DS08-EN-CPE-PLN-0108

Waste Management Plan

PROJECT:	Deniliquin Solar Farm
PROJECT NO:	DS08
CLIENT:	CleanPeak Energy
SCOPE:	Waste Management

Revision History

Document Approval

Development	
Document Contact Officer	Ethan Moulin
Checked By	Alex Peacock
Approved By	Stuart Johnson
Position	Project Director
Date	07-May-26

Document Register

Document Details	
Document Name	Waste Management Plan – Deniliquin Solar Farm
Document Number	DS08-EN-CPE-PLN-0108
Control Status	Uncontrolled when printed

Document Control

Version	Date	Author	Reason
Rev 2	07 May 26	A Peacock	For Construction
Rev 1	23-Dec-25	E.Moulin	Review following DA Approval
Rev 0	27-May-25	E.Moulin	Draft

(This document shall be subjected to updates during the Construction delivery. All relevant documents referred to in this document shall also be further developed during the Construction phase)

Contents

1 Purpose

The Waste Management Plan (WMP) will apply to all CleanPeak Energy's management and controls which includes CleanPeak Energy's:

- Employees
- Contractors
- All equipment and systems of work

Where not otherwise contracted, CleanPeak Energy is the Principal Contractor. This WMP acts as the minimum guideline for all CleanPeak Energy subcontractors.

The WMP has been prepared to demonstrate how the project will operate in accordance with the relevant NSW legislation and guidelines, and the conditions of the development consent granted by the NSW Land and Environment Court in Green Gold Energy Pty Ltd v Edward River Council [2025] NSWLEC 1359 for DA2023/0024. This will inform matters relating to preventing or minimising the risk of environmental harm associated with waste generated by the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project Overview

CleanPeak Energy is responsible for the development of the Deniliquin Solar Farm, which will be owned and operated by CleanPeak Energy. The development consent granted by the NSW Land and Environment Court relates to DA2023/0024 for the installation of a 4.95 MW solar farm and associated works at 39 Hogans Lane, Deniliquin NSW 2710 (Lot 2 in DP778062). Relevant scopes of work for construction and design will be subcontracted as required.

The approved development comprises a photovoltaic (PV) solar generation facility, the upgrade of Hogans Lane and associated electrical infrastructure for the connection of the Deniliquin Solar Farm

2.2 Scope of Work

The Deniliquin Solar Farm scope of work is based on CleanPeak Energy requirements and specifications and the development consent for DA2023/0024. As the Developer, CleanPeak will oversee and subcontract the Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Commissioning services for the approved 4.95 MW solar farm.

This plan specifically relates to the Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Commissioning of the project in which will apply to the contractors of CleanPeak Energy performing works on the project.

The scope of works includes, but is not limited to:

- Site Clearing and Ground Remediation
- Site Mobilisation (including site amenities)
- Site Access and Internal Access Roads
- Installation of Hardstand for site amenities
- Perimeter Security Fencing
- Survey Piling Layout, Piling Installation and Pile Testing
- Installation of Trackers
- 22kv Infrastructure connection from POC to existing Utility distribution overhead line.
- Installation of PV Modules
- Trenching and Underground Cables/Conduits
- Installation of PCS
- Cable Installation
- Earthing & Protection Systems
- Operation and Maintenance Building
- SCADA and Communications
- Interface Connection Works for the Substation
- Testing and Commissioning

2.3 Location

The proposed solar farm is to be built on a portion of land at 39 Hogans Lane, Deniliquin NSW 2710 (Lot 2 in DP778062), shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. This property consists of a single parcel within shared ownership. The proposal relates to the eastern portion of the parcel only. The remaining land outside the facilities fence will remain 'as is' and will be managed seasonally in accordance with the ongoing agricultural use of the farm.

Access to the site is provided by the upgraded Hogans Lane, an all-weather rural road that would be suitable for the vehicle traffic during construction of the solar farm.

