger and future generations. In addition to this, the Project is seen as an opportunity to improve local power reliability through local power storage.

A change in intergenerational equity may arise due to the Project through:

- **Contribution to the energy transition**, supporting progress toward net-zero emissions, long-term energy security, and positive outcomes for future generations by enabling reliable and sustainable electricity supply (+).
- Long-term **waste management and decommissioning** responsibilities, including addressing community concerns regarding the safe handling, disposal or recycling of Project infrastructure at end of life, and the potential for residual environmental impacts to be transferred to future generations (-).

Figure 4.7 provides a summary of ‘community voices’ in relation to the theme identified above, demonstrating support for renewable energy development to address climate change risks.

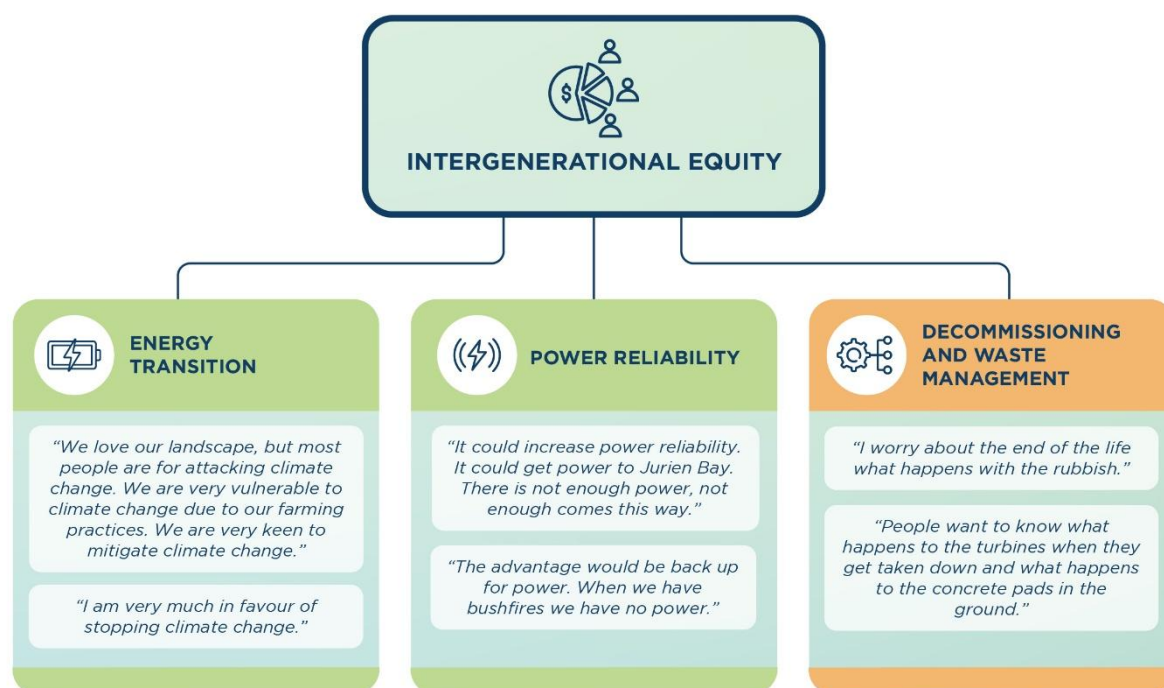


Figure 4.7 Intergenerational Equity

Source: Umwelt, 2026. Orange shows negative social impacts, green shows positive social impacts; darker shades signal higher significance

In WA, the State’s Energy Transformation Strategy, led by Energy Policy WA, positions large-scale renewable energy development as critical to delivering long-term energy security, affordability and emissions reduction as the State transitions to a low-carbon economy. The Strategy supports a coordinated approach to renewable generation, storage and network upgrades to ensure that the benefits of the energy transition are realised at both the system and regional scale, through local employment, supply chain participation and community benefit opportunities (Government of Western Australia , 2025).

Policy guidance in WA indicates that community support for renewable energy is strengthened where projects are clearly aligned with broader decarbonisation objectives and where host communities can tangibly see how local social, economic and intergenerational outcomes are enhanced. While the energy transition presents opportunities at a State and national level, communities directly impacted by renewable energy developments need to be able to clearly understand and influence how local benefits are delivered, managed and sustained over time, to achieve positive long-term social outcomes (WALGA, 2025).

Management Measures

Table 4.5 outlines strategies to address impacts on intergenerational equity. These strategies have been incorporated into the social impact management framework presented in **Section 5.0**.

Table 4.5 Intergenerational Equity Management Strategies

Community Identified Strategies	Additional Strategies
- Provision of local power supply from the Project. - Support the development of a microgrid to increase power reliability.	- Development and implementation of the CBF in collaboration with community, Council and Traditional Owners. - Development and implementation of a CSEP. - Consultation with host landholders and community on Project decommissioning and waste management planning. - Provision of information relating to decommissioning and waste management commitments.

4.5 Local Cultural Heritage and Values

The Project has the potential to influence local cultural heritage and values through ground-disturbing activities, changes to land use and alterations to places of cultural and historical significance.

A change in local cultural heritage and values may arise due to:

- Increased access to Country** through Project related opportunities, such as involvement of Traditional Owners in Project surveys, ongoing management and ranger programs (+).
- Strengthened cultural continuity and connection to Country through intergenerational knowledge sharing** resulting from Project-related benefit-sharing (+).

- **Impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage values**, including potential disturbance or damage to artefacts, waterways and ecologically significant areas, cultural sites and places of significance, and effects on ongoing cultural practices and connection to Country (-).
- **Effects on customary and intangible values**, where changes to land use, access or landscape character may alter how culturally significant places are experienced, used and valued by current and future generations (-).
- **Impacts to local heritage values**, including disturbance to locally significant heritage places, family histories and culturally valued landscapes (-).

Figure 4.8 provides a summary of discussions with YAC in relation to the themes identified above.



Figure 4.8 Cultural Heritage and Values

Source: Umwelt, 2026. Orange shows negative social impacts, green shows positive social impacts; darker shades signal higher significance

Baseline social and cultural data was also reviewed, reinforcing local cultural heritage and values.

- **Aboriginal population and connection to Country:** Aboriginal people comprise approximately 3% of the population in Dandaragan and Coorow LGAs, consistent with the Western Australian average, with a higher proportion recorded in Moora LGA (approximately 13%). This indicates the presence of Aboriginal communities with ongoing cultural, social and spiritual connections to Country within the broader social locality.
- **Traditional Owners:** The Project Area is located on Yued Country, with the Yued People recognised as the Traditional Owners of land across the social locality. The area forms part of the South West Native Title Settlement, reflecting enduring cultural, legal and spiritual connections to land and waters.

- **Aboriginal cultural heritage values:** The social locality contains places of Aboriginal cultural significance, including ceremonial sites, artefact scatters and culturally significant landscapes. These values reflect long-standing Aboriginal occupation and ongoing cultural practices, contributing to sensitivity to ground-disturbing activities associated with Project development.
- **Native title and ILUA context:** The Project Area falls within the Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA), which was registered in January 2021 as part of the South West Native Title Settlement. This context establishes formal governance arrangements and reinforces the importance of respectful engagement and compliance with agreed cultural heritage processes.

Management Measures

Table 4.6 outlines strategies to address impacts related to cultural heritage and values. These strategies have been incorporated into the social impact management framework presented in **Section 5.0**.

Table 4.6 Local Cultural Heritage and Values Management Measures

Community Identified Strategies	Additional Strategies
• Ongoing engagement with Traditional Owners, including in Moora and Perth. • Recognition of the original “native reserve” and cultural heritage. • Use of male and female Rangers, supported by Elders of the same gender, to ensure cultural understanding as part of the Ranger Program. • Involvement of Traditional Owners in ongoing environmental monitoring and management • If offsets are applicable, consider partnering with Traditional Owners to deliver revegetation projects or other programs. • Partner with Traditional Owners to deliver cultural awareness training.	• Compliance with the YHPA and ongoing engagement with YAC. • Adoption of an avoidance-first Project siting strategy, particularly for permanent infrastructure. • Application of cultural heritage awareness training. • Project design, siting and layout decisions guided by the YHPA and CHMP, clearly identifying avoidance and management measures to minimise impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage and provide certainty on how cultural values will be protected throughout the Project lifecycle. • Develop and Implement a Relationship Agreement with YAC including provisions for cultural awareness training, Culture on Country activities and support for conducting on Country activities for the intergenerational transfer and recording of Yued cultural knowledge held by Yued Elders. • A Relationship Committee established under the Relationship Agreement to support structured ongoing two-way engagement and information sharing. • Continue to implement the existing Yued Ranger Agreement with YAC to involve Yued Rangers in paid ecological surveys, integrating cultural knowledge of waterways, flora and fauna with scientific assessments to inform impact avoidance and management, while supporting on-Country employment, skills development and culturally appropriate environmental stewardship.

4.6 Change in Sense of Community

Sense of community refers to individuals' sense of belonging within a wider, interdependent social system characterised by shared efficacy, trust and mutual responsibility (Jason, Ram, & Stevens, 2015; Pretty, Bishop, & Sonn, 2007). Engagement undertaken with host and neighbouring landholders and the broader Badgingarra community identified that the local community has strong existing social connections and a high level of social cohesion.

"The community means so much to us...It's our community, our sense of belonging and it's our lives. ...We do share each other's lives and we are like a big family, people who come here don't want to leave here."

"As a resident of Badgingarra, I experience it as a close-knit rural community built on family values and mutual support. It is a laid-back place where people know each other, volunteer their time... and step in to help when needed. The strength of the community lies in its relationships, trust, and shared rural way of life."

This sense of community was also reinforced through analysis of secondary data in the proximal SALs (population mobility, volunteering and home ownership indicators), whereby:

- There are higher rates of volunteering across the social locality compared to the state average (12.9%).
- The social locality has generally on par or a higher rate of homeownership compared to the state (29.2%).

In summary, potential positive (+) and negative (-) changes in sense of community were seen to be driven by:

- **Enhancement of community values** through local community investments by the developer (+).
- **Improved liveability and vibrancy of communities due to population influx** associated with encouraging a permanent workforce to reside in town and offering local employment opportunities to enable local people to remain in their communities (+).
- **Reduced public safety and perceived security** due to an influx of construction workers, which may alter local patterns of movement and social familiarity, particularly in small rural communities (-).
- **Perceived distributive inequity**, where Project benefits are experienced unevenly across the community. It was expressed that host and neighbouring landholders would benefit greatly from the Project financially, while others would predominately experience the negative impacts (-).
- **Altered sense of community due to an influx of construction workforce** due to changes in population composition and size, including a higher proportion of men (-).
- **Differing attitudes toward the Project and renewable energy developments** more broadly, which was noted as having the potential to create division between stakeholders. It was observed by some stakeholders that other projects in the region have already caused social division (-).

Figure 4.9 provides a summary of ‘community voices’ in relation to the themes identified above. De-identified quotes have been used to illustrate the key issues raised, where available, through the engagement program.

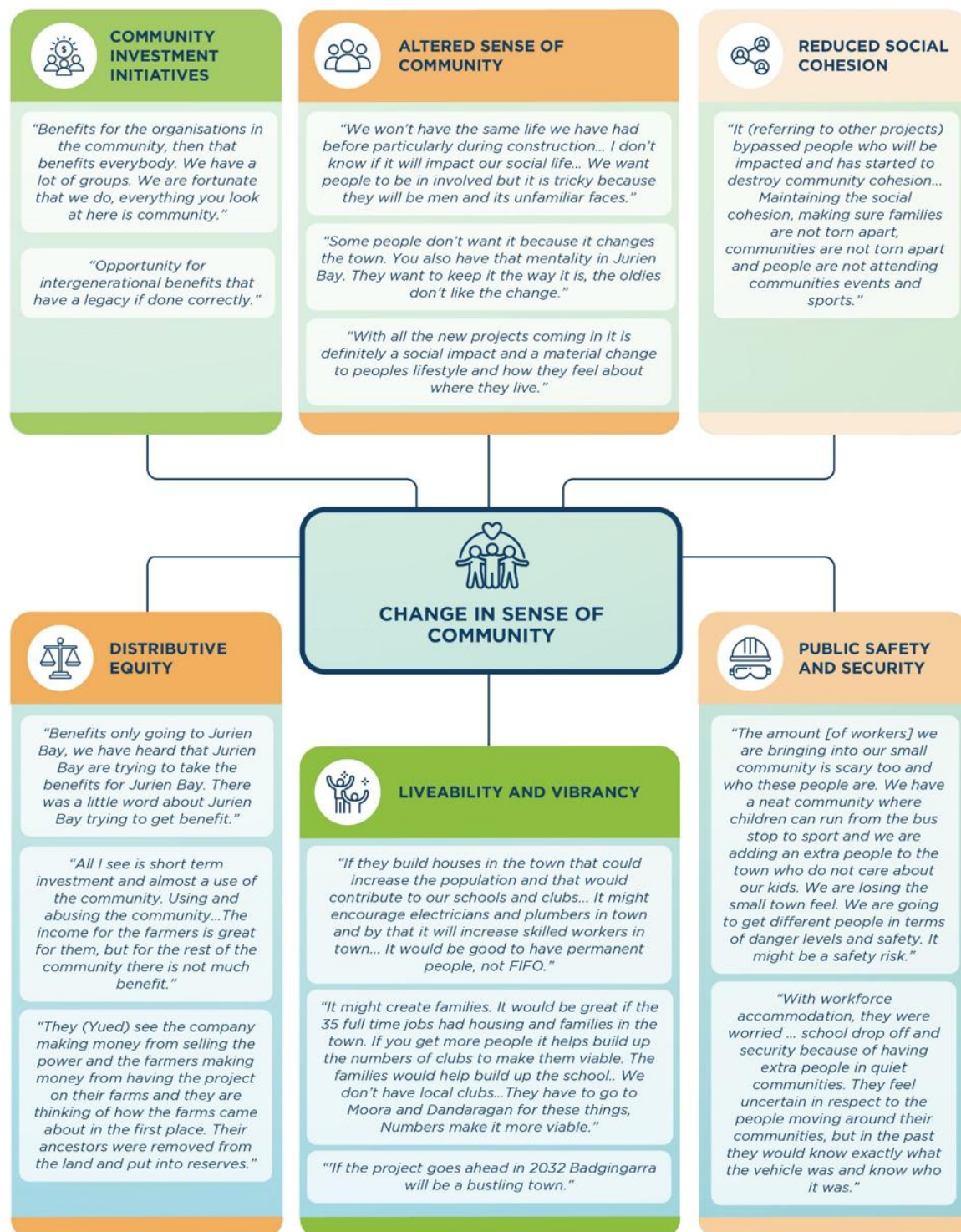


Figure 4.9 Change in Sense of Community

Source: Umwelt, 2026. Orange shows negative social impacts, green shows positive social impacts; darker shades signal higher significance

Social research indicates that renewable energy developments can affect sense of community where projects introduce visible landscape change, uneven distribution of benefits and contested decision-making processes. Differing views towards a project may strain social relationships, reduce trust and contribute to social division, particularly where some residents experience impacts without corresponding benefits (Clean Energy Council, 2018). Where benefits are perceived to accrue unevenly, the emergence of ‘have’ and ‘have-not’ groups may reduce social cohesion, undermine collective efficacy and diminish shared purpose and community wellbeing.

Management Measures

Table 4.7 outlines strategies to address impacts relating to a change in sense of community. These strategies have been incorporated into the social impact management framework presented in **Section 5.0**.

Table 4.7 Change in Sense of Community Management Measures

Community Identified Strategies	Additional Strategies
- Development of permanent housing for Project workforce in Badgingarra to enable long-term residence of the workforce. - Support and promote opportunities for local employment and procurement. - Investment in intergenerational benefits that contribute to long-term positive outcomes for community. - Establishment of a CBF focused on locally-impacted communities, their needs and aspirations for the future. - Investment in local infrastructure to support population growth. - Support meaningful and larger scale Traditional Owner participation in the Project via measures agreed to in the relationship agreement and ongoing engagement.	- Implementation of Neighbour Benefit Fund. - Development and implementation of a CSEP. - Implementation of a Worker’s Code of Conduct. - Encourage EPC contractors to employ locally to meet targets. - Establish and operate an Expression of Interest EOI register for local suppliers and businesses. - Targeted workforce inclusion measures, including training and employment pathways for under-represented groups such as women and First Nations people. - Engage with local employers, Council and Chambers of Commerce throughout Project planning, construction and delivery to identify opportunities for collaboration and cross skilling. - Support local employment pathways, including traineeships and scholarships particularly for youth. - Implementation of Relationship Agreement with YAC to support meaningful participation in Project benefits, training, procurement, business development, governance and cultural outcomes. - Implement the Relationship Agreement with YAC as a pathway to FPIC, supporting ongoing participation of Yued People in the Project, benefit sharing and the development of management responses. - Establish the Relationship Committee to provide transparent and culturally appropriate pathways for Yued participation in the Project and benefit sharing. - Implement procurement participation principles, employment pathways, ranger programs and capacity-building initiatives identified in the Relationship Agreement, YHPA and CHMP.

4.7 Change in Sense of Place

For many local residents, the area surrounding the Project evokes a strong sense of place identity and attachment, with ‘*memories, ideas, feelings, attitudes, values, meanings and experience*’ related to the physical setting (Proshansky, Fabian, & Kaminoff, 1983). Engagement identified that the local area is valued for its rural landscape character, environmental qualities and many residents demonstrate a strong connection to place, with a large proportion of founding members of Badgingarra still residing in the area today.

“The landscape is our hearts. It is my sacred site, I walk along the creek and it’s my happy place. The landscape is very important and so is the future of the landscape.”

“It looks pretty. It’s peaceful. We have a beautiful array of young birds.”

“Our hearts are definitely here and we have helped make the community, so we are quite invested in the community.”

This is further reinforced by secondary data indicating that the social locality is characterised by high rates of volunteering and home ownership, alongside lower levels of population mobility and higher proportion of people employed in agriculture (refer to **Appendix C**). These factors are commonly associated with strong place attachment and a close working relationship with the natural environment, suggesting a well-established sense of place among community members (Devine-Wright, 2009; Giuliani, 2003).

Engagement with YAC further highlighted shifts in Yued People’s sense of connection to Country and place. Participants described how ongoing landscape change across the Wheatbelt, including agricultural development and the expansion of renewable energy infrastructure, has altered how it is experienced. There is a strong sense that the landscape no longer reflects what it once was prior to colonisation, contributing to feelings of loss and disconnection. While waterways and specific locations remain culturally significant and continue to be visited, the cumulative scale of change is perceived as contributing to an increasingly unfamiliar and, at times, unrecognisable Country for current and future generations.

In this context, the introduction of the Project and its associated infrastructure, together with other developments in the area, has the potential to alter landscape character and environmental values for Traditional Owners and broader community. Over time, such changes may cumulatively influence how individuals perceive, experience and identify with their surroundings, affecting the ways in which the community values and relates to the local area.

A change in sense of place may arise due to:

- **Altered visual amenity due to industrialisation of the landscape**, resulting from the presence of the wind farm and associated Project infrastructure. Altered visual amenity may also occur cumulatively from the development of other projects in the area, including the proposed Harvest BESS and Parron Wind Farm (-).
- **Loss or disturbance of environmental values**, including impacts to flora, fauna and natural ecosystems and potential degradation of environmentally valued areas. Particular concerns were

expressed for Carnaby's black cockatoo habitats situated in proximity to the Project Area and protecting water quality including Hill River and associated creek lines (-).

- **Social amenity issues** related to Project activities during construction and operation, particularly noise, dust, lighting, and shadow flicker, which can result in altering how people use and value their home and property (-)

Figure 4.10 provides a summary of 'community voices' in relation to the themes identified above, with de-identified quotes obtained through engagement, used to illustrate the key issues raised.

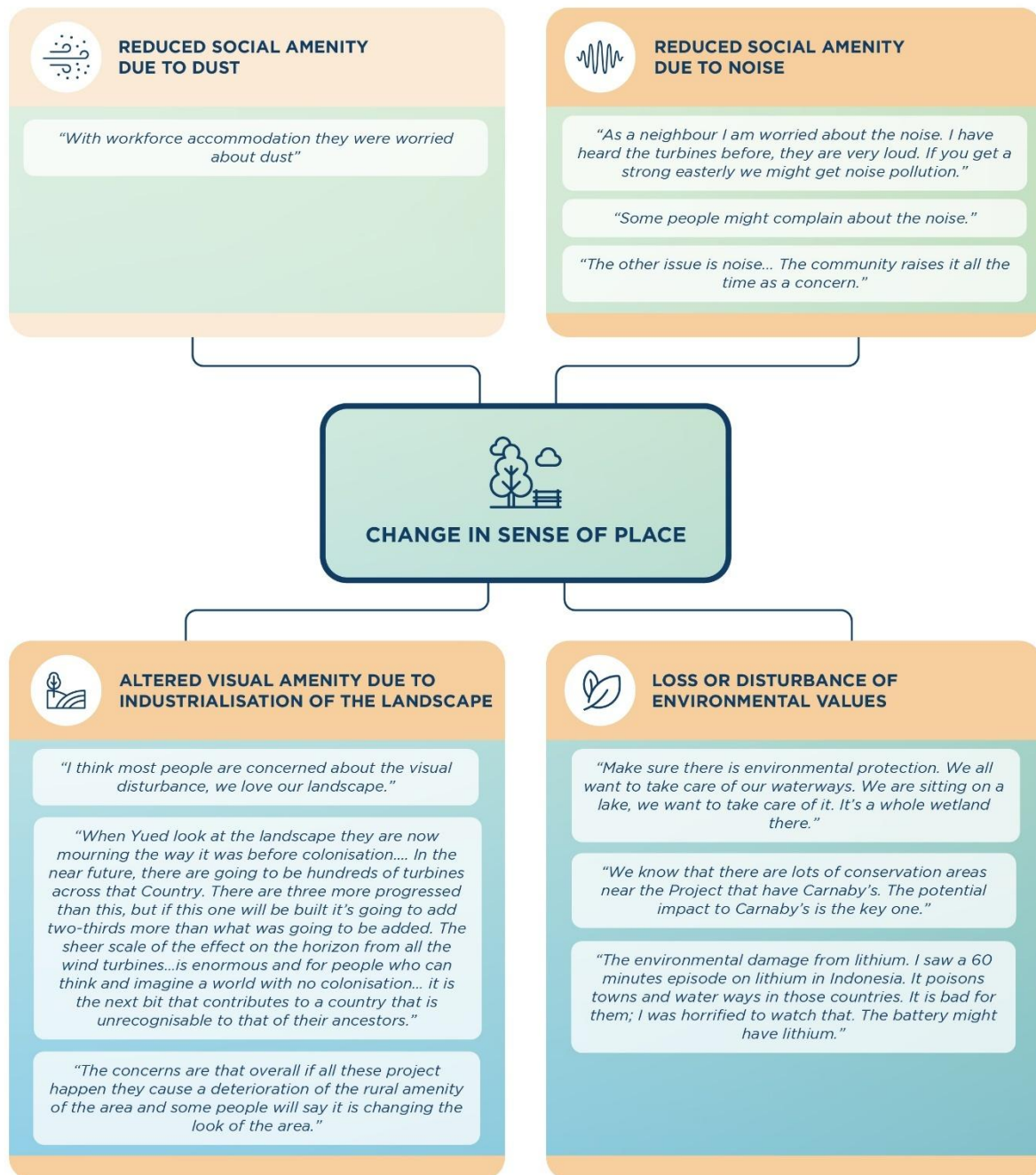


Figure 4.10 Change in Sense of Place

Source: Umwelt, 2026. Orange shows negative social impacts, green shows positive social impacts; darker shades signal higher significance

Management Measures

Table 4.8 outlines strategies to address impacts associated with a change to sense of place, including those identified by stakeholders through the engagement progress. These strategies have been incorporated into the SIMP framework presented in **Section 5.0**.

