

DECOMMISSIONING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dinner Hill Wind Farm

604-OEENVPER-403422
01 September 2026
Rev 0

REPORT

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
Draft A	Draft	J. Mills	Anita Rylah	Anita Rylah	30/07/2026
Draft B	Draft for client comment	RebDaw	SteRol		1/08/2026
Draft C	Draft for client comment	RebDaw	RebDaw		1/09/2026
Rev 0	Draft for client comment	RebDaw	RebDaw	RebDaw	1/09/2026

Approval for issue

Rebecca Dawson



1/09/2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Dinner Hill Wind Farm Pty Ltd (the Proponent), a subsidiary of OX2 AB and an affiliate of OX2 Holdings Pty Ltd, is proposing to develop the Dinner Hill Wind Farm (the Project). The Project is located approximately 200 km North of Perth in Western Australia, within the Dandaragan Local Government Area (LGA) and within the Central Coast 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 (Figure 1). For the purposes of this report, the Project Area refers to the boundaries of all involved land parcels where consent has been granted for development of the Project and wherein all Project infrastructure will be contained.

The Dinner Hill Wind Farm is proposed to include up to 131 wind turbine generators (WTGs), a battery energy storage system (BESS) and associated ancillary infrastructure. The Project is designed to generate up to 943MW of electricity. The Project can connect to the South-West Interconnected System (SWIS) via 30 km of overhead transmission line and a substation proposed to within the Project Area.

This Decommissioning Management Plan (DMP) has been developed to outline the Proponent's approach to decommissioning the wind farm and associated infrastructure at the end of life. This document is preliminary in nature. In the lead up to the commencement of decommissioning activities, this document will be updated in consultation with the relevant authorities and to reflect the regulatory requirements applicable at the time.

1.2 Document Purpose

The DMP demonstrates a commitment to ensuring appropriate environmental management is undertaken during the decommissioning phase in accordance with legislative requirements, stakeholder interests and industry best practice.

This DMP also serves to support the Project and key planning and environmental referrals, including:

- Development Application planned to be submitted to the Shire of Dandaragan in accordance with the Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (LPS No. 7).
- Referral of the Project to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under Section 38 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and referral to the Commonwealth Minister of the Environment for assessment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The purpose of the DMP is to provide a guide for the management of the decommissioning and rehabilitation phase of the Project including the identification and assessment of the:

- Statutory context, including regulatory requirements and approvals,
- Predicted waste streams and appropriate management measures,
- Planning, waste and rehabilitation management strategies implemented during deconstruction and rehabilitation phases; and
- Verification of rehabilitation performance relative to completion criteria during monitoring and relinquishment.

