

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## During construction

**Wind farm construction can cause changes in traffic during construction as materials, machinery and turbines are delivered to site.**

A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is developed in consultation with road authorities to ensure that construction traffic is appropriately managed and uses approved roads only.

Wambo Wind Farm and the Western Downs Regional Council have entered into a Roads Infrastructure Agreement that specifies the approved route heavy vehicles must utilise when travelling to and from the wind farm construction area.

## Transportation route

The heavy vehicle transportation route (overpage) developed with Western Downs Regional Council outlines the public roads to be used to transport other project materials to the Wambo Wind Farm site.

The approved transportation route consists of the following roads:

- Jandowae Connection Road to and from Jinghi located to the north-west.
- Dalby-Jandowae Road to/from Dalby located to the south-east
- Kingaroy-Jandowae Road to/from Kingaroy located to the north-east
- Kingaroy-Jandowae Road to/from Jandowae / Dalby located to the south-west and south-east.



## Noise management

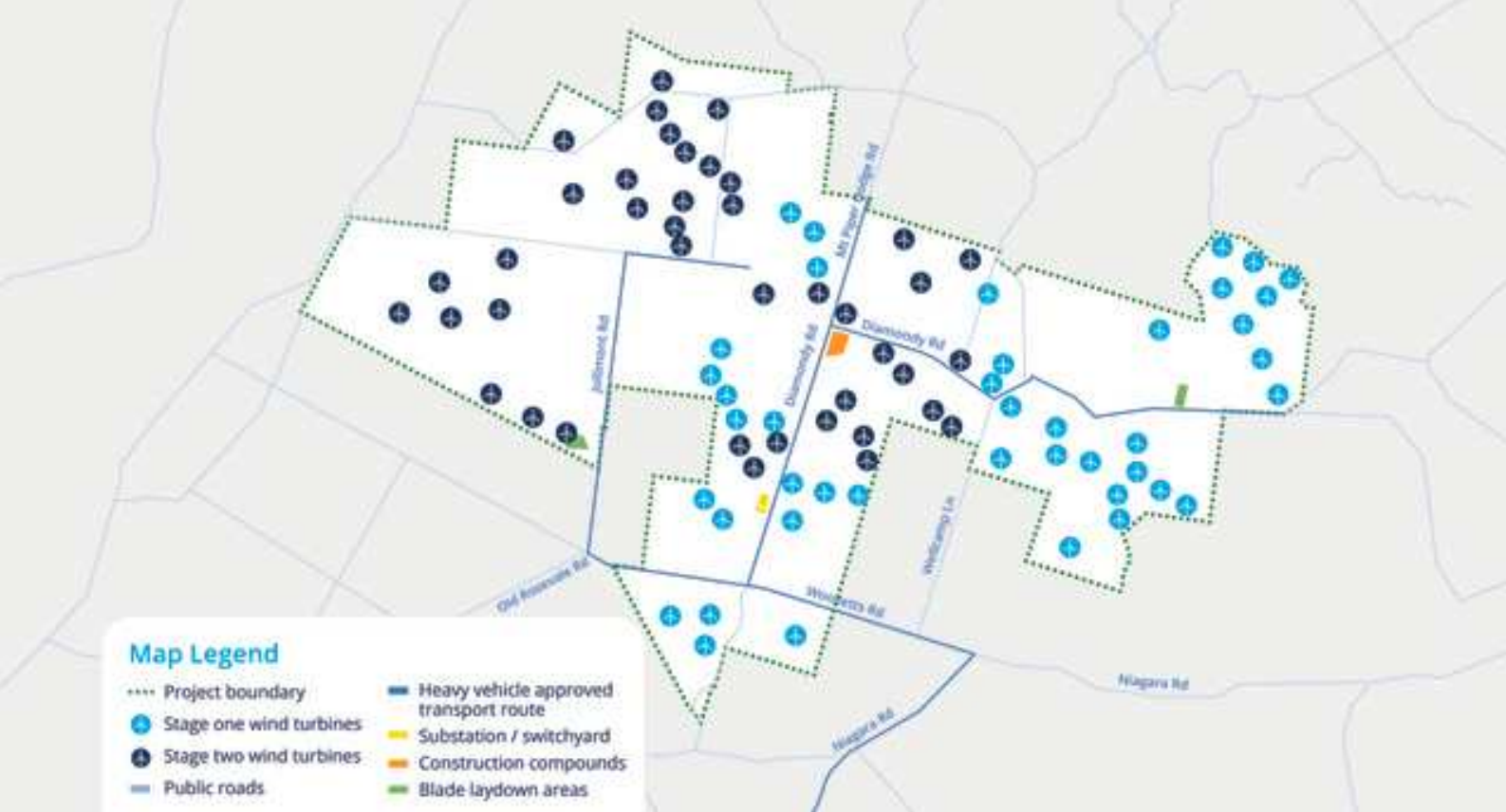
Construction noise targets are set out in project planning approvals and guided by state legislation. Noise management measurements in place at Wambo Wind Farm include;

- Imposing site speed limits to minimise engine noise
- Consistently maintaining equipment and machinery
- Minimising noise from vehicle reversing beepers
- Turning off machinery when not in use.

## We'd like to hear from you.

As joint owners of Wambo Wind Farm Stanwell and Cubico are committed to creating long-term benefits for the region in which we operate and upholding our commitments to our host communities.

We value your feedback and we encourage you to contact us via email, toll free phone, or send us a letter to GPO Box 800, Brisbane, QLD 4001 or reach out via our website.



