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JULY 2026

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MOLOGA SOLAR HYBRID PROJECT NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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Mologa Solar Hybrid Project Noise Impact Assessment

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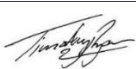
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REV	DATE	DETAILS
0	19/12/2025	Rev 0 Issue
1	27/03/2026	Updated details following comments from DTP
2	16/04/2026	Updated details following comments from Potentia Energy
3	16/07/2026	Updated details following comments from DTP
4	23/07/2026	Updated site plan layout

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GLOSSARY

A-weighting	The overall level of sound is usually expressed in terms of dBA, which is measured using a sound level meter with an ‘A-weighting’ filter that has a frequency response corresponding approximately to that of human hearing. People's hearing is most sensitive to sounds at mid frequencies (500 Hz to 4 kHz), and less sensitive at lower and higher frequencies. Thus, the level of sound in dBA is a good measure of its loudness, with different sources having the same noise level in dBA generally sounding about equally loud.
dB	The human ear responds to changes in sound pressure over an extremely wide range, with the loudest (at the threshold of pain) ten million times greater than the softest (at the threshold of hearing). The decibel scale reduces this ratio to a more manageable size expressed as the logarithmic ratio of the sound pressure P, relative to the threshold of hearing $P_{Ref} = 20 \mu\text{Pa}$, i.e., $\text{dB} = 20 \text{Log} (P/P_{Ref})$
dBA	A-weighted decibels. A single number descriptor of the overall sound pressure level.
Frequency Analysis	Frequency analysis is the process used to examine the frequency components which make up the overall noise or vibration signal. The units of frequency are measured in cycles per second or Hertz (Hz).
$L_{eq, T}$	The equivalent continuous noise level (basically the average noise level). It is defined as the steady sound level that contains the same amount of acoustic energy as the corresponding time-varying signal over the measurement period, T.
Sound, Noise	The terms “sound” and “noise” are often used interchangeably, however, in common usage “noise” is often used to refer to unwanted sound.
Sound Power Level	The sound power of a source is the rate at which it emits acoustic energy. As with Sound Pressure, Sound Power Levels are measured in decibel units (dB or dBA) commonly identified by the symbols SWL or L_W. The reference sound power unit is 1 pW (or 10^{-12} W).
Sound Pressure Level	Sound consists of minute fluctuations in atmospheric pressure capable of evoking the sense of hearing. The symbols SPL, L or L_P are commonly used to represent the Sound Pressure Level, measured in decibels, dB
1/3 Octave Band	Provides more resolution across the frequency spectrum by dividing each octave band into three (i.e., 25 Hz, 31.5 Hz, 40 Hz, 50 Hz, 63 Hz, 80 Hz and so on).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP Australia Pty Ltd (WSP) has been engaged by Urbis to undertake a noise impact assessment on behalf of Potentia Energy for the proposed Mologa Solar Hybrid project, located directly south of 5 Mitiamo-Kerang Road Mologa, Victoria (the Project).

The Project includes noise generating plant, introducing a risk of generating environmental harm and unreasonable noise to surrounding Noise Sensitive Areas (NSAs). Primary noise sources, including cumulative operational noise from other nearby commercial, industrial and trade (CIT) premises, are outlined below:

- Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) Batteries
- BESS PCUs
- BESS Transformers (LV and Aux)
- Substation HV Transformer
- Solar PCUs
- Solar Tracking motors
- Equipment associated with the Mologa Terminal Station (design not yet developed).

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Unattended noise monitoring was conducted on site between 1 October and 14 October 2025. The noise measurements from unattended noise monitoring along with potential cumulative noise contribution from neighbouring industries have been considered while calculating the noise limits for the Project.

Operational noise for the Project has been assessed under the following legislation:

- **General Environmental Duty (GED):** The General Environmental Duty (Section 25 of the Environment Protection Act 2017 (Act)) requires people who are engaging in any activity that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste to minimise those risks, so far as reasonably practicable.
- **Unreasonable Noise:** The Act also prohibits the emission of unreasonable noise. Section 166 of the Act imposes an obligation on any individual not to emit unreasonable noise or permit an unreasonable noise to be emitted. The assessment of the risk of unreasonable noise is considered in Section 5, incorporating EPA Publication 1826 (the Noise Protocol).

To assess risks of potential environmental harm due to noise emitted from the Project, a detailed noise model has been developed. The intention is to incorporate known inputs and assumptions of the Project and nearby CIT premises into the model and quantitatively (and qualitatively) assess the following:

- Evaluate the potential effectiveness of available noise mitigation and management controls to satisfy the GED.
- Assess residual noise emissions following the application of controls, if required.

The modelling inputs and methods described in Section 4.1 are considered conservative and are based on anticipated 'worst case' conditions, to allow the infrastructure to charge/discharge over a 24-hour period without operational restriction.

The reasonable and practicable controls assessed for the Project are procuring low-noise equipment with manufacturer-supplied silencer kits fitted. For clarity, noise barriers were evaluated as a potential mitigation option but were found to be ineffective and ultimately were excluded from the assessment (refer to Section 4.1.2 for more details).

With appropriate controls in place, noise levels from the Project site, as well as cumulative noise emissions from Mologa Terminal Station, are predicted to meet or be below the EPA 1826 noise limits. Therefore, the Project is predicted to comply with Victorian EPA legislation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mologa Solar Hybrid project is located approximately 65km north of Bendigo and 51km west of Echuca. The site is located to the east of Bendigo-Pyramid Road and south of Mologa-Durham Ox Road, in Mologa. The site extends across approximately 591 hectares and is currently used predominantly for dryland cropping and some grazing.

The subject site is described by the following Certificates of Title:

- *Crown Allotment 6 Section A Parish of Mologa.*
 - *Volume: 9056 & Folio: 961*
- *Crown Allotment 7 Section A Parish of Mologa*
 - *Volume: 2429 & Folio: 740*
- *Crown Allotment 8 Section A Parish of Mologa*
 - *Volume: 7628 & Folio: 185*
- *Crown Allotment 17 Section A Parish of Mologa*
 - *Volume: 9056 & Folio: 962*
- *Crown Allotment 17A, 18A, & 18 Section A Parish of Mologa*
 - *Volume: 10991 & Folio: 175*
- *Crown Allotment 17B Section A Parish of Mologa*
 - *Volume: 2667 & Folio: 397*
- *Crown Allotment 17C Section A Parish of Mologa*
 - *Volume: 10407 & Folio: 536*

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The proposed solar hybrid project comprises:

- 250 MW solar farm
- 250 MW 4-hour Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
- Substation
- Terminal station (Mologa Terminal Station)

A 220 kV transmission line easement runs north–south through the western side of the site. The proposed BESS and substation will connect directly to this existing line, enabling efficient integration with the grid.

Figure 1.1 overleaf shows the Project site, layout, nearby proposed noise generating infrastructure, identified Noise Sensitive Areas (NSAs) and noise monitoring locations.

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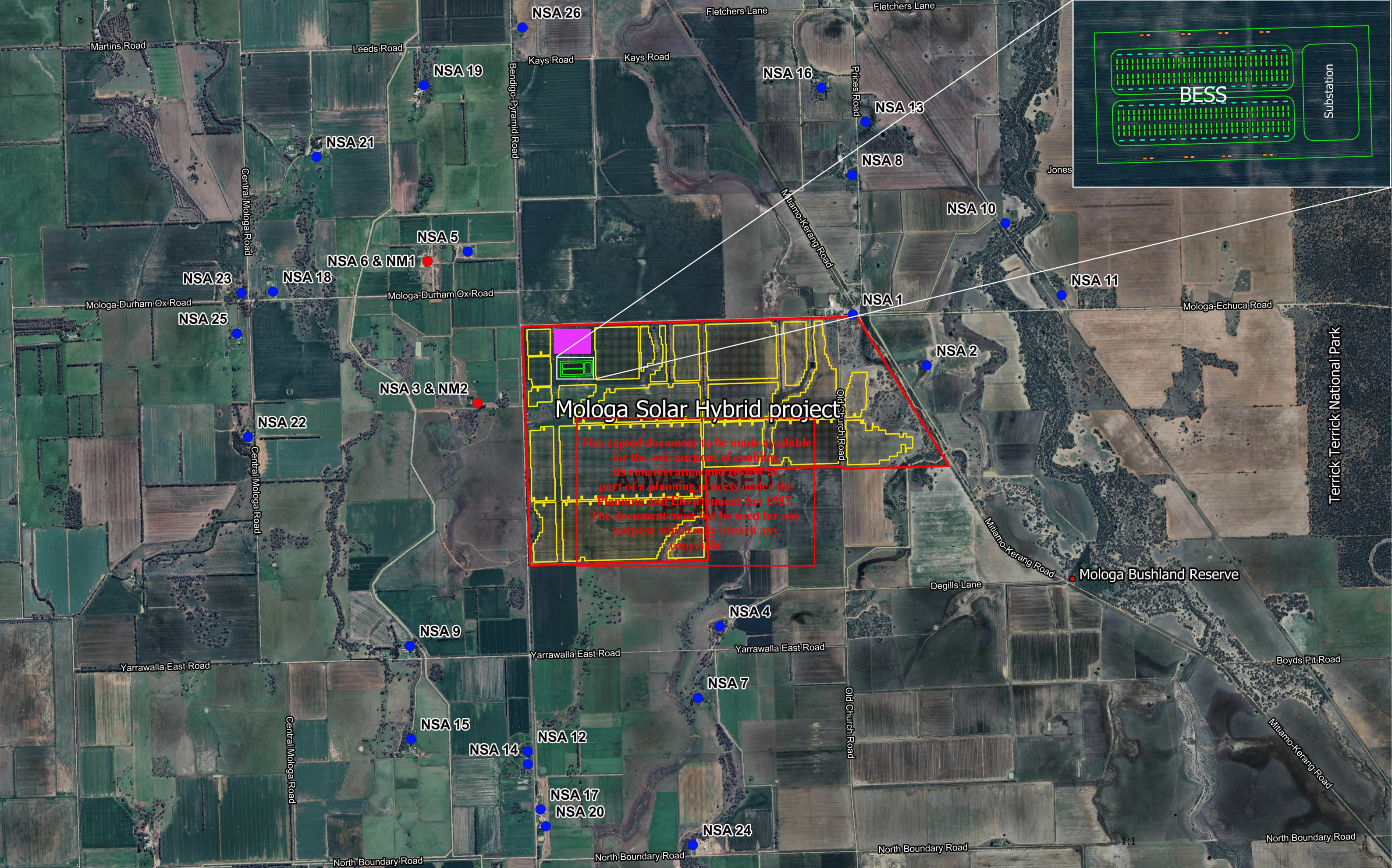


Figure 1.1	Author: AN			Legend — BESS Alignments ▭ Project Boundary ● NSA & Noise Monitoring Location ● NSA	▭ BESS Battery ▭ BESS PCU ▭ BESS LV Transformer ▭ BESS AUX Transformer	▭ Solar Tracking Motors ▭ Solar PCU ▭ Mologa Terminal Station	Mologa Solar Hybrid project Site Layout, NSAs and Noise Monitoring Locations
Date: 16/04/2026	Approved by: TR						

To be read in conjunction with WSP document: PS225312_Mologa Solar Farm_ACO_Rev0

Map Source: Google Satellite

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2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING NOISE ENVIRONMENT

The Project site and surrounding areas are located within planning parcels currently designated for farm usage (FZ). There are nearby residential areas surrounding the expansive Project site and Transport Zones (TRZ1) located to east of the Project (Mitiamo-Kerang Road and Rail line) and TRZ2 located west of the project (Bendigo-Pyramid Road).

The Project's existing noise environment is characterised by rural living, sounds from fauna (birds, domestic animals), intermittent traffic noise from Mitiamo-Kerang Road and Bendigo-Pyramid Road and occasional train services from the nearby rail line, located to the east. This Project is also within approximately 3.5 km to the Terrick Terrick National Park, 2 km the Mologa Bushland Reserve and the Mitiamo Municipal recreation reserve.

Identified industrial premises located in the wider area include the Prairie solar farm (approved, but not yet operational at the time of this report). This solar farm, expected to operate from 2027, is located approximately 5 km to the south-east boundary of the Project and is not expected to influence NSA nearby the Project. See Section 3.2.1.3 for more details.

2.2 NOISE SENSITIVE AREAS

Noise Sensitive Areas (NSAs) are defined in the Environment Protection Regulations 2021 (EPR), and generally include land uses potentially affected by noise impacts such as residential, educational, medical and/or outdoor recreational areas (the latter being referred to in the Environment Reference Standard (ERS) – refer to Section 3.3).

NSAs with the potential to be impacted by noise during operation of the project were identified by reviewing recent aerial imagery, as well as through observations made during environmental noise surveys.

A total of 26 residential NSAs have been identified within the study area, typically located within a 3km radius of the Project. These NSAs were selected to represent sensitive receivers in all directions of the site that are expected to be influenced by noise emitted from the Project. These NSAs are presented graphically in Figure 1.1 and listed in Table 2.1.

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Table 2.1 Identified Noise Sensitive Areas (NSAs)

NOISE SENSITIVE AREA (NSA) ID	RECEIVER TYPE	ADDRESS	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE TO PROJECT BOUNDARY (m)	COORDINATES (LATITUDE, LONGITUDE)
NSA 1	Residential	5 Mitiamo-Kerang Rd, Mologa	30	144.165019, -36.155275
NSA 2	Residential	2518 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, Mologa	305	144.172296, -36.159604
NSA 3	Residential	7405 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, Mologa	430	144.127034, -36.161612
NSA 4	Residential	1107 Yarrowalla E Rd, Mitiamo	605	144.15072, -36.180377
NSA 5	Residential	7541 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, Mologa	840	144.126498, -36.149231
NSA 6	Residential	2041 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, Mologa	1,045	144.122414, -36.149931
NSA 7	Residential	1108 Yarrowalla E Rd, Mitiamo	1,240	144.148321, -36.186168
NSA 8	Residential	135 Prices Rd, Mologa	1,285	144.165342, -36.143903
NSA 9	Residential	843 Yarrowalla E Rd, Mologa	1,310	144.119499, -36.18123
NSA 10	Residential	83 Jones Ln, Mologa	1,590	144.18063, -36.148199
NSA 11	Residential	14 Jones Ln, Mologa	1,680	144.186066, -36.154184
NSA 12	Residential	7089 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, Mitiamo	1,685	144.131053, -36.190135
NSA 13	Residential	176 Prices Rd, Mologa	1,765	144.166848, -36.139612
NSA 14	Residential	7075 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, Mitiamo	1,800	144.131015, -36.191168
NSA 15	Residential	844 Yarrowalla E Rd, Mitiamo	1,905	144.119338, -36.188838
NSA 16	Residential	215 Prices Rd, Mologa	2,080	144.162542, -36.136713
NSA 17	Residential	7022 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd	2,210	144.132151, -36.194877
NSA 18	Residential	1901 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, Mologa	2,285	144.106796, -36.152017
NSA 19	Residential	85 Leeds Rd, Mologa	2,360	144.122595, -36.135559
NSA 20	Residential	7020 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, Mitiamo	2,365	144.132639, -36.196267
NSA 21	Residential	181 Leeds Rd, Yarrowalla	2,420	144.111565, -36.141142
NSA 22	Residential	403 Central Mologa Rd, Mologa	2,520	144.10384, -36.163803
NSA 23	Residential	1867 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, Mologa	2,565	144.103627, -36.152062
NSA 24	Residential	1035 N Boundary Rd, Mitiamo	2,570	144.147369, -36.198147
NSA 25	Residential	1864 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, Yarrowalla	2,585	144.10305, -36.15535
NSA 26	Residential	7746 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, Pyramid Hill	2,705	144.13266, -36.131092

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2.3 NOISE MONITORING

2.3.1 METHODOLOGY

Determining the existing noise environment of the study area involves monitoring existing noise levels and assessing meteorological conditions. The baseline environmental noise surveys involved a combination of unattended and attended noise measurements to quantify the pre-construction noise environment at locations representative of the NSAs in the vicinity of the Project. The monitoring was carried out in accordance with *Australian Standard 1055:2018 – Acoustics – Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise* (AS 1055) and EPA Publication 1997 *Technical guide: Measuring and analysing industry noise and music noise* (EPA 1997).

