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Wathagar Solar Farm

FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2910 Gwydir Highway, Wathagar NSW 2400
Lot 2 in Deposited Plan 1315847

May 2025

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1. Existing Site Conditions

1.1. Location

The Wathagar Solar Farm (WSF) is located at 2910 Gwydir Highway approximately 32 km southwest of Moree. The site is accessed from the Gwydir Highway and is co-located with the Wathagar Cotton Gin.

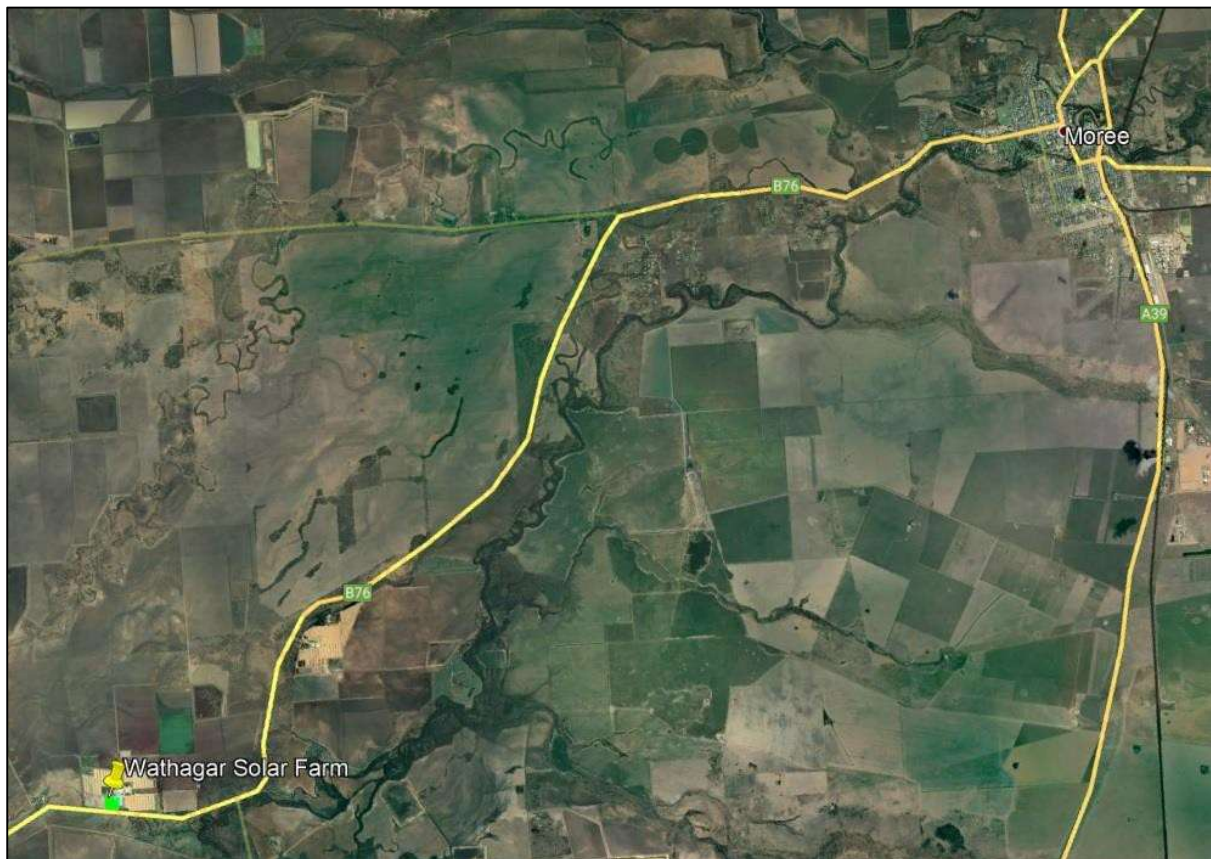


Figure 1 – Locality Plan

1.2. Adjoining Land Use

The land surrounding the site for several kilometres is zoned RU1- Primary Production under the Moree LEP 2011. This land is primarily used for farming, also featuring farm buildings, sheds and other agricultural infrastructure. Land to the south of the site includes a travelling stock route which is an open woodland area supporting grassland.

1.3. Topography

There are very minor variations in elevation across the site. The site can be described as flat in the context of bushfire risk.

