Tall Tree Wind Farm: Answering Your Questions #4

August 2025

About this document

Tall Tree Wind Farm is a renewable energy project proposed by ACCIONA Energía in Central West Victoria. The site is located in the Golden Plains Shire, West of Lethbridge, North of Teesdale and South of Meredith. Following information sessions in early March 2024 where we introduced the proposed wind farm to the local communities, we compiled answers to numerous questions asked by the community. This document was published on 5 April 2024. We than created a second version of the document, published on 26 June 2024, which collated further questions and answers. The second version was updated to reflect a reduced maximum turbine height of 250.5m, which was announced on 25 June 2024. The third version of the document, published on 24 March 2025, collated further questions received including those asked during the last round of community information sessions hosted in November 2024, and was also updated to reflect the proposed transmission route announced on 18 February 2025.

On the 6 June 2025 ACCIONA Energía referred the Tall Tree Wind Farm project to the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) for consideration under the Environment Effects Act 1978. This fourth edition of the Answering Your Questions document has been updated to reflect the most current information that was included in the referral documentation, which can be viewed on the Department of Transport and Planning website.

There are now 195 responses compiled with technical input from colleagues in our community, business development, environment & planning, engineering & construction and operations teams.

How to navigate

We have grouped your questions by theme to make it easier to explore, with a contents page and hyperlinks taking you to the responses – just click on the question or category you are interested in. Questions and answers published or updated in the third version are shaded light grey.

Getting in touch

We want to stay in touch and continue to listen to community – you can find out more about the project at our online community hub community.acciona.com.au/talltree.

You can also get in touch by email at talltree@acciona.com, by phone on 1800 283550 or by post at PO Box 24110, Melbourne VIC 3001.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Questions by category

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Project Location	
Why has this location been chosen?	The site was chosen due to its strong wind resource, open, gently undulating terrain, nearby port access and proximity to a strong electrical point of connection.
Why are the turbines located so close to homes, schools, and towns?	All of our projects are developed to comply with permitting requirements – we do this in consultation with community, not in isolation. Victoria has a legislated setback of 1km between turbines and non-involved dwellings. This would be the minimum setback applied to projects in Victoria, unless landowners agree to having turbines located closer. We will continue to adhere to regulations whilst working with the community to identify and consider their requirements. There have recently been changes to the noise regulations in Victoria in 2021, and ACCIONA Energía and the consultants will develop a wind farm layout that complies with current noise legislation. A planning application in Victoria requires a pre-construction noise assessment. This assessment must demonstrate that the proposed wind farm will comply with the New Zealand Standard NZS6808:2010, Acoustics – Wind Farm Noise.
Why are there 6 towers proposed to be located so close to Teesdale and Lethbridge?	All of our projects are developed to comply with permitting requirements – we do this in consultation with community, not in isolation. Victoria has a legislated setback of 1km between turbines and non-involved dwellings. This would be the minimum setback applied to projects in Victoria, unless landowners agree to having turbines located closer. We will continue to adhere to regulations whilst working with the community to identify and consider their requirements. As of June 2024, in response to community feedback and following discussions with the affected landowner, we have agreed that the best pathway forward is the removal of six turbines from the south-east corner of the project.
How close is the nearest turbine to homes, towns, and schools? Is this the closest wind farm to a school in Victoria?	We launched an interactive online map at community.acciona.com.au/talltree, in addition to the downloadable map. Both maps include scales, enabling you to understand the distances from turbines to homes and townships. We can also provide more detailed information to individual enquirers regarding distances. In terms of schools, our Mortlake South Wind Farm is approximately 4km from the nearest school, Mortlake P-12 College. Waubra Primary School is approximately 2km from our Waubra Wind Farm which has been operational since 2009. Relationships with schools are important to us: we have provided grants to both schools, and hosted tours for Mortlake College in 2023 and 2024. We also offer scholarship programs for all our Victorian wind farms. To see the distance to local schools of the proposed Tall Tree Wind farm please see Distances_to_Local_community_points_.pdf
What is the distance for a buffer zone around a dwelling? Is it possible for a dwelling to experience flicker?	In Victoria, a wind turbine cannot be built within 1km of an existing dwelling without the written permission of the owner of that dwelling. In addition to this, there are requirements to ensure that certain impacts anticipated at an existing dwelling do not exceed acceptable thresholds. For shadow flicker, this threshold is 30 hours per annum.
How far to the west of Lethbridge is the Tall Tree Wind Farm located?	Based on the current indicative layout, the nearest proposed turbine to the edge of Lethbridge township is approximately 6.7 kilometres away. The closest proposed turbine to Lethbridge Public Hall is approximately 7.3 kilometres away. Our interactive online map (community.acciona.com.au/talltree) and downloadable map include scales, enabling you to understand the distances from turbines to homes and townships.
Is ACCIONA Energía planning to expand the development?	There are no plans to expand the development.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Did you look into other suitable locations closer to other wind farms that are currently operational or being built, with infrastructure approved?	We have many projects at different stages of development – they vary in terms of proximity to current infrastructure – this is always considered in a project's feasibility. Availability of local infrastructure, for example the grid connection, shows good feasibility for the proposed Tall Tree Wind Farm.
About ACCIONA Energía and the Energy Market	
Where is ACCIONA Energía from?	ACCIONA Energía is a Spanish company and the largest 100% renewable energy company in the world. With over 20 years' experience in Australia our 'build, own and operate' model sets us apart as a developer that works closely with landowners, neighbours, and the community to deliver integrated solutions.
Does ACCIONA Energía feel it is acting corporately and sociably responsible in relation to the placement of these wind turbines?	The present placement is an early design. While we would only ever propose a project layout which is compliant with regulations, it is important for us to go beyond this and ensure the community is consulted on project design, benefits and investment, before seeking approval to go ahead. We want to listen to your feedback and shape our projects around your needs, doing our best to mitigate concerns and maximise the social and economic opportunities.
Why is it a wind farm and not another energy source such as solar?	Solar panels need large areas of flat land and a strong solar resource. The solar resource is not sufficient to develop at this site. However, the wind resource is suitable.
Why onshore and not offshore?	Offshore wind is currently a nascent industry in Australia. The costs of these projects and barriers to market entry mean that this business is not attractive to ACCIONA Energía and it remains an economically unviable option for ACCIONA Energía at the moment. We have onshore wind farms operating, in construction, and in development in Australia - we are experienced in the onshore business.
How many wind farms have you been involved with?	In Australia, ACCIONA Energía has both operating wind farms and wind projects under construction. In Victoria we have Waubra, Mt Gellibrand and Mortlake South Wind Farms either operational or commissioned. In New South Wales we have Gunning Wind Farm, which is in an operational wind farm. In South Australia there is Cathedral Rocks Wind Farm which is also operational. In Queensland we have the Macintyre Wind Farm, which is under construction. You can find out more about all these projects at community.acciona.com.au.
Wind Turbines and Site Operation	
What are the proposed dimensions of the turbine foundation – in terms of span and depth - and what type of foundation will be used?	The foundation takes the form of an octagonal concrete gravity footing approximately 22m in diameter and up to 3.15m deep.
What is the length of the turbine blades?	The blades for the project are proposed to be a maximum of 91.5m long.
What size/height are the turbines?	The proposed turbines will be a maximum height of 250.5m.
How many turbines will the wind farm have?	As of March 2025, there are proposed to be up to 53 wind turbines.
What is the clearance under the blades?	Based on the current design, the expected clearance will be a minimum 54.5m, though this may be greater depending on the final turbine model and configuration chosen.
Why is ACCIONA Energía using the higher turbines? Why are the higher turbines better?	Turbine technology progresses over time – taller turbines can utilise greater wind resources and enable more efficient energy generation.
Can ACCIONA Energía decide to use a different design/even higher turbine at construction?	No. The turbines' heights would be constrained by a planning permit, for which we are currently proposing a maximum of 250.5m.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Why don't the buffer zones increase as the turbines get higher?	Victoria currently has a legislated setback of 1km between turbines and non-involved dwellings. This setback does not stipulate height of turbines, therefore 1km is the minimum applied to projects in Victoria. We will continue to adhere to current regulations whilst working with the community to identify and consider their requirements.
Is this the first time that turbines of this height (250.5m) have been used on land?	250.5m will be the maximum height proposed for the planning application. We are not aware of turbines of this height operating currently, however, it is common within the industry to seek permission for larger turbines than presently operate. Our site at MacIntyre, which is due to become operational by 2025, hosts turbines which are 229.5m in height to the tip (Nordex Delta 4000-N163/5.7).
Why are there so many turbines in a small area?	Modern turbines are typically spaced at distances to ensure that all turbines can operate at maximum efficiency during windy conditions. As turbines have increased in size over the years, the spacing between turbines has typically increased. The Tall Tree Wind Farm is located in a good wind resource area. The extent of that good wind resource is finite and so the wind turbines are located to maximise the capture of that resource.
Will the wind farm operate 24/7?	Our facilities generally operate on a 24/7 basis, however the generation of electricity is impacted by numerous external factors such as wind conditions resulting in intermittent periods of no generation. Maintenance and operations activities at the facility would normally only take place between 7am and 4pm weekdays. Weekend work would take place on a callout basis and is limited as much as reasonably possible. The facility would at all times be monitored and operated by a remote operations centre.
What is the power required to run a turbine?	Based on turbine model Nordex N163/5.7 (which we have recently installed on our MacIntyre Wind Farm), we can confirm that the auxiliary power requirements total approximately between 15kW and 25kW depending on the load, however above 15kW, the additional power required is supplied by the turbine. This power supports a range of items including system control equipment; 400v and 230v main converter supply; 230v AC uninterrupted power supply; yaw and pitch system; pumps, fans and lubrication units; heating and lighting; and a lift. Power generated of course varies dependent on the wind conditions, between zero and 5.7MW, the maximum output of this turbine.
Can you advise what studies are being done about hazardous particles that emit from the blades over time?	We have owned and operated wind farms globally for almost three decades – we inaugurated the world's first commercial wind farm in Spain in December 1994. Emission of particles from blades has not, to the best of our knowledge, been an issue at any of our sites, nor is it considered a widespread issue across the industry.
What is the modelled blade throw of the turbines you have selected for this project? How has this impacted the distance turbines are located from nearby housing?	Instances where material detaches from a wind turbine and falls or is projected from the rotor (which can include so-called 'blade throw' events) are extremely rare, and the vast majority of these are limited to the area directly under the rotor i.e. one blade's length radius from the tower. Nordex turbines, proposed for the Tall Tree project, comply with international regulations for blade failure risk, which specify maximum failure rates and locational risks within a certain radius of a wind turbine. Turbines are placed at least one blade's length away from neighbouring properties, and at least one kilometre from non-involved dwellings. No turbine is closer than 600m to a house. At this distance, the statistical likelihood of being impacted by a blade-throw event is significantly less than once in one million years. For context, the risk of being struck by lightning in Australia is often cited as being 1 in 12,000.
How much concrete and steel is going to be used in the footings?	The concrete volume is approximately 980m³ per turbine with 115 tonnes of steel reinforcement
What is the depth and width of the turbine bases?	The foundation generally takes the form of an octagonal concrete gravity footing approximately 27m in diameter and roughly 3m deep.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
What is the model of the proposed turbine?	There are two models of wind turbine currently being considered for the purposes of developing the project layout: the Nordex Delta 4000-N163/5.7; and the Nordex Delta 4000-N175/6.22. A final decision has not yet been made as to which of these (or potentially another turbine model) will be used.
What is the diameter of the moving blades?	The diameter of the rotor (comprising three blades and a hub per turbine) is 175m for the larger of the two turbine models currently being considered. This may change if and when more efficient turbine models become available – but it will not be greater than 183m (the maximum diameter for which we are seeking approval), and the tip height will not exceed 250.5m
Who insures the turbines for damage/loss of income because of adverse weather, or manufacturing defects after the warranty period?	ACCIONA Energía will maintain appropriate insurance policies and is responsible for maintenance of the wind farm throughout its lifetime to ensure a viable commercial income.
Where will the proposed battery be located?	The Proposed BESS will be located beside the sub-station to the south of Lower Plains Road
Could you provide an indicative plan for the proposed battery storage facility?	The location and indicative (maximum) size of the proposed Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is shown on the map of the project that has been released publicly. Further design and layout detail will be provided as the project progresses.
What is your plan to ensure WHS compliance and safety onsite to minimise injuries or chances of industrial accidents?	We would develop a project Work Health and Safety (WHS) Plan that defines the principal contractor requirements specific to the proposed wind farm. The WHS Plan defines the safe systems of work, resourcing expectations, legislative requirements, and minimum expectations that apply to all work parties. Subcontractors would be contractually required to also prepare a WHS plan specific to their scope of works, which would be reviewed by ACCIONA Energía prior to mobilisation. ACCIONA Energía also requires all Events (defined as incidents and near misses) to be reported on site. This requirement applies to all work parties, and methods and timing of reporting are specified by the principal WHS Plan. Our business also has appropriate insurance in place to cover for incidents.
Decommissioning / End of Life	
What percentage of the wind turbine is recyclable?	Currently, around 85-95% of the materials used in wind turbines are recyclable.
Can you provide an exact list of wind turbine materials and how they are recycled, and if so, whether it is done in an environmentally friendly way?	ACCIONA Energía recognises the need to dispose of obsolete components within circular economy parameters. Our current life cycle assessments have indicated that 85-95% of the mass of a wind turbine is recyclable. Materials that can be recycled include steel and iron (included within the frame, generator, shaft, gearbox, hub, rotor, tower, foundation) aluminium, copper, bronze and brass (generator, substation), electronics and wiring and concrete (foundation). These materials can readily be sustainably recycled at existing recycling facilities. As technology progresses and new recycling facilities are established in the future, it is envisaged that this percentage will increase, with further analysis of the recyclability of the components undertaken closer to the project end of life.
What is the carbon footprint of producing and decommissioning a wind turbine?	The carbon footprint of wind energy is around 8-10 g CO2 eq per kWh of electricity produced. This includes all the infrastructure required to build the wind farm, operate it for 25-30 years and then decommission. The amount of energy that it takes to build, operate and decommission a wind farm is offset by the clean energy produced in less than one year.
What is the expected lifetime of a turbine and its components?	A turbine and its components have an expected lifetime of at least 25 years. With careful maintenance, turbines can last for longer than this.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
What is the decommissioning process? What happens to the parts after decommissioning?	In the event that a wind farm is decommissioned we typically remove all above ground infrastructure including turbines, buildings and overhead lines, rehabilitate construction areas, hard stands and access tracks, however these details are subject to specific agreements made with landowners and the regulatory authorities. About 85-95% of a turbine can be recycled. As part of our commitment to recycling and a circular economy, we are working with partners to develop recycling technologies.
Whose responsibility is it to decommission and who pays for decommissioning?	It is the responsibility of the wind farm owner, not the landowner, to decommission the project as well as fund the decommissioning.
Are ACCIONA Energía going to be the only one responsible for decommissioning in the Planning Permit?	It is the responsibility of the wind farm owner, not the landowner, to decommission the project as well as fund the decommissioning. ACCIONA Energía's legal agreements with landowners, including those related to the proposed Tall Tree Wind Farm project, specify obligations regarding decommissioning. Specifically, these agreements mandate the removal of all turbines within 12 months following the lease expiration.
What happens if the project is sold on after planning permission is given, or after completion? Is there a guarantee that the new owner will honour the decommissioning?	ACCIONA Energía prides itself on developing, building, owning and operating its energy projects in Australia – this also applies to the Tall Tree Wind Farm project. If, however, the project were to be sold (in whole or in part) at some point after planning permission was granted, the new project owner(s) would be bound by the terms of the Lease Agreements in place with host landowners, as well as the environmental and planning approvals and obligations for the project. This includes decommissioning obligations.
Will there be a decommissioning bond when the turbines have reached their end of life?	The obligations of ACCIONA Energía (and/or any other future owner) regarding decommissioning of turbines at the end of wind farm life is set out in the lease agreements with host landowners. The terms of these lease agreements are confidential. All landowners have been advised by their own legal counsel to ensure they are comfortable with these terms before entering these agreements.
What happens to the concrete bases after decommissioning?	Concrete is removed to a suitable depth (generally 500mm) below the natural ground surface, and the site is rehabilitated.
Construction and Transmission Lines	
What is the construction process?	The construction process will be site-specific and tailored to its needs. However, we will typically start with upgrades to access roads and creation of temporary construction facilities, and then construction of internal roads works will begin. Construction of wind turbine foundations will precede the arrival and installation of the wind turbine parts (blades, nacelles and towers). Wind farm operations and maintenance buildings and substation will progress in parallel with the above civil works. Internal wind farm electrical medium voltage cables, with underground cables in trenches or overhead lines, will also progress in parallel. The completion of the above works will then allow commissioning of the wind farm to begin.
Will there be dust?	For certain activities and during certain times of the year, construction has the potential to create dust. Dust will typically be managed through mitigation measures such as watercarts and other methods throughout construction in accordance with a site-specific Environmental Management Plan.
What excavation will be required?	Examples of excavation that may be required include excavation in relation to geotechnical surveys (subsurface test drilling and pits), building of roads and medium voltage cable trenches, turbine foundations, building foundations (for example, for the operations and maintenance building and substation).

