

Appendix 4

Additional information provided by Geolyse

1. DPI Water response
 2. DPI Agriculture response
 3. Lyn and Chris Newton response
 4. Photomontages
 - Location 3 1450 Goldfields Way Gidginbung
 - Location 4 'Dunboy' 250 Taylors Road Giginbung
 - Location 6 'Barrine' 279 Taylors road Gidginbung
-

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This information is provided in response to a request from DPI-Water dated 7 April 2016 (Ref: ERM2016/0137).

1.2 WATERCOURSE

There is no watercourse present at the site. There are no defined watercourse beds or banks anywhere on the site.



Plate 1: Taken next to the tree in the centre of the site, facing south west towards the two dams at the bottom of the site.



Plate 2: Taken from the western (bottom) end of the site facing east.



Plate 3: Taken from the western most dam, facing up the “drainage flow” line marked on Drawing EV06.

1.3 WATER SUPPLY WORK APPROVAL

The proposed development does not entail the enlargement of an existing dam. Rather, it entails converting the existing dam into an on-site detention basin which, in addition to re-shaping the dam embankment and adding additional embankments either side, includes the addition of a low flow pipe outlet and high flow spillway. These works are about providing air space for managing flows, not increasing the holding capacity of the dam.

The function of these works is effectively linked to “flood detention and mitigation” – which are not included in harvestable right calculations. It is, however, noted that water from this dam could be used in certain circumstances where there was no other water in the other two existing dams and water was required for either emergency firefighting purposes, or to water the landscape plantings until they became established.

The MHR from this 65.16 ha site is 3.9096 ML. The estimate of the site’s existing combined dam capacity is 2.738 ML (refer below).

Dam Capacities

Dam Location	Surface Area (m ²)	Assumed Depth (m)	Capacity (ML)
East	315	1.5	0.473
South	710	1.5	1.065
West	800	1.5	1.2

The intent is to set the low flow outlet at the height of the existing top water level so the dam functions as a detention basin, as intended, and therefore not result in the permanent increase in dam storage capacity.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This information is provided in response to comments from DPI dated 13 April 2016 (Ref: OUT 16/15407).

1.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The development will result in the loss of 65 ha of farming/grazing land in the locality.

This land is not mapped as Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Land (BSAL).

1.3 LAND OWNERSHIP

The current landowner signed the Development Application and future ownership arrangements will be determined through contractual agreement between the proponent and the current landowner.

The current landowner does own other adjacent Lots which will continue to be used for farming activities.

1.4 RISK TO SOLAR PANELS

The proponent does not consider that there is any risk to the solar panels from aerial spraying activities on adjacent farm land.

1.5 DECOMMISSIONING MANAGEMENT PLAN

The proponent understands and accepts that a DMP would need to include rehabilitation objectives and, if appropriate, strategies for returning the land to agricultural production.'

This information is provided in response to the submission received by Lyn and Chris Newton.

The need for 24/7 access to the easement is understood, including during the construction period and operations. **Drawing EV06** in the SEE identifies both the easement and the location of gates in the south eastern and south western corners of the site.

There was no intention to be misleading and suggest that parts of the solar farm would not be visible from certain parts of the Dunboy residence. Rather, that the northerly aspect of the home, and recessed veranda, was such that broad, expansive and open views out and over the solar farm site, from a particularly sensitive part of the home, would not be significantly affected. It is noted of course, that visual impact is subjective.

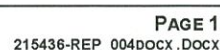
The attached montages showing the extent and scale of proposed solar farm infrastructure that will be visible from the viewing location identified (ie. on the top step of the veranda).

Please find attached the montage prepared by our architect. Given the distance involved, the fall of the land and vegetation, we have included two separate images, with one coloured bright red so that it stands out. We have also included a 'close-up' of what the solar farm would look like on Taylors Road.

The location within the landscape, the scale and extent of solar farm infrastructure that will be visible, as shown, has been created by our architect using the same methodology as described in the Statement of Environmental Effects.

Please also note the following:

- The inverters have been modelled as 40 foot shipping containers, with the height of these modelled at 2.89 m.
- The sub-station building has been modelled with a height of 3.4 m from the ground with the gantry frame at 7.2 m above ground.
- The sub-station will include a lightning arrester. The arrester is shown (but not labelled) on **Figure 10** in the SEE and sits on top of the sub-station building. The top of the arrester is lower (<7.2 m) than the gantry frame. This figure is reproduced below with the arrester labelled.



The screen plantings proposed would be tube stock not be mature trees.

To this end, whilst proposed plantings at this stage have been nominated at the south eastern corner of the Lot (**Drawing EV06**), Eppo has advised that it would be happy to discuss with you additional screen planting opportunities in the north west corner of the Lot.

It is suggested that, subject to securing development consent and construction of the solar farm, the location and composition of screen plantings in the north west corner of the Lot be agreed to in consultation with yourself. The only limitation to the extent of the plantings are restrictions within the two existing electricity transmission line easements. The 132 kV line (closest to you) has a 40 m wide easement (ie. 20 either side of the lines). Notwithstanding, this would still leave an area in the north west corner that could be planted.

The suggestion that this happen if the solar farm is approved and after it is built is based on the assumption that very targeted and specific plantings could address actual as opposed to modelled impacts.