1.4. Fire Suppression Assets

The co-located cotton gin has its own fire risk management plan and fire suppression assets adjacent to the solar farm that would be available in an emergency. These include a reticulated water supply, fire reels and hydrants and 6 x 120,000L of water stored in tanks.

A water truck is available onsite and can be used as a fire control tanker.

A water tank farm and pump shed are located approximately 100 m to the north of the solar farm.

2. Fire Risk Management

The Rural Fire Service of NSW publication “Planning for Bushfire Protection” (2019), provides specific guidelines for solar farms which are addressed in the following sections.

2.1. Emergency Contact Details

The 24-hour emergency contacts for the Wathagar Solar Farm are listed below:

Wathagar Solar Farm – Emergency Contact Details		
Primary Contact	Name	Mike Murray
	Role	Wathagar Cotton Gin Site Manager
	Phone	0417 707 042
Alternative Contact	Name	Andrew Madden
	Role	Dryland Farming Manager
	Phone	0429 659 172

2.2. Asset Protection Zone & Defendable Space

A 10m Asset Protection Zone (APZ) surrounds all critical assets and infrastructure that comprise the solar farm. The ground surface of the asset protection zone is mineral earth/mulch (crusher dust), maintained in a vegetation-free state.

In addition, a 10-metre defendable space will be provided around the outside of the security fence surrounding the solar farm. The function of the defendable space is to allow for emergency service personnel to undertake property protection activities.

The 10-metre defendable space shall be managed as an asset protection zone in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix 4 of Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019. These requirements are set out below:

a. Trees

- Canopy cover should be less than 15% at maturity;
- Trees (at maturity) should not touch or overhang the building;
- Low limbs should be removed up to a height of 2m above ground;

- Canopies should be separated by 2m to 5m;
- Preference should be given to smooth barked and evergreen trees.

b. Shrubs

- Create discontinuities or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings;
- Shrubs should not be located under trees;
- Shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover;
- Clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of vegetation.

c. Grass

- Should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height);
- Leaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

Additional instructions and guidelines for constructing and managing an APZ is provided in NSW Rural Fire Service document “*Standards for Asset Protection Zones*”. **It is noted that a fundamental premise for APZs is that they are provided within the property in such a way that the owner/occupant will be able to maintain the area in perpetuity.**

2.3. Design

Critical equipment is designed and housed in such a way as to minimise the ingress or egress of fire during an emergency. Key design features are:

- Maintenance of a vegetation free ground surface;
- Mineral mulch surface across the whole site;
- The housings for major electrical equipment are non-combustible;
- The steel structure supporting the PV array is non-combustible; and
- Automatic cooling and fire suppression systems in the battery storage.

2.4. Fire Risk Management - Construction

Key strategies to mitigate fire risk during construction are:

- Adhere to restrictions on Total Fire Ban or days of high fire danger;
- Ensure that appropriate permits have been issued for work during the Fire Danger Period, and that any conditions on permits are adhered to;
- Carry fire extinguishers on pegging trailers and at the storage container;
- Keep to a minimum the storage of fuel or other flammable material. Only quantities that are required for a day (less than 10L of petrol and 20L of diesel) are stored on site. Fuel is kept in jerry cans in a 40 ft service container which only stores tools and

other non-flammable materials. When on site, fuels and oils are only used in a well-ventilated area outdoors;

- Carry telephones for emergency communications;
- Ensure vehicles keep to tracks whenever possible;
- Restrict smoking to prescribed areas and provide suitable ash and butt disposal facilities; and
- 24-hour contact details for a primary and secondary contact are to be posted on the main gate. Refer to Section 3.1 for emergency contact details.

2.5. Fire Risk Management - Operations Phase

Fire risk management is addressed during the operations phase in accordance with Table 1:

Table 1 - Fire Risk Management Strategies

Item	Comments
Clearances	The 22kV network has good clearances, being largely surrounded by bare earth with abundant effective fire breaks. Wherever possible, HV cabling is underground. Where there are overhead electrical lines, vegetation is managed in accordance with the ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.
Levee Bank	The levee bank protecting the solar farm is up to 2m high and 4.5m wide.
Asset Protection Zones	The APZs around the solar farm are maintained free of vegetation.
Lightweight materials	The construction materials used at the site are lightweight materials with low combustion potential, such as metal and glass.
Access	The solar farm has highway access and a driveway unobstructed by trees or buildings. Tracks around the solar farm are straight and permit the carriage of firefighting appliances and two-wheel drive vehicles.
Fire extinguishers	CO ₂ and ABE fire extinguishers are installed and serviced by an appropriately qualified vendor. Fire extinguishers are located at the inverter and battery stations. Fire extinguishers are inspected and serviced at regular intervals.
Warning signs	Warning and operational signs located around the facility are checked periodically for signs of deterioration or damage.

