



Decommissioning Security Report

Dugald River Wind Farm Project

PREPARED FOR



MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd

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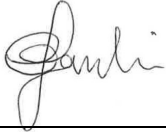
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Decommissioning Security Report

Dugald River Wind Farm Project

0755929



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
ABRI	The Association for the Battery Recycling Industry
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
ERM	Environmental Resource Management Australia Pty Ltd
LIB	Lithium-ion Battery
MMG	MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd
PO	Performance Outcome
SARA	State Assessment and Referral Agency
State Code 23	State Code 23: Wind Farm Development
State Code 27	State Code 27: Battery Storage Facility Development
The Project	The Dugald River Wind Farm
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1. INTRODUCTION

MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd (MMG) proposes to develop the Dugald River Wind Farm Project (the Project) which comprises the construction, operation and decommissioning of up to 24 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

Ancillary features of the Project include up to two (2) permanent Meteorological Masts (Met Masts) and associated infrastructure including access tracks, foundations, hardstand areas, underground cabling, overhead powerlines, material laydown areas, construction areas and a centralised operations area.

1.1 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The Project is subject to assessment under State Code 23: Wind Farm Development (State Code 23) and State Code 27: Battery Storage Facility Development (State Code 27) by the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA). This report has been prepared to demonstrate MMGs commitment to decommissioning of the Project at the end of life and to demonstrate compliance with Performance Outcomes 24 – 27 of State Code 23 and Performance Outcomes 31 – 35 of State Code 27.

This report demonstrates that prior to construction, the following commitments are made in relation to the decommissioning of the Project:

- The decommissioning strategies, practices, and processes implemented by MMG will not result in adverse impact on landholders, the community, Traditional Owners, the environment, or the State of Queensland; and
- Sufficient Financial Security will be in place, prior to construction commencing to minimise financial liability risks to landholders, Traditional Owners and the State Government.

This report acknowledges the State Governments expectation that decommissioning will be undertaken in accordance with strategies prepared by the MMG, and all decommissioning activities are to be undertaken at full cost to the Project. This report is intended to provide high-level decommissioning outcomes and strategies for the Project based on the design refinement process and understanding of current technology and preferred approaches to decommissioning, in accordance with the framework outlined in the Decommissioning Security Report Framework for Renewable Energy Projects (Clean Energy Council, Queensland Renewable Energy Council, 2025).

Importantly, to support decommissioning efforts, detailed decommissioning plans for both the construction and operational phases of the Project will be prepared prior to the completion of the aforementioned stages.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project will be located on the Knapdale Range, adjacent to the Dugald River Mine, owned and operated by MMG. The Project is situated on State Land, 63 km north-east of the Township of Cloncurry and immediately west of Dugald River Mine.

The Knapdale Range is situated within the Mount Isa subregion, which is characterised by tilted metamorphic hills and ranges, low open woodlands with *Eucalyptus spp.*, *Corymbia spp* and Spinifex dominant grasslands with *Acacia spp.* dominant shrub layers throughout. Soil types

range from rocky, skeletal soil types to shallow-moderate sandy loam towards the eastern base of the range.

The Project is proposed to be constructed in two stages. The first stage is proposed to comprise the construction and operation of a Met Mast and up to eight WTGs, with an associated substation and BESS. Following the construction and operation of the first stage of the Project, the second stage is proposed to consist of an additional Met Mast, up to 16 WTGS and an expanded BESS.

Once both stages of construction are completed, the Project will consist of the following:

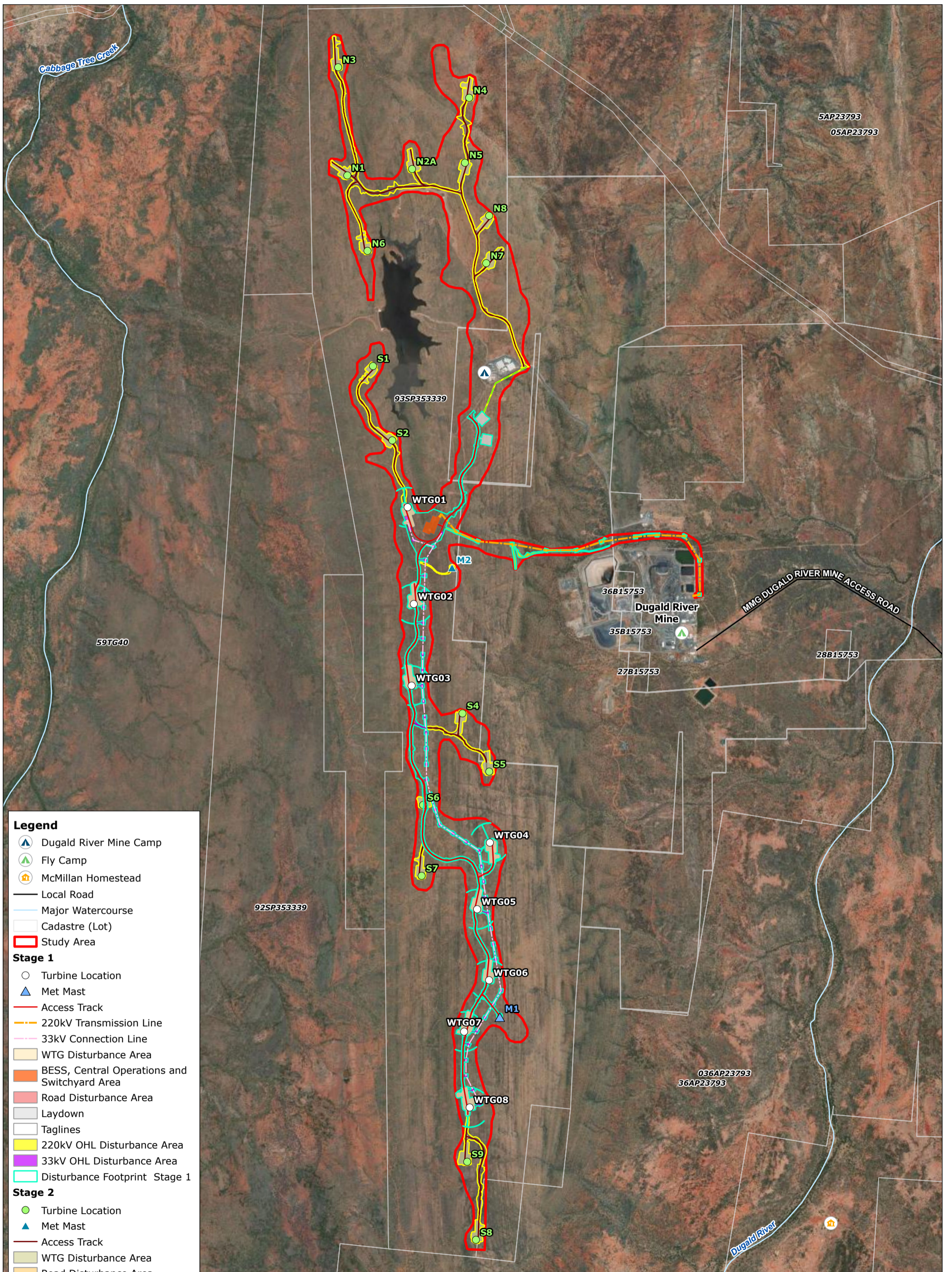
- Up to 24 X 6 MW WTGs;
- A staged BESS facility comprising 48 battery units and 24 Medium Voltage Power Stations;
- Two permanent Met Masts;
- Access tracks, Hardstand and Material laydown areas;
- Supporting infrastructure (including a collection substation, switchyard and underground and overhead powerlines);
- An Operations And Maintenance Facility.

The Project comprises a total disturbance footprint of 136.74 ha as detailed in Table 1-1 and as shown in Figure 1-1.

TABLE 1-1 PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

Feature	Details	Area (ha)
Stage One		
WTG Construction Areas	8 X WTGs	21.67
Central Operations and Switchyard Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 X Battery Units • 9 X MVPS • Substation and Switching Infrastructure • Operations Facility 	2.29
Access Tracks	Access Tracks	30.09
Met Mast 1	Stage 1 Met Mast	0.28
33 kV Powerline	Stage 1 Overhead Powerline which links each WTG to the Central Switchyard Area. This area includes the underground power corridors between each WTG and the closest power pole	11.34
220 kV Powerline	Overhead Powerline linking the Central Operations and Switchyard Area to the DRM	4.69
Laydowns	2 X Laydown areas for storage and construction purposes	2.42
Taglines	Temporary Taglines used during construction of each WTG	1.26
Stage One Disturbance Area		74.04
Stage Two		
WTG Construction Areas	Up to 16 X WTGs	31.5

Feature	Details	Area (ha)
Central Operations and Switchyard Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 X Battery Units • 15 X MVPS 	Nil additional disturbance
Access Tracks	Access Tracks	30.64
Met Mast 2	Stage 2 Met Mast	0.28
Stage 1 and 2 Link	Easement between Stages 1 and 2	0.27
Stage Two Disturbance Area		62.69
Total Disturbance Footprint		136.74