Question	Response
How far underground will cables be laid, and what about structural impacts?	The Medium Voltage (33 kilovolt) underground cables which run between turbines and link these to the onsite substation are generally buried between 750mm and 1m below the surface. The risk of structural impacts arising from potential excavation methods for cables and other excavations (e.g. turbine foundations) will be considered in the management plans for these activities.
Will there be power outages?	There will be no scheduled power outages as a result of the wind farm construction or operation.
Will the wind farm affect phone and internet reception in the area?	A telecommunications and electromagnetic interference assessment would be completed prior to construction as part of the planning approvals process to understand the telecommunications within the area, which includes an assessment of TV, phone and internet reception. If potential interferences are identified, appropriate measures will be undertaken to mitigate or rectify issues.
Where will the transmission lines go?	The proposed transmission corridor includes a 220 kilovolt (kV) overhead transmission line that follows a route of approximately 11.3 kilometres in length from Lower Plains Road to the east of Taylor Road, connecting to the existing Moorabool to Ballarat (Elaine) 220 kV transmission line.
When will the community see a transmission plan?	The proposed transmission route was shared with community on 18 February 2025 – see https://community.acciona.com.au/talltree/tall-tree-wind-farm-proposed-transmission-route.
Will the lines be overhead or underground?	The lines that connect the wind farm to the existing grid are currently proposed to be overhead.
Will there be a concrete batching plant or quarry on-site?	We anticipate that one or more concrete batching plants may be used onsite and are planning for this accordingly. We are also investigating the possibility of sourcing crushed rock and aggregate within and adjacent to the site, which, if feasible, will likely reduce truck movements on local roads external to the site.
Could you clarify the potential underground impacts of blasting and how far those impacts might extend?	In cases where geotechnical conditions dictate that blasting may be required, a blasting management plan would be prepared in accordance with local and state regulations and in consultation with the relevant authorities. This would set out the protections and limits that would be required to be put in place and complied with to ensure the safety of workers, local landowners and residents, and the general public, as well as prevent damage to property (including building foundations).
In relation to the turbine footings, is blasting going to be used?	Project-specific information is not available until further studies are completed and the project is at the detailed design stage. However, based on recent experience, blasting may be required based on the specific soil conditions, especially in bedrocks or where hard soil layers are deep. Decisions will be made based on a geotechnical survey and site-specific conditions, and any blasting would be conducted in accordance with strict safety and environmental plans and regulations.
Have you reviewed powerline placement and associated fire risks in the context of council studies?	Assessment of fire risk for the project, inclusive of potential mitigation measures, will consider the transmission line. Consultation with relevant authorities – including Council – will take place through the referral and (anticipated) EES processes.
Landowners and Project Hosting	
Have payments been made to landowners?	Yes. Payments to landowners are made associated with land agreements to potentially develop a wind farm on their land.