Unattended noise monitoring was carried out between 1 October and 14 October 2025 at two NSA locations that represent the Project area and likely experience the most noise influence from the BESS facility. Short term attended measurements were carried out to provide additional information on the existing noise sources and assist with the characterisation of the noise environment surrounding the project. Meteorological data was referenced and assessed from the Yarrawonga BOM weather station, which provides regional context to the Project site.

2.3.2 UNATTENDED NOISE MONITORING RESULTS

Unattended monitoring results are summarised in Table 2.2 with hourly noise levels and charts for the monitoring period presented in Appendix A. Monitoring locations are shown in Figure 1.1. In accordance with EPA 1997, the lowest calculated 'period-average' $L_{A90, 1 \text{ hour}}$ for each of the day, evening and night periods (during the time the premises operate) has been adopted.

Periods of adverse weather have been processed in accordance with the procedures outlined in Box 2 of EPA 1997, which includes the removal of any periods of rainfall and periods where wind was recorded at levels greater than 5m/s (19km/h).

Table 2.2 Unattended noise measurement results

NOISE MONITORING (NM) ID	NSA ADDRESS	MEASURED LOWEST 'PERIOD-AVERAGE' BACKGROUND NOISE LEVEL, dB L_{A90}		
		TIME PERIOD ¹		
		DAY	EVENING	NIGHT
NM1	2041 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, Mologa	28	30	27
NM2	7405 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, Mologa	32	30	28

(1) Time period definitions are outlined in Section 3.2.

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2.3.3 ATTENDED NOISE MONITORING RESULTS

Attended monitoring results are summarised in Table 2.3 with a description of the observed noise influences at the time of measurement.

Table 2.3 Attended noise measurement results

NM ID	DATE AND TIME	MONITORED NOISE LEVEL, dBA			NOTES
		L _{eq,15MIN}	L _{90,15MIN}	L _{max,15MIN}	
NM1	01/10/2025 11:40 – 11:55 am	48	42	64	The ambient noise environment was dominated by nature sounds, specifically birds, which were observed to be close to the measurement location. In lulls between noise events caused by nature, there was intermittent traffic heard / observed from Bendigo-Pyramid Road.
NM2	01/10/2025 12:10 – 12:25 pm	52	45	70	The ambient noise environment was dominated by nature sounds, specifically birds and the landowner's dog, which were observed to be close to the measurement location. In lulls between noise events caused by nature, there was occasional traffic heard / observed from Bendigo-Pyramid Road.

2.3.4 INSTRUMENTATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

The monitoring equipment was fitted with windshields, and each noise logger was field calibrated before and after monitoring. No significant drifts in calibration (± 0.5 dB) were noted. All the monitoring equipment had a current certified calibration certificate (National Association of Testing Authorities, NATA) at the time of use. Details of all equipment used to conduct the noise survey are presented in Table 2.4. Copies of the calibration certificates can be provided upon request.

Table 2.4 Noise monitoring equipment

SURVEY METHOD	MANUFACTURER AND MODEL NO.	SERIAL NO.	STATUS OF CALIBRATION (VALID UNTIL)
Unattended measurement	Rion NL-42	709623	Current (09/12/2026)
Unattended measurement	Rion NL-42	900171	Current (24/04/2027)
Attended measurement	NTi XL3	A3A-00641-D1	Current (10/09/2025)
Calibration	Rion NC-75	34534929	Current (06/08/2026)

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3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

The following sections present the applicability and derivation of environmental noise assessment considerations for the Project. Relevant details for Policy and Guidelines are outlined in Appendix B.

3.1 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT 2017

The Environment Protection Act 2017 (the Act) provides the following framework for assessing environmental noise:

- Describes objectives and a governance structure for the Environment Protection Authority (EPA).
- Sets out principles of environmental noise protection.
- Mandates a General Environmental Duty (GED) to minimise risk of harm to human health and the environment from pollution. The GED is at the centre of the Act.
- Provides the EPA with a framework and authority enabling authorised officers to enforce compliance prior to environmental harm occurring, a key change to the previous Environment Protection Act 1970.

Relevant to noise, a person undertaking a Design or Construction Activity is obligated to do the following:

- **General Environmental Duty (GED):** The General Environmental Duty (Section 25 of the Act) requires people who are engaging in any activity that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste to minimise those risks, so far as reasonably practicable. This requires those risks being eliminated so far as reasonably practicable, or if that is not possible, to be reduced so far as reasonably practicable.
- **Unreasonable Noise:** The Act also prohibits the emission of unreasonable noise. Section 166 of the Act imposes an obligation on any individual not to emit unreasonable noise or permit an unreasonable noise to be emitted. The assessment of risk of unreasonable noise is considered in Section 5.

3.2 EPA 1826 (NOISE PROTOCOL)

EPA Publication 1826.5: Noise limit and assessment protocol for the control of noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises and entertainment venues (EPA 1826), also referred to as the ‘Noise Protocol’, is the applicable regulatory document for the assessment of environmental noise from Commercial, Industrial, and Trade (CIT) premises within Victoria.

The protocol prescribes a methodology to determine noise limits to protect people from noise emissions from the Project. It particularly refers to noise emissions that may affect normal domestic or recreational activities, such as sleep during the night period. Definitions adopted by EPA 1826 are outlined in Section 5.3 (Noise) of the Environment Protection Regulations 2021 (EPR), which is subordinate legislation to support the Environment Protection Act 2017 (Act). Refer to Appendix B for additional information.

NSAs defined in the EPR as that part of the land within the apparent boundaries of any piece of land, which is within a distance of 10 m outside the external walls of a noise sensitive building (such as residential buildings or building with similar types of accommodation, and sensitive educational uses). The noise limits are to be determined for the NSA that may be the worst affected by noise emitted from the proposed development.

To determine if noise is ‘unreasonable’ per Section 166 of the Act, the effective noise level (L_{eff}) from the industry is compared with the derived noise limits. The effective noise level (L_{eff}) is the level due to the industry measured or predicted at an NSA over a continuous 30-minute period, which has had adjustments applied to account for certain characteristics such as tonality, impulsiveness, duration and intermittency.

Different limits are applicable for different times of the day. Time periods defined by the EPR are presented in Table 3.1.

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Table 3.1 Time period definitions

WEEKDAY	TIME PERIOD		
	DAY	EVENING	NIGHT
Monday to Saturday	0700 to 1800 hours	1800 to 2200 hours	2200 to 0700 hours
Sundays and Public Holidays	-	0700 to 2200 hours	

3.2.1 EPA NOISE LIMITS (RURAL AREA METHOD)

As the Project site and surrounding NSAs are located outside of the Melbourne Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and any identified Major Urban Areas (i.e. UGB identified where the population is greater than 7,000 people), noise limits have been derived in accordance with EPA 1826 Part I.A.2 *Noise Limits – Rural Area Method*.

The method uses land use zoning of the industry and receiver as the basis for establishing noise limits. Where the NSA is in a background relevant area (for example, where the ambient noise environment is dominated by high levels of road traffic or noise from coastal waves), adjustments can be applied to increase the noise limits. Other adjustments can be included, based on context of the existing/future environment of the site (e.g. proposed multiple CIT premises).

3.2.1.1 DISTANCE ADJUSTED LEVELS

Under EPA 1826/1997, the Project is classified as a utility, and the surrounding area is classified as a Farming Zone (FZ). Clause 31 of the protocol states that:

“If the utility is in a Farming Zone, Rural Activity Zone or Green Wedge Zone and the distance adjustment is 0 dB, and unless a background level assessment is conducted in accordance with clauses 21 to 23, then:

a. the distance-adjusted level for each period is –

i. Day: 45 dBA

ii. Evening: 39 dBA

iii. Night: 34 dBA.

b. The noise limit is the distance-adjusted level defined in clause 31, unless a background level assessment is conducted in accordance with clauses 21 to 23.”

3.2.1.2 BACKGROUND LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

Clause 32 of EPA 1826 states that where background noise monitoring has been undertaken in accordance with Clauses 21 to 23, the noise limit for each NSA is determined as per Clause 24 as follows:

a. for the day period, the noise limit is the greater of:

- i. the distance-adjusted level, **or** the day background level plus 8 dB.

b. for the evening period, the noise limit is the greater of:

- i. the distance-adjusted level, **or** the evening background level plus 5 dB.

c. for the night period, the noise limit:

- i. is the greater of-

- o the distance-adjusted level, **or** the night background level plus 5 dB

- ii. noise limits for the night period must not be greater than 55 dBA.

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Background noise levels were measured as part of the monitoring program detailed in Section 2.3.2, which demonstrated that the Project site is not in a ‘background relevant area’.

3.2.1.3 ASSESSING INDUSTRY NOISE FROM MULTIPLE INDUSTRIES - EPA 1997

EPA publication 1997 *Technical Guide: Measuring and analysing industry noise and music noise* (EPA 1997) sets out expectations and guidance for assessing cumulative noise from contributing CIT premises in Victoria.

EPA 1997 states that noise limits determined in accordance with the Noise Protocol must:

“apply to the cumulative noise from all industry impacting on noise sensitive areas (Regulation 119)“

Further guidance is outlined below:

“each industry must take all reasonable steps, including working with other industries to reduce their emissions, to ensure that the contribution from each of the premises, when combined, does not exceed the noise limit for the noise sensitive area”.

“In other words, the noise limit must be ‘shared’ between all premises contributing to the noise within the noise sensitive area. To achieve this, the noise emissions of each individual industry should be controlled to meet noise levels lower than the noise limits.”

In accordance with EPA 1997, the primary CIT premises emitting noise on the nearby NSAs must be included for assessment against the EPA 1826 noise limits. The identified CIT premises that are expected to contribute to cumulative noise at the identified NSAs are outlined below:

- Solar farm and ancillary plant
- BESS and ancillary plant
- Substation
- Mologa Terminal Station (design not yet developed, refer to Section 4.1.1.4 for more details).

WSP have also identified additional industry in the wider area, namely Prairie Solar Farm (expected to be operational in 2027), located approximately 5 km south-east of the Project. At this distance, it is unlikely this premises will produce audible noise at the Project NSAs and therefore not included in the cumulative noise assessment.

3.2.1.4 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONAL NOISE LIMITS

In accordance with the EPA 1826 rural method and assessing multiple industries from EPA 1997, Table 3.2 details the noise limits derived for the identified NSAs based on the existing land use zoning.

Table 3.2 EPA 1826 Noise Limits: rural method

DESCRIPTOR	NOISE LIMITS, dBA		
	DAY	EVENING	NIGHT
Zoning level (Clause 19) – Farming Zone (FZ)	46	41	36
Distance adjusted levels - Utilities (Clause 31)	45	39	34
Measured lowest ‘period-average’ background noise level L_{90} (Clause 21 – 22), NM1 (refer Table 2.2)	28	30	27
Background Level Check (Clause 24)	36	35	32
EPA 1826 Noise Limits, $L_{eq,30min}^1$	45	39	34

(1) All contributing CIT premises outlined in 3.2.1.3 are required to comply with these noise limits (Regulation 119).

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3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL REFERENCE STANDARD

The Environment Reference Standard (ERS) is made under Section 93 of the Act. It sets out the environmental objectives of noise that are sought to be achieved or maintained in Victoria for environmentally sensitive areas, such as outdoor recreational areas (e.g. national parks). In accordance with Part 3, Section 9 of the ERS, the objectives for each land use category are typical ambient sound level values and are neither noise limits nor noise design criteria. Refer to Appendix B for additional information.

Under the ERS methodology, the following environmental sensitive areas have been identified:

- Mologa Bushland Reserve, located approximately 2 km to the east of the Project
- Terrick Terrick National Park located approximately 3.5 km to the east of the Project.

The identified environmental sensitive areas shall be assigned as Land use Category V under the ERS. Monitoring undertaken at NSAs in the study area resulted in existing background noise levels measured to be between 27-32 dB L_{A90} across all periods (see Section 2.3.2). Therefore, the planning objectives adopted for the Project for the identified environmental sensitive areas shall target to meet or be below the existing background noise levels for all periods, to reasonably minimise the risk of noise influence from the Project.

3.4 ADJUSTMENTS FOR NOISE CHARACTER

EPA 1826 / EPA 1997 requires the consideration of potentially annoying noise characteristics. These may include impulsive noise, intermittent noise, tonal noise and low frequency noise. Refer to Appendix B for additional information.

Annex C of EPA 1826 describes the methodology for determining the extent of tonal noise associated with a Project. This method is based on the analysis of 1/3 octave noise levels, where a single octave extends more than 3 dB above the level of adjacent octave bands. It is important to note that the existing ambient noise environment must be considered when assessing if an NSA is subject to tonal character. Supplied noise source data and ancillary plant do contain tonal characteristics at the source emission spectra (refer to Section 4.1.4 for more details). As a result, further assessment was undertaken and showed that a +2 dBA tonality correction as per Annex C of EPA 1826 was required to be applied to the predicted noise levels for all NSAs.

Low frequency noise is defined and assessed using EPA Publication 1996 Assessing low frequency noise – June 2021 (EPA 1996). Additional analysis consistent with this approach was conducted as part of the assessment, and no low-frequency noise characteristics were identified.

Note that compliance with the values outlined here do not necessarily demonstrate compliance with the GED, as concerns from human health may still arise even at lower levels.

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4 NOISE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

To assess risks of potential environmental harm due to noise emitted from the Project (and expected cumulative noise), a detailed noise model has been developed. The intention is to incorporate known inputs and assumptions of the Project into the model and assess the following:

- To evaluate the potential effectiveness of noise controls (to satisfy the principles of the GED)
- To assess impacts of residual noise emissions on NSAs following application of reasonable and practicable controls.

WSP has been provided with inputs and assumptions which form the intended operation of the Project. The details are outlined in the following sections. Please note that equipment selections and layout of the Project are still being finalised, and this assessment is based on current and best available information.

