Triamble Wind Farm and BESS Meteorological Mast

Statement of Environmental Effects

Tilt Renewables Devco Pty Ltd as trustee for Development Hold Trust

ecological AUSTRALIA
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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
APZ	Asset Protection Zone
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BC Act	*Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
BESS	Battery and Energy Storage System
BS Act	*Biosecurity Act 2015*
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CWLLS	Central West Local Land Services
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
ELA	Eco Logical Australia
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EPBC Act	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
FM Act	*Fisheries Management Act 1995*
LEP	Local Environment Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
MWRC	Mid-Western Regional Council
RFS	Rural Fire Service
SEE	Statement of Environmental Effects
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy

1. Introduction

Tilt Renewables Devco Pty Ltd as trustee for Development Hold Trust (Tilt Renewables) seeks development consent under Part 4 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) to construct and operate a meteorological (met) mast at the proposed Triamble Wind Farm and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (Figure 1). This Statement of Environmental Effects has been prepared to support the application for Development Approval (DA).

The proposed met mast will be used for investigation purposes, no development or approvals relating to the construction or operation of a wind farm are proposed.

The met mast will be installed to record wind and environmental data used to inform the design and feasibility of the proposed Triamble Wind Farm and BESS, which is at an early stage of development. The data will be used to estimate the energy generation for the wind farm, and should feasibility be confirmed, inform the selection of the wind turbine model and ensure associated infrastructure is suited to the local site conditions. It is expected that the met mast will be used for approximately five to 10 years but may remain operational up to 20 years depending on the wind farm requirements. After the sooner of 20 years, or the met mast is no longer required, the met mast will be decommissioned and removed.

The works will not be considered exempt development in accordance with Clause 2.41(2) of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (Transport and Infrastructure SEPP), due to the height of the proposed met mast (>110 m) and intended duration of installation (>60 months). Therefore, a DA is required.

This Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) has been prepared to address the matters for consideration contained within Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act and in accordance with the Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC) Building and Planning Application Lodgement Guide[1]. The site plan for the proposed met mast (referred to as the development footprint) is shown in Figure 1.

[1] Mid-Western Regional Council Planning and Building Application Lodgment Guide <planning-and-building-lodgement-guide.pdf> Accessed 5 August 2025