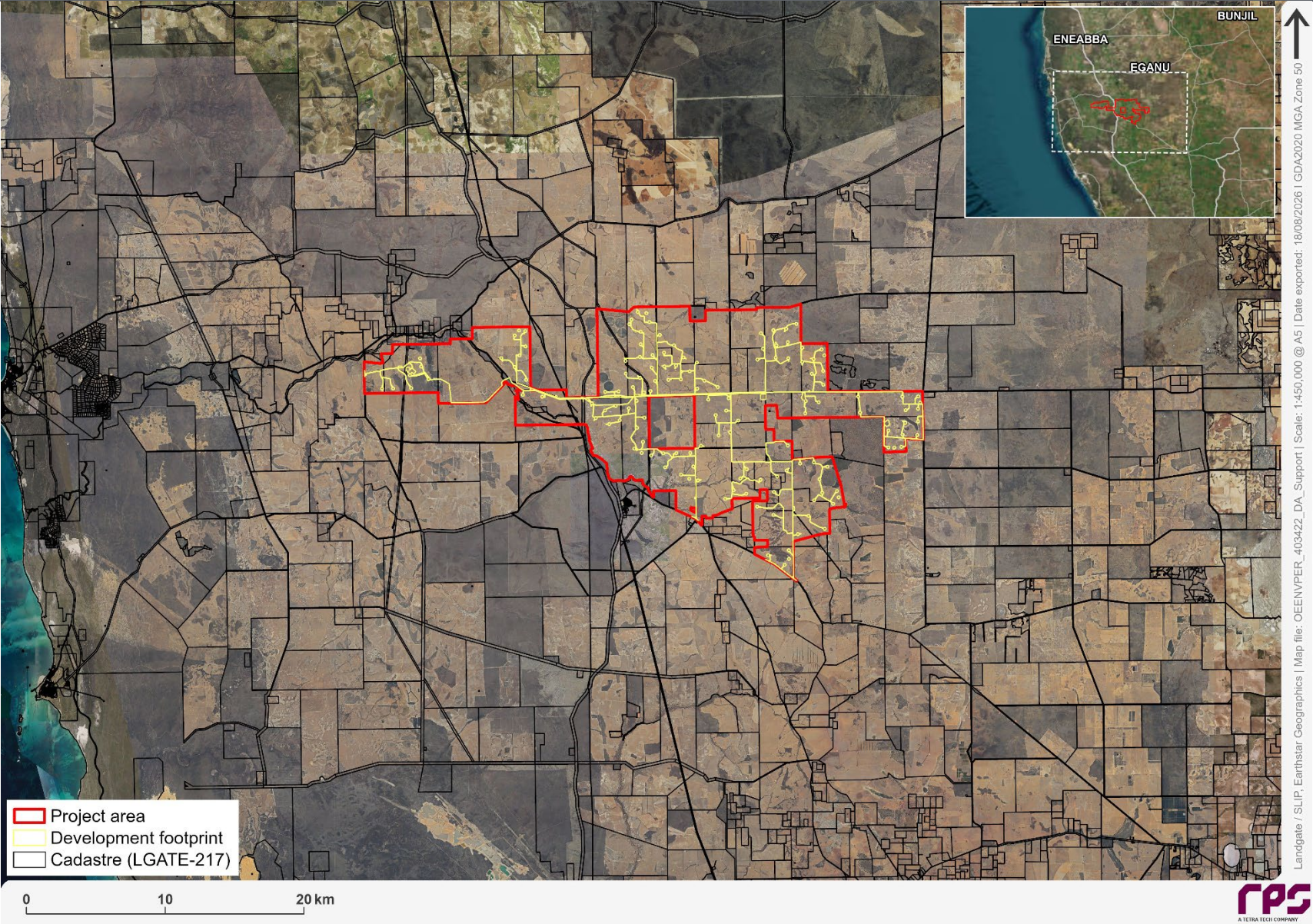


Figure 1 Project Location

1.3 Site Infrastructure

The three main categories of infrastructure proposed for the Project are:

- Wind turbine generators (up to 131 units), with a total capacity of up to 943 MW across the Project Area;
- Battery energy storage system (BESS), a capacity of up to 300 MW/2400 MWh; and,
- Supporting infrastructure.

Items considered as supporting infrastructure include (but are not limited to):

- power transmission network (buried or overhead powerlines and sub-stations)
- access roads
- communication towers
- meteorological masts
- operational and maintenance buildings
- hardstands
- electrical substations
- switching yard, and
- water abstraction and storage network.

1.4 Relevant Legislation, Guidelines and Agreements

Legislation and guidance which is applicable to this DMP is summarised below. In the lead up to the commencement of decommissioning activities, this document will be updated in consultation with the relevant authorities and to reflect the regulatory requirements applicable at the time.

1.4.1 Commonwealth Legislation

1.4.1.1 *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020*

The Australian Government is committed to transitioning Australia to a more circular economy where materials are used efficiently throughout their lifecycle. The *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020* is the main Commonwealth legislation that supports action on the circular economy, resource recovery and waste management. The objectives of *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020* are:

- To reduce the impact on human and environmental health of products, waste from products and waste material, including by reducing the amount of greenhouse gases emitted, energy and resources used
- and water consumed in connection with products, waste from products and waste material.
- To realise the community and economic benefits of taking responsibility for products, waste from products and waste material;
- To develop a circular economy that maximises the continued use of products and waste material over their life cycle and accounts for their environmental impacts.

1.4.1.2 *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989*

The objective of the *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* is:

- To regulate the export, import and transit of hazardous waste to ensure that exported, imported or transited waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner so that human beings and the environment, both within and outside Australia, are protected from the harmful effects of the waste.

The Aim of this Act is:

- To give effect to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal; and
- To give effect to agreements and arrangements of the kind mentioned in Article 11 of that Convention.

1.4.1.3 National Environment Protection Council Act 1994

The objective of the *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994* (NEPC) is to ensure that, by means of the establishment and operation of the NEPC:

- People enjoy the benefit of equivalent protection from air, water or soil pollution and from noise, wherever they live in Australia; and
- Decisions of the business community are not distorted, and markets are not fragmented, by variations between participating jurisdictions in relation to the adoption or implementation of major environment protection measures.