4.1 KEY OPERATIONAL INPUTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

4.1.1 PROJECT PARAMETERS

- The indicative Project site layout is provided in Figure 4.1. Exact locations of site equipment such as solar trackers, batteries, PCUs and transformers are still being finalised. This equipment has been modelled based on the current best available information and reference assumptions from previous similar projects.
- Preliminary BESS plant and associated equipment have been selected and where possible, the available 'low-noise' version of the plant from the OEM has been considered. Modelling with 'low noise' or silencer kits attached to equipment is preferred as noise control at the source is more effective than noise treatment at the noise path. This is considered a reasonable and practicable approach minimising risk of harm in accordance with the GED and has been included in the assessment of unreasonable noise in Section 5.
- It is important to recognise that the BESS units will require a minimum fan speed to operate under various ambient temperatures while at full charge/discharge capacity. The warmer the ambient temperature, the higher the minimum required fan speed for nominal/safe operation. For the purposes of this assessment, BESS noise emissions are assumed to be corresponding to an air conditioning strategy of 45°C (Condition 1) for daytime and evening, and 35°C (Condition 2) for nighttime. These settings are considered conservative and are based on anticipated 'worst case' conditions, to allow the BESS units to charge/discharge over a 24-hour period without operational restriction.
- The exact locations of circuit breaker equipment were not known at the time of this assessment. The circuit breaker forms a key safety measure on site and will operate highly infrequently, this item would generate high noise levels for a short, impulsive period of time when activated. As such, given the minor extent of potential exceedance due to the highly infrequent nature of night-time circuit breaker events and that the event will last for less than one second, this impact is not considered to be unreasonable. However, where engineering constraints permit, the selection of switches with SWL of less than 110 dBA is recommended. Additionally, the location of the circuit breaker should be chosen to minimise the risk of harm from noise (e.g. locating the circuit breaker as far from NSAs as practicable.)
- At the time of the assessment, the design for the MTS had not yet been developed. Reference assumptions from similar facilities have been made for the MTS equipment for the purpose of predictive noise modelling.
- All infrastructure is assumed to operate simultaneously for the entire 30-minute assessment period for the day, evening and night periods. This is a conservative approach as solar infrastructure is likely to only operate during daylight hours.

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It is WSP's opinion that the above project parameters and controls are available, reasonable, and practicable in proportion to potential risks identified for the Project. This is considered the baseline modelling scenario for the Project, which is outlined in the following sections.

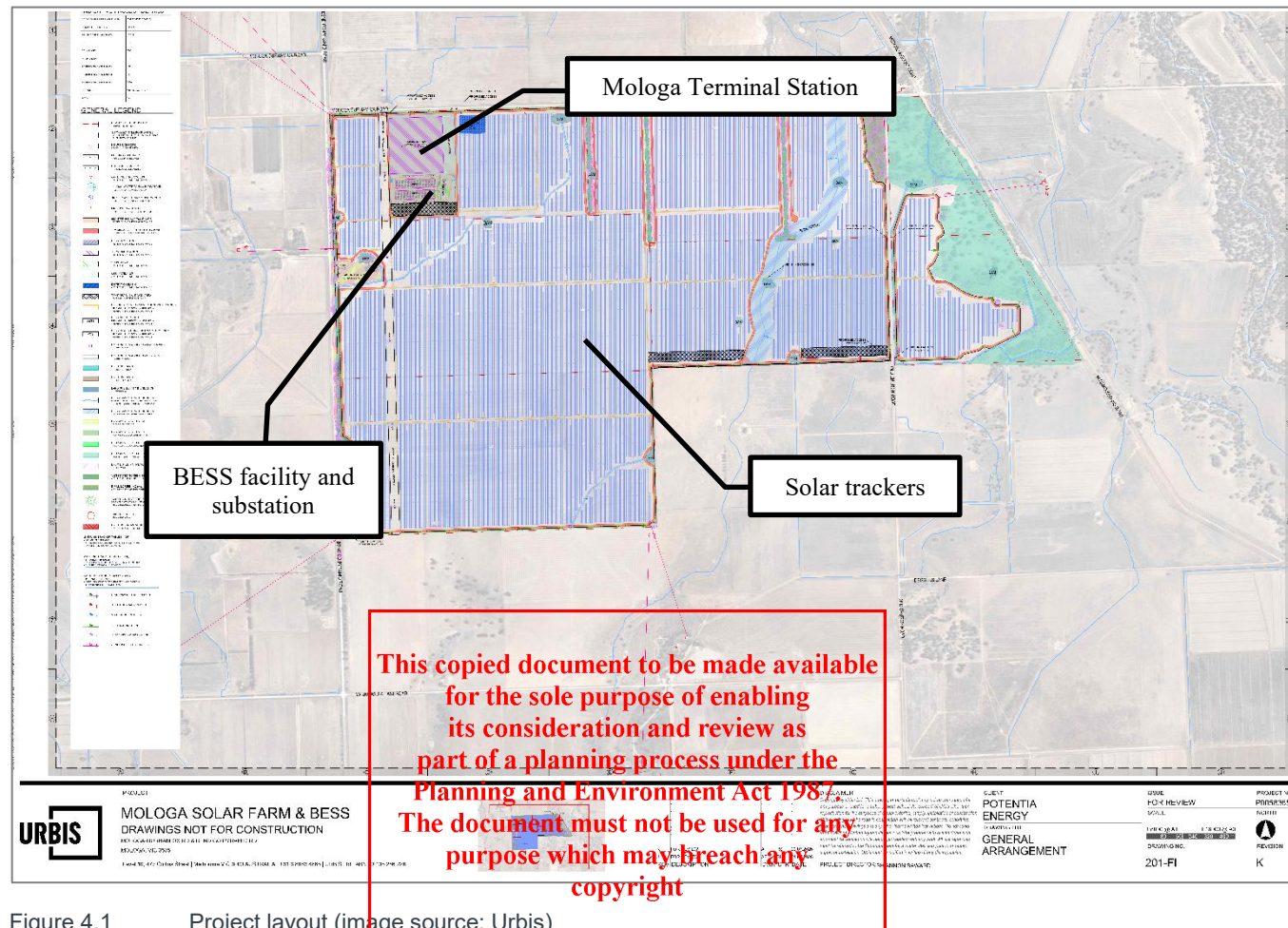


Figure 4.1 Project layout (image source: Urbis)

4.1.2 EVALUATION OF NOISE BARRIERS

In accordance with EPA Publication 1856 *Reasonably Practicable* (EPA 1856), the Project should consider reasonably practicable measures to minimise the risk of the harm to the environment. 'Reasonably practicable' means that you must put in proportionate controls to mitigate or minimise the risk of harm. Refer to Appendix B1 for more details.

Noise barriers are a typical noise control for BESS facilities. A conceptual noise barrier of 7 m height and 100m in length, located along the western side of the BESS facility, was modelled to understand the potential reduction of operational noise levels. Predictions indicated the 700m² noise barrier would provide a 1 dB reduction to overall noise emissions, benefiting only the NSAs towards the west of the site. Contextually, a 1dB reduction in noise is considered unreasonable in proportion to the investment required to implement this specific control.

Recognising the low amount of noise reduction achievable with this conceptual noise barrier, compared to the extent of material required, noise barriers are considered an unreasonable and impractical control measure. Therefore, **noise barriers have been excluded from the noise assessment and are not a feature of the design.**

Other factors that were considered with assessing reasonable and practicable controls with noise barriers are:

- Accessibility issues in terms of maintenance etc.
- Potential safety issues in relation to access from emergency services, primarily fire services.
- Complex civil and structural design and construction considerations.

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- High-cost implications for the level of effective mitigation received.
- Introduction of additional noisy construction activities to the surrounding community, including heavy traffic.
- Poor sustainability outcomes (excessive carbon emissions from the materials and work required for installation).

4.1.3 MODELLING PARAMETERS

A detailed 3-dimensional noise model has been prepared for the Project to assess potential noise impacts during operation of the Project. A noise model was created with SoundPLAN 9.1 modelling software and noise modelling of the Project was undertaken using the methodology provided in International Standard ISO 9613-2:2024 *Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors – Part 2: General method of calculation* (ISO 9613).

This internationally recognised standard was designed to assume conditions which favour the propagation of noise from meteorological effects, described as a slight wind (1 to 5 m/s) blowing from source to receiver, or a well-developed moderate ground-based temperature inversion. As such the standard always predicts noise levels slightly higher than levels under calm or neutral propagation conditions and represents a conservative approach.

Key modelling parameters and assumptions are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Operational noise modelling inputs and assumptions

PARAMETER	MODELLING INPUT
Ground absorption	Ground absorption factors are set to soft (1.0) which is indicative of the mixed grass/open vegetation located throughout the study area. Identified bodies of water will be treated as 100 % hard/reflective surfaces (0.0). This is based on current research applicable to the Project area ¹ and considered best practice.
Terrain data	Terrain data have been provided by VICMAP. Topography within the Project area has been based on ground design provided by Client.
Meteorological conditions	Winds (1 to 5 m/s) blowing from source to receiver, or a well-developed moderate ground-based temperature inversion (i.e. moderate worst case).
Buildings	NSAs are modelled as free-field point receivers in the noise model.
Receiver height	The receiver heights are set at 1.5 m above ground level.
Location of noise sources	Refer to Figure 1.1
Modelled sound power levels	As described in Section 4.1.4. Due to the Project being in early design stages final equipment selection has not yet been made and information regarding noise sources has been based on indicative plant provided by Client, in combination with some assumptions made based on similar projects.
Assessment parameter/duration	L _{Aeq} , 30 minutes
Assumed hours	Operational noise from the BESS facility may occur at any time of day (day, evening, night).

4.1.4 SOUND POWER LEVELS

The key infrastructure components associated with the Project are captured in Table 4.2 together with estimated Sound Power Levels (SWLs). Descriptions of the provided source data are included in Section 4.1.4.1. It is noted that circuit breaker switches would operate infrequently and would be a very short-term impulsive type of noise event, which is not expected to impact L_{Aeq} noise levels.

¹ Noise Reduction by Greening – Attenborough, Taherzadeh (2023)

Table 4.2 Primary noise generating equipment modelled at the Project site

EQUIPMENT	MAKE	NUMBER OF PLANT	SWL dBA, PER UNIT (INDICATIVE)	MODELLED NOISE SOURCE HEIGHT (METRES ABOVE AGROUND)
Solar Equipment				
Solar Panel Tracking motors ¹	NEXTracker	8,020	52 Leq,30min	Height of trackers: 2
Solar Power Conversion Unit (PCU) ²	SMA SCS 3950 UP-XT	76	86 Leq,30min (with silencer kit)	Centroid of unit ² : 1.4
BESS Equipment				
Battery ³	BYD Battery System	272	Air conditioning strategy for: 45 °C: 86 Leq,30min (day/evening) 35 °C: 83 Leq,30min (night)	Centroid of unit ³ : 1.3 m ^{3, DD} BESS Dimensions (L x W x H): 6.0 m x 2.4 m x 2.6 m
BESS PCU ²	SMA SCS 3950 UP-XT	68	86 Leq,30min (with silencer kit)	Centroid of unit: 1.4 ³ m
AUX Transformer ⁴	N/A	8	75 Leq,30min	1.7
LV Transformer ⁴	N/A	8	65 Leq,30min	1.7
HV Equipment				
HV Transformer ⁴	N/A	1	88 Leq,30min	3.2
Mologa Terminal Station (MTS), estimated values				
Mologa Terminal Station modelled as an area source ⁴	N/A	N/A	104 Leq,30min	Estimated SWL using ISO 8297 using WSP measurements of an existing Terminal Station in VIC. SWL applied to area of MTS.

- (1) The solar panel tracking motors have been modelled as area sources evenly distributing the number of motors based on the area of the solar panels.
- (2) Modelled as a point source located the centroid of unit. The correct modelling height was determined through previous experience with equipment, as well as analysis of provided imagery showing noise emission likely being dominated by vents at bottom of unit. The same noise level is emitted in all directions.
- (3) Modelled as point source located the centroid of unit. To determine the most accurate modelling height the manufacturer supplied SWLs have been modelled at different heights and assessed against the measured SPLs. The same noise level is emitted in all directions.
- (4) Modelled as point source located the height of unit. Where applicable and where data is not available, WSP has made assumptions for sound power levels, based on previous experience with previous similar projects. These assumptions are outlined in Section 4.1.4.1.

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4.1.4.1 ASSUMPTION DETAILS

SOLAR PANEL TRACKING MOTORS

Client provided report: 'Nextracker Motor Sound Test- June 2024'. The report stated sound power level of 52 dBA. No spectral data was provided. Spectral data has therefore been based on information from previous similar projects.

SOLAR AND BESS PCU

Client provided report: '2.TR_EMC_SCS3950UP-XT_Acoustic_11E1624'. The report provides sound power levels in 1/3 octaves measured with a sound intensity probe. Measurement standard: EN ISO 9614-2:2016 *Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity - Part 2: Measurement by scanning*.

BESS BATTERY

Client provided report: *Noise Test Report MC10C-B5365-E-R4M04(Sound Power)2025-1-20*. The report provides sound power levels in 1/3 octaves measured with a sound level meter. Measurement standard: GB/T 3767-2016 *Acoustics- Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure-Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane*.

AUX AND LV TRANSFORMER

No data has been provided for the AUX and LV transformers associated with the BESS site.

Based on experience with previous projects it has been assumed that the transformer rating is likely to be up to 4.5 MVA and 1 MVA for the AUX and LV transformer respectively. Based on these ratings the SWLs have been determined using IEC 60076-10 *Power transformers*. The modelled noise spectrum has been based on measurements carried out by WSP on representative equipment.

HV TRANSFORMER

At this stage of the Project, specific details for transformer makes and models have not been determined. In the absence of measured sound power level data for a specific transformer model, reference has been made to a 180MVA 220kV transformer (manufacturer undisclosed), which is typical of the substations connecting BESS grids.

A noise spectrum was not provided to WSP for the HV transformers and WSP has therefore made reasonable assumptions based on previous experience with similar projects. This assumes the transformer is under full load.

MOLOGA TERMINAL STATION (MTS)

At this stage of the Project, specific details and the design of the MTS have not been provided. Estimated SWL for the site has been modelled as an area source using inputs from previous similarly sized terminal stations currently operating in Victoria. SWL data has been derived from ISO 8297:1994 *Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of multisource industrial plants for evaluation of sound pressure levels in the environment – engineering method* (ISO 8297).

4.1.5 DISCUSSION OF MODELLING UNCERTAINTY

All modelling predictions may include a degree of uncertainty due to a range of influencing factors. Specifically, the following factors have been identified as issues potentially influencing the outcomes of this assessment:

- As outlined in Section 4.1, a number of assumptions have been adopted for the sound sources. WSP has based these assumptions on previous experience with similar projects and considers them to be representative.
- Noise modelling undertaken using ISO 9613-2 can adopt a potential variation of +/- 3dB to account for prediction uncertainty at receivers with distances greater than 100 m from the source.

These potential sources of uncertainty have been considered and given the conservatism already incorporated into the noise model, it is believed that modelling uncertainty is allowed for without a separate correction factor.

5 OPERATIONAL NOISE ASSESSMENT

5.1 PREDICTED NOISE LEVELS – PROJECT ONLY

Table 5.1 presents the predicted noise levels from Project operations without the influence of MTS noise, adopting the inputs and assumptions as detailed in Section 4, including available reasonable and practicable noise controls. For clarity, noise barriers have been excluded from the noise assessment (refer Section 4.1.2) and are not a feature of the design. The predicted results show that the Project noise levels are below the EPA 1826 noise limits at all identified NSAs (colour coded green). The predicted noise contours are presented in Appendix C.

The modelling results indicated that the primary sources of noise at the nearest NSAs to the Project were the BESS batteries, and PCUs. Noise contribution from the substation HV transformer is evaluated to be >10dBA lower than the overall solar farm and BESS noise levels predicted at the project NSAs.

Table 5.1 Assessment of Project noise emissions without contribution of the MTS

NSA ID	PROJECT NOISE LIMITS, dBA $L_{eq,30\text{ MIN}}$			PROJECT NOISE LEVEL, dBA $L_{eq,30\text{ MIN}}^1$	
	DAY	EVENING	NIGHT	DAY/EVENING	NIGHT
NSA 1	45	39	34	25	21
NSA 2				22	< 20
NSA 3				25	32
NSA 4				24	20
NSA 5				30	26
NSA 6				29	25
NSA 7				22	< 20
NSA 8				22	< 20
NSA 9				23	< 20
NSA 10				< 20	< 20
NSA 11				< 20	< 20
NSA 12				21	< 20
NSA 13				21	< 20
NSA 14				20	< 20
NSA 15				20	< 20
NSA 16				21	< 20
NSA 17				< 20	< 20
NSA 18				23	< 20
NSA 19				22	< 20
NSA 20 - 26				22	< 20

1) Results include a +2 dB tonal penalty as outlined in Section 3.4.