1.4 CONSTRUCTION

The intent of the pre and post road condition report is to validate whether the road has been adversely impacted so that it can be repaired to its pre-construction condition: if required. Given the modest traffic associated with construction no adverse impact to the road is anticipated. The condition report is simply the means of ensuring a Council and community asset is protected.

Temporary construction traffic associated with the development does not warrant sealing of Taylors Road and Eppo advise that from an operational perspective, dust from vehicle movements on Taylors Road is not a concern in terms of operating efficiencies of the solar farm.

1.5 AFTER COMMISSIONING

Documented and negotiated arrangements for responding to or managing a fire risk will form a key part of the Operations Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) which is to be prepared prior to commissioning.

This will include the refinement of operational procedures, allocation of responsibilities and the means of site access for all relevant stakeholders; including both the RFS, Temora Fire and Rescue unit, Council and neighbours. These procedures will be developed through consultation with all these stakeholders.

The OEMP would also be a publicly available document and Eppo has confirmed that it would, as part of a good neighbour policy, host an information session with interested neighbours to talk through all the various procedures and management commitments documented in the OEMP. This would extend to all environmental management matters and not be limited to fire management.

Notwithstanding that detailed procedures and arrangements are yet to be formulated, the following considerations are provided with respect to the points raised in your submission.

- In the event of a fire the solar farm can be isolated (disconnected) from the grid. This means the inverters are switched off and the solar farm converts to an open circuit mode (ie. with no current flow). This isolation would occur at the main switch in the substation control room.

The solar farm will be required to comply with the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) and Essential Energy's operation protocols for embedded generators which, whilst it is yet to be determined, will likely include remote access requirements. If the solar farm is isolated remotely, it can be achieved very quickly.

If isolated manually, then this would take longer based on the proximity of services, but would be undertaken by either Essential Energy or RFS or the solar farm's Operations and Maintenance sub-contractor, all of whom will have authorised access to the site.

Again, finalising these arrangements and establishing capabilities and responsibilities for fire fighting in a potential high voltage environment will be necessary in order to prepare the Operations Environmental Management Plan (OEMP); which itself is a precursor to the solar farm becoming operational and will involve consultation with neighbours.

- Electrical switch gear will incorporate VEDA (Very Early Detection Alarm) fire detection system capabilities.
- In terms of plant control, any remote control equipment will be operated through either the 3G or 4G mobile networks. Alternatively, if mobile network coverage is not adequate, then satellite technology will likely be utilised.
- The IP Code (or International Protection Rating, sometimes also interpreted as Ingress Protection Rating) consists of the letters IP followed by two digits. As defined in international standard IEC 60529, it classifies the degrees of protection provided against the intrusion of solid objects, dust, accidental contact, and water in electrical enclosures. The digits (characteristic numerals) indicate conformity with specific the conditions.

In terms of IP ratings for the GSF, there are various components used in the engineered design, each with different IP ratings. Some components are designed to a high IP rating such as IP67, whilst others are designed to a low IP rating such as IP23. For example, solar modules are designed for an IP rating of IP65 or IP67 because of their direct exposure to external elements (i.e. rain, hail, snow, sun and wind) and the need to conduct electricity. However, inverter enclosures have multiple components installed in them and their ratings range from IP23 to IP54. These inverter enclosures are specifically engineered for permanent outdoor use exposed to the same external elements as solar modules. If direct jets of water are focused on parts of the inverter enclosure, it may have adverse effects in relation to the operation of the electrical components internally, but Eppo advise that this does not preclude the attendance of RFS or similar services using fire hoses in the case of a fire.

Alternatively, the solar modules will be designed and built to comply with IP65 or 67. IP 67 means the modules will be totally protected against immersion in water up to 1 m depth; that is, ingress of water in harmful quantity shall not be possible when the enclosure is immersed in water under defined conditions of pressure and time (up to 1 m of submersion). IP 65 provides protection against 'water jets'; specifically, water projected by a nozzle (6.3mm) from any direction shall have no harmful effects.

- The need to ensure that there is a suitable capacity and systems in place to deal with and prepare for an encroaching grass fire is fully understood. Preparation of an OEMP, developed in consultation with all response stakeholders (RFS/Fire and Rescue), including neighbours, will ensure this capability is in place prior to operations commencing.

1.6 GLARE AND GLINT

The modelling of potential glare and glint impact has been undertaken with the Solar Glare Hazard Analysis Tool (SGHAT). This model was created by Sandia National Laboratories. Sandia Corporation operates Sandia National Laboratories as a contractor for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and supports federal, state, and local government agencies, companies, and organisations in the States.

SGHAT is recommended by the Federal Aviation Administration (USA) and is used throughout the world by consultants, PV installers and researchers to predict and plan for glare.

SGHAT is also an R&D 100 Award-winning tool. R&D Magazine honours inventors by identifying the 100 most technologically significant products and advancements each year and recognizing the winning innovators and their organizations. Winners are chosen from an international pool of submissions from

universities, private corporations, and government labs. Sandia was awarded an R&D award in 2013 for the SGHAT.

On the basis of the above Geolyse has selected and used this tool with the objective of identifying, accurately, potential glare impacts. The model runs at one (1) minute intervals are from our research is the most sophisticated tool available to accurately predict impacts.