Question	Response
How large is the wind farm area? What is an estimated land area use for the current wind farm as proposed?	The referral area for the Tall Tree Wind farm is 5,125 hectares (Ha), comprising: • Wind Farm Area – of 5,011Ha, which includes up to 53 wind turbine generators (WTGs). • Transmission Corridor – of 114Ha, to accommodate a 220 kilovolts (kV) transmission line (anticipated to be overhead), which follows a corridor of up to 100m in width and approximately 11.3km in length from Lower Plains Road, and a new electrical switchyard to the east of Taylor Road to provide connection to the existing Moorabool to Elaine 220kV transmission line. The final transmission line easement will be up 60m within the 100m corridor. The total 'impact zone' within the Wind Farm Area is approximately 420Ha. This is a conservative estimate based on worst-case assumptions for ground disturbance for construction of turbines, access tracks, and other infrastructure such as underground electrical cables. This will be refined as the project design develops and matures.
What is the project cost versus the return on investment?	Project costs are variable and will be dependent on the final layout, component costs at the time of construction and when the wind farm goes into construction. The return on investment will be dependent on all these factors along with the wind resource and market conditions.
Who is paying for the project? Does ACCIONA Energía receive government subsidies?	ACCIONA Energía pays for the lifetime costs of the project – we don't receive government subsidies.
How do access licences differ from an agreement lease?	An access licence provides access to property for a shorter period, and does not have a longer term agreement appended to it, such as a lease. An Agreement for Lease (or AfL) is a longer-term agreement with a 30-year lease attached to it.
How long are the leases?	30 years.
Can I host a turbine?	At this stage in the project, additional turbines cannot be accommodated based on the project constraints we currently know.
How many landowners are there?	There are 20 host landowners within the project site, with a further 6 hosts along the alignment of the proposed transmission line route.
Will the wind farm affect future farming development in the region?	No – our projects are designed to co-exist with farming operations on the land we lease from landholders. This has been observed at our other wind farm sites.
Can land be compulsorily acquired?	No, ACCIONA Energía cannot compulsorily acquire land.
Have agreements progressed with landholders beyond the feasibility stage?	Access Licences, allowing ACCIONA Energía to conduct activities such as on-site wind monitoring and ecological surveys, are in place with all proposed wind farm landowners. Negotiation of longer-term Agreements for Lease (or AfL), which facilitate the construction and operation of the wind farm, has been underway for some time. Several of these agreements have been finalised and executed, with discussions ongoing with a number of landowners on finalising the balance.
Visual Impacts	
What will be the visual impact on my home, and how is this determined?	Landscape and visual impact studies are undertaken as part of the planning process to determine the visual impacts, using a defined criteria for the assessment of landscape values which is based on recognised methodologies and in accordance with the requirements determined by the planning department, and requirements within the planning guidelines.
Will visual impact surveys be completed on all nearby properties?	As part of the planning process, we carry out a landscape and visual impact assessment to understand how the project would impact the surrounding landscape character and consider how to mitigate impacts. These look at critical local viewpoints, including local residences and points of interest. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements determined by the planning department and requirements within the planning guidelines.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Health	
Have studies been done on the impact, for example to health, of the 250.5m turbines?	A range of assessments will be undertaken through the planning process to assess the impacts of the turbine proposed.
What are the health impacts of the noise and vibration?	Australia's leading medical and scientific agencies have exhaustively reviewed the available research and made several conclusions about the impacts of wind farms on the health of people. The Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) in their 2015 position statement 'Evidence on wind farms and human health' concluded that "there is currently no consistent evidence that wind farms cause adverse health effects in humans". The position statement details the type of evidence assessed (direct and parallel) and the circumstances in which it was gathered. The full systematic literature review by the University of Adelaide that informed the NHMRC statement is available online and additional evidence is available through the NHMRC website.
What impacts does the wind farm have on existing health conditions such as tumours?	The scientific consensus is that properly sited and operated wind turbines do not pose a direct risk to human health, including conditions like tumours.
What sensory effects do wind farms have? How do they affect people with autism?	We are not aware of any studies that focus on the impact of wind farms on individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) or hypersensitivity to noise. However, it is important to consider sensitive receptors for this project, and we will ensure that these groups are included in our assessments going forward.
What are the health impacts of the wind farm? Do wind turbines disturb sleep?	Numerous scientific studies have been conducted to assess the potential health impacts of wind farms, including their effects on sleep patterns. In summary, the scientific evidence suggests that wind farms do not have a direct impact on health or sleep.
Do you offer to support for the wellbeing of local community members affected by your proposal?	We recognise that the potential for change can be difficult. We have started the conversation early in order to be open, but we realise this does create uncertainty. During every project stage, we support a range of not-for-profit initiatives with a focus on sustainability, community growth, social wellbeing and mental welfare. We are always happy to discuss provision of support to services along these lines.
You are referencing a 9-year-old health study from 2015. Why aren't you using a more up-to-date study?	We recognise the importance of health and well-being – our projects have for many years supported local initiatives which focus on mental welfare for local communities. While there does not appear to be more recent research in Australia, research of German households in proximity to onshore wind farms, led by the London School of Economics and published in October 2023, has also concluded that there is no evidence of negative effects from wind turbines on general, mental or physical health. See docs.iza.org/dp16505.pdf.
Are you aware of the effects that infrasound noise can have on a person on the spectrum?	Claims of health effects from wind turbine-generated infrasound in Australia are not new, and have been subject to extensive research and study going back more than a decade. This includes a paper completed by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) which concluded that there is no consistent evidence that wind farms cause adverse health effects in humans. Investigations from the Association of Australian Acoustical Consultants (AAAC) have found that infrasound levels around wind farms are no higher than levels measured at other locations where people live, work and sleep. Those investigations conclude that infrasound levels adjacent to wind farms are below the threshold of perception, and well below currently accepted limits set for infrasound. See AAAC Position Statement.