1.4.2 State Legislation

1.4.2.1 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007

The objective of this Act is to contribute to sustainability, and the protection of human health and the environment, in Western Australia and the move towards a waste-free society by:

- Promoting the most efficient use of resources, including resource recovery and waste avoidance
- reducing environmental harm, including pollution through waste
- the consideration of resource management options against the following hierarchy
 - avoidance of unnecessary resource consumption;
 - resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery);
 - disposal.

1.4.2.2 Work Health and Safety Act 2020

The main objective of this Act is to provide for a balanced and nationally consistent framework to secure the health and safety of workers and workplaces by:

- protecting workers and other persons against harm to their health, safety and welfare through the elimination or minimisation of risks arising from work
- providing for fair and effective workplace representation, consultation, cooperation and issue resolution in relation to work health and safety
- fostering cooperation and consultation between, and providing for the participation of, the following persons in the formulation and implementation of work health and safety standards to current levels of technical knowledge and development and encouraging those persons to take a constructive role in promoting improvements in work health and safety practices:
 - and workers; persons conducting businesses or undertakings; unions; employer organisations
- promoting the provision of advice, information, education and training in relation to work health and safety
- securing compliance with this Act through effective and appropriate compliance and enforcement measures
- ensuring appropriate scrutiny and review of actions taken by persons exercising powers and performing functions under this Act
- providing a framework for continuous improvement and progressively higher standards of work health and safety

- providing for the formulation of policies, and for the coordination of the administration of laws, relating to work health and safety
- maintaining and strengthening the national harmonisation of laws relating to work health and safety and to facilitate a consistent national approach to work health and safety in the State.

1.4.3 Local Shire Policy

The Shire of Dandaragan has developed the Local Planning Policy for renewable energy facilities (Policy No 9.14 - Renewable Energy Facilities). This Policy requires the inclusion of a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan in development applications, which has been fulfilled with the production of this DMP.

1.4.4 Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) has released the Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines (DPLH, 2025). Element 12 of the draft Code, Decommissioning and Rehabilitation, sets out the element outcomes and performance outcomes against which the Project's decommissioning arrangements will be assessed by the Shire of Dandaragan. This DMP has been prepared to respond directly to WF-EO12.1, WF-EO12.2 and WF-PO12.1 to WF-PO12.7 and also addresses WF-PO11.2 concerning rehabilitation of land disturbed during construction and WF-PO6.2 concerning contaminated land, acid sulphate soils, salinity and erosion. A clause-by-clause cross-reference is provided in Section 8.

1.4.5 Renewable Energy Facilities Position Statement

The DPLH published the position statement: Renewable energy facilities (DPLH, 2020). The position statement states, "a decommissioning program should be separately developed in relation to removal of the facility and any rehabilitation requirements". This has been fulfilled within this DMP.

1.4.6 Landowner Agreements

The Project is located on multiple private freehold properties, with agreements in place with the respective landowner. These agreements contain make-good provisions requiring the land to be returned to a condition consistent with its pre-disturbance state, or to such other condition as is agreed in writing with the landowner.

2 PROPONENT COMMITMENTS

2.1 Decommissioning Principle

The expected operational life of the Project will be around 40 years. At the end of the Project's operational life, the Project would either be re-powered (subject to the approval requirements applicable at the time) or be decommissioned in accordance with this plan. The decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Project at the end of its commercial life is at the Proponent's obligation and cost.

The Proponent will notify the Shire of Dandaragan in writing at least 6 months prior to the anticipated cessation of operations and will provide a detailed decommissioning programme to the Shire at that time. The Proponent will endeavour to complete decommissioning and rehabilitation works within 18 months of the cessation of operations, consistent with WF-PO12.1 of the Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines (DPLH, 2025). Where seasonal constraints on revegetation or health and safety procedures (consistent with WF-PO12.5), mean that particular rehabilitation or decommissioning activities cannot reasonably be completed within that period, the Proponent will agree a revised completion date with the Shire of Dandaragan before the 18-month period expires. Post-rehabilitation monitoring under Section 6.3 will continue beyond that date until the agreed completion criteria are met.

2.2 Funding

The Proponent will be liable for the costs associated with decommissioning and rehabilitating the Project.

2.3 Roles and responsibilities

Responsibility for implementing this Plan is allocated as set out below. All physical works are undertaken by contractors engaged by the Proponent. The role of the Proponent is to oversee those works. Roles and responsibilities will be reviewed and confirmed in the lead up to the commencement of decommissioning works to reflect any contractual frameworks applied to the Project at the time and any legislative requirements that may influence roles and responsibilities.