It should also be noted that there is a difference between glint and glare. Glint is momentary (ie. a flash) and occurs when something is moving or changing rapidly. An example would be a driver in a moving vehicle sees a brief glint of solar glare from a building window that he/she passes, or a stationary observer sees a glint of reflected light from a rotating ornament.

The implication of the above is that it is not suggested that you will never experience momentary glint from the solar farm. This would, however, only be momentary, not prolonged, and not cause a glare impact.

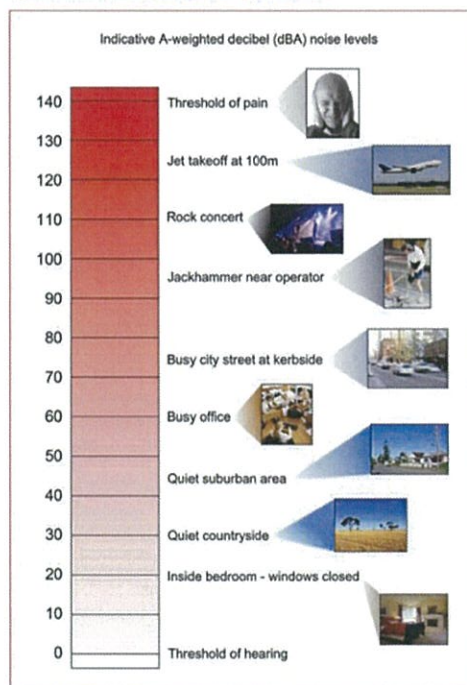
1.7 NOISE

Noise attenuation over distance is logarithmic not lineal. L_{Aeq} (equivalent continuous noise level) is the level of noise equivalent to the energy-average of noise levels occurring over a measurement period. The values are based on logarithmic scale. As a general rule of thumb, an increase of 2dBA is hardly perceivable. However, an increase of 10dBA is perceived as twice as loud.

The chart below is extracted from the NSW EPA's *Noise Guide for Local Government* to put a perspective as to how loud is a 24dB to 29dB noise level is equivalent to. Based on the chart, the noise level with enhancement from meteorological enhancement will be equivalent to that of a quiet countryside. Also do note that the worst case predicted noise level of 29dB is still within the most stringent noise criteria of 35dBA (based on background of 30dBA plus 5dBA).

2.4 Common sources of noise

Figure 2.2: Some common sounds and their typical noise level



The estimated increase in noise due to adverse weather conditions was derived from Appendix C and Appendix D of the EPA's *Industrial Noise Policy*. This was done to provide a conservative basis for assessment as the *Industrial Noise Policy* states that where night time operation is not proposed (which is the case for the solar farm), there is no need to consider the effect of temperature inversions. Further, it is noted that inversion effects are typically considered where the noise source is at higher altitude than the residential receiver, and where there is no intervening higher ground.

The air conditioning units on the inverters will not run on hot or cold nights to maintain temperature or humidity.

1.8 RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE

Epho advise that in terms of inverters and radio frequency interference (RFI) all inverter manufacturers are required to meet the requirements of the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA).

ACMA lists a number of mandatory standards on their website in relation to section 162 of the *Radiocommunications Act 1992*.

This ensures that inverter manufacturers meet specific requirements in relation their electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for inverters. The Schneider central inverters, as referenced in the DA, are required to meet IEC61000-6-4 emission standards. IEC61000-6-4 applies to emission requirements in the frequency range 0 Hz to 400 GHz.

In terms of a Microwave Control Link, there are no plans to utilise this technology as a means of controlling the farm.



View Location 3 - View with solar panel array installed

Photomontage created by:

James Buckley - B.Arch(Hons) A.I.A
NSW Board of Architects registration No 8504

Photomontage Image created using:

AutoCAD 2016, Sketchup 2016, Thea Render, Adobe photoshop

Base photograph details:

Camera: NIKON COOLPIX P600
Photo taken: 10.16am on 08/04/2016
Location of photo: E: 543651
N: 6201523
Height above ground: 1.6 m



REV	DATE	UPTD	APPRO	DETAILS
A	25/02/2016	BH	AB	WORKING DRAFT
B	02/02/2016	JPB	AB	CLIENT ISSUE
C	12/04/2016	JPB	AB	VIEW @ SHEET ACCDED

DRAWING		VIEW 03 WITH PANELS		SIZE A1	
PROJECT NUMBER 215436		DOMINO FILE 215436.DWG.ANY.ANY.dwg		SET	
SOURCE				03C	
IMAGE SOURCE SIX MAPS					
STATUS FOR REVIEW		SHEET A07 OF 09			

CLIENT


EPHO PTY LTD

epho
MULTIMULTIMEDIA PTY LTD

PROJECT
GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM
STATEMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

DO NOT SCALE FROM THESE DIMENSIONS. ALL MEASUREMENTS SHALL BE CONFIRMED ON SITE AND WITH RESPECT TO THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

 **GEOLYSE**

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FX: (973) 6333 5050

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View Location 3 - View with solar panel array installed (HIGHLIGHTED RED)

Photomontage created by:

James Buckley - B.Arch(Hons) A.I.A.
NSW Board of Architects registration No 8504

Photomontage image created using:

AutoCAD 2016, Sketchup 2016, Thea Render, Adobe Photoshop

Base photograph details:

Camera: NIKON COOLPIX P600
Photo taken: 10.16am on 09/04/2016
Location of photo: E: 543851 N: 6201523
Height above ground: 1.6 m



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REV	DATE	DTG	APPS	DETAILS
A	24/03/2016	BN	AB	WORKING DRAFT
B	24/03/2016	JPB	AB	CLIENT ISSUE
C	24/03/2016	JPB	AB	VIEW 10 SHEETS ADDED

GRAPHIC SCALE

DO NOT SCALE FROM THESE DRAWINGS. ALL MEASUREMENTS SHALL BE
CONFIRMED BY SURVEY DATA AND FIELD MEASUREMENTS.

PROJECT
GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM
STATEMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

TEMPORAL ACTIVITY

TEMORA
SHIRE COUNCIL

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ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & DESIGN

DRAWING

VIEW_03_WITH PANELS HIGHLIGHTED

PROJECT NUMBER: 215436

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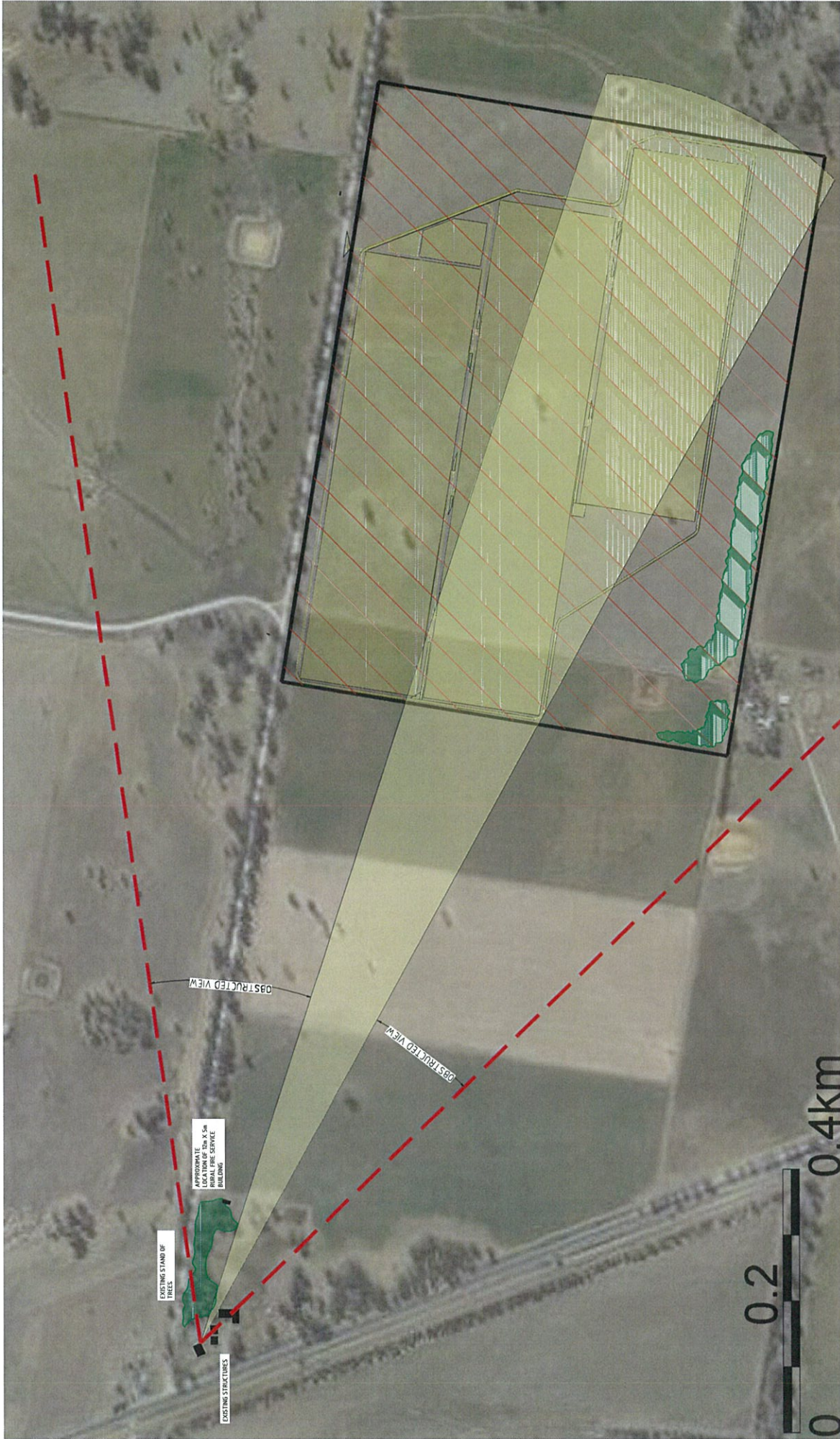
DATE: 24/03/2016

DRAWN BY: JPB

CHECKED BY: AB

STATUS: FOR REVIEW

SHEET 03C OF 03



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DATE	21/05/2021	SET	03C
DATE	21/05/2021	STATUS	FOR REVIEW
DATE	21/05/2021	SHEET	03C
DATE	21/05/2021	OF	09