5.2 PREDICTED NOISE LEVELS – PROJECT AND MTS (CUMULATIVE NOISE EMISSIONS)

Table 5.2 presents the predicted cumulative noise levels from the Project and the MTS, adopting the inputs and assumptions as detailed in Section 4, including available reasonable and practicable noise controls (excluding noise barriers as outlined in Section 4.1.2).

With all known CIT operating simultaneously, it is predicted that all EPA 1826 noise limits can be met at all identified NSAs (colour coded green). The predicted noise contours are presented in Appendix C. The modelling results indicate that the MTS is likely to equally contribute to the cumulative noise emissions with the Project (solar farm and BESS components).

Table 5.2 Assessment of cumulative noise emissions - Project and MTS

NSA ID	PROJECT NOISE LIMITS, dBA $L_{eq,30\text{ MIN}}^1$			PREDICTED NOISE LEVELS, dBA $L_{eq,30\text{ MIN}}^1$			
				PROJECT ONLY		PROJECT + MTS	
	DAY	EVENING	NIGHT	DAY/EVENING	NIGHT	DAY/EVENING	NIGHT
NSA 1	45	39	34	25	21	26	24
NSA 2				22	< 20	24	21
NSA 3				35	32	37	34
NSA 4				24	20	25	23
NSA 5				30	26	33	31
NSA 6				29	25	31	29

1) Results include a +2 dB tonal penalty as outlined in Section 3.4.

5.3 ERS ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS

Cumulative noise levels at the Mologa Bushland Reserve and Terrick Terrick National Park are predicted to be less than 20 dBA at the boundary of the reserve closest to the Project, below existing background noise levels measured to be between 27-32 dB L_{A90} for all periods. Noise levels of this low magnitude are expected to preserve the sound quality that is conducive to human tranquillity and enjoyment for these nature reserves, in accordance with the ERS.

5.4 PREDICTED LOW FREQUENCY NOISE

Low frequency noise was considered for each identified NSA in accordance with the EPA 1996 methodology presented in Section 3.4 and Appendix B. A review of spectral content from the predicted noise levels in Table 5.1 resulted in no predicted exceedance within the 10 Hz to 160 Hz threshold criteria (third-octave bands). Low-frequency noise is therefore not considered a feature of the Project.

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5.5 DISCUSSION

The noise emissions from the Project are predicted to be below the EPA 1826 noise limit at all NSAs. These predictions adopt the inputs and assumptions as detailed in Section 4, including available reasonable and practicable noise controls. The thermal conditions described in Section 4.1 are considered conservative and are based on anticipated 'worst case' conditions, to allow the BESS units to charge/discharge over a 24-hour period without operational restriction.

For clarity, noise barriers were evaluated as a potential mitigation option but were found to be ineffective and ultimately were excluded from the assessment (refer to Section 4.1.2 for more details).

When assessing the potential cumulative impact of the Mologa Terminal Station, noise limits are met at all NSAs, with NSA 3 predicted to receive the highest noise levels. Predicted noise contours are presented in Appendix C.

The cumulative noise impact from the MTS has been assessed using reasonable assumptions from reference data of existing terminal station equipment currently operating in Vicotria. It is recommended that further assessment and modelling of the Project, substation and MTS are undertaken in the detailed design phase of the Project, to ensure noise is minimised as far as reasonably practicable as per the GED.

It is recommended that once the Project is operational, commissioning noise measurements are undertaken to validate the noise modelling assumptions and ensure compliance with EPA legislation. If noise is found to exceed the operational noise limits from EPA 1826 (or an alternative assessment criterion such as EPA 1996), additional noise mitigation measures and/or controls will need to be considered beyond those presented in this report.

Construction noise impacts of the project will be carefully assessed and managed through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which will ensure the noise impacts resulting from the construction activities will be compliant with the relevant requirements of the Act. This will include monitoring and reporting obligations as well as formal complaint handling protocols which will provide a clear and accessible processing for raising and resolving complaints association with any construction impacts. This report emphasises on assessment of operational noise associated with the project and not construction noise. A CEMP can be developed in later stages as the project progresses.

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6 CONCLUSION

WSP has been engaged by Urbis to undertake a noise impact assessment on behalf of Potentia Energy for the proposed Mologa Solar Hybrid project, located directly south of 5 Mitiamo-Kerang Road Mologa, Victoria (the Project).

By developing land which will introduce new sources of noise that could potentially impact surrounding land uses, the developer is required under the Environment Protection Act 2017 (the Act) and General Environmental Duty (GED) to minimise those risks of harm so far as reasonably practicable.

To assess risks of potential environmental harm due to noise emitted from the Project (and cumulative noise), detailed modelling has been undertaken for the project. The noise assessment has been based on supplied noise data provided by the manufacturer and suitable reference data, the limitations of which have been discussed throughout the report.

Section 5 presents the predicted noise levels from Project operations against the EPA 1826 noise limits, with reasonable and practicable noise controls in place. All noise predictions (project and/or cumulative MTS noise) meet or are below the EPA 1826 noise limits, predicting compliance in accordance with Victorian EPA legislation.

Under the ERS methodology, the following environmentally sensitive areas have been identified:

- Terrick Terrick National Park, located approximately 3.5 km to the east of the Project
- Mologa Bushland Reserve located approximately 2 km to the east of the Project.

Cumulative noise levels at these environmentally sensitive areas are predicted to be less than 20 dBA at the boundary closest to the Project, below existing background noise levels measured to be between 27-32 dB L_{A90} for all periods. Noise levels of this low magnitude are expected to preserve the sound quality that is conducive to human tranquillity and enjoyment for this nature reserve, in accordance with the ERS.

It is WSP's opinion that the controls outlined in Section 4.1 are available, reasonable, and practicable in proportion to potential risks identified from the Project (and adjacent industries). With appropriate controls in place, the risk of the Project causing environmental harm from noise impacts is considered low.

Further assessment will be undertaken during the detailed design stages of the project to ensure proposed noise controls and operational inputs will minimise risk of harm to the environment, specifically the development of the MTS. Commissioning noise measurements are also recommended to be undertaken to validate the noise modelling assumptions and ensure compliance with EPA legislation. It is the responsibility of the Project to control noise emissions to the NSAs under the GED, EP Act and subordinate legislation.

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7 LIMITATIONS

This Report is provided by WSP Australia Pty Limited (*WSP*) for Urbis in response to specific instructions from the Client and in accordance with WSP's proposal PP225312 entitled "*Mologa Solar Farm and BESS- Noise Impact Assessment Proposal*", dated June 2025.

7.1 PERMITTED PURPOSE

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The services undertaken by WSP in preparing this Report were limited to those specifically detailed in the Report and are subject to the scope, qualifications, assumptions and limitations set out in the Report or otherwise communicated to the Client.

Except as otherwise stated in the Report and to the extent that statements, opinions, facts, conclusion and / or recommendations in the Report (*Conclusions*) are based in whole or in part on information provided by the Client and other parties identified in the report (*Information*), those *Conclusions* are based on assumptions by WSP of the reliability, adequacy, accuracy and completeness of the Information and have not been verified. WSP accepts no responsibility for the Information.

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APPENDIX A

NOISE MONITORING RESULTS

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Appendix A - Noise Logger Summary

Project No.	PS225312	Date	05 November 2025	Sheet	2
Project Title	Mologa Solar Farm	Engineer	AN	Rev	1
Description	Logger Grapher	Type	LG		

Logger Location	2041 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, NM1
Microphone Position	1.5m from ground , 5m from façade

		Wed, 01 Oct 2025			Thu, 02 Oct 2025			Fri, 03 Oct 2025			Sat, 04 Oct 2025			Sun, 05 Oct 2025			Mon, 06 Oct 2025			Tue, 07 Oct 2025			Wed, 08 Oct 2025		
		L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	38.6	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}
Daily Averages	LA10,18h	45.9			45.5			46.6			45.6			46.3			45.0			44.7			47.0		
	LAeq,24h		44.9			43.9			44.1			44.9			44.4			44.1			43.3			45.1	
	LAeq,16h		45.2			44.4			45.1			45.4			44.9			44.1			43.2			45.1	
	LAeq,8h		43.1			40.0			42.5			44.0			44.4			42.1			44.5			40.6	
	LA90 Day			38.6			39.5			34.8			28.1			35.2				30.2			28.7		28.4
	LA90 Evening			31.1			29.8			32.3			37.4			35.8				32.4			33.3		33.7
	LA90 Night			35.4			26.7			34.3			27.6			33.9				33.3			38.1		32.1
Hourly Values	00:00 to 01:00				51.8	48.6	38.7	40.1	37.5	26.0	45.4	41.5	32.6	48.9	43.9	28.7	44.5	40.9	32.8	43.1	39.3	32.2	43.7	41.4	38.9
	01:00 to 02:00				47.4	43.7	34.9	39.7	37.6	26.0	44.9	41.6	32.2	48.0	42.9	27.1	49.7	45.6	34.7	42.6	40.4	31.9	42.0	40.3	38.2
	02:00 to 03:00				40.8	39.2	36.3	38.3	36.5	24.5	42.9	39.8	35.4	47.3	42.1	25.7	47.3	44.0	35.7	40.9	38.2	32.0	42.3	40.4	38.3
	03:00 to 04:00				40.6*	39.4*	38.1*	47.5	42.6	24.9	41.4	39.1	36.6	45.3	40.5	24.7	49.1	44.8	32.2	38.4	35.5	30.4	49.8	45.4	38.2
	04:00 to 05:00				39.1	38.5	37.6	38.5	36.9	25.6	40.7	39.4	37.1	45.4	40.5	23.3	42.4	38.8	30.3	43.8	39.4	28.8	49.1	45.7	37.6
	05:00 to 06:00				46.3	43.7	33.8	48.6	45.1	29.5	51.0	47.4	37.7	49.7	45.8	24.7	52.3	48.2	35.7	52.3	48.5	34.1	50.9	47.4	38.7
	06:00 to 07:00				48.5	45.8	38.8	44.0	41.4	29.0	50.1	46.6	37.9	47.7	43.4	26.8	47.1*	44.1*	29.6*	49.5	47.4	42.8	52.3	48.3	36.7
	07:00 to 08:00	59.9*	72.1*	28.3*	45.5	43.4	37.7	44.7	42.1	30.8	47.4	45.0	29.3	46.2	43.8	27.8	41.6*	40.8*	29.3*	44.0	41.9	27.7	49.8	46.2	31.4
	08:00 to 09:00	80.5*	76*	28.4*	51.0	48.4	39.8	48.5	46.3	35.7	45.0	42.3	26.5	43.9	42.4	32.6	48.4	45.0	28.3	41.4	41.3	24.7	47.8	44.4	29.1
	09:00 to 10:00	86.8*	84.3*	77.9*	54.0	50.7	41.2	49.9	46.9	40.3	40.8	40.5	25.7	42.9	49.5	32.7	46.7	45.1	30.9	41.7	40.0	25.3	43.1	41.3	24.4
	10:00 to 11:00	84.6*	80.6*	40.5*	53.0	50.2	41.4	52.3	49.3	42.4	41.9	41.0	27.0	47.0	44.8	38.5	47.9	44.8	31.1	41.2	41.8	26.7	43.1	42.1	26.1
	11:00 to 12:00	82.9*	77.2*	30.6*	56.9*	53.6*	43.3*	51.3	47.8	38.9	40.7	39.4	27.4	47.2	45.2	41.0	43.5	41.0	29.3	46.4	44.6	33.8	41.3	40.3	27.8
	12:00 to 13:00	48.7	45.5	38.1	57.3*	54.3*	45.2*	48.2	45.1	36.4	42.3	44.2	26.9	48.1	45.9	41.2	45.1	42.3	31.2	46.7	43.6	34.2	42.4	41.8	31.4
	13:00 to 14:00	49.7	47.0	40.1	57*	53.8*	44.1*	46.0	43.2	35.3	38.9	39.9	30.0	48.8	46.1	41.2	46.6	43.6	31.1	46.4	43.9	33.9	43.2	42.5	31.5
	14:00 to 15:00	48.6	46.1	39.2	56.3*	53.4*	43.8*	44.3	42.1	32.9	40.8	41.1	30.1	48.7	46.0	39.8	43.5	41.8	32.1	43.1	40.5	31.8	44.9	42.4	33.0
	15:00 to 16:00	50.2	47.2	41.6	55.2*	52*	42.9*	44.4	42.7	32.9	41.3	52.5	28.7	44.5	42.4	33.4	43.4	41.8	31.0	42.8	40.4	30.0	47.3	44.1	34.4
	16:00 to 17:00	52.0	48.6	38.5	53.6*	50.6*	42.1*	42.6	40.8	30.4	48.4*	71.9*	26.1*	41.9	39.3	31.1	47.5	43.8	32.8	40.3	38.9	28.2	45.7	42.9	32.2
	17:00 to 18:00	46.2	43.1	34.2	49.5	46.5	37.2	41.3	39.9	27.0	44.3	42.3	29.6	40.9	40.3	27.5	43.1	51.6	30.7	40.3	39.8	27.5	42.3	40.8	29.1
	18:00 to 19:00	41.7	39.5	29.6	45.7	45.0	32.1	48.5	50.1	33.0	48.8*	58.1*	35.6*	44.7	41.3	29.0	46.0	42.7	30.2	48.6	44.2	29.9	45.4	42.0	29.7
	19:00 to 20:00	42.7	53.0	30.5	40.3	37.8	31.5	48.9*	70.8*	34.7*	51.6	48.2	37.9	47.5	44.7	37.0	42.7	43.7	33.9	47.8	44.5	38.4	51.3	47.5	40.0
	20:00 to 21:00	42.6	39.4	31.0	39.3	36.2	28.0	46.3	42.9	33.5	51.6	47.7	37.8	50.4	46.9	39.3	44.5	41.0	35.0	47.8	44.9	40.3	52.7	49.5	37.1
	21:00 to 22:00	42.7	40.7	33.3	39.1	35.7	27.6	46.1	41.4	30.3	52.3	47.9	36.5	48.4	45.1	37.9	44.8	41.0	34.7	47.2	44.3	40.0	53.0	48.8	36.6
	22:00 to 23:00	42.6	42.4	32.3	39.8	37.0	28.5	47.2	42.7	30.0	51.2	46.8	34.8	48.2	44.2	35.9	44.1	40.9	35.2	44.4	41.7	38.1	51.5	47.7	36.6
	23:00 to 0:00	42.7	39.9	31.1	39.7	35.5	26.2	46.8	41.6	28.9	49.9	45.3	32.3	46.7	42.5	33.5	42.5	39.5	32.5	44.4	46.9	38.6	48.6	45.2	36.3