Item	Comments
Waste Disposal	Waste is disposed of correctly to ensure that no combustible materials are left on site.
Fuel management	The ground surface is covered with crusher dust. Routine and remedial inspection and treatment tasks are employed to manage the growth of vegetation. The ground below the PV modules is maintained vegetation free to negate ignition risk from electrical shorts.
Slope	The land upon which the electrical assets are located, and the surrounding terrain is unaffected by any significant slope.
Water Supply	The solar farm has access to a reticulated water supply with fire hydrants and fire reels that service the co-located cotton gin.
High Risk Activities	Smoking is prohibited on site other than in designated areas. Total fire bans will be observed when scheduling any high-risk work. Vehicles are not to be driven through any grassland outside the site.
Contact Details	24-hour contact details for a primary and secondary contact are to be posted on the main gate. Refer to Section 3.1 for emergency contact details.

2.6. Fire Prevention

Prevention measures reduce the potential for fires to ignite on the site and to also reduce the impact of a fire impacting on the site from elsewhere. Good housekeeping is required in all work areas to prevent fires occurring (i.e. removing rubbish, removing oils and greases from surfaces, using and storing welding and cutting equipment and flammable liquids properly). All visitors to site must understand the location and use of all firefighting equipment and must know fire assembly points and evacuation procedures.

2.7. Fire-Fighting and Fire Suppression Equipment

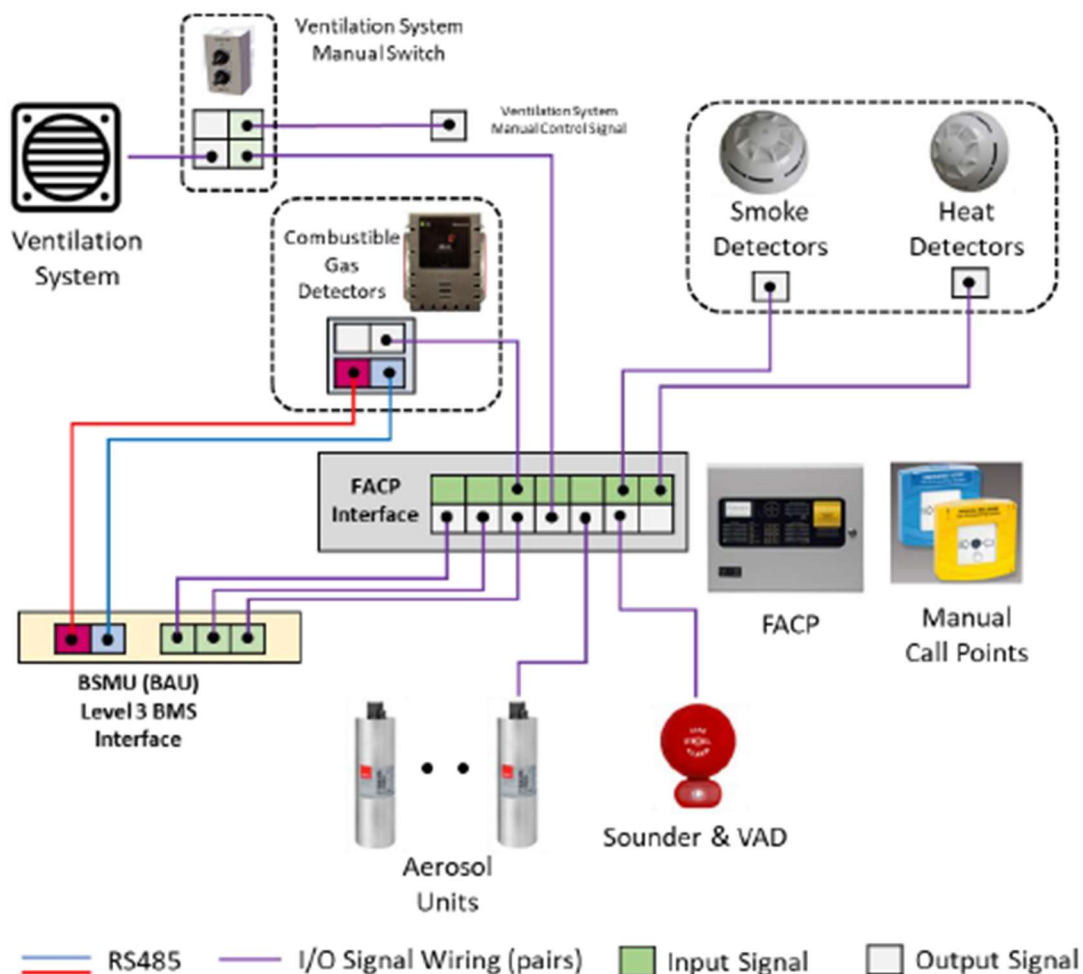
Fire-fighting equipment is available at the site and is regularly serviced. The use of fire extinguishers for any other purpose other than to fight a fire is strictly prohibited. The use of firefighting equipment must be reported to the supervisor immediately. Used extinguishers must be returned for filling and servicing immediately, regardless of whether the extinguisher is empty.