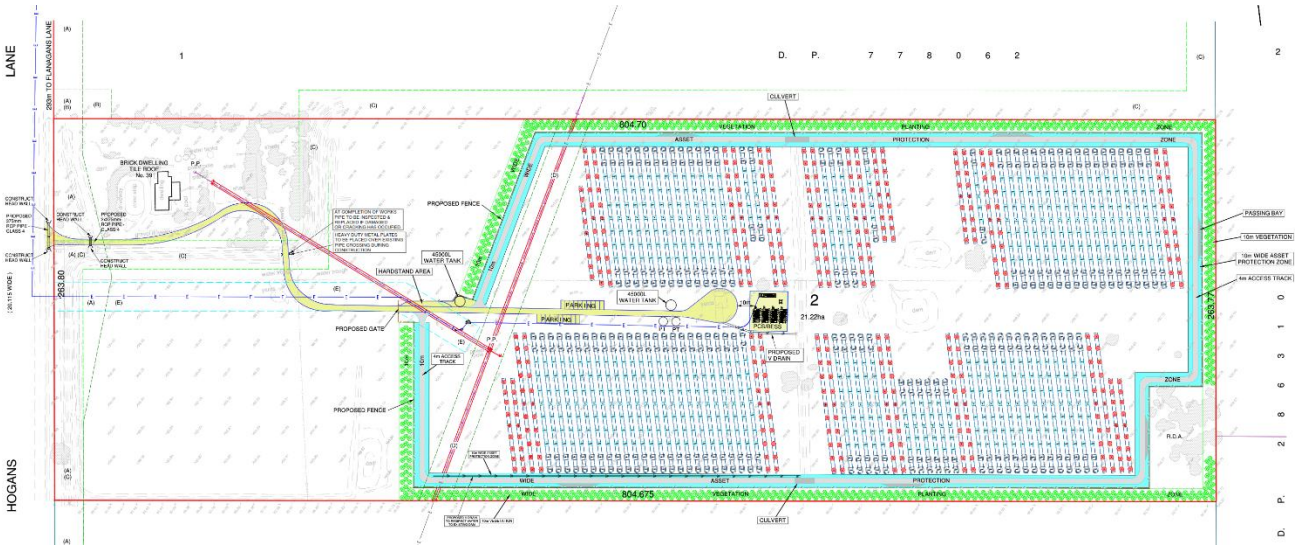

Figure 1: Overall Site Plan - 4.95MW Deniliquin Solar Farm

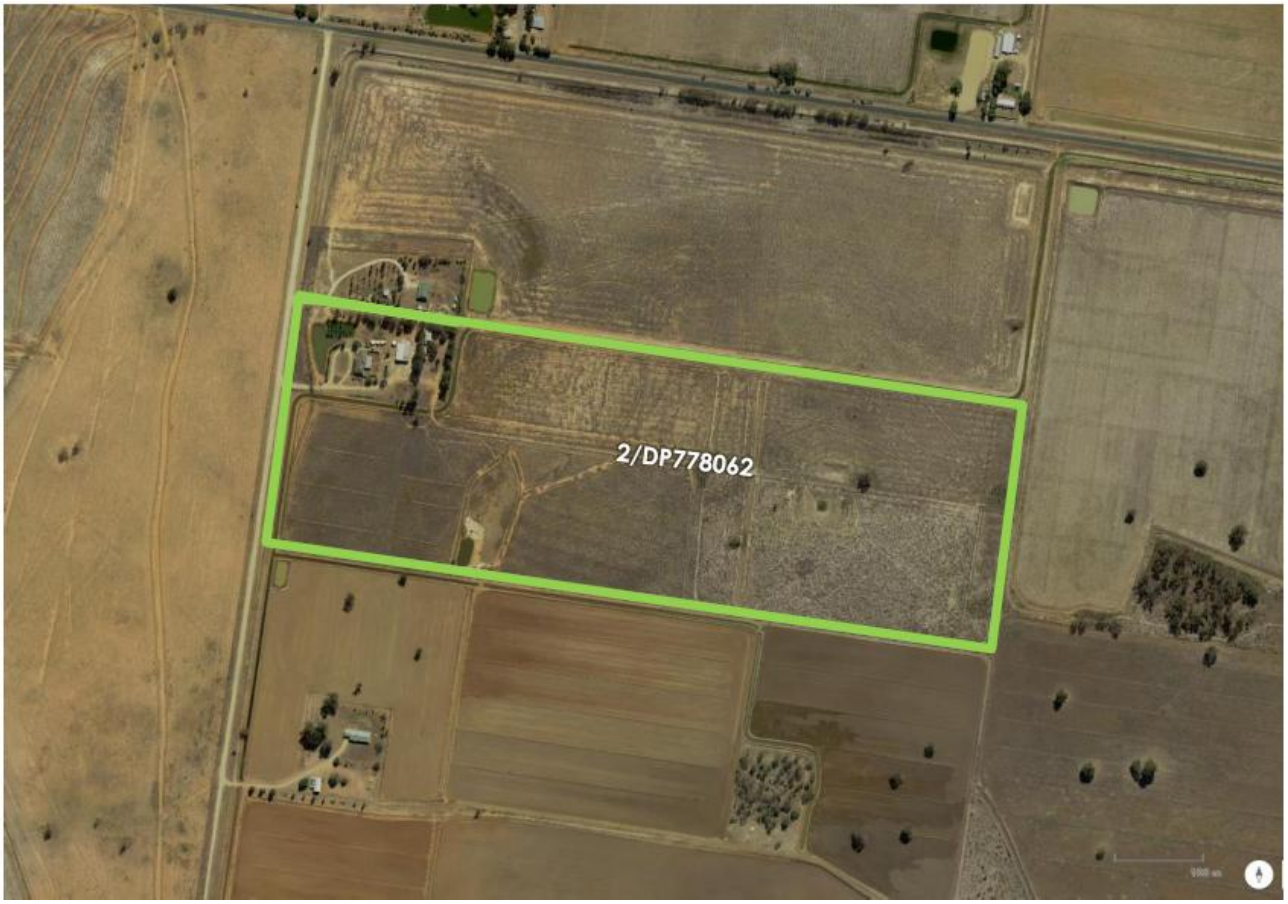

Figure 2: Deposited Plans (DP) of proposed solar farm location.

2.4 Objectives

The Waste Management Plan aims to identify all potential waste streams during the project phases of construction, operation and decommissioning. The objective of the Waste Management Plan is to mitigate waste by providing management measures, controls, and waste monitoring requirements for the project waste.

The scope of the Waste Management Plan includes the following, but not limited to:

- Provide NSW waste legislation that is relevant to the project.
- Minimise waste and maximise reuse and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
- Identify waste streams that are likely to be produced for all phases of the project.
- Classification of waste streams according to the NSW waste legislation.
- Conceptual waste minimisation and management measured based on the waste hierarchy principles that are to be implemented over the life of the project.
- Methodology of waste management systems and disposal.
- Haulage and transport controls for the project waste, including measures to avoid spillage, dust, litter and road damage.
- Regular reporting and waste tracking requirements.

3 Definitions

3.1 Key Definitions and Abbreviations

Terms	Definitions
Act	A law (legislation) passed and enacted by a state or territory parliament, also commonly known as an Act of Parliament. Acts are the principal pieces of law covering, in this case, health and safety in the workplace.
APZ	Asset Protection Zone
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practicable
AS / NZS	Australian / New Zealand Standards
Contractor	Is any person (other than a CleanPeak Energy employee) or a company performing work for, or on behalf of CleanPeak Energy.
DGRRT Act	Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act
NSW DPE	NSW Department of Planning & Environment
Environmental Impact	Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from a facility's activities or services.
EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
FDR	Fire Danger Rating
FMP	Fire Management Plan
FRNSW	Fire Response NSW
FRP	Fire Response Procedure
Hazard	Anything capable of producing adverse effects on the health and safety of humans; it is the source of risk.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NEM	National Electricity Market
