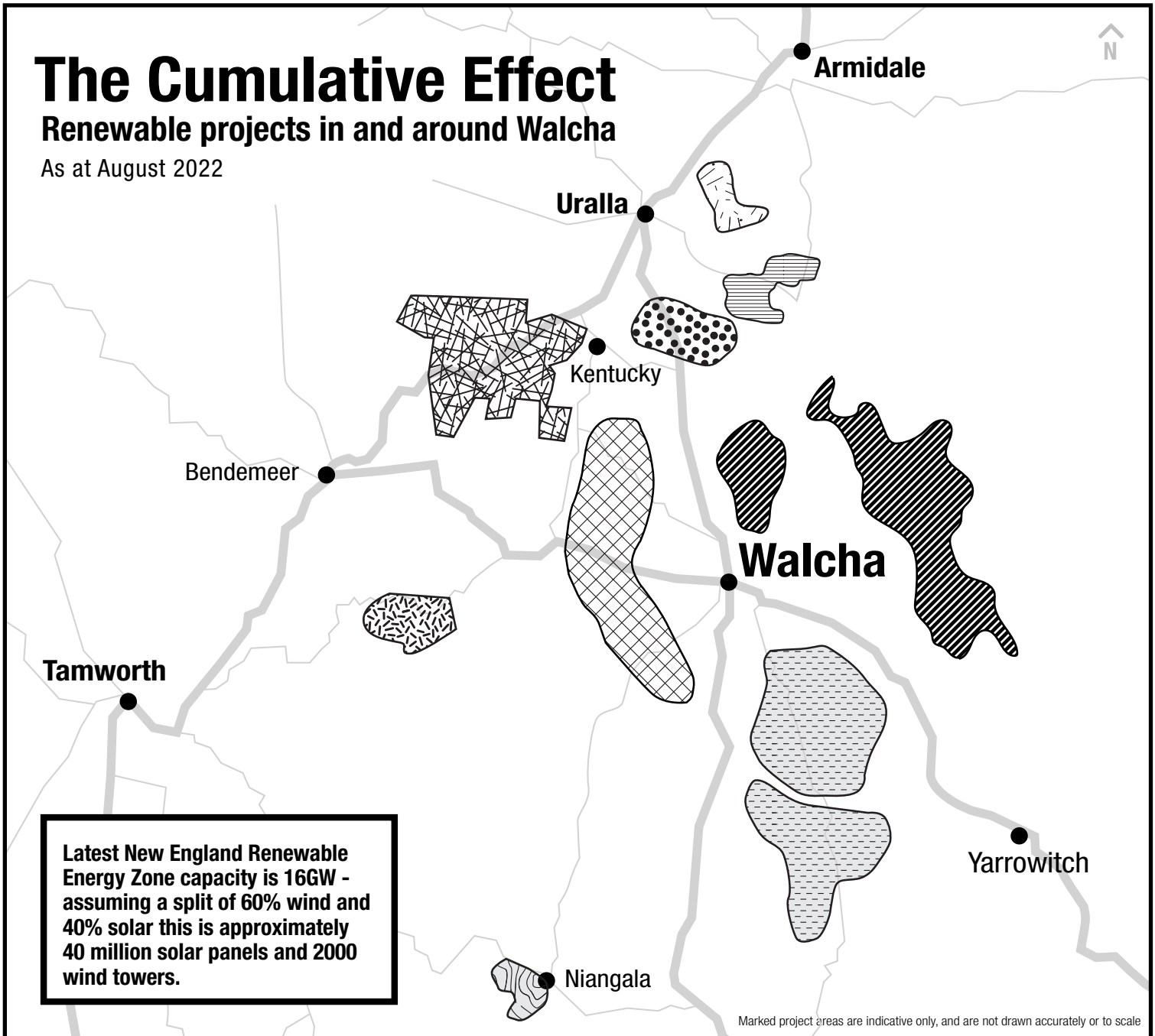


The Cumulative Effect

Renewable projects in and around Walcha

As at August 2022



Latest New England Renewable Energy Zone capacity is 16GW - assuming a split of 60% wind and 40% solar this is approximately 40 million solar panels and 2000 wind towers.