Table 4.8 Change in Sense of Place Management Measures

Community Identified Strategies	Additional Strategies
• Implementation of environmental protection plans. • Locate power lines for the Project along existing roads. • Carefully plan access routes to prevent interference with landscapes of significant value and areas prone to strong visual impact. • Partner with local and regional organisations to support biodiversity protection. • Involvement of Traditional Owners in ongoing environmental monitoring and management. • If offsets are applicable, consider partnering with Traditional Owners to deliver revegetation projects or other programs.	• Project design, siting and layout decisions guided by the YHPA and CHMP, clearly identifying avoidance and management measures to minimise impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage and provide certainty on how cultural values will be protected throughout the Project lifecycle. • Ongoing engagement with YAC, CAC and Yued Community as part of the Relationship Agreement. • Continue to implement the existing Yued Ranger Agreement with YAC to involve Yued Rangers in paid ecological surveys, integrating cultural knowledge of waterways, flora and fauna with scientific assessments to inform impact avoidance and management, while supporting on-Country employment, skills development and culturally appropriate environmental stewardship. • Notification of significant dust generating activities to host and neighbouring landholders per host agreements, the CSEP and the CEMP. • Implementation of a CMS. • Focus the CBF on the protection and care of valued wildlife e.g., local wildlife rescue and rehabilitation organisations. • Commitment to share technical assessments and development application documents with YAC and funding for them, as already agreed, to undertake specialist review on environmental assessments. • Implementation of measures outlined in the EIA. • Implementation measures outlined in the Detailed Acoustics Assessment, including development and implementation of a noise management plan.

4.8 Impacts on Physical and Mental Health and Wellbeing

For some community members, the Project has the potential to negatively influence physical and mental health and overall wellbeing, through both direct and indirect pathways. Engagement indicates that stakeholders hold concerns about environmental changes, public safety and the planning process. During construction and operation, changes to the local environment and activity levels may also affect how safe, healthy and secure people feel in their day-to-day lives.

A change in physical and mental health and wellbeing may arise due to:

- **Perceived or actual health risks**, including concerns for potential chemical contamination of surface or groundwater, and noise, light and shadow flicker effects associated with WTG operation (-).
- **Public safety impacts**, including increased traffic volumes, road wear and deterioration, concern for reduced access for emergency responders (e.g. aerial firefighting- due to height, quantity and presence of WTGs), heightened bushfire risk during construction and operation (-).
- **Psychosocial impacts** associated with the planning and assessment process, including uncertainty related to project timing and outcomes and confidence in information provision and decision-making processes, lack of information and planning regarding decommissioning and waste management and engagement fatigue arising from the duration of consultation activities (-).

In addition to this, existing constraints for emergency services may lead to workforce safety impacts in emergency situations, noted as a concern by stakeholders.

Figure 4.11 provides a summary of ‘community voices’ in relation to the themes identified above, with de-identified quotes obtained through engagement, used to illustrate the key issues raised.

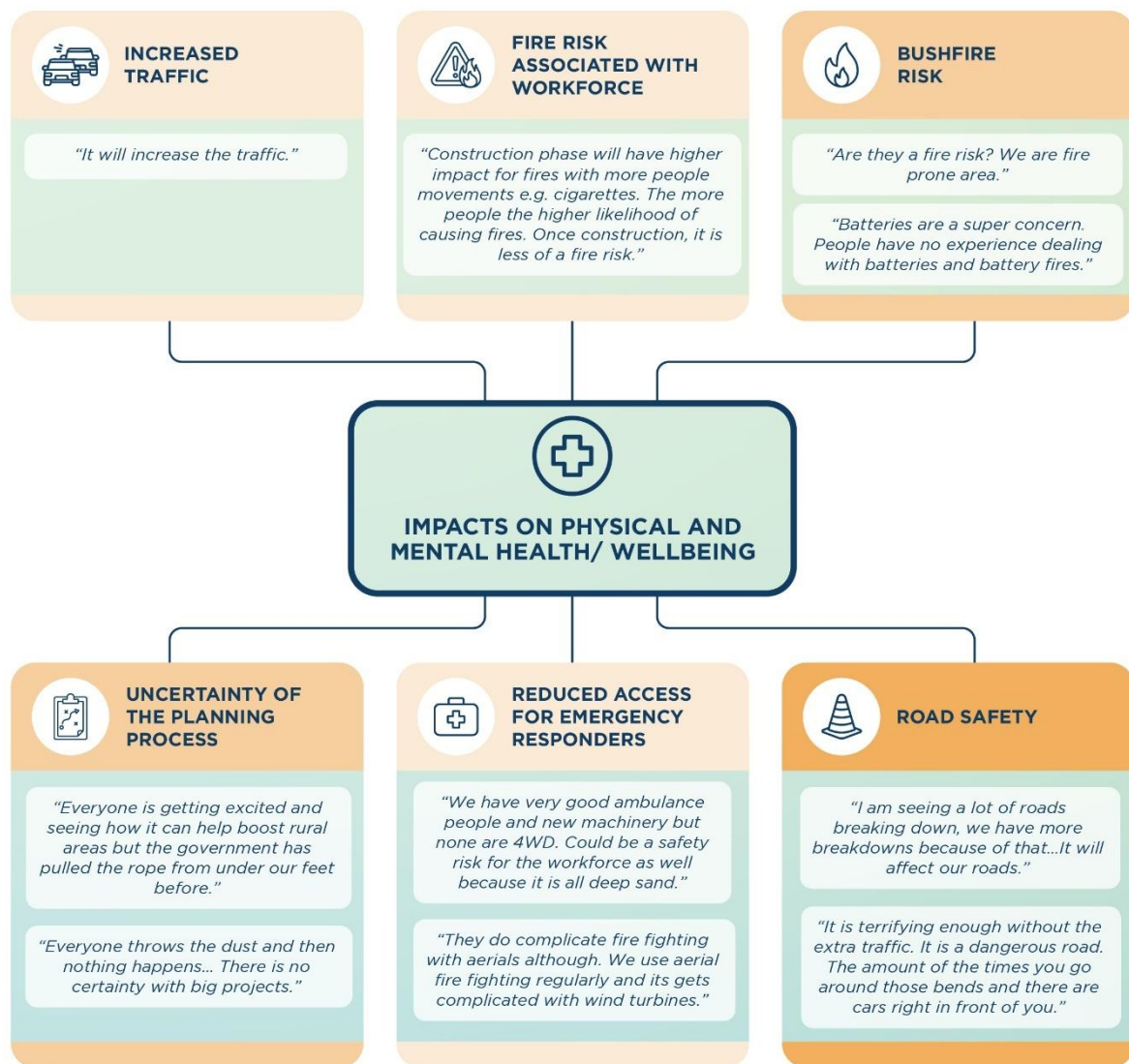


Figure 4.11 Impacts on Physical and Mental Health / Wellbeing

Source: Umwelt, 2026. Orange shows negative social impacts, green shows positive social impacts; darker shades signal higher significance

Community health, safety and psychosocial conditions indicate existing sensitivities that may influence the scale and significance of Project impacts:

- **Community safety:** Overall recorded crime levels across the social locality are low, particularly within smaller rural localities such as Hill River, Boothendarra and Nambung, where only minimal offences were recorded in recent years. Higher offence counts are concentrated in larger population centres such as Jurien Bay; however, incidents are dominated by traffic-related offences rather than violent crime, indicating generally low baseline risks to personal safety.
- **Mental health:** The prevalence of self-reported mental health conditions in Dandaragan LGA (7.7%) is slightly lower than the Western Australian average (8.3%). While this suggests marginally lower baseline vulnerability, a proportion of the population continues to experience mental health challenges that may be sensitive to Project-related change or uncertainty.

- **Bushfire risk:** The social locality is subject to elevated bushfire risk, particularly during dry summer months. Recent bushfire events within the Shire of Dandaragan and surrounding areas have resulted in evacuations and emergency responses, highlighting sensitivity to fire-related risks associated with increased activity, traffic movements and workforce presence during construction.
- **Traffic exposure and road safety:** A high proportion of residents in Dandaragan LGA commute to work by private vehicle (approximately 53%), comparable to the state average. Compounding this, stakeholders have noted increasing levels of traffic associated with other projects in the area. As such, the reliance on road travel increases exposure to potential traffic and road safety impacts associated with construction-phase heavy vehicle movements, increasing traffic volumes on local and regional roads.

Social research indicates that even while actual incidents are limited, perceptions of increased crime, health risks or environmental exposure can elevate community anxiety, negatively affecting social wellbeing, cohesion and trust. These impacts may be amplified in communities with lower capacity to absorb change or higher underlying vulnerability, such as areas with existing social, health or economic disadvantage (Environmental and Social Safeguards Advisory Team, 2016).

Engagement for the SIA indicates that participants have a moderate level of understanding of the Project. Overall, 14% of respondents (n=5) had not heard of the Project prior to engagement, and the average knowledge level was 5.9 out of 10 (refer to **Figure 4.12**). This suggests that while there is a baseline level of awareness, there remains an opportunity for the Proponent to continue targeted information provision and engagement to improve stakeholder understanding.

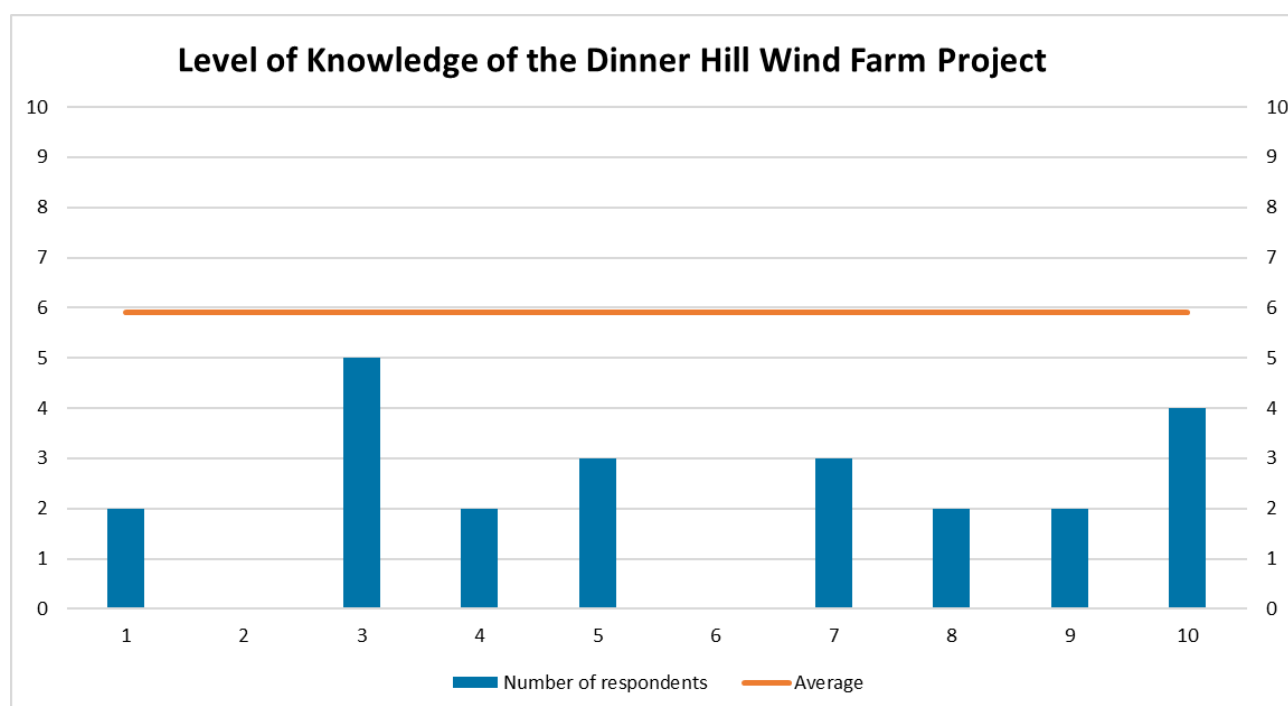


Figure 4.12 Level of Knowledge of the Dinner Hill Wind Farm Project

Source: Umwelt, 2026 (n=39)

Management Measures

Table 4.9 outlines strategies to address impacts associated with a change in sense of place, including those identified by stakeholders through the engagement progress. These strategies have been incorporated into the SIMP framework presented in **Section 5.0**.

Table 4.9 Physical and Mental Health and Wellbeing Management Measures

Community Identified Strategies	Additional Strategies
- Supply a 4WD ambulance for emergencies in hard-to-reach areas of the Project Area. - Maintenance of roads, including bituminising roads within and around the Project Area (e.g. Cantabilling Road) to reduce safety impacts. - Support for emergency fire training relating to battery fires through DFES. - Develop and implement fire management procedures. - Avoid harvest season during construction planning. - Purchasing of more firefighting appliances for townships surrounding the Project Area. - Upgrade of the Badgingarra fire shed and training room. - Provision of updates on the Project's progress for all interested stakeholders, including local businesses. - Provision of timely and transparent information regarding the Project.	- Implement the measures outlined in the Bushfire Risk Report and BMP. - Development and implementation of an EMP. - Implementation of measures outlined in the TIA. - Implementation of measures outlined in the AIA. - Implementation of measures outlined in the Shadow Flicker Assessment. - Development and implementation of a CSEP. - Ensuring all construction workers have access to health services to reduce demand on local services. - CBF to be reflective of the community needs and aspirations of the regional community. - Commitment to share technical assessments and development application documents with YAC and funding for them, as already agreed, to undertake specialist review on environmental assessments.

5.0 Social Impact Management Planning

Social impact management planning is a key consideration of SIA to ensure impacts identified during the SIA and community consultation activities are managed effectively across the life cycle of the development (DPHI, 2025). This section outlines proposed management plans or strategies to be implemented in response to predicted social impacts associated with the Project (both positive and negative) that have been evaluated as medium to high significance.

Management plans or strategies proposed in this section are based on mitigations and enhancement measures raised by the community as well as through industry benchmarking, consideration of the mitigation and management measures from other technical studies undertaken for the Project, and through the application of sound social performance practice.

5.1 Preliminary Social Impact Management Framework

The preliminary Social Impact Management framework provides a robust, transparent and auditable system that demonstrates how social impacts will be managed in line with best practice SIA principles. It shows a clear pathway from identified impacts to enforceable commitments, supporting regulatory confidence that social risks will be responsibly managed throughout the life of the Project.

5.1.1 Social Impact Management Plans

This section provides an overview of the plans that will require development to effectively monitor and manage social impacts associated with the Project. **Figure 5.1** shows the relationship between the management plans and the social impacts they address.

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLANS

	 Host Landholder and Neighbour Benefit Fund	 Community Stakeholder Engagement Plan	 Complaints Management System	 Community Benefit Fund	 Traffic Management Plan	 Bushfire Management Plan	 Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plan	 Yued Heritage Protection Agreement	 Cultural Heritage Management Plan	 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Management Plan	 Noise Management Plan	 Accommodation Employment Implementation Plan	 Groundwater Management Plan
Liveability and Vibrancy													
Employment, Training and Procurement													
Community Infrastructure Improvements													
Landholder Payments													
Economic Diversity													
Community Investment Initiatives													
Energy Transition													
Local Spend													
Road Infrastructure Upgrades													
Public Safety and Security													
Distributive Equity													
Road Safety													
Altered Landscapes													
Decommissioning and Waste Management													
Loss of Environmental Values													
Uncertainty of the Planning Process													
Altered Sense of Community													
Improved Access to Country													

SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLANS

	 Host Landholder and Neighbour Benefit Fund	 Community Stakeholder Engagement Plan	 Complaints Management System	 Community Benefit Fund	 Traffic Management Plan	 Bushfire Management Plan	 Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plan	 Yued Heritage Protection Agreement	 Cultural Heritage Management Plan	 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Management Plan	 Noise Management Plan	 Accommodation Employment Implementation Plan	 Groundwater Management Plan
Limited Availability of Long-term, Sustainable Procurement, Employment and Indirect Local Businesses Benefits													
Pressure on Housing and Accommodation													
Reduced Access to Country													
Disruption to Cultural Heritage and Values													
Bushfire Risk													
Reduced Access for Emergency Responders													
Reduced Access to Water													
Reduced Social Cohesion													
Reduced Social Amenity due to Dust													
Pressure on Health and Emergency Services													
Disruption to Agricultural Practices													
Increased Traffic													
Chemical Contamination													
Fire Risk Associated with Workforce													
Reduced Access to Telecommunications													
Strengthened Cultural Continuity and Connection to Country													

Figure 5.1 Social Impact Management Matrix

Source: Umwelt, 2026

5.1.2 Social Impact Management Commitments Table

Table 5.1 provides a summary of management and monitoring commitments relevant to social impacts identified for the Project along with a draft framework for social impact management. Based on the outcomes of the SIA, including community and stakeholder engagement, some further recommendations and suggestions have been included and italicised for consideration.

Table 5.1 Summary of Management and Monitoring Commitments Relevant to Identified Social Impacts

Plan / Strategy	Commitments/ Actions	Desired Outcome	Indicator	Methodology	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency
Neighbour Benefit Fund	Neighbour Benefit Program implemented for neighbours within proximity of the Project, who have opted in to the Neighbour Benefit Fund, prior to construction.	- Neighbours are satisfied with Program terms. - Neighbour benefit fund is fair and equitable.	- No. of neighbours registered. - Neighbour satisfaction with benefit programs and outcomes.	Neighbour survey and/or feedback.	- Prior to construction. - Annually during operations.
Community Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP)	- Update to address construction, operational and decommissioning phases. - Annually review the CSEP to assess performance and identify new stakeholders. - Distribute community newsletters as required during construction and operation, aligned with key activities. - Engage neighbouring landholders regularly to gather feedback on mitigation effectiveness (as required during construction, and operation). - Host information sessions during construction (frequency to be determined in consultation with community). - Share monitoring outcomes with neighbours upon request.	- Improved understanding of the Project, its activities and likely impacts. - Stakeholder satisfaction with engagement approach and outcomes.	- Level of knowledge and awareness of the Project, its activities and impacts. - Level of stakeholder satisfaction with engagement mechanisms, frequency and information provision. - Level of stakeholder satisfaction with engagement outcomes and feedback provided by the Proponent.	Neighbour & Community survey and/ or feedback.	- Biannually during construction phase. - During the first year of operations.
Complaints Management System (CMS)	- Maintain a dedicated hotline, weblink, and email for complaints and grievances. - Establish CMS KPIs, including response timeframes and escalation pathways. - Promote the CMS via newsletters, social media and community meetings throughout the Project lifecycle. - Provide accessible options for non-English speakers and people with disabilities. - Report complaint outcomes as required on the project website.	- Maintain trust and satisfaction with the Proponent. - Identify issues of concern and prevent recurrence of impacts. - Feedback received influences company decision making. - Comply with legal and ethical requirements and standards.	- Level of trust. - Level of satisfaction. - Number of complaints/ issues resolved within required timeframes. - Alignment with best practice complaints management guidelines.	- Evaluation of effectiveness of CMS. - Engagement with complainants.	Annually throughout the Project lifecycle.
Community Benefit Fund (CBF)	Continue community consultation to tailor the CBF throughout the Project lifecycle.	- Improved livelihoods for community members. - Increased social capital through community interaction. - Community needs are considered and addressed at a local community level.	- Satisfaction of community sponsorship recipients. - Dollars invested through CBF. - Proportion of sponsorships aligning with identified community need.	- Evaluation of CBF effectiveness. - Engagement with recipients.	- Prior to and annually during construction phase. - Annually during operational phase.

Plan / Strategy	Commitments/ Actions	Desired Outcome	Indicator	Methodology	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency
Traffic Management Plan (TMP)	- Implement measures outlined in the TIA. - Implement a Workforce Code of Conduct.	Impacts on local vehicle movements are minimised.	- Community are aware of traffic movements associated with construction consistent with TMP. - Community satisfaction of traffic management. - Number of complaints relating to traffic and safety.	Engagement with residents on transport route.	Biannually during construction phase.
Bushfire Management Plan (BMP)	- Establish and maintain APZs around all identified assets to achieve nominated radiant heat thresholds. - Provide a compliant firefighting water supply with accessible hydrants/hard suction points and required hardstand/turnaround. - Develop and implement a comprehensive EMP. - Implement operational procedures prior to each bushfire season including maintenance, housekeeping inspections, vegetation management, and restrictions during high fire danger periods. - Ongoing engagement with local emergency services, including familiarisation visits and pre-season coordination. - Support for emergency fire training relating to battery fires through DFES.	- Workers are trained in bush fire safety. - Minimise fire risk and ensure community safety.	- Annual fire drill for workers. - Compliance with bushfire safety standards. - Use sign-in sheets to track workers' locations.	Fire risk assessments and emergency drills.	Annually.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	- Impacts to the 1.18 ha of Planted Eucalypt tree canopy within the Project Area will be avoided. - If clearing of the Planted Eucalypts vegetation type is unavoidable, a targeted habitat assessment will be undertaken prior to clearing activities and the Project Area and / or construction methodologies will be amended to ensure avoidance of all potential breeding habitat is achieved. - Access track to be located within the 50 m wetland setback. - Clear and timely communication ensures the community understands any risks and appropriate protective actions related to water.	- Preservation of existing vegetation. - Minimise risk to native flora and fauna habitats. - Maintain safe, reliable, and equitable access to water. - Water access is maintained for agricultural purposes.	- Management of environmental impacts in accordance with the CEMP. - No adverse health effects due to reduced water access or exposure to contaminated water. - Groundwater levels remain stable.	Evaluation of the CEMP.	Annually during construction.
Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)	- Compliance with YHPA and ongoing engagement with YAC. - Adoption of an avoidance-first Project siting strategy, particularly for permanent infrastructure. - Application of Early Works controls, including cultural heritage awareness training. - Develop and implement Relationship Agreement with provision for cultural awareness training.	Preservation of cultural values and heritage.	- No disturbance to identified sites consistent with CHMP. - Number of First Nations concerns addressed through meaningful engagement.	Archaeological surveys and consultation with Traditional Owners.	As required by the CHMP agreed with YAC.
Noise Management Plan	- Provide noise compliance testing for nearby residences if requested. - Respond to complaints in the CMS.	Compliance with noise standards and reduced complaints.	100% compliance with WA Noise limits. - Neighbour satisfaction.	Noise compliance monitoring if required.	As required during operations.