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ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

TEMORA SHIRE COUNCIL

APPROVAL AUTHORITY

GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

DO NOT SCALE FROM THESE DRAWINGS. ALL MEASUREMENTS SHALL BE CONFIRMED ON THE GROUND. SCALE 1:1000

REV	DATE	BY	APP'D	DETAILS
A	21/05/2021	JPB	AB	WORKING DRAFT
B	21/05/2021	JPB	AB	CLIENT ISSUE
C	21/05/2021	JPB	AB	VIEW 03 SHEET 03C

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1/4 PRINCE STREET
ORANGE, NSW 2890
Ph: 02 6333 2668
www.geolyse.com

NOTE: Electricity wires and poles are existing

Substation
(partially obscured
by trees)



View Location 4 - View from "Dunboy"

Photomontage created by:
James Buckley - B.Arch(Hons) A.I.A.
NSW Board of Architects registration No 8504

Photomontage image created using:
AutoCAD 2016, Sketchup 2016, Thea Render, Adobe Photoshop

Base photograph details:
Camera: NIKON COOLPIX P600
Photo taken: 12.21pm on 14/04/2016
Location of photo: E: 546095 N: 6200680
Height above ground: 2.1m





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REV	DATE	LD	APPD	DETAILS
A	24/03/2016	BH	AB	WORKING DRAFT
B	24/03/2016	JPB	AB	CLIENT ISSUE
C	24/03/2016	JPB	AB	VIEWED SHEETS ACCD
D	24/03/2016	JPB	AB	VIEWED SHEETS ACCD

PROJECT

GIDGINBUNG SOLAR FARM
STATEMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

APPROVAL AUTHORITY

TEWORA
SHIRE COUNCIL

CLIENT

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ENERGY POLYMER BY DESIGN

CONTENTS

VIEW From Dunboy

PROJECT NUMBER	215436	DRAWING FILE	215436_001_A1.dwg	SIZE	A1
SOURCE	EPHO	IMAGE SOURCE	EPHO	SET	03D
STATUS	FOR REVIEW	SHEET	A10	OF	09

NOTE: Electricity wires and poles are existing



Substation
(partially obscured
by trees)

View Location 4 - View from "Dunboy"

Photomontage created by:
James Buckley - B Arch(Hons) A.I.A.
NSW Board of Architects registration No 85504

Photomontage Image created using:
AutoCAD 2016, Sketchup 2016, Thea Render, Adobe Photoshop

Base photograph details:
Camera: NIKON COOLPIX P600
Photo taken: 12.21pm on 14/04/2016
Location of photo: E: 546095 N: 6200680
Height above ground: 2.1m



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REV	DATE	BY	APPD	DESCRIPTION
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B	24/04/2016	JPB	JB	CLIENT ISSUE
C	24/04/2016	JPB	JB	VIEW AS SHEET IS ACCD
D	24/04/2016	JPB	JB	VIEW SHEET IS ACCD

DO NOT SCALE FROM THESE DRAWINGS. ALL MEASUREMENTS SHALL BE
OBTAINED FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORD DRAWING. FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

PROJECT
GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM
STATEMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

APPROVAL AUTHORITY
TEMORA
SHIRE COUNCIL

CLIENT
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SUSTAINABILITY SOLUTIONS

DRAWING
PROJECT NUMBER: 215436
DRAWING FILE: 215436_03D_A11.dwg
DATE: 24/04/2016
DRAWN BY: JB
CHECKED BY: JB
SCALE: 1:10m

VIEW: From Dunboy(2)
SHEET A11 OF 09

Substation



View Location 5 - View From Taylors Road

Photomontage created by:

James Buckley - B Arch(Hons) A.I.A.
NSW Board of Architects registration No 85504

Photomontage Image created using:

AutocAD 2016, Sketchup 2016, Thea Render, Adobe Photoshop

Base photograph details:

Camera: NIKON COOLPIX P600
Photo taken: 2.24pm on 14/04/2016
Location of photo: E: 545445
N: 6201281
Height above ground: 1.5m



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REV	DATE	BY	APPD	DESCRIPTION
A	24/04/2016	JMB	JMB	WORKING DRAFT
B	24/04/2016	JMB	JMB	CLIENT REVIEW
C	24/04/2016	JMB	JMB	VIEW OF SITE TO ACCORD
D	24/04/2016	JMB	JMB	VIEW OF SITE TO ACCORD