Question	Response
What support is given to people if they find their health affected once the site is operational?	We want to stay connected with community and ensure we listen to any concerns, should they arise. For all our operational sites, we publish a complaints investigation and response plan. This details the process which we follow to consider and investigate complaints, whatever their nature. You can see an example of this plan published for our Mt Gellibrand Wind Farm at community.acciona.com.au/mt-gellibrand.
How will the wind farm proposal affect community cohesion? Are there measures in place to address any potential divisions or conflicts that may arise?	We understand that the proposal represents potential change for the community, and are doing our best to deliver information and channels for feedback which are accessible for community. We are very aware of our responsibility in this respect, and have been spending time in community and will continue to do so, so that we can answer questions and provide the latest information, so as to reduce uncertainty. The Social Impact Assessment will also review community response to the proposal, consider its impact should it go ahead, and provide mitigations for this, which we will look to implement wherever possible.
Are there opportunities for community health programs, such as mental health support or initiatives to promote resilience?	Our projects invest in communities for the long term – creating legacy infrastructure through our funding as well as providing much needed immediate support for local services. We realise that rural communities have been hard hit in recent years: income from turbine hosting offers a stable income for landowners, while, if the project goes ahead, we would allocate millions of dollars over the project lifetime to invest in the broader community based on priorities which the community itself will help to identify. Many of the not-for-profit organisations we collaborate with and support provide social services or represent community groups. Social initiatives delivered through our grants programs in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland prioritise healthcare including mental well-being. We have funded many to date – examples include Happy Chat Support Group near our MacIntyre Wind Farm, and Koko Blokes near our Mortlake South Wind Farm. Given the nature of our business, sustainability and provision of water and energy to communities is also a key priority for our grant support. We regularly fund items such as solar panels and water tanks to benefit the not-for-profit groups in the communities in which we operate. Other notable funded organisations include local CFAs.
How can the scope of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) consider neurodivergent individuals?	A key aspect of the SIA is to understand the make-up of the local community. Feedback shapes our understanding of community and therefore the scope of the SIA. Given the frequent mention of the neurodiverse community in the engagement we have undertaken to date, we will direct the consultant to include a focus on this group. We are also undertaking early conversations prior to the SIA to improve our understanding.
Noise Impacts	
Will there be noise and vibration associated with the wind farm? What is the acceptable level of noise? How far will the noise and vibration travel?	ACCIONA Energía will need to design a wind farm that will comply with current noise legislation. Approval for a wind farm in Victoria requires a pre-construction noise assessment. This assessment must comply with the New Zealand Standard NZS6808:2010, Acoustics – Wind Farm Noise. The noise limit is assessed at dwellings and need to be less than 40dB or no more than 5dB greater than the background noise levels, whichever is higher. Noise and vibration during construction will also be addressed within a Construction Environmental Management Plan as required by the planning process.
What noise and vibration tests have been done on 250.5m turbines?	A preliminary noise impact assessment has been undertaken based on the project layout which models a worst-case scenario to predict noise levels at sensitive receptor sites. In order to be approved by the Department of Planning, the full assessment that will support the planning application must demonstrate that the wind farm complies with the New Zealand Standard NZS6808:2010, Acoustics – Wind Farm Noise.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Once operational will the wind farm test noise and vibration levels?	The Environmental Protection Regulations require an independent noise specialist in conjunction with the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) to measure and determine whether the operating wind farm complies with the legislated noise limits. Pre-construction noise monitoring is required to be undertaken at different receiver locations to obtain background noise data and determine operational noise limits at the receiver locations. This will be used during the operational compliance monitoring after the wind farm has been constructed. Following construction, noise monitoring must be undertaken at these same locations to assess whether the wind farm noise is compliant with the required standards.
Can you please provide the locations of where the noise is being measured from?	In the pre-construction noise assessment, noise levels are predicted for every existing dwelling within a property that is within 2km of any wind turbine. During the wind farm planning and environmental approval process, noise levels due to operation of the wind farm are modelled at noise sensitive areas to ensure compliance is possible. Following commencement of operation of the wind farm, extensive onsite studies and measurements are undertaken at key locations to ensure compliance with the standard to the satisfaction of the Environment Protection Authority.
Why do noise impacts need to meet New Zealand standards and not Australian?	The New Zealand standard has been used in Victoria for the assessment of wind turbine noise for over a decade, and it is documented within the Victorian Environment Protection Regulations as the required standard that must be used for assessing wind farm noise. The standard sets noise limits designed to protect amenity and prevent sleep disturbance. The Environment Protection Authority provides this information on its website in relation to noise from wind farms in Victoria and the standard: epa.vic.gov.au/for-community/environmental-information/noise/wind-energy-facility-noise/wind-energy-facility-noise-and-the-law Under the New Zealand standard, a noise limit of 40 dB(A) or background sound level +5 dB (whichever is the greater) is considered an acceptable limit for noise sensitive areas, which is defined to be the area immediately around dwellings that are located outside of the wind farm boundary. The dB(A) unit of measurement takes into account the frequencies (measured in hertz) that can be heard by a normal human ear.
What are the receptor sites in the preliminary noise assessment, and how do you estimate the noise and vibration when your turbines don't yet exist?	In the pre-construction noise assessment, noise levels are predicted for every existing dwelling within a property that is within 2km of any wind turbine. Noise modelling generally uses, as inputs, topographic information, climatic data and sound power levels from the same model of turbine as proposed for the wind farm. These are used to model the sound emitted from the entire wind farm, which is then used to predict (using a set of conservative assumptions) the noise level at locations surrounding the project.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
How far does the noise and vibration travel from a 250.5m tall turbine on an average day (say 20 kph) wind? What sound and acoustic reports have been, or will be conducted?	The propagation of noise is complex, subject to many different environmental factors. Noise levels due to the operation of the Tall Tree Wind Farm will be modelled at all existing dwellings within 2kms of any wind turbine as part of the studies required in order to seek the necessary planning and environmental permits for the project. Under Victorian Environmental Protection Regulations, a noise limit of 40dB(A) or background sound level plus 5dB (whichever is greater) is considered acceptable for noise sensitive areas. Monitoring will be undertaken to confirm the modelled outputs and ensure that the limit is adhered to. ERM have undertaken a preliminary noise assessment on the basis of the current layout and turbine model. Their report was included in our Environment Effects Statement referral submission. You can access the referral documents on the DTP website https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/environmental-assessments/browse-projects/referrals/tall-tree-wind-farm. The modelling at 1.5m above ground level (the expected height of noise compliance testing) indicated compliance with the base noise limit (not considering background sound levels) at all existing dwelling locations.
How does the serrated blade design impact noise levels?	Serrated trailing edge blade design reduces noise from the turbine blade by breaking up uniform airflow into smaller vortices, which in turn reduces noise transmission. The wind turbine layout design takes into consideration dwelling locations.
Could you provide further information on low-frequency noise impacts and shadow flicker modelling?	Noise and shadow flicker impacts will be assessed in our referral and (anticipated) EES processes, and reports will be provided which consider the potential impacts on sensitive receptors surrounding the project.
How far does low-frequency noise travel?	The distance that noise can travel, and still be perceived, depends on several factors. These include: the sound power of the noise source; the properties of the air between the source and the receiver (including density and humidity); the direction, strength and characteristics (e.g. turbulence) of the wind; the topography of the land, including any obstacles, between the source and receiver; the absorption and reflection properties of the environment between and surrounding the source and receiver (e.g. trees, grass or other vegetation, buildings); and the frequency characteristics of the noise being emitted. The noise from an operating wind turbine can, in the right circumstances, be perceivable for a couple of kilometres downwind. This will be modelled in detail for the Tall Tree project in coming phases of project development.
What does noise testing look like during operations, and how will you address non-compliance i.e. exceeding agreed limits?	Noise compliance testing is expected to be required under the Noise Management Plan for which we will seek endorsement from the Minister as part of the planning permit. This generally consists of noise measuring devices being placed (with the permission of the landowner) near residences to monitor noise conditions, and to compare this to pre-construction levels. If gaining landowner permission is not possible, monitoring is generally undertaken at an alternative location near the boundary. The procedures dealing with potential exceedances of noise limits will be set out in this document. These are likely to include engagement and investigation of any noise complaint received; identification of the underlying cause(s) of any breach of noise limits which may be found; the implementation of measures to deal with underlying issues which may lead to breaches of noise limits (e.g. implementation of noise-reduced operating modes, turbine shutdown under certain circumstances); and collaboration with/reporting to relevant authorities (e.g. EPA) throughout the process.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
How do blade length and rotational speed affect noise and tip speed?	Tip speed is dependent on angular speed. For example, a 40m blade would rotate at 18–19 RPM, while a 90m blade would rotate more slowly but maintain a similar tip speed. The location of the wind turbines takes into consideration the potential noise impacts of all turbine models and blades considered. Generally speaking, the faster the tip-speed of a blade or rotor, the more noise it may produce.
Agriculture and Local Infrastructure	
What impacts will the noise and vibration have on farming?	Wind farms are very frequently co-located with farming land, used for both cropping and livestock – the small project footprint enables land use to continue. We don't anticipate impacts from noise or vibration on farming, which would be consistent with our experience at our other operational wind farms.
Can animals graze under the turbines?	Yes, wind farms are compatible with livestock grazing and other agricultural practices. We work with farmers all around Australia who successfully continue their sheep, cattle, and other grazing activities around wind turbines installed on their land.
What impact will the wind farm have on the local chicken farm?	We are not aware of any evidence to suggest that there are any impacts to chicken farming practices when located in proximity to an operational wind farm.
Are there any biosecurity issues associated with a wind farm near a pig farm?	We recognise that the development of renewable energy projects in rural areas must be done in a manner that does not lead to significant adverse impacts on the agriculture industry or the country's unique ecological diversity. An outbreak of certain diseases, weeds, or feral animals could have significant consequences to production or trade, and therefore we uphold strict biosecurity measures during construction and operation to reduce any biosecurity risks to all forms of stock, including pigs. Specific mitigation measures that we use vary based on the stage of the project, discussions with landowners and what is needed on each plot of land.
Will the turbines near the airport need safety lights?	An aviation risk assessment will be undertaken to determine if any safety lights are required on the turbines.
Will there be a no-fly zone near the wind farm? Will the wind farm impact flight paths?	No. Should the proposed wind farm proceed, the turbine locations will be registered with Airservices Australia and a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) will be released. The preliminary aviation impact assessment has not identified significant impacts to flight paths at this preliminary stage but the full impacts will be assessed as part of the aviation risk assessment that would support the planning application.
How will the wind farm impact Lethbridge Airport?	The final wind farm design will aim to minimise impacts to Lethbridge Airport and their operations while ensuring that all relevant regulations and guidelines are adhered to. Stakeholders will be closely consulted with to ensure any impacts are mitigated through design.
What size is the buffer zone around the airport?	Turbines are located at least 3 nautical miles (5.56km) from the Lethbridge Airport runway.
What will be the impact on roads?	Road upgrades would be required and carried out – the extent of these will depend on the traffic impact assessment results and through further consultation, especially as the project details become clearer and we know more about delivery routes for the major components. We acknowledge that roads are a significant concern for the community. We have worked effectively with local stakeholders on our recent Victorian developments to ensure local roads that are significantly utilised during construction are upgraded prior and returned to at least the pre-condition standard (if not in better condition), once construction is complete.

Published: 25 August 2025

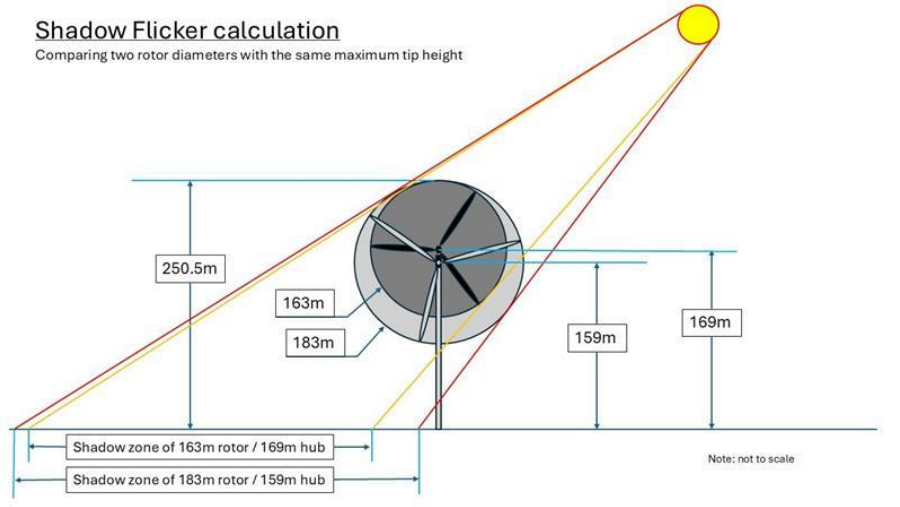
Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Will you be maintaining the roads that you use during construction? And if a resident makes a complaint about these road conditions, how soon will you fix them?	During construction where public roads are being utilised, they will need to be kept at a standard that a construction vehicle can use. We would absolutely be happy to receive reports about road conditions and consider actions required to make sure the roads are viable for all road users. A complaints plan tailored to the project will be established for both the construction and operational phase. It is not possible to set out a timeline of when a complaint can be resolved, as this would differ depending on the issue. We will however respond and keep the complainant informed of progress while the complaint is open until resolved.
How will you guarantee biosecurity with turbines being present on a chicken farm and in relation to neighbouring properties?	We are not aware of any evidence to suggest that there are any impacts to chicken farming practices when located in proximity to an operational wind farm. We recognise that the development of renewable energy projects in rural areas must be done in a manner that does not lead to significant adverse impacts on the agriculture industry or the country's unique ecological diversity. An outbreak of certain diseases, weeds, or feral animals could have significant consequences to production or trade, and therefore we uphold strict biosecurity measures during construction and operation to reduce any biosecurity risks to all forms of stock, including chickens. Specific mitigation measures that we use vary based on the stage of the project, discussions with landowners and what is needed on each plot of land. Wind farms are compatible with livestock grazing and other agricultural practices. We work with farmers all around Australia who successfully continue their sheep, cattle, and other grazing activities around wind turbines installed on their land. A range of assessments will be undertaken through the planning process to assess the impacts of the turbines proposed, and these will consider the local nature of the farming industry and animals present.
Can you guarantee that the wind turbines won't affect my horses' pregnancies?	We are not aware, through studies or past experience, of wind turbines affecting pregnancies in horses, or any other neighbouring animals to wind farms. Wind farms have operated alongside animal husbandry operations for decades, and are generally considered to be complementary to most farming operations.
First Nations	
How will Cultural Heritage be protected? Has a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) commenced and how long will it take to complete?	A due diligence heritage desktop study is underway which will identify heritage registers, listed cultural heritage artefacts and historic heritage within the project area. Based on the desktop work, a further Cultural Heritage Assessment will be required as part of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) process. On-ground surveys with the Traditional Owners and Heritage Advisors will ensure impacts to Cultural Heritage are minimised or avoided where possible. Throughout this early phase of the project, ACCIONA Energía has been in regular contact with the Traditional Owners as the first step of understanding the project land and history.
Has ACCIONA Energía engaged with Traditional Owners?	Yes, we have briefed and engaged with Wadawurrung as the Traditional Owners and Registered Aboriginal Party for the Country that the proposed project site resides on.
Environment	
What impact will the wind farm have on native grasses? Specifically, has ACCIONA Energía done a native grass study/report for the Stony Creek area that runs to the west of Lethbridge?	We have engaged a specialist to conduct native vegetation surveys throughout the project area as part of the vegetation quality assessment in accordance with DEECA guidelines. All surveys have been undertaken within a footprint specified for the project which includes Stony Creek at the point where project infrastructure is located on and around the watercourse.
Will the wind farm affect groundwater?	It is not anticipated that the operation of the wind farm will impact groundwater. Activities that have the potential for impact groundwater will be assessed further as the project progresses.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
What studies have been done on shadow flickers?	Moir Studio, a specialist consultant, have undertaken a preliminary shadow flicker assessment on the basis of the current layout, and the maximum rotor diameter for which we are seeking approval. Their report was included in our EES referral submission - you can access the referral documents on the DTP website. The modelling identified several existing non-associated dwellings where, using worst case assumptions, there was a risk that the maximum annual hours of shadow flicker under the guidelines may be breached. The report includes a number of recommendations, including consideration of turbine shut-down protocols, which would enable the project to achieve compliance with the guidelines.
How is shadow flicker modelled and measured? What is the maximum flicker distance?	Shadow flicker is modelled via computer simulation following finalisation of the turbine model selection and layout. This simulation takes into account the geometry of the turbine, the topography of the surrounding land, and the path of the sun over the course of a year, and calculates the maximum hours per year of shadow flicker at any given point under worst-case conditions. Worst-case conditions assume that there is never any cloud, fog or light diffraction, particularly early and late in the day; that shadows are always sharp and defined, even at a distance; that the rotor is always oriented perpendicular to the sun (i.e. it follows it like a sunflower); and that the turbine is always operating (i.e. rotor is spinning). Under Victorian Guidelines the shadow flicker experienced immediately surrounding the area of a dwelling (garden-fenced area) must not exceed 30 hours per year as a result of the operation of the wind energy facility. This will be taken into account in the design and operation of the wind farm, and if necessary measures implemented to ensure compliance. Based on industry guidelines, and the maximum chord width of the blades of the proposed turbine models (4.3m), the maximum distance where any shadow flicker is likely to be experienced is 1,139.5m.
Why are turbines placed closer than 1,325 km to homes if shadow flicker is expected below that distance? Why not have a 1,325 km buffer?	Turbines are sited to comply with regulations. If shadow flicker exceeds allowable limits, it will need to be rectified. The distance of 1,139.5m is a conservative maximum distance utilised for modelling any potential shadow flicker. We note that in previous communications this maximum distance was 1,325m based on a more conservative blade chord length (width) of 5m; this has been updated based on the maximum chord length proposed for the Tall Tree project (4.3m). Shadow flicker impact depends on many factors including wind direction, sun position, terrain and cloud cover – therefore, shadow flicker does not have the same impact in all directions from the WTG. To take into consideration all factors to ensure shadow flicker complies with regulations is a more practical approach.
How does shadow flicker interact with roadways? Will it affect roads or pilots at the local airport?	During dusk and dawn (times when shadow flicker is possible) the effect of shadows from trees flickering when driving is considered more pronounced than potential shadow flicker from wind turbines. The local airport is over 5kms from the nearest wind turbine, which is a significant distance away from any potential shadow flicker.
Why does the shadow flicker assessment use a hub height of 159m and not the maximum height of 169m?	The maximum hub height of 169 metres in our referral is based on a 163m rotor diameter with a maximum 250.5m tip height (81.5m blade + 169m hub height = 250.5m tip height). The rotor diameter refers to the width of the area swept by the rotating blades – in simple terms, double the length of a single blade.