Marked project areas are indicative only, and are not drawn accurately or to scale

PROJECT	DEVELOPER	TYPE	No TURBINES	MW	SOURCE
Winterbourne Wind	Vestas, Copenhagen Wind	Wind	120	700	Scoping Report Planning Portal
Ruby Hills Wind	Walcha Energy	Wind	120	700	Walcha Energy
Brackendale Wind	Walcha Energy	Wind	120	700	Walcha Energy
Woolbrook	Athena	Wind & Solar	?? Early Stages	?? Unknown	Unknown
Salisbury Wind	Cubico	Wind	Est 60+	Est 360	Senior Landowner Relations Advisor 0467 068 264
New England Solar Farm	UPC	Solar	??	720	
Thunderbolt Energy Hub	Neoen	Wind	Est 60	380	Windmap
Thunderbolt Energy Hub	Neoen	Solar		120	
Thunderbolt Energy Hub	Neoen	Battery	Est 70	400	
Woolbrook	Epuron	Wind	?? Early Stages	?? Unknown	Locals indicated that Epuron were prospecting
Salisbury Solar	Walcha Energy	Solar		700M 2.4M Panels	Scoping report - Planning Portal
Dungowan Hydro Battery	Walcha Energy	Hydro Battery			Walcha Energy

Source: Planning Portal NSW Link, Eco Generation WindMap showing projects in area Link, Thunderbolt Energy Hub NEOEN booklet, Newtricity project link

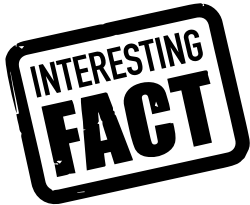
TOTAL	550 plus others from Athena and Epuron project	3,740 MW plus plus 2 more projects. Estimate 4GW
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What does this all mean for Walcha?

The (previous) table shows 550 turbines planned, plus more from an additional 2 projects. Total energy production of 4GW for the Walcha LGA, represents HALF of the TOTAL New England REZ.

From the Walcha Energy Scoping report for Salisbury Solar, quote ...

“ Once fully developed, the Walcha Energy Project will generate equivalent to half the output from the two upper Hunter Valley coal fired power stations, representing about 15% of NSW’s electricity. The potential renewable energy resource of the Walcha Energy Project is in excess of 4,000MW.”



1GW powers
around 556,000
homes.



If Walcha is planned to develop 4GW, we are being asked to power 2.2 million NSW homes. Is this proportionally appropriate to ask the community of Walcha?

Source: NEOEN Thunderbolt booklet

New England Renewable Energy Zone (REZ) details snapshot.

Nov 2017 - 2019 The NSW Government actively through COAG or DPIE contributed to Draft 2018 AEMO ISP including endorsement of the REZ concept. This was repeated in 2019 for the Draft 2020 ISP. At no stage were the views of the New England REZ Community sought - no consultation with the impacted communities.

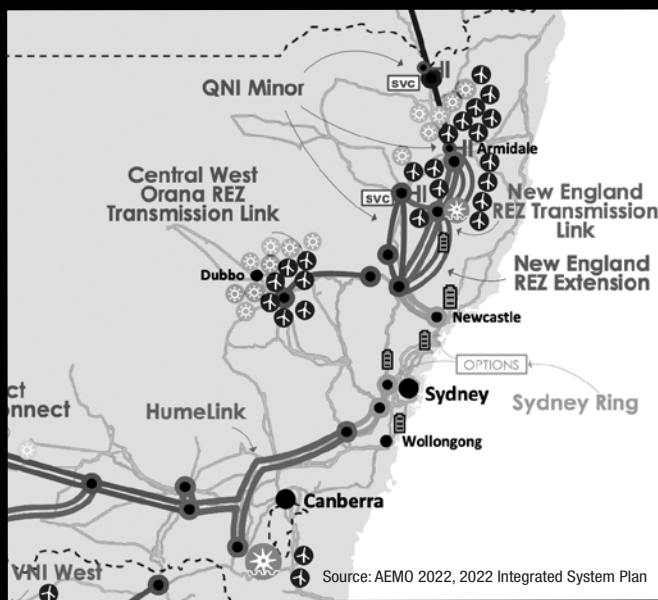
July 2020 The NSW Government announced it will proceed with the New England REZ and in its 2020 Integrated System Plan, AEMO identified New England REZ network expansion as a critical project. The aim is to support the development of up to 8 gigawatts of renewable generation capacity.

Aug 2021 The NSW Government announced 80 ROIs (Registration of Interest) were received, totalling 34 gigawatts of potential renewable energy projects. The first auction for renewable energy projects across the NSW REZs is expected in 2022. **Key point:** This means that it has been oversubscribed by a factor of 4:1

Therefore, we believe that we can have an expectation that Registrations of Interest will be trimmed by 75%. We should argue that they should be limited, based on the following criteria;

- Restrict development on prime agricultural land
- Do not burden small communities with large scale industrial projects
- Restrict development close to pristine National Parks.