NIRW	Northern Inland Regional Waste
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
PC	Principal Contractor
PCS	Power Control System
POEO Act	Protection of the Environment Operations Act
RFS	Rural Fire Service
SEE	Statement of Environmental Effects
WARR	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery
WHS	Work Health and Safety
WMP	Waste Management Plan
DA	Development Application.
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW).
LEC	NSW Land and Environment Court.
NSW EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority.

4 NSW Legislation

4.1 NSW Legislation

The management of waste for the project is governed by NSW legislation. The key pieces of NSW legislation relating to waste management for the project are outline below. Additional relevant amendments to legislation and acts must be adhered to.

- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act)
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

- Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001 (WARR Act).
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (WHS Act).
- Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2008 (DGRRT Act).
- Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Regulation 2022 (DGRRT Regulation).

In particular, the WARR Act describes the waste management hierarchy, which lists the preferred order in which waste management operations should be considered. The waste management hierarchy is discussed further in Section 6.1.

4.2 NSW Guidelines

The key NSW guidelines that relate to waste management for the Project are the:

- Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (EPA, 2014), including the October 2016 addendum (WC Guideline).
- Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial facilities (EPA, 2012) (BP Guideline).

4.3 Safeguards and Mitigation Measures

As a condition of DA2023/0024 a Waste Management Plan (WMP) would be developed to minimise wastes. The relevant safeguards, mitigation measures and consent-linked waste management requirements and how they relate to this WMP are provided in Table 1.

This WMP is a requirement of the Safeguards and Mitigation Measures for the Project and supports compliance with the conditions of consent for DA2023/0024 as granted by the NSW Land and Environment Court. If there is any inconsistency between this WMP and the conditions of consent, the consent conditions prevail and this WMP must be updated.