2.8. Fire Suppression System in the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

The battery containers are fitted with an aerosol fire suppression system comprising eight aerosol units, each containing 500 grams of fire-extinguishing agent. In the event of a fire, the

system is automatically triggered upon detection by the fire control panel, activating both audible and visual alarms and discharging the aerosol units. The system can also be manually activated via the emergency start switch.

The core components of the BESS Fire Suppression System are shown in the figure below:



The fire suppression system will be subject to commissioning procedures and ongoing operations and maintenance protocols to ensure compliance with AS1670 - Automatic fire detection and alarm systems, in particular **AS1670.1**, **AS1670.3**, and **AS4214**. These procedures will verify that the system is correctly installed, fully functional, and integrated with other fire safety systems, including alarms and smoke control mechanisms. Commissioning activities will include functional testing of detection devices, manual and automatic activation of suppression units, and confirmation of communication with warning systems. Regular maintenance and inspection will be carried out by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines and relevant Australian Standards to ensure the continued reliability, safety, and effectiveness of the system throughout the life of the facility. The applicable standards are described below:

- **AS 1670.1** – *Fire detection, warning, control and intercom systems – System design, installation and commissioning – Fire:*

This standard outlines the requirements for the design, installation, and commissioning of fire detection and alarm systems. It covers system layout, equipment selection, wiring, and integration to ensure reliable detection and notification in the event of a fire.

- **AS 1670.3** – *Fire detection, warning, control and intercom systems – System design, installation and commissioning – Smoke control systems*

This part of the AS 1670 series deals specifically with the design and installation of smoke control systems, including how they interface with fire detection and alarm systems. It ensures proper activation of smoke exhaust fans, dampers, and pressurisation systems to maintain safe evacuation conditions.

- **AS 4214** – Gaseous fire extinguishing systems

This standard specifies the requirements for gaseous fire suppression systems, such as aerosol, inert gas, or chemical gas systems. It covers the design, installation, and maintenance to ensure safe and effective discharge without harm to occupants or equipment, particularly in enclosed or sensitive environments.

2.9. Access

Access to the site from the Gwydir Highway currently accommodates road trains and is therefore able to accommodate firefighting appliances.

2.10. Fire Fighting and Bushfire Response Procedures

There are two choices in response to the impending threat of fire, and they are to evacuate or stay and defend.

2.10.1. Evacuation

Protection of human life is the most important consideration in the event of a fire emergency. For this reason, evacuation is always the preferred response where there is time to do so and the route is clear.

Evacuation always starts with gathering at the designated emergency assembly area. The supervisor will provide further evacuation instructions. Evacuation routes are via the main entrance and then travelling east to Moree, or west to Bullarah and Collarenebri along the Gwydir Highway.

If the main evacuation route is unsafe, an alternative evacuation route is available via the northern property access and through the property of 'Keytah'. Vehicles would then travel north-east onto Goonal Road and east along the Watercourse Road before joining the Gwydir Highway into Moree.

A map of both evacuation routes is included in **Appendix 2**.

2.10.2. Shelter in place and protect the facility

Given the characteristics of the surrounding land, the most likely fire threat is a fast-moving grass fire approaching from the south and west. In this situation, it may be unsafe to evacuate and a decision may be made to protect the facility and shelter in place.