- **Proponent — Dinner Hill Wind Farm Pty Ltd.** The Proponent holds the development approval and the decommissioning obligation. Its role is to procure suitably qualified contractors, to flow the requirements of this Plan down into each contract, to oversee, audit and verify contractor performance, to fund the works, and to report to the Shire of Dandaragan and DWER.
- **Decommissioning Contractor.** Appointed by the Proponent under contract and responsible for the physical execution of all works described in this Plan. This includes implementation of sub-plans (if required, to be prepared ahead of the commencement of works), day-to-day supervision of the works, engagement and management of licensed subcontractors, waste carriers and receiving facilities, and record keeping and reporting to the Proponent.
- **Specialist subcontractors.** Engaged by the Decommissioning Contractor, including licensed electrical contractors, licensed hazardous materials removalists where required, licensed waste transporters and receiving facilities, demolition contractors and revegetation contractors.
- **Environmental Representative.** A suitably qualified environmental practitioner engaged by the Proponent and independent of the Decommissioning Contractor, responsible for pre-works environmental clearance, compliance auditing against this Plan, and rehabilitation monitoring under Section 6.3.
- **Landowners.** Consulted under Section 3 on retained infrastructure and final land use outcomes. Landowners are not responsible for undertaking, funding or monitoring decommissioning or rehabilitation works.

The Proponent remains responsible to the Shire of Dandaragan for the performance of its contractors and for compliance with the conditions of approval.

3 CONSULTATION

3.1 Wind farm landowners' consultation

Proactive engagement with landowners remains a key focus throughout the Project's lifecycle.

Discussions with each of the landowners will be held during the planning stages of decommissioning. Landowners may request that some components of the wind farm infrastructure remain on their land after the decommissioning is completed to assist with farming activities. This may include infrastructure such as roads, fences and storage facilities.

3.2 Community and stakeholder consultation

Community and stakeholder consultation will be undertaken in advance of decommissioning and rehabilitation activities. The objectives of this consultation are to; inform the community and relevant stakeholders of the scope of the decommissioning and rehabilitation activities and the associated impacts to expect during this phase (such as traffic), allow the opportunity for feedback, and to amend plans in response to that feedback where it is reasonable and practicable to do so.

Key topics expected to be discussed include:

- Opportunities for local employment and contractor participation;
- Management and coordination of traffic on rural and main roads to minimise impacts on local traffic, and;
- Logistics management and coordination to ensure the availability of accommodation and local services.

4 DECOMMISSIONING SCOPE OF WORKS

The following section summarises the decommissioning of each component of the Project. Landowners may request that certain infrastructure elements, such as access tracks, are to be retained on the land. These requests will be assessed by the Proponent during the consultation period of the decommissioning program, having regard to safety, environmental and future land use considerations, and the outcome recorded in a written agreement with the landowner.

All physical decommissioning works described in this Plan — including dismantling, transportation, waste management and land rehabilitation — will be carried out by suitably qualified, licensed and insured contractors engaged by the Proponent (the Decommissioning Contractor). The role of the Proponent is to procure those contractors, to oversee and audit their performance against this Plan and the conditions of approval, and to report to the Shire of Dandaragan. The Decommissioning Contractor will coordinate the removal of components from the Project Area to minimise potential impacts to the environment and existing infrastructure. Decommissioning works are detailed in line with the Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines (DPLH, 2025).

4.1 Wind turbine generators

The decommissioning work sequence is likely to be as follows:

- Wind turbines are electrically disconnected from the grid.
- The rotor of each turbine will be locked into position aligned with manufacturer's decommissioning instructions.
- Removal and appropriate disposal of all consumable items such as oil, grease, lubricants and coolants. These items will be disposed of at an authorised waste facility.
- Transformers are made-safe, drained and liquids removed from Project Area.
- Dismantling of the turbine blades, nacelle and tower. Dismantling will require the use of cranes and will likely require particular weather conditions.
- Components are placed within a hard stand, ready for dispatch offsite.
- Other components such as transformers and inverters are safely disconnected, removed and placed on a hardstand for recycling, sale or disposal.
- All waste metallic components are expected to be sold or recycled.
- All non-metallic materials that cannot be reused or recycled will be disposed of at an authorised waste facility.
- All civil material that cannot be reused onsite for rehabilitation purposes will be removed from site and disposed of at an authorised waste facility.