- Legend**
- Dugald River Mine Camp
 - Fly Camp
 - McMillan Homestead
 - Local Road
 - Major Watercourse
 - Cadastre (Lot)
 - Study Area
- Stage 1**
- Turbine Location
 - Met Mast
 - Access Track
 - 220kV Transmission Line
 - 33kV Connection Line
 - WTG Disturbance Area
 - BESS, Central Operations and Switchyard Area
 - Road Disturbance Area
 - Laydown
 - Taglines
 - 220kV OHL Disturbance Area
 - 33kV OHL Disturbance Area
 - Disturbance Footprint Stage 1
- Stage 2**
- Turbine Location
 - Met Mast
 - Access Track
 - WTG Disturbance Area
 - Road Disturbance Area
 - Stage 1 to Stage 2 Connection Easement
 - Disturbance Footprint Stage 2

Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 54
Date: 01/04/2026
Created By: MB
Drawing Size: A3
0 0.5 1km
1:35,000

F1-1 Project Layout

Dugald River Wind Farm Project Planning Report
Client: MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd

2. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) is the statutory framework for plan-making and development assessment in Queensland. SARA is responsible for the delivery of a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to the State Governments assessment of Development Applications for Wind Farm and BESS Projects.

2.1 STATE CODE 23: WIND FARM DEVELOPMENT

State Code 23 of the State Development Assessment Provisions applies to a Material Change of Use for a new or expanding Wind Farm. The purpose of this is to:

- Set out the minimum parameters of assessment necessary to demonstrate that a Wind Farm development can satisfactorily mitigate any unacceptable adverse impacts on individuals, communities and the environment;
- Ensure that the impacts arising from the design, siting (including proximity to sensitive land uses), construction, operation and decommissioning of Wind Farms do not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on individuals, communities and the environment; and
- Ensure the assessment of Wind Farm developments is informed by community and local government engagement.

PO 24 – 27 of State Code 23 outline the decommissioning requirements and have been detailed below in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1 STATE CODE 23 PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES RELEVANT TO DECOMMISSIONING

Performance Outcome	Reference
PO24 Relevant components of development, both after completion of construction and at cessation of operation, are decommissioned in a timely and efficient manner.	Section 4.1 and 4.2.2
PO25 Decommissioning ensures that materials removed from site destined for landfill are minimised while opportunities to reuse, recycle and/or repurpose are deployed to the greatest extent feasible.	Section 4.3
PO26 Decommissioning at end of operations ensures disturbance footprints are rehabilitated, and waterways and drainage patterns are reinstated.	Section 4.5
PO27 Decommissioning plans are secured by bonds of financial guarantees or other mechanism/s to safeguard compliance.	Section 3

2.2 STATE CODE 27: BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY

State Code 27 of the State Development Assessment Provisions applies to a Material Change of Use for a Battery Storage Facility. The purpose of this is to ensure that the development of a battery storage facility:

- Avoids and/or appropriately integrates risk mitigation strategies and responsive design measures to address potential fire hazards, and other environmental risks, ensuring long-term safety and resilience for people, surrounding land uses and the environment;
- Minimises the loss or fragmentation of high-quality agricultural land;
- Does not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on individuals, communities, the environment, adjacent sensitive land uses and sensitive receptors, landscape values and infrastructure and services; and
- Is decommissioned in a timely and efficient manner that reuses, recycles, and/or repurposes materials to the greatest extent possible and rehabilitates the environment.

PO 31 – 35 of State Code 27 outline the decommissioning requirements and have been detailed below in Table 2-2.

TABLE 2-2 STATE CODE 27 PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES RELEVANT TO DECOMMISSIONING

Performance Outcome	Reference
PO31 Relevant components of development, both after completion of construction and at cessation of operations, are decommissioned in a timely and efficient manner.	Section 4.1 and 4.2.2
PO32 Development decommissioning ensures that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • materials removed from site are minimised; • materials that are removed from the site are disposed of at approved disposal facilities capable of receiving the materials; and • opportunities to reuse, recycle and/or repurpose the materials are deployed to the greatest extent feasible. 	Section 4.3
PO33 Decommissioning incorporates design features that enable reuse, recycling, and recovery of battery components and associated infrastructure at end-of-life.	Section 4.4
PO34 Decommissioning plans are secured by bonds or financial guarantees or other mechanism/s to safeguard compliance.	Section 3

3. DECOMMISSIONING SECURITY

MMG Limited is a global mid-tier miner with a parent company/major (73%) shareholder China Minmetals currently ranked 69th on the Fortune Global 500 with annual revenues of ~\$132B and assets exceeding US\$160B. We/MMG Limited are listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange and operate in 4 continents (South America, Australia, Asia and Africa) with a 2025 revenue of US\$6.2Billion, and Net Profit After Tax of US\$955.2 million. MMG Dugald River Pty Ltd is a fully owned entity of MMG Limited.