Plan / Strategy	Commitments/ Actions	Desired Outcome	Indicator	Methodology	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency
Groundwater Management Plan	Clear and timely communication to ensure the community understands any risks and appropriate protective actions.	Maintain safe, reliable, and equitable access to water.	- No adverse health effects due to reduced water access or exposure to contaminated water. - Access to water for livelihood purposes are maintained.	- Water quality test results (e.g., turbidity, E. coli, metals, chemicals). - Water level testing.	- Prior to and annually during construction phase. - Biannually during operational phase.
Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Management Plan (DRMP)	- Communicate plan to community prior to construction to outline commitments. - Provide clear timelines and updates throughout the process through Project newsletters.	Land returned to agreed condition post-project as outlined in the DRMP.	Completion of rehabilitation works consistent with DRMP.	Compliance checks.	Prior to decommissioning stage.
Accommodation and Employment Implementation Plan (AEIP)	- Develop and implement an AEIP prior to construction. - Identify and secure workforce accommodation arrangements that minimise impacts on local housing, accommodation and tourism markets. - Establish local employment, procurement and training targets where feasible. - Maintain an EOI register for local businesses, suppliers and job seekers. - Promote local workforce participation, apprenticeships, traineeships and opportunities for under-represented groups, including First Nations people. - Encourage workforce expenditure within local communities through local procurement and spend initiatives. - Monitor workforce accommodation demand and adapt arrangements where required to minimise cumulative impacts.	- Reduced pressure on local housing and accommodation. - Increased local employment, procurement and training outcomes. - Enhanced economic benefits retained within the local community. - Improved community confidence that workforce and accommodation impacts are being effectively managed. - Increased participation of Traditional Owners and local businesses in Project opportunities.	- Number and proportion of Project workers accommodated in accordance with the AEIP. - Number of accommodation-related complaints received. - Number and value of local procurement opportunities awarded. - Number and proportion of local employees engaged by the Project. - Number of apprenticeships, traineeships and training opportunities supported.	- Review workforce accommodation records. - Analysis of workforce, employment and procurement data. - Engagement with accommodation providers, local government, Traditional Owners and community stakeholders. - Review of complaints and feedback received through the CMS and engagement activities.	- Prior to construction. - Biannually during construction. - First year of operations.

5.2 Community Benefit Fund

In the context of the renewable energy sector in Australia, community benefit sharing relates to the establishment of an integrated model within projects to share the rewards of the development proactively and purposefully with local communities. This aims to improve positive project impacts by ensuring financial and social gains are distributed locally and regionally with a longer-term view (Clean Energy Council, 2019). Outcomes of such a model are seen to contribute positively to the development and sustainability of a region.

The Proponent positions community benefits as an integral part of renewable energy development, emphasising that benefits should be locally tailored, co-designed with communities, and delivered over the life of a project. The Proponent states that community benefits may include formal community benefit programs, local employment and procurement opportunities, support for community services and infrastructure, and long-term economic and social value, which is shaped through early and ongoing engagement with local communities, councils and Traditional Owners. This approach is intended to reflect local priorities, build trust, and support the Proponent's social licence to operate while delivering lasting positive outcomes for host communities (OX2, 2026).

To date, a number of social investments have been made by the Proponent. These include:

- Sponsorship of a booster for Badgingarra Primary School to improve mobile reception. This has enabled staff to make and receive calls across the school site, contributing to the safety of staff and students.
- Electrical upgrades to the Badgingarra Community Centre, which have improved power reliability.
- Sponsorship of YAC's 2026 NAIDOC activities in Badgingarra.
- Funding contribution for the purchase of a new cool room for the Badgingarra Community Centre.

As per the Community Benefits Guideline for Large Scale Renewable Energy Projects in the SWIS (DEED, 2026), a CBF of \$1000 per megawatt will be provided during operations, supporting local initiatives and priorities identified through ongoing engagement with the community. In addition, a Neighbour Benefit Program will be implemented to recognise the potential impacts that neighbouring landholders may experience during construction and operations, providing targeted benefits to directly affected stakeholders.

5.2.1 Yued Aboriginal Corporation Partnership and Benefit Sharing Agreements

Prior to taking ownership of the Project, OX2 prioritised early engagement and relationship building with the YAC, commencing with an introduction meeting in March 2025, followed by regular communications, meetings and the establishment of a suite of formal agreements, as guided by YAC's self-determination goals.

Following early engagement with YAC, OX2 met with the Yued Cultural Advice Committee (CAC) and Yued community members. YAC and Yued community members provided valuable insight into community priorities including, the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage and Country, access to accurate and timely information, culturally safe decision-making processes, and the creation of long-term social, cultural and economic benefits for Yued People. Feedback from YAC and the Yued

community also emphasised the importance of consistent communication, capacity building, and opportunities for Yued-led environmental and heritage management.

To support this, OX2 and YAC have progressed the following formal agreements that provide a framework for shared decision-making and benefit delivery over the life of the Project.

Yued Ranger Agreement, July 2025

Early engagement with YAC identified the value of hands-on, mutually beneficial learning. As such, OX2 entered into a Yued Ranger Agreement with YAC to enable Yued Rangers to participate in paid ecological survey work alongside OX2's environmental consultants. Through this partnership, Yued Rangers gained practical field experience while contributing important cultural knowledge about local flora, fauna and waterways. This agreement not only supported Yued Rangers' progress toward their Certificate III in Conservation and Ecosystem Management, but also directly aligned with YAC's goal of supporting economic prosperity for the Yued People by providing meaningful, paid on-Country employment and a model for future on-Country learning opportunities that blend cultural and scientific knowledge.

Yued Heritage Protection Agreement, January 2026

This agreement ensures Yued People have a leading role in protecting cultural heritage through early engagement, decision making authority over heritage surveys, and on Country participation by Yued knowledge holders. It provides resourcing for surveys, monitoring and heritage management, protects sensitive cultural information, and supports long term safeguarding of Yued cultural values.

Negotiation Protocol, November 2025

The Negotiation Protocol supports Yued self-determination by establishing a good faith, well-resourced process for negotiations with OX2 that is grounded in FPIC. It recognises YAC's authority, funds Yued participation, expert advice and community consultation. The Negotiation Protocol also protects cultural information, and sets a process for negotiation of long term goals such as employment, business opportunities and respectful relationship building.

Relationship and Benefit Sharing Agreement (Under Discussion)

This agreement will formalise commitments for transparent governance and outcomes, while ensuring flexibility to evolve as the Project progresses. It will establish a framework for co-designed community benefit as identified by YAC and the Yued community, including shared aspirations around capacity building, skills development and increased participation in economic opportunities. The framework seeks to support initiatives such as cultural awareness training, on Country cultural activities, education and training pathways, and opportunities to respond to broader community priorities, such as housing. The agreement will also outline shared employment, procurement and training objectives and pathways for Yued involvement in the Project, including through exploring opportunities to host Project infrastructure on Yued land, ensuring benefits are shaped collaboratively and remain responsive to community needs through the Project lifecycle.

Through this partnership approach, OX2 aims to move beyond transactional benefit sharing to build long-term trust and shared prosperity. By embedding Yued leadership in governance and co-design of the benefit sharing initiatives, the Project aims to create a model for respectful collaboration that delivers genuine outcomes for Yued People, supporting cultural integrity, environmental stewardship, and community wellbeing for generations to come.

5.2.2 Community Needs and Priorities

In the local context, priorities relevant to the establishment and administration of a CBF can be understood through a number of mechanisms, such as strategic government documents and targeted engagement.

In 2025, the Shire of Dandaragan developed the Community Development Plan 2025-2029 (2025). The preparation of this strategy was informed by community engagement activities that sought to, among other things, identify community needs and aspirations. These include:

- Education and lifelong learning, encompassing youth development, skills and training pathways, early childhood and family support, and initiatives that build local capability and retain young people in the region.
- Health, wellbeing and community cohesion, including access to programs and activities that support physical and mental wellbeing across all age groups, foster social connection, and enhance resilience among youth, seniors and families.
- Clubs and volunteers, recognising the role of local sporting, recreational and community groups in supporting participation, volunteering and social connection, and the importance of sustaining their long-term capacity and viability.
- Access and inclusion, with an emphasis on enabling equitable participation in community life through inclusive programs, events and facilities that reduce barriers for diverse community members.

Further, YAC are currently developing a housing strategy aimed at addressing housing needs, advocate for better social housing outcomes, and support self-determination for Yued People (Yued Aboriginal Corporation, 2026).

At the regional scale, priorities relevant to the consideration of community benefit outcomes align with the WA Regional Development Framework, which emphasises people-centred development, strong regional economies and resilient communities across the Wheatbelt. Key areas of focus include:

- Regional liveability, encompassing access to services, infrastructure, housing, health care and community facilities that support safe, inclusive and connected communities.
- Economic development, diversification and innovation, including support for local employment, workforce participation, business capability and community readiness to realise benefits from investment and growth.
- Climate resilience and the low-carbon transition, reflecting the importance of supporting regional communities to adapt to climate and economic change while strengthening long-term sustainability.
- Aboriginal empowerment and prosperity, recognising the role of First Nations peoples in regional development and the importance of participation in economic, social and cultural opportunities.

Engagement activities to support the preparation of the SIA also gathered some preliminary insights into needs, challenge and aspirations in the social locality. Stakeholders were asked to consider the top issues in the community, and ways the Proponent could work with the community to address local needs or create community value. Outcomes of these discussions are shown in **Figure 5.2** and **Figure 5.3**.

Opportunities for community benefit will be further explored by the Proponent through targeted engagement activities.

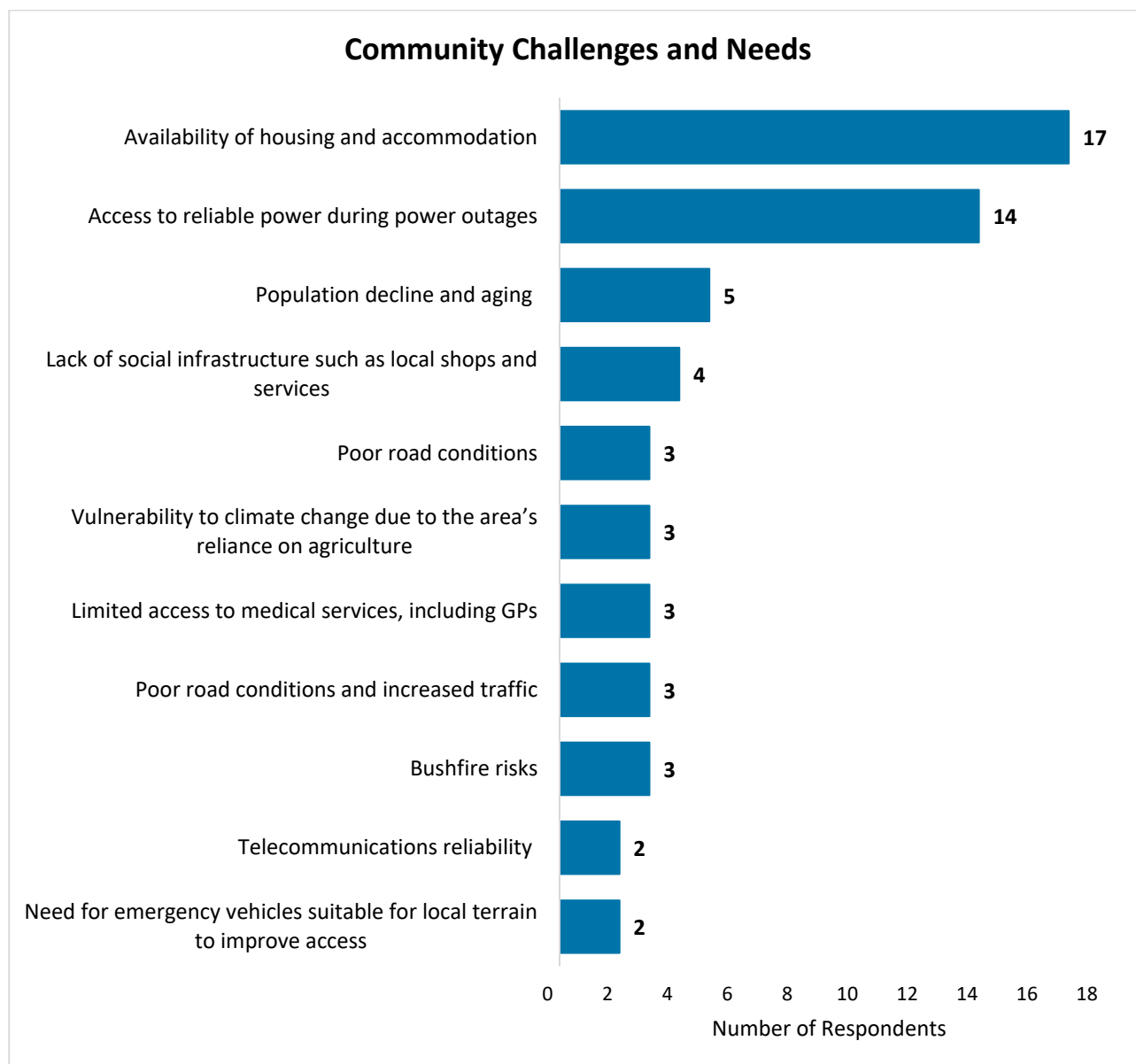


Figure 5.2 Community Challenges and Needs

Source: Umwelt, 2026 (*n*=30)

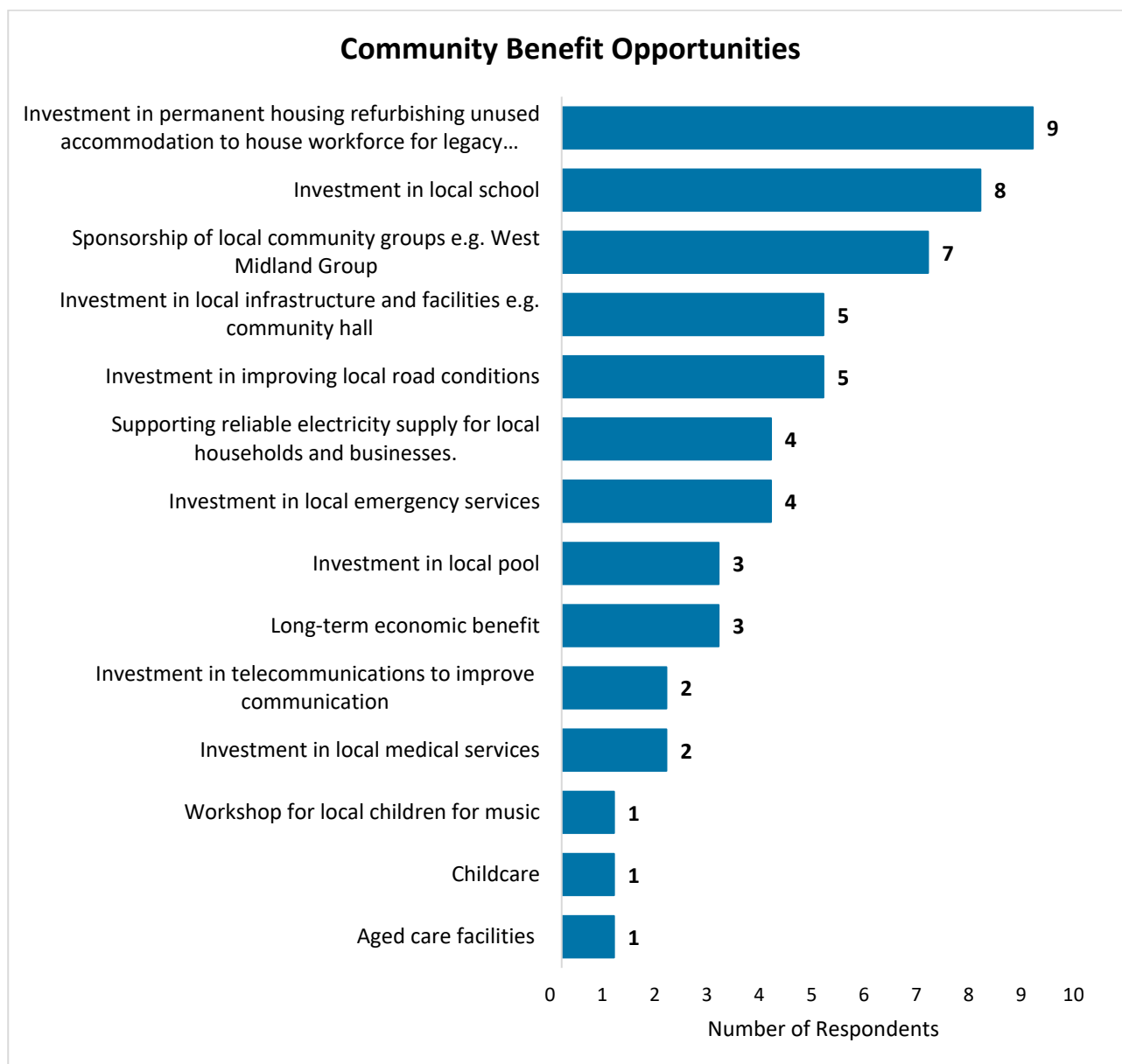


Figure 5.3 Opportunities for Community Benefit

Source: Umwelt, 2026 (n=30)

6.0 Conclusion

This SIA has documented the social baseline, social impacts and social impact management and enhancement measures associated with the proposed Dinner Hill Wind Farm. This SIA has included consolidation of community consultation outcomes to inform the assessment of, and evaluation of Project related social impacts and opportunities, and preliminary social impact management planning. The impact evaluation has been undertaken to inform and support the refinement of Project design and plans to reduce negative Project impacts and achieve greater positive Project benefits and social outcomes.

The positive social impacts ranked with a residual significance ranking of very high, high and medium include:

- Improved liveability and vibrancy of communities due to population influx.
- Livelihood benefits for landholders due to improved income security and diversification.
- Opportunities for economic diversity contributing to community sustainability.
- Increased economic spend in local communities and townships due to the influx of construction workers.
- Local employment and procurement opportunities.
- Increased training, education and capacity building for local people.
- Enhancement of community values through community investment.
- Improvements to community infrastructure, services and facilities related to population growth and workforce influx (e.g. telecommunications).
- Improved road infrastructure due to upgrades to the road network, improving road safety.
- Improved access to Country through Project opportunities (e.g. Project surveys and ranger programs).
- Intergenerational equity and improved liveability due to the contribution of the Project to renewable energy generation.
- Strengthened cultural continuity and connection to Country through intergenerational knowledge sharing.

The negative social impacts ranked with a residual significance ranking of very high, high and medium include:

- Altered sense of community due to influx of construction workforce.
- Social amenity impacts due to noise and vibration associated with construction activities.
- Social amenity impacts due to dust associated with construction activities.
- Increased traffic movements during construction, impacting drive times.
- Limited availability of long-term, sustainable procurement, employment and indirect local businesses benefits. Increased pressure on local health and emergency services, resulting in access constraints and increased wait times.

- Reduced access to housing and accommodation due to construction workforce influx into the region.
- Altered visual amenity due to perceived industrialisation of the landscape.

The SIA has incorporated community identified strategies to mitigate or respond to these potential negative impacts, as well as opportunities to enhance the positive impacts of the Project to contribute to the local and regional community. These strategies have been considered by the Proponent in the development of the social impact management framework. The social impacts of the Project are further mitigated by a YHPA, Negotiation Protocol, Ranger Agreement, AEIP, Community Benefit Fund and Neighbour Benefit Program, providing locally tailored, long-term benefits to host communities and directly affected stakeholders. Additional mitigation will be realised through the Relationship Agreement which is currently under negotiation with YAC to secure a range of benefit sharing opportunities for the Yued People and support the achievement of FPIC. Measures include the exploration of Yued involvement in the Project, such as opportunities to host Project infrastructure, funding for housing, scholarships, conducting on Country activities for the intergenerational transfer and recording of Yued cultural knowledge held by Yued Elders.

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Appendix A

SIA Methodology



Defining the Social Locality

The term ‘social locality’ is commonly used in SIA practice to refer to the geographies included within the SIA. There is no fixed meaning or predefined geographic boundary to determining a social locality (e.g. the local suburb, or ‘within 500 m’), instead, the scale of the social locality should be established on a case-by-case basis, having regard to the nature of the Project, and its impacts (DPHI, 2025).

Determining the social locality should consider where people are located in relation to the Project and how groups of people interact with the Project Area and any associated features. For further direction, the SIA Guideline (DPHI, 2025) states that the social locality should be defined by:

- **The scale and nature of the Project;** its associated activities including ancillary works and infrastructure; potential direct and indirect impacts (for example, transport and logistics corridors or property acquisitions); and cumulative impacts.
- **Who may be affected by the Project and how they may be affected;** their social, cultural and demographic characteristics; their relevant interests and values; the things that differentiate groups (such as cultural diversity) as well as things that they have in common; and the broader community and public interest.
- **Whether any vulnerable or marginalised people may be affected by the Project;** including people on low incomes; people living with disabilities, chronic medical conditions or in poor health requiring access to services; culturally and linguistically diverse communities; people who are homeless or in insecure housing; people who are unable to represent themselves or other vulnerable people such as elderly people, children, or single-parent households.
- **Built or natural features on or near the Project that could be affected,** and the intangible values that people may associate with these features, such as a sense of place or belonging, rural character, community cohesion, connection to Country and value of stories within the cultural landscapes, and use of natural areas and resources.
- **Relevant social, cultural, demographic trends or social change processes** occurring now, or which have occurred in the past near the Project Area and in the broader region, including how people have felt or experienced these changes; community resilience; different trends and patterns around issues relating to key social issues including rental affordability, employment, changing land uses, population and demographic change; or experiences of extreme weather and natural hazards.
- **The history of the proposed Project and the area,** and any similar experiences people near the Project have had, including change prior to, or created by, the planning assessment process; how people have reacted to early discussions; and how these discussions and other experiences have affected the broader community; and the traditional Aboriginal use of the place, recent history of the place and people and any ongoing traumas (DPHI, 2025).

Social Baseline

The development of a social baseline profile gathers knowledge from both primary and secondary data sources to increase understanding of the existing social locality in which a project is proposed, and of potentially affected communities. Data collected is based on the social locality definition outlined in **Section 3.1**. The social baseline profile is a foundational component of SIA, as it provides the basis from which social impacts associated with the Project may be predicted.

For the purposes of this SIA the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach or ‘community capitals’ approach has been adopted (DFID, 1999), which has assisted in structuring the social baseline for the Project, building a better understand of the communities of interest to the Project, and evaluating their resilience and adaptive capacity to change.

The DFID (1999) approach draws on broad categories of community capitals (human, social, natural, physical and economic/financial) as a fundamental basis to identifying and further enhancing community capacity and resilience. This methodology has been further developed by Coakes & Sadler (2011) and applied in SIA practice. The vulnerability of each capital area can be assessed through the selection of a suite of social and economic quantitative and qualitative indicators specific to each capital area to assess a community’s vulnerability to change, or conversely adaptive capacity. Elements of each capital area are further outlined in **Section 3.2** with further discussion of these capitals provided in **Appendix C**.