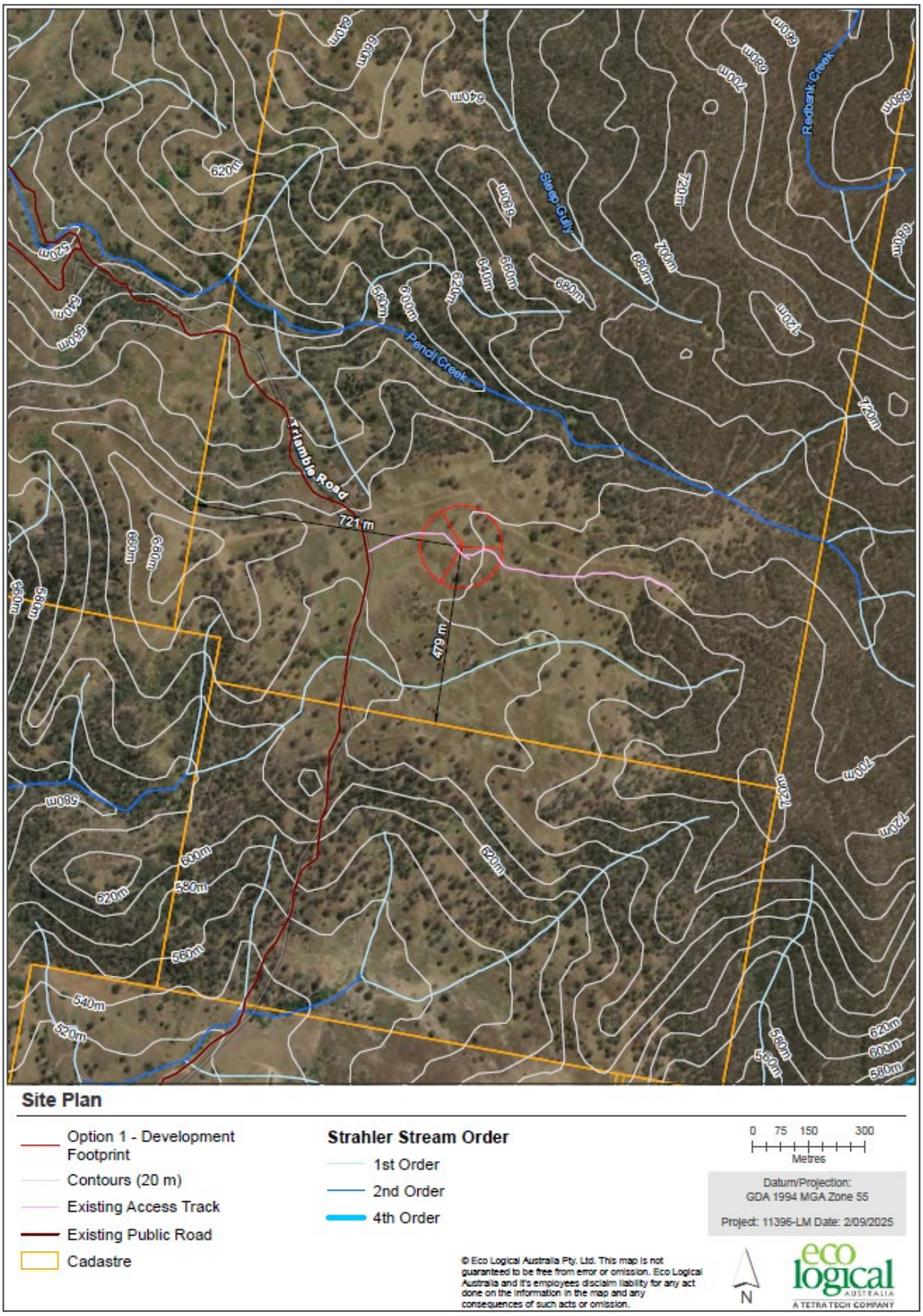

Figure 1: Site plan

1.1. Statutory context

1.1.1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) is the primary instrument which regulates the environmental impact assessment and approval process for development in NSW. The relevant assessment pathway for a development is determined by environmental planning instruments such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs).

Development in NSW is assessed under Part 4 of the EP&A Act, which applies to activities requiring consent, supported by the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021*.

Section 4.2(1) of the EP&A Act requires that a person must not carry out development except with a valid development consent where an environmental planning instrument provides that consent is required for that development. As discussed in Section 1.1.2, the proposed met mast works are not considered exempt development and will therefore require consent.

Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act requires the determining authority to consider the relevant matters including the likely impacts of the development on the environment. This SEE has been prepared in accordance with Part 4 of the EP&A Act and the report addresses the relevant requirements of s4.15.

1.1.2. Transport and Infrastructure SEPP

The Transport and Infrastructure SEPP is a key environmental planning instrument in NSW that facilitates the delivery of essential infrastructure and services across the state. In summary, the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP aims to:

- Streamline planning pathways for infrastructure projects.
- Ensure infrastructure delivery aligns with environmental assessment and consultation requirements.
- Provide consistency across NSW for infrastructure-related development.

The met mast works will not be considered exempt development in accordance with Clause 2.41(3) of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP, due to the height of the proposed met mast (>110 m) and intended duration of installation (>60 months). Therefore the proposed met mast is not exempt development and requires development consent via a DA. The met mast development is permissible with consent under Section 2.36 of the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP. The consent authority for the Proposed Development will be MWRC.

All other provisions of Clause 2.41(3) will be satisfied and are addressed in this SEE, including:

- The general requirements for complying development
- Compliance with manufacturer's specifications
- Site considerations
- Civil Aviation Safety Authority notification.

1.1.3. Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012

The *Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012* (Mid-Western LEP) identifies which land uses are permitted within different land use zones. The proposed met mast is located within land zoned as RU1 Primary Production (Figure 2). The LEP lists specific permitted and prohibited

developments in the RU1 zone, with all unspecified developments considered permitted with consent. Met masts are not specified and are therefore considered permitted with consent – the subject of the application for DA.

Biodiversity Sensitivity

The proposed location of the met mast is mapped as 'High Biodiversity Sensitivity' on the LEP mapping, relevant to the Environmental Planning Instrument - Terrestrial Biodiversity provisions in Section 6.5 of the LEP. The objective of Section 6.5 is to main biodiversity by:

- Protecting native fauna and flora, and
- Protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and
- Encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.

A comprehensive Ecological Assessment (Appendix A) has been prepared and addresses the relevant provisions of Section 6.5 of the LEP. As discussed in the Ecological Assessment, three potential locations were surveyed by an ecologist and preferred site (Option 1) was selected due to it having the least impact on biodiversity. The Ecological Assessment confirms that the proposed met mast has been designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any significant adverse environmental impacts.

1.1.4. Summary of other legislation

A summary of the other state and Commonwealth legislation potentially applicable to the proposed met mast is included in Table 1, including an indication of whether any additional approvals will be required.

Table 1: Summary of other legislation

Name	Relevance to the proposed activity	Specific approval required for proposal development
Mid-Western Regional Council Development Control Plan (DCP)	The MWRC DCP contains detailed requirements to guide development in the MWRC LGA. It complements and must be considered with the provisions of the MWRC LEP. The DCP states that wind monitoring towers require Council's consent within Section 6.3 relating to Wind Farms. This SEE has been prepared to address the relevant requirements of the SEE in Section 6.3 as they could relate to the met mast. Further, the general environmental controls listed in Section 5.4 of the DCP have been addressed where relevant in this SEE, including: • Protection of Aboriginal Archaeological Items (section 2.4) • Bushfire Management (Section 2.6) • Threatened Species and Vegetation Management (section 2.3).	No
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act)	The BC Act contains provision relating to threatened species and ecological communities' listings and assessment. The *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017* supports the Act. The Act is integrated with the EP&A Act and sets out threshold triggers for entry into the NSW Biodiversity Offsets Scheme (BOS). The BOS thresholds have not been triggered for the proposed met mast.	No