The following procedures are to be followed during any fire-fighting activities:

- Only attempt to extinguish a fire if it is safe to do so;
- Fire within the solar farm site or fire affecting any electrical kiosks or equipment is to be treated as an electrical fire, and water is not to be used in any attempt to extinguish such a fire;
- If there is a chance of chemicals or explosives being involved in the fire, evacuate the area;
- Do not aim the extinguisher or hose output nozzle at the centre of the fire as it may only serve to spread it. Work from the near edge and, with a sweeping motion, drive the fire to the far edge;
- Do not stand downwind of a fire - The smoke and flames can be dangerous. Machinery fires burn with great intensity. The air downwind may be superheated and could cause damage to lung tissue;
- The Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) have fire suppression systems. The BESS containers should not be opened during or following any incident where fire or activation of the fire suppression systems is suspected.
- The Operations and Maintenance Manager will be responsible for contacting an appropriately qualified Fire Consultant for advice on post-incident clean up.

2.11. Training

During construction, the following toolbox talks and training should be undertaken on a regular basis or as required:

- Induction programs should address firefighting and bushfire response procedures and the location and use of firefighting equipment; and
- Fostering of basic bushfire awareness, particularly calling attention to the manner in which fire behaviour is affected by weather conditions.

2.12. Bushfire Danger Periods

During a bush fire danger period, the Solar Farm will notify the local NSW RFS Fire Control Centre in Moree (02 6752 2452) about any works that have the potential to ignite surrounding vegetation, and to confirm that weather conditions are appropriate.

No stored materials of any kind should obstruct the fire break areas.

2.13. Total Fire Bans

The Total Fire Ban Rules issued by the NSW Rural Fire Service will be adhered to. These are published at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

2.14. Bushfire Mitigation – Site Features

Table 2 - Bushfire Mitigation (Site Features)

	North	East	South	West
Vegetation structure	Cropland and Commercial Infrastructure	Cropland	Scattered trees Grassland	Cropland
Hazard slope	0 degrees	0 degrees	0 degrees	0 degrees
Asset protection zone	>10m	10m	10m	10m
Significant environmental features	Levee bank Commercial Infrastructure	Levee bank Commercial Infrastructure	Levee bank Mehi River tributary	Levee bank Commercial infrastructure
Bushfire attack level	Low	Low	Low	Low

2.15. Hazards specific to electricity-related fire

When considering fire risk, the key components of the site are:

- PV arrays;
- Battery storage stations;
- The inverter stations (with a transformer delivering energy at 22,000 V AC); and
- Poles and wires connecting to the Essential Energy network (carrying 22,000 V AC).

It is noted that Essential Energy have developed bushfire prone land mapping based on fire risk modelling. Modelling considers the consequences and probability of fires which may originate from network assets. Fire risk classifications (P1, P2, P3, P4) are used to determine fire mitigation work priorities, pre-summer inspection requirements, investment program priorities, and operational procedures. The proposed development site is zoned as P3 – Low Risk Severity Zone, as shown in the map below.