Item	Commitment	Section Addressed in the WMP
1.	Identification of opportunities to avoid, reuse and recycle, in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	Section 6.1. & 6.2
2.	Quantification and classification of all waste streams.	Section 6.2
3.	Provision for recycling management onsite.	Section 6.1.3 & 6.2
4.	Provision of toilet facilities for onsite workers and identify that sullage would be disposed of (i.e., pump out to local sewage treatment plant).	Section 6.2
5.	Tracking of all waste leaving the site.	Section 6.3
6.	Disposal of waste at facilities permitted to accept the waste.	Section 6.1.5
7.	Requirement for hauling waste (such as covered loads).	Section 6.2

Table 1: Safeguards and Mitigation Measures Relating to Waste Management for the Project

5 Sources of Waste for the Project

The Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act defines 'waste' as:

a) any substance (whether solid, liquid, or gaseous) that is discharged, emitted, or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency, or manner as to cause an alteration in the environment, or

b) any discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus, or abandoned substance, or

c) any otherwise discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus, or abandoned substance intended for sale or for recycling, processing, recovery, or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the substance, or

d) any processed, recycled, re-used, or recovered substance produced wholly or partly from waste that is applied to land, or used as fuel, but only in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations, or

e) any substance prescribed by the regulations to be wasted.

A substance is not to be precluded from being wasted for the purposes of the *POEO Act 1997* merely because it is or may be processed, recycled, re-used, or recovered.

5.1 Classification of Waste

The following classes of waste are defined in clause 49 of Schedule 1 of the *POEO Act 1997*, which are classified in the following groups:

1. general solid waste (non-putrescible)
2. general solid waste (putrescible)
3. hazardous waste
4. liquid waste
5. restricted solid waste
6. special waste

5.2 Wastes Generated by the Project

Wastes from the project will be generated from the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the following infrastructure:

- Approximately 9,396 PV solar panels mounted on a single axis tracking system
- One (1) PCS/inverter station composed of one (1) inverter, a transformer, associated high voltage power switchboard and control equipment
- One 22 kV electrical switchboard and associated connection infrastructure to connect to the existing Essential Energy 22kV OH infrastructure
- Single axis tracking structures (rows) mounted on steel driven pile foundations
- Underground power and auxiliary cabling to connect solar panels, combiner boxes, PCS's and automation equipment
- O&M shed to store spare parts and accommodate site remote control and telemetry system
- Internal access tracks for construction and maintenance activities
- Perimeter security fencing up to 1.8 m high, including chain mesh fencing with barb wire
- Native vegetation planting to provide visual screening for specific receivers where required

A description of the wastes that may be generated during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Project are provided in the following sections of this plan.

During the construction, operation and decommissioning phase of the project, a natural disaster could occur such as a fire resulting in the infrastructure of the project being impacted. This would cause widespread damage generating large waste for the solar farm. To mitigate the risk of an event such like this occurring, a Fire Management Plan has been created which includes an Asset Protection Zone (APZ). If the project is impacted by other natural disasters, the *WARR Act 2001* will be employed to provide guidance on waste management and will consult other agencies to manage the large waste generation event.

5.2.1 Construction

The majority of waste will be produced during the construction and decommissioning phases of the project. It is anticipated that the project construction phase duration will be between 4-6 months. Table 2 identifies the sources of waste that is likely to be produced during the construction phase.

General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)	General Solid Waste (putrescible)	Hazardous Waste	Liquid Waste	Restricted Solid Waste	Special Waste
Recyclable waste (e.g., paper, glass, cardboard, plastics, steel, copper in waste cable and aluminium cans)	Food waste and waste from litter bins that contain putrescible organic material	Nil	Sewage	Nil	Nil
Virgin excavated material Waste					
Garden Waste					

Waste wooden pallets and cable drums					

Table 2: Waste streams likely to be produced during the Construction Phase

5.2.2 Operations

During the operational phase, there will be minimal moving parts and limited wear and tear of equipment demonstrating that the sources of waste would be lower in comparison to the construction and decommissioning phases.

The sources of waste from the operational phase will be similar to the waste produced during the construction phase, which is predominantly generated from maintenance activities and works undertaken by employees. However, the quantities of waste streams are expected to be less due to the low maintenance requirements of the project's site facilities. The expected operational lifespan of the solar farm is 30-years. **Error! Reference source not found.** identifies the sources of waste that is likely to be produced during the operational phase.

General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)	General Solid Waste (putrescible)	Hazardous Waste	Liquid Waste	Restricted Solid Waste	Special Waste
Recyclable waste (e.g., paper, glass, cardboard, plastics, steel, copper in waste cable and aluminium cans)	Food waste and waste from litter bins that contain putrescible organic material	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Virgin excavated material Waste					
Garden Waste					

Table 3: Waste streams likely to be produced during the Operational phase

5.2.3 Decommission

During the decommissioning phase, all above ground infrastructure and materials will be removed, however fencing may remain at the request of the landowner. The underground cables which are buried at 500mm deep and greater will likely remain in-situ. **Error! Reference source not found.** identifies the sources of waste that is likely to be produced during the decommissioning phase.