Name	Relevance to the proposed activity	Specific approval required for proposal development
	Under Part 7, Division 1 of the BC Act, the test of significance is to be taken into account for the purposes of determining whether a proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats. This test has been applied to BC Act listed TECs and species that are considered to be potentially impacted by the activity and concludes that the activity is not likely to have a significant impact upon these species or their habitat.	
Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)	The EPBC Act establishes a process for assessing the environmental impact of activities and developments where 'matters of national environmental significance' (MNES) may be affected. Under the Act, any action which "has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance" (MNES) is defined as a "controlled action", and requires approval from the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water responsible for administering the EPBC Act. Threatened species and ecological communities MNES have been identified as occurring or having the potential to occur within the met mast disturbance area (Section 2.3, Appendix A). This report has assessed the impact of the met mast on MNES in accordance with the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance* (Commonwealth of Australia 2013) and concludes that the proposed met mast will not have a significant impact on MNES (Section 2.3, Appendix A).	No
Fisheries Management Act 1995 (FM Act)	The FM Act provides for the protection, conservation, and recovery of threatened species defined under the FM Act. It also makes provision for the management of threats to aquatic threatened species, populations and ecological communities defined under the FM Act, as well as the protection of fish and fish habitat in general. There is no aquatic fauna habitat or Key Fish Habitat present within the proposed met mast area. The development will not impact Key Fish Habitat and will not involve impacts to marine vegetation, dredging, reclamation, or obstruction of fish passage. A permit or consultation under the FM Act is not required.	No
Biosecurity Act 2015 (BS Act)	The BS Act provides the framework for the prevention, elimination and minimisation of biosecurity risks posed by biosecurity matter, dealing with biosecurity matters, carriers and potential carriers, and other activities that involve biosecurity matter, carriers or potential carriers. Whilst the Act provides for all biosecurity risks, implementation of the Act for weeds is supported by Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans developed for each region in NSW. Appendix 1 of the Central Tablelands Local Land Services (LLS) *Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027* identifies the weeds for control at a regional scale (LLS 2022). Weed management is considered in the Ecological Assessment provided in Appendix A.	No
State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) (SEPP) 2021 – Chapter 3 Koala	Chapter 3 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Koala Habitat Protection) 2020 (NSW) applies to the subject land, as MWRC is listed in Schedule 2 and the site is zoned RU1	No

Name	Relevance to the proposed activity	Specific approval required for proposal development
Habitat Protection 2020 and Chapter 4 Koala Habitat Protection 2021	Primary Production. Within the proposed met mast impact area, native vegetation meets the definition of "potential koala habitat"—namely, where koala feed-tree species listed in Schedule 1 constitute at least 15 percent of the total number of trees in the upper or lower strata. No "core koala habitat"—defined as areas supporting a resident koala population evidenced by breeding females, recent sightings or historical records—is present within the met mast impact area. Significance testing under the BC Act and the EPBC Act (see Appendix A) concluded that no core koala habitat exists within the proposed met mast impact area and that the proposed development will not have a significant impact on koala populations. Accordingly, and in accordance with Clause 3.7, Subclause 3 of the SEPP, a Koala Plan of Management is not required. Chapter 4 of the SEPP (Koala Habitat Protection) 2021 likewise does not apply to land zoned RU1 Primary Production (Clause 4.4, Subclause 3).	
National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (NP&W Act)	The proposed met mast is not located in a national park. The NP&W Act requires an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit to be obtained under Section 90 of the NP&W Act to harm an Aboriginal object. An Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment report was prepared (Appendix B) which confirmed that the site does not contain any identified Aboriginal archaeological sites. Approval under this Act is therefore not required.	No
Heritage Act 1977	There are no known heritage sites or items located within or close to the met mast site. Therefore, approval under the Heritage Act 1977 will not be required.	No
Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act)	The proposed met mast will not require any approvals or licensing under the WM Act. Notably: The proposed met mast will not impact on any water source covered by a Water Sharing Plan. No works are proposed on waterfront land and no works are proposed that would require a controlled activity approval.	No
Roads Act 1993	No works are required within a public road reserve. Approval under Section 138 of the Roads Act is therefore not required.	No
Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act)	The proposed works do not occur within any Crown Land or reserves. Approval under the CLM Act is therefore not required.	No

1.2. Title block details

The proposed met mast will be located within Lot 35 DP 756911, approximately 74 km southwest of Mudgee within the MWRC Local Government Area (LGA) of NSW. The land is zoned as RU1 Primary Production under the MWRC LEP and is currently used for grazing (Figure 2).