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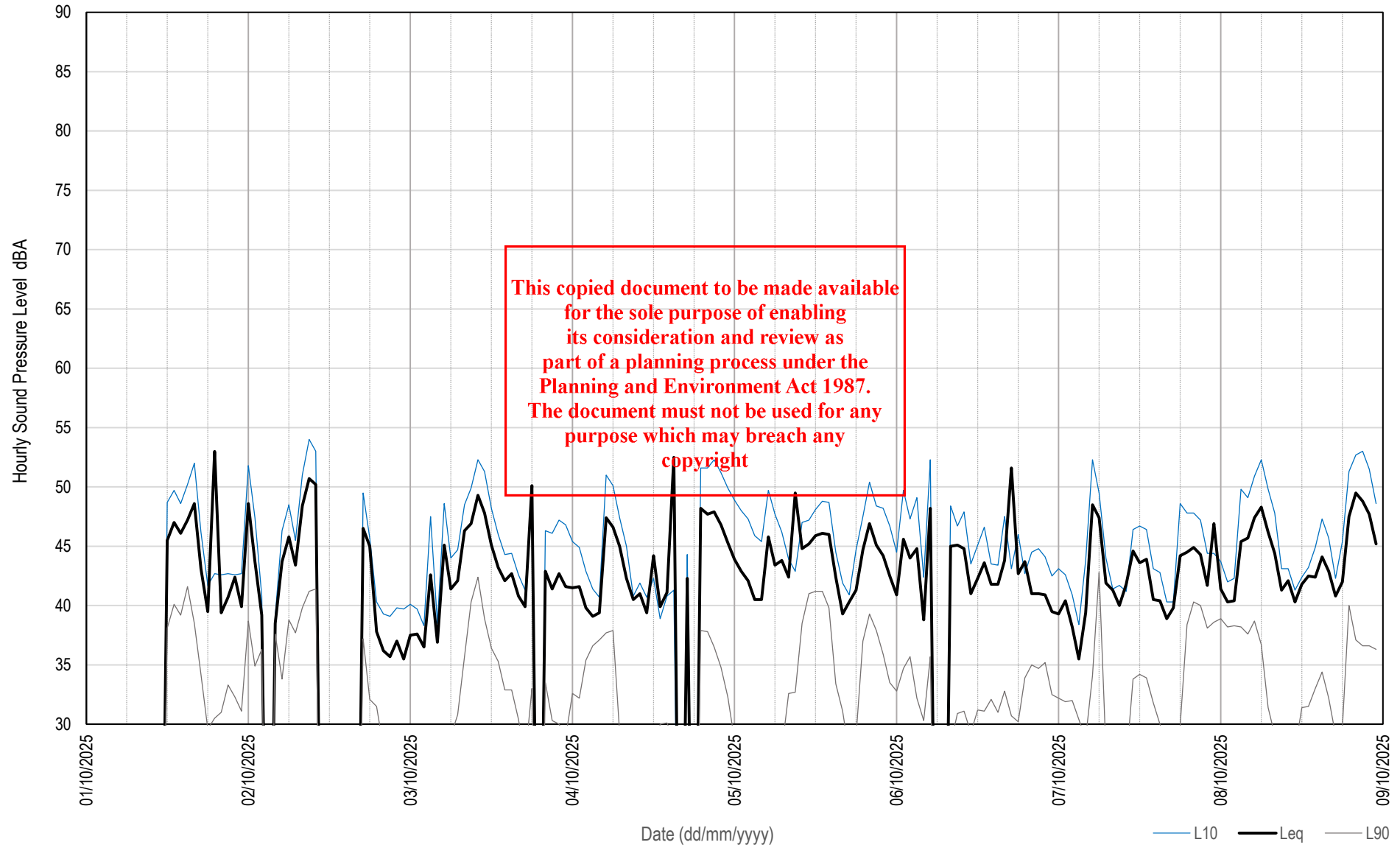
Appendix A - Noise Logger Summary

Project No.	PS225312	Date	05 November 2025	Sheet	3
Project Title	Mologa Solar Farm	Engineer	AN	Rev	1
Description	Logger Grapher	Type	LG		

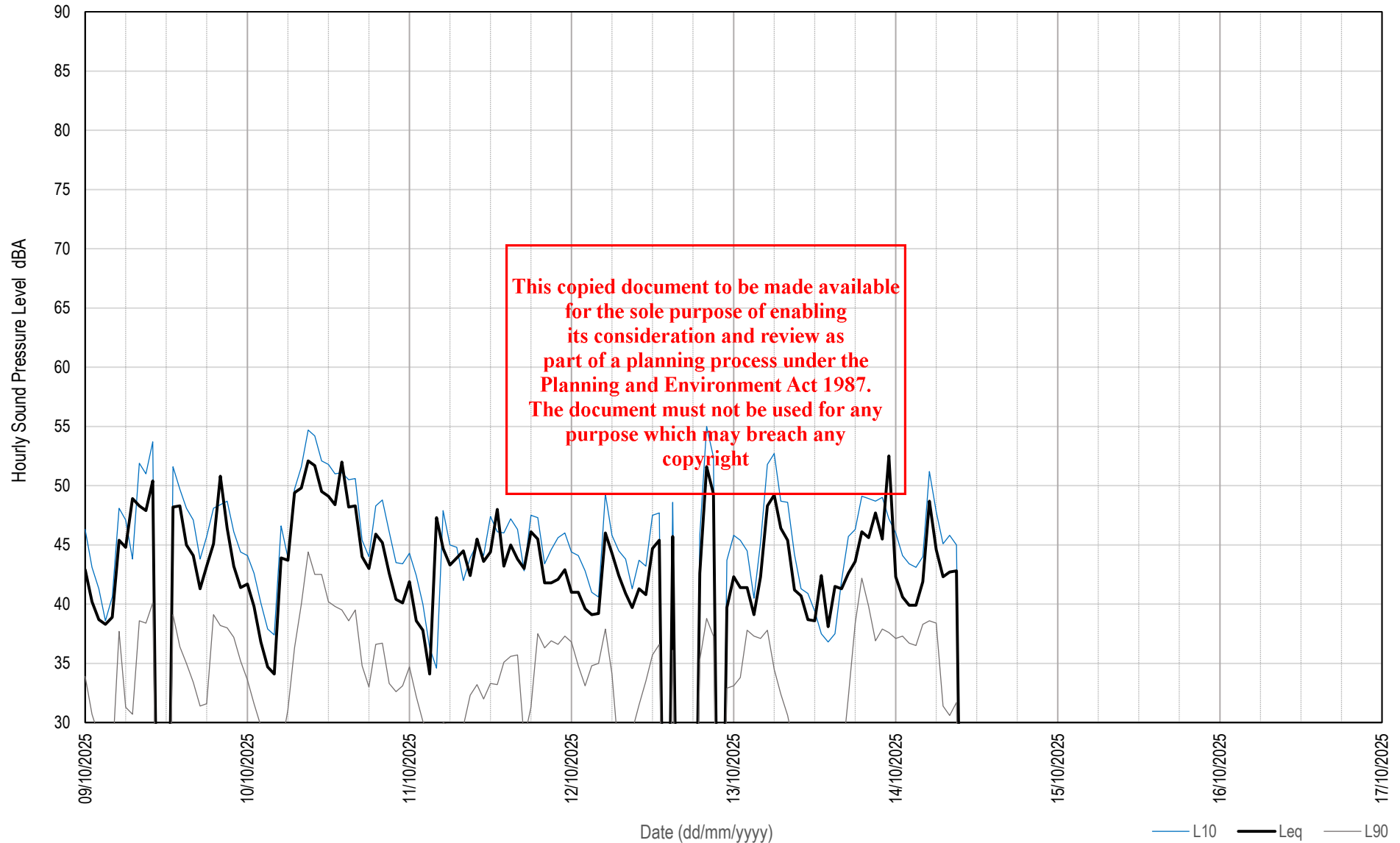
Logger Location	2041 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, NM1
Microphone Position	1.5m from ground , 5m from façade

		Thu, 09 Oct 2025			Fri, 10 Oct 2025			Sat, 11 Oct 2025			Sun, 12 Oct 2025			Mon, 13 Oct 2025			Tue, 14 Oct 2025								
		L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}
Daily Averages	LA10, 18h	48.1			48.9			45.3			46.4			44.7			45.9								
	LAeq, 24h		45.7			47.2			43.9			43.5			45.1			43.0							
	LAeq, 16h		46.8			48.7			44.4			44.4			44.3			42.2							
	LAeq, 8h		40.7			42.3			42.0			42.6			46.4										
	LA90 Day			35.9			39.8			32.3			32.3			28.1				31.2					
	LA90 Evening			36.7			34.9			35.5			37.1			33.0									
	LA90 Night			30.6			31.1			35.6			35.5			37.6									
Hourly Values	00:00 to 01:00	46.3	42.9	33.9	44.1	41.7	33.6	44.3	41.9	34.7	44.4	41.0	36.8	45.8	42.3	33.1	46.0	42.3	37.1						
	01:00 to 02:00	43.1	40.2	30.7	42.6	39.8	31.6	42.4	38.6	32.2	44.1	41.0	34.8	45.4	41.4	33.8	44.1	40.6	37.3						
	02:00 to 03:00	41.3	38.7	28.9	40.1	36.8	29.7	40.0	37.8	30.1	42.8	39.6	33.1	44.5	41.4	37.8	43.4	39.9	36.7						
	03:00 to 04:00	38.6	38.3	26.8	37.9	34.7	24.8	36.3	34.1	29.2	41.0	39.1	34.8	40.9	39.1	37.3	43.1	39.9	36.5						
	04:00 to 05:00	40.6	38.9	26.7	37.4	34.1	24.4	34.6	47.9	28.1	40.6	39.2	35.0	45.2	42.3	37.1	44.0	41.9	38.3						
	05:00 to 06:00	48.1	45.4	37.7	46.6	43.9	27.8	47.9	44.7	30.0	49.3	46.0	37.9	51.8	48.3	37.8	51.2	48.7	38.6						
	06:00 to 07:00	47.1	44.8	31.3	43.9	43.7	31.1	45.0	48.3	29.7	45.8	44.3	34.1	52.7	49.2	34.5	47.8	44.6	38.4						
	07:00 to 08:00	43.8	48.9	30.7	49.7	49.4	36.3	44.8	43.9	26.9	44.9	42.4	27.2	48.7	46.4	32.4	45.1	42.3	31.4						
	08:00 to 09:00	51.9	48.3	38.6	51.6	49.8	40.0	42.0	44.5	29.7	43.8	40.9	28.1	48.6	45.4	30.6	45.8	42.7	30.6						
	09:00 to 10:00	51.0	47.9	38.4	54.7	52.1	44.4	43.9	42.4	32.3	41.3	39.7	29.3	44.2	41.2	27.8	45.0	42.8	31.7						
	10:00 to 11:00	53.7	50.4	40.1	54.2	51.7	42.5	45.1	45.5	33.2	43.7	41.3	31.5	41.3	40.7	28.1	50.9*	59.7*	33.1*						
	11:00 to 12:00	50.9*	48.4*	38.1*	52.1	49.5	42.5	44.1	43.6	32.0	43.2	40.8	33.5	40.9	38.7	25.0									
	12:00 to 13:00	53.3*	50.3*	39.3*	51.8	49.1	40.2	47.4	44.4	33.3	47.5	44.7	35.7	39.4	38.6	24.5									
	13:00 to 14:00	51.6	48.2	39.1	51.0	48.4	39.8	46.1	48.0	33.2	47.7	45.4	36.6	37.5	42.4	28.1									
	14:00 to 15:00	49.7	48.3	36.4	51.1	52.0	39.5	46.0	43.2	35.1	49.4*	59.1*	36.9*	36.8	38.1	28.1									
	15:00 to 16:00	48.1	45.0	35.0	50.5	48.2	38.6	47.2	45.0	35.6	48.6	45.7	36.1	37.5	41.5	25.0									
	16:00 to 17:00	47.1	44.1	33.4	50.6	48.3	39.5	46.3	43.8	35.7	49.2*	47.5*	37.2*	42.0	41.3	26.4									
	17:00 to 18:00	43.8	41.3	31.4	45.4	44.0	34.8	42.8	43.0	28.6	45.6*	42.8*	32.4*	45.7	42.6	32.2									
	18:00 to 19:00	45.7	43.2	31.6	44.0	43.0	33.0	47.5	46.1	31.3	45.7*	43*	32.2*	46.3	43.6	38.4									
	19:00 to 20:00	48.1	45.1	39.1	48.3	45.9	36.6	47.3	45.5	37.5	45.8	42.6	35.3	49.1	46.1	42.2									
	20:00 to 21:00	48.4	50.8	38.2	48.8	45.2	36.7	43.4	41.8	36.3	55.0	51.6	38.8	48.9	45.6	39.8									
	21:00 to 22:00	48.7	46.4	38.0	46.1	42.6	33.3	44.6	41.8	36.9	52.4	49.3	37.3	48.7	47.7	36.9									
	22:00 to 23:00	46.1	43.2	37.2	43.5	40.4	32.6	45.6	42.1	36.6	42.8*	39.1*	33.1*	49.0	45.5	37.9									
	23:00 to 0:00	44.4	41.4	35.2	43.4	40.1	33.1	46.0	42.9	37.3	43.7	39.7	32.9	47.2	52.5	37.6									

Logger Summary - 2041 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, NM1



Logger Summary - 2041 Mologa-Durham Ox Rd, NM1





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Appendix A - Noise Logger Summary

Project No.	PS225312	Date	05 November 2025	Sheet	2
Project Title	Mologa Solar Farm	Engineer	AN	Rev	1
Description	Logger Grapher	Type	LG		

Logger Location	7405 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, NM2
Microphone Position	1.5m from ground , 16m from façade