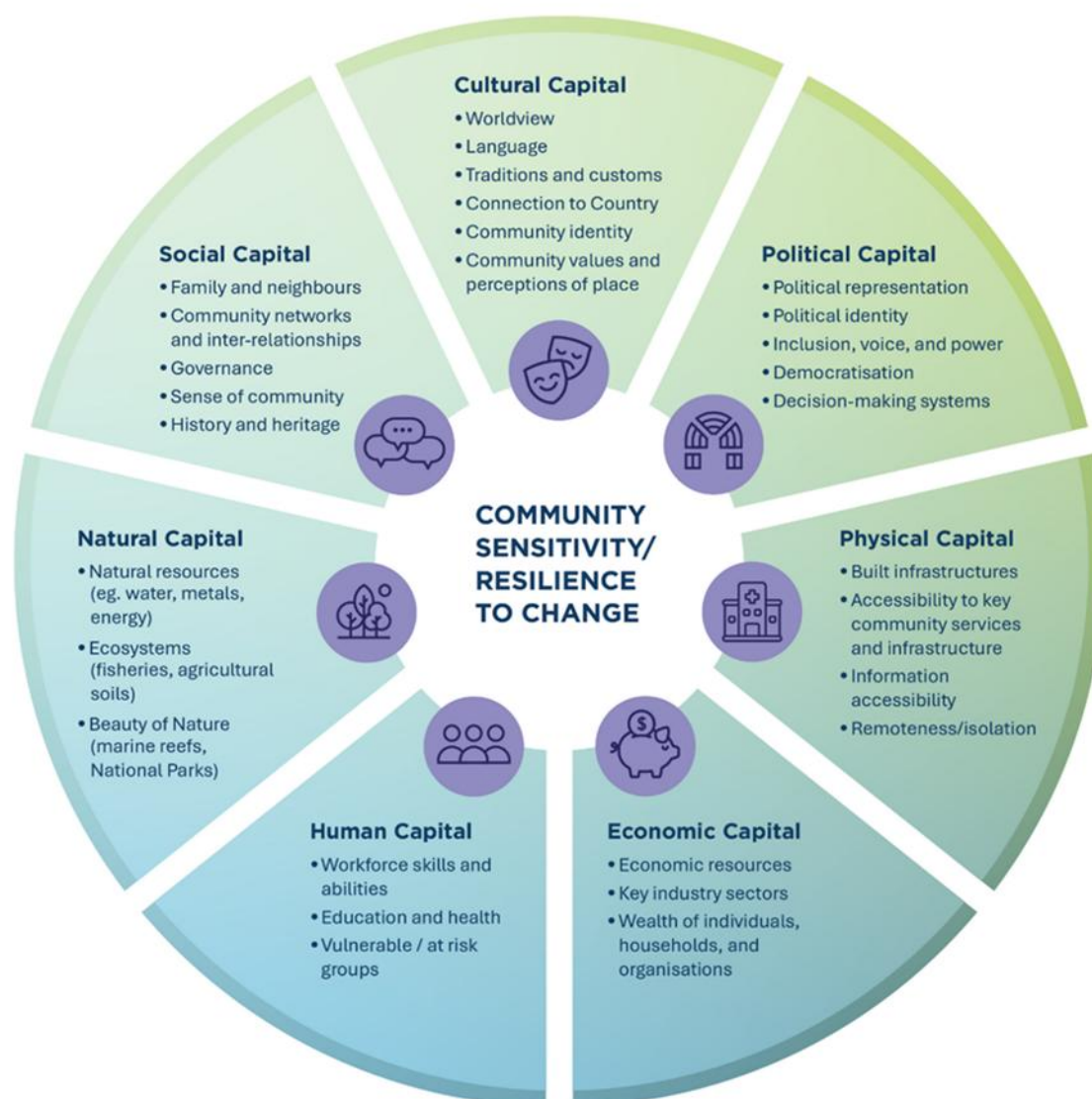


Figure A.1 Community Capitals Framework

Source: Umwelt, 2025; Adapted from Coakes and Sadler, 2011

Data Sources

The social baseline has utilised a range of data sources to understand the socio-economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the communities within the Project's social locality, as summarised in **Table A.1**. Data has been gathered and analysed from publicly available secondary datasets, including the most recent Australian Census (ABS, 2021), the Social Health Atlas of Australia (PHIDU, 2024), as well as a thorough review of local media, government plans and strategies, and other literature and data sets relevant to the social locality.

Table A.1 Data Sources

Capital	Relevant Indicator	Data Sources
Political Capital	- Existing political and governance structures - Representation and governance of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people - Community mobilisation - Local election participation rates	- Parliament of Australia - ABC News Election Results - WA Electoral Commission - Local Council websites - National Native Title Tribunal - Media review
Cultural	- Aboriginal heritage places - European heritage places	- Local Council reports/ documents - WA Heritage Council
Natural	- Land use profile - National parks and nature reserves - Nature-based tourism industry - Natural disaster history - Natural resources - Community environmental values	- Wheatbelt Development Commission - Local Council websites - Local Council plans - Department of Water and Environmental Regulation - Grains Research and Development Corporation - WA Parks and Wildlife Service
Human	- Population size, trends, and projections - Highest level of formal education attainment - Rates of tertiary and vocational qualifications - Rates of hospital admissions and emergency service presentation - Proportion of population living with long term health conditions - Rates of self-reported mental health conditions - Key occupations - SEIFA Index of Education and Occupation	- ABS Census (2021) – Community Profiles - ABS Census (2021) – TableBuilder Pro - Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) - Social Health Atlas of Australia (PHIDU) - WA Tomorrow Population Reports

Capital	Relevant Indicator	Data Sources
Economic	- Median household income - Key industries of employment - Regional economic output - Tourism industry - Unemployment rates - Economic development priorities - Level of financial stress from mortgage or rent - SEIFA Index of Relative Economic Resources	- ABS Census (2021) – Community Profiles - ABC News - Small Area Labour Market (SALM) - REMPAN - Local Council plans - Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)
Social	- Aboriginal and/ or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) population proportion - Rates of volunteering - Community groups - Linguistic diversity - Population mobility - Proportion of residents born in Australia - SEIFA Index of Socio-Economic Disadvantage - Incident and rates of selected crimes - Community perceptions of renewable energy projects	- ABS Census (2021) - Community Profiles - Local Council websites - Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) - Western Australia Police Force - Media review
Physical	- Future regional / local infrastructure funding - Proportion of population traveling to work by car - Road injuries and fatalities - Provision of health care services - Provision of educational facilities - Short-term accommodation supply and vacancy rate - Rental occupancy rates - Housing availability - Number of unoccupied dwellings	- ABS Census (2021) - Community Profiles - Local Council plans - Local Council websites - Wheatbelt Development Commission - Social Health Atlas of Australia (PHIDU) - Real Estate Investar - Australian Tourism Data Warehouse - ABC News

Source: Umwelt, 2026

Social Impact Prediction, Evaluation and Management

The SIA has used data from a range of sources to identify and develop a layered picture of the potential social impacts arising from the Project. These are based on consideration of the social baseline, community consultation, social research and technical knowledge relating to social impacts of development.

Each Project activity is assessed by its potential impacts on people, through consideration of whether previous investigation of the impact has been undertaken, the potential for cumulative impacts, and the consideration of possible mitigation or enhancement measures to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.

To prioritise the identified social impacts, a risk-based framework has been adopted. In this regard, stakeholder perception of impact is considered an independent and no less valid component of risk; with stakeholder perceptions often varying between individuals and groups. For assessment purposes, what is judged to be the general perception/sentiment of a stakeholder group has been used as a measure of perceived stakeholder risk or impact, as determined through consultation.

The integration of the outcomes of technical ranking (severity/scale) with stakeholder perceived ranking of impacts (intensity or importance), thus affords a true integration of expert and local knowledge in SIA and enables both types of risk to be addressed in the development of impact mitigation, amelioration, and enhancement strategies.

Prioritising impacts in this integrated manner ensures that appropriate assessment and mitigation strategies can be developed that not only address impacts that may require more technical management, but also those impacts that are perceived by stakeholders to be of high importance/concern. These perceived concerns are just as important to manage as they have the potential to result in elevated levels of community concerns, complaints and grievances if not addressed appropriately.

The social significance matrix used to evaluate social impacts (refer to **Figure A.2**) considers both the magnitude of the potential social impact (Minimal, Minor, Moderate, Major and Transformational) and the likelihood of the impact occurring (Very unlikely, Unlikely, Possible, Likely and Almost certain) to determine an overall evaluation of impact as ‘Negligible’, ‘Low’, ‘Medium’, ‘High’ or ‘Very High’.

Magnitude level					
	1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood level	Minimal	Minor	Moderate	Major	Transformational
A Almost certain	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Very high
B Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Very high
C Possible	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
D Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Low	Medium	High
E Very unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Medium	Medium

Figure A.2 Social Impact Significance Matrix

Source: (DPHI, 2025) (DPHI, 2025)

Figure A.3 and **Figure A.4** below contain further details regarding how magnitude and likelihood are determined. Proposed mitigation and enhancement strategies are also considered in determining the residual social impact (i.e. the impact significance after any mitigation or enhancement measures have been implemented).

Magnitude level	Meaning
Transformational	Substantial change experienced in community wellbeing, livelihood, infrastructure, services, health, and/or heritage values; permanent displacement or addition of at least 20% of a community.
Major	Substantial deterioration/improvement to something that people value highly, either lasting for an indefinite time, or affecting many people in a widespread area.
Moderate	Noticeable deterioration/improvement to something that people value highly, either lasting for an extensive time, or affecting a group of people.
Minor	Mild deterioration/improvement, for a reasonably short time, for a small number of people who are generally adaptable and not vulnerable.
Minimal	Little noticeable change experienced by people in the locality.

Figure A.3 Defining Magnitude Levels of Social Impact

Source: (DPHI, 2025) (DPHI, 2025)

Likelihood level	Meaning
Almost certain	Definite or almost definitely expected (e.g. has happened on similar projects)
Likely	High probability
Possible	Medium probability
Unlikely	Low probability
Very unlikely	Improbable or remote probability

Figure A.4 Defining Likelihood Levels for Social Impact

Source: (DPHI, 2025) (DPHI, 2025)

In impact evaluation, both positive and negative impacts are considered, with slight adjustments made to the approach to reflect positive impacts e.g., level of concern becomes level of interest, severity becomes scale of improvement or benefit, sensitivity becomes importance of the improvement or benefit and the equity of its distribution, etc.

Appendix B

Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan



Dinner Hill Wind Farm

Community & Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Final

September 2026

Dinner Hill Wind Farm

Community & Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Final

Prepared by
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited

On behalf of
OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd

Project Director: Michelle Croker
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Report No.: 32125 / R08
Date: September 2026



This report was prepared using
Umwelt's ISO 9001 certified
Quality Management System.

Acknowledgement of Country

Umwelt acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing values, culture and connection to the land, waters and sky.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present.

The below image is from the artwork *Yapung Maryiyang* (Pathway Forward) by Saretta Fielding.



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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
BESS	Batter Energy Storage System
CSEP	Community & Stakeholder Engagement Plan
DA	Development Application
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
GW	Gigawatt
Ha	Hectare
Km	Kilometre
IAP2	International Association of Public Participation
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
LGA	Local Government Area
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-hour
NACC	Northern Agricultural Catchments Council
OX2	OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd
SAL	Suburb and Locality
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SWALSC	South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council Aboriginal Corporation
SWIS	South West Interconnected System
The Project	Dinner Hill Wind Farm
WA	Western Australia
YAC	Yued Aboriginal Corporation

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1.0 Introduction

The Dinner Hill Wind Farm (the Project) proposed by OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd (the Proponent), comprises the construction and development of a wind farm located approximately 3.5 km North of Badgingarra, within the Shire of Dandaragan, in the Wheatbelt Region of Western Australia (WA).

This Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) outlines the engagement approach and implementation program to inform the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the Project's Development Application (DA), to be lodged with the Shire of Dandaragan.

1.1 Objectives and Scope

The purpose of the CSEP is to outline the approach to be undertaken in relation to community and stakeholder engagement across the Project's planning and assessment phase, to inform the preparation of the Project's SIA, which constitutes one of the of the key technical studies as part of the DA.

This document outlines the approach and strategy for community and stakeholder engagement across the project assessment process, and it will document the engagement mechanisms which have been used to date. Further, this CSEP can be used to inform engagement for the Project going forward.

As noted in the Western Australia Local Government Association (WALGA) (2025) *Renewable Energy Community Benefits and Engagement Guide (the Guide)* and WA Governments, *WA Draft Guideline on Community Benefits for Renewable Energy Projects* (2025), stakeholder engagement and consultation is critical to inform good planning processes and outcomes. It leads to inclusive plan making, informed decision-making and overall, greater confidence in the planning industry.

Community and stakeholder engagement is therefore a key component of the SIA and DA process, with the Guide outlining the following objectives to guide engagement:

- to understand local priorities, requirements and expectations
- provide opportunities for the community and stakeholder to have genuine involvement in Project planning and assessment processes
- identify social impacts and risks associated with the Projects and strategies to mitigate/enhance impacts
- develop a local approach to community benefit sharing
- identify engagement preferences.

These objectives are in close alignment with OX2's Local Engagement Policy which highlights that local engagement opportunities should align with the mission, values, and goals of OX2. These include:

- respect for local communities
- open communication and clear documentation in all community interactions
- sustainable project design from planning through to operation
- support for local involvement and a local presence.

Further, OX2 requires the transparent documentation of all engagement agreements and the identification and evaluation of local engagement opportunities and values.

In summary, the objectives of both the community and stakeholder engagement program and SIA are to achieve the following:

- Identify any significant social impacts associated with the Project.
- Develop relevant strategies to mitigate and enhance impacts.
- Ensure key stakeholders have an adequate voice in the process.
- Ensure that social impacts are effectively integrated into Project planning.

1.2 Approach and Process

While there is no explicit regulatory requirement to undertake a standalone SIA in the context of the WA planning and approvals process, Schedule 2, Part 9, Clause 67 (2) (n) of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 requires that any application for development approval needs to consider the social impacts of the development (refer to **Figure 1.1**):

Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015	
Schedule 2	Deemed provisions for local planning schemes
Part 9	Procedure for dealing with applications for development approval
cl. 67	
(m)	the compatibility of the development with its setting, including —
	(i) the compatibility of the development with the desired future character of its setting; and
	(ii) the relationship of the development to development on adjoining land or on other land in the locality including, but not limited to, the likely effect of the height, bulk, scale, orientation and appearance of the development;
(n)	the amenity of the locality including the following —
	(i) environmental impacts of the development;
	(ii) the character of the locality;
	(iii) social impacts of the development;
(o)	the likely effect of the development on the natural environment or water resources and any means that are proposed to protect or to mitigate impacts on the natural environment or the water resource;
(p)	whether adequate provision has been made for the landscaping of the land to which the application relates and whether any trees or other vegetation on the land should be preserved;
(q)	the suitability of the land for the development taking into account the possible risk of flooding, tidal inundation, subsidence, landslip, bush fire, soil erosion, land degradation or any other risk;
(r)	the suitability of the land for the development taking into account the possible risk to human health or safety;
(s)	the adequacy of —
	(i) the proposed means of access to and egress from the site; and

Figure 1.1 Social Impact Requirements

Source: Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015

SIA is informed by, and relies on, the outcomes of early and ongoing community and stakeholder engagement through the assessment phase, to identify social issues/impacts and develop appropriate mitigation and enhancement strategies.

Engagement for the SIA and DA will ensure that key stakeholders and community members who are likely to be most impacted by the Project are informed from the outset and provided with opportunities to raise concerns and contribute feedback throughout the engagement period. Ongoing and inclusive engagement with the local community and key stakeholders will be undertaken to inform the assessment of social impacts and the development of appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures. Additionally, key outcomes from technical assessments will be shared with the community and stakeholders, fostering transparency and enabling meaningful input to shape the Project's outcomes.

Consistent with the WA (2025) *Guide to Best Practice Planning Engagement in Western Australia*, the approach is influenced by the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) Public Participation Spectrum (refer to **Figure 1.2**)

Different approaches to engagement outlined on the spectrum may be used, perhaps simultaneously, depending on the needs of each community group or each stage of the project lifecycle. The level of community interest will evolve over the duration of the Project and engagement should be adaptive to change and emerging issues or opportunities. The key point with the IAP2 spectrum is to ensure that when developing and implementing a Project, the consultation promise to the public is proportionate and accurate to the ability of the public to influence decisions and provide input.

INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION					
	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

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Figure 1.2 IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum

Source: International Association for Public Participation Australasia, 2019

2.0 Project Overview

2.1 Project Description

The Project is located approximately 200 km North of Perth in Western Australia, within the Dandaragan Local Government Area (LGA) and within the Northern Wheatbelt zone. The land on which the Project is located spans approximately 30,024 ha within the localities of Hill River, Boothendarra, and Badgingarra and is herein referred to as the Project Area (refer to Figure 1.1). For the purposes of this report, the Project Area refers to the boundaries of all host land parcels where consent has been granted for development of the Project and wherein all Project infrastructure will be contained.

The Project Area is located north of the Badgingarra township, east of Yerramullah Road and west of Coalara Road and includes 27 land parcels of freehold land tenure, the Brand Highway and local road corridors. The Project Area is almost entirely comprised of productive farmland that is largely cleared and utilised for mixed cropping and grazing.

The Project consists of up to 131 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated ancillary infrastructure including (but not limited to) battery energy storage system (BESS), hardstand areas, substation and switch yard, operational and maintenance facility, control room, site offices and car parking, construction compound and laydown areas, concrete batching plants, overhead and underground cabling, and upgraded access tracks. The Project has been conceptually designed to generate up to 943 MW of electricity for transmission into the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) which will be dependent on final turbine model and numbers.

The Development Footprint refers to the maximum area of land that will be used for the development of the Project including the above infrastructure within the Project Area. It is based on a “worst case” largest possible layout and has been used to calculate the maximum area of impacts for technical assessments. The Development Footprint totals 933 ha within the Project Area (3% of the Project Area).

2.2 Governance

As **Figure 2.1** shows, the Project is located within the Dandaragan Shire Local Government Area (LGA), which is administered by the Dandaragan Shire Council. The Project footprint and transmission line easement are located within the traditional lands of the Yued People, who are represented by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation (YAC). The Project is situated within the area covered by the Yued Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA), which encompasses 26,040.61 km² (Yued Aboriginal Corporation, 2025).

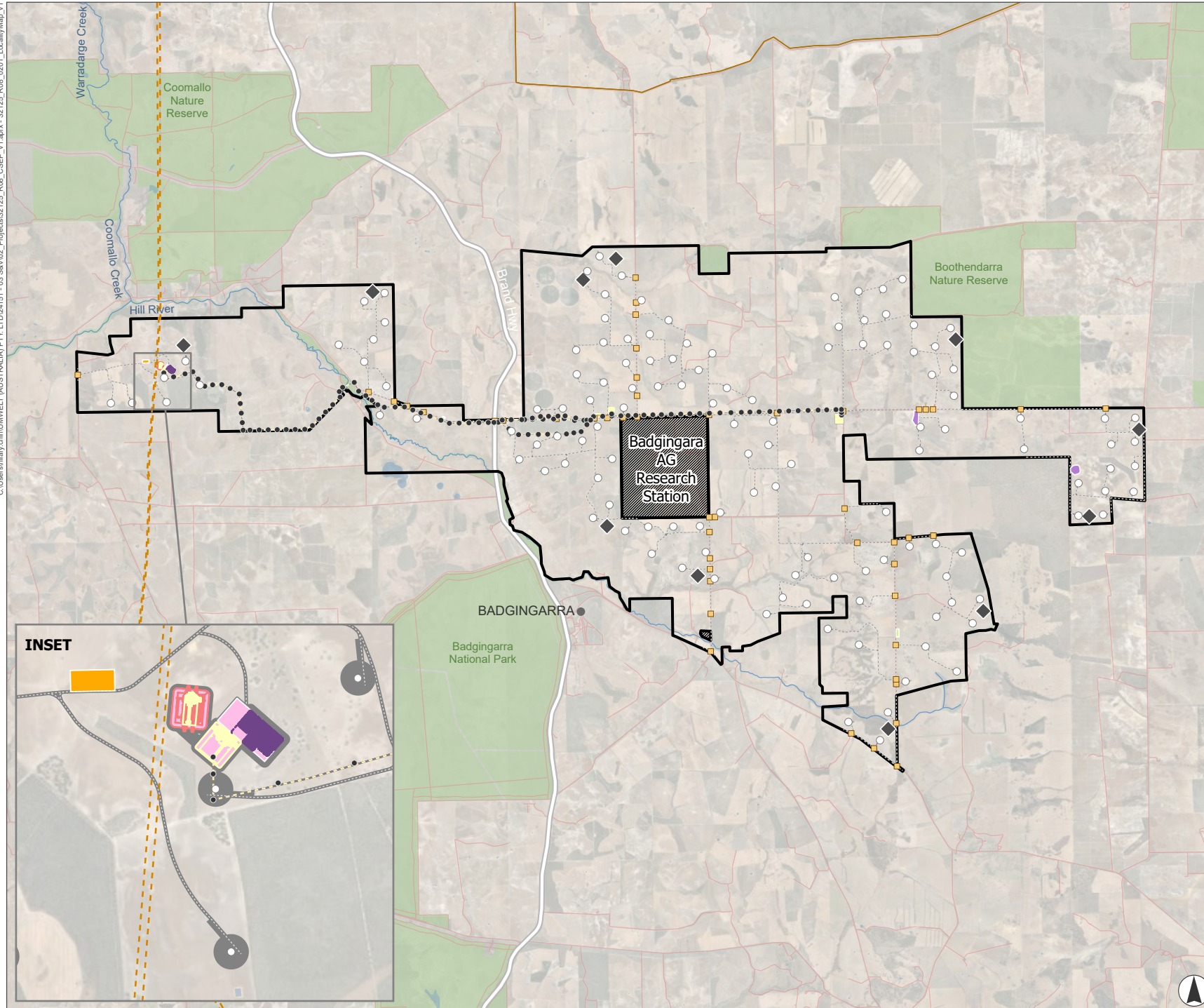
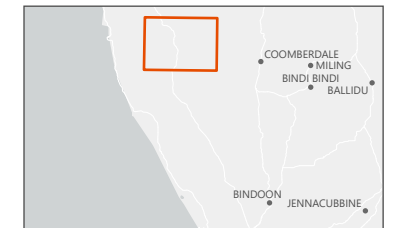


FIGURE 2.1

Project Area

Legend

- Project Area
- Not Within Project Area
- Compound Area
- Quarry
- Storage Area
- Facility Layout
- Development Footprint
- Local Government Area
- National Park, Reserves and State Forests
- Waterbody
- Access Road
- Electricity Transmission Lines - 132/330kv
- Internal Transmission Line
- BESS Details
- Substation Details
- Switching Yard Details
- Watercourse
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Populated Place
- Met Mast Locations (Permanent)
- WTG
- Access Point
- Internal Transmission Pole locations



Kilometres
Scale 1:200,000 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 50



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2.2.1 Policy Setting

WA is actively transitioning towards a more sustainable and low-carbon energy future, with over \$700 million invested to power the renewable energy boom. This commitment has since expanded, with over \$3.8 billion committed to support the energy transition. This includes upgrading the electricity network, attracting large-scale clean industries, and funding new energy industries (Commonwealth of Australia, 2024).

Key highlights of WA's energy policy and associated commitments, particularly with regards to renewable energy include:

- **Energy Transformation Strategy**, launched in 2019, remains the cornerstone of this transition. It provides a framework for major investments in renewable generation, energy storage, and transmission upgrades. Recent updates include Stage 2 of the SWIS Transmission Plan, which will unlock an additional 2.6 gigawatts of renewable capacity and strengthen the grid to accommodate future demand (WA Government, 2019).
- **Closure of Coal-Fired Power Stations:** In 2022, the WA State Government publicly made the commitment to retire all State-owned coal fired power stations by 2030 and replace them with renewable electricity generation and storage, committing to a \$3.8 billion of new investment in renewable energy infrastructure, including new wind and energy storage projects. The Collie Power Station scheduled to close in 2027 and Muja D by 2029. To support this transition, a \$662 million Collie Transition Package has been established to assist workers and diversify the regional economy (WA Government, 2023).
- **The SWIS Demand Assessment** was announced on 24 August 2022 with the results publicly released on 9 May 2023. The Assessment was delivered by a Treasury-led Taskforce, comprised of membership from a number of State Government Departments and determined that the SWIS may need around an additional 4,000 km of new transmission lines and around 50 GW of new renewable electricity and storage infrastructure to support increased demand over the next 20 years (Government of Western Australia, 2025). The State has committed \$126 million for initial network upgrades and is considering further reforms to the Wholesale Electricity Market to attract renewable and storage investment.
- **Renewable Energy Transformation Agreement:** In July 2024, the Western Australian Government formally set renewable energy targets as part of an Agreement with the Australian Commonwealth Government which included provision for the generation of an additional 6.5 Terrawatt-hours (TWh) of renewable energy by 2032 (Australian Government, 2024).
- **Draft Guideline on Community Benefits for Renewable Energy Projects:** In June 2025 the WA Government released the draft guideline which outlines a framework for ensuring community benefits from renewable energy projects in Western Australia, with the consultation period ending in August 2025 (Government of Western Australia, 2025). According to the draft guideline community benefits should aim to create a lasting positive impact and legacy for the host area. These benefits should extend beyond landholders to the broader community, bringing economic and social advantages.