MMG therefore holds the appropriate finances required for decommissioning activities for both the construction and operational phases of the Project. As the owner of the adjacent Dugald River Mine (DRM), MMG maintains Financial Security against the mining project which is sufficient for closure and rehabilitation. MMG's current financial security against the DRM demonstrates a capacity to provide the necessary security for rehabilitation of the Project, which is anticipated to have a spatially smaller and environmentally limited impact compared with the existing mining operation.

Furthermore, MMG's existing lease arrangements with involved landowners requires MMG to provide a decommissioning bond commencing from the 10th anniversary of practical completion as follows:

- Year 10 – 10% of the estimated rehabilitation/decommissioning costs which are to be professionally estimated at Year 10;
- Year 15 – 50% of the estimated rehabilitation/decommissioning costs which are to be professionally estimated at Year 15; and
- Year 20 - 100% of the estimated rehabilitation/decommissioning costs which are to be professionally estimated at Year 20.

MMG has committed to providing a decommissioning bond in the form of an unconditional, irrevocable bank guarantee, bank letter of credit, or performance bond issued by an Australia bank or financial institution.

4. DECOMMISSIONING PROCESS

4.1 END OF CONSTRUCTION DECOMMISSIONING

Following completion of the construction phase, areas not required for ongoing operational activities will be rehabilitated and/or regenerated in accordance with good practice at the time and where required for ongoing low-intensity cattle grazing. This will include:

- Temporary use areas, including construction laydown areas, concrete batching plants, temporary site office, and construction site compound. These facilities are not required for the ongoing operation of the Project and will be removed after the construction phase, with disturbed land rehabilitated in line with the rehabilitation standards (See Section 4.5); and
- All materials removed from the Project footprint will be sorted and packaged for reuse and/or recycled where possible in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

As per the respective State Code 23 and State Code 27 planning guidelines, an End of Construction Decommissioning Plan will be prepared as a Condition of the Development Permit prior to the finalisation of construction of the Project.

4.2 END OF LIFE DECOMMISSIONING

4.2.1 END-OF-LIFE OPTIONS

The Clean Energy Council Winding Up Decommissioning, Recycling and Resource Recovery of Australian Wind Turbines 2023 (Clean Energy Council , 2023) outlines that when a WTG approaches the end of its design life, the asset owner is required to determine the future of the Project. The decision rests on several factors, including the safety of the asset, condition of the asset, and the cost of energy. End-of-life options include:

- Continue using the Knapdale Range for a Wind Farm using the existing WTGs (subject to condition of equipment);
- Replace the WTGs with technology current at that time and continue the Project for a further period of time; or
- Decommission the Project and remove the WTGs and ancillary infrastructure in accordance with a detailed Decommissioning Plan.

At the end of the Project's economic life, the WTGs towers and other above ground infrastructure will be removed, and the area rehabilitated in accordance with the regulatory framework applicable at the time and in consultation with the landholder, the State of Queensland and Traditional Owners as per the existing sub-lease agreement.

Regardless of the decision, the Project will eventually need to be decommissioned, and consideration will need to be given to the waste generated by the different WTG components as well as the ancillary aspects including the BESS.

4.2.2 DECOMMISSIONING

When the decision is made to decommission the Project, this will include:

- All above ground infrastructure not required for the ongoing agricultural use of the land, including the WTGs, substations, and operation and maintenance facilities, will be removed and the land rehabilitated;
- Any access tracks and hardstands not wanted or required by the landholder will be removed and land rehabilitated and returned to a primary production use;
- Below ground infrastructure, including cabling and the WTG foundations, will be left in situ to avoid further disturbance and minimise clearing of revegetated areas. Rehabilitated areas will be adequately graded to reflect the slope of the surrounding area and to mitigate the risk of soil erosion; and
- All materials removed from the Project will be sorted and packaged for reuse and/or recycled where possible in accordance with the State Government's waste hierarchy.

As per the respective State Code 23 and State Code 27 planning guidelines, an End of Operation Decommissioning Plan will be prepared for the Project at least six months prior to the cessation of the operational phase.

4.3 WIND FARM WASTE MANAGEMENT

When a Wind Farm is decommissioned, the components of a WTG will need to be managed. Currently, 85% – 94% of a WTG (by mass) can be recycled, surpassing the National Waste Policy Action Plan's average resource recovery rate of 80% across all industries by 2030 (Clean Energy Council , 2023).