		Wed, 01 Oct 2025			Thu, 02 Oct 2025			Fri, 03 Oct 2025			Sat, 04 Oct 2025			Sun, 05 Oct 2025			Mon, 06 Oct 2025			Tue, 07 Oct 2025			Wed, 08 Oct 2025			
		L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	43.3	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	
Daily Averages	LA10,18h	54.3			51.0			51.8			51.2			53.5			49.6			50.2			51.4			
	LAeq,24h		56.8			51.6			50.5			48.7			51.2			49.8			49.1			49.4		
	LAeq,16h		57.2			52.5			51.5			48.7			51.3			48.9			48.7			49.1		
	LAeq,8h		51.1			47.2			48.3			50.8			51.7			50.0			49.7			37.8		
	LA90 Day			43.3			48.9			41.7			32.8			42.4				35.1			37.2			36.1
	LA90 Evening			36.5			34.5			29.6			37.4			45.6				37.3			36.1			41.1
	LA90 Night			40.9			31.3			31.3			37.4			43.9				34.3			35.3			35.8
Hourly Values	00:00 to 01:00				50.9	47.5	40.4	41.3	38.3	30.9	45.6	42.1	30.3	46.9	43.1	35.3	53.9	51.0	45.5	46.8	42.9	35.6	43.7	40.1	31.5	
	01:00 to 02:00				46.8	43.5	37.3	41.1	37.3	26.8	44.4	41.4	28.0	43.8	40.5	34.7	53.4	50.8	46.5	46.3	41.4	28.2	43.6	40.5	34.2	
	02:00 to 03:00				46.7	43.8	39.4	41.9	37.9	28.6	42.0	38.2	25.4	47.2	43.2	36.4	54.2	50.9	45.3	44.3	40.2	30.0	43.7	40.1	33.1	
	03:00 to 04:00				44.2*	41.1*	36.1*	40.9	36.0	30.8	41.0	37.4	27.1	48.5	45.4	34.4	51.5	48.4	43.4	43.5	40.3	29.7	48.3	44.5	32.9	
	04:00 to 05:00				58.8	54.6	38.1	59.2	54.8	34.6	59.4	55.3	39.9	62.1	58.5	45.3	59.0	55.5	47.1	61.1	57.5	42.8	61.5	57.4	43.8	
	05:00 to 06:00				52.8	51.3	43.1	50.6	47.9	35.0	53.1	50.8	36.9	51.9	49.0	40.2	54.6	53.7	34.9	53.8	51.7	39.2	53.7	50.6	39.7	
	06:00 to 07:00				52.0	49.7	43.2	55.6	51.1	36.9	53.9	51.5	35.6	60.3	48.1	37.3	47.9*	47.9*	33.9*	49.5	48.4	36.1	51.5	49.8	38.1	
	07:00 to 08:00				56.7	53.8	48.6	56.1	53.6	45.9	51.8	49.6	33.6	52.8	49.7	41.7	48.4*	47.4*	32.3*	49.8	51.7	33.4	49.0	46.5	33.2	
	08:00 to 09:00				59.1	55.9	48.2	55.9	52.9	46.2	48.5	45.8	30.3	52.3	49.4	41.8	49.5	47.3	34.1	48.8	47.1	31.9	50.2	47.2	31.3	
	09:00 to 10:00				61.4	58.3	53.1	57.6	55.3	48.3	49.0	46.7	32.1	56.0	52.7	45.0	48.1	47.6	35.5	51.7	49.6	35.2	51.5	50.5	36.7	
	10:00 to 11:00				61.9	58.7	52.8	55.6	52.8	47.3	50.3	49.3	31.7	57.4	53.8	45.4	52.0	49.6	36.0	53.3	50.1	40.6	52.2	48.9	36.8	
	11:00 to 12:00				62.1*	58.9*	52.6*	55.7	52.8	45.3	50.7	48.0	30.7	57.3	54.1	47.5	50.3	50.2	35.6	52.8	49.5	39.5	52.2	49.2	40.2	
	12:00 to 13:00	56.2*	53.4*	47.2*	62.4*	59.2*	52.8*	52.8	50.2	42.7	51.7	49.1	32.6	57.8	54.3	47.6	50.0	47.2	34.3	53.7	50.7	42.7	52.1	48.8	38.1	
	13:00 to 14:00	54.8*	52*	45.5*	63.7*	60.6*	55.4*	51.0	48.7	38.6	50.6	47.1	31.8	55.3	52.2	45.5	53.4	50.2	39.0	53.3	50.2	41.4	53.3	50.1	40.3	
	14:00 to 15:00	57.7	54.0	45.9	62*	59.1*	52.8*	51.6	50.2	36.8	49.9	46.5	32.0	52.3	50.3	40.1	50.5	47.8	38.8	51.4	47.9	36.5	54.4	51.1	44.2	
	15:00 to 16:00	66.9	66.5	48.2	61.2*	58*	51.7*	52.7	49.5	37.9	50.3	47.8	34.8	51.7	47.9	38.4	52.4	49.7	41.0	49.6	47.0	37.4	53.4	50.5	41.5	
	16:00 to 17:00	54.6	51.3	42.6	58*	54.7*	47.9*	51.4	48.5	36.0	53.8	52.1	34.7	52.2	48.9	34.0	53.2	56.4	40.7	50.7	47.3	36.3	53.5	50.3	41.8	
	17:00 to 18:00	52.3	50.4	36.6	53.8	57.5	41.8	53.6	49.9	33.3	54.2	50.5	37.0	54.1	51.0	39.5	52.7	49.2	35.4	55.0	51.5	34.9	54.0	50.3	39.7	
	18:00 to 19:00	52.8	50.1	37.2	48.5	47.4	38.8	47.1	42.6	30.3	50.4	46.6	36.9	51.9	48.9	44.6	48.8	44.6	35.6	49.1	44.6	35.4	50.1	46.6	41.3	
	19:00 to 20:00	50.4	48.5	36.9	45.2	46.9	33.2	47.7	42.9	29.7	51.3	47.7	37.5	54.0	51.1	46.5	48.7	44.9	37.4	46.4	43.2	35.3	51.1	47.0	40.6	
	20:00 to 21:00	49.6	47.7	35.4	43.4	44.8	30.5	47.1	42.2	29.7	52.0	47.8	36.8	53.9	51.2	46.9	45.0	41.9	34.7	48.0	43.7	34.6	51.4	47.7	41.3	
	21:00 to 22:00	49.3	47.5	36.3	46.8	45.5	35.3	47.6	42.6	28.6	52.2	47.6	38.2	52.0	49.1	44.4	45.2	41.8	33.5	48.4	43.5	33.4	50.3	46.1	39.0	
	22:00 to 23:00	48.4	46.6	38.2	41.7	43.3	28.5	47.5	43.1	28.6	51.6	46.9	38.2	51.7	49.0	44.7	45.8	41.9	32.8	46.2	41.7	32.4	48.4	44.4	36.5	
	23:00 to 0:00	60.8	56.7	47.4	40.9	41.2	29.2	45.7	41.9	29.8	50.1	45.4	35.0	50.5	48.0	43.9	47.8	43.7	34.4	45.1	41.2	32.3	46.3	43.1	35.7	



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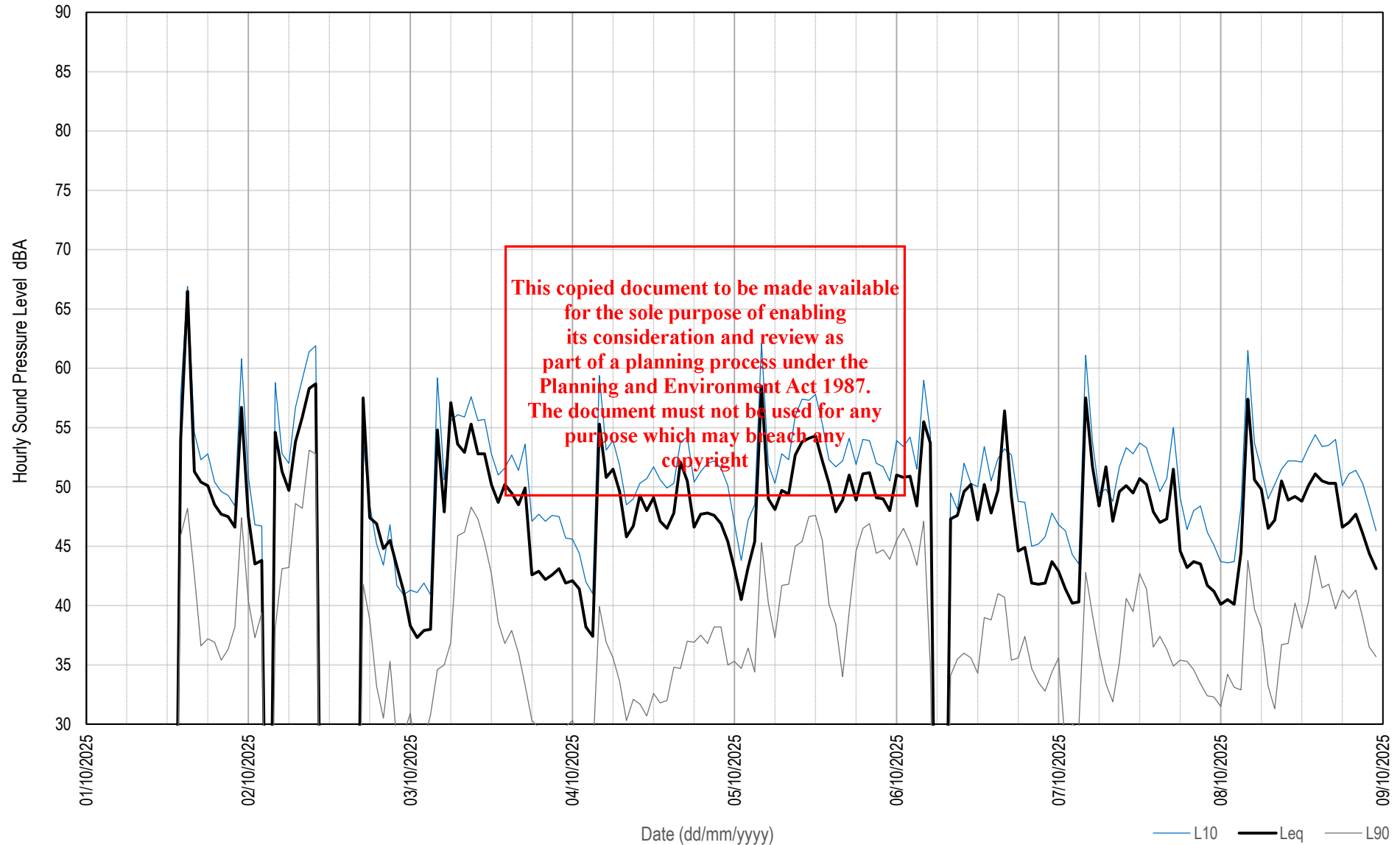
Appendix A - Noise Logger Summary

Project No.	PS225312	Date	05 November 2025	Sheet	3
Project Title	Mologa Solar Farm	Engineer	AN	Rev	1
Description	Logger Grapher	Type	LG		

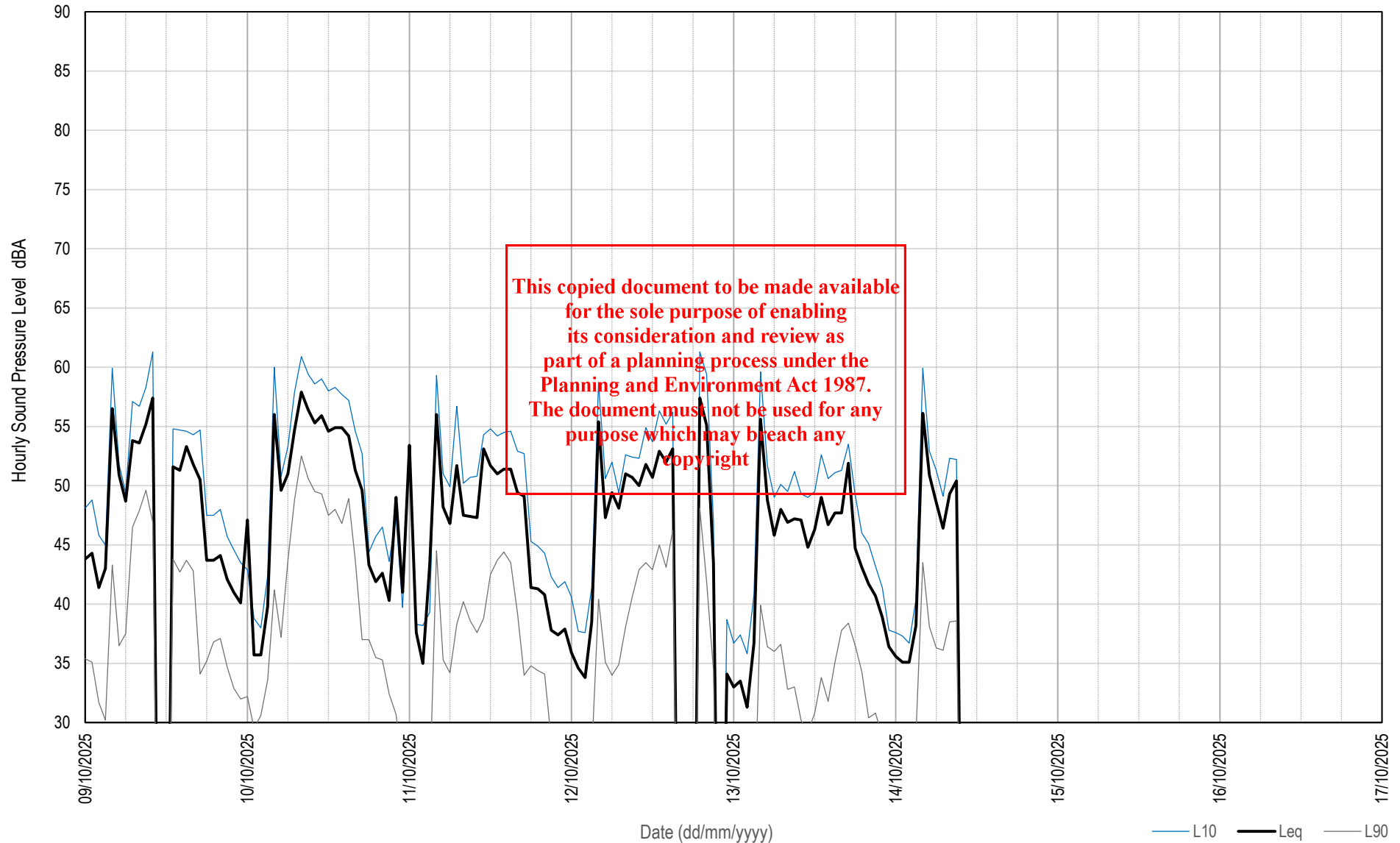
Logger Location	7405 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, NM2
Microphone Position	1.5m from ground , 16m from façade

		Thu, 09 Oct 2025			Fri, 10 Oct 2025			Sat, 11 Oct 2025			Sun, 12 Oct 2025			Mon, 13 Oct 2025			Tue, 14 Oct 2025								
		L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}	L _{A10}	L _{Aeq}	L _{A90}
Daily Averages	LA10,18h	52.0			53.1			49.8			53.0			48.3			51.2								
	LAeq,24h		50.9			52.5			49.3			50.4			47.2			49.3							
	LAeq,16h		51.5			53.6			49.2			51.4			47.0			48.9							
	LAeq,8h		48.6			50.0			47.3			47.5			48.4										
	LA90 Day			44.2			47.5			40.1			41.9							37.7					
	LA90 Evening			36.0			35.1			33.0			41.5												
	LA90 Night			34.8			31.1			29.4			27.5												
Hourly Values	00:00 to 01:00	48.1	43.8	35.4	42.9	47.1	32.2	53.0	53.4	26.7	40.6	35.9	24.2	36.7	33.0	22.1	37.6	35.6	27.0						
	01:00 to 02:00	48.8	44.3	35.1	38.8	35.7	29.5	38.3	37.6	29.9	37.7	34.6	24.4	37.4	33.5	21.7	37.3	35.1	28.3						
	02:00 to 03:00	45.8	41.4	31.7	38.0	35.7	30.6	38.2	35.0	28.0	37.6	33.8	23.9	35.8	31.3	20.0	36.7	35.1	24.0						
	03:00 to 04:00	45.0	43.0	30.2	42.4	39.8	33.6	39.3	43.3	24.2	41.4	38.5	27.2	48.6	36.7	20.4	40.4	38.2	29.0						
	04:00 to 05:00	59.9	56.5	43.3	60.0	56.0	41.2	59.3	56.9	44.5	58.7	55.4	40.4	59.6	55.6	39.9	59.9	56.1	43.5						
	05:00 to 06:00	51.8	50.9	36.5	50.8	49.6	37.2	51.0	48.2	35.3	50.8	47.3	35.1	51.7	48.8	36.4	52.9	50.9	38.1						
	06:00 to 07:00	49.4	48.7	37.5	53.3	51.0	43.7	49.9	48.8	34.2	52.0	49.4	34.0	49.0	45.8	36.0	51.3	48.6	36.3						
	07:00 to 08:00	57.1	53.8	46.5	57.9	54.7	48.8	56.7	51.7	38.3	49.4	48.1	34.9	50.1	48.0	36.6	49.1	46.4	36.1						
	08:00 to 09:00	56.7	53.6	47.9	60.9	57.9	52.5	50.2	47.5	40.2	52.6	51.0	38.1	49.5	46.9	32.8	52.3	49.3	38.5						
	09:00 to 10:00	58.3	55.2	49.6	59.4	56.4	50.6	50.7	47.4	38.6	52.4	50.7	40.6	51.2	47.2	33.0	52.2	50.4	38.6						
	10:00 to 11:00	61.3	57.4	46.9	58.6	55.3	49.5	50.8	47.3	37.6	52.3	50.0	42.9	49.3	47.1	30.2									
	11:00 to 12:00	57.5*	54*	46.1*	59.0	55.9	49.3	54.3	53.1	38.8	54.9	51.8	43.5	49.0	44.8	29.2									
	12:00 to 13:00	57*	53.9*	47.1*	58.0	54.6	47.5	54.8	51.7	42.5	53.7	50.7	42.9	49.5	46.3	30.8									
	13:00 to 14:00	54.8	51.6	43.8	58.3	54.9	48.0	54.2	51.0	43.7	56.3	52.9	45.0	52.6	49.0	33.8									
	14:00 to 15:00	54.7	51.3	42.7	57.7	54.9	46.8	54.5	51.4	44.4	55.2	52.0	43.1	50.6	46.7	31.8									
	15:00 to 16:00	54.6	53.3	43.7	57.2	54.2	48.9	54.6	51.4	43.5	56.2	53.1	46.2	51.1	47.7	35.1									
	16:00 to 17:00	54.3	51.8	42.8	54.6	51.3	43.7	52.9	49.4	39.2	56.2*	53.4*	44.6*	51.3	47.7	37.8									
	17:00 to 18:00	54.7	50.5	34.1	52.7	49.6	37.0	52.7	49.1	34.0	55.5*	51.8*	41.7*	53.5	51.9	38.4									
	18:00 to 19:00	47.5	43.7	35.2	44.4	43.3	37.0	45.3	41.4	34.8	49*	46*	40.7*	49.2	44.7	36.5									
	19:00 to 20:00	47.5	43.7	36.8	45.7	41.9	35.5	44.9	41.3	34.4	61.3	57.4	48.1	46.0	43.1	34.3									
	20:00 to 21:00	48.0	44.1	37.1	46.5	42.6	35.3	44.3	40.8	34.1	59.4	55.1	41.9	45.1	41.7	30.4									
	21:00 to 22:00	45.7	42.1	34.7	43.6	40.3	32.4	42.3	37.8	28.6	47.0	43.5	34.4	43.2	40.7	30.8									
	22:00 to 23:00	44.6	41.0	32.9	47.4	49.0	30.7	41.4	37.4	27.1	41.3*	36.8*	25.8*	41.4	38.9	28.9									
	23:00 to 0:00	43.5	40.1	32.0	39.7	41.0	26.2	41.9	37.9	28.1	38.7	34.1	23.6	37.8	36.4	24.9									