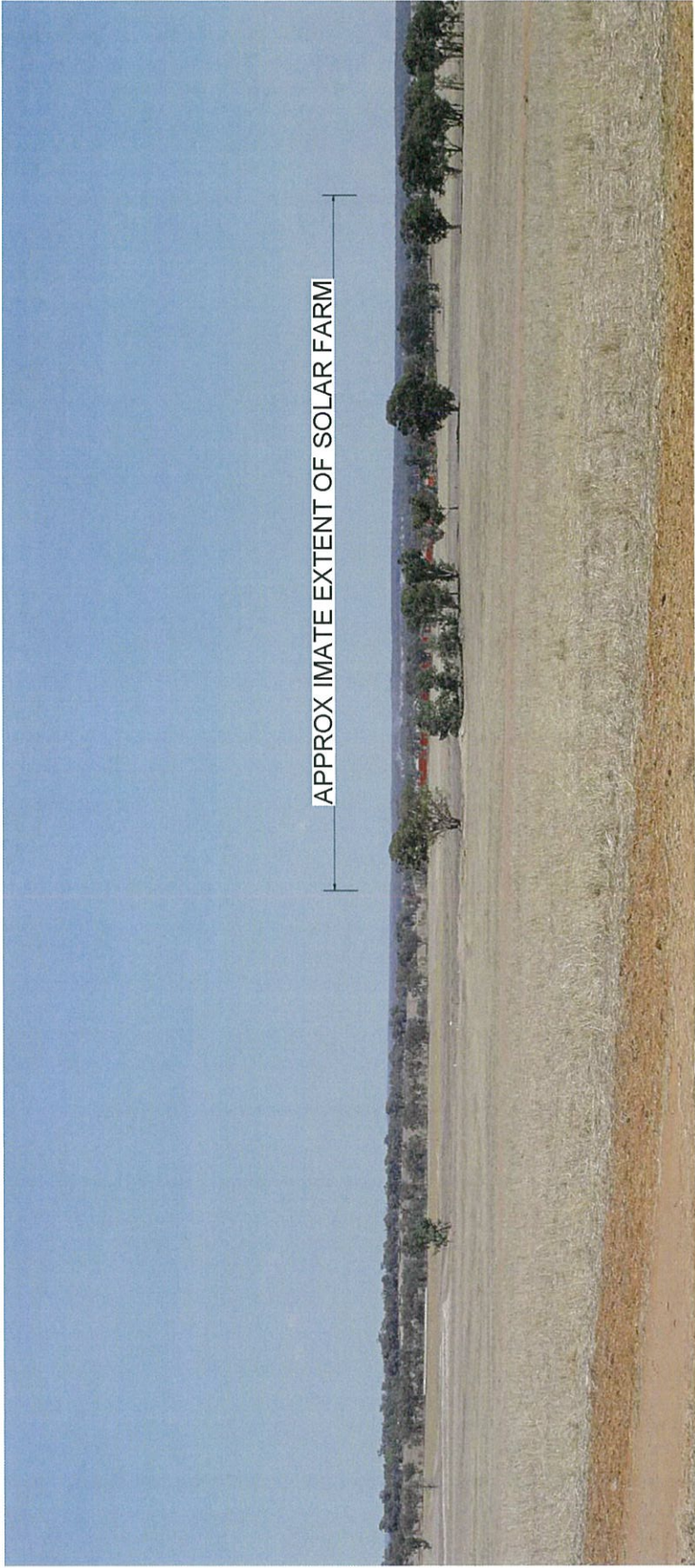
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DO NOT SCALE FROM THESE DRAWINGS. ALL MEASUREMENTS SHALL BE COMPARED TO THE FINAL DESIGN OF THE PROJECT TO CONSTRUCTION.

PROJECT
GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM
STATEMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

TEMPORARY
SHIRE COUNCIL
TEMPORARY ACTIVITY

EPHO PTY LTD
epho
ENVIRONMENTAL BY DESIGN

DRAWING
View05_Taylors Road
PROJECT NAME: 215430
DRAWING FILE: 215430_A11_001.dwg
SOURCE
IMAGE SOURCE: SKY MAPS
STATUS FOR REVIEW
SHEET A12 OF 09
03D



View Location 6 - View from "Barrine" (approx 2.4 km away)

NOTE: The Solar farm is approx 2.4km away from the location where the photo of the view was taken. At this distance individual elements would not be distinguishable. The view above shows the portion of 65ha Solar Farm that is visible, lifted approximately 3m above the ground.

Photomontage created by:
James Buskley - B.Arch(Hons) A.I.A.
NSW Board of Architects registration No 8504

Photomontage Image created using:
AutocAD 2016, Sketchup 2016, Theta Render, Adobe photoshop

Base photograph details:
Camera: NIKON COOLPIX P600
Photo taken: 1.48pm on 14/04/2016
Location of photo: E: 548838
N: 6202653
Height above ground: 1.5m





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REV	DATE	BY	APP'D	DETAILS
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B	14/04/2016	JB	JB	CURRENT REVIEW
C	14/04/2016	JB	JB	FOR REVIEW
D	14/04/2016	JB	JB	FOR REVIEW

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PROJECT

GIDGINBUNG SOLAR FARM
STATEMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