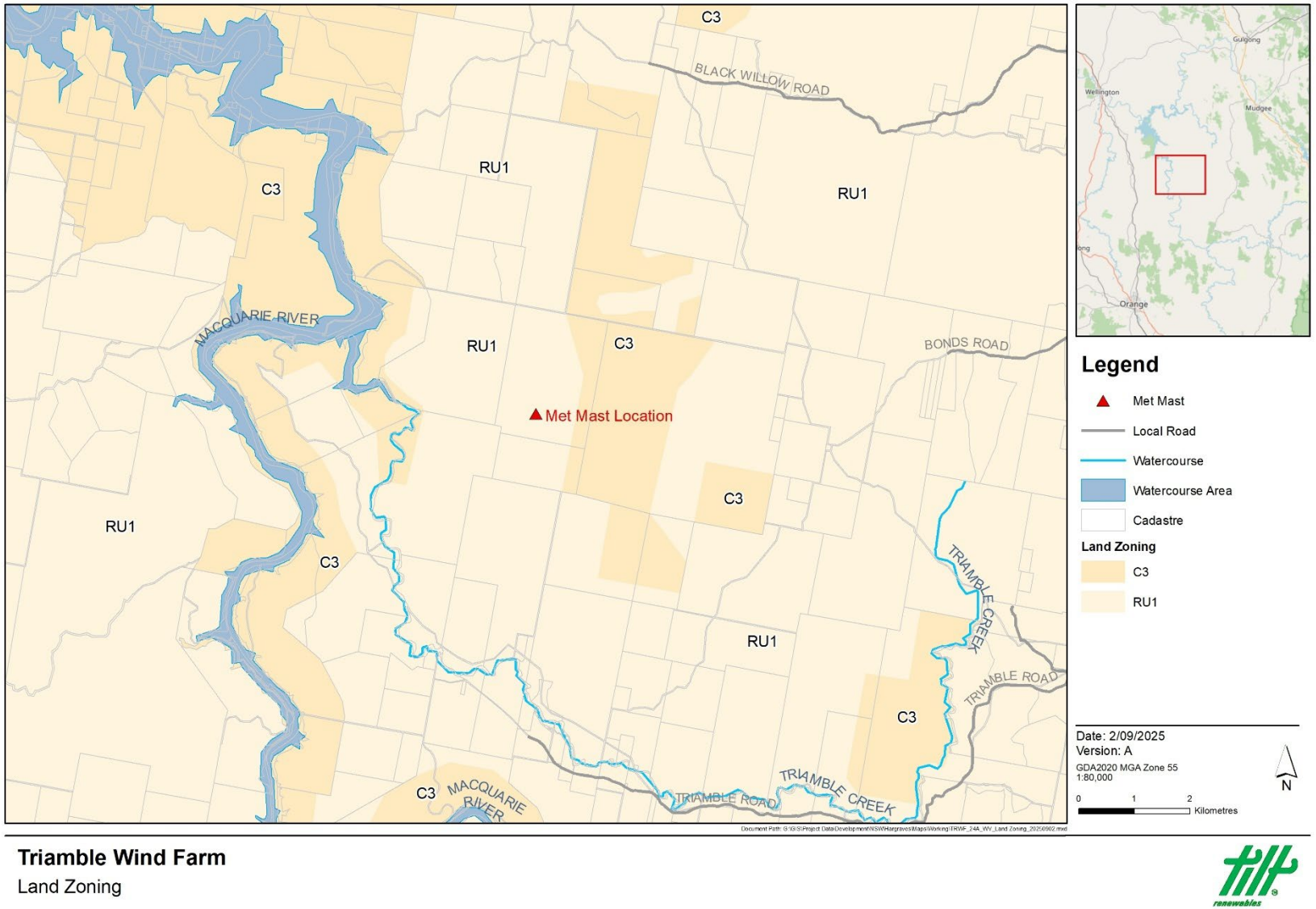

Figure 2: Land zoning

1.2.1. Design and layout

The met mast will be a guyed lattice tower structure. The tower will have a maximum height of 150 m at natural ground level, a footing for the tower foundation and nine guy anchors located radially from the mast base at approximately 30 m, 70 m, and 110 m intervals.

Figure 3 shows the indicative layout of a temporary met mast, with an example of an installed temporary met mast shown in Figure 4.

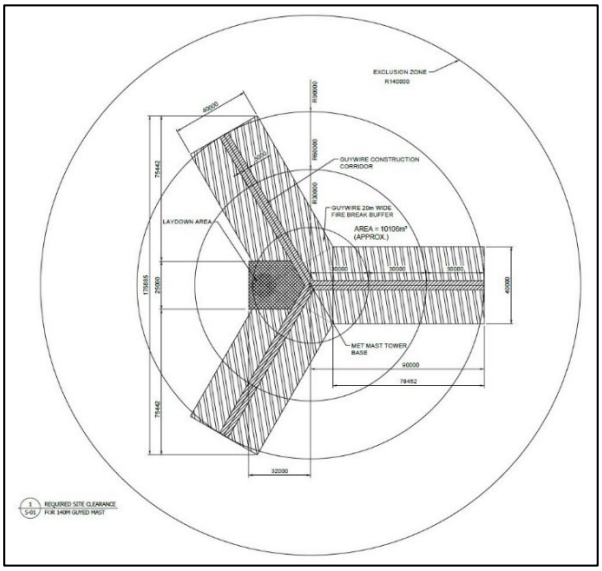

Figure 3: Met mast plan view design and layout

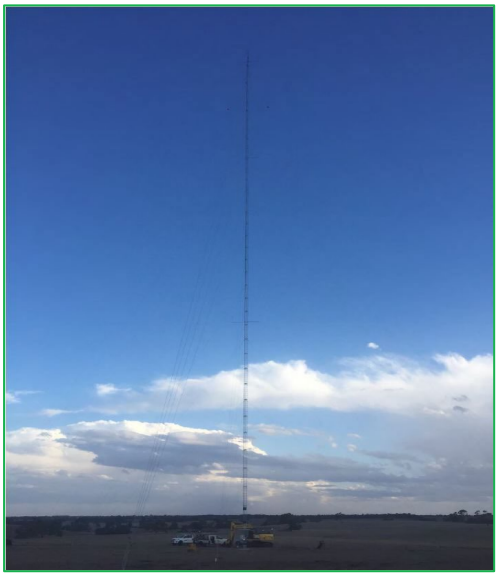

Figure 4: Example of an operational met mast

The met mast will be fabricated off-site and will be transported to site in sections (approximately 3m length). Installation is expected to take approximately two weeks.