Aug 2022 Energy Corporation representative outlined in his presentation (August 2022) that Walcha LGA is ear marked for 8 gigawatts of transfer capacity and up to 16 gigawatts of renewable energy generation.



What can I do?

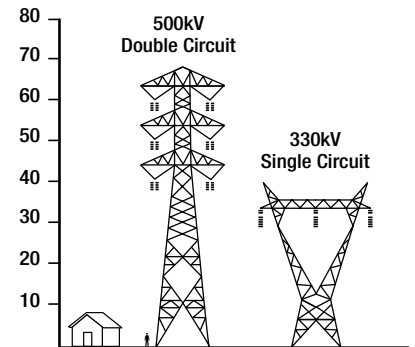
- Ring or email Local Members of Parliament:
- Make contact with project developers to ask questions, register support or lodge objections
- When a project EIS is released, lodge a submission at www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/projects
- Email or write to the Mayor at Walcha Council at council@walcha.nsw.gov.au
- Email Local Members of Parliament: Member for Northern Tablelands, Adam Marshall MP, northerntablelands@parliament.nsw.gov.au
- Email Treasurer and Minister for Energy, Matt Kean MP, office@kean.minister.nsw.gov.au
- Talk to your Councillors about any Issues you may have
- Promote conversation within the community to hear what other people are saying

Community needs to be aware of the many cumulative impacts that will come from a pipeline of wind and solar projects planned for Walcha and environs over the next decade or so. These projects will introduce impacts which will only compound into the foreseeable future. So its important not just to contemplate one project on its own - it is part of a stable of projects introduced by Energy companies and others that should be cumulatively assessed.

Have you thought about how all this power will get distributed?

TRANSMISSION LINES

The NSW Government is urgently fast tracking a New England Transmission Link. The current energy grid has reached it capacity – and to enable the proposed renewable projects to connect, new transmission lines are required. Advice from Energy Co is very limited, but the transmission towers are going to be bigger 500 kV towers and they could potentially run parallel to the current energy infrastructure. However they may be built closer to the wind and solar renewable energy projects which means they could also be on prime agricultural land.



Ask yourself ...

- Do you want high voltage lines across your property? The unknown of where they will run and the inability to prevent them from crossing your land?
- Will you be adequately compensated for the imposition?
- What about the visual amenity of multiple transmission towers and lines crisscrossing the New England region?

Who is liable at the end of each project?

DECOMMISSIONING

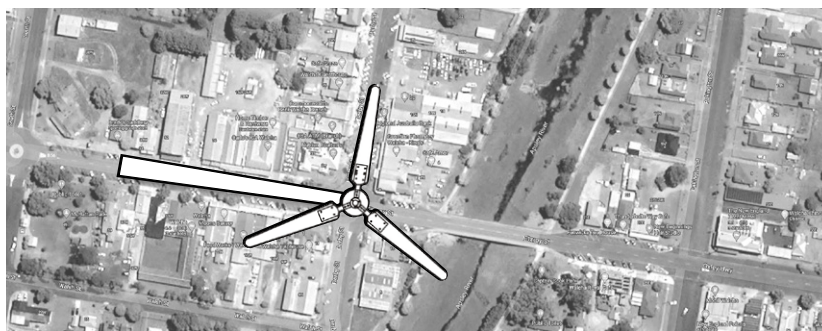
Typical Lifespan is 25 to 30 years.

Legal obligation in the NSW Planning consent, as well as legal obligation in contract, is between the proponent and landowners. How is this guaranteed with ownership of the project in some cases already changing hands before project has even been approved?

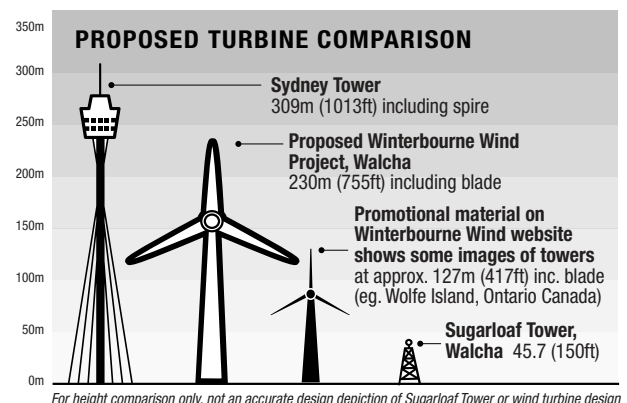
Mining industry has decommissioning and rehabilitation funds in place as legal requirement of development. Renewable projects do not. They are commercial agreements between private land owners and developers.