The high recovery rate is primarily due to the recyclable materials used in WTG construction, such as steel, copper and concrete. A key opportunity for the industry to further reduce waste is through innovation in the recycling of WTG blades. The blades are typically constructed from composite materials such as fibreglass or carbon fibre, chosen for their strength and durability, but are currently challenging to recycle. While recycling pathways for composites remain limited, turbine manufacturers are actively developing new blade designs and materials that can be fully recycled as part of their commitment to achieving zero-waste turbines by 2040 (Clean Energy Council , 2023).

With existing technology, mechanical grinding is the most common method for recycling WTG blades, where the composite material is shredded into a power matrix. This approach is relatively low-cost and less energy-intensive than alternative technologies such as thermal or chemical breakdown processes (Clean Energy Council , 2023).

Waste generated from the decommissioning of the Project will primarily consist of the following waste streams:

- Construction and demolition waste – Inert waste, such as bricks, pavers, ceramics, concrete, glass, steel, or general waste that does not biodegrade or decompose. This waste may be suitable for recycling, resource recovery, or reprocessing;
- Regulated waste – Waste that contains hazardous characteristics and is classified as regulated waste under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. Regulated waste includes electrical waste (e-waste) and biosecurity waste; and

- General waste – Waste that does not fit into the above categories, including organic and putrescible wastes.

There are options for WTG waste management, following a well-established waste hierarchy (Clean Energy Council , 2023), as outlined below and in Figure 4-1 :

- Avoidance – Waste minimisation and reduction;
- Resource recovery – Re-use (where the product maintains its original function), recycle (requires energy and resources to convert the product into a different function) and energy recovery (treatment processes used to generate a usable form of energy from waste materials); and
- Disposal – Management of all disposal options in the most environmentally responsible way.

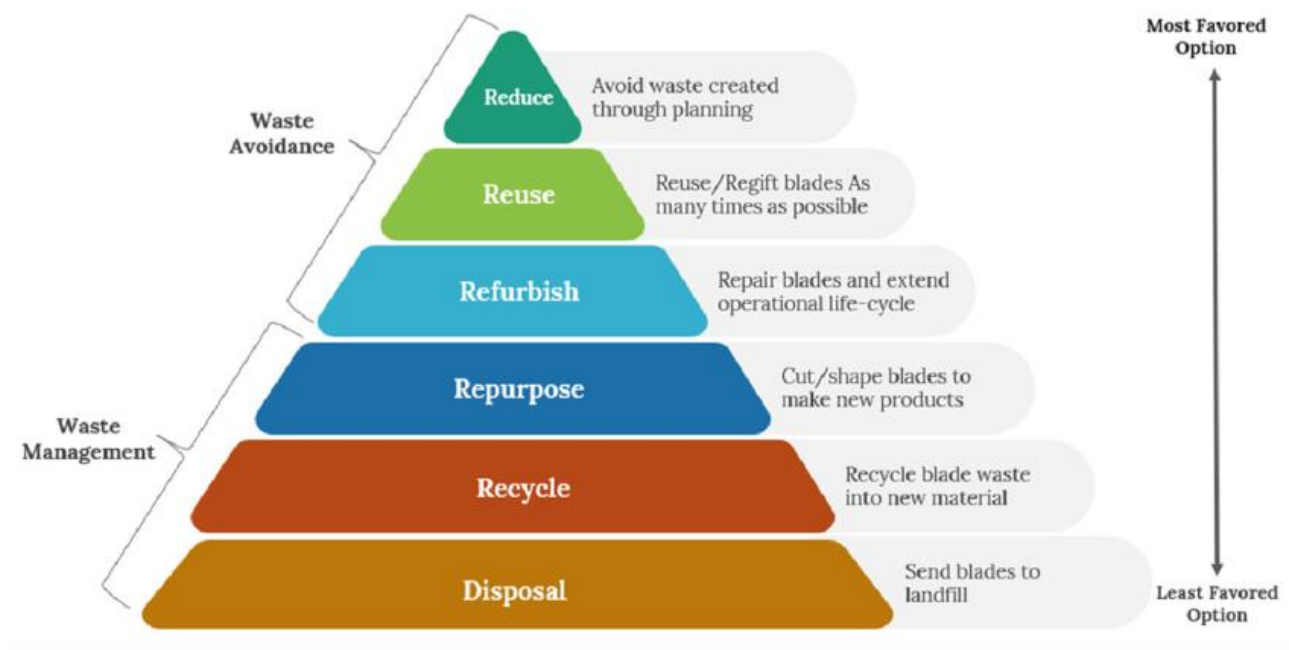


FIGURE 4-1 WTG BLADE END-OF-LIFE WASTE HIERARCHY (VISHNU, ET AL., 2024)

4.4 PRELIMINARY BATTERY RECYCLING STRATEGY

Lithium-ion batteries (LIB) are the predominant commercial form of rechargeable batteries, widely used in electric vehicles (EVs) and BESS battery units due to their high energy density, long cycle life and suitability for large-scale storage. They contain valuable materials, such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, and aluminium (Ecobatt, 2024) that can almost entirely be recovered and reused, making 95% of the LIB recyclable (Clean Energy Council, 2025). A typical LIB structure and composition are shown in Figure 4-2.