Question	Response
	The Shadow Flicker Assessment, however, has been conducted assuming the largest rotor diameter for which we are seeking approval for: 183m. The highest hub height that such a rotor could have, whilst still complying with the overall tip height of 250.5m, is 159m (91.5m blade + 159m hub height = 250.5m tip height). The configuration used for the shadow flicker assessment (maximum rotor diameter with maximum tip height) represents the worst-case scenario, even though the hub height may in practice be greater. The team have put together the below diagram as an example to help explain this:  As can be seen, the shadow zone of the bigger rotor will always be larger than (and contain within it) that of a smaller rotor, even if the latter has a taller hub height. By extension, the heat-map or 'butterfly diagram' results will always be greater at any given point.

Question	Response
Does shadow flicker modelling consider different times of day and year, including summer sunsets?	Yes, the modelling is time based and takes into account the position of the sun and terrain throughout the year.
What happens if shadow flicker exceeds the modelled limits?	Under Victorian Guidelines the shadow flicker experienced immediately surrounding the area of a dwelling (garden-fenced area) must not exceed 30 hours per year as a result of the operation of the wind energy facility. This will be taken into account in the design of the wind farm layout, and if necessary changes made to ensure compliance, for example adjusting blade angle or hours of operation.
Are there health studies on shadow flicker, particularly its impact on sleep, health, and animals?	We are unaware of any links between shadow flicker and adverse health outcomes. Anecdotally, it is common across operating wind farms for animals to graze underneath (and right up to the base of) operating wind turbines without concern – including from moving shadows. Shadow flicker is very seldom highlighted as a cause of concern or source of complaints around operational projects.
What about properties where flicker doesn't hit the house but still affects the property?	A worst case scenario modelling (which assume factors including the turbines continuously operating and facing the sun, with no cloud cover) has a 30-hour limit applied for residences within a property. The perception of shadow flicker is most noticeable in environments where direct rays of sunlight are the primary source of illumination – such as an otherwise dark room in a house with a window into which the sun is shining at a certain hour of the day. These situations are unlikely to occur at other locations within a rural property, where ambient light and artificial illumination are likely, and hence the impact of shadow flicker as a result of wind turbine operation at these locations is considered minimal.
Are there penalties for non-compliance with shadow flicker and noise regulations?	Yes – if a project is found to be non-compliant with its planning and environment approvals (including noise and shadow flicker) there are significant penalties that a regulator can use to enforce compliance.
Have you consulted perceptual psychologists about shadow flicker impacts on human perception?	Specific perceptual studies have not been referenced, but the project complies with regulatory modelling requirements.
What impact will the wind farm have on flora and fauna?	Preliminary biodiversity studies have been conducted within the project area since mid-2020 and will be ongoing in order to capture data through the different seasons. The completed surveys and associated data collected means that ACCIONA Energía can optimise the design in consideration to the flora and fauna habitats identified to minimise and mitigate impacts to local flora and fauna species. The specific impacts to flora and fauna of the current project design are still being understood as the surveys progress and we await advice from the specialists.
Bunjil's Lookout is a breeding ground for eagles. How will ACCIONA Energía protect them?	Efforts have been made to develop the project layout to minimise impacts to relevant avifauna species. The proposed project's turbines are currently located approximately 6.9km from Bunjil's Lookout in Maude. As more data becomes available, impacts to eagles and other species will be considered and reviewed. A detailed ecological impact assessment will be completed as part of a planning application that evaluates all ecological impacts including those to bird species.
What impacts will the wind farm have on bird migration?	Since 2021, we have undertaken bird surveys including the assessment of migratory species, amongst other biodiversity assessments, in accordance with the relevant guidelines within the project boundary to support the planning application.
What impacts will the wind farm have on frogs? Will ACCIONA Energía learn from Golden Plains frog studies?	Preliminary surveys have been conducted within the guidelines to understand if protected species are present and how they are using the waterways in and around the project area. Any impacts to aquatic species that are found will be minimised and appropriately mitigated as required.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
What impact will the wind farm have on bats, snake neck turtles, brolgas, legless lizards, and earless geckos?	The proposed project is designed with consideration to listed fauna and as we continue to collect further data, the project design will change accordingly. An ecological impact assessment will support the Planning Application which will detail any impacts to protected species along with necessary mitigation measures required.
Who is conducting the environmental studies?	We have engaged multiple specialists to conduct environmental studies for this proposed project. The main consultant working on the EES Act Referral is Environmental Resources Management (ERM) who are advising on Noise, Heritage (Cultural and Historical Heritage) and Landscape and Visual Assessments. Ecology and Heritage Partners (EHP) have been engaged for Ecology, Flora and Fauna Biodiversity surveys, alongside Nature Advisory for Brolga studies. Aviation Projects have conducted the Aviation Impact Assessment. As the project progresses further, other technical discipline assessments will be conducted.
What are the potential local climate effects from the proposed wind farm?	ACCIONA Energía are aware of studies on large-scale wind farms, which refer to areas with around 500 - 2,000 wind turbines, showing that there can be a minor effect on local climate including downwind of a wind farm. Turbulence from rotating wind turbine rotors can increase vertical mixing of heat and water vapour that may influence downwind meteorological conditions, including rainfall. However, this effect is negligible for smaller, onshore wind farms, such as the proposed Tall Tree Wind Farm which includes up to 60 wind turbines.
Will the Boonderoo Nature Conversation Reserve suffer any adverse impact during construction?	The Boonderoo Nature Conservation Reserve is outside of the current proposed project area, and it is not currently anticipated that the area will be impacted during construction. More information will become available as further assessments are undertaken as part of the planning process.
The proposed area on your map has a large population of wedge tailed eagles. How will you guarantee they, and other birds, won't be harmed, killed or disturbed?	Efforts have been made to develop the project layout to minimise impacts to relevant avifauna species. A suitable buffer, as advised by our ecology specialists, will be provided around all recorded wedge tail eagle nests to protect any breeding sites from direct and indirect impacts associated with construction of turbines (and ancillary infrastructure). As more data becomes available, impacts to eagles and other species will be considered and reviewed. A detailed ecological impact assessment will be completed as part of a planning application that evaluates all ecological impacts including those to bird species. The document is still in draft as the project is being refined, however will be available in the Planning Portal along with other studies completed for the project once the project is submitted for referral, currently expected in late 2024. Preliminary biodiversity studies have been conducted within the project area since mid-2020 and will be ongoing in order to capture data through the different seasons. The completed surveys and associated data collected means that ACCIONA Energía can optimise the design in consideration to the flora and fauna habitats identified to minimise and mitigate impacts to local flora and fauna species. The specific impacts to flora and fauna of the current project design are still being understood as the surveys progress and we await advice from the specialists. While we would only ever propose a project layout which is compliant with regulations, it is important for us to go beyond this and ensure the community is consulted. We want to listen to your feedback and welcome the community to contribute to the interactive map currently live on our Community Hub.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>How much BPA is going to be released into the atmosphere by these turbines? Will it enter the waterways and soil? What studies have been done on the effects of BPA including how it affects animals grazing on it?</td><td>According to the Australian Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) there is no evidence in Australia or internationally that erosion of epoxy resins from wind turbines leads to significant BPA emissions.
As in our experience and in line with the advice provided by the Department to the Senate the turbine blade manufacturing process binds the components together meaning BPA cannot wash or leach out of a turbine blade.
The department’s response can be found here.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How will you protect any critically endangered fauna and flora that will be directly impacted?</td><td>ACCIONA Energía endeavours to adopt the key mitigation hierarchy principle, which is to avoid, mitigate and offset. Significant effort has been undertaken through surveys to understand the presence of fauna and flora across the site, which then feeds into the design of the project – avoiding and mitigating loss of biodiversity, whilst taking complex issues into consideration including technical and land constraints. Fauna and flora that could be subject to direct impacts from the proposed project that are unable to be avoided or mitigated through design, may require to be translocated to a suitable recipient site containing habitat for the species. Any impacted flora and fauna will be required to be offset under Commonwealth and state legislation, with other habitat for these species secured as ‘offset sites’ and improved in accordance with conservation advice for each species. Offset sites are setup and managed under strict oversight by Commonwealth and state authorities.
Potential indirect impacts to national and state-listed species and habitat (e.g. noise, light, sediment, etc.) will be mitigated during construction.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Can you confirm specific buffer distances for turbines near watercourses?</td><td>Please see the distances of all waterways within 2km of a turbine based on the current proposed layout (released October 2024).
<table>
<tr><th>Waterway</th><th>Setback to closest turbine (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>WILSON CREEK</td><td>182</td></tr>
<tr><td>LEIGH RIVER</td><td>214</td></tr>
<tr><td>NATIVE HUT CREEK</td><td>221</td></tr>
<tr><td>WOODBOURNE CREEK</td><td>288</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Where does the 200m buffer zone come from? Is that state legislation?