Ask yourself ...

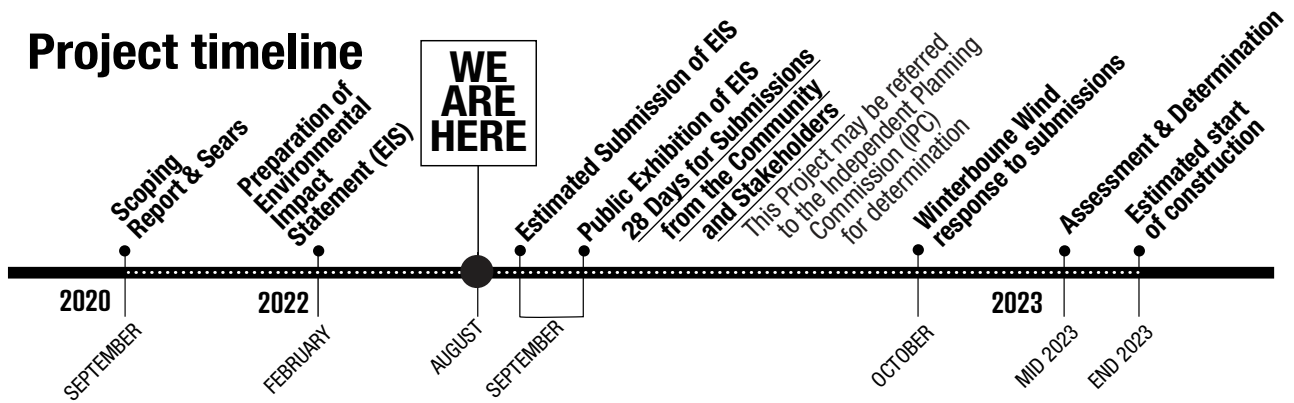
- **What guarantee does the project owner have over end of life decommissioning?**
For example, The Winterbourne Wind Project is being developed by Winterbourne Wind Pty Ltd which is 95% owned by Wind Power Invest (subsidiary of Vestas) and 5% by a consortium of host landowners incorporated as WalchaWind Pty Ltd (at inception of project). In 2022 Copenhagen Infrastructure IV (CI IV), a fund managed by Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (CIP), has entered into an agreement with Vestas to acquire Vestas' shareholding in the Winterbourne Wind Farm project. (Source: Winterbourne Wind submission to the Community Consulting Committee, submission 2/2/2022). Vestas holds a 25% shareholding in CIP.
- **Hosts - What does your Development Option Agreement provide on decommissioning?**
Please appreciate the decommissioning costs of the larger turbines 5.6MW - 6MW with 150m of steel tower, 700-800m² of concrete in the base, non recyclable blades. Who covers this ? Your Kids ? The Community ?



Estimated size of proposed turbine, as compared to Fitzroy St, Walcha
For height comparison only, not an accurate design depiction of the 230m wind turbine design