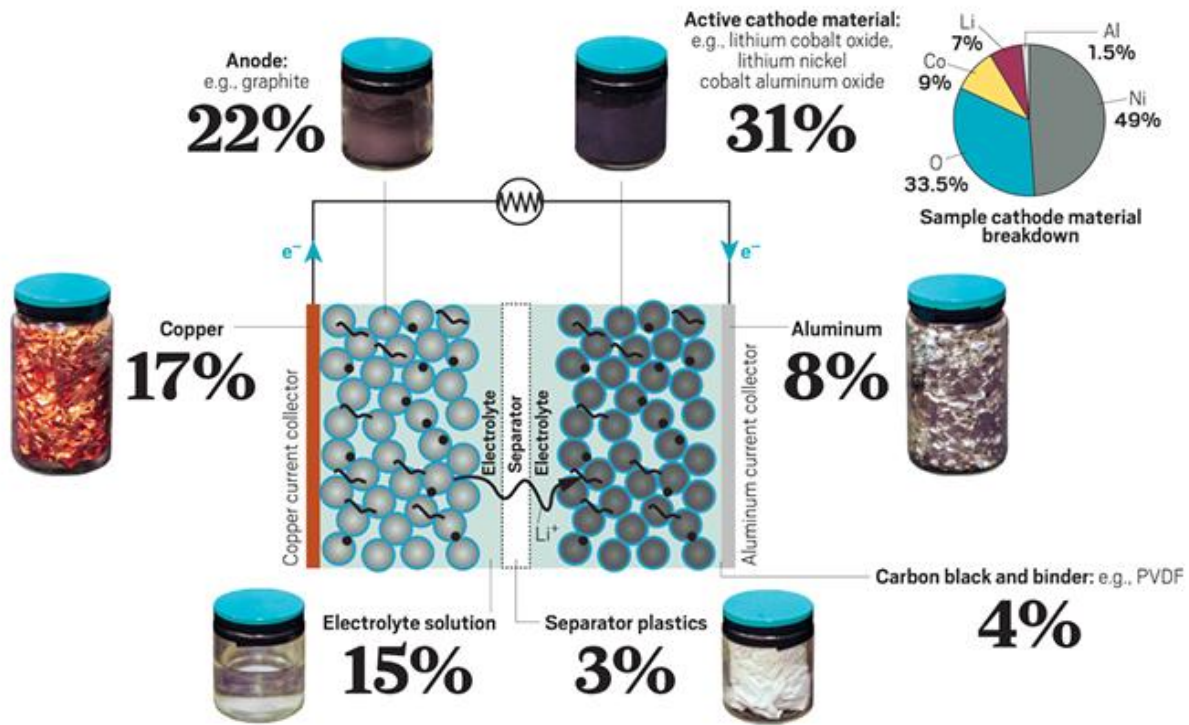
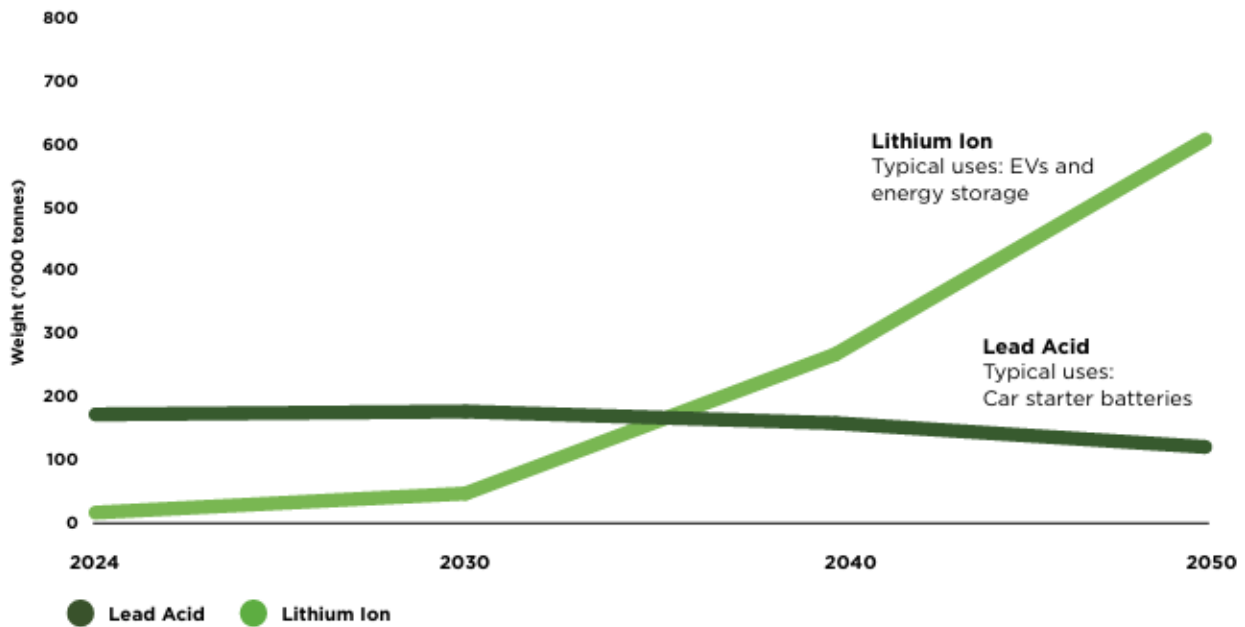