- **Renewable Energy Community Benefits and Engagement Guide:** In July 2025, the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) released a framework to support Western Australian local governments in navigating the challenges and opportunities associated with large-scale renewable energy developments. Recognising the limited statutory powers of local councils, the guideline emphasises proactive engagement with developers and communities to secure lasting local benefits. It outlines best practices for community consultation, policy development, and negotiation of benefit-sharing arrangements. The guide also includes practical tools such as templates for project tracking, communications planning, and community benefit scheme design, aiming to foster transparent, inclusive, and locally responsive approaches to renewable energy transition (WALGA, 2025).

2.2.2 Regional Development Context

The Project is located within the Northern Wheatbelt zone of WA, an agricultural region which surrounds the northern and eastern parts of the Perth metropolitan area, extending to the Midwest Region and Indian Ocean in the west and the Goldfields Region in the east. Key regional centres within the Northern Wheatbelt zone include Jurien Bay, Gingin, Badgingarra, Dandaragan, Cervantes, and Lancelin. While agriculture remains the dominant industry, the economy is also supported by mining, commerce, manufacturing, fishing and tourism (Regional Development Australia, 2025).

In order to achieve greater prosperity and sustainable population growth, the Wheatbelt Development Commission has implemented the Wheatbelt Development Commission's Strategic Plan 2024–2026 (2024). The plan focuses on:

- facilitating the diversification of the regional economy by leveraging existing strengths and developing new industries
- enhancing regional living standards through sustainable infrastructure and social development
- partnering with First Nations organisations to enable and promote opportunities for First Nations business development, procurement, and employment
- working with the private and public sector to deliver regional outcomes and ensure community contributions to a growing and sustainable future.

The Shire of Dandaragan's Economic and Tourism Development Strategy (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024) highlights renewable energy as a key area for economic growth. The plan emphasises the construction of renewable energy projects, which have already provided a significant economic boost to the Shire. These projects are part of the Shire's broader strategy to diversify its economy and harness its locational advantages. The Shire aims to attract and support renewable energy initiatives through various grants and incentives, recognising the potential for sustainable job creation and investment in the region. This focus on renewable energy aligns with the Shire's commitment to sustainable development and reducing its carbon footprint (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024).

The Shire of Dandaragan populations is projected to have an annual population growth rate of 1.7% from 2021 to 2036, increasing from 3,475 to 4,455 people (WA Government, 2025). The Shire of Dandaragan Council Plan (2024) outlines various key values and goals for development in the LGA. This includes ensuring key freight roads are upgraded and maintained, enhancing and caring for the natural environment – particularly the coast, and improving accessibility issues around housing, health care, aged care and community events.

2.3 Community Profile Considerations

Table 2.1 outlines the key characteristics of the community to be considered for engagement.

Table 2.1 Community Characteristics for Consideration in Engagement

Characteristic	Consideration
An older and aging population	Engagement approaches should prioritise accessibility and clear communication, while also leveraging the valuable local knowledge of the older population to inform decision and foster meaningful involvement.
A higher unemployment rate	While the Shire of Dandaragan has a lower than State average unemployment rate, Badgingarra Suburb and Locality (SAL) have a higher rate, which may indicate an opportunity for the Project to foster employment opportunities.
Increasing rates of outmigration	The increased automation of the agricultural industry and decreased employment opportunities has resulted in an outmigration from rural towns. Renewable energy projects are seen as opportunities to draw people back to the region through employment.
Higher social cohesion	. High rates of volunteering and low rates of population mobility indicate a stable and connected community in which information may travel quickly, and landholders are likely to be more invested in outcomes of the Project.
High political participation	Engage political leaders and community groups early and leverage the opportunity to facilitate constructive discussions about the Project.
Lower median incomes	Ensure that the Project benefits are distributed across the community as a whole.
Highly reliant on agricultural industries	Opportunity to foster economic diversification through providing jobs, training, retraining and upskilling for the community.

Source: ©Umwelt, 2025 (ABS, 2021)

2.3.1 Identified Issues and Social Risks to the Project

This section provides a brief overview of identified local concerns, issues, and interests as relevant to the Project, for further consideration in the Project's environmental and SIA process.

In recent years, proposed renewable energy projects in the Shire of Dandaragan and broader Wheatbelt Region have had diverse responses from local communities in relation to their perceived impacts. This is consistent with the reality that social impacts are often inter-related and may be perceived both positively and negatively by different stakeholder groups within the one social locality.

Following an initial review of Project information and plans, as well as analysis of submissions received on comparable or nearby projects, local media, publicly available documentation, and Umwelt's relevant project experience in renewable energy projects in the region, the following issues must be considered in planning and developing the current Project:

- Consultation fatigue due to multiple concurrent projects occurring at the same time.
- Potential strain on local infrastructure, facilities and services.
- Unequal distribution of Project benefits, including lack of local long-term economic benefits.
- Social amenity factors such as levels of noise, visual impact and other amenity impacts.

- Land use conflict with other industry sectors (e.g. agriculture and disruption to farming operations).
- Lack of timely and transparent information provision resulting in the spread of misinformation and community distrust.
- Perceived property devaluation.
- Health and wellbeing of residents, local community and (if applicable) workers.
- Intra-community polarisation between those in favour of the Project and those against.
- Local perceived lack of community representation in project planning and development.

The cumulative nature of renewable energy projects must also be considered, given the WA Government's Energy Transformation Strategy and other development projects proposed, or in development, within the Dandaragan Shire LGA and broader Wheatbelt Region (refer to **Table 2.2**). These may include impacts associated with the influx of construction workforces in the region on housing and local service use, access issues associated with increased road traffic, cumulative visual impacts associated with multiple project developments etc. Such impacts will be assessed as part of the social and environmental impact.

Table 2.2 Relevant Projects in the Area

Project	Approximate Distance to Project	Status	Generation Capacity (MW)	Timing
Renewable Energy				
Emu Downs Wind & Solar Farm	15 km west	Operational since 2018	80 MW (wind) 20 MW (solar)	-
Waslee Down Wind Farm	15 km southwest	Operational since 2023	Unknown / 5 wind turbines	-
Parron Wind Farm	16 km east	Under development	489 MW	Completion proposed in 2028
Badgingarra Wind & Solar Farm	17 km west	Operational since 2021	130 MW (wind) 17.5 MW (solar)	-
Mahogany Wind Farm	18 km north	Proposed	450 MW	Unknown
Waddi Wind & Solar Farm	25 km south	Under development	108 MW (wind) 40 MW (solar)	Completion proposed in 2026
Warradarge Wind Farm	43 km north	Operational since 2020	180 MW	-
Berros Road Wind Farm	45 km north	Operational since 2019	9.5 MW	-
Yandin Wind Farm	45 km south	Operational since 2020	214 MW	-
Yathroo Wind Farm	50 km west	Proposed	500 MW	Unknown
Tathra Wind Farm	50 km north	Proposed	1000 MW	Unknown
Yandin Wind Farm	52 km south	Operational since 2021	214 MW	-

Project	Approximate Distance to Project	Status	Generation Capacity (MW)	Timing
Twins Wind Farm	56 km north	Proposed	Up to 140 turbines	Unknown
West Hills Wind Farm	57 km south	Operational since 2013	5 MW	-
Karakin Wind Farm	71 km south	Operational since 2013	5 MW	-
Nilgen Wind Farm	75 km south	Proposed	104.5 MW	Unknown
Marri Wind Farm	80 km south	Under development	550 MW/ up to 82 turbines	Construction proposed to start in 2026
Boonanarring Solar Farm	100 km south	Operational since 2020	3 MW	-
Midland Wind Farm	Moora LGA ¹	Proposed	500 MW	Unknown
Other				
Atlas Mineral Sands Project	30 km south	Operational since 2025	-	-
Cooljarloo Mine	30 km south	Operational since 1989	-	-
Waylering Gasfield	40 km south	Operational since 2023	-	-
Iluka's Eneabba Mineral Sands Operations	45 km north	Operational since 2020	-	-
Eneabba Mineral Sands Mine	55 km north	Operational since 1970	-	-
Cataby Mineral Sands Mine	43 km south	Operational since 2019	-	-
Project Haber	73 km north	Proposed	-	Unknown
Bidaminna Mineral Sands Project	85 km south	Proposed	-	Unknown

Source: (Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA, 2024)

¹ The exact location of this wind farm is not publicly available.

3.0 Engagement Strategy

Consistent with the WA (2025) *Guide to Best Practice Planning Engagement in Western Australia*, the *WALGA Renewable Energy Community Benefits and Engagement Guide* (WALGA, 2025) and the *WA Draft Guideline on Community Benefits for Renewable Energy Projects* (WA Government, 2025), community engagement undertaken as part of the Project needs to be inclusive, respectful, meaningful, timely, transparent and ongoing. Engagement will be used to identify community values and aspirations in relation to the Project, and to focus the SIA and the broader DA on key issues of concern for relevant stakeholders and local communities, including opportunities to further refine Project design to address and/or enhance Project impacts.

The basic principles of effective public participation (Vanclay, Esteves, Aucamp, & Franks, 2015) will also be applied, to ensure that engagement is:

- relevant to the context
- informative and proactive
- adaptative and communicative
- inclusive and equitable
- educative
- cooperative.

3.1 Stakeholder Identification

SIA involves the participation and collaboration of people that may have an interest in, or those that are affected by a project. As Burdge (2004) outlines, stakeholders may be affected groups or individuals that live, work, or recreate near the Project; have an interest in the proposed action or change; use or value a resource associated with the Project, or; are affected by the Project.

A summary of identified key stakeholder groups relevant to the Project are included within **Figure 3.1** acknowledging that First Nations stakeholders are rights holders and cultural knowledge holders and different from the other stakeholders represented below.



Figure 3.1 Potential Stakeholders

Source: ©Umwelt, 2025

Key stakeholders relevant to this CSEP and SIA have been identified and are presented within **Table 3.1**.

Consistent with the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum, identified stakeholders have been assigned a preliminary grouping according to their relevance and priority to the Project:

- **High priority:** Stakeholders who require proactive and collaborative engagement.
- **Moderate priority:** Stakeholders who will require information provision and/or may wish to be involved in the Project.
- **Low priority:** Stakeholders who will be given the opportunity to be informed or consulted but may not necessarily be engaged directly.

The stakeholders identified as high priority include landholders, businesses and service providers who are proximal to the site and those who are likely to be most affected by the Project.

Table 3.1 Potential Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Potential Stakeholders	Prioritisation	IAP2 Engagement Spectrum Approach	Potential Interest or Concern
Host Landholders	Residents hosting project infrastructure (19)	High	Collaborate	- Property access and commercial agreements. - Social amenity impacts, such as noise, visual and dust. - Land use changes. - Changes to sense of place. - Engagement and decision-making process. - Concern for impacts to environmental values.
Proximal Landholders	Residents within 6 km of a wind turbine: 0-2km (3) 2-4km (68) 4-6km (15)	High	Involve	- Social amenity impacts, such as noise, visual and dust. - Health and safety impacts during construction, including traffic. - Changes to sense of place. - Concern about decreasing property value. - Concerns regarding inequity of host / neighbouring landholder benefits and impacts. - Engagement and decision-making process. - Concern for impacts to environmental values.
Broader Community	Residents of:	High	Consult	Employment and / or training opportunities.
	- Badgingarra - Moora - Dandaragan - Eneabba	Medium	Consult	Changes to community due to workforce population influx.

Stakeholder Group	Potential Stakeholders	Prioritisation	IAP2 Engagement Spectrum Approach	Potential Interest or Concern
	- Nambug - Cervantes - Green Head - Jurien Bay			- Health and safety impacts during construction, including traffic. - Social amenity impacts, such as visual, noise and dust. - Community benefits. - Cumulative impact. - Concern for impacts to environmental values. - Changes to sense of place.
First Nations Peoples and Groups	Yued Aboriginal Corporation South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council Aboriginal Corporation (SWALSC) Noongar Boodja Trust Kaartdijin Noongar Sharing Noongar Knowledge	High	Involve	- Level of involvement and Free, Prior and Informed Consent. - Effects on cultural values and heritage. - Engagement and decision-making process. - Employment and / or training opportunities.
Local Government	Dandaragan Shire Council Moora Shire Council Coorow Shire Council	High	Involve	- Community benefit funding. - Local employment and / or training opportunities. - Impacts on roads and public safety. - Engagement and decision-making process. - Community perceptions and impacts.
State Government	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Development WA Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	High	Consult	- Engagement and decision-making process. - Compliance with state legislation and regulatory frameworks.

Stakeholder Group	Potential Stakeholders	Prioritisation	IAP2 Engagement Spectrum Approach	Potential Interest or Concern
	Main Roads Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)			
Accommodation Providers	Badgingarra: - Badgingarra Caravan Park - Badgingarra Tavern Cervantes - Cervantes Pinnacles Motel - Cervantes Lodge. - RAC Cervantes Holiday Park Dandaragan - Redgum Village Moora - The Workers Accommodation - Junction Pub Motel. - Moora Shire Caravan Park and Motels Jurien Bay: - Jurien Bay Motel Apartments - Jurien Bay Tourist Park - Jurien Bay Short-term Accommodation - The Sandcastles	Medium	Consult	- Impacts to service capacity during construction. - Procurement opportunities.
Service Providers	Moora Police Station Jurien Bay Police Station St John Ambulance Cervantes St John Ambulance Jurien Bay Bushfire Control Officers Badgingarra	Medium	Consult	- Procurement opportunities. - Impacts to service capacity during construction. - Impacts to radio service communications. - Impacts to local service capacity during construction.

Stakeholder Group	Potential Stakeholders	Prioritisation	IAP2 Engagement Spectrum Approach	Potential Interest or Concern
	Volunteer Fire Brigade Badgingarra Jurien Bay Medical Centre Moora Hospital St John Sub Centre Moora Jurien Bay and Moora TAFE Jurien Bay District High School			Construction and Emergency Management Plans.
Local Businesses	Layback Farm Badgingarra Roadhouse Badgingarra Motors Barnes Hydraulic Services Dandaragan Mechanical Services Dandaragan General Store Jurien Bay Building Hunter Cervantes Transport AEM Ashley's Earthmoving Jurien Bay Concrete & Earthworks P/L Jurien Concrete Services Dursy Engineering Australia Pty Ltd Fowler Electrical Contracting – EC8675 Innes Air & Electrical	Medium	Inform	- Procurement opportunities. - Competition and demand for local workforces.
Community & Special Interest Groups	Badgingarra Community Association Badgingarra Golf Club Badgingarra Bowling Club Dandaragan Community Resource Centre Cervantes Ratepayers & Progress Association Advance Dandaragan	Medium	Consult	- Engagement and decision-making process. - Community benefits - Impacts to sense of place and community. - Concern for impacts to environmental values. - Cumulative impacts.

Stakeholder Group	Potential Stakeholders	Prioritisation	IAP2 Engagement Spectrum Approach	Potential Interest or Concern
	Northern Agricultural Catchments Council (NACC) Loveland for Wildlife Jurien Bay Community Resource Centre Jurien Bay Progress Association			
Business and Industry	Badgingarra Chamber of Commerce Cervantes Chamber of Commerce Mid-West Development Commission	Medium	Consult	• Procurement opportunities for local business. • Impacts to local industry during construction. • Local employment and / or training opportunities.
Tourism Providers	Pinnacles Visitor Centre Turquoise Coast Visitor Centre Jurien Bay Adventure Tours	Medium	Consult	• Impacts to tourism services and economy. • Impacts to sense of place. • Concern for impacts to environmental values.
Local Media	Northern Valleys News Craytales Newspaper	Low	Inform	• Engagement and decision-making process. • Employment and / or training opportunities. • Project milestones.

Source: ©Umwelt, 2025

3.2 Engagement Mechanisms

The engagement of stakeholders and community groups will include a combination of information provision (inform) and engagement (consult, involve) mechanisms to:

- Improve knowledge and awareness of the Project, its activities, the company, key timing, issues, and potential impacts (positive and negative) as they arise (e.g. noise concerns during construction).
- Facilitate stakeholder involvement in the identification of issues/impacts, areas of interest/concern and strategies to address the issues raised by the community and impacted stakeholders.

Various methods will be used to engage with different stakeholder groups based on the objective and promise of engagement, the type of information being conveyed, the level of feedback required, and, to build a deeper understanding of the social locality, an understanding of stakeholder needs and identified engagement preferences locally.

Table 3.2 outlines the mechanisms that are planned to be utilised to engage with various stakeholders for the Project.

Table 3.2 Engagement and Communication Mechanisms

Mechanism	Engagement Objective	Description
Project Information Sheet	Inform	A Project information sheet that will provide an overview of the proposed Project and likely approvals pathway and information on the how stakeholders can participate in engagement activities throughout the Project.
Project Website	Inform	A Project website will provide an overview of the proposed Projects and likely approvals pathway and information on the how stakeholders can participate in engagement activities throughout the Project.
Community Survey	Consult	The community survey QR code or link to the survey will be attached to the Project information sheet separately to understand preliminary areas of interest, information needs and stakeholder engagement preferences throughout the Project.
Project Briefings	Consult	To introduce the Project and better understand and identify potential impacts (positive and negative) associated with the Project. Details of the community information session will also be shared at this time.
Key Stakeholder Interviews	Consult	To introduce the Project and identify and better understand potential impacts (positive and negative). Details of the community information session will also be shared at this time.

Mechanism	Engagement Objective	Description
Proximal Neighbour Interviews	Consult	To introduce the Project and better understand and identify potential impacts (positive and negative) and identify mitigation and management measures.
Community Information Session Advertisement	Inform	To advertise the community information sessions in local newspapers, to maximise attendance.
Community Information Sessions	Inform	To provide an overview of the Project and the assessment and approvals process. Typically, this would take place via multiple 3 hours sessions held on a weeknight and weekend to maximise options for attendance.
Pop Up Stall	Inform	To introduce the Project to the broader community and gather feedback on potential impacts, opportunities, and concerns, as well as to identify possible mitigation and management measures.
Accommodation and Local Business Survey (Representative Groups)	Consult	To understand the capacity of local accommodation and business providers in the region and identify potential areas of concern and opportunities associated with the Project.

Source: ©Umwelt, 2025

Table 3.3 outlines the mechanisms that are proposed to engage with each stakeholder group for the Project.

Table 3.3 Proposed Mechanism by Stakeholder Group

	Project Website	Project Information Sheet	Community Information Session Advertisement	Project Briefings	Key Stakeholder Interviews	Community Information Session	Pop Up Stall	Community survey	Accommodation and Local Business Survey
Host Landholders									
Proximal Landholders									
First Nation Peoples and Groups									
State Government									
Local Businesses									
Health Providers									
Emergency Service Providers									
Community & Special Interest Groups									
Broader Community									
Employment & Training Providers									
Accommodation Providers									
Environment Groups									
Business and Industry									
Local Media									

3.3 Engagement Materials

Umwelt will prepare relevant engagement materials and tools to support engagement in accordance with the CSEP. Such materials may include:

1. **Interview guide and survey instrument** – a suite of discussion guides including a standard discussion template/survey question set, as well as targeted guides for specific stakeholders or community groups covering perceived impacts of the project, community needs and values, and preferences for engagement. Each guide will include open ended questions.
2. **Community survey** – survey instrument to be available to all interested community members and stakeholders. A mix of quantitative and qualitative questions relating to perceived impacts of the project, community needs and values, and preferences for engagement will be included.
3. **Accommodation provider and local business survey:** survey instrument to be available for all interested and relevant accommodation providers and local businesses. A mix of quantitative and qualitative questions relating to capacity and perceived impacts and opportunities associated with the Project will be developed.
4. **Record-keeping template** – including interview note taking templates and meeting minute templates.
5. **SIA specific stakeholder engagement database** – to record contact details and outcomes of engagement, in an Excel spreadsheet or nominated stakeholder database.

OX2 will be responsible for preparing and distributing the Project information sheets, as well as developing materials for the community information sessions. Umwelt will review these materials and provide feedback where appropriate to support effective community engagement.

3.4 Engagement Approach

Engagement activities will be conducted to ensure key stakeholders, including the community, relevant local and regional parties, local government, environmental and community organisations, affected landholders, service providers, and other groups are appropriately informed about the Project and assessment process. These activities are designed to identify, facilitate evaluation and gather feedback on potential social impacts, and promote discussion and contributions on proposed management and enhancement strategies.

Questions to include in the interview discussion guides will include topics relating to:

- Awareness and attitudes towards renewable energy developments (and other industry development in the local or regional area), and any awareness and public perceptions of OX2.
- Potential issues, concerns or interests related to the proposed Project.
- Community values, identity, local needs, and aspirations.
- Potential sensitive receivers and/or vulnerable community groups directly related to the Project.
- Preferred community engagement mechanisms.
- Assessment and evaluation of perceived issues, impacts and opportunities associated with the Project.

- Existing capacity of local service provision and projected future demand.
- Potential strategies to address and respond to issues, impacts and opportunities.
- Enhancement measures to improve collaboration between OX2 and community or stakeholders, including potential community investment and benefit-sharing opportunities.

4.0 Engagement Implementation Plan

Table 4.1 contains an overview of the planned engagement activities for the Project. Further engagement may be required as the Project progresses.