4.2 Foundations

The final design of the foundation for each turbine is yet to be decided. However, regardless of design each wind turbine generator (WTG) will be supported on a reinforced concrete foundation, the majority of which is located below the ground surface. Any protruding components (above ground footings, cables, conduit, etc.) will be removed and recycled, repurposed or sold as scrap wherever possible.

Concrete footings within 300 mm of the surrounding natural surface will be broken up, exposed steel cut and removed from the Project Area, preferably for recycling. Foundation material remaining more than 300mm below the natural surface will be fractured, covered with available soil, ripped (if required) and revegetated. This depth is consistent with WF-PO12.2(b) of the Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines (DPLH, 2025), which requires below-ground infrastructure to be removed to the extent necessary to support future land uses, and permits normal agricultural cultivation to continue unimpeded.

4.3 Access roads

If the removal of access tracks is required by the landowners, the gravel topping, and road base layer will be removed from site. The primary objective will be to reuse gravel wherever possible, with alternatives such as disposal offsite at a pre-approved location. The cleared access road areas will be rehabilitated back to the original or agreed land use. Should the landowner wish to retain the access roads, the Proponent will assess the request and, where it is accepted, record the agreement in writing and in the final DMP.

4.4 Connection Assets

At this stage, Western Power's requirements to retain connection asset infrastructure (powerlines and substation) on site are unknown. This is usually determined by whether the connection assets become shared infrastructure which service other projects beyond the life of this Project. Decommissioning requirements will be confirmed with Western Power and confirmed in the final DMP prior to the commencement of decommissioning works.

If Western Power approve or require the decommissioning of the connection assets, overhead power line poles and conductors connecting the Project to the substation will be removed. Wherever possible, materials and components, such as steel, conductors, and transformers may be reused, sold as scrap, recycled, or repurposed.

Any footings associated with the connection assets and located within 300 mm of natural ground level will be removed.

4.5 Underground electrical cabling

All electrical cables are likely to be installed at depths underground of approximately 900 mm or as otherwise agreed with the landowner. Consistent with established industry practice, and with WF-PO12.2(b) of the Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines (DPLH, 2025), which requires below-ground infrastructure to be removed only to the extent necessary to support future land uses, decommissioning will involve the removal of infrastructure located within 300 mm below ground level. Removing such infrastructure would result in unnecessary soil and vegetation disturbance, and when left in situ it does not pose environmental risk or interfere with ongoing agricultural land uses.

4.6 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

BESS units are classified as industrial waste requiring specialised, licensed handling when decommissioned. A detailed site-specific plan will be developed prior to decommissioning and reflected in the final DMP. An initial assessment will be centred on the following considerations:

- **Asset Identification:** Mapping all components, including battery containers either Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP), power conversion systems (inverters/ transformers), and cabling.
- **Regulatory & Safety Audit:** Identifying local regulatory requirements and completing environmental assessments to detect potential contamination (e.g. groundwater or soil).
- **De-energisation strategy:** Developing a detailed plan for isolation (Lockout-Tagout), involving arc flash studies and safe, controlled discharging of battery cells.

The decommissioning phase involves five key steps as summarised below:

1. **De-energise:** Isolating all electrical and mechanical energy, including disconnecting the AC grid and, for liquid-cooled systems, draining coolant.
2. **Disconnect:** Removing electrical cables, conduits, and communication lines from the battery enclosures.
3. **Remove:** Lifting battery containers, inverters, and transformers using cranes or specialised equipment and transporting them off-site.
4. **Disposition & Recycling:** Transporting components to licensed facilities for recycling or repurposing. Valuable components (Steel, Copper, Aluminium) are recovered.

- 5. Demolition & Restoration:** Removing foundations up to a depth of 300mm and re-grading the land, followed by soil remediation and revegetation to achieve the rehabilitation objectives set out in Section 6.1.

4.7 Operation and maintenance facilities

Operation and maintenance facilities are likely to include offices, amenities, storage areas and car parks. Landowners may request that some of these facilities are retained. These requests will be assessed by the Proponent during the consultation period of the decommissioning program, and where accepted, agreed in writing with the landowner.

Any facilities not marked for retention will be dismantled and reused, sold as scrap, repurposed, or disposed of at an authorised waste facility. The car park(s) will be removed and rehabilitated.

4.8 Construction hardstands and laydown areas

At the completion of construction, parts of the hardstand and laydown areas that are not required for operations will be rehabilitated by the construction contractor, in accordance with WF-PO11.2 of the Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines and the Rehabilitation Management Plan (see section 6). If the landowners seek to retain some of the hardstand and laydown areas at the time of decommissioning, the Proponent will assess the request, and where accepted, reflect the agreement in writing and in the final DMP.