FIGURE 4-2 MATERIAL COMPOSITION OF A TYPICAL LITHIUM-ION BATTERY (CSIRO, 2021)

As part of decommissioning the Project, the reuse, recycling and recovery of battery components will be undertaken. This Preliminary Battery Recycling Strategy outlines the current state of the LIB recycling industry and the opportunities for growth in Australia. At this stage of the Project, understanding the existing LIB recycling landscape is essential, as new technologies and processes are expected to emerge over the operational life of the Project, influencing the decommissioning procedure. This includes consideration of Australia’s rapidly growing energy storage demand, with national requirements forecast to reach 19 GW by 2030 and 43 GW by 2040, which will in turn increase volumes of end-of-life LIBs requiring processing (Australian Government, 2024).

By 2050, the Battery Stewardship Council estimates the total end-of-life volume is projected to surge, dominated by LIB (ABRI, 2026), as depicted in Figure 4-3. This highlights the need to develop industry-wide lithium-ion collection and recovery solutions for the future stream of end-of-life batteries.



Volume of end-of-life batteries by year (tonnes)

Chemistry	2024	2030	2040	2050
Lead acid	171,960	176,580	158,160	120,500
Lithium ion	16,560	46,830	267,060	607,010
Alkaline	8,620	10,390	12,280	14,470
NiMH	440	1,200	3,080	1,070
NiCd	350	500	710	450
Other	320	350	470	620
Total	198,240	235,850	441,740	744,110
		(+3% CAGR from 2024)	(+6% CAGR from 2030)	(+5% CAGR from 2040)

Source: Analysis of Battery Stewardship Council data.



FIGURE 4-3 CURRENT AND PROJECTED AUSTRALIAN END-OF-LIFE BATTERY VOLUMES (2024-2050) (ABRI, 2026)

4.4.1 CURRENT STATE OF LIB RECYCLING

In May 2024, the Department of Industry, Science and Resources released the National Battery Strategy, which outlines Australia’s pathway to establishing a competitive, resilient and sustainable domestic battery industry (Australian Government, 2024). The National Battery Strategy highlights the need to strengthen national recycling capabilities, improve circular-economy outcomes, and reduce reliance on overseas processing, particularly as LIB waste volumes are forecast to increase significantly over the coming decades.

A lack of demand, safety concerns and overall costs lead to most LIBs being sent overseas for processing, where they may still end up in landfills (McKell Institute, 2022). In 2021, Australia recycled only 10% of LIB compared to 99% of lead-acid batteries (CSIRO, 2022). Australia could generate approximately 137,000 tonnes of LIB waste annually by 2035, reinforcing the need for expanded recycling infrastructure and improved end-of-life stewardship (Australian Government, 2024).

Many battery manufacturers offer take-back programs that facilitate the recovery and recycling of battery components, while any non-recyclable materials are disposed of in accordance with

regulatory requirements (Queensland Renewable Energy Council, 2024). Established recycling technologies are available for the extraction of valuable metals from lithium-ion batteries. In addition, ancillary BESS infrastructure and associated plant materials, such as concrete and steel, are typically recycled through conventional waste management and materials recovery processes.

Members of the Association for the Battery Recycling Industry (ABRI) recycle all types of batteries. Battery Hold, Ecobatt, EcoCycle, and Envirostream Australia are only a few of the 13 currently listed on the website that recycle energy storage batteries (ABRI, n.d.).