Table 4.1 Engagement Implementation Plan

Target Stakeholder Group(s)	Mechanism	Objectives	Tasks	Responsibility	Timing
• Host landholders • Proximal landholders • Employment & Training Providers • Accommodation Providers • Local Businesses • First Nation Peoples and Groups • Health Providers • Emergency Service Providers • Community & Special Interest Groups • Broader Community	Project Website	To provide an overview of the proposed Projects and likely approvals pathway and information on how stakeholders can participate in engagement activities throughout the Project.	Develop and publish Project website.	OX2	Early November 2025
• Host landholders • Proximal landholders	Project Information Sheet 1	To provide an overview of the proposed Project and likely approvals pathway and information on how stakeholders can	Draft information sheet content.	OX2 – Umwelt to review and provide input if required	Late October 2025

Target Stakeholder Group(s)	Mechanism	Objectives	Tasks	Responsibility	Timing
• Employment & Training Providers • Accommodation Providers • Local Businesses • First Nation Peoples and Groups • Health Providers • Emergency Service Providers • Community & Special Interest Groups • Broader Community		participate in engagement activities throughout the Project.	Design information sheet.	OX2 – draft and design	Late October – Early November 2025
			Organise printing and distribution of information sheet via letter box drop and emailed to key stakeholders (where email addresses are available).	OX2	Early- Mid November 2025
			Upload Project information sheet to website.	OX2	Early–Mid November 2025
• Host landholders • Proximal landholders • Employment & Training Providers • Accommodation Providers • Local Businesses • First Nation Peoples and Groups • Health Providers • Emergency Service Providers	Project Information Sheet 2	Provide stakeholders with information regarding the outcomes of technical studies, proposed management strategies, and an update on the approvals process.	Draft information sheet content.	OX2 – Umwelt to review and provide input if required	Early March 2026
			Design information sheet.	OX2 – draft and design	Early–Mid March 2026
			Organise printing and distribution of information sheet via mail and emailed to key stakeholders (where email addresses are available).	OX2	Mid–March 2026

Target Stakeholder Group(s)	Mechanism	Objectives	Tasks	Responsibility	Timing
- Community & Special Interest Groups - Broader Community			Upload Project information sheet to website.	OX2	March 2026
- Host landholders - Proximal landholders - Host communities - Broader community	Community Survey	To understand preliminary areas of interest, information needs and stakeholder engagement preferences throughout the Project.	Develop survey instrument.	Umwelt – develop OX2 – review and approve	Late October 2025
			Distribute surveys via QR code on Project information sheet or through hard copy during stakeholder interviews and community information session.	OX2/ Umwelt	November 2025- February 2026
			Review outcomes for inclusion in engagement outcomes summary report.	Umwelt	February/ March 2026
- Host landholders - Proximal landholders - Local Government - State Government - Business and Industry	Project Briefings	To introduce the Project and better understand and identify potential impacts (positive and negative) associated with the Project. Details of the community information session will also be shared at this time.	Develop survey instrument / interview guide.	Umwelt – draft OX2 – review and approve	Late October 2025
			Organise meeting with stakeholder.	OX2/ Umwelt	Early November 2025
			Attend meeting.	Umwelt and OX2	December 2025
			Review outcomes for inclusion in engagement outcomes summary report.	Umwelt	December 2025-January 2026

Target Stakeholder Group(s)	Mechanism	Objectives	Tasks	Responsibility	Timing
- First Nation Peoples and Groups - Health service providers - Emergency service providers - Employment & Training Providers - Local Government - Community and Special Interest Groups - Environmental Groups - Business and Industry	Key Stakeholder Interviews	To introduce the Project and better understand and identify potential impacts (positive and negative) associated with the Project. Details with regards to the community information session will also be shared at this time.	Develop survey instrument / interview guide.	Umwelt – draft OX2 – review and approve	Late October 2025
			Organise meetings with stakeholders including with Traditional Custodians – Yued Aboriginal Corporation.	OX2/ Umwelt	Early November 2025
			Attend meetings.	Umwelt & OX2	Traditional Custodians – Yued Aboriginal Corporation: 25 th November 25th-28th November 2025 Phone – November 2025 to February 2026
			Review outcomes for inclusion in engagement outcomes summary report.	Umwelt	March 2026
Local Media	Community Information Session Advertisement	To advertise community information session in local newspapers and radio, to maximise attendance.	Draft advertisement content.	OX2	Late October 2025
			Design advertisement.	OX2	Early November 2025
			Book advertisement with local newspaper.	OX2	Early November 2025
			Distribute advertisement via local radio and newspaper to community.	Local Media	Mid November 2025

Target Stakeholder Group(s)	Mechanism	Objectives	Tasks	Responsibility	Timing
- Host landholders - Proximal landholders - Host communities - Broader community	Community Information Session -1 & 2	To provide an overview of the Project and the assessment and approvals process. Located in Badgingarra.	Book venue.	OX2	4 th week October 2025
			Organise catering.	OX2	1 st week of November 2025
			Draft poster content.	OX2	Early November 2025
			Design posters.	OX2	Early November 2025
			Organise printing of posters.	OX2	Mid November 2025
			Attend session.	OX2 & Umwelt	28 th November 2025
			Attend session	OX2	29 th November 2025
			Review outcomes for inclusion in engagement outcomes summary report & SIA.	Umwelt	February – March 2026
- Local businesses - Accommodation providers - Tourism providers	Accommodation and local business survey (representative groups)	To understand the capacity of local accommodation and business providers in the region.	Develop targeted survey instrument.	Umwelt OX2 – review and approve	Early November 2025
			Distribute survey to representative groups.	Umwelt	Mid November 2025-February 2026
			Review outcomes for inclusion in SIA.	Umwelt	February – March 2026

Target Stakeholder Group(s)	Mechanism	Objectives	Tasks	Responsibility	Timing
Out of Scope					
Broader Community Members	Pop Up Market	To introduce the Project to the broader community.	Book stall at the Badgingarra Christmas Market.	OX2	Mid-October 2025
			Organise printing of engagement collateral e.g. • Project flyer. • Location map. • FAQs. • Survey.	OX2 Umwelt to provide survey QR code	Early November 2025
			Attend session.	OX2	30 November 2025
			Review outcomes for inclusion in engagement outcomes summary report.	Umwelt	February–March 2026
• Host landholders • Proximal landholders • Host communities • Broader community	Community Information Session – 3	To provide an update about the Project including design changes, assessments and seek further feedback from the community.	Draft poster content.	OX2	January/February 2026
			Design posters.	OX2	January/February 2026
			Organise printing of posters.	OX2	January/February 2026
			Book venue.	OX2	January/February 2026
			Attend session.	Umwelt & OX2	TBA – February 2026
			Review outcomes for inclusion in SIA.	Umwelt	February–March 2026

Source: ©Umwelt, 2025

5.0 Key Messages

As the Project evolves, OX2 Holdings will develop and adapt key messages for communication to targeted stakeholders and communities. Key messages will be developed in line with the principles and commitments outlined within this document and will be developed to provide clear and consistent information relating to the Project. **Table 5.1** details the key messages for the Project.

Table 5.1 Key Messages

Question	Message
About the Proponent	
Who is OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd?	OX2 delivers large-scale renewable energy solutions, specialising in wind and solar energy generation. We also develop energy storage projects, both as standalone systems and as hybrid projects combined with other renewable energy sources.
Where is OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd based?	As a leading provider of onshore wind in Europe, OX2 operates across Europe and Australia, including an office in Victoria driving innovation and sustainability in renewable energy. OX2 has local liaison officers based in WA.
Where does OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd have Project interests?	Our Australian projects are in solar power and energy storage. They are located in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.
About the Project	
What is the Dinner Hill Wind Farm?	OX2 is planning the Dinner Hill Wind Farm with approximately 160 turbines across a project area of 32,500 hectares. The site is located within the Hill River and Badgingarra localities approximately 26 km north of Dandaragan and 25km east of Jurien Bay, on private land. The Project is proposed to connect directly to the 330kV Neerabup to Eneabba transmission line, which traverses the site, via a terminal station proposed to be located within the project area. The Dinner Hill Wind Farm will likely include an ancillary Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to support the wind farm and discharge clean energy when it is needed most. The size of the BESS will be confirmed once further technical assessments are undertaken.
How many people will they employ?	The Project will also provide economic benefits to the region through procurement and employment opportunities created during construction and operations. It anticipated that the Project will create 700 direct and indirect jobs during construction and 30 jobs during operations.
How long will it take to construct?	OX2 are currently in the early stages of the Project's development and anticipate starting construction in 2029, and operations in 2032.
Where will the construction workers live?	OX2 will seek to maximise local employment during both construction and operation. As a part of the assessment process, OX2 will work with key stakeholders to investigate the existing capacity of local accommodation providers to house a drive-in-drive-out workforce should it be required.

Question	Message
How long will the Project be operational for?	The Project has an estimated operational life of 30 to 35 years after which it may be decommissioned or re-powered.
How will I be affected?	Comprehensive assessments will be completed to identify the potential positive and negative impacts of the Project. The detailed design of the Project will be informed by these studies to ensure that negative impacts are avoided or mitigated as much as possible, and positive impacts are enhanced.
What technical assessments are being undertaken?	OX2 are undertaking comprehensive assessments as part of the development application process. Technical assessments include: • Social Impact Assessment. • Noise Impact Assessment. • Traffic and Transport Route Impact Assessment. • Visual Impact Assessment. • Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Historic Heritage Assessment. • Bushfire Risk Assessment and Management Plan. • Hydrological Assessment. • Environmental Impact Assessment. • Flora and Fauna Assessments. OX2 are intending to share the outcomes of technical assessments with the community.
How will the community benefit?	OX2 is committed to building strong local relationships with key stakeholders and communities as part of their early project planning and understands the importance of facilitating local participation and community input, to understand community issues and achieve positive local and regional community outcomes/benefits. As the project is expected to operate for 30 to 35 years, OX2 is dedicated to delivering long-term investment in the regions and communities where we work
Why am I being contacted?	We are talking to landholders, community members and key stakeholders about the Project to inform our Project planning and the Social Impact Assessment. Engagement with the community is a fundamental part of the assessment process as it provides first-hand insights into what people value and how they expect a project to affect them. We are contacting you as we would like to provide you with an opportunity to hear about the Project and express any concerns, providing input to the assessment process.
How is it related to the BESS?	The Dinner Hill BESS is being developed by OX2 Holdings, but it is a separate neighbouring project and will be developed independently from the Dinner Hill Wind Farm.
About the Approvals Process	
What kind of approvals are needed before a wind farm can be built?	We are preparing to seek primary planning approval under the Planning and Development Act 2005 and primary environmental approvals under Part IV of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA).

Question	Message
	The Project will also be referred to the Department of Energy Efficiency, Climate Change and Water under <i>the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) for Commonwealth approval.
Who is making the final decision?	A Development Application (DA) will be lodged with the Shire of Dandaragan, for determination by the Shire.
How do local communities have a say in the approval?	As part of the DA process, community consultation will be undertaken in accordance with the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015. The proposal will be advertised for public comment for a minimum of 21 days, during which time local residents and stakeholders will be invited to review the application materials and provide feedback. All submissions received during the consultation period will be considered as part of the assessment process, ensuring that community views are taken into account in the final decision.
How can the public provide input?	The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) assesses the impact of the Project on people and communities. To inform the SIA, Umwelt will consult with the community to understand their concerns, interests, issues, or the benefits that people perceive the Project may deliver. The public can also learn about the Project through the Project website, including links to recent newsletters and the option to sign up to the mailing list. Further, people can raise queries, provide feedback, and generally express an interest in being informed via the dedicated hotline, email and feedback form that is featured on the Project website. The feedback received through the engagement program will inform the SIA for the Project, and the broader DA, to be lodged with the Shire of Dandaragan, for determination by the Shire.
General Wind Farm	
What is the purpose of a wind farm?	Wind farms generate electricity from the naturally occurring power of the wind. Wind is an inexhaustible resource that is clean, reliable and affordable. Wind power is the cheapest source of large-scale renewable energy.
How do wind farms generate electricity?	Turbines capture wind energy within the area swept by their blades. The spinning blades drive an electrical generator that produces electricity.
How much of Australia's power comes from wind farms, and how important are they for our renewable energy?	In 2020, renewable energy was responsible for 27.7% of Australia's total electricity generation, the first time that more than a quarter of the country's energy came from renewable sources. This is more than enough to power every Australian household. Wind continues to be Australia's leading source of clean energy, accounting for 35.9% of renewable generation in 2020 and almost 10% of total generation.
What happens to wind turbine blades when they're no longer in use, and can they be recycled or repurposed?	Wind turbine blades are constructed from composite materials including glass fibre, carbon fibre, polyester and epoxy resins. Current technologies for wind turbine generator blades require a complex recycling process for recovery due to their materials. Examples of how turbine blades could be recycled / repurposed include: • Sound barriers • Shredded fibreglass filling in cement production

Question	Message
	• Pedestrian bridges • Playground equipment • Geotechnical blocks for road strengthening • Use of resin to separate bonded composites to return materials integrity new applications. The technology in wind turbine generator manufacturing as well as in recycling processes is evolving quickly and the market is expected to expand in Australia as wind farms reach the end of their life expectancy in coming years.
How sustainable are wind farms when it comes to their environmental impact?	The carbon payback period is the length of time it takes a turbine to produce enough clean electricity to make up for the carbon pollution generated during manufacture. There are numerous studies that state that the payback time is between six to twelve months, with an overall typical lifespan of 25-years.

Source: ©OX2, 2025

6.0 Reporting and Evaluation

6.1 Record Keeping and Stakeholder Database

A dedicated stakeholder database will be established in Microsoft Excel format (unless otherwise specified) to record stakeholder interactions and related information. This will include an engagement register, whereby team members will record the contact details of stakeholders, summaries of each consultation or contact undertaken, and any actions that arise from these meetings. It is acknowledged that OX2 maintains its own stakeholder database, called Simply Stakeholders, which serves as a central database for recording all interactions, feedback, and engagement outcomes related to the Project.

Outcomes and records of each engagement activity will be documented by the team member(s) in attendance. The engagement register will be maintained throughout the delivery of the implementation plan to ensure consistent tracking and recording of all community or stakeholder engagement activities and outcomes.

Information to be recorded will include:

- stakeholders contact details
- activity details (including stakeholder engaged, attendees, time, place, mechanism used)
- type of feedback i.e. enquiry, complaint, feedback/comment
- discussion points
- summary of key outcomes, including any actions arising
- preference for future engagement.

Following completion of engagement, outcomes and data obtained will be collated and analysed to identify key impact themes and impact prioritisation. Identified issues or impacts may also be mapped to identify any spatial/geographic patterns in the data to demonstrate the representativeness and comprehensiveness of the engagement program.

Outcomes of the engagement will then be analysed and presented in the Summary Engagement Outcomes Report and subsequent SIA. Outcomes of the engagement will also be provided to inform relevant DA technical studies and for further consideration in Project design and planning.

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the CSEP will be monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure effectiveness in achieving the objectives outlined in **Section 1.1**. In this regard, it will be important to ensure that:

- All key stakeholders and communities relevant to the Project have been identified including vulnerable and at-risk groups.
- All identified relevant stakeholders are offered the opportunity to participate in the engagement program.

- Relevant Project information has been provided to all relevant stakeholders and all questions and queries received are followed up in a timely manner by Umwelt or OX2.
- Regular Project team meetings will be held between Umwelt and OX2 to provide required updates and ensure a collaborative and consistent approach to engagement across the Project.
- Engagement outcomes and community feedback is meaningfully and adequately considered for the purposes of the development of a scoping report, to inform future engagement and planning.
- Engagement outcomes, where possible, are used to inform Project design and refinements, including the development of enhancement or mitigation measures to address specific impacts.
- All regulatory requirements relating to community engagement are met.
- Engagement is inclusive, respectful, meaningful, timely, transparent and ongoing.
- The Project will respond / adjust activities if feedback indicates changes are required based on the monitoring program.
- Outcomes of engagement undertaken will be summarised in Project documentation including within the SIA and DA, and/or communicated on the Project website as appropriate.
- Revisions and updates to the CSEP will be made as required, to address any issues raised or ideas for improvement, in collaboration with the proponents.

7.0 OX2 Engagement Summary and Outcomes

The table below provides a summary of communications with key stakeholders and high level outcomes. Not all interactions have been captured in the CRM due to staff uptake of reporting and the number of calls/emails for some stakeholders.

Table 7.1 Summary of OX2 Engagement as of August 2026

Rights Holders and Stakeholder Groups	Number Engaged	Outcomes
First Nations Peoples and Groups	14 YAC staff members 13 Community Members 202 interactions	• Yued Heritage Protection Agreement signed. • Negotiation Protocol signed. • Relationship Agreement Drafted. • Cultural Heritage Management Plan Drafted • Cultural Heritage Survey conducted and quarry moved to avoid impact to cultural site. • Meeting with Cultural Advice Committee • Site visit with Cultural Advice Committee. • Community Meeting in Moora. • Sponsorship of 2026 NAIDOC event.
Host Landholders	19 families for DHWF – 848 interactions	• Host Agreements. • Regular engagement – meetings, newsletters, phone calls and email updates. • Invitations to community information sessions, events and other meetings.
Proximal Landholders	46 stakeholders 136 interactions	• Letterbox drops with Project Information sheets. • Emails where we have been provided details. • Invitations to community information sessions, events and SIA survey/ meetings. • Website, 1800 number, dedicated email address, FAQ's.
Broader Community	19 stakeholders 101 interactions	• Letterbox drops with Project Information sheets. • Emails where we have been provided details. • Invitations to community information sessions, events and SIA survey/ meetings. • Website, 1800 number, dedicated email address, FAQ's. • Sponsorships.
Community Groups	18 stakeholders 117 interactions	• Letterbox drops with Project Information sheets. • Emails where we have been provided details.

Rights Holders and Stakeholder Groups	Number Engaged	Outcomes
		• Invitations to community information sessions, events and SIA survey/ meetings. • Website, 1800 number, dedicated email address, FAQ's. • Sponsorships – booster for Badgingarra Primary School, generator and coolroom contribution for Badgingarra Community Centre.
Local Government	21 stakeholders 138 interactions	• Ongoing engagement with Dandaragan Shire Council. • Invitations to community information sessions and events.
State Government	3 Stakeholders 28 interactions	• Project introductions, invitation to collaborate. • Conversations have informed DA and impact assessments.
Local Businesses	10 stakeholders 61 interactions	• Support for local businesses through project spending on accommodation, catering, cafes, restaurants. • Letters/Emails with Project Information Sheets and Invitations to community information sessions and events. • Website, 1800 number, dedicated email address, FAQ's. • Supplier register invitation on website.
Local Media	1 stakeholder 3 interactions	3 Advertisements – • Invitations to community information sessions and events. • Invitation to participate in SIA Survey and Interviews

Source: OX2, 2026

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Appendix C

Social Baseline



C.1 Development Context

This section draws on several data sources to build an understanding of the relevant development context for the Project including at the State and Local Government policy level and also the social locality in which the Project is based. This includes an overview of the regional development drivers, existing conditions, trends, opportunities and challenges.

Local Project Setting

As noted in **Section 1.1**, the Project is located within Badgingarra, within the Shire of Dandaragan in WA. The Shire of Dandaragan is situated approximately 200 km north of Perth and covers an area of 6,716 km² of Australia's Wheatbelt Region (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2020).

The LGA is predominantly comprised of agricultural land and is recognised as one of WA's most significant intensive agricultural areas, containing some of the State's largest citrus orchards and carrot farms (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2020). In addition to cropping and grazing, which are common within the Shire, there is also potential for the expansion of more intensive and alternative agricultural practices, including agroforestry, aquaculture, floriculture and/or viticulture (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2020). Natural resource extraction is also a significant land use in the LGA. Together with agriculture, these sectors account for more than half of the local economy (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024). More recently, the construction of renewable energy projects in the Shire has further diversified the Shire's economic base and contributed to local economic growth (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024).

Tourism is another important economic driver, bolstered by the Shire's natural beauty, particularly during the wildflower season. In 2019, approximately 560,000 visitors were recorded, highlighting the area's appeal as a nature-based tourism destination (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024).

The proposed Project is located nearby to the township of Badgingarra, a small but vibrant farming community situated north of Dandaragan along the Brand Highway, adjacent to Badgingarra National Park. The town is renowned for its picturesque natural environment, especially during the wildflower season in late winter and spring. It is surrounded by walking and hiking trails and lies in close proximity to both Watheroo and Badgingarra National Parks (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024). The economy of Badgingarra is driven by various agricultural industries, including Citrus Fruit Growing (14.7%), Sheep Farming (specialised) (7.8%), Grain-Sheep or Grain-Beef Cattle Farming (6.9%), Other Grain Growing (6.9%) and Beef Cattle Farming (specialised) (5.9%). (ABS, 2021).

Badgingarra also holds significant cultural heritage value. The Project Area falls within the land of Yued people in the Yued region of WA, which is approximately 29,254 km² and is part of the South West Native Title Settlement (The Settlement) which is the largest native title settlement in Australian history. The Settlement is made up of 6 individual Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) which were registered in January 2021. The ILUA of relevance to this study is the Yued ILUA, which covers Badgingarra, Leeman, Jurien Bay, Cervantes, Two Rocks, Toodyay, Gingin, Calingiri, Dalwallinu, Coorow and Moora. In addition to its Indigenous heritage, Badgingarra also contains sites of European historical significance, such as the Old Badgingarra Townsite, Badgingarra Homestead and Pool, and Badgingarra Research Station (Shire of Dandaragan, 2004).

WA Energy Policy

Western Australia is actively transitioning towards a more sustainable and low-carbon energy future, and has invested over \$700 million to power the renewable energy boom (Government of Western Australia, 2023).

Key highlights of WA's energy policy and associated commitments, particularly with regards to renewable energy include:

- **Energy Transformation Strategy** launched by the WA Government in 2019 to ensure secure, reliable, sustainable, and affordable electricity and to make provision for significant investments in energy storage, wind generation, and transmission network upgrades with Stage 2 released in 2021 for the period 2021-2025 (WA Government, 2019).
- **Closure of Coal-Fired Power Stations:** In 2022, the WA State Government publicly made the commitment to retire all State-owned coal fired power stations by 2030 and replace them with renewable electricity generation and storage, committing to a \$3.8 billion of new investment in renewable energy infrastructure, including new wind and energy storage projects (WA Government, 2023).
- **The SWIS Demand Assessment** was announced on 24 August 2022 with the results publicly released on 9 May 2023. The Assessment was delivered by a Treasury-led Taskforce, comprised of membership from a number of State Government Departments and determined that the SWIS may need around an additional 4,000 km of new transmission lines and around 50GW of new renewable electricity and storage infrastructure to support increased demand over the next 20 years (Government of Western Australia, 2025).
- **Renewable Energy Transformation Agreement:** In July 2024, the Western Australian Government formally set renewable energy targets as part of an Agreement with the Australian Commonwealth Government which included provision for the generation of an additional 6.5 Terrawatt-hours (TWh) of renewable energy by 2032 (Australian Government, 2024).
- **Infrastructure and Investment:** The Government has committed over \$3.8 billion to support the energy transition. This includes upgrading the electricity network, attracting large-scale clean industries, and funding new energy industries (Commonwealth of Australia, 2024).
- **Guideline on Community Benefits for Large-scale Renewable Energy Projects:** The Western Australian Government's Community Benefits Guideline for Large-scale Renewable Energy Projects (Government of Western Australia, 2026), finalised in March 2026, provides a framework to ensure communities hosting new grid-connected wind, solar and BESS projects in the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) receive fair, transparent and lasting benefits from the energy transition. The Guideline emphasises that community benefits should create long-term, place-based social, economic and cultural outcomes, extend beyond individual landholders to the broader community, and be aligned with locally identified priorities. Central to the framework are Community Benefit Plans, which are co-designed with local governments, Traditional Owners and Aboriginal organisations, community groups, residents and developers, and guide how benefit funds are allocated and governed. Regional Development Commissions (RDC) will act as fund custodians, supported by community advisory groups, to promote accountability, consistency and community-led decision-making. While not mandatory, the Guideline sets a clear baseline of best practice and expectations for developers and communities, supporting social licence, community trust and more efficient project delivery.

- **Renewable Energy Community Benefits and Engagement Guide:** In July 2025, the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) released a framework to support Western Australian local governments in navigating the challenges and opportunities associated with large-scale renewable energy developments. Recognising the limited statutory powers of local councils, the guideline emphasises proactive engagement with developers and communities to secure lasting local benefits. It outlines best practices for community consultation, policy development, and negotiation of benefit-sharing arrangements. The guide also includes practical tools such as templates for project tracking, communications planning, and community benefit scheme design, aiming to foster transparent, inclusive, and locally responsive approaches to renewable energy transition (WALGA, 2025).