Logger Summary - 7405 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, NM2



Logger Summary - 7405 Bendigo-Pyramid Rd, NM2



APPENDIX B

LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

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B1. LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

The assessments for the Project have adopted regulatory guidelines and standards to establish operational noise criteria and limits to define where impacts may be experienced and to quantify the performance of any required mitigation and management measures. The relevant legislation, policy and guidance for the assessment of noise impacts from the Project are summarised in this section of the report.

B1.1 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL DUTY

The Environment Protection Act 2017 (the Act) came into effect in July 2021 and introduced a new approach for environmental protection and human health focused on a prevention-based approach rather than reactive measures to reduce risk of environmental harm. This approach is underpinned by the General Environment Duty (GED), which is outlined under Section 25(1) (Part 3.2) of the Act.

A definition of GED and its implications are provided below (excerpt from EPA 1741.1 Industry guidance: supporting you to comply with the general environmental duty):

A person who is engaging in an activity that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste must minimise those risks, so far as reasonably practicable. Reasonably practicable means putting in controls that are proportionate to the risk.

It relates to the chance of harm occurring and potential impacts on the environment. It also relates to what controls are available, their cost, and considers what an industry generally knows about the risk and control options. This is termed the 'state of knowledge'.

The expression, 'state of knowledge', describes the body of a deepened knowledge that is known or ought to be reasonably known about the harm or risks of harm to human health and the environment and the controls for eliminating or reducing those risks. Under the GED, you are required to have reasonable knowledge about the risks your activities pose, and how to address them.

Additionally, EPA Publication 1856 Reasonably Practicable (EPA 1856) focusses on the GED to minimise risks of harm to human health or the environment, so far as reasonably practicable. 'Reasonably practicable' means that you must put in proportionate controls to mitigate or minimise the risk of harm. Typically, this would mean elimination or substitution of the source, followed by engineering/building controls and finally by training and site management (often a combination of all mitigations).

Proportionate means the greater the risk of harm, the greater the expectation for you to manage it. This is done by demonstrating you've considered the most suitable controls available to eliminate/minimise the risk of harm.

Six factors come into play:

- Eliminate first: Can you eliminate the risk?
- Likelihood: What's the chance that harm will occur?
- Degree (consequence): How severe could the harm be on human health or the environment?
- Your knowledge about the risks: What do you know, or what can you find out, about the risks your activities pose?
- Availability and suitability: What technology, processes or equipment are available to control the risk? What controls are suitable for use in your circumstances?
- Cost: How much does the control cost to put in place compared to how effective it would be in reducing the risk?

It is important to note that responding to duties under Section 25(1) of the Act is separate from the obligations outlined under Section 166 of the Act (unreasonable noise).

B1.2 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

The *Environment Protection Regulations 2021* (EPR) give effect to the Environment Protection Act 2017 by imposing obligations in relation to noise pollution and permissible activities under the Act, specifying matters in relation to environmental noise.

The Regulations made under the Act:

- a. Provide regulations necessary to enable elements of the environment protection legislation to function
- b. Prevent significant consequences from specific types of pollution or waste
- c. Prevent significant risk of mismanagement
- d. Provide certainty and consistency required by duty holders

The EPR defines Noise Sensitive Areas (NSA) as:

- Residential premises
- Retirement villages
- Hospitals
- Child-care centres
- Kindergartens
- Primary and secondary schools
- Tourist establishments
- Camping grounds
- Caravan parks in rural areas.

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B1.3 ENVIRONMENT REFERENCE STANDARD

The Environment Reference Standard (ERS) is made under Section 93 of the Act. It sets out the environmental objectives of noise that are sought to be achieved or maintained in Victoria. In accordance with Part 3, Section 9 of the ERS, the objectives for each land use category are typical ambient sound level values and are neither noise limits nor noise design criteria. The objectives are presented in terms of ambient noise for day ($L_{Aeq, 16hr}$) and night ($L_{Aeq, 8hr}$) external sound environments.

Five land use categories are assigned noise indicators and objectives, ranging from high density urban areas (CBDs) to environmental sensitive areas (uninhabited rural areas). The land use categories and associated noise level indicators and objectives are outlined in Table B.1.

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Table B.1 ERS: Indicators and objectives for the ambient sound environment

LAND USE CATEGORY	INDICATORS	NOISE LEVEL OBJECTIVE, dBA
Category I	Outdoor $L_{Aeq, 8h}$ (10pm to 6am)	55
High density urban areas (CBDs)	Outdoor $L_{Aeq, 16h}$ (6am to 10pm)	60
Category II	Outdoor $L_{Aeq, 8h}$ (10pm to 6am)	50
Medium density urban areas (outskirts of CBDs)	Outdoor $L_{Aeq, 16h}$ (6am to 10pm)	55
Category III	Outdoor $L_{Aeq, 8h}$ (10pm to 6am)	40
Low density urban areas (suburbs)	Outdoor $L_{Aeq, 16h}$ (6am to 10pm)	50
Category IV	Outdoor $L_{Aeq, 8h}$ (10pm to 6am)	35
Regional areas (rural towns)	Outdoor $L_{Aeq, 16h}$ (6am to 10pm)	40
Category V	Qualitative	A sound quality that is conducive to human tranquillity and enjoyment having regard to the ambient natural soundscape
Environmentally sensitive areas (national parks)		

Under the ERS methodology, the following environmentally sensitive areas have been identified:

- Terrick Terrick National Park; located approximately 3.5 km to the east of the Project.
- Mologa Bushland Reserve; located approximately 2 km to the east of the Project.

The identified environmental sensitive areas shall be planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright.

It is important to note that the ERS indicators and objectives are neither compliance limits, nor design criteria, but they can be used to facilitate assessing whether the environmental values are being achieved, maintained, or threatened.

B1.4 ADJUSTMENTS FOR NOISE CHARACTER

In addition to the assessment of unreasonable noise against the operational noise limits outlined above, EPA 1997 requires the consideration of potentially annoying noise characteristics. These may include:

- Impulsive noise
- Tonal noise
- Low frequency noise

Impulsive noise is defined as impulses of noise from a Project with a gap between impulses of approximately 10 seconds.

Annex C of EPA 1826 describes the methodology for determining the extent of tonal noise associated with a Project. This method is based on the analysis of 1/3 octave noise levels, where a single octave extends more than 3 dB above the level of adjacent octave bands.

Low frequency noise is defined and assessed using EPA Publication 1996 *Assessing low frequency noise – June 2021* (EPA 1996).

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Note that compliance with the values outlined here do not necessarily demonstrate compliance with the GED, as concerns from human health may still arise even at lower levels. For example, if a tonal noise exists (a peak of noise energy at a specific frequency), then this component of noise may cause discomfort to a listener.

B1.4.1 IMPULSIVE NOISE

Impulsive noise is defined as impulses of noise from a Project with a gap between impulses of approximately 10 seconds.

When the noise is impulsive in character the following adjustments apply:

- when the impulsive character of the noise is just detectable then a correction of +2 dB should be applied
- when the impulsive character of the noise is prominent then a correction of +5 dB should be applied.

Circuit breaker switches form part of the emergency management system at the site and would trigger infrequently where a short circuit occurs. These switches typically generate a single, short, sharp impulse which would be categorised as impulsive. It is noted that Clause 37 of EPA 1826 states that:

'Where the noise source under consideration is equipment used solely in relation to emergencies, the relevant noise limit applying to the testing or maintenance of such equipment... is increased by 10 dB for a day period and by 5 dB for all other periods.'

Due to the infrequent nature of these events, they have been considered separately as impulsive noise events.

B1.4.2 TONAL NOISE

Annex C of EPA 1826 describes the methodology for determining the extent of tonal noise associated with a Project. This method is based on the analysis of 1/3 octave sound pressure levels at each respective NSA, where a single octave extends more than 3 dB above the level of adjacent octave bands.

When the noise is found to be tonal in character then the following adjustment is made to the noise level.

- when the tonal character of the noise is just detectable then a +2 dB adjustment is made
- when the tonal character of the noise is prominent then a +5 dB adjustment is made.

It is important to note that the ambient noise environment must be considered when assessing if an NSA is subject to tonal character.

B1.4.3 LOW FREQUENCY NOISE

EPA Publication 1996 *Assessing low frequency noise – June 2021* (EPA 1996) is the applicable guideline for duty holders of commercial, industrial, and trade premises within Victoria to manage low frequency noise emissions. It is also used by EPA officers to determine whether the emission of low frequencies from a premises are unreasonable under Section 166 of the Act. Low Frequency Noise (LFN) is defined from 10 Hz to 160 Hz (third octave bands).

LFN emitted from a premises should be assessed by comparing its frequency spectrum to the relevant threshold levels. Table B.2 provides the noise threshold criteria for indoor and outdoor measurements (Table 2 and Table 3 in EPA 1996).

It is important to note that the threshold levels are not set limits, as outlined by the EPA. Rather, they are levels that indicate a potential risk of problematic low frequency noise. The disturbance from low frequency noise depends on the:

- Noise level.
- Characteristics that can increase annoyance with the noise, for example, tonality, frequency modulation.
- Baseline noise levels in the absence of the noise of concern (e.g. influence from traffic or aircraft noise).

Note that compliance with the values outlined below do not necessarily demonstrate compliance with the GED, as concerns from human health may still arise even at lower levels. For example, if a tonal noise exists (a peak of noise energy at a specific frequency), then this component of noise may cause discomfort to a listener.

Table B.2 Low frequency threshold criteria

	ONE-THIRD OCTAVE BAND CENTRE FREQUENCY, HZ												
	10	12.5	16	20	25	31.5	40	50	63	80	100	125	160
Outdoor threshold, L _{eq} dB	92	89	86	77	69	61	54	50	50	48	48	46	44
Indoor threshold, L _{eq} dB	92	87	83	74	64	56	49	43	42	40	38	36	34

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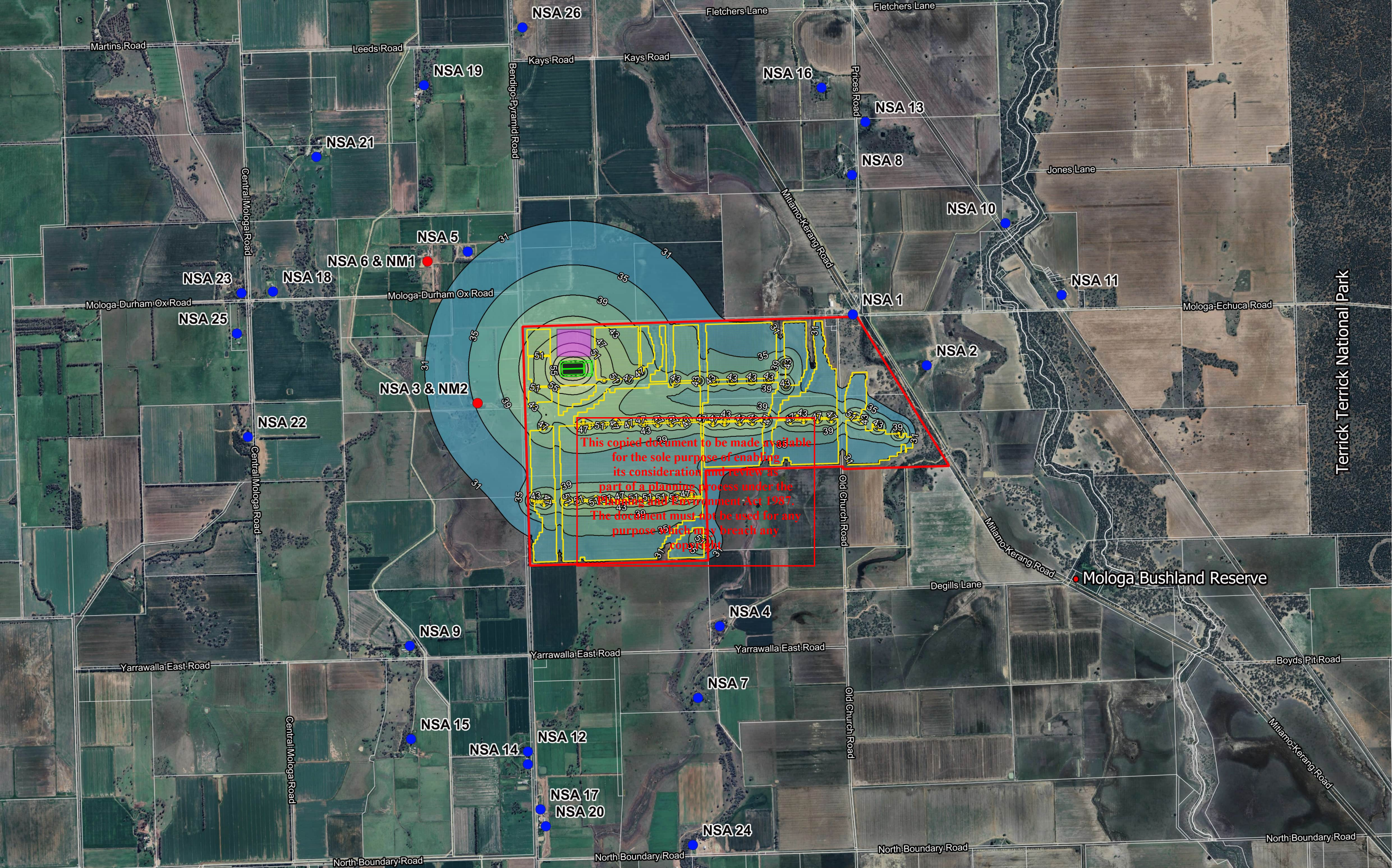
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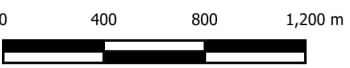
APPENDIX C