General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)	General Solid Waste (putrescible)	Hazardous Waste	Liquid Waste	Restricted Solid Waste	Special Waste
Recyclable waste (e.g., paper, glass, cardboard, plastics, steel, copper in waste cable and aluminium cans)	Food waste and waste from litter bins that contain putrescible organic material	Batteries (Lithium-Ion)	Sewage	Nil	Nil
Building & demolition waste			Waste Oil (Mineral Oil)		

Table 4: Waste Streams likely to be produced during the Decommissioning Phasead

6 Waste Management

6.1 Waste Management Hierarchy of the *WARR Act 2001*

The *WARR Act 2001* defines the waste and resource management hierarchy as the following precepts, listed in the preferred order in which waste and resource management operations should be considered for the project:

a) Avoid and reduction of waste
b) Re-use of waste
c) Recycling waste
d) Recovery of energy
e) Treat waste
f) Dispose of waste

This project will implement a waste hierarchy consistent with the *WARR Act 2001* shown in Figure 3, to manage the waste generated throughout the life of the project.

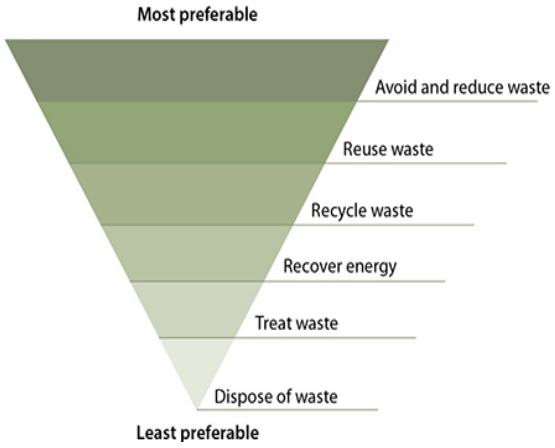

Figure 3: NSW EPA Waste Hierarchy

6.1.1 Avoidance and Reduction of Waste

This project aims to use products that generate minimal waste and avoid mistreatment or oversupply of products. Where practicable, raw materials will be delivered in bulk form, however provided this is not feasible, consideration shall be given to purchase products based on minimal packaging and use of biodegradable materials. Throughout the project, consideration will be given to alternative products to reduce the amount of unnecessary waste where practicable.

6.1.2 Re-use of Waste

During the procurement process, materials which can be re-used will be highly considered. For example, reusable and durable materials that do not require frequent replacement will be considered. The project will require suppliers to reuse packaging materials such as pallets, drums, plastic and metal containers where practicable.

During the decommissioning phase of the project, we aim to re-use the following materials[1]:

- Solar panels and mounting system.
- Metals from posts, cabling, and fencing.
- Buildings and equipment such as the PCU, transformers and similar components.

If the items cannot be reused, they will be recycled. If the items cannot be reused or recycled, they will be disposed of in accordance with the applicable regulations and to the appropriately licensed waste facilities.

6.1.3 Recycling, Processing or Reprocessing

Procurement of goods will consider recycled alternatives such as recycled paper, batteries, timber products, printer cartridges etc. This project will engage the services of licensed recycling contractors to recycle waste such as waste oils, filters, and batteries. Recyclable wastes will be separated and stored on-site prior to collection by licensed contractors.

6.1.4 Disposal

As referenced in Figure 3, disposal is the least preferred option in the waste management hierarchy of the *WARR Act 2001*. This option will only be implemented when the other options listed in the hierarchy are exhausted and no other feasible alternatives are available. When required, the disposal will be carefully managed to minimise negative environmental consequences. For off-site disposal options, this will be mentioned in *Section 6.5 – Off-site Disposal* in the report.

6.2 Waste Streams and Management Strategies

Error! Reference source not found. outlines the waste streams and their amounts expected to be produced by the project during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases. Management strategies for each waste stream have been developed in accordance with the Waste Management Hierarchy Principles of the *WARR Act 2001 (referenced in Section 6.1 – Waste Management Hierarchy of the WARR Act 2001).*

At this stage of the project, the quantities of each waste stream listed in **Error! Reference source not found.** are only estimates for each phase of the project. The WMP will be updated quarterly with the quantities of each waste stream as the project progresses and where the estimated quantities of the various wastes in **Error! Reference source not found.** are known.

Records of all waste disposals will be kept and maintained to support each update to Table 5 during the construction phase of the project.