4.9 Meteorological towers and wind monitoring masts

Meteorological towers and wind monitoring masts will be dismantled and removed from site for reuse or recycling. Any footings within 300 mm below ground level associated with the removed towers and masts will be removed and the areas rehabilitated.

4.10 Fencing

Fencing (including security fencing and cyclone-style fencing) installed to support the construction and/or operational stage of the Project may be retained at the landowner's request. Otherwise, fencing will be dismantled and removed from site. The material will be on sold or sold as scrap material. Concrete footings associated with fencing will be removed to a minimum of 300 mm below ground level and the surface rehabilitated. Recovered concrete will be reused on site as fill or aggregate where suitable, or removed for recycling, with disposal at a licensed waste facility when reuse or recycling is not reasonably available.

5 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Where possible all above ground infrastructure will be deconstructed and prepared for re-sale. In some cases, the infrastructure may be retained, as arranged with the landowners prior to decommissioning and captured within an appropriate agreement. Should the infrastructure and other waste streams be unable to be sold or reused, the waste management hierarchy will be followed.

5.1 Waste Hierarchy

The waste management hierarchy ranks waste management options in order of their general environmental desirability. From most to least preferred the management options are avoidance, reuse, reprocessing, recycling, energy recovery and disposal (Figure 2).

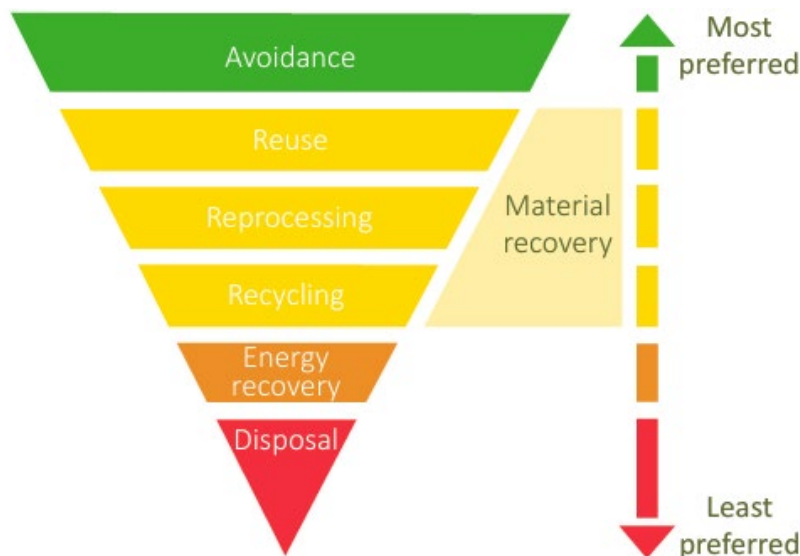


Figure 2 Waste Hierarchy ¹

Wind turbines and associated infrastructure provide valuable resources that can be reintroduced into the circular economy. The prerequisite for this is a clean separation of materials and innovative recycling processes. Preferably, all components will be sold as recovered equipment and those not sold will be sold as scrap or salvaged material. These re-sale efforts will assist in funding the decommissioning and rehabilitation works.

The Proponent intends to avoid disturbing new land to facilitate the decommissioning and rehabilitation processes. Where possible deconstructed infrastructure will be placed within an existing hardstand and prepared for sale. In the instance additional hardstands are required for the temporary storage of various waste streams, areas previously disturbed by the Project will be prioritised.

5.2 Management of Waste Streams

Waste will be managed in accordance with the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*. All non-salvageable waste will be disposed of according to *Landfill Waste Classifications and Waste Definitions 1996* (DWER 2019). Wind turbine waste management has been informed by the Clean Energy Council's 2023 report *Winding Up: Decommissioning, Recycling and Resource Recovery of Australian Wind Turbines*. Decommissioning waste and their probable life-cycle outcome are summarised in Table 1.

All waste leaving the Project Area will be transported by a licensed carrier and received at a facility licensed to accept that waste class, with the receiving facility's capacity confirmed by the Decommissioning Contractor before works commence. Table 1 will be updated once the Project design is finalised and will be reflected in the final DMP prior to the commencement of decommissioning works.