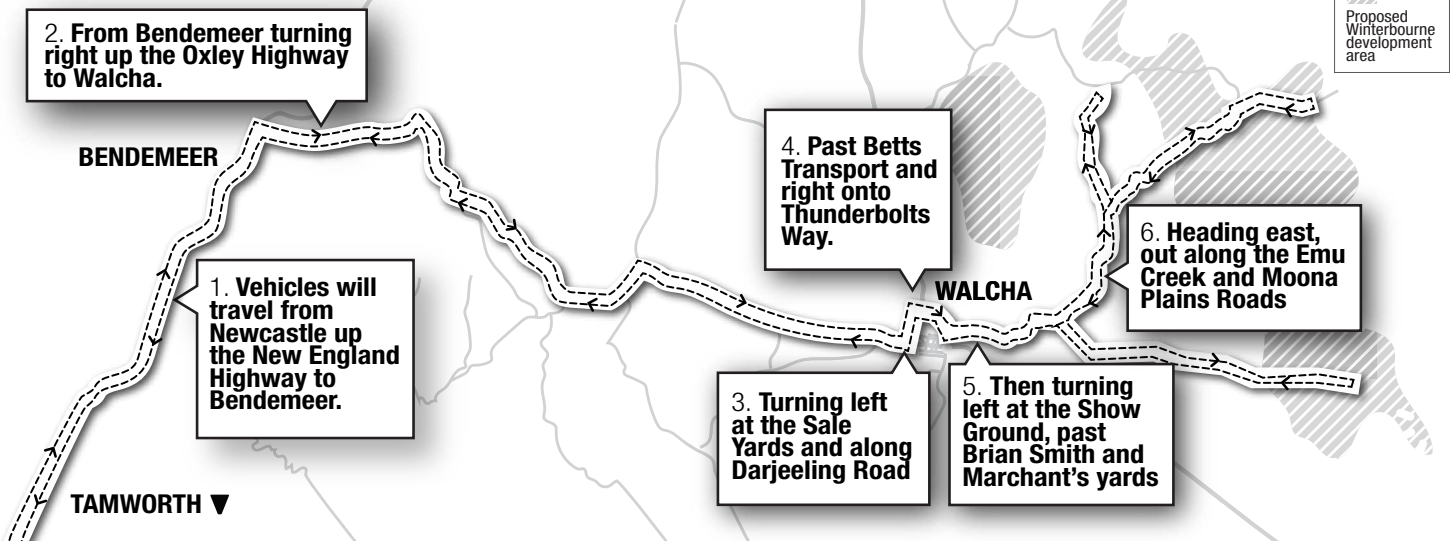
Project timeline



Planned Traffic Route

URALLA & ARMIDALE ▲

KEY
Proposed Winterbourne development area



Vehicle Movements

The construction period for Winterbourne Wind is expected to last approximately **2 YEARS** with peak construction lasting **9 MONTHS**. During construction, there will be 376 vehicles through Walcha on a daily basis with this increasing to 558 during peak construction.

AV/B-DOUBLE - PEAK PERIOD



20 PER HOUR **188** PER DAY

AVERAGE - 16 per hour / 120 per day

MRV/HRV - PEAK PERIOD



12 PER HOUR **100** PER DAY

AVERAGE - 8 per hour / 56 per day

LIGHT VEHICLE- PEAK PERIOD



105 PER HOUR **270** PER DAY

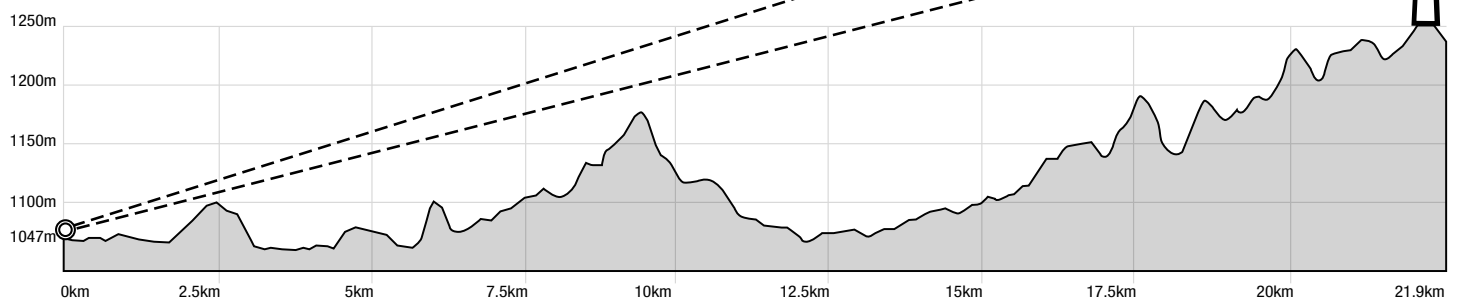
AVERAGE - 70 per hour / 200 per day

The figures in this graphic have been sourced from Winterbourne Wind Report to the Community Consultation Committee (CCC) meeting on Wednesday, 2 February 2022

Line of Sight from main roundabout in Walcha

Google Earth profile line from Walcha roundabout, cnr Fitzroy and Derby Street to centre of Winterbourne Wind project, with wind towers (230m high) drawn at the same vertical scale. Multiple flashing red lights at top of every tower will be visible to all of Walcha township all night. While this line of sight is to some of the farthest turbines of the project, there are turbines located as close as 6.5km to the central roundabout in Walcha. Elevation at roundabout is 1047m, elevation at project area av. 1250m. Tower height 230m at blade tip. This is not a visual trick.

Source: Winterbourne Wind Farm Stage 1 Scoping report



The EIS for this project will be released soon - make sure you lodge your submissions within the set 28 day time period.

<https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/projects/winterbourne-wind-farm>