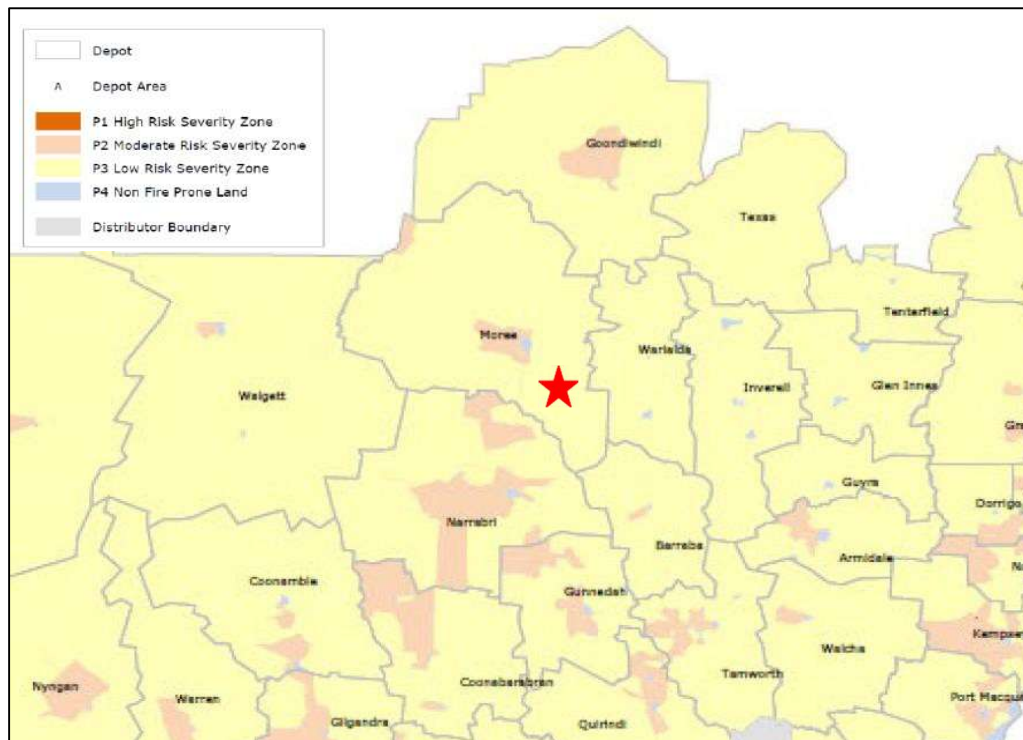


Figure 2 - Essential Energy Map indicating fire risk prioritisation zones. Proposed development location indicated by a red star. (Source: Bushfire Risk Management Plan, Essential Energy 2020)

2.15.1. PV Arrays

The PV arrays operate at low voltage (1500 V). The predominant risk with the low-voltage component of the site is electrical arcing resulting from the misdirected flow of DC current which may cause a localised power discharge. Any potential fire risk because of DC arcing will as such be located directly around the PV array infrastructure. A wide exclusion zone exists around the PV array with no vegetation growth, and vegetation is eliminated under the PV arrays through herbicide application.

2.15.2. Batteries

The batteries operate at low voltage (1500 V). Similar comments apply as for the PV array (above). Additionally, the batteries themselves can potentially overheat and catch fire. They are enclosed in fire-resistant housing and have automatic cooling and fire suppression systems that comply with international safety standards. The APZ extends >10m from the battery storage location.

2.15.3. Inverters

The inverter stations could potentially lead to a fire hazard in the event of a short-circuit that ignites flammable oil inside the transformer. There is a vegetation exclusion zone in all directions around the inverter stations for >10m, covered in crushed rock and gravel.

The vegetation exclusion zones prevent a fire from reaching any flammable material. Clearly

marked firefighting equipment is also placed in several locations around the site and substations to assist in controlling any fire that breaks out.

2.15.4. Overhead Poles and Wires

Wathagar Property

Any collapse in the overhead HV electrical distribution infrastructure (i.e. the poles and wires) could also present a fire risk. This electrical infrastructure is in good condition and is designed to last for decades, so is unlikely to collapse spontaneously.

There is more than 100m separating any vehicular access from electricity poles carrying overhead wires not owned by the solar farm. The risk of a vehicle colliding with a power pole and bringing it down is therefore very remote.

In the event of an HV line collapse triggered by an extreme weather event, the management of vegetation within the vicinity of the infrastructure reduces opportunities for a downed pole to be a source of ignition. In accordance with the vegetation management program, steps are regularly taken to monitor and mitigate vegetation growth near any potentially hazardous assets, including the transmission infrastructure.

There is no auto-reclose functionality at this site, so if a fault is detected on the network or on Essential Energy's grid which trips an HV circuit breaker, the fault will be manually investigated before the circuit breaker is closed manually.

Wathagar Solar Farm Site

Wathagar Solar Farm has no overhead HV network as all cables and connections are underground. Solar Farm Management may therefore apply for exemption from the obligation to report to Essential Energy on any overhead HV network ahead of the declared bushfire period.

2.16. Bushfire Risk Management and the Private HV Network

According to publicly available mapping on the NSW Planning Portal, the land on which the solar farm is located is classified as bushfire prone (ePlanning Spatial Viewer, 2023). During the operations phase, the Wathagar Solar Farm will undertake an annual risk assessment in relation to bushfire. Any defects found upon inspection must be rectified at the earliest opportunity.