¹ Waste Authority (2020). *Position statement on the waste hierarchy: Getting our Waste Sorted*. Government of Western Australia

Table 1 Indicative waste streams

Component	Waste classification	Life cycle outcome
Wind turbine infrastructure	Wind turbine tower and components: Inert construction and demolition (C&D) waste and E-waste	1: reuse off-site (selling of components) 2: repurpose through selling as scrap 3: recycling
	Steel reinforced concrete foundation: Inert construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Recycle. Return to pre-existing condition and land use i.e. excavation backfilled, topsoil applied, ripped
	Wind turbine blades: composite waste, Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Off-site reuse, repurposing, energy recovery or disposal
BESS facility infrastructure (LFP cells/modules, battery containers, cabling sheaths, copper/aluminium, concrete, electrical cabling, inverters, glass, silicon wafers etc)	Controlled wastes: - LFP cells/modules - Any contaminated components Inert Construction and demolition (C&D) waste: - Concrete, copper/aluminium, cabling, glass, sheaths, plastic E-waste: - Inverters, silicon wafers	Reused off-site or recycled Appropriately treated or disposed if contaminated
Green waste from removal of infrastructure above and below ground as well as landscaping	Green waste	Reuse on site where appropriate or recycled
HVAC fluids, transformer oils, waste, oils, lubricants and liquids and paints	Controlled waste	Transported to licensed facility to be recycled, recovered, or disposed of
Fencing	Inert waste from Construction and Demolition	1: reuse off-site (selling of components) 2: repurpose through selling as scrap 3: recycling
O & M buildings	Inert waste from Construction and Demolition	1: reuse off-site (selling of components) 2: repurpose through selling as scrap 3: recycling or disposing of materials unable to be sold / reused / repurposed
Substation facility	Inert waste from Construction and Demolition	1: reuse off-site (selling of components) 2: repurpose through selling as scrap 3: recycling or disposing of materials unable to be sold / reused / repurposed
Met towers/wind monitoring masts	E-waste and Inert C&D waste	Reuse off-site or recycling of components, sold as scrap and repurposed

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		Return to pre-existing condition and land use i.e. excavation backfilled, topsoil applied, ripped
Hardstands, laydown areas and roads	Inert waste from Construction and Demolition	Retained, reused on site for rehabilitation, recycled Return to pre-existing condition and land use i.e. excavation backfilled, topsoil applied, ripped
Overhead powerlines	Inert waste from Construction and Demolition	1: reuse off-site (selling of components) 2: repurpose through selling as scrap 3: recycling or disposing of materials unable to be sold/reused/repurposed

6 LAND REHABILITATION

6.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the rehabilitation activities will be to return the Project Area to pre-development conditions, or to a condition compatible with the intended ongoing or future land use, consistent with WF-EO12.2 of the Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines (DPLH, 2025). Specific rehabilitation outcomes will be developed in consultation with the landowners and the Shire of Dandaragan prior to the decommissioning process and will be reflected in the final DMP. The likely disturbance footprint associated with decommissioning will be smaller than that of the construction phase with only hardstand areas, access tracks and swept paths requiring clearing or pruning to remove infrastructure from the site.

Any land disturbed during the construction, operation or decommissioning phases of the wind farm will be rehabilitated, other than occupied by infrastructure formally agreed with the landowner to be retained. This includes areas containing native vegetation and paddock/cropping areas. Progressive rehabilitation works will occur on areas no longer required post-construction or identified as requiring rehabilitation ahead of broader site decommissioning.

The rehabilitation plan will be prepared to align with the principles outlined in the following guidance documents:

- A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits (DWER, 2018);
- Guidance Statement No. 6 - Rehabilitation of Terrestrial Ecosystems (EPA, 2006);
- Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual (DBCA, 2020).

Should these documents become superseded, the guidelines applicable at the time will be referenced.

6.2 Extent of rehabilitation works

The following rehabilitation works will be undertaken:

- Backfilling of all trenches and excavations to maintain existing or desired future landform,
- Laying of topsoil where required for future use including continued agricultural use to restore fertility, infiltration and root growth to a reasonable level,
- Revegetation with native species and locally appropriate seed mixes where suitable to allow continued rural uses such as the grazing of cattle. Repair or reinstate fencing, stock water points and surface drainage to agricultural standards to ensure stock access and site stability,
- Reseeding of areas of pasture/crop dependent on intended ongoing agricultural use (subject to discussions with the current or future landowner),
- Fracturing of remaining concrete foundations,
- Ripping areas and placement of rocks and vegetative material to reduce erosion and promote resource and seed traps,
- Ongoing vertebrate pest and weed control, and
- Monitoring progress of the rehabilitation.