Regional and Local Policy

The Wheatbelt Development Commission Strategic Plan 2024–2026 (2024) highlights the adoption of renewable energy and de-carbonisation initiatives as key drivers of future growth and success for the Wheatbelt region. These initiatives are noted as not only essential from an economic and sustainability/resource management standpoint but also necessary to keep pace with technological advancements that continue to transform societal and industrial efficiencies.

As of June 2024, the region hosts eight operational renewable energy projects, generating a combined total of 993.55 MW. Over the next 15 years, it is projected that wind and solar generation in the Wheatbelt will grow to 8954.15 MW, (8581.9 MW Wind, 372.25 MW Solar), with 22 projects currently in varying phases of feasibility, construction and development (Wheatbelt Development Commission, 2025). To support this growth, the Wheatbelt Development Commission is actively collaborating with PoweringWA and Western Power to guide strategic planning and ensure regional interests are well represented in the evolving renewable energy landscape (Wheatbelt Development Commission, 2025).

From a local policy context, the Shire of Dandaragan has to date demonstrated a strong support for renewable energy and an aspiration to promote renewable energy initiatives and foster the growth of the renewable industry within the region and there are already a number of renewable power generation projects existing and / or proposed for within the LGA; alongside other industry such as mining and mineral sands.

Project Development in the Region

A number of renewable energy and mining projects currently operate in the Wheatbelt Region with several more in planning and development. Key developments within the region are summarised in **Appendix D**.

Cumulative social impacts may occur if construction periods of other and nearby major projects overlap with the construction period of the proposed development and consequently may present significant challenges in relation to access to housing, accommodation, and social infrastructure. In contrast, overlapping projects may create opportunities to build a pipeline of projects that encourage skilled workers (and their families) to move/relocate to the area, either permanently or in the medium-term, given project continuity. Other major projects which are already operational may impact the Project in terms of procuring local skills and workforce, or in the community's perception of the Project if, for example, the Project is seen to be contributing to increasing industrialisation of the landscape.

C.2 Community Capitals Analysis

As discussed in **Section 2.3.1**, to understand the communities of interest to the Project and to evaluate their resilience and adaptive capacity to change, a Sustainable Livelihoods or Community Capitals Approach (DFID, 1999) has been adopted. This includes an analysis of the seven community capitals. Each of these as relevant to the proposed Project have been discussed in the following sections.

Political Capital

Political capital refers to the individuals, institutions, and systems that contribute to a community's ability to maintain and uphold a governance structure. Political capital can determine the extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratisation within a community, and the resources provided for this purpose. A summary of the political capital relating to the social locality is provided in **Table C.1**.

Table C.1 Political Capital Summary

Key Takeaway	Description
Commonwealth Government advocates for a balanced energy mix, including renewables, gas and nuclear power	The Project Area falls within the Australian electoral division of Durack, which is represented by the Liberal Party after Melissa Price was re-elected in May 2025. Price was initially elected for the division of Durack to replace the retiring MP Barry Haase in 2013. Price's re-election in 2025 was secured by a 60.2% preference count and was considered a safe seat for the Liberal Party, with Price securing her fifth term. Price has expressed concerns over Labor's renewable-only strategy and promotes the inclusion of zero-emissions nuclear energy alongside renewables and gas to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. With this proposal, Price has also expressed the importance of the community engagement process (Price, 2024).
State Government has a strong focus on supporting the mining, resources, and energy industries, with opposition to restrictions from nature-positive environmental laws	The Project Area falls within the state electorate of Moore, which was represented by Liberal MP Ian Goodenough since 2013. In the 2025 election, Goodenough resigned as a Liberal and contested the seat as an Independent. Moore is now represented by Labor Tom French, who won with a 52.9% preference count. This change suggests some political uncertainty in the area, with voters open to shifting their support. French has previously been open in his support for developing renewable energy in the region (Tom French MP, 2022).
Local Government is supportive of renewable energy developments	Dandaragan LGA is governed by Dandaragan Shire Council, which is made up of 5 councillors, Shire President Tony O'Gorman and Deputy President Maddi McDonald (Shire of Dandaragan, 2025). The Shire of Dandaragan is very supportive of renewable energy and actively advocates for new developments to take place in the area (Shire of Dandaragan). However, it is also recognised that these new developments create challenges for sustaining infrastructure demands. This commitment to renewable energy is part of its broader strategy to diversify the local economy (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024).

Key Takeaway	Description
Aboriginal Governance – the Yued People appear to be open to engagement for renewable energy projects	The Project Area falls within the land of Yued people in the Yued region of WA, represented by the Yued Aboriginal Corporation. The Yued region is approximately 29,254 km² and is part of the South West Native Title Settlement (The Settlement) which is the largest native title settlement in Australian history. The Settlement is made up of 6 individual Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) which were registered in January 2021. The ILUA of relevance to this study is the Yued ILUA, which covers Leeman, Jurien Bay, Cervantes, Two Rocks, Toodyay, Gingin, Calingiri, Dalwallinu, Coorow and Moora. Media releases and a review of Development Approval (DA) applications relating to the Yadwin wind farm suggest that the Yued people are open to collaboration with renewable energy proponents.
Political Participation is high in Dandaragan LGA	The Shire of Dandaragan has a 41.6% participation rate in the 2023 local election. This is higher than the average local election participation rate in WA of 31.2% (WA Electoral Commission, 2023). Residents of Dandaragan LGA have also demonstrated strong political activity over time, including a successful protest campaign against fracking in the area (Frack Free WA, 2020) and a protest march for the marine health in Jurien Bay (Van Aken, 2021).

Source: Umwelt, 2026

Cultural Capital

Cultural capital refers to underlying factors that provide human societies with the means and adaptations to maintain themselves in their environment (Cochrane, 2006). It includes the way people know and understand their place within the world. It may also refer to the extent to which the local culture, traditions, or language, may promote or hinder wellbeing, social inclusion, and development (IAIA, 2015). **Table C.2** provides a summary of the key characteristics of the social locality from a cultural capital perspective.

Table C.2 Cultural Capital Summary

Key Takeaway	Description
The Shire of Dandaragan has a long European cultural history	The Shire of Dandaragan's European heritage dates back to early settlements in the region. • Early settlement – the area was first settled by Europeans in the mid-19th century. James Drummond, a prominent settler, established a farm in the region around 1850. • Formation of the Shire – the Dandaragan Road District was created on February 27, 1890, and later renamed the Dandaragan Road District in 1932. It became a Shire on July 1, 1961, following the enactment of the <i>Local Government Act 1960</i>. • Establishment of Badgingarra – the Badgingarra townsite was established in 1955 by the Badgingarra Progress Association, a group of farmers developing the region who recognised the need for a centralised townsite. • Economic Development – initially a sparsely populated agricultural area, the Shire saw significant growth with the development of coastal

Key Takeaway	Description
	towns like Jurien Bay and Cervantes, and the popularity of the Pinnacles Desert as a tourist destination. - Relocation of Badgingarra – the current town today was established in 1968, when the town’s residents decided to relocate from the (now heritage-listed) old townsite which was 30 km north of Dandaragan. - Administrative Changes – the Shire’s main administration centre was originally in the town of Dandaragan but was relocated to Jurien Bay in 2003 due to population growth in the coastal areas. These elements highlight the Shire’s evolution from a rural agricultural district to a vibrant community with significant tourism and coastal development.
The region has rich Aboriginal cultural heritage	There are a number of significant cultural sites in the Yued region. These include caves, ceremonial sites, rock art, paintings and artefacts. The region is well known for the Moore River Native Settlement which was opened in the 1920s under the auspices of the Chief Protector of Aborigines, AO Neville. Other sites of significance within the region include the Moora Reserve, Mogumber Mission and Walebing Reserve (Yued Aboriginal Corporation, 2025). The name <i>Badgingarra</i> is an Indigenous name that refers to the river pool opposite the old townsite, a place where the native badgeon wattle thrives (WAtoday, 2008).
Dandaragan LGA is home to several historic sites	The Shire is home to several historic sites, including St Anne’s Church, Dandaragan Shire Office, and Yathroo Homestead. Yere Yere Homestead, associated with settlers like Walter Padbury and James Drummond III, is one of the earliest properties in the region. The Old Badgingarra Townsite is a Listed Place on the State Heritage Register due to its historic value commemorating the development of farming in the region in the mid-20th century (DPLH, 2019). The Badgingarra Homestead and Pool, and Badgingarra Research Station, are both listed on the Shire of Dandaragan’s local heritage register.

Source: Umwelt, 2026

Natural Capital

Natural capital refers to natural assets and resources that contribute to community strength and sustainability. Natural capital can include use of resources such as minerals, productive agricultural soil, presence of oil and gas and forests which provide commercial and practical benefit to the community. Natural capital can also include other environmental assets which generate tourism or provide other social, cultural, and recreational value, such as national parks or lakes. **Table C.2** and **Table C.3** and provide a summary of the key characteristics of the social locality from a natural capital perspective.

Table C.3 Natural Capital Summary

Key Takeaway	Description
The natural environment is highly	Residents residing in Dandaragan LGA highly value the natural environment, with community feedback on engagement activities to support the development of the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2029 (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024) highlighting the importance

Key Takeaway	Description
valued by residents in the social locality	of natural attractions. This is also reflected throughout the Shire's Council Plan which has environmental protection as a key pillar. Environmental initiatives focus on regenerative agriculture, bushfire risk mitigation and ecosystem protection (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024). There are a number of ecologically and socially important natural features in the social locality that are described in Table C.2. In Badgingarra, local residents emphasised the natural amenity and environmental values associated with the town and its surrounds. Residents noted that there are good views of the bushland, especially at sunset, as well as the tranquillity of the local creek.
The region is prone to bushfires	Bushfires are a significant concern in the Shire of Dandaragan, particularly during the dry summer months. They can cause extensive damage to property, agriculture, and natural habitats. Notable bushfires have occurred in areas like Wedge Island, Cooljarloo, and Nambung, sometimes leading to evacuations and significant firefighting efforts (Yahoo News, 2024) (ABC News, 2024). In December 2025, a major bushfire occurred at Warradarge resulting in extended power outages (The West Australian, 2025). Concerns for bushfires was further emphasised during the SIA engagement process.
The region has an abundance of natural resources	The Shire of Dandaragan has a diverse mining sector, primarily focused on mineral sands and limestone. The region is known for its significant deposits of mineral sands, which include valuable minerals like zircon, ilmenite, and rutile. Further, there are extensive limestone deposits in the Shire, which are used for construction materials, agricultural lime, and industrial applications.
Rich in biodiversity and significant natural features	The Central Coast subregion is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, including unique wildflowers and native animals. Proximal to the Project is the Coomallo and the Hill River Nature Reserve. The Coomallo Nature Reserve covers an area of approximately 11,786 ha and is a key flora conservation area and supports at least 1% of the breeding population of Endangered Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (NACC, 2021). The Hill River catchment covers about 3,700 km² and contains an abundance of native and exotic species (DWER, 2021). The Vern Westbrook Trail is of particular significance for the Badgingarra community, hosting a number of local flora and fauna and heritage sites.
Fertile agricultural land	The Central Coast subregion is characterised by fertile soils supporting extensive cropping and livestock farming (GRDC, 2024). The primary land use in the Shire of Dandaragan is agriculture. This includes a variety of farming activities such as broadacre cropping, livestock grazing, and horticulture (GRDC, 2024). Many of the towns in the region, including Badgingarra, were originally established to service agricultural communities (Shire of Dandaragan, 2004).
Emerging tourism and recreation industries	The Wheatbelt is the second highest visited region in WA and receives over 1,088,000 visitors annually (Wheatbelt Development Commission, 2025).

Key Takeaway	Description
	Within the Shire of Dandaragan attractions like beaches, national parks, and the Pinnacles Desert draw tourists for various activities (Shire of Dandaragan, 2025). The Shire of Dandaragan is actively working to increase tourism to the region by increasing outdoor recreation. Investments have also been focused on community recreational facilities and public open spaces (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024).

Source: Umwelt, 2026

Human Capital

The level of human capital within a community is assessed by considering population size, age distribution, education and skills, general population health and the prevalence of vulnerable groups within the community. The social locality has the following key characteristics as outlined in **Table C.4**.

Table C.4 Human Capital Summary

Key Takeaway	Description
An older and aging population	All three local government areas have median ages above the Western Australia median of 38 years, indicating older populations. Dandaragan has a median age of 51, Moora's median age is slightly lower at 44, while Coorow has the highest median age at 57. Comparatively, the town of Badgingarra has a lower median age than its LGA of Dandaragan (44), and has been decreasing steadily since 2011 (from 48). An older population on average across the social locality suggests more personable and face-to-face mechanisms of engagement may be more suitable e.g., personal meetings, community information sessions and telephone surveys.
Varying population growth rates	The population of Dandaragan LGA has increased since 2011, with an increase of 170 people between 2011 and 2021. From 2021 to 2036, the Dandaragan LGA population is projected to increase from 3,475 to 4,455, reflecting an annual growth rate of 1.7%, which is similar to the average growth rate for the State at 1.8% (WA Government, 2025). However, Coorow and Moora LGAs are projected to decline in population, with annual growth rates of -0.4% and -0.3% respectively (WA Government, 2025). The town of Badgingarra is experiencing a decline in population, with a net decrease of 20 people between 2016 and 2021 (10% of the town's population).
Limited opportunity to draw from existing labour force	Across the LGAs of Dandaragan, Moora and Coorow there are a limited number of people that hold the required skills of relevance to the Project. Primary occupations in Dandaragan LGA include Managers (21.0%), Labourers (16.2%) and Technicians and Trades Workers (14.6%). Overall, there are 423 people employed as Technicians and Trade Workers in the social locality, 46 in the Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services industry and 704 in the Construction industry. The majority of those employed across these industries are located within Dandaragan LGA.

Key Takeaway	Description
	Consequently, although there is some capacity for the labour force to meet the skills requirements, the low unemployment rate limits opportunities to draws from the existing labour force.
High levels of relevant tertiary level skills	The Shire of Dandaragan has shown a commitment to increasing education levels and supporting youth development more broadly. Through its Strategic Community Plan to 2026 (Shire of Dandaragan, 2021) and the Youth Plan 2019–2024 (Shire of Dandaragan, 2019), the Shire aims to create a community that supports and develops youth. This includes initiatives such as funding students to attend leadership conferences and providing scholarships for programs. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to enhance educational opportunities. Within Dandaragan LGA, top fields of study include Engineering and Related Technologies (21%), Management and Commerce (12%) and Education (8%). Likewise, the top fields of study in Moora LGA include Engineering and Related Technologies (16%), Education (11%) and Management and Commerce (10%). In Coorow LGA, top fields of study include Engineering and Related Technologies (11%), Management and Commerce (5%) and Education (5%). The high percentage of individuals studying Engineering and Related Technologies in the Dandaragan, Moora, and Coorow LGAs is highly beneficial for the construction of a BESS and/or wind farm.
The region has a strong local workforce aligned with future renewable energy job demands, particularly in trades, labour, and professional roles.	Almost 75% of jobs in renewable energy over the next 15 years are likely to be available for labourers, trades and technicians, and professionals, with electricians, electrical trade assistants, mechanical trades and technicians, finance, business, legal and planning professions and administrative staff generating the largest number of jobs (Briggs, Rutovitz, Nagrath, & Dominish, 2020). In the social locality, there are currently 449 labourers, 422 technicians and trades workers, 335 professionals, 312 clerical and administrative workers, and 38 electricians (ABS TableBuilder Pro, 2021). The majority of these workers are concentrated in the Shire of Dandaragan, indicating a locally available workforce aligned with projected industry needs.
High level of vocational / Certificate III education	The social locality has higher rates of Certificate III attainment compared to the state average, particularly in Dandaragan (16.9%), Coorow (16.7%), and Moora (14.5%). As Certificate III qualifications are commonly linked to the construction industry, this indicates a locally available workforce with relevant skills for the Projects.
Dandaragan has fewer emergency department visits but a higher rate of hospital admissions	The age-standardised rate (ASR) of emergency department presentations was 34,809.3 per 100,000 people in the Dandaragan LGA, which is slightly lower than the WA rate of 37,025.7 per 100,000 people. Conversely, the age-standardised rate of general hospital admissions in the Dandaragan LGA was 51,078.5 per 100,000 people, which is higher than the Western Australia rate of 41,196.5 per 100,000 people. This suggests that while fewer people may be seeking emergency care, a larger proportion require hospitalisation, indicating potential complexities in health conditions and increased pressure on inpatient healthcare services in the region.
Long-term health conditions slightly	In 2021, the age-standardised rate of people reporting one or more long-term health conditions was 25.3% in the Dandaragan LGA, compared to

Key Takeaway	Description
less common in Dandaragan	26.6% across Western Australia. While this slightly lower rate may suggest marginally better overall health, but still indicates a significant portion of the population managing chronic conditions, which could impact local healthcare demand and resource planning.
Dandaragan has slightly lower rates of mental health conditions	In the Dandaragan LGA, 7.7% of people reported having a mental health condition (including depression or anxiety), compared to 8.3% across WA. While slightly lower, this still reflects a vulnerable population that may be particularly sensitive to the introduction of new projects or changes in the community.
Varying SEIFA scores for Index of Education and Occupation (IEO) suggesting a heterogenous workforce	The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Education and Occupation (IEO), prepared by the ABS, reflects the general level of education and occupation-related skills of people within an area, with a value of one indicating low levels of skills, and a value of ten indicating a high level of skill. For the LGAs within the social locality SEIFA rankings indicate that Coorow and Moora have moderate levels of socio-economic advantage with average education and occupation levels while Dandaragan reflects relatively better education and occupation levels, suggesting slightly higher levels of socio-economic advantage (refer to Figure C.1). SEIFA rankings help identify areas that may need more support or resources to improve education and employment opportunities, with higher rankings generally indicating better access to education and higher occupational status, while lower rankings highlight areas with more socio-economic challenges.

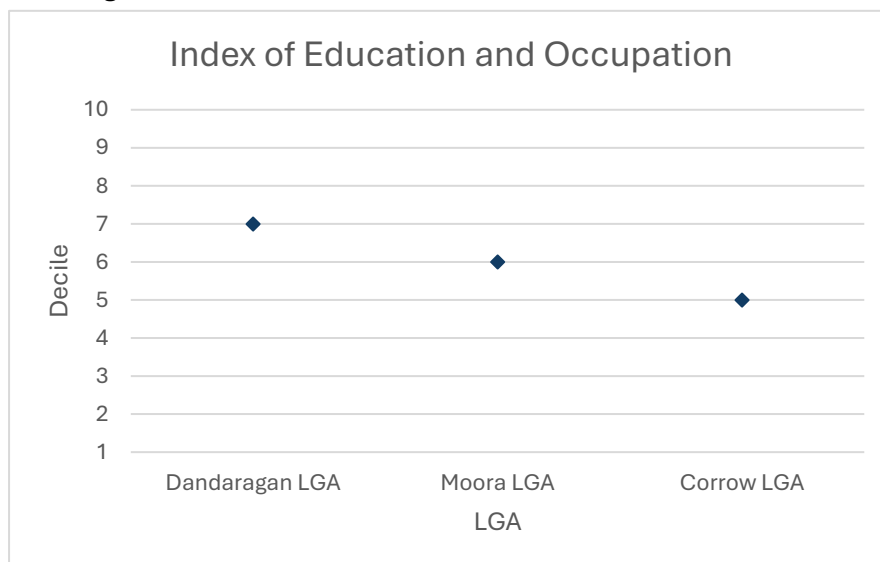


Figure C.1 Index of Relative Education and Occupation

Source: (SEIFA, 2021)

Source: Umwelt, 2026

Economic Capital

Examining a community's economic capital involves consideration of several indicators, including industry and employment distribution, workforce participation and unemployment, income levels and cost of living pressures, such as weekly rent or mortgage repayments. **Table C.5** provides a summary of the key characteristics of the communities within the social locality from an economic capital perspective.

Table C.5 Economic Capital Summary

Key Takeaway	Description
Significant reliance on agricultural industries	In 2021, the top industries of employment in Dandaragan LGA were agriculture, forestry and fishing (20.2%), mining (9.5%) and construction (9.5%). In the surrounding LGAs, agriculture also plays a significant role, with Coorow LGA's agricultural industry accounting for 35% of employment and Moora LGA at 28%. Mining represents 8% of employment in Coorow and 2% in Moora, while construction accounts for 8% in Coorow and 5% in Moora. Within the town of Badgingarra, the top five industries of employment are all related to agriculture (primarily citrus fruit growing, sheep and cattle farming, and grain growing). This shows the social locality is heavily reliant on the agricultural industry for employment and a higher level of vulnerability to economic fluctuations. However, the provision of renewable energy may assist in diversifying the economy and therefore reduce this vulnerability. The diversification of the economy through renewable energy development is also supported by the local community, who see the development of wind farms as a means to decreased vulnerability and ensure a steady income supply (Jose, 2025).
Low economic diversity in the region	The Wheatbelt Region economy generates an approximate of \$17.39 billion in economic output (REMPPLAN, 2025). The Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing industry sector makes the greatest contribution to economic output in the region, which at \$5.1 billion accounts for 28.74% of the regions total economic output (REMPPLAN, 2025). This industry sector is also the largest employer with 9,039 jobs which represents 29.44% of total employment within the region (REMPPLAN, 2025). The Shire of Dandaragan is working to increase economic diversity through its Economic and Tourism Development Strategy (2024). The strategy focuses on attracting new investments, supporting renewable energy, tourism, and other industries, with the goal of promoting sustainable growth and enhancing economic resilience while balancing environmental, social, and economic factors.
Low rates of unemployment	As of December 2024, Dandaragan LGA recorded the lowest unemployment rate in the social locality, at 1.6%, which is significantly lower than the WA rate of 3.7% (SALM, 2025). Rates in Coorow and Moora were also lower, with rates of 3.4% and 2.2% respectively.

Key Takeaway	Description
Lower than average median household incomes, but experiencing growth	The weekly median household income within the Dandaragan LGA, has increased since the 2016 ABS Census - \$1,305 in 2021, a 9.8% increase from 2016. This increase indicates economic growth within the LGA; i.e. improvements in employment opportunities, wages, or both. Despite this growth, the weekly median household income still remains below the WA average (\$1,815 per week). Weekly median household incomes in Coorow and Moora are similarly low at \$1,030 and \$1,445 respectively.
Increasing median house prices across the LGAs	In October 2025, the Dandaragan LGA recorded a median house price of \$595,000, reflecting an 8.28% increase over the past year. The Coorow LGA saw a more substantial rise, with prices reaching \$515,000, up 21.17%. Meanwhile, the Moora LGA experienced the most significant growth, with a median price of \$315,000, marking a 29.09% increase (realestateinvestar, 2025).
Lower levels of rental and mortgage stress	All LGAs in the social locality are below the State average for rental stress ⁷, with 20.9% in Dandaragan LGA, 19.2% in Coorow LGA and 22.9% in Moora LGA, compared to 28.3% in WA. Levels of mortgage stress ⁸ amongst homeowner households across all LGAs are also below the state, with 15.9% in Coorow, 11.9% in Dandaragan and 9.9% in Moora (compared to a state average of 13%). Despite the lower-than-average housing stress levels across the social locality, local stakeholder engagement in Badgingarra revealed that increasing rental and housing pressures were placing vulnerable community members at risk, especially the pension-dependent elderly.
There is a focus on growing the tourism industry	In Wheatbelt Region, tourism supports an estimated 1,531 jobs, which is 5% of total employment and the 8th largest industry of employment in the region. Of these jobs, 10.7% are within Dandaragan LGA (REMPLAN, 2025). In Wheatbelt Region, tourism output is estimated at \$393.460 million, which is 2.2% of total output. The largest sub-sector in Wheatbelt Region is Accommodation & Food Services with tourists expenditure supporting \$174.213 million. Of the total output generated, Dandaragan contributes the second most in the region at 12.2% or \$47.924 million (REMPLAN, 2025). Tourism investment has also been outlined as a top 5 priority in the Shire of Dandaragan's 2020-2029 Strategic Community Plan (Envision 2029: Strategic Community Plan, 2021); specifically cultural tourism and astro-tourism.
Moderate to lower levels of economic resources	The SEIFA Index of Economic Resources (IER) summarises variables directly related to income and wealth, whereby a low score indicates a relative lack of access to economic resources in general, and vice versa for a high score. For the LGAs of Coorow, Dandaragan, and Moora, the rankings are as follows: Coorow is ranked in the 4th decile, indicating a lower level of economic resources compared to other regions. Dandaragan is ranked in the 6th decile, reflecting a moderate level of economic resources. Moora is

⁷ Rental stress is defined as renter household with rent payments greater than 30% of the household income.