Waste Classification/Waste Stream	Form (Solid/Liquid/Gas)	Source	Unit	Approximate Quantity (per Annum)[2]			Management Strategies (Waste management Hierarchy Level)[2]	Proposed Disposal Location
				Construction	Operations	Decommission		
Liquid Waste								
Sewage	Liquid	Portable amenities and worker facilities	kL	TBC; record monthly	N/A	TBC, record monthly	E - pump out amenities; no discharge to land or water; retain pump-out dockets	Licensed septic/sewage contractor and lawful sewage treatment facility
Waste oil	Liquid	Plant, vehicles and equipment servicing	L	Nil – Minimal	Nil	Nil - Minimal	C/E - store in bunded, labelled containers; recycle where available. Vehicles to be serviced at a licensed facility.	Licensed waste oil recycler or liquid waste facility
Paints	Liquid	Touch-up works and maintenance	L	N/A	2	N/A	C/E - minimise quantities; keep containers sealed and bunded; recycle/dispose lawfully	Licensed liquid or hazardous waste facility
Hazardous Waste								
Nil	N/A	No Hazardous waste expected	N/A	Nil expected	Nil expected	Nil expected	Avoid generation; if encountered, stop work and classify before removal	Facility lawfully permitted to accept classified waste
Restricted Solid Waste								
Nil	N/A	No restricted solid waste expected	N/A	Nil expected	Nil expected	Nil expected	Avoid generation; if encountered, stop work and classify before removal	Facility lawfully permitted to accept classified waste
General Solid Waste (Putrescible)								
Food waste and waste from litter bins that contain putrescible organic material	Solid	Worker amenities and bins	kg	TBC	TBC - minimal	TBC	A/E - lidded bins; regular collection; prevent litter, odour and pests	Council-approved general waste facility
General Solid Waste (Non-Putrescible)								
Recyclable waste (e.g., paper, glass, cardboard, plastics, steel and aluminium cans)	Solid	Packaging, office waste, cable, metals and containers	kg or t	TBC	Minimal	TBC	B/C - segregate cardboard, plastics, metals and cable; recycle where practicable	Licensed recycler, material recovery facility or scrap metal facility
Building and demolition waste (e.g., bricks, concrete, plastics, glass, metal, and timber that may be chemically treated)	Solid	Amenities, hardstand, construction works and decommissioning	t	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	B/C/E - separate concrete, metals, timber and mixed C&D; reuse/recycle before landfill. Primary materials used on site are recyclable (Untreated steel, copper, aluminium). Primary plastics are soft plastics from packing.	Licensed C&D recycler or landfill permitted for C&D waste
Virgin excavated material (e.g., clay, gravel, sand, soil, or rock fines that have been excavated from areas that are not contaminated with manufactured chemicals, or with process residues, as a result of industrial, commercial, or agricultural activities)	Solid	Trenching, piling, access tracks and remediation	m3	TBC	Nil-minimal	TBC	B - reuse on site for backfill/rehabilitation if suitable and uncontaminated; manage dust/sediment. Any excess to be re-used offsite where permitted.	On-site reuse where lawful; otherwise permitted facility
Garden Waste (e.g., branches, grass, leaves, plants, lopping's, tree trunks, tree stumps and similar materials)	Solid	Vegetation management and landscaping	m3	Minimal (grass slashing)	Minimal (grass slashing)	Minimal (grass slashing)	C - mulch or compost weed-free material where practicable; no burning	On-site mulch if approved or licensed green waste facility
Wood Waste (e.g., sawdust, timber offcuts, wooden crates, wooden packaging, wooden pallets, wood shavings that has not been chemically treated)	Solid	Pallets, crates, packaging and offcuts	kg or t	TBC	Minimal	TBC	B/C/D/E - return pallets, reuse, recycle or energy recovery where available	Timber recycler or approved waste facility
Waste oil materials (e.g., drained oil filters, motor oil containers, rags and oil absorbent materials that only contain non-volatile petroleum hydrocarbons and do not contain free liquids)	Solid	Filters, oily rags, containers and absorbents	kg	Nil	Nil	Nil	C/E - drain and segregate; store labelled with no free liquids. Vehicles are not expected to be serviced on site.	Licensed waste oil/materials facility

Waste Classification/Waste Stream	Form (Solid/Liquid/Gas)	Source	Unit	Approximate Quantity (per Annum)[2]			Management Strategies (Waste management Hierarchy Level)[2]	Proposed Disposal Location
				Construction	Operations	Decommission		
Batteries (lithium ion)	Solid	Portable tools/electronics only; no utility-scale BESS under current consent	No. or kg	Minimal	Nil	Minimal	C/E - isolate damaged batteries; protect terminals; package/label for transport as required; update WMP if BESS approved	Licensed battery or e-waste recycler