The met mast will be erected onsite using the following procedure:

- Excavation and installation of guy wire anchors and mast tower foundation.
- Section by section erection of tower structure using the gin pole method.
- Installation and commissioning of the wind monitoring system.

The tower foundation will consist of a buried metal structure filled with concrete or packed earth. Guy wire anchors are either buried in compacted soil or concrete.

In addition to the tower foundation, the extent of ground disturbance required to construct a met mast is restricted to the foundation holes for the nine met mast anchors and excavation to bury the guy wire anchors. It is not necessary to construct a flat platform to site a met mast as their design allows for install within moderately complex terrain. Grass and small shrubs can be retained under the met mast structure.

Figure 5 includes a collection of photos showing the typical construction of a met mast foundation. Figure 6 shows a collection of photos showing the typical installation of a guy wire anchor. An example of a finished buried guy wire anchor, post-construction with cattle fencing, is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 5: Typical construction of base of met mast foundation

Figure 6: Typical guy wire anchor installation

Figure 7: Example of finished buried anchor, post construction – with cattle fencing

The construction development footprint will result in the disturbance of up to 0.72 ha, categorised into two types: operational and temporary construction disturbance. Operational disturbance will total 4.56 m^2 and refers to areas where groundcover will be disturbed for the life of the met mast (anticipated to be five to 10 years). Temporary construction disturbance will total a maximum of 7,165.86 m^2 and includes areas expected to regenerate naturally and without intervention following the completion of construction activities.

A detailed breakdown of the disturbance by project component and total area of impact is provided in Table 2 – Table 4.

Table 2: Operational disturbance activities

Activity	Operational disturbance area	Total area of operational disturbance
Met mast base foundation	2 m x 2 m concrete base	4 m^2
Anchor points	0.25 m x 0.25 m base for 9 anchor points	0.56 m^2
Total operational disturbance		4.56 m^2

Table 3: Temporary construction disturbance activities (conservative estimates)

Activity	Temporary (construction) disturbance area	Total area of temporary construction disturbance
Laydown area	40 m x 40 m	1,600 m^2*
Excavation around anchor point	10 m x 10 m x 9 anchor points	900 m^2
Vehicle access around guy wires	20 m x 110 m x 3 guy wires	6,600 m^2 *
Overlapping disturbance areas		-1,934.14 m^2
	Total disturbance	7,165.86 m^2

* No soil disturbance or excavation will occur in these areas. Works will be restricted to laying down met mast sections on grass and vehicles driving on grass.

Table 4: Total disturbance

	Operational disturbance	Temporary construction disturbance
Disturbance	4.56 m^2	7,165.86 m^2
	Total disturbance (maximum)	7,170.42 m^2 (0.72 ha)

Once installed, monitoring equipment will be mounted at various heights on the mast, with power expected to be supplied by a small solar unit. The overall disturbance footprint is minimal, and any associated impacts are anticipated to be temporary and negligible.

Access to the met mast will be via existing access tracks on the landowner's property. No upgrades or additional clearing will be required to facilitate access. A detailed depiction of the development footprint and access is shown in Figure 8.