⁸ Mortgage stress is defined as owner with mortgage household with mortgage repayments greater than 30% of the household income.

Key Takeaway	Description
	ranked in the 5th decile, showing a similar moderate level of economic resources. These decile rankings help identify areas that may need more support or resources to improve economic conditions, with higher rankings generally indicating better access to economic resources and lower rankings highlighting areas with more economic challenges (Refer to Figure C.2).

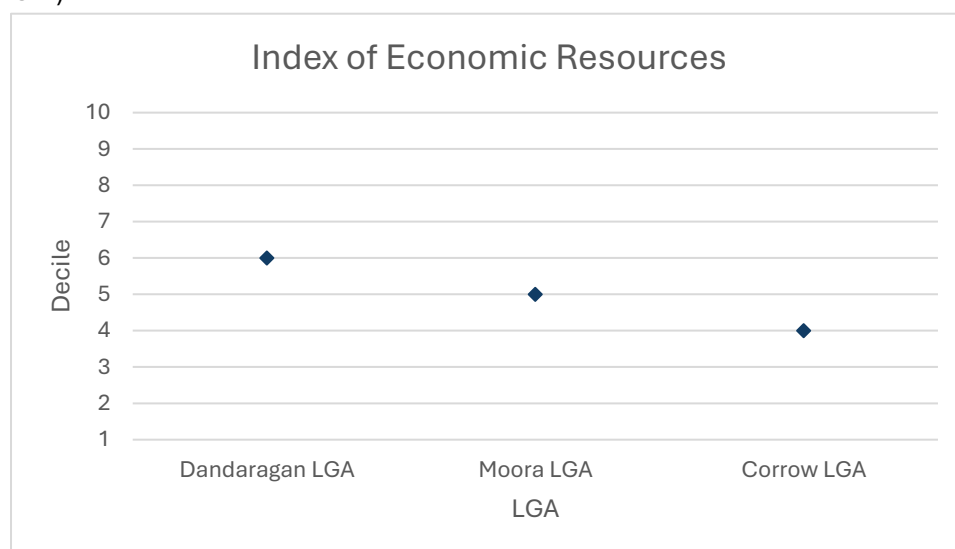


Figure C.2 Index of Relative Economic Resources

Source: (SEIFA, 2021)

Source: Umwelt, 2025

Social Capital

Various indicators can be used to examine and assess social capital. Such indicators may include the level of volunteering, population mobility, crime rates, and the demographic composition of the community, such as the percentage of people born overseas, language proficiency etc. **Table C.6** provides a summary of the key characteristics of the social locality from a social capital perspective.

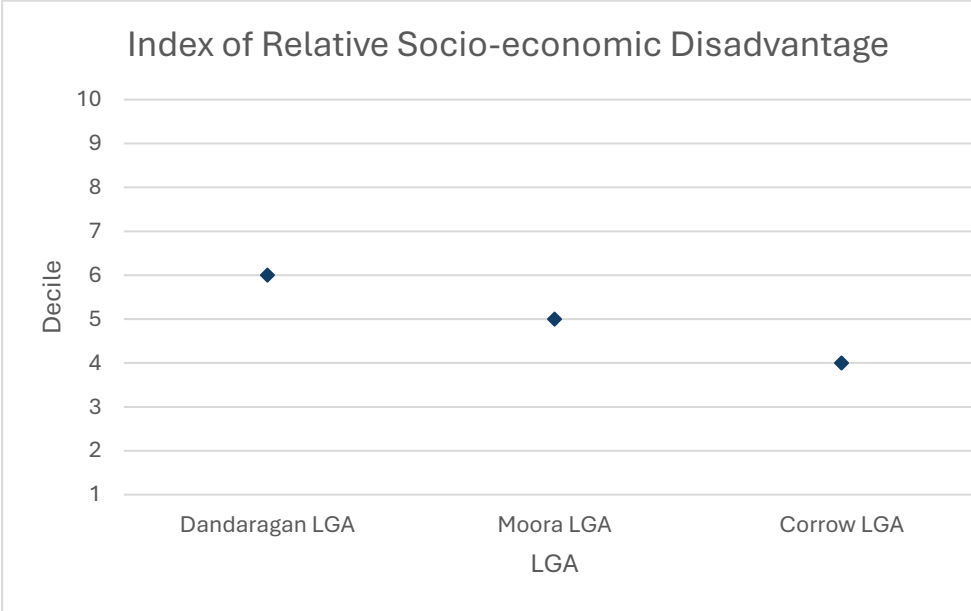
Table C.6 Social Capital Summary

Key Takeaway	Description
Higher proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander population in the Moora LGA	In Dandaragan and Coorow LGAs, the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander population makes up 3% of the total population, which is in line with WA average of 3%. Moora LGA has a higher proportion, with a 13% population (ABS, 2021).
Higher rates of volunteering	There are high rates of volunteering across the social locality reported in the 2021 Census, with 30.2% of people in Coorow, 24.5% in Moora LGA and 21.0% in Dandaragan LGA volunteering at least once within the last 12 months (higher than the state average of 12.9%). Badgingarra township had a particularly high rate of volunteerism (33.8%), indicating a strong degree of community participation. Volunteering rates are used as an indicator of how well connected and cohesive a community is. High rates suggest that there may be a fast

Key Takeaway	Description
	spread of information throughout the community and investment in the sense of community in the local area.
Active community groups present in the social locality	There are a range of active community groups within the social locality. These include special interest groups, volunteer organisations and sporting clubs.
Communities value communication and transparency	Past experiences within small tight-knit communities in WA have demonstrated that communication and transparency are key in gaining acceptance of major projects, with local councils and community members calling for policy frameworks to be implemented (MSN, 2025) (ABC News, 2024). Local stakeholders consulted for the Project expressed frustration with a perceived lack of communication between community members, local businesses, Council and other major project developers. Local accommodation providers emphasise the necessity of certainty and transparency around the assessment and project development process to enable forward planning. ‘Closing the loop’ with communities by updating them on outcomes after their input has been received was considered equally important.
Low levels of linguistic diversity	The proportion of households where a language other than English is spoken is low in the LGAs. In Dandaragan, 5% of households speak a language other than English, while Coorow has 4.1%, and Moora has 5.6%. This is significantly lower compared to the state average in WA, where 21.1% of households speak a language other than English.
Stable population mobility	Population mobility in the LGAs is generally limited. In Dandaragan, 48% of the population has stayed at the same address for five years, while in Coorow, 57% have remained in the same place, and 56% in Moora. This compares to the state average in WA, where 51% of the population has stayed at the same address for the past five years. However, in the local township of Badgingarra within Dandaragan LGA only 43% of residents lived at the same address five years ago. This finding is correlated by engagement outcomes, with a local representative stating that the population of Badgingarra is generally transient. The higher degree of population mobility in Dandaragan and particularly Badgingarra is consistent with the focus on the mining sector in the area.
Limited cultural diversity	The proportion of the population born in Australia is higher in the LGAs compared to the state average. In Dandaragan, 74.1% of the population was born in Australia, while Coorow and Moora both have 76%. This contrasts with the state average in WA, where 62% of the population was born in Australia.
Declining crime rates	In December 2024, the top crimes in the Wheatbelt Region were family assaults, with 69 offences reported, followed by drug offences with 66, and stealing with 43 offences. Family assault and stealing has declined since 2021 from 56 and 59 respectively. However, drug offences have increased from 30 (WA Police Force, 2024). In Badgingarra there were 16 offences recorded in 2025, of which the highest category was regulated weapons offences.

Key Takeaway	Description
	Within localities such as Hill River, Nambung and Boothendarra crime rates are low, with under 2 crimes recorded in each locality in 2023. Comparatively, larger population centres have a higher crime rate. Crime rates are highest in Jurien Bay SAL (129 crimes in 2023), which has the greatest population in the social locality.
Community members have expressed support for renewable energy developments	Community perceptions within the social locality thus far have demonstrated an acceptance of renewable energy developments, acknowledging the economic benefit and diversification they bring to the region (ABC News, 2025) (Renew Economy, 2021). However, concerns have also arisen regarding food security (ABC News, 2024).
Varying SEIFA scores for Index of Disadvantage (IRSD)	SEIFA scores are prepared by the ABS which ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic disadvantage. A low score indicates a greater degree of disadvantage. For the LGAs within the social locality, rankings are as follows: Dandaragan is ranked in the 6th decile, indicating it has relatively better socio-economic conditions compared to many other regions. Coorow, on the other hand, is ranked in the 4th decile, suggesting it faces more socio-economic challenges. Moora is ranked in the 5th decile, showing it has moderate socio-economic conditions, slightly more disadvantaged than Dandaragan. Lower decile rankings could be related to lower household incomes, ‘low skilled’ occupations and many people without qualifications (Refer to Figure C.3).

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage



LGA	Decile
Dandaragan LGA	6
Moora LGA	5
Corrow LGA	4

Figure C.3 Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Source: (SEIFA, 2021)

Source: Umwelt, 20256

Physical Capital

Physical or built capital includes provision of infrastructure and services to the community. Within this capital area it is important to consider the type, quality, and degree of access to public, built and

community infrastructure (including amenities, services, and utilities) as well as housing. **Table C.7** provides a summary of the physical capital available in the social locality.

Table C.7 Physical Capital Summary

Key Takeaway	Description																								
Higher rates of home ownership	In Dandaragan LGA the rate of homes owned outright is 46.8% while 53% and 41% of homes in Coorow and Moora LGAs are owned outright. This is much higher than the state average of 29.2%, indicating that landholders are more likely to be invested in the outcomes of a project, and the impacts it may have on their livelihoods.																								
Limited rental housing availability in the region	Table C.8 identifies there is a limited available rental stock for incoming workforces within the social locality. For example, due to the limited rental stock in the town of Badgingarra, vacancy rates are exceedingly low. For the first three months of 2026 the vacancy rate remained at 0% (SQM, 2026). Increasing rental prices in the town have further constrained the market, with median rent spiking in 2025 to around \$500 per week. To address housing demand, the Shire of Dandaragan has received \$225,000 of funding to create 12 new accommodation units in the Dandaragan township, as well as funding to engage a Planning Officer to assist with assessing development applications and strategic planning initiatives. Engagement with local community members in Badgingarra highlighted concerns around the lack of legacy housing and supporting infrastructure developed by other renewables project proponents. A strong preference for local housing development in Badgingarra was expressed for Project use, with the option to convert to permanent housing for the town’s residents after the Project was constructed. Table C.8 Rental Accommodation Availability – February 2026 <table><tr><th>Township</th><th>Rental Stock Available</th><th>Vacancy Rate</th></tr><tr><td>Jurien Bay</td><td>4</td><td>0.25%</td></tr><tr><td>Cervantes</td><td>1</td><td>0.18%</td></tr><tr><td>Coorow</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Green Head</td><td>2</td><td>0.56%</td></tr><tr><td>Moora</td><td>1</td><td>0.08%</td></tr><tr><td>Eneabba</td><td>1</td><td>0.76%</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>9</td><td>-</td></tr></table> Source: (realestateinvestar, 2026)	Township	Rental Stock Available	Vacancy Rate	Jurien Bay	4	0.25%	Cervantes	1	0.18%	Coorow	-	-	Green Head	2	0.56%	Moora	1	0.08%	Eneabba	1	0.76%	Total	9	-
Township	Rental Stock Available	Vacancy Rate																							
Jurien Bay	4	0.25%																							
Cervantes	1	0.18%																							
Coorow	-	-																							
Green Head	2	0.56%																							
Moora	1	0.08%																							
Eneabba	1	0.76%																							
Total	9	-																							
Limited educational facilities	Within the Shire of Dandaragan, there are four primary schools and two secondary schools (Shire of Dandaragan, 2025). There are also eight schools in Moora and three schools in Coorow LGAs. TAFE WA operates three campuses in the Greater Geraldton area, including the Geraldton Campus, Technology Park, and the Batavia Coast Maritime Institute.																								

Key Takeaway	Description
	The course offering includes vocational training, apprenticeships, and short courses in various fields. The Technology Park specialises in training for the resources sector. Courses are available part-time, full-time, and online. The Western Australian Government, with the Commonwealth Government, is investing \$70.5 million to establish Australia's first TAFE Clean Energy Skills National Centre of Excellence. This centre will focus on training in clean energy technologies like solar, wind, hydrogen, batteries and grid integration, and will collaborate with universities and industry to develop innovative training programs and support the transition to net zero by 2050 (WA Government, 2025). This investment could see greater accessibility of training opportunities for residents in the region.
Healthcare access is limited	In 2022, the rate of GPs per 100,000 people in the LGAs was limited. Compared to a rate of 120.2 in WA, Dandaragan had a rate of 84 per 100,000, and 0 in Coorow. However, Moora LGA has a slightly higher than average rate of 126.3. In terms of access to specialists, the rate is very low in the LGAs. Compared to 151.7 in WA, Dandaragan had a rate of 84, and Coorow and Moora both had 0 (PHIDU, 2024). Locals in Badgingarra highlighted stressors on the health system that have been exacerbated by cumulative major project development. One stakeholder interviewed stated that there was no medical outpost in the town, and telehealth was the only option for residents. This was considered undesirable, with the interviewee expressing that GP continuity was important (rather than the random allocation of medical staff associated with telehealth appointments).
Significant investment in road and transport infrastructure	Within the Shire of Dandaragan, the Council has invested approximately \$4 million in new community assets, including continuing key road reconstruction, local contributions to support the development of a secondary freight route to local agricultural areas, and civic centre activation in Jurien Bay (Shire of Dandaragan, 2020). Levels of investment in transport infrastructure, and upgrades to road infrastructure, are strong in the Shire of Dandaragan. Local roads in and around the town of Badgingarra have been flagged by residents as in need of upgrade, with a high proportion of roads in the locality being unsealed and in poor condition, particularly during the wet season. In 2021, approximately 53% of the working population in Dandaragan LGA was travelling to work in their car, close to the state average (51%). However, at the time of the Census 22.4% of the population was also working from home (significantly higher than the state average of 7.95%). This may have been in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and hence since the 2021 Census, there may be an increase in these numbers using the roads again to commute to work.
Rising road fatalities in regional WA	In the past year from September 2025, there has been 1,350 road deaths in WA which has increased by 6.8% on the previous year.

Key Takeaway	Description
High numbers of unoccupied dwellings	As of 22 October 2025, regional WA has recorded 80 road fatalities, this was three more than metropolitan WA. In 2024, there were 88 fatalities in regional areas compared to 63 in metropolitan areas. From 2015 to 2024, regional road deaths increased from 70 to 88. On the night of the Census, 51% of private dwellings were unoccupied in Dandaragan LGA and 50.4% in Coorow LGA; significantly higher than the state average at 11%. Depending on the reason for this, the high level of unoccupied dwellings could potentially be utilised as a source of accommodation for the Project. Comparatively, the rate of unoccupied dwellings in Moora LGA is lower (18.4%); although still above the State average of 10.9%. While there is a high level of unoccupied dwellings, Dandaragan LGA experiences seasonal population influxes due to tourism. This has had flow on effects in terms of government funding for education, healthcare and critical infrastructure updates (ABC News, 2022).

Limited short-term accommodation

As outlined in **Table C.9**, short-term accommodation within the social locality is limited and geographically concentrated, with a total of 25 providers offering approximately 304 rooms across nearby townships. The majority of capacity is located in Jurien Bay and Cervantes, which also experience high seasonal demand associated with tourism. Given the constrained capacity and competing tourism demand, short-term accommodation is expected to offer limited ability to accommodate the Project construction workforce, particularly during peak holiday periods, reinforcing the need for alternative accommodation solutions.

Table C.9 Short-term Accommodation Options

Township	Number of Short-term Accommodation Providers	Number of Short-term Accommodation Rooms
Jurien Bay	9	93
Cervantes	7	90
Coorow	1	10
Green Head	1	12
Badgingarra	1	11
Moora	4	66
Cataby	1	12
Miling	1	10
Total	25	304

Source: (Booking.com, 2026)

Airbnb accommodation options within the social locality are also limited in both number and capacity. As outlined in Table C.10, a total of 15 Airbnb listings providing approximately 39 rooms are available across nearby townships, with the majority located in Jurien Bay and Cervantes. Given the relatively low overall capacity and the competing demand from tourism, Airbnb accommodation is expected to provide only a minor contribution to meeting construction workforce accommodation needs, particularly during peak holiday periods.

Table C.10 Airbnb Accommodation Availability

Township	No. of Airbnbs	Total no. of Airbnb rooms
Jurien Bay	7	15
Cervantes	4	14
Coorow	0	0
Green Head	3	8
Leeman	1	2
Total	15	39

Source: (airbnb, 2026)

The Dandaragan Economic and Tourism Development Strategy (2024)

Key Takeaway	Description																								
	notes that fluctuating visitor numbers significantly impact accommodation demand and availability, with peaks during school holidays in April, September, and the December-January holiday season due to increased visitor influx.																								
Some workforce accommodation availability	There are three existing workforce accommodation camps as well as one camp under development within a 1-hour drive of the Project that may be able to support the incoming construction workforce. Appendix Table C.11 Workforce Accommodation Camps <table><tr><th>Workforce camp name</th><th>Status</th><th>Location</th><th>Number of rooms</th></tr><tr><td>Redgum Village</td><td>Existing⁹</td><td>Dandaragan</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>The Workers Accommodation</td><td>Existing</td><td>Moora</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Banksia Village</td><td>Existing</td><td>Eneabba</td><td>245</td></tr><tr><td>Badgingarra Workers Accommodation Village</td><td>Approved</td><td>Badgingarra</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td></td><td>755</td></tr></table> Source: Dinner Hill Accommodation and Employment Strategy, 2026	Workforce camp name	Status	Location	Number of rooms	Redgum Village	Existing ⁹	Dandaragan	150	The Workers Accommodation	Existing	Moora	60	Banksia Village	Existing	Eneabba	245	Badgingarra Workers Accommodation Village	Approved	Badgingarra	300	Total			755
Workforce camp name	Status	Location	Number of rooms																						
Redgum Village	Existing ⁹	Dandaragan	150																						
The Workers Accommodation	Existing	Moora	60																						
Banksia Village	Existing	Eneabba	245																						
Badgingarra Workers Accommodation Village	Approved	Badgingarra	300																						
Total			755																						

⁹ Of the 150 rooms located at the Redgum Village, 100 rooms are existing and 50 are under construction.

Key Takeaway	Description
Limited housing availability	As of January 2025, there was limited availability of housing within the social locality. In Hill River Nambung, Cervantes, Warradarge, Boothendarra and Badgingarra, there were no rental units or houses for sale. Jurien Bay and Moora both recorded only one home available each. During engagement, Council raised the issue of housing accessibility and affordability, noting that an influx of construction workers to the region would drive up rental prices and restrict supply in an already constrained market. A preference for project developers to build legacy housing for workforces was noted. Local residents interviewed echoed this sentiment. Vulnerable community members such as elderly residents are particularly at risk from housing stressors which may be exacerbated by cumulative project development. Due to the housing demand within the Shire of Dandaragan, over the past 12 months the Council has been creating a Housing Plan to boost housing stock within the towns of Jurien Bay and Dandaragan. A part of this effort has been partnering with the Wheatbelt Development Commission who facilitated a study to analyse housing demand for key local workers in the region, including the Shire of Dandaragan. The study sought to understand housing needs and usage to build a case study to fund housing investments in the region. The Shires within the region have subsequently been successful in receiving \$877,065 government funding to support future delivery of affordable housing across the region. Of this shared funding, Dandaragan were awarded \$255,000 with the intention of creating 12 new accommodation units in the township. The Shire of Dandaragan has also received funding to engage a Planning Officer to assist with assessing development applications and undertaking related strategic planning initiatives (Wheatbelt Development Commission, 2024).

Source: Umwelt, 2026

Appendix D

Major Projects Review



Project	Approximate Distance to Project	Status	Generation Capacity (MW)	Timing
Renewable Energy				
Emu Downs Wind & Solar Farm	15 km west	Operational since 2018	80 MW (wind) 20 MW (solar)	Operational
Badgingarra Wind & Solar Farm	17 km west	Operational since 2021	130 MW (wind) 17.5 MW (solar)	Operational
Harvest BESS	Within DE	Proposed	100 MW	Completion proposed by 2029
Mahogany Wind Farm	23 km north	Proposed	450 MW	Completion proposed by 2032
Warradarge Green Hydrogen Stage 2	37 km north	Under development	500 MW	Completion proposed by 2031
Yandin Wind Farm	52 km south	Operational since 2021	214 MW	Operational
Marri Wind Farm	70 km north	Proposed	550 MW	Completion proposed by 2030
Waddi Wind & Solar Farm	25 km south	Under development	108 MW (wind) 40 MW (solar)	Completion proposed in 2026
Nilgen Wind Farm	75 km south	Proposed	500 MW	Unknown
West Hills Wind Farm	57 km south	Operational since 2013	5 MW	Operational
Karakin Wind Farm	71 km south	Operational since 2013	5 MW	Operational
Boonanarring Solar Farm	100 km south	Operational since 2020	3 MW	Operational
Berros Road Wind Farm	45 km north	Operational since 2019	9.5 MW	Operational
Moora Microgrid Wind and Solar	45 km east	Operational since 2024	2 MW (wind) 1 MW (solar)	Operational
Warradarge Wind Farm	43 km north	Operational since 2020	180 MW	Operational
Warradarge Green Hydrogen Stage 1	44 km north	Under development	198 MW	Completion proposed by 2029

Project	Approximate Distance to Project	Status	Generation Capacity (MW)	Timing
Tathra Wind and Solar Farm	50 km north	Approved	1,000 MW (wind) 500 MW (solar) 500 MW (BESS)	Completion proposed by 2030
Waslee Down Wind Farm	15 km southwest	Operational since 2023	17.8 MW	Operational
Parron Wind Farm	16 km east	Under development	489 MW	Completion proposed in 2028
Yathroo Wind Farm	50 km west	Proposed	500 MW	Unknown
Other				
Atlas Mineral Sands Project	30 km south	Operational	N/A	Completion proposed in Q1 2025
Cooljarloo Mine	30 km south	Operational since 1989	N/A	Operational
Waylering Gasfield	40 km south	Operational since 2023	N/A	Operational
Bidaminna Mineral Sands Project	85 km south	Proposed	N/A	Unknown
Eneabba Mineral Sands Mine	55 km north	Operational since 1970	N/A	Operational
Cataby Mineral Sands Mine	43 km south	Operational since 2019	N/A	Operational



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