APPROVAL AUTHORITY

TEMORA
SHIRE COUNCIL

CLIENT

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Energy Solutions Pty Ltd

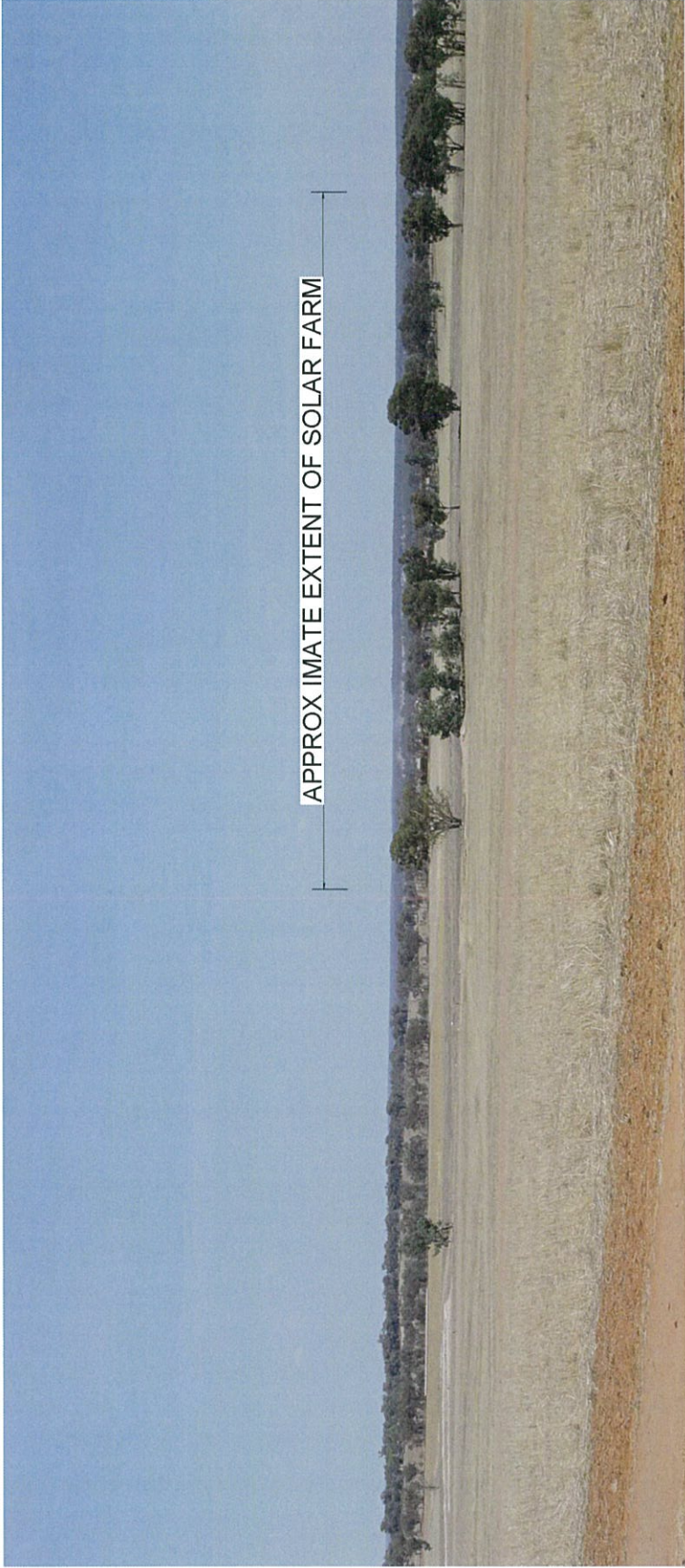
CONTRACT

PROJECT NUMBER: 215426
SOURCE: TEMORA
IMAGE SOURCE: TEMORA
STATUS: FOR REVIEW

VIEW FROM BARRINE

PROJECT NUMBER: 215426
SOURCE: TEMORA
IMAGE SOURCE: TEMORA
STATUS: FOR REVIEW

SHEET A13 OF 09



View Location 6 - View from "Barrine" (approx 2.4 km away)

NOTE: The Solar farm is approx 2.4km away from the location where the photo of the view was taken. At this distance individual elements would not be distinguishable. The view above shows the portion of 65ha Solar Farm that is visible, lifted approximately 3m above the ground.



Photomontage created by:
James Buckley - B.Arch(Hons) A.I.A.
NSW Board of Architects registration No 8504

Photomontage Image created using:
AutocAD 2016, Sketchup 2016, Thea Render, Adobe photoshop

Base photograph details:
Camera: NIKON COOLPIX P600
Photo taken: 14/04/2016
Location of photo: E-645853 N-6202853
Height above ground: 1.5m

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REV	DATE	BY	APPD	DETAILS
A	24/04/2016	JB	AB	WORKING DRAFT
B	14/04/2016	JB	AB	CLIENT ISSUE
C	14/04/2016	JB	AB	VIEWED SHEETS ADDED
D	14/04/2016	JB	AB	VIEWED SHEETS ADDED

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PROJECT

GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM
STATEMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

TEWORA
SHIRE COUNCIL

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ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