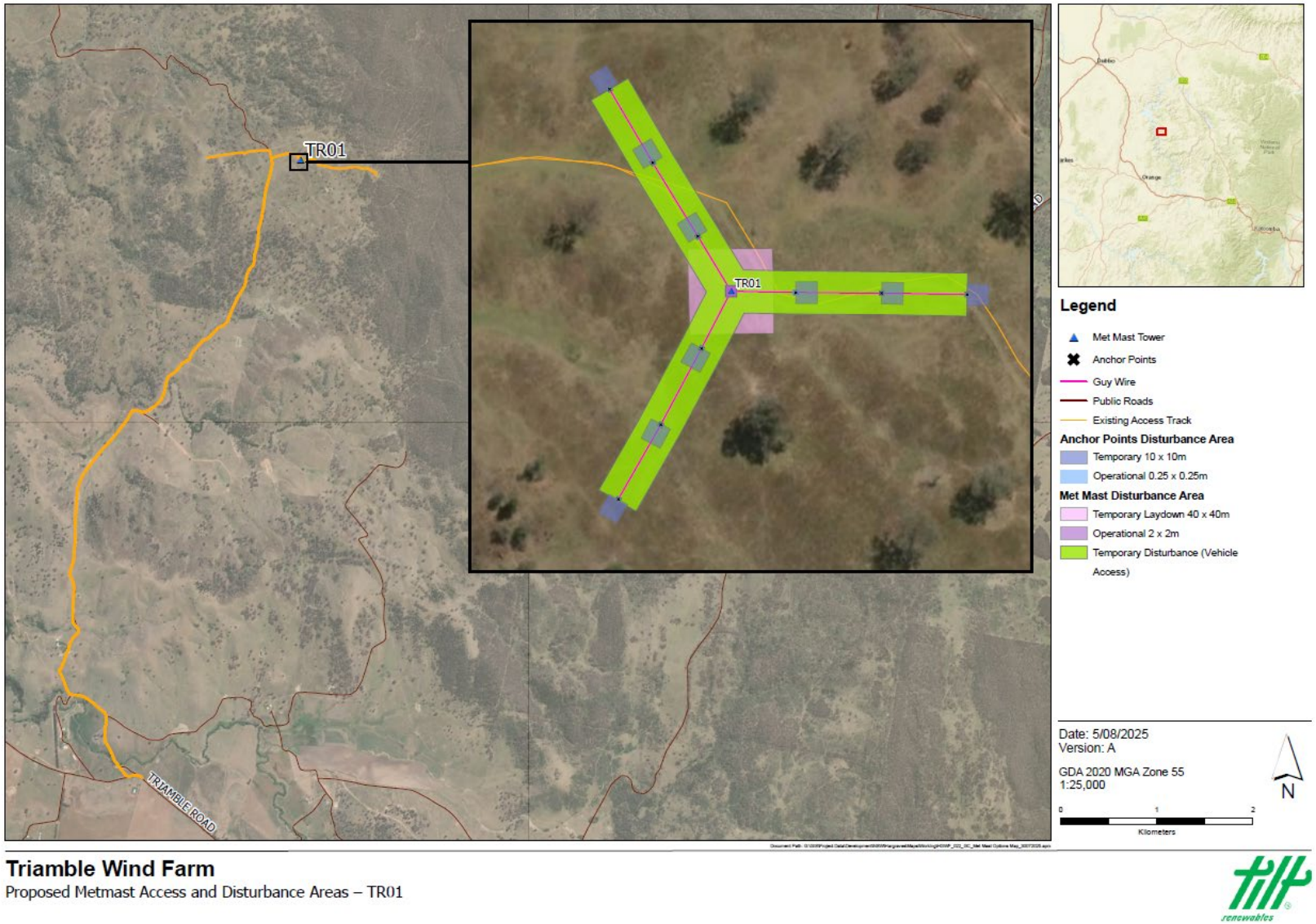

Figure 8: Proposed development operational and temporary construction disturbance areas

1.3. Operation and management

The met mast will be serviced and monitored during their life to maintain structural integrity, safety and data availability. Routine maintenance of the met mast will involve:

- Inspection of the foundations, met mast structure and guy wires for corrosion,
- Guy wire tension checks, and
- Climbing of the mast to inspect the wind monitoring system.

It is currently assumed that the met mast will be in place for five to 10 years but may remain in place for up to 20 years depending on requirements.

Decommissioning includes removal of all above ground infrastructure including the mast structure, tower foundation and guy anchors. The steel components of the met masts (tower structure and guy wires) can be recycled. All impacted areas are expected to regenerate naturally and without intervention following the completion of decommissioning.

1.4. Access and traffic

Access to the met mast locations will be via existing access tracks on the landowners' property. No upgrades to the tracks will be required to facilitate access. See Figure 8 above.

1.5. General accessibility

Access to the met mast locations will be via existing access tracks on the landowners' property. No upgrades to the tracks will be required to facilitate access. See Figure 8.

1.6. Site suitability

To select the best location for the met mast to minimise potential impacts on the environment, an onsite assessment was undertaken in collaboration with met mast engineers, a suitably qualified ecologist and archaeologist to evaluate three potential locations for the met mast installation. These locations are referred to as Option 1, Option 2 and Option 3.

The key constraints that differentiated the three options were ecological features, which resulted in the selection of Option 1 for the development footprint. Further detail is provided in Section 2.3 and Appendix A.

The chosen location, Option 1, is shown below in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Option 1 Study Area – the selected Development Footprint

1.7. Infrastructure corridors

There are no infrastructure corridors or easements which would be impacted by the proposed met mast construction. The closest transmission lines are more than 10 km from the proposed met mast location, shown below in Figure 10.