The electrical assets pose a low potential bushfire ignition risk, based on the following key factors:

- Combustible materials on site are limited;
- The ground surface of the asset protection zone is mineral earth/mulch (crusher dust), maintained in a vegetation-free state;

- The array framing is made of steel and other components are fire resistant;
- There is no problematic vegetation in the vicinity of WSF's 22kV network;
- Being located on a floodplain, the land upon which the electrical assets are located, and the surrounding terrain is unaffected by any significant slope;
- The solar farm is also enclosed by a levee bank, which provides a further buffer;
- WSF has a Vegetation Management Plan involving routine and remedial inspection and treatment tasks;
- WSF has an Operations and Maintenance Program which involves routine and remedial inspection and maintenance tasks, including the fire extinguishers which are located at high-risk areas around the plant.

2.17. Landscaping and Vegetation Management

There is no landscaping in the APZ or around the solar farm.

The mineral mulch surface covering the entire solar farm site, including the APZs will be maintained in a vegetation-free state in accordance with the Vegetation Management Plan. This is compliant with the asset protection zone requirements set out in Appendix 4 of the Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019.

2.18. Site Access and Internal Road Plan

In an emergency, fire-fighting appliances would access the site from the Gwydir Highway, via the main entrance as shown in the plan presented in Appendix 2.

Appendix 2 presents the alternative access route from Moree which is via Goonal Road.

In the event of a fire where the main access from the Gwydir Highway is obstructed, alternate access roads via the Wathagar homestead access road is also available. Use of this third alternative would avoid the requirement for emergency vehicles to return 20 km back toward Moree to access the site via Watercourse and Goonal Roads.

The main access route is marked in red on the Appendix 2 plan. The secondary access is marked in white in Appendix 2.

In the unlikely event that the solar farm is not accessible via the primary access route, an alternative evacuation route is available via the northern property access through the property of 'Keytah'. Vehicles would then travel north-east on the Goonal Road and east along the Watercourse Road before joining the Gwydir Highway into Moree. This access route is shown in the site plan included in Appendix 2.

2.19. Fire-fighting Water Supply Plan

There are 6 x 120,000 litres of concrete water tanks as indicated on the site plan in Appendix 1.

Three hydrants with Storz fittings and two hose reels are located to the north of the solar farm. The hydrants are capable of delivering 10 L per second with a pressure of 200 Kpa.

2.20. Location of Hazards

This section identifies potential physical, chemical and electrical hazards that may impact on firefighting operations.

The key hazards are:

- Battery containers;
- Inverter stations;
- Essential Energy sub-station location outside the solar farm;

These hazards are identified on the site plan in Appendix 1.

3. Bushfire risk assessment and management

An assessment of the potential risks in relation to bushfire at the site is set out below:

Table 3 - Bushfire Risk Assessment and Management

Risk	Impact	Initial risk rating	Risk management strategies	Residual risk
Power infrastructure collapses due to natural events	Private electrical infrastructure connected to Essential Energy assets fall or collapse. - Could occur during a storm or other extreme weather event - Contact of live electrical assets with vegetation may cause fire - Considering the relevant infrastructure is designed as per Australian and Essential Energy standards to last decades, this would only occur in exceptional circumstances	Consequence: Severe Likelihood: Rare Risk rating: Medium	Vegetation growth will be restricted under the arrays and around the solar farm: - Monitor Vegetation growth as part of the Operations and Maintenance Plan and Vegetation Management Plan. - Mitigate vegetation growth as necessary to comply with the ISSC3, including through mowing, tree removal and herbicide use	Consequence: Major Likelihood: Rare Risk rating: Medium
Power infrastructure collapses due to collision (especially with a vehicle)	Private electrical infrastructure connected to Essential Energy assets fall or collapse due to collision with an external object - Contact of live electrical assets with vegetation may potentially cause fire	Consequence: Severe Likelihood: Rare Risk rating: Medium	Vegetation growth will be restricted under the arrays and around the solar farm in accordance with the ISSC3 The steel fence and levee around the site reduces the likelihood of vehicle collisions All operations on the site involving earth moving equipment, vehicles, slashers, and hot works are to be in accordance with RFS directives.	Consequence: Major Likelihood: Rare Risk rating: Medium

Risk	Impact	Initial risk rating	Risk management strategies	Residual risk
Catastrophic failure of electrical equipment – general, including pole / wire failure due to ineffective maintenance program	High voltage equipment fails, in the worst case resulting in explosion or fire	Consequence: Severe Likelihood: Unlikely Risk rating: High	A wide (>10m) vegetation management and exclusion zone is applied around the inverter stations, reducing the likelihood any fire within the site will come into contact with flammable material. Operations and Maintenance Plan is to be followed to ensure the integrity and safe operation of all electrical equipment through regular inspection and maintenance. Firefighting equipment is placed around the site in relevant locations. Protection systems are in place to avoid faults, including Connection Point Circuit Breakers, Generator Circuit Breakers and Inverter Energy Systems. Incident reporting is undertaken in the event of a failure to mitigate any future failures.	Consequence: Major Likelihood: Rare Risk rating: Medium