1 At this stage of the project, the quantities of each waste stream listed in **Error! Reference source not found.** are only estimates for each phase of the project. This WMP will be updated with the project's approximate waste streams and quantities as soon as they are known.
2 Waste Management Hierarchy as defined in Section 3 of the *WARR Act 2001*: (B) Re-use of waste. (C) Recycling, processing, or reprocessing waste. (D) Recovery of energy (E) Disposal. The measures identified above will be implemented only once (A) Avoid waste and reduction waste measures have been exhausted.
3. The project will utilise the special provisions, packaging, and labelling instructions of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (National Transport Commission, 2024, Edition 7.9) when the transport of lithium-ion batteries for recycling and disposal is required.
4. No utility-scale BESS or energy storage facility is included in the current DA2023/0024 consent. If such infrastructure is later approved, this WMP will be revised before construction or operation to include equipment-specific MSDS and disposal/recycling requirements.

6.3 Trackable Waste

Waste tracking for the project will be managed in accordance with the POEO Act and the POEO (Waste) Regulation. An internal waste management register will track all waste leaving the Project. Trackable or hazardous wastes will be tracked using the applicable NSW EPA waste tracking system and contractor documentation from generation to receiving facility.

At this stage of the project, the applicable NSW EPA waste tracking system will be used for trackable and hazardous waste streams during the operational and decommissioning phases, including:

- Chemical Waste
- Batteries, including lead-acid, nickel-cadmium or other regulated battery types, where applicable
- Lithium-ion batteries and e-waste, where regulatory or receiving facility requirements apply

Lithium-ion batteries and damaged or fire-affected batteries can present heightened transport, fire and waste classification risks. Before storage, transport, recycling or disposal, the Project will confirm current NSW EPA tracking requirements, Australian Dangerous Goods Code requirements and receiving facility acceptance criteria.

Any waste management contractors that are employed for this Project will be required to hold any licences, approvals or authorisations required for the waste they collect, transport, recycle or dispose of. They will also be required to compile a record for the disposal or recycling of all waste. The following details are to be included in the records:

- The contact details of the person(s) who removed the waste
- The waste carrier vehicle registration
- The date and time of the waste collection
- A description of the waste (type and waste and estimated quantity) and whether the waste is expected to be reused, recycled or go to landfill
- The address of the disposal location(s) where the waste was taken
- The corresponding tip docket/receipt from the site(s) to which the waste was transferred, noting date and time of delivery, description (type and quantity) of waste.

6.4 Collection and Storage

Designated waste collection areas will be incorporated into the project's infrastructure areas. Waste produced at site will be collected and transported to designated areas, where waste will be segregated into its correct waste classification in accordance with the EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste (2014), including the October 2016 addendum. The designated waste collections areas will consist of the following:

- general solid waste (putrescible) e.g., food waste and waste that contains putrescible organic material will be collected in general waste bins.
- general solid waste (non-putrescible) will be separated by waste stream and will then be stored in bunded areas or on bunded pallets.

Different forms of waste (i.e., chemicals, oils, batteries, etc.) will be stored on-site according to waste classification, taking into consideration health, hygiene, and safety standards (e.g., segregation of non-compatible materials). For example, flammable or combustible liquid wastes will be stored at an on-site facility that is designed to meet the requirements of Australian Standard AS 1940:2017 (incorporating Amendment Nos 1 and 2), The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

Bins located within offices and workshops will be labelled accordingly to avoid cross-contamination and ensure separation of different waste streams. Additionally, bins will be emptied regularly by site cleaners to ensure vermin are kept to a minimum.

Lithium-ion batteries must be stored under cover in a designated area away from combustible materials, with terminals protected and damaged batteries isolated in accordance with the relevant SDS, Australian Dangerous Goods Code and receiving facility instructions.

6.5 Off Site Disposal

The project will not receive or dispose of any waste at the site and will engage Edward River Council regarding disposal options. It is anticipated that waste from the site will be transported and disposed at, or recycled through, a facility lawfully permitted to accept the relevant waste stream. The Deniliquin Community Recycling Centre located in Hay Road, Deniliquin (NSW) may be used where it is suitable and permitted for the specific waste stream.

If an agreement regarding the disposal of waste from the project cannot be reached between the project and Edward River Council, the project will engage an alternate waste services provider that is appropriately licensed and suitable for the project waste disposal needs.