## Improving public roads surrounding Wambo Wind Farm

Did you know each wind turbine blade is 80 metres in length? Wind turbines are transported in sections at a time, using a corridor of approved public roads from the Port of Brisbane to Wambo Wind Farm.

A number of these roads have been identified for upgrades to enable larger vehicles to transport wind turbines component to site.

Roadworks on these public roads are now underway and will see local roads improved with wider intersections and upgrades.



## Transportation route

The heavy vehicle transportation route (above) outlines the public roads to be used to transport other project materials to the Wambo Wind Farm site.

## Approved public roads for upgrades

The following public roads are now being upgraded as part of Wambo Wind Farm:

- Dalby Jandowae Road and Hickeys Road intersection  
Hickeys Road, including the Hickeys Road & Jandowae East Road Intersection
- Jandowae East Road, including the Jandowae East Road & Kingaroy Jandowae Road
- Niagara Road, including the Niagara Road & Woolletts Road intersection
- Woolletts Road, including the Woolletts Road & Diamondy Road intersection
- Diamondy Road, including the Diamondy Road & Mount Piper Dodge Road
- Mount Piper Dodge Road







# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## Looking after the environment

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### **Will birds or bats be impacted by the wind turbines?**

A Bird and Bat Management Plan is also in place to monitor and mitigate possible impacts during and post-construction to avoid impacts on local wildlife.

### **What measures are in place to minimise the spread of pests and weeds between properties?**

During construction, the project must adhere to the biosecurity plans established with each landowner, with requirements including weed wash-downs and weed certifications to minimise the spread of weeds and disease between properties.

Additional measures include the use of existing access tracks and wind farm tracks when constructed to minimise off-road interaction with vegetation, with weed identification and monitoring to be carried out through construction phase.



### **What happens in the case of a bushfire?**

The risk of a bushfire caused by a wind farm is very low. Turbines are located on cleared construction pads and access tracks.

A Bushfire Management Plan is in place to deal with bushfires which happen in the wind farm area. Firefighting equipment is maintained at the site and the wind farm access tracks allow quick access to previously inaccessible areas to aid firefighting and create firebreaks between vegetated areas. Aerial water bombing can be conducted over wind farms with no adverse impact to the project.

## Other impacts

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### **Will the wind farm impact on aircraft and aviation?**

As part of the development approval process, the project was required to demonstrate that it would not adversely affect the safety, efficiency and operational integrity of air services. Wambo Wind Farm engaged experts and consulted with Air Services Australia to ensure this required was met.

The wind farm does not affect low level flying such as aerial spraying. Pilots who conduct aerial spraying regularly operate in the vicinity of a range of hazards, including power lines, communications towers and trees.

Prior to each spraying assignment, aerial spraying pilots must complete their own site-specific safety assessment which identifies these hazards and plans their flight around them.

Wind turbines are no different to these other obstacles, which aerial sprayers need to take into account before they conduct their spraying assignments.

# Looking after the environment

## Will flora and fauna be impacted by the project?

All environmental impacts, including the land clearing required to safely construct both stages one and two were rigorously assessed and approved as part of the Wambo Wind Farm development and EPBC approvals by the State and Commonwealth governments.

On all of our projects, we aim to minimise the impact on flora and fauna by designing projects to be constructed outside areas of high conservation significance and adopting control measures during the construction process.

During the planning and development of Wambo Wind Farm, we engaged specialist consultants to undertake flora and fauna surveys that define the ecological attributes of the land, including wildlife habitat.

These findings inform the specific location of turbines during the detailed design phase of the wind farm, ensuring turbines are appropriately located away from key habitat areas, migration zones and other sensitive areas. Turbine heights are selected to minimise the overlap between rotor swept area and bird flight heights.

Other mitigation measures include preparing management plans, identifying 'no-go zones' within the project site and conducting pre-clearance surveys.

We also consult with government departments of environment and biodiversity throughout the development, construction and operational stages of projects, as well as local non-government organisations.

## Are any endangered or vulnerable species located within the site?

There are four EPBC listed threatened species within the project area, the Koala, Greater Glider, White-throated Needletail and Glossy Ibis.

The habitat of these species has informed the site plan and construction process, to ensure impacts to species and their habitat are minimised or avoided where possible.

Under the project's environmental approval, only 30 ha of land may be cleared and the wind farm will provide another area of suitable habitat to offset this impact. An offset management plan for an area of nearly 138 ha adjoining the Diamondy State Forest has been approved.



*Cultural Heritage Management Plans are in place with the Western Wakka Wakka and Barunggam peoples.*

## Noise

### Will I hear the turbines?

Every wind farm is required to meet stringent noise requirements established in the planning process to ensure that noise will not negatively impact on local residents.

To achieve development approval, a wind farm must demonstrate that noise levels at neighbouring residences will meet strict noise limits established under state planning guidelines.

During operation, noise from the wind farm at night is not permitted to exceed 45 dB for host lots, or 35 dB for non-host lots.

During the day, noise from the wind farm at non-host lots must not exceed 37 dB (or the background noise level plus 5 dB whichever is the greater).

By comparison, a domestic air conditioner can produce up to 60 dB.

We engage specialist technical consultants to measure noise levels at various locations at certain intervals to ensure these noise requirements are being adhered to.

Should noise from the wind farm exceed the approval limits, the project is legally required to implement measures to bring noise levels back to within the approved limits.



# Looking after the environment

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## Contact us



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Stanwell and Cubico acknowledge the Western Wakka Wakka and Barunggam people, the Traditional Owners of the land where Wambo Wind Farm stands. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present, and thank them for their ongoing custodianship.