How do eagles know where the 200m buffer zone is?</td><td>The 200m buffer which has been implemented between observed wedge-tailed eagle nests and turbine locations is based on a recommendation by ecologists based on their assessments. There are ongoing studies to further understand eagle behaviour in the area, and the specific environments around nesting sites in particular.
There is no legislated buffer in Victoria, rather it is informed by surveys, locational impacts, and expert opinion.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How do the eagles know about thermal currents and where the 250m turbines are?</td><td>Eagles have good eyesight, and are considered to be capable of avoiding large, visible obstacles such as wind turbines most of the time. Bird strikes have, however, been known to involve birds of prey such as eagles. This is thought to be more common when they are engaged in an activity (such as hunting) where their vision is focussed on the ground rather than potential obstacles in front of them. Wedge tailed eagles are also quite adaptable to their environment and thus can utilise thermal currents to their advantage to gain altitude.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Is the buffer zone 200m from the tower or 200m from the blade arc?</td><td>The recommended 200m buffer between observed raptor nests and wind turbines, which we have implemented in the current layout, is measured from the nest to the tower location.</td></tr>
</table>

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
There are four towers right at the border of the Bannockburn Conservation Area. Isn't that high-risk for eagles and migratory birds?	Eagles and migratory birds have been included in the onsite ecological assessments and surveys carried out to date to assess the likelihood of occurrence on or above the site, and the behaviour within the site (if observed). The Bannockburn Conservation Area has not been identified as a significant habitat area for eagles or migratory birds – this is likely to be because it is a grassland reserve with no trees, wetlands or other features that such species typically seek out. As the project progresses, more data will be collected to further understand and inform the project layout on species that utilise the Bannockburn Conservation Area
Raptors can fly up to 300km/h. Buffer zones will not help. How can you account for this?	We have undertaken, and are continuing to undertake, extensive studies to observe the behaviour of birds across the proposed wind farm site, and the potential impacts on bird behaviours, habitats and populations that the proposed wind farm may have, including the flight behaviours of raptors. This data feeds into the design of the project to try to minimise such impacts, as well as informing the applications for environmental and planning consent that will be required for construction to proceed.
What happens if there is a spillage or an oil leak? What's the contingency plan?	Comprehensive Environment Management Plans (EMPs) will be developed for both the construction and operations phases of the project. These will deal specifically with measures to minimise the risks of oil leaks and other form of potential contamination, and the procedures and reporting requirements in the case that such an event does occur.
In Tasmania, a 1km–5km zone is in place due to bird killings. Will you take action based on this information?	We are aware of the measures that are in place at some Tasmanian projects to protect wedge-tailed eagles, which are an endemic sub-species listed as endangered under local state regulations. We have undertaken, and are continuing to undertake, extensive studies to observe the behaviour of birds across the proposed wind farm site, and the potential impacts on bird behaviours, habitats and populations that the proposed wind farm may have, including the flight behaviours of raptors. This data feeds into the design of the project to try to minimise such impacts, as well as informing the applications for environmental and planning consent that will be required for construction to proceed.
Have you studied wind farm impacts near airports domestically or globally?	Most wind farms which have been approved and built in Australia include an Aviation Impact Assessment (AIA), which considers potential impacts of these projects on local and regional aviation – including nearby airports. We strive to stay up to date with such developments in order to inform our own development activities, in accordance with industry best practice.
What about wildlife impacts and buffer zones for creeks, lakes, and forests?	Extensive on-site studies have been conducted, and continue to be conducted, to consider current habitat quality and usage across the site for local wildlife, the potential impacts of the proposed wind farm, and how these can be effectively mitigated and managed. Buffer zones from key habitat areas are one tool that may be useful to reduce impact on certain species or populations.
If vegetation grows in areas like Bannockburn Reserve, won't that impact turbine performance?	The Bannockburn Conservation Reserve is a grassland with no significant tree growth. No adverse impacts to turbine performance are anticipated due to proximity to this area.
How do you mitigate risks to eagles if nests are found after construction?	The Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for both Construction and Operations phases of the project will identify procedures to follow in the case where habitats or populations of sensitive species, which have not been identified prior to construction, are found that could be impacted.
Does the Wildlife Act 1975 not make it an offence to harm or disturb wedge-tailed eagles?	Extensive on-site studies have been conducted, and continue to be conducted, to consider current habitat quality and usage across the site for local wildlife, the potential impacts of the proposed wind farm, and how these can be effectively mitigated and managed. These will be considered by the authorities in deciding whether to approve the project, alongside requirements of all relevant state and federal legislation.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Firefighting	
Will the wind farm affect firefighting capabilities?	No, as the proposed wind farm is being designed in consultation with CFA and guided by the Design Guidelines and Model Requirements Renewable Energy Facilities v4 (CFA,2023). If the project progresses, prior to construction, there will be a Bushfire Mitigation Plan in place which is anticipated to be finalised in consultation with the CFA.
Will the wind farm affect aerial firefighting capabilities?	We will work to ensure that our design complies with the requirements for aerial firefighting, as set out by the CFA – see cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/building-planning-regulations/renewable-energy-fire-safety – section 4.2.6. This details the requirements to ensure adequate space between turbines, and required markings.
How will fire bombers operate safely around turbines that are 250.5m high during a fire?	We will work to ensure that our design complies with the requirements for aerial firefighting, as set out by the CFA – see cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/buildingplanning-regulations/renewable-energy-fire-safety – section 4.2.6. This details the requirements to ensure adequate space between turbines, and required markings are achieved. For example, turbines can align into desired direction (called "yawing") where the nacelles are parallel to each other and stop operation during emergencies, allowing additional space for fire bombers to fly between them if judged to be safe by the operators.
Who decides to shut off the wind farm in the case of a fire?	We have established emergency response plans and conduct regular drills and training to ensure that these plans are appropriate, and our people are trained in their use. Our site teams are authorised to shut down the facility if they believe that there is a risk that the continued operation of the facility could in any way hamper the efforts of emergency services or cause an increased risk to the area. We will also respond to a request by the local emergency services lead, for example the CFA, to shut down the facility. The turbines are also designed to automatically shut themselves down when experiencing conditions which would normally be present in a bushfire situation, such as heat and thick smoke. We also have a senior leader on call 24/7 in case of emergency, who is capable of shutting down the facility almost immediately via our 24/7 remote operations centre.
How quickly can the turbines be turned off during a fire?	Our operations can be shut down within seconds in response to an emergency. The turbines themselves have monitoring systems installed to detect temperature increases – they will automatically slow or shut down the turbine if the temperature is too high.
How will firefighting take place when there is smoke?	The CFA guidelines identify minimum separation distances between turbines as this requirement ensures that aircraft can undertake firefighting duties locally, around the project area and within the wind farm in case of a fire. If there is a fire in the local area, the turbines can be remotely aligned into desired direction (called "yawing") where the nacelles are parallel to each other and stop operation / parked. Airservices Australia will be notified of the turbine locations as the project progresses and they would be included in aeronautical databases and charts to ensure pilots are aware of the turbines. A risk management process will be developed with the local CFAs to assess the risks associated with their operations to ensure that an acceptable level of safety can be maintained even in low visibility during bushfires.
What has ACCIONA Energía learned from fires and existing wind farms?	We take the opportunity to update our knowledge whenever possible to improve our bushfire mitigation plans, response plans and practices surrounding emergency events. For example, following an event near our Waubra Wind Farm in Victoria in early 2024, we included an ACCIONA Energía representative in the local control centre updates (for ongoing campaign fires) and immediately mobilised an emergency management team to support the onsite response. Although our facility was not impacted directly, we regularly communicated with the event control authority to ensure that our water was available to crews, and that the site could be shut down if required.