NOISE CONTOUR MAPS

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Appendix C	Author: AN		 1:30,000	Legend  Project Boundary  BESS Alignments  NSA  Mologa Terminal Station	Predicted Noise Levels, LAeq  31-34  35-37  39-42  43-46  47-50  51-54  55-58  59-62  63-66  >67	Mologa Solar Hybrid project Noise Contour Lines: Day/Evening Project Only ADVERTISED PLAN 
Date: 27/03/2026	Approved by: TR					

Terrick Terrick National Park

North Boundary Road

Boyds Pit Road

Mologa Bushland Reserve

Degills Lane

Mitiamo-Kerang Road

Old Church Road

Yarrawalla East Road

Yarrawalla East Road

Yarrawalla East Road

Central Mologa Road

Central Mologa Road

Mologa-Durham Ox Road

Mologa-Durham Ox Road

Mologa-Echuca Road

Jones Lane

Prices Road

Fletcher's Lane

Fletcher's Lane

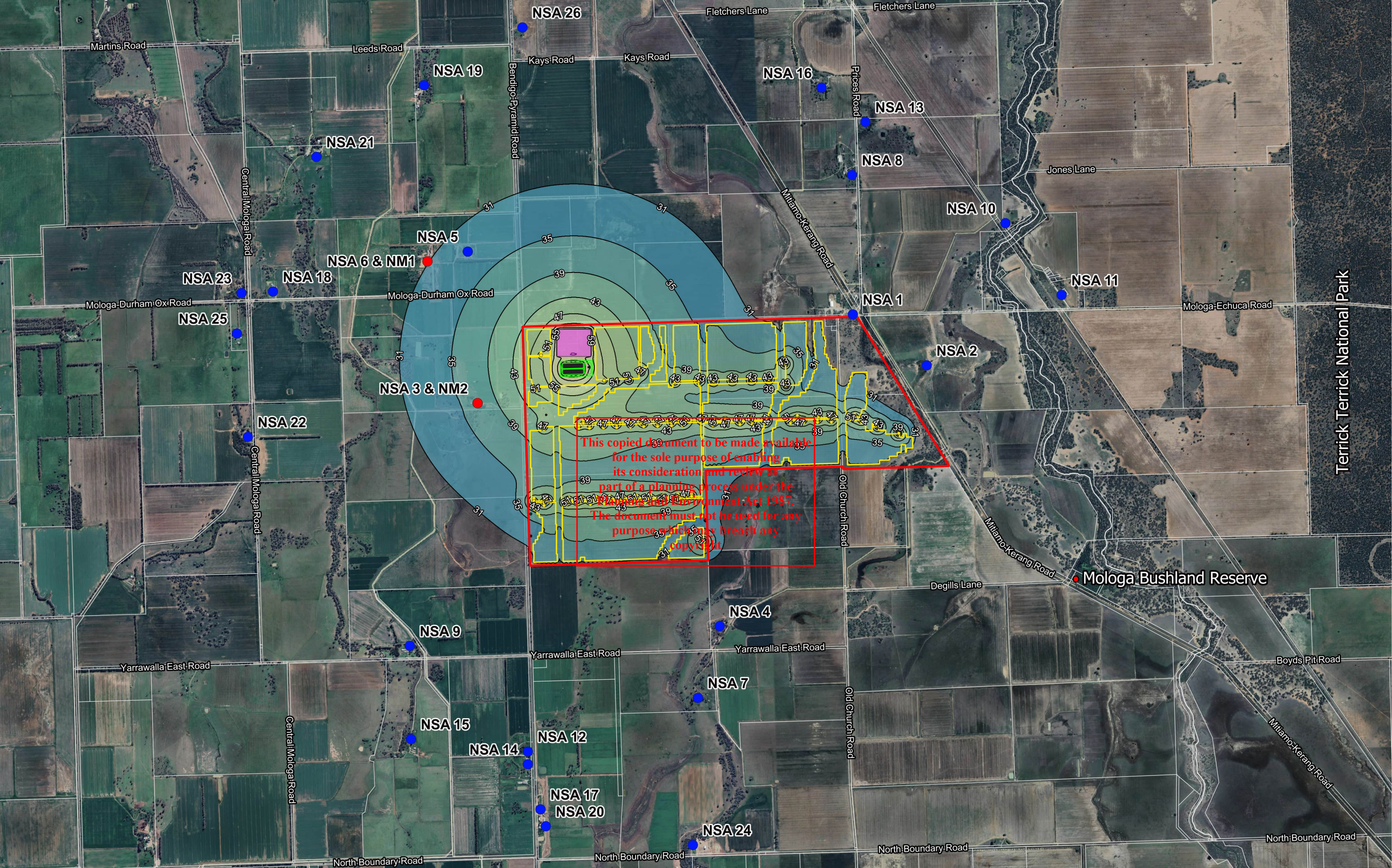
Kays Road

Kays Road

Bendigo-Pyramid Road

Leeds Road

Martins Road



Appendix C

Author: AN

Date: 27/03/2026

Approved by: TR

To be read in conjunction with WSP document:

PS225312_Mologa Solar Farm_ACO_Rev1

Map Source: Google Satellite



04008001,200 m

1:30,000

Legend

 Project Boundary

 BESS Alignments

 NSA

 Mologa Terminal Station

Predicted Noise Levels, LAeq

 31-34

 35-37

 39-42

 43-46

 47-50

 51-54

 55-58

 59-62

 63-66

 >67

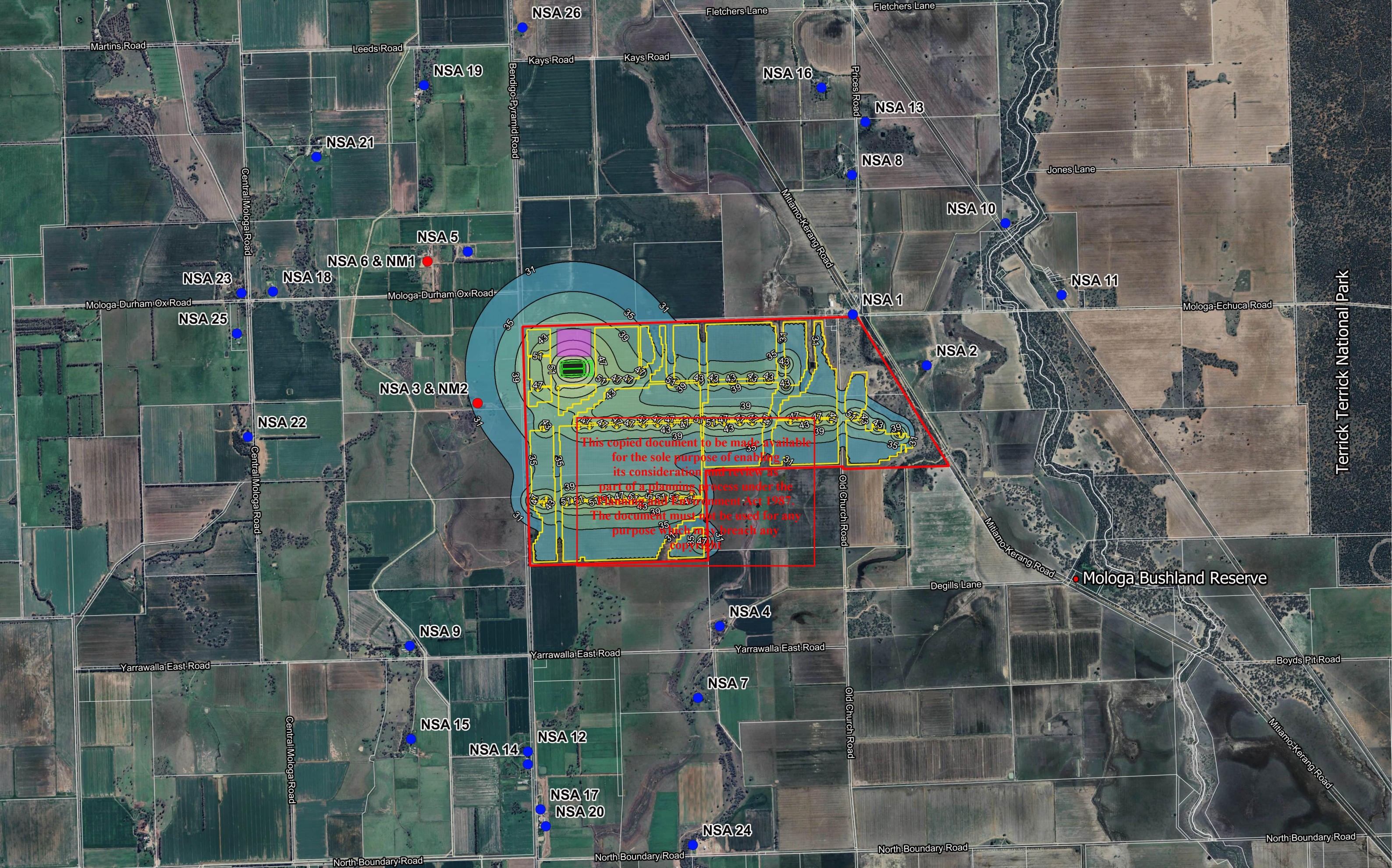
Mologa Solar Hybrid project

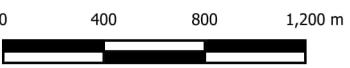
Noise Contour Lines: Day/Evening Project with MTS

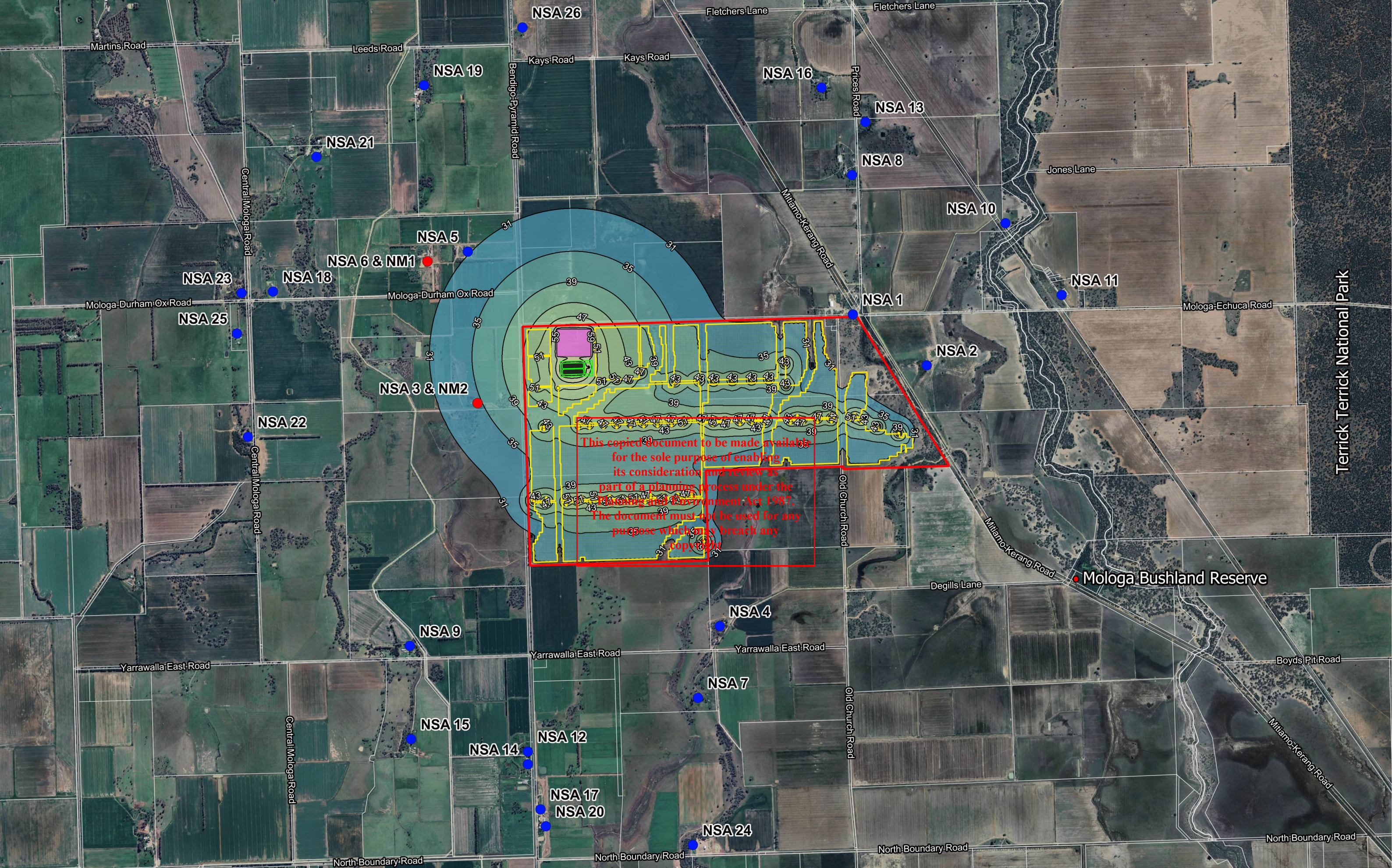
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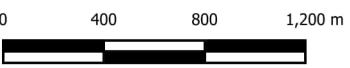


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Appendix C	Author: AN		 1:30,000	Legend  Project Boundary  BESS Alignments  NSA  Mologa Terminal Station	Predicted Noise Levels, LAeq  31-34  35-37  39-42  43-46  47-50  51-54  55-58  59-62  63-66  >67	Mologa Solar Hybrid project Noise Contour Lines: Night Project Only ADVERTISED PLAN 
Date: 27/03/2026	Approved by: TR					



Appendix C	Author: AN		 1:30,000	Legend  Project Boundary  BESS Alignments  NSA  Mologa Terminal Station	Predicted Noise Levels, LAeq  31-34  35-37  39-42  43-46  47-50  51-54  55-58  59-62  63-66  >67	Mologa Solar Hybrid project Noise Contour Lines: Night Project with MTS	ADVERTISED PLAN	
Date: 27/03/2026	Approved by: TR							

To be read in conjunction with WSP document: PS225312_Mologa Solar Farm_ACO_Rev1
Map Source: Google Satellite

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Terrick Terrick National Park

North Boundary Road

Boyds Pit Road

Mologa Bushland Reserve

Degills Lane

Milano-Kerang Road

Old Church Road

Yarrawalla East Road

Yarrawalla East Road

Yarrawalla East Road

Central Mologa Road

Central Mologa Road

Central Mologa Road

Martins Road

Leeds Road

Kays Road

Kays Road

NSA 16

NSA 13

NSA 8

NSA 10

NSA 11

Mologa-Echuca Road

NSA 1

NSA 2

NSA 3 & NM2

NSA 6 & NM1

NSA 5

NSA 21

NSA 19

NSA 26

Bendigo-Pyramid Road

NSA 23

NSA 25

NSA 18

NSA 22

NSA 9

NSA 15

NSA 14

NSA 12

NSA 17

NSA 20

NSA 7

NSA 24