It is expected that the following areas will be rehabilitated:

- The foundation area of each of the wind turbines, up to a depth of 300mm,
- Access roads not agreed with the landowner to be retained,
- Hardstands and laydown areas not agreed with the landowner to be retained,
- The substation sites unless required by Western Power to be retained,
- The areas of operation and maintenance facilities (including carpark) not agreed with the landowner to be retained, and

- The areas where concrete footings are removed (power poles, meteorological towers and wind monitoring masts and fence posts).

6.3 On-going monitoring

A monitoring program will be established to track performance of the rehabilitation against the completion criteria and post closure land use. Details of the monitoring program, including the type and frequency of monitoring, will be finalised in discussions with the landowner and the Shire of Dandaragan prior to decommissioning. Monitoring will be undertaken by a suitably qualified environmental consultant engaged by the Proponent.

If monitoring indicates that initial rehabilitation works are unsuccessful, further remedial action may be required. Remedial works will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor engaged by the Proponent and at the Proponent's cost.

Rehabilitation remediation works may include the application of additional backfill material or topsoil, fencing off rehabilitated areas until established, aeration of topsoil, remediation of areas with insufficient runoff or erosion and replanting.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DURING DECOMMISSIONING

Decommissioning works will be undertaken in accordance with the final DMP which will include a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) and a Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan prepared by the Decommissioning Contractor. Prior to the commencement of decommissioning works, the DMP will be provided to the Shire of Dandaragan for approval. As required by WF-PO12.4 and WF-PO12.5 of the Draft Renewable Energy Planning Code and Guidelines (DPLH, 2025), the DEMP will seek to avoid and minimise adverse environmental impacts, including effects on flora, fauna, water, land, air quality and noise.

8 HEALTH, SAFETY AND SITE ACCESS

The Decommissioning Contractor will prepare and implement a Work Health and Safety Management Plan, together with activity-specific Safe Work Method Statements, before works commence, in accordance with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*. The Proponent will verify that these documents are in place prior to authorising works and will audit compliance during the works. In response to the requirements of WF-PO12.5, this will ensure that decommissioning activities are planned and executed to maintain site safety and minimise risks to workers and the public, including risks associated with equipment use and, where relevant, aviation interactions.

9 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

In accordance with Clause WF-PO12.7, a Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan will form part of the final DMP and will seek to ensure that vehicular movement of wind farm components, materials and workforce personnel is coordinated to minimise disruption to the transport networks and ensure their safe and efficient operations.

The Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan will be prepared by the Decommissioning Contractor in consultation with the Shire of Dandaragan and Main Roads Western Australia. It will address the matters such as:

- Haulage routes, oversize and over-mass load permits, and escort requirements for the removal of blades, nacelles and tower sections.
- Scheduling of heavy vehicle movements to avoid school bus times, peak agricultural traffic and harvest periods, developed in consultation with the school bus operator and affected landowners.
- Dust suppression, signage and traffic control at site accesses and along unsealed local roads.
- Advance notice to the community and to affected landowners of periods of significant heavy vehicle activity.

10 DOCUMENT VALIDITY AND REVIEW

This management plan shall be reviewed every ten years following the commencement of operations, and in any event no later than one year prior to the commencement of decommissioning works.

The review shall consider:

- Potential future uses of the site,
- Development and innovation in decommissioning methodologies and management measures,
- Development and innovation in waste management measures,
- Stakeholder sentiment/expectations,
- Changes to land zoning,
- Changes to policy, legislation, and guidelines relevant to the Project, and
- Changes to industry best practice.

11 REFERENCES

- Clean Energy Council, 2023. *Winding Up: Decommissioning, Recycling and Resource Recovery of Australian Wind Turbines*
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), 2020. *Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual*
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), 2018. *A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits*.
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), 2019. *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019)*
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), 2020. *Position Statement: Renewable energy facilities*
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), 2006. *Guidance Statement No. 6 - Rehabilitation of Terrestrial Ecosystems*.
- Shire of Dandaragan, 2025. *Local Planning Policy 9.14 – Renewable Energy Facilities*
- Waste Authority, 2020. *Position statement on the waste hierarchy: Getting our Waste Sorted. Government of Western Australia*
- Young, R.E., Manero, A., Miller, B.P., Kragt, M.E., Standish, R.J., Jasper, D.A., & Boggs, G.S. (2019). *A framework for developing mine-site completion criteria in Western Australia*. The Western Australian Biodiversity Science Institute, Perth, Western Australia.