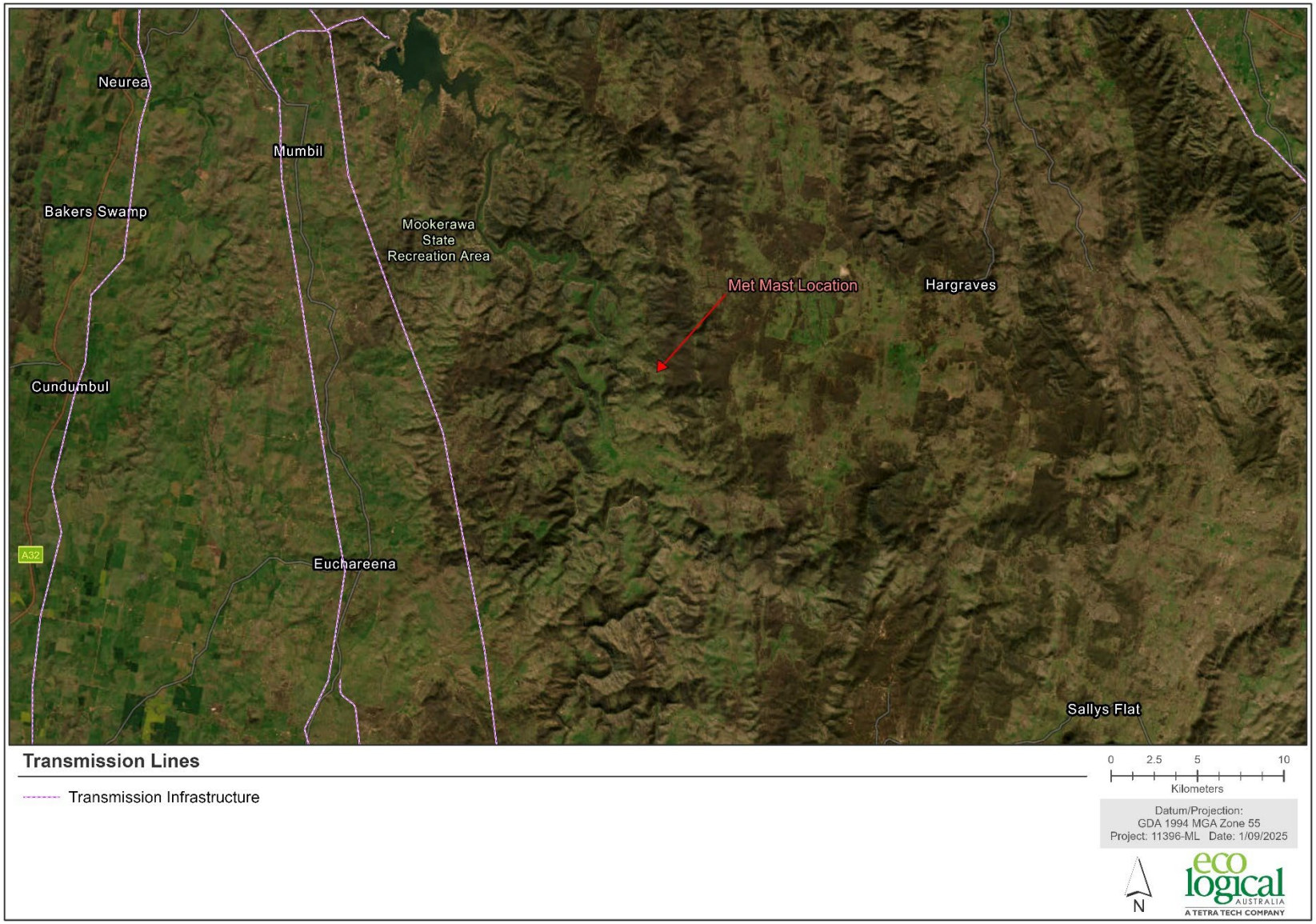

Figure 10: Transmission lines

1.8. Landowner consent

The met mast location has been chosen in consultation and agreement and with the direct consent of the landowner. The landowner attended the start of the onsite assessment and was briefed in person at the end of the site visit, raising no issues with the potential locations.

1.9. Land use

The proposed met mast location is within private property on land mapped as RU1 Primary Production and is currently used for low intensity agriculture. Remnant vegetation is present with evidence of historical clearing and livestock grazing.

2. Site impact considerations

2.1. Privacy, views, overshadowing

The proposed met mast location is located on private property in a remote rural location. It will not result in any impacts to privacy, view obstruction or overshadowing.

2.2. Air and noise

Air emissions and noise generation will be limited to temporary increases in traffic along the existing access tracks on the landowners' property, and temporary noise generation from the construction over a period of approximately two weeks. These will not impact surrounding properties or residents.

2.3. Biodiversity

The detailed ecological assessment report is attached in Appendix A. Three potential locations were assessed for the construction of the met mast. The ecological values of each site were assessed through a comprehensive desktop assessment and site assessment, with a focus on the presence and/or habitat potential for threatened flora and fauna species and ecological communities listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Of the three, Option 1 was identified as the most suitable location as it would result in the least impact on biodiversity habitat features, with no removal of trees or shrubs required.

The anticipated disturbance at this site is minimal and temporary, involving the disturbance of up to 0.72 ha, categorised into two types: operational and temporary construction disturbance. Operational disturbance will total 4.56 m^2 and refers to areas where groundcover will be disturbed for the life of the met mast (anticipated to be five to 10 years). Temporary construction disturbance will total a maximum of 7,165.86 m^2 and includes areas expected to regenerate naturally and without intervention following the completion of construction activities (Appendix A). In contrast, Options 2 and 3 would require the removal of key habitat features such as trees that support a range of threatened fauna species.

There are no previous threatened species records within the development footprint or larger study area. Two threatened fauna species, *Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis* (Grey-crowned babbler) and *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus* (Speckled warbler) were observed during the site assessment. A further 23 threatened fauna species and 10 threatened flora species were considered to have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the development footprint due to the presence of suitable habitat.

Assessments of significance of impact under the BC Act and EPBC Act provisions were undertaken for all observed and potentially present threatened species, which determined that there will be no significant impact to these species.

The Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) triggers were assessed and confirmed that entry into the BOS is not required as:

- The development footprint does not contain mapped biodiversity values on the BV Map
- The development will not exceed the area clearing threshold (based on lot size)
- The development will not significantly impact threatened species or ecological communities listed under the BC Act.

The proposed met mast is located on land mapped as 'High Biodiversity Sensitivity' on the MWRC LEP mapping as it relates to Terrestrial Biodiversity detailed in Section 6.5 of the LEP. The Ecological Assessment (Appendix A) addresses the provisions of Section 6.5 and confirms that the proposed met mast has been designed, sited and will be managed to avoid any significant adverse environmental impacts.

Mitigation measures specific to biodiversity are detailed in Appendix A.

2.4. Heritage

An Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment report was prepared and is attached at Appendix B. The report was prepared to establish whether known or additional unrecorded Aboriginal objects are present within the proposed met mast location (study area) and determine whether further assessment and/or an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit is required. A visual inspection of the site by a suitably qualified archaeologist was undertaken to support the assessment.

This assessment outlines the findings of the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment of the study area, in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*[2] . The due diligence process involves *"taking reasonable and practical measures to determine whether your actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm"*.

No registered AHIMS sites have been identified within the study area and the visual inspection did not identify any Aboriginal objects, sensitive landforms, culturally modified trees or areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit.

The proposed works are considered a low impact activity, and the landform was not conducive to repeated Aboriginal occupation in the past. Due to the above assessment, Aboriginal objects are considered unlikely to be present in the study area and the proposed works are not expected to impact Aboriginal sites and objects. As such, no further assessment and mitigation measures will be required.

2.4.1. Local, State and National heritage registers

Searches of the Australian Heritage Database and the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) were conducted on 7 August 2025 in order to determine if any places of Aboriginal archaeological significance or heritage items are located within the study area.

No Aboriginal archaeological sites or heritage items were recorded on these databases within the study area.

2.5. Aviation

A detailed Aviation Impact Assessment has been prepared and is attached at Appendix C. Terms and abbreviations are detailed in the assessment document. The following list of findings summarises the outcomes of this assessment, based on the met mast's height of 815 m above mean sea level (AMSL):

- There is one certified aerodrome located within 55.6 km of the met mast location – Mudgee Airport, which will not be impacted.

[2] Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010a. Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales.

- There are no uncertified aerodromes located within 5.6 km of the met mast location.
- The met mast would not affect any Grid or airway route segment and is located outside controlled airspace, and outside all Prohibited, Restricted and Danger areas.
- The met mast would not impact aviation navigation, communication and surveillance facilities.
- Marking the met mast is not mandatory, but Tilt Renewables will install aviation marker balls on the met mast and the top third of the mast will be painted red/white/red to improve visibility.
- There is no regulatory requirement to provide obstacle lighting on a met mast that is not within the vicinity of an aerodrome and Tilt Renewables does not intend to install any lighting on the met mast.
- Details of the met mast will be reported to the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) as soon as practicable after forming the intention to construct or erect the proposed object or structure, in accordance with the relevant regulations.
- Final details of the met mast coordinates and elevation will be provided to AirServices Australia at least two weeks prior to construction commencing.

2.6. Bushfire

The proposed met mast location is mapped within Bushfire Prone land in accordance with the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) database[3]. The following has been considered to determine the potential bushfire risk:

- The proposed site is open grazing land with a current low fuel load (short grass)
- The met mast will be constructed of non-flammable materials – for example using a concrete base and galvanised steel structures for the mast and anchors
- The Aviation report considers regulatory requirements in relation to aerial access for firefighting (Appendix C), which found that there would be no significant impact on access for firefighting expected. Aviation marker balls will be installed on the met mast, and the top third of the mast will be painted in red/white/red, to improve visibility. Relevant notifications will be sent to AirServices Australia so aviation authorities will be aware of the location.

The RFS Planning for Bush Fire Protection Guide 2019[4] provides development standards for designing and building on Bushfire Prone land in NSW which has been considered in developing the following mitigation measures:

- An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) of 10 m will be maintained around the met mast infrastructure, for the life of the development – grass will be maintained at a low height (less than 10 cm) within the APZ to minimise fuel loads
- The existing access tracks will provide appropriate access to and from the met mast location during bushfire events, if required
- No flammable materials (e.g. fuels) will be stored on site during operations
- Access tracks will be maintained for the life of the development.

[3] NSW Rural Fire Service bushfire prone land mapping tool < Check if you're in bush fire prone land - NSW Rural Fire Service> Accessed 18 August 2025

[4] NSW Rural Fire Service 2019. *Planning for bushfire protection.* State of New South Wales through the NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE 2019

3. Conclusion

This SEE has been prepared to address the matters for consideration contained within Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act and in accordance with the MWRC Building and Planning Application Lodgement Guide.

The proposal is consistent with the Mid Western Regional DCP 2013, Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012, and the broader planning framework.

The findings of the SEE demonstrate that impacts from the proposed met mast construction and operation will not be significant. Impacts have been minimised through careful site selection thereby avoiding and minimising impacts where possible, and mitigation measures have been proposed to further minimise potential impacts during project construction and operation.

Appendix A Ecological Assessment

See separate attached document

Appendix B Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment

See separate attached document

Appendix C Aviation Impact Assessment

See separate attached document