Lithium-ion battery waste is expected to be limited to portable tools, small electrical items and similar equipment unless a BESS is separately approved. Such batteries must not be placed in general waste bins. They must be stored to prevent short-circuiting or damage and sent to a licensed battery or e-waste recycler. If a utility-scale BESS is approved in future, this WMP must be updated before construction or operation to include battery-specific waste volumes, storage, fire risk controls, transport, recycling and disposal requirements.

Where lithium-ion batteries require off-site recycling or disposal, the project will consult appropriately licensed facilities such as those listed in Table 6.

Company	Location	Capability
Envirostream Australia	VIC	Envirostream Australia collect waste lithium-ion batteries, discharge, disassemble, granulate to produce black mass then export the black mass to Korea for metal separation.
Neometals	WA	Neometals has been running a lithium refinery in Australia for many years. Neometals has developed lithium-ion battery recycling process technology in collaboration with one of the largest German Engineering companies 'SMS Group'.
MRI Technologies	NSW, VIC, QLD, ACT	MRI Technologies recycles lead acid batteries as well as lithium batteries. Their process disassembles batteries from e-waste for recycling. They offer free collection and shipping including provision of "battery buckets" for residential and commercial consumers and also provision of e-waste bins for commercial waste collection.

***Table 5 -** Lithium-ion battery recycling facilities*

6.6 Waste Haulage

In accordance with *Section 49 POEO Act 1997 – Part 2: Activities not premises-based,* all waste for the project will:

- Be transported in appropriate vehicles or trailers in a manner that avoids the waste spilling, leaking or otherwise escaping from any motor vehicle or trailer used to transport the waste.
- Be covered during transportation unless the waste consists solely of waste tyres or scrap metal.
- Waste haulage vehicles are to use approved access and haulage routes, avoid unnecessary queuing or idling on Hogans Lane and comply with the Traffic Management Plan.

7 Monitoring, Reporting, and Improvement

The quantities produced from waste streams and implemented management practices will be recorded over the life of the project. The following monitoring and reporting regarding waste generation and management will be undertaken:

- Monthly monitoring and recording of the quantities of waste being produced by the project during the construction and decommission phases *(Refer **Error! Reference source not found.** - Waste Streams expected to be produced by the project)*
- Annual monitoring and recording of the quantities of waste being produced by the project during the operational phase *(Refer **Error! Reference source not found.** - Waste Streams expected to be produced by the project)*
- Monitoring and recording of the quantities of waste transported off-site.
- Monthly compliance inspections of on-site waste storage facilities/areas and reporting of non-compliances.
- Quarterly audits of waste services contractors to ensure transportation and disposal of waste is being undertaken in accordance with legislative requirements.
- Waste register records will include receiving facility licence or approval details, waste classification, quantity, transport contractor details and disposal/recycling dockets.
- Employees will be required to notify employers immediately after the employee becomes aware of an incident that has the potential to threaten or cause material harm to the environment. This notification will be delivered verbally or in writing in accordance with *POEO Act 1997 - Part 5.7: Duty to notify pollution incidents*. After becoming aware of an incident, project will notify the NSW EPA of the incident via the EPA Environment Line on

131 555. The notification will identify:

- the time, date, nature, duration, and location of the incident.
- the location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur.
- the nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved, if known.
- the circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident, if known).
- the action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution, if known.

The project will utilise the monitoring data collected to assist in identifying potential improvements to waste management practices and seek to establish waste reduction targets where practical.

This WMP will be updated as required to ensure currency with the waste streams being generated by the project and contemporary project waste management strategies.

8 References

- Standards Australia (2017, incorporating Amendment Nos 1 and 2) AS 1940:2017, The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids
- National Transport Commission (2024) Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail, Edition 7.9
- CSIRO (2021) Australian landscape for lithium- ion battery recycling and reuse in 2020
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (2012) Better Practice Guidelines for Waste Management and Recycling in Commercial and Industrial facilities
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (2014) Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste
- New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (2016) Addendum to the Waste Classification Guidelines (2014) - Part 1: classifying waste
- New South Wales Government (1997) Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- New South Wales Government (2014) Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014
- New South Wales Government (2001) Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001
- New South Wales Government (2011) Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- New South Wales Government (2008) Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2008
- New South Wales Government (2022) Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Regulation 2022
- Randell Environmental Consulting (2016) Waste lithium-ion battery projections
- Edward River Council / NSW Planning Portal (2023) Council Assessment Report - DA2023/0024, PPSWES-175, Installation of a 4.95 MW solar farm and associated works at 39 Hogans Lane, Deniliquin.
- Land and Environment Court of New South Wales (2025) Green Gold Energy Pty Ltd v Edward River Council [2025] NSWLEC 1359.
- New South Wales Government (1979) Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.