Question	Response
How much of a fire risk do the turbines pose and who will be responsible if they start a fire?	Our operations can be shut down within seconds in response to an emergency. The turbines themselves have monitoring systems installed to detect temperature increases – they will automatically slow or shut down the turbine if the temperature is too high. Fires caused by wind turbines are very rare. ACCIONA Energía has been operating wind farms with turbines supplied by Nordex, the supplier proposed for the Tall Tree project, in Australia for 15 years without a fire incident in any of these turbines. We take full responsibility for the operation and safety of our assets, including fire risks.
Who is legally liable for noise nuisance and fire damage to neighbouring properties?	As the owner of the infrastructure, ACCIONA Energía takes responsibility for these aspects.
Have you worked with local fire brigades and the CFA?	We recognise our responsibility to minimise the risk of fire at all our sites. In the early stage of this project we have been in contact with the CFA at a state level and designed the project guided by the Design Guidelines and Model Requirements Renewable Energy Facilities v4 (CFA,2023). As the project develops, we will be engaging with both the State and local CFAs surrounding the proposed project. We will also have a bushfire management plan for the wind farm prior to construction that will be developed in consultation with emergency services and approved by CFA and relevant stakeholders as necessary; we will continue to engage with the CFA and other agencies on this and other matters throughout the lifecycle of the project.
What are your plans for bushfire risk and mitigation?	We work closely with fire authorities for all our projects from the development stage through to operations, with regular briefings and training on site once projects are up and running. For each of our approved projects, we create and maintain Bushfire Mitigation Plans in consultation with the local fire authorities throughout the life of the project. You can access these plans by visiting our online Community Hub (community.acciona.com.au) and selecting a specific operational project.
Powerlines add fire risk to the area. How is this being addressed?	Powerline risks are being assessed, and mitigation measures will be included in the bushfire management plans
Project Planning and Timeline	

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
What is the EES process? Is it objective? How are the studies undertaken? What is the scope? Will the scope be made public?	The Environment Effects Statement (EES) process aims to assess the environmental impacts of the project. A summary of the objectives, studies/scope and commentary on public exhibition is made available on the Department of Transport and Planning website (planning.vic.gov.au). We have referred the Tall Tree Wind Farm project to the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) for consideration under the Environment Effects Act 1978 - you can see the referral on DTP website here: https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/environmental-assessments/browse-projects/referrals/tall-tree-wind-farm The Victorian Planning Minister will make a decision as to whether the project is required to complete an EES (detailed information on this process is available at https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/environmental-assessments/environmental-assessment-guides/ministerial-guidelines-for-assessment-of-environmental-effects/determining-the-need-for-a-referral). The studies as part of the EES assessments are conducted according to the relevant guidelines and standards by independent and appropriately qualified consultants. The scoping requirements (effectively the scope of the project, should it go to EES) will be shared publicly at the outset for review and public comment.
What is the project timeline?	We have referred the Tall Tree Wind Farm project to the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) for consideration under the Environment Effects Act 1978, and submitted an Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) referral as part of its approval process. The Victorian Planning Minister will make a decision if the project is required to complete an Environment Effects Statement (detailed information on this process is available at https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/environmental-assessments/environmental-assessment-guides/ministerial-guidelines-for-assessment-of-environmental-effects/determining-the-need-for-a-referral, and the federal environment minister will determine whether or not it is a controlled action. We expect to hear a decision in the next few months with their decision on the approval pathway for this project. Once this is known, we will let you know straight away. The Wind Farm has a proposed construction commencement in 2027.
What is the timeline for submission, and why is the EES conditional on the Minister's decision?	We have referred the Tall Tree Wind Farm project to the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) for consideration under the Environment Effects Act 1978, and are currently awaiting the Minister's decision as to whether an Environment Effects Statement (EES) is required or not. The scoping requirements (effectively the scope of the project, should it go to EES) will be shared publicly at the outset for review and public comment. The EES process aims to assess the environmental impacts of the project. A summary of the objectives, studies/scope and commentary on public exhibition is made available on the Department of Transport and Planning website (www.planning.vic.gov.au). The studies as part of the EES assessments are conducted according to the relevant guidelines and standards by independent and appropriately qualified consultants.

Question	Response
Is there a new policy in Victoria to accelerate approvals for renewable energy projects?	The announced changes will only be applicable to projects that do not trigger the need for an Environment Effects Statement (EES) under the Environment Effects Act 1978 (EE Act). Based on the scale of this project and our due diligence on the land and surrounding environment, the project is expected to be referred under the EE Act in Q2 2024, where in turn it is expected that the Minister for Planning will issue a decision for an EES to be prepared. This would make Tall Tree Wind Farm ineligible to utilise the accelerated planning approval pathway under the Development Facilitation Program (DFP). In short, the faster approvals pathway is not expected to apply to the proposed Tall Tree Wind Farm. Further information on the changes to Victorian planning referred to as the DFP is available on the Department of Transport and Planning website (planning.vic.gov.au).
What overlays apply to the project?	For a project of this size, multiple overlays could affect the design of this proposed project. Potential overlays include, but are not limited to: Bushfire Management Overlay, Flood Overlay, Land Subject to Inundation Overlay, Salinity Management Overlay, Environmental Significance Overlay and Heritage Overlay.
Golden Plains Shire has in place town Structure plans showing future growth areas for each town. In the case of Lethbridge it is titled Lethbridge Town Structure Plan 2010. This plan has been developed by the shire with the resident's input. Has ACCIONA Energía taken these future boundaries into account in stating these distances?	We have consulted with Golden Plains Shire and been made aware of the Growing Places Strategy for council's long-term plan for future growth. Upon reviewing the Strategy and adjacent townships' structure plans (Meredith, Teesdale, Lethbridge and Shelford), the proposed Tall Tree Wind Farm is currently understood to be compatible with the plans during this preliminary stage of the project. Further assessments will be undertaken as part of the planning process, and we will continue to consult with Golden Plains Shire as the project progresses.
Is mapping available showing a visual overlay of the project boundary against township settlement and growth plans?	Not at this stage. We have recently launched an interactive map which may have scope to add additional layers in the future. Such plans are considered in early stage development and will also form part of our ongoing consultation with council and the Social Impact Assessment study, which would be completed during the formal approval pathway.
Have you completed a social feasibility analysis? Are you intending to? If so, at what stage will this be completed?	We will be conducting a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for this project. The SIA would be carried out during the formal approvals process, once we know the pathway (see above). The SIA would propose mitigations to manage any social impact, and maximise opportunities in a wide range of areas, for example accommodation, traffic, transport and logistics, employment and training, business participation, health and safety.
The AEIC report to parliament year ending 2022 recommends that there be a 5km buffer to the townships to allow for growth, even though not added to state planning requirements as yet. Does Acciona take this recommendation into account when determining placement of turbines in case it is added to planning rules in the future?	The Project's turbine layout is being informed by current legislative requirements which will need to be to the satisfaction of the Minister for Planning before approval. The Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner (AEIC) suggested policy changes in its 2021 annual report and in 2022, recommended that State Governments review and clarify arrangements for setting and maintaining environmental standards. As noted, they are recommendations and are not presently policy requirements within the region. ACCIONA Energía will continue to work with community, especially near neighbours in considering the impact of the proximity of turbines as proposed on local townships and to ensure the project design will continue to adhere to the planning requirements should they change.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Can you clarify the timeline for reports to be released to the community during submission?	The Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) have now published the referral documents under the Environment Effects Act 1978 for the proposed Tall Tree Wind Farm. You can access the referral documents on the DTP website https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/environmental-assessments/browse-projects/referrals/tall-tree-wind-farm. When the formal approvals pathway is known through the referrals process, a series of further studies will be undertaken. We anticipate these will be completed and published in 2026.
How will the proposed wind farm affect the current and future growth areas in the surrounding towns? Will the wind farm proposal impact or mitigate housing issues in the area?	Impact on local accommodation and housing will be reviewed in the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) which would be carried out during the formal approvals process, once we know the pathway (see above). This would propose mitigations to manage any social impact, and maximise opportunities in terms of housing, and a wide range of other areas.
We were told turbines would be 250m tall. Why are studies not based on confirmed specifications?	The final turbine specification has not yet been chosen, as this is dependent on a number of factors including market availability, wind speed and energy production analysis, and grid connection considerations. We will be seeking approval for turbines with a total tip height of up to 250.5m and will base our impact studies (including visual impact, shadow flicker etc) on this 'worst case' scenario.
Community Consultation and Benefits	
Where will the employees and contractors for the construction and operation of the wind farm come from?	The recruitment of employees and contractors for both the construction and operation phases of the wind farm will involve a mix of local, regional, and international sources. We always prioritise local hiring whenever possible to ensure economic benefits are shared with the surrounding communities. Job opportunities typically range from construction workers and engineers to maintenance technicians and administrative staff.
Will there be job opportunities for local residents?	Yes, there will be job opportunities for local residents during both the construction and operation phases of the wind farm. These opportunities include a variety of roles such as construction workers, maintenance technicians, administrative staff, and other support roles. We always strive to work closely with local organisations to facilitate local hiring and skill development programs.
Will there be opportunity for local businesses?	Whilst the exact percentage of local content varies on a project by project basis, ACCIONA Energia (ACCIONA) will prioritise the procurement of goods and services from local businesses wherever suitable local options exist. Prior to the commencement of construction, ACCIONA Energia and our key construction partners including Nordex (Wind Turbine Supply) and ACCIONA Construction Australia (Balance of Plant construction) will attend introductory sessions to identify local businesses who have the capability to support the project during construction, as well as through the operational life of the asset. Opportunities may exist directly with ACCIONA, or in various levels of our supply chain.

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>Is there compensation available for visual impacts on neighbours? And will there be a community benefit fund?</td><td>In early November 2024, ACCIONA Energia circulated information on its proposed Neighbourhood Benefit Program to eligible* residents. The proposed program delivers annual benefits during the project's operational period (typically up to 30 years) to eligible residents with a dwelling within 2.5km of a turbine. Benefits to eligible residents will be based on proximity. The table below outlines the different payment levels proposed under the scheme.
<table>
<tr><th>Number of turbines located within 2.5km of dwelling</th><th>Proposed benefit per annum</th></tr>
<tr><td>9+</td><td>$10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>6-8</td><td>$7,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>3-5</td><td>$5,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>$2,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>$1,250</td></tr>
</table>
Owners of dwellings that have between 1-2 turbines within 2.5km will be eligible for the annual payment referenced above to be increased to $5,000 per annum if, when looking towards the wind farm from that dwelling, the bearing to the furthest turbine on the left, and the furthest turbine to the right (regardless of whether these turbines are within 2.5km of the dwelling), form an angle which is greater than 120 degrees.
In terms of community funding, as a minimum, we will develop a small grants program, legacy investment program and scholarship program to support local people and initiatives – we are running similar programs in our other wind farms across Australia. We are also exploring an energy rebate which will helps local community members pay energy bills. As the project progresses, we will provide many opportunities for input from the local community, to help shape a fund that is specific to the needs of Meredith, Teesdale, Lethbridge and Shelford and other surrounding communities.
*A dwelling is considered eligible if it is registered, habitable and non-host. One dwelling per property would be eligible only.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will be the community benefits?</td><td>The community will benefit from this project in numerous ways. Examples of benefits include:
Upgraded roads
Improved council services through rates contribution
Community grants
Tailored neighbour benefits program and landscape screening
Scholarship programs
10 - 12 jobs during operation, including turbine technician and maintenance jobs
Over 270 jobs during construction
Increased economic activity in the local community.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Who will decide how the community benefit funds are allocated/used?</td><td>The allocation of funds is determined through a transparent process involving input from residents, community leaders, and ACCIONA Energía.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How much does ACCIONA Energia invest in community benefits annually in Australia?</td><td>ACCIONA Energía invests over $650,000 annually in our communities across Australia. We work with our communities to create a unique engagement and benefits program that shares the value of the project. This is through small grants, scholarships, neighbourhood benefit and legacy investment programs.
These investments are made during all stages of our projects, through development, construction and operations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Will the community benefits program be for the project’s lifespan?</td><td>The community benefits program will continue as long as the project operates.</td></tr>
</table>