VIEWING SCALE

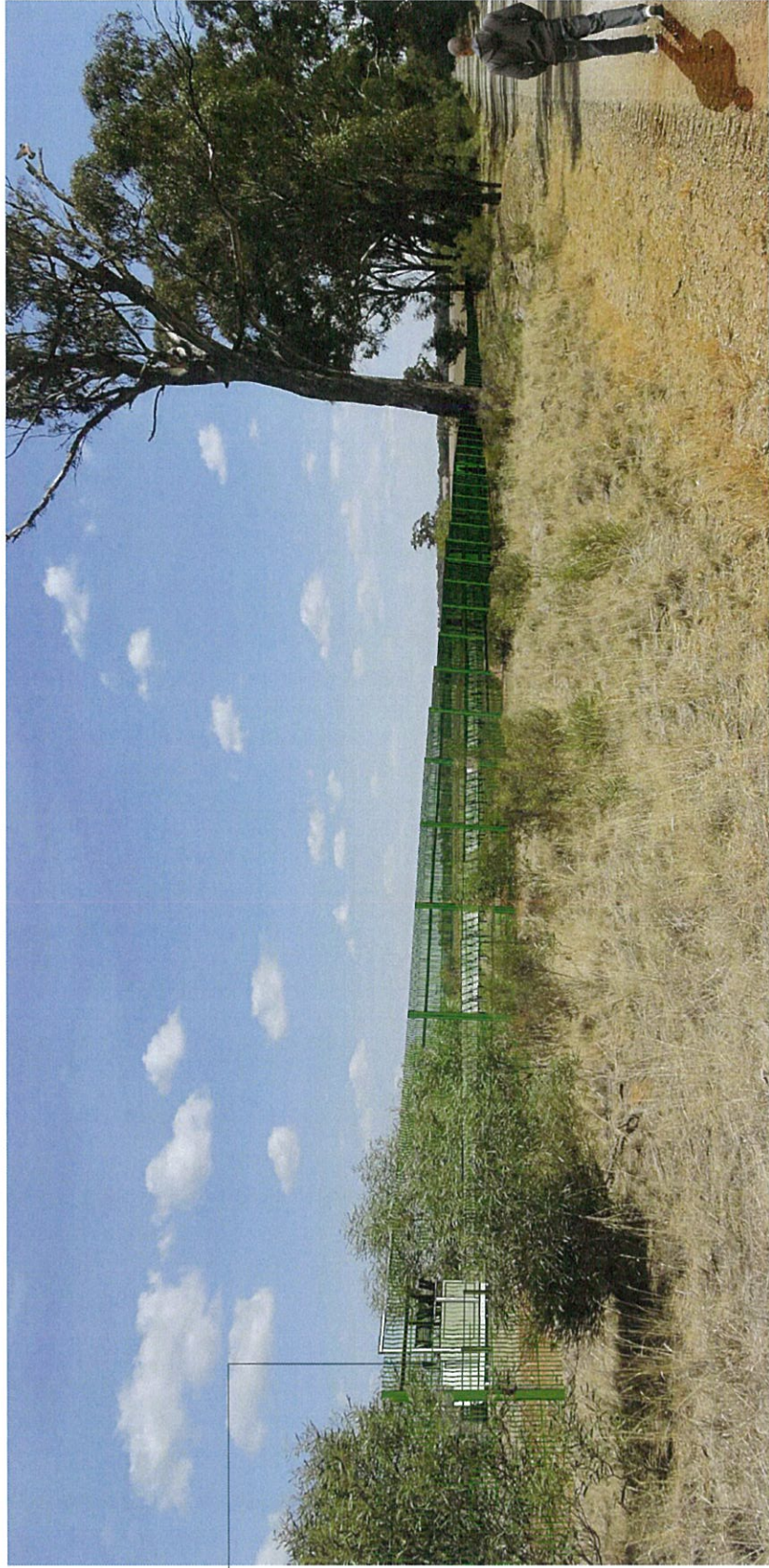
DO NOT SCALE FROM THESE DRAWINGS. ALL MEASUREMENTS SHALL BE
CONFIRMED ON SITE AND WITH GOOGLE EARTH TO PROVE TO CONSTRUCTION

VIEW FROM BARRINE (2)

PROJECT NUMBER	215436	DRAWING FILE	STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
SOURCE			
NAME SOURCE	ORANGE		
STATUS FOR REVIEW		SHEET	A14 OF 00

03D

Substation




View Location 5 - View From Taylors Road



Photomontage created by:
James Buckley - B.Arch(Hons) A.I.A.
NSW Board of Architects registration No 8504

Photomontage Image created using:
AutoCAD 2016, Sketchup 2016, Thea Render, Adobe Photoshop

Base photograph details:
Camera: NIKON COOLPIX P600
Photo taken: 2.24pm on 14/04/2016
Location of photo: E: 545445 N: 6201281
Height above ground: 1.5m



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REV	DATE	BY	APPD	DETAILS
A	24/04/2016	JB	JB	WORKING DRAFT
B	24/04/2016	JB	JB	CLIENT CHECK
C	24/04/2016	JB	JB	WORKING DRAFT
D	24/04/2016	JB	JB	WORKING DRAFT

ORANGE
SHIRE COUNCIL

TEMORA
SHIRE COUNCIL

EPHO PTY LTD
epho
Environmental Planning & Design

PROJECT
GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM
STATEMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

CLIENT
GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM

SCALE
DRAWING SCALE

NOTES
POINTS SCALE FROM THESE CHANGES ALL MEASUREMENTS SHALL BE
CONFIRMED BY THE CLIENT AND THE DESIGNER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
ACCURACY OF THE DATA PROVIDED.

DATE
24/04/2016

PROJECT NUMBER
215436

PROJECT NAME
GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM

PROJECT LOCATION
GIDGINBURG SOLAR FARM

PROJECT STATUS
FOR REVIEW

PROJECT SHEET
A12 OF 00

PROJECT SHEET
A12 OF 00