Risk	Impact	Initial risk rating	Risk management strategies	Residual risk
Ignition of transformer oil in the Inverter Station	Transformer in inverter stations short circuit, igniting flammable oil in transformers	Consequence: Severe Likelihood: Unlikely Risk rating: High	A wide (>10m) vegetation management and exclusion zone is applied around the inverter stations, reducing the likelihood any fire within the site will come into contact with flammable material. Firefighting equipment is placed around the site in relevant locations.	Consequence: Major Likelihood: Unlikely Risk rating: Medium
Electrical fault leading to overheating in the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	Fire in the BESS	Consequence: Severe Likelihood: Unlikely Risk rating: High	In built cooling system and in built fire suppression system is installed in the battery storage containers. Protection systems will shut down the device in the event of overtemperature and failure of the cooling system.	Consequence: Major Likelihood: Unlikely Risk rating: Medium
Electrical arcs forming in the DC portion of the site	DC current flowing from PV arrays causes electrical arcing	Consequence: Major Likelihood: Possible Risk rating: High	The entire array field is covered in mineral mulch and kept weed-free. In addition, a wide exclusion zone is applied around the array and substations, reducing the likelihood any fire within the site will encounter flammable material. Vegetation growth (predominantly weeds) will be restricted under the arrays through the application of herbicides	Consequence: Moderate Likelihood: Possible Risk rating: Medium

4. Key to Risk Assessment Matrices

4.1. Likelihood of risks

Category	Example of Qualitative Measures
Almost Certain	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances
Possible	The event might occur at some time
Unlikely	The event is not expected to occur in most circumstances
Rare	The event will only occur in exceptional circumstances

4.2. Risk rating

		Consequences				
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Likelihood	Almost Certain	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

4.3. Guide to consequence in risk rating

Description	Financial Impact	Safety	Business Interruption	Corporate Objectives
Insignificant	Minimal financial loss; Less than \$30,000	No or only minor personal injury; First Aid needed but no days lost	Negligible; Critical systems unavailable for less than one hour	Resolved in day-to-day management
Minor	\$30,000 to \$100,000	Minor injury; Medical treatment & some days lost	Inconvenient; Critical systems unavailable for less than one day	Minor impact
Moderate	\$100,000 to \$300,000	Injury; Possible hospitalisation & numerous days lost	Critical systems unavailable for less than 3 days	Significant impact
Major	\$300,000 to \$1M	Long-term impairment or disability, long-term illness or multiple serious injuries Any notifiable incident; Investigation by regulatory authorities	Critical systems unavailable for 7 days or more or a series of prolonged outages	Major impact
Severe	Above \$1M	Fatality or permanent disability or ill-health	Long-term cessation of core activities	Disastrous impact

Legend

- Lease Area
- Fence Lines
- Solar Panels Extent
- Top Of Bank
- Existing Drain
- Existing Levee
- Battery Storage
- Inverters
- LV Station

Water Tanks →

BM Concrete Slab RL 168.619

GEGHA

Stage 2 Solar + Battery Layout

Stage 1 Solar + Battery Layout

Existing Road

Existing Drain

Existing Levee Bank

Existing Boundary Fence

Gwydir Hwy

Transformer Station

Proposed Lease Area

Proposed Fence Line

Scale: HORIZ 1:2000 VERT 1:2000
DATUM: LOCAL AHD MGA ZONE 56

DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
01-06-2022	JM	Initial Design
08-09-2022	JM	Revised Layout Plan
23-05-2025	JM	Revised Layout Plan

SMK CONSULTANTS
 surveying - irrigation - environmental
 PO BOX 774 MOREE 2400
 PHONE (02) 67 521021

CLIENT: Kinetti
PROJECT: Wathagar Solar Farm

PLAN REVISION:
 C Revised For NPAR
 D Revised Layout Plan
 E Revised Layout Plan

DATE: 24-277-
 01-06-2022
 08-09-2022
 23-05-2025

Appendix 2 – Main and Alternate Access Plan