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Will ACCIONA Energía negotiate on the height or location of the turbines? Who decides what turbines stay or go?	We recognise concerns about turbine height, and should emphasise that 250.5m to the tip is the maximum proposed via the proposed planning application. We will continue to listen to feedback and consider the most appropriate height to balance project viability and community impact. Decisions about the location of turbines are made through a combination of factors including technical feasibility, environmental impact assessments, landowner negotiations, and regulatory requirements. Ultimately, ACCIONA Energía, in consultation with landowners, neighbours, the wider community, and regulatory bodies determines the final layout and configuration of turbines based on factors such as wind resource, land use considerations, and minimising impacts on surrounding communities.
What is the impact on land values and property prices?	We do not have information based on the local market, however recent studies have explored this issue more broadly – see for example reneweconomy.com.au/wind-turbines-have-negligible-impact-on-house-prices-new-study-finds/.
As you have wind farms in operation in Australia, can you advise what the impact would be on local properties in the affected townships?	Property prices are impacted by many factors and it is not possible to project the impact, whether positive or negative, on the presence of a wind farm as a single factor in proximity to a property. For the same reason it is not possible to isolate this factor through historical data.
How do community members object to the project – whether to ACCIONA Energía or elsewhere?	At this informal stage of consultation, you can address your views on the project to us and we will acknowledge this – you can find contact details at https://community.acciona.com.au/talltree. You may also wish to share your concerns with your local council or MP. In June 2025 we submitted the referral documents under the Environment Effects Act 1978 to the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) for the proposed Tall Tree Wind Farm. You can access the referral documents on the DTP website https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/environmental-assessments/browse-projects/referrals/tall-tree-wind-farm. We are currently awaiting the Minister's decision. In time, as the formal approvals pathway is agreed, you will be able to share your views with the appropriate government authority (either state or local government, depending on the pathway).

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>How were the recent (March 2024) information sessions publicised? I didn’t hear about them.</td><td>The Community Information Sessions held in early March 2024, attended by almost 200 people, were publicised across several channels. In the lead up to the information sessions, our team placed flyers on each physical community noticeboard in Lethbridge, Meredith and Teesdale, as well as in frequently visited shopfronts throughout each of the three townships. A flyer letterbox drop was also undertaken by the team to direct project neighbours and landholders.
On 23 February a half page advertisement (outlining the information session dates, times and venues) was placed in the Ballarat Times newspaper, and the same advertisement was sent to the administrators of the Teesdale Community Noticeboard (Facebook page), the Teesdale Community Hall (Facebook page), the Lethbridge Community and Surrounds Facebook page, the Meredith Community Centre Facebook page, Maude, She Oaks and Steiglitz Community Facebook page and the Lethbridge community and surrounds Facebook page for publication ahead of the sessions.
In addition to the print and social media advertisements, we engaged Australia Post to undertake a flyer mailout to the Lethbridge, Teesdale and Meredith communities. This mailout was to be completed by Australia Post during the week beginning 26 February. Unfortunately, some community members across all three townships have mentioned that that they did not receive flyers ahead of the information sessions. We have lodged a formal request for review with Australia Post that is currently underway and will ensure this is not repeated ahead of the next round of information sessions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>When are the next information sessions?</td><td>In March and November 2024 we hosted information sessions in Teesdale, Meredith, Shelford and Lethbridge. We are pleased to announce the following opportunities for community to meet with the Tall Tree project team to discuss the proposed project during August and September 2025.
<table><tr><th>Event</th><th>Date</th><th>Time</th><th>Location</th></tr><tr><td>MEREDITH - Community Information Session
(Panel & drop-in event)</td><td>26 August</td><td>5.30pm – 8pm</td><td>Meredith Memorial Hall</td></tr><tr><td>LETHBRIDGE - Community Information Session
(Panel & drop-in event)</td><td>27 August</td><td>5.30pm – 8pm</td><td>Lethbridge Public Hall</td></tr><tr><td>SHELFORD - Community Information Session
(Panel & drop-in event)</td><td>28 August</td><td>5.30pm – 8pm</td><td>Shelford Public Hall</td></tr><tr><td>TEESDALE - Community Information Session
(Panel & drop-in event)</td><td>30 August</td><td>12.30pm – 3pm</td><td>Teesdale Memorial Hall</td></tr><tr><td>Online Session</td><td>1 September</td><td>7pm – 8.30pm</td><td>Register at: bit.ly/TallTreeWebinar</td></tr><tr><td>MEREDITH - Drop-In Session
(Drop-In event)</td><td>2 September</td><td>11am – 1pm</td><td>Meredith Memorial Hall</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
How will information be made available to the community?	We will continue to update the Tall Tree Wind Farm online community hub and subscriber list with any new information about the project as it progresses. Resources on the hub include: • Project factsheet • Project timeline • Live, interactive map • 'Ask a question' tool • Regular project news updates • General factsheets about wind farms and wind energy • Contact details and sign-up form. The community hub address is community.acciona.com.au/talltree. You can also contact us by email at talltree@acciona.com or by phone on 1800 283550. We are happy to receive enquiries by post at ACCIONA Energía, PO Box 24110, Melbourne VIC 3001.
When were local councils notified about this project and when did they advise residents?	We have been in contact with Golden Plains Shire Council over the course of the feasibility stage, with our first briefing in late 2021 and most recently in November 2023. As a key project stakeholder, we will continue to keep the council updated as the project progresses and plan to meet in May to provide an update. Questions received by council prior to the information sessions have been referred onto ACCIONA Energía. With the project shared publicly, we recommend getting in contact with the council if you wish to find out more.
Lethbridge Airport is known to be used by emergency services e.g. to collect patients and for firefighting. How has ACCIONA Energía consulted with local emergency services?	Developing an understanding of local activities and stakeholders is an ongoing process. We have engaged with the airport owner and associated stakeholders, and have had a draft Aviation Impact Assessment (AIA) prepared by experienced aviation consultants which was part of our Environment Effects Statement referral submission. This can be viewed and downloaded at the Department of Transport and Planning portal along with other reports included in our referral. Consultation on the AIA is currently underway, including with operators of emergency services and aerial firefighting services. We are also working with the Country Fire Authority (CFA) to ensure the project design does not unduly impact, for example, aerial and ground-level firefighting. We will engage and consult as the project progresses over time and as required with other relevant emergency services in the local area.
How are you going to identify the people in the neurodiverse community locally and where they live in relation to the turbines?	Ongoing engagement helps us to get to understand the sensitivity of different groups – in particular through a Social Impact Assessment. While it is not possible to gather data identifying such community members, we welcome feedback from individuals who identify or have been assessed as neurodiverse and are happy to discuss their concerns. We are also in the process of engaging with local schools to share information about the project and gain their insight into neurodiversity in their own community.
When will directly affected property owners be advised or contacted that this proposed wind farm project is happening?	We have been constantly communicating with the wider public since March 2024 and have an extensive mailing list of individuals who we keep up to date on the project's status. Local property owners can also sign up or find out the latest information at community.acciona.com.au/talltree.

Published: 25 August 2025

Please note that the responses provided are to the best of our current knowledge, and are subject to change over time, as the project progresses, consultation continues, and more information is gathered through further studies and assessments.

Question	Response
Why did some neighbours not receive letterbox drops or other communications about the latest (November 2024) information sessions?	We understand from feedback in early 2024 that not all residents in the community received the flyer publicising our March sessions sent via Australia Post. For the community information sessions undertaken in November, to improve reach further still, we advertised over multiple weeks using multiple platforms. These are listed below: Newspapers: • Golden Plains Times: 20 Sept, 4 and 18 October and 1 November (half-page ads) • Leigh News: Included in October and November Editions (half page, full colour) • Meredith and District News: Included in October and November Editions (half page, full colour) Social Media: • Teesdale & Inverleigh Locals • Bannockburn Locals • Lethbridge & Surrounds • Meredith Residents • Elaine Community Mailouts undertaken by Australia Post: • Week beginning 16 September • Week beginning 21 October Local Carrier Mailout – Direct Mail Solutions (Shelford and Teesdale): • Undertaken on 18 October Physical flyers on local noticeboards: • 11 September As a follow up to these sessions, the document 'Tall Tree Wind Farm: November 2024 Community Information Sessions – Questions Taken on Notice' was published on 3 February 2025. While we cannot guarantee that every local resident is notified, we feel we have exhausted every communication channel we are aware of. Nevertheless, we are always open to further suggestions. You can receive updates on all future events by subscribing via the online Community Hub – http://community.acciona.com.au/talltree.
What impact will the wind farm have on tourism and recreational activities in the area?	Our grants programs have frequently supported tourism and recreational facilities local to our sites – just one example being a track installed at Mount Noorat near Terang which supports tourism and hiking to visit the volcanic crater. In many cases, we also install a viewing point – here for example, this has been integrated into the Mount Noorat track with support from the Corangamite Shire Council.
What is the methodology for the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and how can the community be involved?	The SIA is a study undertaken to review impacts and opportunities from the project. It will propose mitigations to manage any social impact, and to maximise opportunities in a wide range of areas, for example accommodation, traffic, transport and logistics, employment and training, business participation, health and safety. There is extensive community and stakeholder consultation included in this study.
Are you planning to allow access to the site for recreational walkers?	Given the project is on private landholdings, access would not be expected for recreational walkers to the site itself.
Can you provide information on taxes paid by ACCIONA Energia in Australia?	ACCIONA Energia complies fully with all its tax obligations including rates, duties, levies as well as corporate taxes.

Question	Response
What contributions are you making to the council?	Contributions to local governments in Victoria by renewable energy operators is governed by the state government PiLOR (Payment in Lieu of Rates) scheme, where contributions are calculated based on installed Megawatt capacity. Further information can be found here: https://www.energy.vic.gov.au/renewable-energy/payment-in-lieu-of-rates-for-electricity-generators
Could you confirm whether neighbour payments will be CPI-indexed or adjusted for inflation over time?	Payments under the proposed neighbour benefits scheme announced in November are not intended to be CPI-adjusted over time. The neighbour program will make up one part of the wider Community Benefit fund, which when developed will be subject to CPI over the life of the project once operational. We welcome any feedback from the community on the proposed benefits scheme, as well as suggestions for other community and regional benefits schemes.
Are you planning to provide any rebate against energy bills?	This is being considered as part of our community benefits consultation. We will share more information about the proposed wider benefits package later in the year.