The Victorian Government and the Government of Western Australia are supporting industry-led expansion of local LIB processing capability through targeted infrastructure funding.

EcoBatt, a subsidiary of the Ecocycle Group, have received \$2.5 million in funding from the Victoria Government's Circular Economy Infrastructure Fund: Hazardous Waste – Round 3, to establish Australia's first dedicated Battery-In-Device Shredding plant in Campbellfield, Victoria (Victoria Government, 2025). The now fully operational facility will be able to process up to 30,000 tonnes of batteries per annum (Wast Management Review, 2025).

These investments demonstrate the momentum behind the Government's efforts to scale up onshore recycling capacity currently and in the future.

4.4.2 OPPORTUNITIES

Nationally, the LIB recycling and reuse sector is forecast to contribute between \$603 million and \$3.1 billion to the Australian economy by 2035, supported by significant industry-wide investment, including the Australian Government's \$523.2 million Battery Breakthrough and \$20.3 million Future Battery Capabilities program (Australian Government, 2024). ABRI notes growth in the number of battery recycling facilities and capabilities across Australia, projected to triple in size, reaching approximately \$6.9 billion by 2050 (ABRI, 2026).

The investment in the EcoBatt facility in Victoria will significantly expand Australia's currently limited LIB recycling capability, with the plant alone expected to process up to 30,000 tonnes per annum, equating to more than 720,000 tonnes of batteries between 2026 and 2050. Given this scale, the volume generated by the Project at end-of-life, estimated at approximately 10,000 to 15,000 tonnes of batteries for a 300MW BESS, would represent only a small proportion of the recycling capacity anticipated to be available.

In addition, the end-of-life battery volumes are projected to surge, particularly LIBs (ABRI, 2026), enforcing the need for scalable, efficient and nationally consistent collection, recovery and recycling systems. With ongoing government investment, advancing in recycling technologies and increasing circular-economy expectations, it is reasonable to expect that by the time the Project reaches decommissioning, other commercial interests may have entered the market, significantly expanded recycling infrastructure and improved end-of-life processing capability, enabling more cost-effective and sustainable outcomes for the reuse, recovery and recycling of BESS components.

4.4.3 COMMITMENTS

4.4.3.1 END OF CONSTRUCTION DECOMMISSIONING MANAGEMENT PLAN

An End of Construction Decommissioning Management Plan will be prepared prior to the finalisation of construction of the Project. This will include outlining the removal of above-ground non-operational equipment, including materials storage and handling facilities, construction offices, and concrete batching plants.

4.4.3.2 END OF OPERATION DECOMMISSIONING MANAGEMENT PLAN

An End of Operation Decommissioning Management Plan will be prepared prior to the cessation of the Project operations. This will encompass a Battery Recycling Strategy as per the State Code 27 Planning Guideline, including but not limited to:

- Details of a qualified professional to assist with the deinstallation of batteries;
- Any risks associated with the deinstallation of batteries, in particular management steps necessary to contain harmful and dangerous battery materials and any direction provided from the supplier regarding an 'end-of-life' plan;
- Whether the battery system contains recycled content and if it is recyclable; and
- Itemised breakdown of materials to be reused, recycled and/or recovered. Additionally, this should detail what happens to other system components associated with the decommissioned battery storage facility.

4.4.3.3 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

- Prior to the commencement of construction, MMG will provide the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning with evidence of a financial assurance in an amount equal to the total costs or expenses associated with the timely decommissioning of the Project at the end of construction; and
- Prior to commissioning, MMG will provide the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning with evidence of a financial assurance in an amount equal to the total costs or expenses associated with the timely decommissioning of the Project at the end of operations.

4.5 REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation of disturbance areas will be undertaken for the Project progressively throughout the construction phase, as well as at the end-of-life decommissioning phase. In both cases, the intention is to progressively stabilise areas of disturbance, making them resilient to erosion and weed infestation, and to re-establish appropriate vegetation cover. Rehabilitation activities and further details on the rehabilitation principles, areas, and goals to be implemented for the Project are outlined in the Project's Preliminary Rehabilitation Plan (ERM, 2026).

4.6 CONTAMINATION AND REMEDIATION

Contamination and remediation will be avoided through the implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan and an Operation Environmental Management Plan. These plans will include details on the procedures and protocols to respond to unexpected environmental incidents, while maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements.

5. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project's owner at the time of decommissioning will be fully responsible for the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Project.

It is noted that while MMG is responsible for all decommissioning activities, the End of Construction Decommissioning Plan and End of Life Decommissioning Plans will provide specific details of roles and responsibilities to achieve the decommissioning objectives.

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